



The New Republic

The Age of Jefferson

Pursuing Republican Principles

Jefferson's administration set out to _____ the presidency with new government policies:

1. Recognized the popularity of the _____ style. He symbolically simplified the position of the presidency.
 - a. Walked to his own _____ instead of riding in a carriage.
 - b. Took off his powdered wig, wore work clothes & frayed slippers when receiving visitors.
2. He cut the _____ from \$80 million when he took office to \$57 million in 1809.
3. He made major cuts to the army and navy and streamlined the government's bureaucracy.



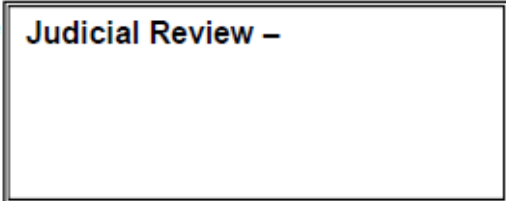
John Marshall's Supreme Court

John Marshall became _____ Justice of the Supreme Court when Thomas Jefferson became President in 1801. Marshall was a Federalist, a last _____ appointment by outgoing President Adams.



Under Marshall, the Supreme Court reviewed the case Marbury v. Madison when the Court claimed the power of _____ when it made its decision. Marshall interpreted the Constitution broadly to find the implied powers needed for a strong _____ government.

Judicial Review –



The Nation Expands

During Jefferson's presidency, Americans continued their _____ migration across the Appalachians. Although pioneer life was hard, the pioneers kept coming.



Jefferson believed that Spain's vast _____ Territory west of the Mississippi River would be easy to conquer. Jefferson's plans went awry, when _____, a much more dangerous neighbor, forced Spain to give them the Territory.

When James Monroe and Robert Livingston approached _____, they found him surprisingly receptive. Without an army to occupy Louisiana, and needing money to fight the British, Napoleon decided to sell all of the Territory. The Territory nearly _____ the size of the U.S. and it only cost _____ million.

Historical Significance: The Louisiana Purchase was a political _____ because it contradicted Jefferson's strict constitutional principles. (The Constitution did not authorize the federal government to buy territory from a foreign government.)

Lewis & Clark

In 1804, Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the new territory. The men were guided by a Shoshone woman, named _____ and her husband.



Jefferson's Foreign Trouble

BARBARY WAR

The Barbary states were seizing American ships and sailors. Washington & Adam administrations had paid _____ money to the Barbary States. Jefferson was willing to do the same until the rule of Tripoli increased his price. Jefferson ordered for a naval _____ of Tripoli's port. Jefferson won a favorable _____ in 1805, concluding the Barbary War.



British Problems

The British navy relied on _____ for their need of sailors for their huge fleet. In 1807, the British attacked an American warship, the Chesapeake, in order to take some of its sailors. Many Americans, including Federalists, were outraged.

Impressments –

The U.S. lacked a large enough navy to challenge the British fleet. Jefferson decided on an _____, suspending trade by ordering American ships to stay at port.

The Embargo Act of 1807 did not have the effects that Jefferson intended. The embargo _____ American merchants, threw American sailors out of work, and hurt farmers, who could no longer export their crops



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Election of 1808

Jefferson believed strongly in the _____ established by Washington of voluntarily retiring from the presidency after a second term. Jefferson supported Madison, his close friend.



Battling Native Americans

The Shawnee chief _____ believed that the only way to protect their homeland against intruding white settlers was to form a confederacy, a united Native American nation. Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa were angered by the government's repeated use of dishonest treaties to take their lands.

While Tecumseh was seeking allies in the South, Governor W.H. _____ led troops to destroy the beginnings of this "uprising" near the Tippecanoe River. After the Battle of _____, the Native American movement lost some momentum, though most Native Americans escaped to fight again.

War Hawks Demand War

"War Hawks" were a group of young _____ from the South and West that were interested in expanding into British Canada and Spanish Florida. The war hawks called for war against _____, and in 1812 the call was answered. The war was _____ supported by all Americans.



War of 1812

Causes for War of 1812:

1. Impressments of U.S. citizens.
2. British giving guns to Native Americans.
3. War Hawks demanding war.



WAR OF 1812

The United States got beaten up at:

1. Sea - British blockade of America's ports.
2. Land - British forces burned the _____ & Capitol.

Americans won their greatest victory at the Battle of New Orleans.

General Andrew _____ lost only 71 men, while the British lost 2,036 men.

By 1814, the British were weary of war, and Madison realized that the Americans would be unable to win a decisive _____.

TREATY OF GHENT

Diplomats met at Ghent, Belgium and negotiated a peace:

- A halt to the _____.
- The return of all conquered territory to the prewar claimant.
- Recognition of the prewar boundary between _____ and the U.S.

Long-Term Effects for War of 1812:

1. The war reinforced the belief that a policy of _____ was justified.
2. Native American tribes lost Britain as an ally.
3. Opposing the war weakened the _____ Party.

Fate of the Federalists

HARTFORD CONVENTION

The Federalist were _____ to both the war. Radical Federalists secretly met and discussed the possibility of voting on _____. Their talks of secession reached Washington, D.C. at the same time as the news of the peace treaty and Jackson's victory.

That combination embarrassed the Federalists, who were mocked as _____. The voters punished the Federalists in the elections that followed. By 1820, the Federalist Party was _____.

