

The Presidencies of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, & James Monroe: 1801-1825**I. Thomas Jefferson: 1801-1809**

- A. **The Election of 1800**—Jefferson’s defeat of Adams is often called the “_____ of 1800”:
- For the first time, a new _____ took the presidency
 - Jefferson’s presidency marked the start of nearly 30 years of political dominance by the _____
- B. As a Democratic-Republican, Jefferson tried to _____ Federalist policies & reduce the _____ & _____ of the national gov’t:
- He reduced the size of the _____
 - Cut back Hamilton’s financial plan by ending all excise _____ & allowing the charter of the Bank of the U.S. to _____
 - Jefferson believed that America should be an “_____” that protects liberty
- C. Adams’ “Midnight Judges,” the Rise of John Marshall, & the Marbury v. Madison Case
- “Midnight Judges”—Before leaving office, President Adams appointed numerous _____ to federal courts
 - _____ became chief justice to the Supreme Court
 - Over the next 30 years, John Marshall strengthened the _____ of the national gov’t & the _____
 - Marbury v. Madison (1803) & Judicial Review**
 - Jefferson invalidated as many of Adams’ _____ as possible
 - One judge, William Marbury, sued claiming that the president could not _____ an act of Congress
 - The case _____ (1803) established the principle of _____ giving the Supreme Court the power to declare acts of Congress _____
- D. **The Louisiana Purchase (1803)**
- From 1800 to 1810, the population grew by _____ people, thousands flooded into the west, & 3 new states were added to the USA; In 1800, _____ reclaimed Louisiana from Spain, but by 1803, he needed _____ to fund his European war & offered to _____ Louisiana
 - In 1803, Jefferson authorized the _____ from France for \$15 million
 - As a “_____ constructionist” Jefferson did not know if he had the Constitutional power to buy Louisiana but he did it anyway
 - _____ were sent by Jefferson to map & explore this new territory; Their findings revealed an abundance of _____ for America
- E. Jefferson’s Legacy—Jefferson came into office trying to _____ the size & power of the national government, but:
- By buying Louisiana, he _____ government power beyond that of the Constitution
 - He encouraged Congress to create an “_____” (no trade) to punish England & France for violating U.S. free trade

II. The Presidency of James Madison: 1809-1817

- A. James Madison won the presidency in 1808 & 1812
- Madison was the _____ of the Constitution, was elected to Congress, & served as Jefferson’s _____
 - Madison continued the _____ of the Democratic-Republican Party & tried to continue Jefferson’s policies of _____ national gov’t
- B. Causes of the **War of 1812**
- Unfortunately, the _____ between England & France continued to cause problems for Americans:
 - England & France continued to violate American _____
 - The British navy continued to “_____” American merchants
 - Many Congressmen, called “_____” demanded war with Britain to defend U.S. _____
 - _____ surged as War Hawks claimed the War of 1812 the “Second American _____”
 - _____ eventually gave in & asked Congress for a declaration of war in June 1812
- C. Fighting the War of 1812
- The U.S. was _____ to fight when the war began
 - Had a weak _____ & poorly trained army
 - The war went badly at first: The British attacked & _____ Washington, DC...and laid siege to Baltimore where _____ wrote the “*Star Spangled Banner*”
 - Even though Britain was winning, they were fighting Napoleon’s army in Europe & wanted to end the war in America _____
 - In 1814, Britain & U.S. signed the Treaty of _____ ending the war
 - Before news arrived, the Americans won the Battle of _____
 - The Americans were led by _____ who became a national _____
 - The _____ at New Orleans led many Americans to feel as though they _____ the war

D. **The Treaty of Ghent** (1814)

1. Treaty of Ghent _____, but it did not address trade rights or other _____ of the war
2. Effects of the War of 1812:
 - a. Americans were united in a sense of _____, believing that they had _____ the British
 - b. America entered an "Era of _____" with a popular president & booming national _____

III. The Presidency of James Monroe: 1817-1825

A. James Monroe was elected president in 1816 & 1820 with a clear set of goals:

1. To promote national _____
2. To promote America's _____ in the world

B. Monroe was a Democratic-Republican, but by 1816 the Federalists were so _____ that the Republicans could do almost anything

C. After the War of 1812, America experienced an "Era of Good Feelings" from 1815 to 1825:

1. Monroe & the Republicans in Congress used this time to promote American _____
2. **Nationalism**—the interests of the _____ should be placed ahead of _____ interests

