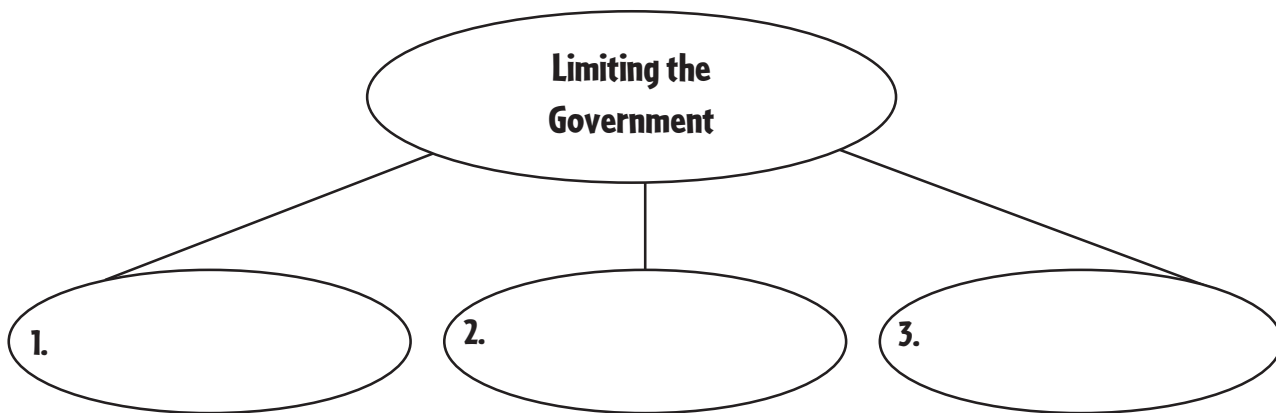


The Republicans Take Power

Essential Question

In what ways did Thomas Jefferson and the Republicans limit the powers of the government?

Directions: As you read, complete a graphic organizer like the one below to show how Thomas Jefferson and the Republicans limited the powers of the federal government.



Notes

Read to Learn

The Election of 1800 (pages 277–278)

Identifying Points of View

How did Jefferson think the government should be run?

In the 1800 election, Republicans nominated Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr for president and vice president. Federalists supported President John Adams and his running mate, Charles Pinckney. When members of the Electoral College voted, Jefferson and Burr each received 73 electoral votes. At the time, the electors chose both the president and the vice president in a single election. The person with the most votes would become president and the runner-up would become vice president. This made tie votes possible.

To break the tie, the House of Representatives had to decide the election. After many tied votes in the House, Jefferson became president and Burr become vice president. In 1803 the Twelfth Amendment was passed to prevent future ties between a presidential and vice-presidential candidate. Electors were required to cast a separate vote for each position.

The Election of 1800 *(continued)*

In his Inaugural Address, Jefferson listed his goals. He hoped for a government that would make wise choices, spend money carefully, and support the rights of state governments. Jefferson believed in reducing the power and size of government. His ideas were like the French philosophy of **laissez-faire** (LEH • SAY FEHR). This means “let [people] do [as they choose].”

Jefferson’s Presidency *(pages 278–279)***Analyzing**

Why did Jefferson reduce the number of government workers?

With the help of Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, Jefferson reduced the national debt. He cut military spending. He also repealed all federal internal taxes. The government would get money only from the sale of western lands and from **customs duties**. Customs duties are taxes on imported goods. Jefferson also reduced the number of federal government workers to a few hundred people.

At the end of John Adams’s presidency, the Federalists passed the Judiciary Act of 1801. This act set up regional courts for the United States with 16 judges and other officials. In his last days as president, Adams assigned hundreds of people to these positions. He also asked John Marshall, secretary of state, to act as chief justice. Adams made these appointments before he left office to make sure that Federalists, not Republicans, would control the courts.

Adams and Marshall tried to process all of these appointments before Adams left office. However, a few were not delivered in time. When Jefferson took over as president, he stopped some of these appointments, including one for William Marbury. Marbury tried to force his appointment by taking his case to the Supreme Court.

