

Chapter **10** Section 1 (pages 313–317)

Jefferson Takes Office

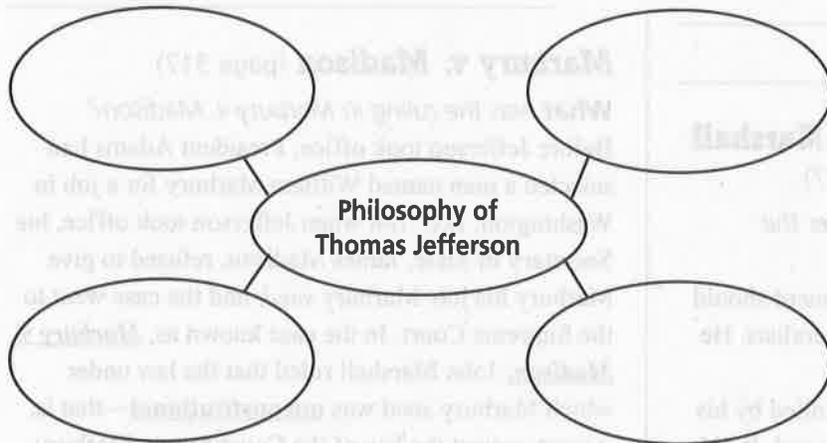
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about the growth of political parties in the United States.

In this section, you will learn how the Democratic-Republicans replaced Federalist programs with their own.

AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take notes on the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson.



The Election of 1800; Breaking the Tie (pages 313–314)

Who won the election of 1800?

Two parties had candidates in the presidential election of 1800. They were the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans. The Democratic-Republicans argued that the Federalists' Alien and Sedition Acts violated the Bill of Rights. The Federalists called the Democratic-Republicans **radicals**—people who take extreme political positions. The Federalists' candidate, President John Adams, lost the election. But there was a tie between two Democratic-Republican candidates—Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr.

According to the Constitution, the House of Representatives had to choose between Burr and Jefferson. The Federalists, however, still controlled the House of Representatives. It was true that the Democratic-Republicans wanted Jefferson as their president. Even so, the Federalists would decide the

winner. Members of the House of Representatives voted 36 times before finally electing Jefferson as president. Burr became vice-president.

1. How was the election of 1800 decided?

The Talented Jefferson; Jefferson's Philosophy (pages 314–315)

What were Jefferson's thoughts about the country?

Thomas Jefferson was one of the United States most talented presidents. He was a skilled violinist, horseman, and amateur scientist. Jefferson was also an architect. He helped in the planning and design of Washington, D.C. Jefferson loved to read, too. His book collection became the core of the Library of Congress.

TERMS & NAMES

radicals People who take extreme political positions

Judiciary Act of 1801 Act under which President Adams appointed as many Federalist judges as he could before Thomas Jefferson took office

John Marshall A Federalist appointed by President John Adams as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Marbury v. Madison Supreme Court case in which John Marshall declared that a law passed by Congress was unconstitutional, thereby establishing the principle of judicial review

unconstitutional A contradiction of the law of the Constitution

judicial review Principle that says that the Supreme Court has the final say in interpreting the Constitution

As president, Jefferson tried to unite Americans by promoting a common way of life. He wanted the United States to be a nation of independent farmers. He did not like the crowded city life he had seen in Europe. He believed that a nation of independent farmers would have strong morals and good democratic values. As president, Jefferson lived a simple life. He believed in a *modest* role for the central government, too.

2. What kind of nation did Jefferson want?

Undoing Federalist Programs; Marshall and the Judiciary (pages 316–317)

Why did Jefferson have little power over the courts?

Jefferson thought that the central government should have less power than it did under the Federalists. He sought to end many Federalist programs.

Jefferson asked Congress—now controlled by his party—to let the Alien and Sedition Acts end. It did, and Jefferson released people imprisoned under the acts. Congress also ended many taxes passed by the Federalists, including the whiskey tax. The loss of tax moneys lowered the government’s income. To save money, Jefferson reduced the number of government employees and the size of the military.