D. Monroe & the Republicans in Congress promoted nationalism & American unity in 3 ways:

1. Gov't: Increasing the _____ of the national gov't over the _____
 - a. John Marshall (1801-1835) used the _____ to strengthen the power of the national gov't:
2. Economy: Encourage _____ & build better _____ to link the South, North, & West
 - a. In 1816, Congressman _____ proposed the **American System** to _____ the _____ of the North, South, & West
 - i. Created a _____ of the U.S.
 - ii. Created a _____ to promote U.S. industry & _____ the importation of British manufactured goods
 - iii. A nat'l system of _____ & _____
 - b. The American System allowed the USA to create a national _____ for the 1st time
 - i. Southern _____ was used in northern textiles factories
 - ii. Northern _____ made manufactured goods that were sold throughout the country
 - iii. Western farms grew _____ & raised livestock that _____ the nation
 - c. After the War of 1812, Americans flooded into the West; By 1840 over _____ of the population lived in the West; This economic & territorial _____ created a need to settle America's national _____
3. Foreign Policy: Expanding U.S. _____ & increasing America's role in world affairs
 - a. President Monroe & his Secretary of State _____ used foreign policy to promote nationalism & territorial expansion
 - b. In 1818, Monroe & British leaders agreed to establish the US/ _____ border set at the 49°
 - c. In 1819 the USA gained _____ from Spain with the _____ Treaty
 - d. When _____ nations gained independence, the U.S. supported the new republics:
 - i. Monroe did not want Europeans _____ in Latin America
 - ii. **Monroe Doctrine** (1823) warned _____ nations that the USA would _____ the Western Hemisphere & that the U.S. would not _____ in Europe

E. The Era of Good Feelings was a time of nationalism, but there were problems between _____ & _____

1. **Sectionalism**—when _____ interests are placed above _____ interests
2. Northerners & Southerners disagreed over _____, national _____, & the role of national gov't
3. These disagreements dominated politics from 1820 to 1860
4. **Missouri Compromise** (also known as the Compromise of 1820)
 - a. When _____ applied to become a U.S. state, sectionalism emerged
 - i. Missouri wanted to become a _____ state, like the South
 - ii. _____ did not want to see Southern slave states increase their _____ in the national gov't
 - iii. If Missouri entered as a slave state, the South would have 2 more _____ than the North
 - b. In 1820, _____ negotiated the Missouri Compromise
 - i. Missouri became a _____ state
 - ii. _____ broke from Massachusetts & became a free state
 - iii. _____ was _____ in all western territories above the latitude of 36°30'

Marbury v Madison (1803)

The President of the United States has the power to appoint judges to the federal courts. Usually, the President appoints individuals who are members of his political party or who share his ideas about politics.

In 1800, John Adams was President. There was an election that year. Thomas Jefferson, who belonged to another political party, got elected. There were many positions in the federal government that were empty. Before he left office, President Adams tried to fill these positions with people who shared his ideas.

President Adams appointed 58 new people. He asked his Secretary of State, John Marshall, to deliver the paperwork to these people so they could start their new jobs. Marshall delivered most of the papers. He was in a hurry, so he left some of the papers for the new Secretary of State, James Madison, to deliver. When he came into office, President Thomas Jefferson told Madison not to deliver the papers to some of the people Adams had appointed.

One of the individuals who didn't receive his papers was William Marbury. He sued James Madison and tried to get the Supreme Court of the United States to issue a *writ of mandamus*. A writ is a court order that forces an official to do something. Marbury argued that a law passed by Congress (the Judiciary Act of 1789) gave the Supreme Court of the United States the power to issue this writ. If the Court issued the writ, Madison would have to deliver the papers. Then Marbury would become a justice of the peace.

The Supreme Court of the United States had to decide the case. The new Chief Justice of the United States was John Marshall. He was the same person who had been unable to deliver the paperwork in the first place!

Questions to Consider:

1. Why do you think Jefferson did not want the people Adams appointed to get their jobs?
2. Who is Chief Justice John Marshall likely to agree with? Why?
3. If Congress passes a law that conflicts with the Constitution, which one are we required to follow: the new law or the U.S. Constitution?
4. In your opinion, how should the Supreme Court rule in this case: Should William Marbury get the position as a judge or not? Explain why.