The election of 1800 marked the transfer of power from one political party to another through a democratic election.

Key Terms

• customs duties
• jurisdiction
Abigail Adams in the unfinished White House
The Election of 1800

1. The election campaign of 1800 was a deadlock between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr.

2. The House of Representatives picked Jefferson when one of the Federalist’s changed his vote.

3. The 12th amendment was passed in 1803 requiring electors to vote for the president and vice-president on separate ballots.

4. Jefferson was inaugurated on March 4th, 1801. His goals were:
Jefferson as President

   - A. James Madison---Secretary of State
   - B. Albert Gallatin---Secretary of Treasury


3. Congress repealed Federal internal taxes (Whiskey Tax) $ would come from custom duties, tax on imports and the sale of western land.
Jefferson and the Courts

1. Judiciary Act of 1801 allowed for the development of many “Midnight Judges”

2. “Marbury versus Madison” case was the first time that the judicial review was used. (system of checks and balances) (Jurisdiction)

3. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall usually upheld the national government over state rights during his tenure in office until his death in 1835.
Checking for Understanding

Define  Match the terms on the right with their definitions on the left.

C  1. the right of the Supreme Court to determine if a law violates the Constitution
   A. laissez-faire
   B. customs duties
   C. judicial review

A  2. policy that government should interfere as little as possible in the nation’s economy

B  3. taxes on foreign imported goods
Checking for Understanding

Q  Reviewing Facts  Explain how Jefferson cut government spending.

A  He cut the size of the army and navy, reduced the national debt, and kept the number of government workers low.
Reviewing Themes

**Q** Government and Democracy  How did the judicial branch under Jefferson serve as a check on the executive and legislative branches?

**A** With the establishment of judicial review, the Supreme Court could review and rule on acts of the other branches of government.
Critical Thinking

Identifying Central Issues  How was the deadlock in the presidential election of 1800 finally resolved?

A  The House of Representatives decided the election. Hamilton swayed the vote in Jefferson’s favor.

Thomas Jefferson lived at Monticello.
Expository Writing  A letter of recommendation is written to discuss the positive qualities of a person. Write a letter from John Adams to Thomas Jefferson about John Marshall. Address Marshall’s skills and leadership qualities.
End of Section 1

Click the mouse button to return to the Contents slide.
Guide to Reading

Main Idea
The Louisiana Purchase opened a vast area to exploration and settlement.

Key Terms

• secede
Conestoga wagon
Westward, Ho!

1. Many people used Conestoga wagons to cross the Appalachian Mts. to get to the new NW Territory.

2. Use of the lower Mississippi River was refused to the Americans by the Spanish because of the transfer of the Louisiana Terr. from the Spanish to the French in a secret treaty.

3. Jefferson feared that the French (Napoleon Bonaparte) would try to develop a great French empire in America.
Westard, Ho! (cont.)

4. Jefferson authorizes Robert Livingstone (Minister to France) to pay $10,000,000 to but New Orleans and Florida.

5. Napoleon cancels his plan to create an empire in America, because of a revolt in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. (Toussaint Louverture)
An Expanding Nation

1. The United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France for 15,000,000 (doubled the size on the U.S.)

2. Exploration expeditions:
   A. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark (Pacific Northwest)
   B. Zebulon Pike (Western America---Pike’s Peak)

3. Federalist plan to secede. (Aaron Burr-leader)

4. Hamilton/Burr Duel was suicide for Burr
Checking for Understanding

**Define** Match the terms on the right with their definitions on the left.

- **B** 1. to leave or withdraw
  - **A.** Conestoga wagon

- **A** 2. sturdy vehicle topped with white canvas and used by pioneers to move west
  - **B.** secede
Checking for Understanding

**Q**

**Reviewing Facts** What European countries controlled the Louisiana Territory up until 1800?

**A**

Spain controlled the Louisiana Territory up until 1800.
Reviewing Themes

**Geography and History** Why were the Mississippi River and New Orleans important to the United States?

**A** Farmers needed to ship their goods down the Mississippi River to New Orleans to get them to markets.
Critical Thinking

Determining Cause and Effect  How do you think the Lewis and Clark expedition helped to prepare people who wanted to move west?

Possible answers: It provided maps, descriptions and locations of landforms, and locations and information about Native American groups and distribution of animals and plants.
Analyzing Visuals

Geography Skills  Review the map on page 284 of your textbook. What was the farthest western point that the Lewis and Clark expedition reached? What is the straight-line distance between St. Louis and Pikes Peak?

A

The Lewis and Clark expedition reached the Pacific Ocean. The distance is about 775 miles (1,250 km).
Interdisciplinary Activity

Descriptive Writing  Accurate descriptions and drawings in their journals made Lewis and Clark’s observations valuable. Find an example of plants or animals nearby. Carefully draw and describe what you see.
End of Section 2
Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Between 1800 and 1815 the United States experienced rapid expansion as well as the challenge of war.