Jefferson also tried to replace the financial system set up by Federalist Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton’s system relied on a certain amount of government debt. He thought that people who were owed money by their government would make sure that the government was run well. Jefferson, however, was against public debt. He worked hard to reduce the amount of money the government owed.

Jefferson had less power over the courts. Under the **Judiciary Act of 1801**, John Adams had appointed as many Federalist judges as he could before Jefferson took office. This meant that the new Democratic-

Republican president faced a firmly Federalist judiciary. Adams had also appointed Federalist **John Marshall** as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Marshall served as Chief Justice for over 30 years. During that time, the Supreme Court upheld federal authority and strengthened the federal courts.

3. How did the Judiciary Act of 1801 affect Jefferson’s power over the courts?

Marbury v. Madison (page 317)

What was the ruling in Marbury v. Madison?

Before Jefferson took office, President Adams had selected a man named William Marbury for a job in Washington, D.C. But when Jefferson took office, his Secretary of State, James Madison, refused to give Marbury his job. Marbury *sued*, and the case went to the Supreme Court. In the case known as, **Marbury v. Madison**, John Marshall ruled that the law under which Marbury sued was **unconstitutional**—that is, it went against the law of the Constitution. Marbury did not get his job.

The Supreme Court had decided against Marbury. But the Court’s decision had another result. By declaring a law unconstitutional, the Court established the principle of **judicial review**. This principle says that the Supreme Court is the branch of government that has the power to say exactly what the Constitution means. If the Supreme Court says that a law goes against the Constitution, then that law cannot be put into effect.

4. How did Marshall rule in Marbury v. Madison?

The Louisiana Purchase and Exploration

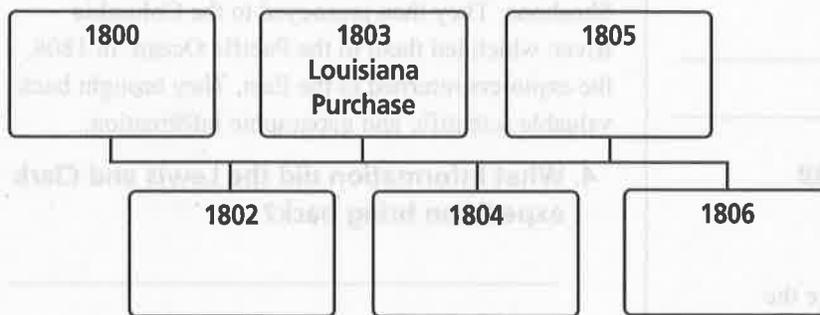
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about some of the changes made by Jefferson and his political party.

In this section, you will learn how the nation doubled in size.

AS YOU READ

Use this time line to take notes on the events that occurred before and after the purchase of the Louisiana Territory.



The West in 1800 (pages 318–319)

What did westerners want in the early 1800s?

In the 1800s, thousands of settlers moved westward across the Appalachian Mountains. Many moved into areas long inhabited by Native Americans. Even so, some of these areas soon became American states. Kentucky and Tennessee had become states by 1800. Ohio became a state in 1803.

There was much activity further west, too. In 1800, France and Spain were negotiating for ownership of the Louisiana Territory—the vast region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Also, along the Pacific coast, Spain, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States were establishing settlements.

As the number of westerners grew, so did their political power. An important issue for many settlers was the use of the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans. Westerners used the river and port to send their goods to east coast markets.

TERMS & NAMES

Louisiana Purchase An 1803 land purchase from France, which gave the United States the port of New Orleans and doubled the size of the country

Meriwether Lewis Explorer chosen to lead an expedition into the Louisiana Territory

William Clark A skilled mapmaker and outdoorsman chosen to explore the Louisiana Territory

Lewis and Clark expedition A trip to explore the Louisiana Territory

Sacagawea A Shoshone woman whose language skills and knowledge of geography helped Lewis and Clark

Zebulon Pike An army officer who led an expedition into the southern part of the Louisiana Territory

1. What was an important issue for many westerners in the early 1800s?

Napoleon and New Orleans; The Louisiana Purchase (page 319)

Which countries controlled New Orleans?

