

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 leading 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.

Cause

- ___ 1. Jefferson's moderation and continuation of many Federalist policies
- ___ 2. Adams's appointment of "midnight judges"
- ___ 3. Marshall's ruling in *Marbury v. Madison*
- ___ 4. The Barbary pirates' attacks on American shipping
- ___ 5. France's acquisition of Louisiana from Spain
- ___ 6. Napoleons foreign troubles with Britain and Santo Domingo
- ___ 7. The Louisiana Purchase
- ___ 8. British impressment of American sailors and anger at American harboring of British deserters
- ___ 9. French compliance with Macon's Bill No. 2
- ___ 10. Western war hawk's fervor for acquiring Canada and removing resisting Indians

Effect

- A. Provoked Federalists to charge Jefferson with unconstitutional expansionism
- B. Aroused Jeffersonian hostility to the Federalist judiciary and led to repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801
- C. Forced Madison to declare a policy of non importation that accelerated the drift toward war
- D. Led to an aggressive and deadly assault on the American ship *Chesapeake*
- E. Created stability and continuity in the transition of power from one party to another
- F. Caused Harrison's and Jackson's military ventures and contributed to the declaration of war in 1812
- G. Established the principle of "judicial review" of laws by the Supreme Courts
- H. Made Americans eager to purchase New Orleans in order to protect their Mississippi River shipping
- I. Led to a surprise offer to sell Louisiana to the United States for \$15 million
- J. Forced a reluctant Jefferson to send the U.S. Navy into military action

Answers:

Identification:

- 1. Excise tax
- 2. Pardon
- 3. Midnight judges
- 4. *Marbury v. Madison*
- 5. Judicial reveiw
- 6. Impeachment
- 7. Navy
- 8. Santo Domingo
- 9. Oregon
- 10. Order in Council
- 11. \$15 million
- 12. Embargo
- 13. War hawks
- 14. Tippecanoe
- 15. Mr. Madison's War

People, Places, Events

- 1. E
- 2. C
- 3. O
- 4. K
- 5. G
- 6. L
- 7. N
- 8. D
- 9. M
- 10. I
- 11. A
- 12. H
- 13. J
- 14. F
- 15. B

In Order

- 4
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 5

Cause/ Effect

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