Ch. 11 Study Guide
AP US History
The Triumphs and Travails of Jeffersonian Democracy, 1800-1812

Theme: Jefferson’s effective, pragmatic policies strengthened the principles of two-party republican
government, even though the “Jeffersonian Revolution” caused sharp partisan battles between Federalists
and Republicans over particular issues.

Theme: Despite his intentions, Jefferson became deeply entangled in the foreign-policy conflicts of the
Napoleon era, leading to the highly unpopular embargo.

Theme: James Madison fell into an international trap, set by Napoleon, that Jefferson had avoided. Western
War Hawks’ enthusiasm for a war with Britain was matched by New Englanders’ hostility.

Summary: The ideological conflicts of the early republic culminated in the bitter election of 1800 between
Adams and Jefferson. The fierce rhetoric of the campaign, the peaceful “Revolution of 1800” demonstrated
that the infant Republic could transfer power from one party to another. The election of 1800 also signaled
the permanent decline of the conservative Federalist Party, which proved unable to adjust to the democratic
future of American Politics.

Jefferson, the political theorist, came to Washington determined to implement his Republican
principles of limited and frugal government, strict constitution, and an antimilitarist foreign policy. But
Jefferson, the practical politician had to compromise many of these goals, thereby moderating the
Republican-Federalist ideological conflict.

The sharpest political conflicts occurred over the judiciary, where John Marshall worked effectively
to enshrine the principles of judicial review and a strong federal government. Against his will, Jefferson
also enhanced federal power through his war against the Barbary pirates and, especially, his dramatic
purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon. The Louisiana Purchase was Jefferson’s greatest success, increasing
national unity and cementing the Republican Party’s future in the West.

Nevertheless, Jefferson became increasingly entangled in the great European conflict between
Napoleon France and Britain, which violated both American freedom of trade and freedom of the seas.
Jefferson attempted to avoid war through the embargo policy, which prevented war but stirred great
political hostility, especially in New England.

Jefferson’s successor, James Madison, soon fell into Napoleon’s trap, and western “War Hawks”
whooped the United States into a divisive war with Britain in 1812. The nation went to war totally
unprepared, bitterly divided, and devoid of any coherent strategy.

A. Read Chapter 11

B. Define and give the significance of each of the following:
- Aaron Burr
- Albert Gallatin
- Judiciary Act of 1801
- John Marshall
- Marbury vs. Madison
- Samuel Chase
- Barbary Pirates
- Stephen Decatur
- James Monroe
- Napoleon Bonaparte
- Lewis and Clarke
- Zebulon Pike
- Burr’s Conspiracy
- Impressment
- James Madison (President)
- Non-Intercourse Act of 1809
- Macon’s Bill #2
- War Hawks
- Gen. William Harrison
- Tecumseh
- Battle of Tippecanoe

C. Answer

1. List the candidates, issues and outcomes of the election of 1800. Why is this election referred to as the Jefferson
   “Revolution of 1800?”
2. According to your text, what lasting contributions did the Federalists leave after their “era” ended in 1801?
3. As part of his “Revolution of 1800,” what federalist policies did Jefferson see eliminated? Why did he choose to
   leave much of Hamilton’s financial plan intact?
4. Describe first, Thomas Jefferson the man, and second, the pell-mell style in which he conducted business in the
   White House.
5. Louisiana Purchase: What transpired that allowed the Jefferson administration to more than double the size of the
   United States for about $15 million?
6. Describe the Embargo Act and its effect on the nation and the Republicans.
Identification Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. Hamiltonian economic measure repealed by Jefferson and Gallatin
2. Action Jefferson took toward Republican “martyrs” convicted under the Federalists Sedition Law
3. Derogatory Republican term for Federalist judges appointed at the last minute by President Adams
4. Precedent-setting Supreme Court case in which Marshall dismissed a Federalist judge’s suit but also declared part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional
5. The principle, established by Chief Justice Marshall in a famous case, that the Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional
6. Action voted by the House of Representatives against Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase and feared by Chief Justice Marshall
7. Branch of military service that Jefferson considered least threatening to liberty and most necessary to suppression the Barbary States
8. Sugar-rich island where Toussaint L’Ouverture’s slave rebellion disrupted Napoleon’s dreams of a vast New World Empire
9. Territory beyond Louisiana, along the Columbia River, explored by Lewis and Clark
10. Price paid by the United States for the Louisiana Purchase
11. American ship fired on by British in 1807, nearly leafing to war between the two countries
12. Jefferson’s policy of forbidding the shipment of any goods in or out of the United States
13. Militantly nationalistic western congressmen who were eager for hostilities with the Indians, Canadians and British
14. Battle in 1811 where General Harrison defeated the Indian warriors Tecumseh and the Prophet
15. Derisive Federalist name for the War of 1812 that blamed it on the Republican president