New Orleans was originally claimed by France. After losing the French and Indian War, France turned it over to Spain. Then in a secret treaty in 1800, Spain agreed to return the Louisiana Territory, including New Orleans, to France's leader, Napoleon. Now Napoleon planned to colonize the territory.

In 1802, these changes nearly resulted in war. Just before turning the colony over to France, Spain closed New Orleans to U.S. ships. Westerners called for war against Spain and France. To avoid war, Jefferson offered to buy New Orleans from France. He received

a surprising offer back. France offered to sell the entire Louisiana Territory to the United States.

Jefferson wanted to accept the offer. But the Constitution said nothing about a president's right to buy land. This troubled Jefferson. He believed in the strict interpretation of the Constitution. But he also believed in a nation of independent farmers, and that required land. So, on April 30, 1803, the **Louisiana Purchase** was approved for \$15 million. The purchase gave the United States the port of New Orleans and doubled the size of the country.

2. Why did Jefferson question his right to buy the Louisiana Territory?

Lewis and Clark Explore; Up the Missouri River (pages 320–321)

Who explored the Louisiana country?

Jefferson planned an expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory. He chose Captain **Meriwether Lewis** to lead the expedition. Lewis chose his old friend Lieutenant **William Clark** to put together a volunteer force for the trip. Clark was skilled as a mapmaker and outdoorsman. The trip soon became known as the **Lewis and Clark expedition**.

Lewis and Clark set out in the summer of 1803. By winter, they reached the town of St. Louis. They stayed in the town throughout the winter. In May 1804, the explorers left St. Louis and headed up the Missouri River. They had instructions from Jefferson to explore the river and find a water route across the country. In addition, they were to establish good relations with Native Americans along the way. The president also asked them to write accounts of the landscapes, plants, and animals they saw.

By the next winter, the explorers had reached what is now North Dakota. There, they stayed with the Mandan Indians. In the spring of 1805, the expedition set out again along with a French trapper and his wife, **Sacagawea**. She was a Shoshone Indian whose language skills and knowledge of geography helped Lewis and Clark.

3. Who led the expedition of the Louisiana Territory?

On to the Pacific Ocean (page 322)

What was the outcome of the expedition?

As the explorers traveled toward the Rocky Mountains, Sacagawea pointed out Shoshone lands. When they finally made contact with the chief, he recognized Sacagawea as his sister. The explorers crossed the Rocky Mountains with the help of the Shoshone. They then journeyed to the Columbia River, which led them to the Pacific Ocean. In 1806, the explorers returned to the East. They brought back valuable scientific and geographic information.

4. What information did the Lewis and Clark expedition bring back?

Pike's Expedition; The Effects of Exploration (pages 322–323)

What was the purpose of Pike's expedition?

In 1806, another expedition, led by **Zebulon Pike**, left St. Louis to explore southern areas of Louisiana. Pike's mission was to find the *headwaters* of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. The Red River was a boundary between Spanish territory and Louisiana.

Pike's party headed westward across the Great Plains. They followed the Arkansas River toward the Rocky Mountains. When they reached the Rocky Mountains, they turned south. They hoped to run into the Red River. Instead they ran into the Rio Grande, a river in Spanish territory. There, they were arrested by Spanish troops. Spanish officials released them in 1807. They returned with important descriptions of the Great Plains and the valley of the Rio Grande.