Key Terms

- tribute
- neutral rights
- embargo
- nationalism
American sailors
Americans Ships on the High Seas


2. Barbary Coast States War (1801-1805)
   A. U.S.S. Philadelphia ordeal-Capt. Stephen Decatur-(Bold and daring)
   B. Ruler of Tripoli stops demanding tribute, but the U.S. must pay a ransom for American prisoners.
American Ships on the High Seas

1. America is neutral on the high seas, but the French and the English were still stopping and harassing American ships.

2. Impressment issue infuriated Americans (British seizure)

3. Chesapeake/Leopard Affair:
   A. Americans demand war.
   B. Jefferson counter war idea with the Embargo Act of 1807 which was a disaster.
American Ships on the High Seas

C. The Embargo Act of 1807 was replaced with the Nonintercourse Act of 1810. (Another mistake)

D. James Madison succeeds T.J. as the 4th President of the U.S.

E. The Nonintercourse Act is replaced by Macon’s Bill #2.
War at Home and Abroad

1. Napoleon tricks the U.S. into stopping trade with Great Britain.

2. Problems out west:
   
   A. Britain supplies Native Americans with guns and ammo.
   
   B. Indian resistance led by a confederation formed by a Shawnee chief named Tecumseh. (brother was called the Prophet=go back to the old life)
   
   C. General William Henry Harrison attack Prophet-town at the Battle of Tippecanoe (American victory=??-murdered innocent women/children)
3. Warhawks pushed for war!!!!!!! (Henry Clay and John Calhoun)

4. June 1st, 1812 Congress declares war on Britain. Britain had dropped the “Orders in Council” three weeks earlier.----Word got to America too late.-----This war could’ve been avoided but wasn’t because of a lack of communication.
Checking for Understanding

**Define** Match the terms on the right with their definitions on the left.

1. forcing people into service, as in the navy
   - C  
   - A. tribute
   - B. neutral rights
   - C. impressment
   - D. embargo
   - E. War Hawks

2. money paid for protection
   - A  
   - A. tribute
   - B. neutral rights
   - C. impressment
   - D. embargo
   - E. War Hawks

3. an order prohibiting trade with another country
   - D  
   - A. tribute
   - B. neutral rights
   - C. impressment
   - D. embargo
   - E. War Hawks

4. the right to sail the seas and not take sides in a war
   - B  
   - A. tribute
   - B. neutral rights
   - C. impressment
   - D. embargo
   - E. War Hawks

5. Republicans during Madison’s presidency who pressed for war with Britain
   - E  
   - A. tribute
   - B. neutral rights
   - C. impressment
   - D. embargo
   - E. War Hawks
Checking for Understanding

Reviewing Facts  Describe the negotiations that ended the war between the United States and Tripoli.

Tripoli agreed to stop demanding tribute, but the United States had to pay a ransom for the release of American prisoners.
Reviewing Themes

**Global Connections**  How did the conflict in Europe help the American shipping industry prosper?

**A**  By remaining neutral, the United States could trade with both France and Britain. Both countries kept most of their trading ships in port to avoid capture, so Americans increased their trade.
Determining Cause and Effect  How did frontier battles with Native Americans intensify Americans’ anti-British feelings?

The British sided with Native Americans; this interference angered many Americans.
Analyzing Visuals

Geography Skills  Examine the maps that appear on page 291 of your textbook. When did Tennessee gain statehood? Which of the maps shows the territory gained from the Louisiana Purchase? In what year was Florida ceded to the United States?

Tennessee gained statehood in 1796. The 1810 map shows the territory gained from the Louisiana Purchase. Florida was ceded to the United States in 1819.
Interdisciplinary Activity

**Art** Choose a side in the argument about war with Great Britain. Draw a political cartoon supporting your point of view.
Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Beginning in 1812 the United States was at war with Britain. Fighting took place in the United States, in Canada, and at sea.

Key Terms

- frigate
Madison peace medal

Click the Speaker button to replay the audio.
Defeats and Victories

1. America was not prepared for war.

2. The Canadian invasion failed

3. American’s did have some success on the water:
   
   A. Captain Oliver Hazard Perry destroyed the British navy at Lake Erie.
   
   B. The U.S.S. Constitution defeats the best British navy ship the H.M.S. Guerriere.

4. Tecumseh dies and the Indian Confederation fails. (Jackson’s victory at Horseshoe Bend in Indiana ends Indian resistance out west—lose their land again)
The British Offensive

1. Britain defeats France in Europe ending the Napoleonic Wars. This free’s up more British troops to come and fight in America.

2. Washington D. C. is burned and destroyed in August of 1814.

3. “Battle of Baltimore”—stalemate—(Francis Scott Key-National Anthem)

4. “Battle of Lake Champlain” (Plattsburgh) is very costly to the British. Should they continue to fight? The Americans and the British meet in Ghent, Belgium to work out a peace treaty. (December 1814) (Turning Point)
The British Offensive (cont.)

5. “Battle of New Orleans”, (January 1815) could’ve been avoided. (American victory)
   ----Once again a lack of communication----

Checking for Understanding

Define: Match the terms on the right with their definitions on the left.

A 1. warship  A. frigate
B 2. armed private ship  B. privateer
Checking for Understanding

Reviewing Facts  Who won the Battle of Lake Champlain? Why was it an important victory?

The Americans won the Battle of Lake Champlain. It secured the northern border of the United States and persuaded Britain to end the War of 1812.
Reviewing Themes

**Q** Government and Democracy  Why did the Federalist Party lose support after the War of 1812?

**A** It looked unpatriotic because it had opposed the war and wanted to amend the Constitution.
Critical Thinking

**Q**

**Drawing Conclusions** Why did people from the North, South, and the West feel differently about going to war with Britain?

**A**

Possible answer: Westerners and Southerners thought war might make more land available and wanted to avenge British actions against Americans. Northerners saw little benefit in war.
Analyzing Visuals

Geography Skills Study the map on page 298 of your textbook. On what lake did Perry defeat the British? Which battle—Lake Champlain or Thames—took place later in time?

Perry defeated the British on Lake Erie. The Battle of Lake Champlain took place later.
Imagine if Francis Scott Key had been at the Battle of New Orleans instead of in Baltimore. Rewrite the first verse of “The Star-Spangled Banner” based on what occurred in that battle.