

The Jefferson Era

Lesson 1 A New Party in Power

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do governments change?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

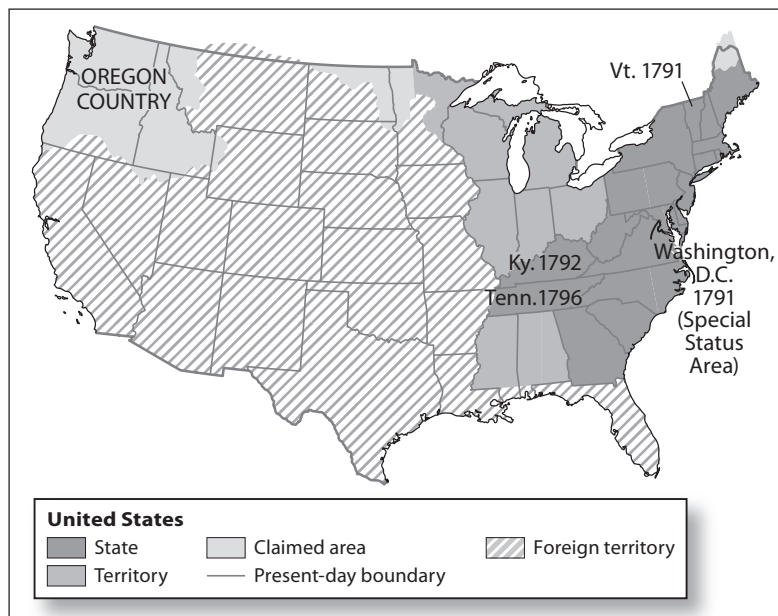
1. *What did the election of 1800 show about the nature of politics?*
2. *What did Jefferson want to accomplish during his presidency?*

Terms to Know

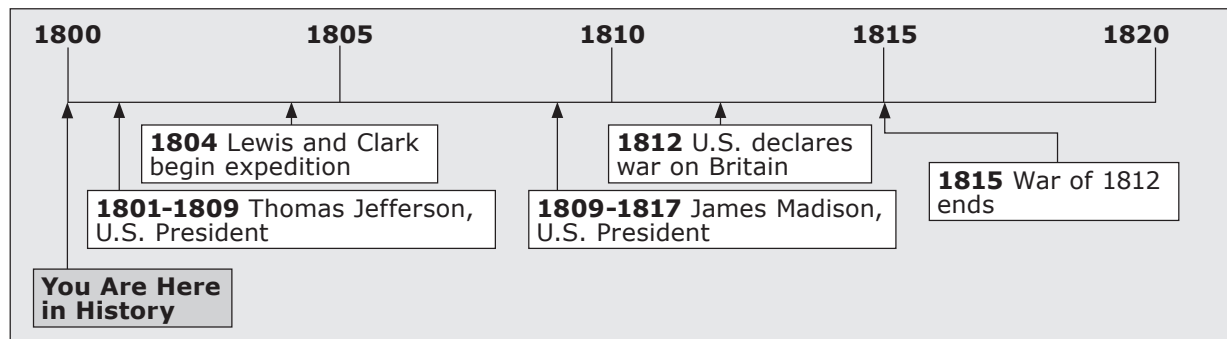
customs duty tax collected on imported goods

jurisdiction the power or right to interpret and apply a law

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



The Jefferson Era**Lesson 1** A New Party in Power, *Continued***The Election of 1800**

These were the choices in the election of 1800:

| Party | President | Vice President |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| Federalists | John Adams | Charles Pinckney |
| Republicans | Thomas Jefferson | Aaron Burr |

In 1800, presidential campaigns were not like they are today. The candidates did not travel around the country to ask people to vote for them. Instead, letters were sent to important people and newspapers to give the candidates' views.

Still, in 1800, the two sides fought hard to win. Federalists said Jefferson was "godless." Republicans said Federalists would bring back a monarchy.

In the United States, it is the Electoral College that elects the president. Today, the system is much like it was in 1800.

The Election Process in 1800

1. People choose electors. The electors meet in the Electoral College to elect the president.
2. Electors vote for two people. They do not say which vote is for president and which is for vice president.
3. The person with the most votes becomes president. The person with the next highest number of votes becomes vice president.
4. If there is a tie, the House of Representatives votes.