5. What information did Pike's expedition bring back?

Problems with Foreign Powers

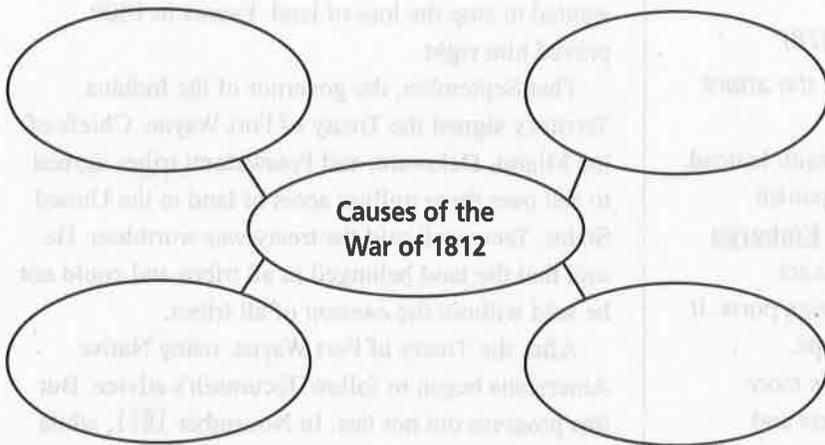
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the Louisiana Purchase and explorations of this area.

In this section, you will learn how Jefferson handled foreign affairs during his presidency.

AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take notes on the causes of the declaration of war on Britain in 1812.



TERMS & NAMES

- impressment** Kidnapping of sailors to work on ships
- Embargo Act of 1807** An act passed by Congress to stop all foreign trade with the United States
- Tecumseh** A Shawnee chief who tried to unite Native American tribes
- War Hawks** Westerners who called for war against Britain

Jefferson's Foreign Policy (pages 326–327)

What kind of foreign policy did Jefferson want?

When Jefferson took office, he hoped to keep the United States from getting involved with other countries. He was not successful for many reasons. One reason was that American merchants were already trading with countries all over the world. Another reason was that the purchase of Louisiana opened the country to westward expansion. This also brought Americans into contact with people from other nations. Finally, the United States had little control over the actions of other countries.

1. What was Jefferson's foreign policy plan?

Problems with France and England

(page 327)

How did Britain interfere with American trade?

For years after the French Revolution, Europe was at war. For a while, the United States managed to stay out of these conflicts. At first, the country even benefited from the wars. France had sold Louisiana to the United States, partly as a result of the war. And U.S. merchants took over much of Europe's trade.

By 1805, however, the British began to clamp down on U.S. shipping. They did not want Americans to provide their enemies with food and supplies. The actions of the British angered France, which made its own laws to control foreign shipping.

These changes put American merchants in a tough position. If they obeyed the French rules, their ships could be taken by the British. If they obeyed the British rules, their ships could be taken by the French.

Britain also interfered with U.S. shipping by **impressment**—the kidnapping of American sailors to work on British ships. One of the worst incidents of impressment occurred in 1807. Off the coast of Virginia, the British ship *Leopard* attacked the American ship *Chesapeake*. The British killed three U.S. sailors in the battle. The attack angered Americans, many of whom wanted war.

2. How did the British interfere with U.S. trade?

Trade as a Weapon (pages 327–328)

What did Jefferson decide to do about the attack on the *Chesapeake*?

Jefferson did not declare war against Britain. Instead, he asked Congress to pass trade laws to punish Britain and France. Congress passed the **Embargo Act of 1807** to stop all foreign trade. The act prohibited U.S. ships from sailing to foreign ports. It also closed American ports to British ships.

Jefferson's policy was a disaster. It was more harmful to Americans—especially farmers and merchants—than to the British and French. Many shippers violated the embargo by making false claims about where they were going. Congress *repealed* the embargo in 1809. Madison became the next president in 1809. He reopened trade with all countries except France and Britain. Trade with these countries would begin again when they agreed to respect U.S. ships. Madison's policy was not effective either.

3. How did Jefferson react to the British attack on the *Chesapeake*?

Tecumseh and Native American Unity; War Hawks (pages 328–329)

Why were Americans angry with the British?

Americans were angry with the British for their interference with American shipping and impressment of U.S. citizens. British actions in the Northwest also angered Americans. Many thought that the British were stirring up Native American resistance to American settlements.

After the Battle of Fallen Timbers, thousands of white settlers had moved into Ohio and Indiana.

Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, wanted to stop the loss of Native American land. He believed that Native American tribes would have to work together if they wanted to stop the loss of land. Events in 1809 proved him right.

That September, the governor of the Indiana Territory signed the Treaty of Fort Wayne. Chiefs of the Miami, Delaware, and Potawatomi tribes agreed to sell over three million acres of land to the United States. Tecumseh said the treaty was worthless. He said that the land belonged to all tribes and could not be sold without the *consent* of all tribes.

After the Treaty of Fort Wayne, many Native Americans began to follow Tecumseh's advice. But this progress did not last. In November 1811, while Tecumseh was away recruiting tribes for his alliance, U.S. forces defeated the Shawnee at the Battle of Tippecanoe. It was a major setback for Tecumseh.

After the battle, Tecumseh and his followers fled to Canada. They received a warm welcome from the British. Americans, already upset by British interference at sea, became even angrier. Many westerners demanded war. Urged on by the **War Hawks**, as these westerners were called, Congress declared war on Britain on June 18, 1812.

4. Why did Congress declare war on Britain in 1812?

Chapter 10 Section 4 (pages 330–333)

The War of 1812

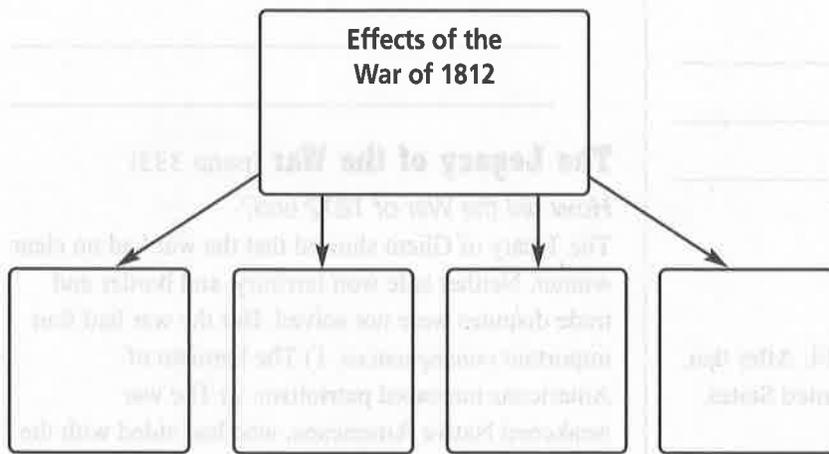
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the events that led up to the War of 1812.

In this section, you will learn about that war and its effects on the United States.

AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take notes on the effects of the War of 1812.



TERMS & NAMES

Oliver Hazard Perry Naval officer whose fleet defeated the British force on Lake Erie

Battle of the Thames Fight in which General Harrison defeated British forces in the Northwest

Francis Scott Key A Washington lawyer who watched the all-night battle at Fort McHenry and showed his pride by writing what became the national anthem

Treaty of Ghent Treaty that ended the War of 1812

The War Begins (pages 330–331)

What were the strengths of America's military at the start of the War of 1812?

Britain was already at war with France in 1812. It did not want another war with the United States. British leaders announced that they would stop interfering with U.S. shipping. But slow mail prevented this news from reaching America until it was too late.

The War of 1812 had two main phases. From 1812–1814, Britain concentrated on its war against France. After Britain defeated France in 1814, British leaders turned their attention to the United States.

When the war began, the United States military was weak. The navy had only about 16 ships. The army had fewer than 7,000 men. These men were poorly trained and equipped. They were led by officers with little experience.

1. Describe the state of the U.S. military when war was declared on Britain in 1812.

The First Phase of the War (pages 331–332)

Why was the Battle of the Thames important? Although the U.S. Navy was small, it performed well. American naval officers had gained valuable experience fighting pirates overseas. The navy's warships were the fastest afloat. Early in the war, before the British blockaded the coast, U.S. ships won battles that boosted American confidence.