In *Marbury v. Madison*, John Marshall turned down Marbury’s case. He said that the Constitution did not give the Supreme Court power to decide the case. The case established three principles of **judicial review**. First, the Constitution is the supreme law. Second, the Constitution must be followed when there is a disagreement between it and any other law. Third, the judicial branch must uphold the Constitution and cancel unconstitutional laws.

Under Marshall, the Supreme Court increased federal power. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Court decided that Congress is allowed to do more than the Constitution specifically states it may do. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Court decided that federal law had priority over state laws in interstate transportation.

The Louisiana Purchase

Essential Question

How did the Louisiana Purchase affect the nation’s economy and politics?

Directions: As you read, complete a chart like the one below to explain how the Louisiana Purchase affected the nation’s economy and politics.

Effects of the Louisiana Purchase	
1. Economy	2. Politics



Notes

Read to Learn

Western Territory (pages 281–282)

Speculating

Why did settlers carry guns and axes on their journey?

In the early 1800s, American settlers filled **Conestoga wagons** with guns, axes, and other belongings and headed west to look for land and adventure. Conestoga wagons were sturdy vehicles topped with white canvas.

In 1800 the territory of the United States went only as far west as the Mississippi River. The area to the west of the river was known as the Louisiana Territory. It was owned by Spain. New Orleans was on the southern edge of the territory. Spain allowed Americans to sail on the lower part of the Mississippi River and trade in New Orleans. This agreement was vital so that western farmers could ship their crops to markets.

In 1802 Spain changed its policy and no longer allowed American goods to move into or out of New Orleans. Jefferson learned that Spain and France had made a secret agreement to hand over the Louisiana Territory to France. Jefferson was afraid that France might stop American trade on the Mississippi River. He authorized the minister to France to offer as much as \$10 million for New Orleans and West Florida.

The Nation Expands (pages 283–285)**Identifying**

What were three goals of the Lewis and Clark expedition?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Summarizing

What were the results of Lewis and Clark's expedition?

France's leader, Napoleon Bonaparte, had plans to build an empire in the Americas. It would be based in Santo Domingo, which is now Haiti. But rebels took control of Santo Domingo, and Napoleon gave up his plans. France needed money to pay for a war with Britain. Napoleon offered to sell the entire Louisiana Territory to the United States. The purchase would provide cheap land for farmers and would give the United States control of the Mississippi River. The purchase of the territory was approved in 1803. It cost \$15 million and doubled the size of the United States.

Jefferson convinced Congress to pay for an expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory. He wanted to learn about plants and animals there and find locations for forts. He also hoped to find the fabled "Northwest Passage" that would allow a more direct route to Asia.

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were hired to lead the expedition. Both were amateur scientists who had experience with Native Americans. They assembled a crew of expert river men, scouts, gunsmiths, carpenters, a cook, and two interpreters. The expedition left St. Louis in the spring of 1804. Along the way, a Shoshone woman, Sacagawea, joined their group as a guide.

After 18 months and almost 4,000 miles (6,437.4 km), the group reached the Pacific Ocean. They had collected important information about the people, plants, animals, and geography of the West. Their journey inspired people to move westward.

Lieutenant Zebulon Pike led two more expeditions. He explored the upper Mississippi River valley and present-day Colorado. He found the mountain now known as Pikes Peak. He also explored the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountains, the Rio Grande, and what is now southern Texas.

Many Federalists were against the Louisiana Purchase. They were afraid that new states that developed in the territory would become Republican. A group of Federalists in Massachusetts planned to **secede**, or withdraw from the Union. They knew that they needed New York's support. They turned to Aaron Burr for help.

Alexander Hamilton accused Burr of plotting treason. When Burr lost the governor's race in New York, he blamed Hamilton. He challenged Hamilton to a duel. During the duel, Burr shot Hamilton and then fled to avoid arrest.

Section Wrap-Up

Answer these questions to check your understanding of the entire section.

1. **Theorizing** Why do you think Sacagawea was chosen as a guide for Lewis and Clark?

2. **Determining Cause and Effect** Why was Napoleon willing to sell the entire Louisiana Territory to the United States?