Putting Things in Order
Put the following events in correct order by numbering them 1 to 10

Rather than declare war after a British attack on an American ship, Jefferson imposes a ban on all American trade
President Adams appoints a host of “midnight judges” just before leaving office, outraging Republicans
The foreign difficulties of a French dictator lead him to offer a fabulous real estate bargain to the United States
After four years of naval war, the Barbary state of Tripoli signs a peace treaty with the United States
A deceitful French dictator and aggressive western Congressmen maneuver a reluctant president into a war with Britain
Matching People, Places and Events
Match the person, place or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line

____1. Thomas Jefferson
____2. Albert Gallatin
____3. John Marshall
____4. Marbury v. Madison
____5. Samuel Chase
____6. Pasha of Tripoli
____7. Napoleon Bonaparte
____8. Robert Livingston
____9. Toussaint L’Ouverture
____10. Lewis and Clark
____11. Aaron Burr
____12. Chesapeake affair
____13. Embargo Act of 1807
____14. Tecumseh
____15. Henry Clay

A. Former vice-president, killer of Alexander Hamilton, and plotter of mysterious secessionist schemes
B. Leader of Congressional “War Hawks” who pushed for the War of 1812
C. Swiss-born treasury secretary who disliked national debt but kept most Hamiltonian economic measure in effect
D. American minister to Paris who joined James Monroe in making a magnificent real estate deal
E. Strong believer in strict construction, weak government, and antimilitarism who was forced to modify some of his principles in office
F. Shawnee leader who organized a major Indian confederation against U.S. expansion
G. Federalist Supreme Court justice impeached by the House in 1804 but acquitted by the Senate
H. British attack on American sailors that aroused angry demands for war
I. Explorers who crossed the Louisiana Purchase territory and went on the Oregon and the Pacific coast
J. Restrictive trade policy that hurt Britain but hurt American shippers and farmers even more
K. Ruling based on a “midnight judge” case that established the right of the Supreme Court to declare law unconstitutional
L. North African leader who fought an undeclared war with the United States from 1801 to 1805
M. Gifted black revolutionary whose successful slave revolution indirectly led to Napoleons sale of Louisiana
N. French ruler who acquired Louisiana from Spain only to sell it to the United States
O. Federalist Supreme Court justice whose brilliant legal efforts established the principle of judicial review
Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jefferson’s moderation and continuation of many Federalist policies</td>
<td>A. Provoked Federalists to charge Jefferson with unconstitutional expansionism</td>
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<td>2. Adams’s appointment of “midnight judges”</td>
<td>B. Aroused Jeffersonian hostility to the Federalist judiciary and led to repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801</td>
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<td>3. Marshall’s ruling in <em>Marbury v. Madison</em></td>
<td>C. Forced Madison to declare a policy of non importation that accelerated the drift toward war</td>
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<td>4. The Barbary pirates’ attacks on American shipping</td>
<td>D. Led to an aggressive and deadly assault on the American ship <em>Chesapeake</em></td>
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<td>5. France’s acquisition of Louisiana from Spain</td>
<td>E. Created stability and continuity in the transition of power from one party to another</td>
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<td>6. Napoleon’s foreign troubles with Britain and Santo Domingo</td>
<td>F. Caused Harrison’s and Jackson’s military ventures and contributed to the declaration of war in 1812</td>
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<td>7. The Louisiana Purchase</td>
<td>G. Established the principle of “judicial review” of laws by the Supreme Courts</td>
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<td>8. British impressment of American sailors and anger at American harboring of British deserters</td>
<td>H. Made Americans eager to purchase New Orleans in order to protect their Mississippi River shipping</td>
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<td>9. French compliance with Macon’s Bill No. 2</td>
<td>I. Led to a surprise offer to sell Louisiana to the United States for $15 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Western war hawks’ fervor for acquiring Canada and removing resisting Indians</td>
<td>J. Forced a reluctant Jefferson to send the U.S. Navy into military action</td>
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Answers:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification:</th>
<th>People, Places, Events</th>
<th>In Order</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Excise tax</td>
<td>1. E</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Pardon</td>
<td>2. C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Midnight judges</td>
<td>3. O</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>5. Judicial review</td>
<td>5. G</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>6. Impeachment</td>
<td>6. L</td>
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<td>7. Navy</td>
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<td>8. Santo Domingo</td>
<td>8. D</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Order in Council</td>
<td>10. I</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11. $15 million</td>
<td>11. A</td>
<td></td>
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<td>14. Tippecanoe</td>
<td>14. F</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Mr. Madison’s War</td>
<td>15. B</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Cause/Effect

1. E
2. B
3. G
4. J
5. H
6. I
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. F