The most important U.S. naval victory took place on Lake Erie. In September 1813, a British force on the lake set out to attack American ships. **Oliver Hazard Perry** led the American forces. The two

sides exchanged cannon shots for two hours. After Perry's ship was demolished, he rowed to another ship and took charge. He then went on to win the battle.

After the victory, Perry sent a note to General William Henry Harrison, who then set out to attack the British on land. By the time Harrison reached Detroit, the British had fled to Canada. Harrison pursued the British forces and defeated them at the **Battle of the Thames**. This victory ended the British threat in the Northwest. The battle also claimed the life of Tecumseh, who died fighting for the British.

2. What was the importance of the Battle of the Thames?

The Second Phase of the War

(pages 332–333)

What happened at Fort McHenry?

The war in Europe ended in April of 1814. After that, Britain concentrated on defeating the United States. They attacked on several fronts.

The British attacked Washington, D.C. There, they burned public buildings, including the White House. Then they attacked Fort McHenry at Baltimore. A Washington lawyer named **Francis Scott Key** watched the all-night battle. At dawn, Key saw the fort's flag still flying. He showed his pride by writing what became the U.S. national *anthem*, the "Star Spangled Banner."

In the North, the British sent a force from Canada across Lake Champlain. Its goal was to push south and cut off New England. The plan had failed by September 1814. At that time, an American fleet defeated the British in the Battle of Lake Champlain.

In the South, the British made the strategic port of New Orleans their target. A U.S. general, Andrew Jackson, put together an army to defend the port city. When the British launched their attack, they were quickly defeated by Jackson's soldiers. The Battle of New Orleans made Jackson a hero. Even so, it was unnecessary. Officials had signed the **Treaty of Ghent**—which ended the War of 1812—two weeks earlier. Slow mails from England had delayed the news.

3. Who led the U.S. forces at the Battle of New Orleans?

The Legacy of the War (page 333)

How did the War of 1812 end?

The Treaty of Ghent showed that the war had no clear winner. Neither side won territory, and border and trade disputes were not solved. But the war had four important *consequences*. 1) The heroism of Americans increased patriotism. 2) The war weakened Native Americans, who had sided with the British. 3) Because the war had interrupted trade, Americans were forced to make many of their own goods. This encouraged the growth of U.S. manufacturers. 4) Finally, the United States proved it could defend itself against the mightiest military power of the time.

4. Who won the War of 1812?

Glossary/After You Read**anthem** A song in praise of something**modest** Limited in size**consent** Agreement**repeal** To end**consequence** An outcome or result**sue** To take to court**headwaters** The source of a river**Terms & Names****A.** Write the letter of the name or term that matches the description.

- a. radicals c. Sacagawea e. impressment
 b. Judicial Act of 1801 d. Zebulon Pike f. Treaty of Ghent

- _____ 1. The kidnapping of sailors to work on ships
 _____ 2. A Shoshone woman whose language skills and knowledge of geography helped Lewis and Clark
 _____ 3. The treaty that ended the War of 1812
 _____ 4. People who take extreme political positions
 _____ 5. An explorer chosen to lead an expedition into the southern part of the Louisiana Territory

B. Write the name or term that best completes each sentence.

- Marbury v. Madison* Lewis and Clark expedition War Hawks
 Battle of Thames Louisiana Purchase

1. The _____ gave the United States the port of New Orleans and doubled the size of the United States.
 2. The Supreme Court case _____ established the principle of judicial review.
 3. The American victory at the _____ ended the British threat to the Northwest.
 4. The purpose of the _____ was to explore the Louisiana Territory.
 5. Westerners who called for war against Britain were known as _____.

Main Ideas

1. Why did Thomas Jefferson try to end Federalist programs?

2. Why was the Louisiana Purchase important to the United States?

3. What instructions did President Jefferson give Lewis and Clark?

4. Why did Jefferson have trouble avoiding involvement with foreign nations?

5. For the United States, what were four important consequences of the War of 1812?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Explain how the ruling in *Marbury v. Madison* had a lasting effect on the federal government.
2. What were the long-lasting effects of exploration by the first American explorers of the West?