

The Presidencies of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, & James Monroe: 1801-1825

I. Thomas Jefferson: 1801-1809

A. **The Election of 1800** was a turning point in U.S. history

1. This “_____ of 1800” marked the first time in U.S. history when one political party transferred power to another
2. Jefferson’s presidency marked the start of nearly 30 years of political dominance by the _____

B. Jefferson wanted to reverse _____ policies by _____ the size and cost of the national government:

1. Jefferson believed the government had grown _____ and powerful
2. He _____ the size of the army...He eliminated _____ on whiskey, slaves, and property...He allowed the charter of the Bank of the U.S. to _____...Focused on paying down the federal government’s _____
3. Jefferson believed that America should be an “_____” that protects liberty

C. Adams’ “Midnight Judges,” the Rise of John Marshall, & the Marbury v. Madison Case

1. But, the Federalists did not want to see their policies destroyed by Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans
2. In the months before leaving office, President Adams appointed numerous _____ to become _____ in federal courts (the “**Midnight Judges**”)
3. Jefferson _____ these appointments and ordered his Secretary of State James Madison to deny some of these judge appointments...One of these potential judges was William Marbury who _____ Madison when he was deprived his position
4. **Marbury v. Madison (1803)** was one of the most important Supreme Court cases in U.S. history
 - a. The Supreme Court ruled that President Jefferson’s decision to deny Marbury his judicial appointment _____ violate the Judiciary Act or the _____
 - b. The _____ case established the principle of _____ giving the Supreme Court the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional

D. **The Louisiana Purchase (1803)**

1. During Jefferson’s presidency, the U.S. population was growing and people were moving _____... Jefferson was worried about French control of New Orleans and the _____
2. Jefferson sent a delegation to France to negotiate the purchase of _____...Napoleon wanted to sell _____ in America to fund his war
3. In 1803, Congress approved the purchase of _____ from the French for \$_____ million
 - a. The Louisiana Purchase _____ the size of the USA
 - b. Americans were _____ about gaining new western lands, but the Louisiana Purchase presented problems
 - i. Despite his belief in _____ interpretation, Jefferson used the _____ clause to buy it
 - ii. Despite his belief in protecting _____, Jefferson did not grant foreigners _____
 - iii. No one knew what resources existed in the Louisiana territory
4. Jefferson sent _____ and _____ to explore the Louisiana Territory

E. Jefferson’s Second Term (1805-1809)

1. Jefferson was popular and easily won the election of 1804...But, Jefferson’s second term was plagued by foreign policy problems
 - a. The _____ between England and France led to more attacks on U.S. _____... The British navy _____ more than 1,000 American merchant sailors per year from 1803 to 1807
 - b. Jefferson was frustrated with his _____ to get England or France to stop attacking U.S. ships
2. In 1807, he ordered an _____ and banned all U.S. trade with England and France
 - a. The embargo _____, merchants smuggled goods to continue trading with Europe, and the embargo _____ U.S. trade more than England or France
 - b. Jefferson had to _____ the size of the gov’t and military to enforce the law

II. The Presidency of James Madison: 1809-1817

A. Jefferson’s hand-picked successor, James Madison, won the presidency in 1808 & 1812

1. Madison was well-qualified: He was the architect of the _____, served in Congress, and served as Jefferson’s _____
2. As president, Madison tried to continue Jefferson’s policies of _____ national government
3. Madison continued the dominance of the _____ Party and tried to continue Jefferson’s policies of limited national government

B. **The War of 1812**

1. But, the war between England and France continued to cause America problems:
 - a. England and France continued to violate American _____... The British navy continued to “_____” American merchants
 - b. Many Congressmen, called “_____” demanded war with Britain to defend U.S. _____
 - c. In 1812, Madison asked Congress for a _____ against England
 - d. _____ surged as Americans claimed the War of 1812 was a “Second American Revolution”
2. The U.S. had a _____ navy and poorly trained army when the war began...Meanwhile, Britain’s _____ army had been fighting France for a decade

3. The war went _____ in the early years
 - a. The British attacked and burned the national _____ Washington, D.C.
 - b. When the British laid siege to Fort McHenry, American Francis Scott Key wrote the _____ "The Star Spangled Banner"
 - c. Though Britain was _____, they were also fighting France and wanted to quickly _____ the War of 1812
4. In 1814, Britain and the United States signed the _____ ending the war
5. Before news arrived, the Americans beat the British at the Battle of _____
 - a. General _____ emerged as a war hero
 - b. The victory at New Orleans led many Americans to feel as though they _____ the war

C. 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 and a booming national _____

III. The Presidency of James Monroe: 1817-1825

A. James Monroe was overwhelmingly elected president in 1816 and 1820

1. Monroe's presidency began during an era of increased _____ after the War of 1812 known as the "Era of _____" (1815-1825)
2. Monroe's goals as president were to promote national _____ and America's place the _____
3. By 1816 the Federalists were so _____ that the Democratic-Republicans could do almost anything
4. Monroe and the Republicans in Congress used this time to promote American nationalism

B. Monroe and the Republicans in Congress promoted nationalism & American unity in three ways:

1. Government: Increase the _____ of the national government over the _____
 - a. John Marshall (1801-1835) used the _____ to strengthen the power of the national government
2. Economy: Encourage _____ and _____ to link the South, North, and West
 - a. In 1816, Congressman _____ proposed the **American System** to _____ the _____ of the North, South, & West
 - i. Create a _____ of the U.S.
 - ii. Create a _____ to promote U.S. industry and _____ British manufactured goods
 - iii. Improve transportation with _____ and _____
 - b. The American System allowed the USA to create a national _____ for the first time
 - i. Southern _____ was used in northern textiles factories
 - ii. Northern _____ made manufactured goods that were sold throughout the country
 - iii. Western farms grew _____ and raised livestock that _____ the nation
3. Expanding America's borders and increasing America's role in world affairs
 - a. After the War of 1812, Americans flooded into the West; By 1840 over _____ of the population lived in the West; This economic and territorial _____ created a need to settle America's national _____
 - b. President Monroe & his Secretary of State _____ used foreign policy to promote nationalism & territorial expansion
 - i. In 1818, Monroe & British leaders agreed to establish the US/_____ border set at the 49th
 - ii. In 1819 the USA gained _____ from Spain with the _____ Treaty
 - c. When Latin American nations gained independence, the USA wanted to support the new _____ and keep European nations from _____ Latin America
 - d. In 1823, the **Monroe Doctrine** warned European nations that the USA would _____ the Western Hemisphere and that the U.S. would not _____ in Europe

C. Era of Good Feelings was a time of nationalism, but there were growing problems between North and South (called _____)

1. Northerners & Southerners disagreed over _____, _____, and the role of government
2. These disagreements dominated politics from 1820 to 1860
3. **Missouri Compromise** (also known as the **Compromise of 1820**)
 - a. When _____ applied to become a U.S. state, sectionalism emerged
 - i. Northerners did not want Southern states to increase _____ in the national gov't
 - ii. 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... _____ broke from Massachusetts & became a free state
 - ii. _____ was _____ in all western territories above the latitude of _____