Persuasive Writing

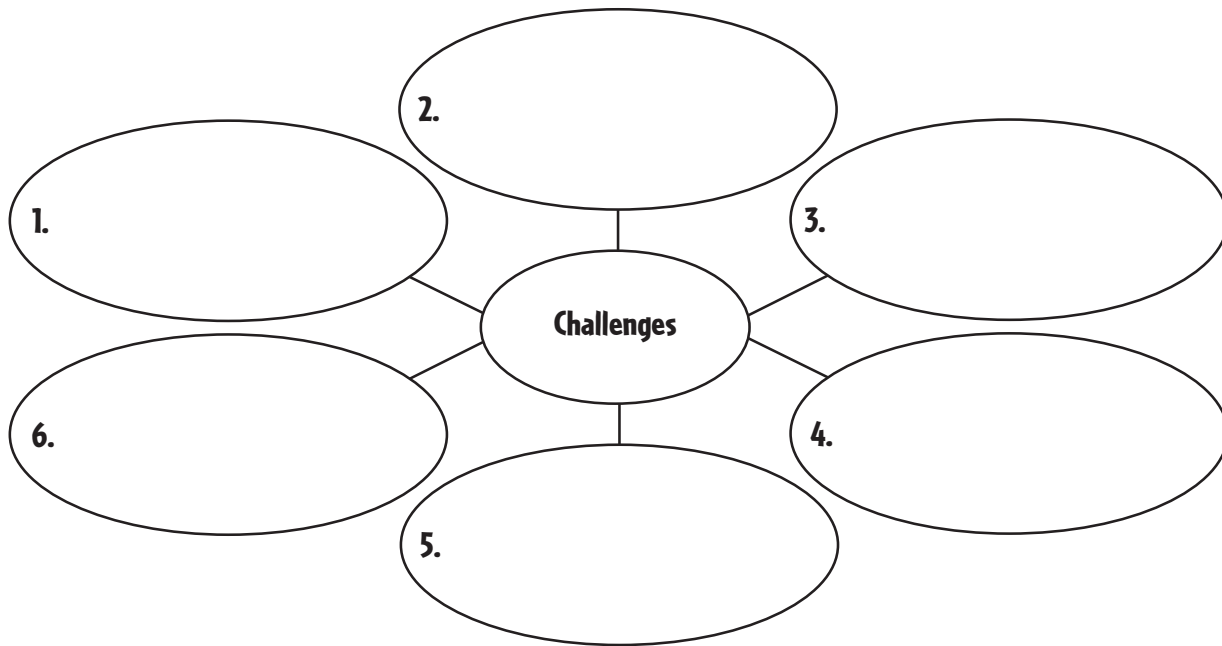
Assume that you are a Federalist living in Massachusetts. Decide whether you are for or against seceding from the Union. In the space provided, write a letter to other Federalists to convince them to support your position.

A Time of Conflict

Essential Question

What were the challenges to the nation’s stability during the late 1700s and early 1800s?

Directions: As you read, complete a graphic organizer like the one below to illustrate the challenges facing the United States during the late 1700s and early 1800s.



Read to Learn

Americans on Foreign Seas (pages 287–288)

Determining Cause and Effect

In the third paragraph, find a cause and an effect. Underline the cause you identified and double underline its effect.

Pirates and dangerous storms threatened ships in the early 1800s. Even so, Americans continued to travel by sea because they depended on trade with other countries. Tea, silk, furs and other goods sold well and earned high profits.

War between France and Britain in the 1790s helped American trade. Many French and British merchant ships were kept at home to avoid enemy attacks. Americans took advantage of the situation and increased their trade.

Pirates from Tripoli and the other Barbary Coast states of North Africa demanded **tribute**, or protection money, to allow ships to pass safely through the Mediterranean Sea. The United

Americans on Foreign Seas *(continued)*

States and European nations agreed to pay the tribute. They felt it was cheaper to pay than to go to war. In 1801 Tripoli asked the United States to pay more tribute. Jefferson refused. Tripoli then declared war on the United States.

In 1804 pirates captured the *Philadelphia*, a U.S. warship. They took the ship to Tripoli and threw the crew in jail. Stephen Decatur, a U.S. Navy captain, led a group that burned the ship to stop pirates from using it. In 1805 the war ended. Tripoli agreed to stop asking for tribute, but they forced the United States to pay \$60,000 for the return of the prisoners.

Freedom of the Seas *(pages 288–290)***Contrasting**

How was the Embargo Act different from the Nonintercourse Act?

Britain and France went to war in 1803. The United States did not side with either country. America was able to continue trade because of **neutral rights**. These are rights that allow a nation not involved in a conflict to continue to sail the seas. By 1805, Britain and France grew tired of America's neutrality. Both countries began searching U.S. ships that traded with the other country.

Many sailors deserted from Britain's navy. The British began to search U.S. ships for deserters and then forced the men to return to the British navy. This practice of forcing people to serve in the navy was called **impressment**. While searching American ships, the British also impressed thousands of U.S. citizens.

In 1807 the captain of an American ship, the *Chesapeake*, refused to let the British search his ship. The British fired, killing three crew members. Secretary of State James Madison and other Americans were furious. Many Americans demanded war against Britain. Instead, Jefferson tried to hurt Britain by banning the trade of all agricultural products. The Embargo Act was passed in 1807. An **embargo** forbids trade with another country. The Embargo Act banned imports from and exports to all foreign countries. The embargo was a disaster. It wiped out American trade with other countries, while Britain simply turned to Latin America for agricultural goods. Congress then approved the Nonintercourse Act. This act only banned trade with Britain, France, and their colonies. But it was unsuccessful too.

Jefferson decided not to run for a third term. In 1809 James Madison became president.

War Fever (pages 291–293)**Identifying**

What challenges did James Madison face as he came into office?

Madison faced many troubles when he became president. America was near the point of war with Britain and France. Problems also existed in the West. Chief Tecumseh built an alliance of Native Americans to stop white settlers from moving into Native American lands. William Henry Harrison, the governor of the Indiana Territory, attacked Prophetstown, a village founded by Tecumseh's brother. The Americans won this fight, called the Battle of Tippecanoe. But it caused Tecumseh to join forces with the British.

Federalists opposed conflict with Britain, but Henry Clay and John Calhoun were among the Republicans who called for war. This group, known as the War Hawks, wanted to expand the nation's power. Their **nationalism**, or loyalty to their country, appealed to American patriotism. In 1812 President Madison asked for a declaration of war. The British had decided to stop searching U.S. ships, but the news did not reach America quickly enough. War was declared.

Section Wrap-Up

Answer these questions to check your understanding of the entire section.

- 1. Differentiating** Explain how the war between Britain and France affected American trade in the 1790s. How did that change in the early 1800s?

- 2. Drawing Conclusions** What was the outcome of the Embargo Act? Do you think Jefferson was happy with its results? Why or why not?

Informative Writing

On a separate sheet of paper, write a story about events in the Indiana Territory from the perspective of Native Americans. Describe how the Native Americans might have felt as white settlers moved into the land and what they felt they had to do to protect the land.

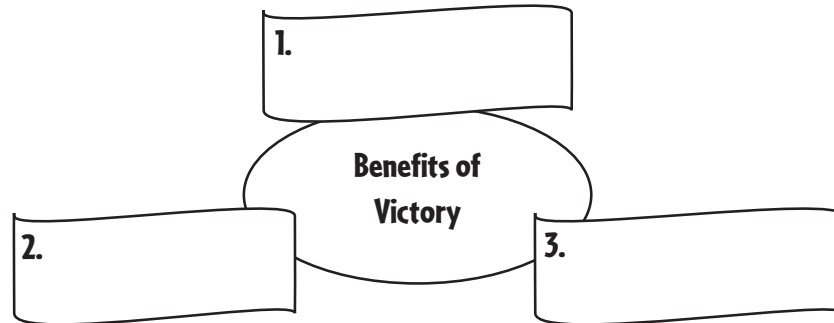
Chapter 9, Section 4 (Pages 294–298)

The War of 1812

Essential Question

How did the United States benefit from its victory in the War of 1812?

Directions: As you read, fill in a graphic organizer like the one below to show three ways the United States benefited from its victory in the War of 1812.



Notes

Read to Learn

War Begins (pages 295–296)

Identifying

Which of the following had a negative impact on American troops at the beginning of the war?

- lack of weapons*
- aging leaders*
- underestimation of British*
- widespread illness*
- poorly trained troops*
- short supply of soldiers*
- limited support from president*

The War Hawks felt that they could quickly defeat Britain. But Americans were unprepared for war. The regular army had less than 7,000 troops, and the states had between 50,000 and 100,000 poorly trained militia. Commanders who had served during the American Revolution were too old to fight. Americans also underestimated the strength of the British and Native Americans.

The war began in July 1812. Two attempts to invade Canada were unsuccessful. Leaders decided that they needed to take control of Lake Erie to advance into Canada. Oliver Hazard Perry was in charge of the Lake Erie naval forces. He was ordered to take the lake from the British. His ships defeated the British naval force in September 1813. The British and Native American forces tried to pull back from the Detroit area, but General Harrison stopped them. In this battle, known as the Battle of Thames, Tecumseh was killed.

Another victory for the Americans took place in the town of York, what is now Toronto, Canada. There, American troops burned the parliament buildings.

War Begins *(continued)*

The U.S. Navy had three of the fastest **frigates**, or warships. These warships and **privateers**, or armed private ships, captured or destroyed many British ships. This boosted American morale.

Before his death, Tecumseh had talked with the Creeks about forming a confederation. This plan died with Tecumseh. In March 1814, Andrew Jackson defeated the Creeks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The loss forced the Creeks to give up most of their lands.

The British Offensive *(pages 296–298)***Stating**

Why did the British end the war?

Sequencing

Write a number before each battle location to list the order in which they occurred.

- ___ **Plattsburg**
- ___ **Lake Erie**
- ___ **New Orleans**
- ___ **Washington, D.C.**
- ___ **Horseshoe Bend**

Britain won its war against France in 1814. It was able to send more troops to fight in America. In August, British troops sailed into Chesapeake Bay and attacked Washington, D.C. They burned the Capitol, the president's mansion, and other buildings before they left the city.

The British moved on to Baltimore, but the Americans kept them from taking the city. Francis Scott Key watched the bombs burst over Fort McHenry. When he saw the U.S. flag still flying the next morning, he wrote a poem called "The Star-Spangled Banner." Congress made "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem in 1931.

British troops moved to capture the city of Plattsburg on Lake Champlain. The American navy on the lake defeated the British fleet, and the British retreated. After this battle, the British decided the war was too costly and not really necessary.

In December 1814, a peace agreement called the Treaty of Ghent was signed between the United States and Britain. The treaty did not change any existing borders. It also did not mention other issues like the impressment of sailors.

Before word of the treaty reached America, one last battle was fought in New Orleans. During the Battle of New Orleans, American troops under Andrew Jackson hid behind cotton bales that protected them from bullets. The British soldiers were out in the open, and hundreds were killed. The American victory made Andrew Jackson a hero.

Federalists had opposed "Mr. Madison's War" from the beginning. In December 1814, they met at the Hartford Convention. Some wanted to secede from, or leave, the Union, but most did not. They wrote a list of changes for the Constitution. Their complaints seemed unpatriotic, especially after the victory of the war. The Federalists lost respect, and the party weakened. The War Hawks took over the Republican Party and carried on the

The British Offensive *(continued)*

Federalist idea of a strong national government. They favored trade, western expansion, development of the economy, and a strong military.

After the War of 1812, Americans felt a new sense of patriotism and a strong national identity. The United States also gained respect from other countries around the world.

Section Wrap-Up

Answer these questions to check your understanding of the entire section.

- 1. Analyzing** Why was the death of Tecumseh significant?

- 2. Determining Cause and Effect** Why did the Federalist Party weaken after the War of 1812?

Expository Writing

On a separate sheet of paper, write the words to “The Star-Spangled Banner.” Analyze each line of the song and think about how it relates to what Francis Scott Key witnessed at Fort McHenry. Then in the space below, rewrite each line in your own words and explain the significance of each.