When the electors voted in 1800, there was a tie. Jefferson and Burr received the same number of votes, so the vote moved to the House of Representatives. The House voted 35 times. Each time the vote was a tie. Finally, one Federalist changed his vote. Jefferson won.

Congress did not want another tie, so in 1803 they changed the Constitution. Congress and the states passed the Twelfth Amendment. This amendment says electors vote once for president and once for vice president.

Jefferson was inaugurated—became president—in 1801. For his inauguration, Jefferson wore plain clothes. He walked to the Senate, where he took the oath of office. Adams was not there.

**Listing**

1. Who were the presidential candidates in 1800?

Who were the vice presidential candidates in 1800?

**Mark the Text**

2. The Twelfth Amendment changed how the president was elected. Underline the sentence that tells how the amendment changed the election process.

**Reading Check**

3. How did political campaigns in 1800 differ from today?

How did Jefferson's inauguration differ from inaugurations today?

The Jefferson Era

Lesson 1 A New Party in Power, *Continued*



Mark the Text

4. Circle four changes Jefferson made to the federal government.



Identifying

5. Name two ways the government collected money when Jefferson was president.
- _____
- _____



Critical Thinking

6. Who controlled the courts during Jefferson's presidency?
- _____

How did they gain control?



Reading Check

7. Why was the *Marbury v. Madison* ruling important?
- _____
- _____
- _____

Jefferson also made a speech called an inaugural address. In his speech, Jefferson said that he wanted to limit the power and size of the federal government. He thought states should have more power. He thought states could protect freedom better than a large federal government. He also wanted to cut government spending.

Jefferson as President

Jefferson chose to work with people who agreed with his ideas. Together, they made many changes to the federal government. These included:

- lowering the national debt.
- cutting military spending.
- cutting the number of government workers to only a few hundred.
- getting rid of most federal taxes.

The government still needed money, though. Jefferson's government got money from two sources:

- **customs duties** (taxes on imported goods).
- selling land in the West.

Before Jefferson became President, Congress passed a law called the Judiciary Act of 1801. This act set up a system of courts. President Adams moved fast. He appointed, or chose, hundreds of people to be judges in these new courts. Adams used these appointments to keep Jefferson from choosing judges. In this way, Adams made sure the Federalists controlled the courts.

There was a problem, though. These people could not become judges until they got special papers. Some of the judges Adams appointed did not receive their papers before Jefferson became president. Jefferson told Secretary of State James Madison not to deliver them.

One judge who did not receive his papers was William Marbury. Marbury wanted to get his papers. He took his case to the Supreme Court. The court decided it did not have the **jurisdiction**—the legal power—to force Madison to deliver the papers. This case was called *Marbury v. Madison*.

Marbury v. Madison was a very important case. It set up the three principles of judicial review. Principles are basic ideas.

The Jefferson Era**Lesson 1** A New Party in Power, *Continued*

The head of the Supreme Court was Chief Justice John Marshall. Marshall wrote the court's opinion. In it he said:

1. The Constitution is the supreme, or highest, law in the country.
2. If the Constitution says one thing and another law says something else, people have to follow the Constitution.
3. The judicial branch (courts) can say laws are unconstitutional.

Marbury v. Madison made the Supreme Court more powerful. Chief Justice Marshall made the Supreme Court stronger in other cases, too. This chart shows three of these cases. It also shows the effect of each case.

| Case | Effect |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> | Congress can do more than the Constitution specifically says it can do. States cannot tax the federal government. |
| <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> | Federal law takes priority over state law when more than one state is involved. |
| <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> | States cannot make rules about Native Americans. Only the federal government can. |

With these decisions, Chief Justice Marshall also strengthened the federal government and weakened the states.

//////////Glue Foldable here//////////

Check for Understanding

State two facts about the election of 1800.

1. _____
2. _____

List two changes Jefferson made to the federal government during his presidency.

1. _____
2. _____

**Identifying**

- 8.** What three powers did states lose in the three cases listed in the chart?

**Drawing Conclusions**

- 9.** Do you think Jefferson was pleased with the decisions in these three cases? Why?



- 10.** Place a three-tab Venn diagram Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Write *Election of 1800* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Federalist Candidate*, *Both*, and *Republican Candidate*. List facts about each to compare the candidates and the election's outcome. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

The Jefferson Era

Lesson 2 The Louisiana Purchase

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How does geography influence the way people live?

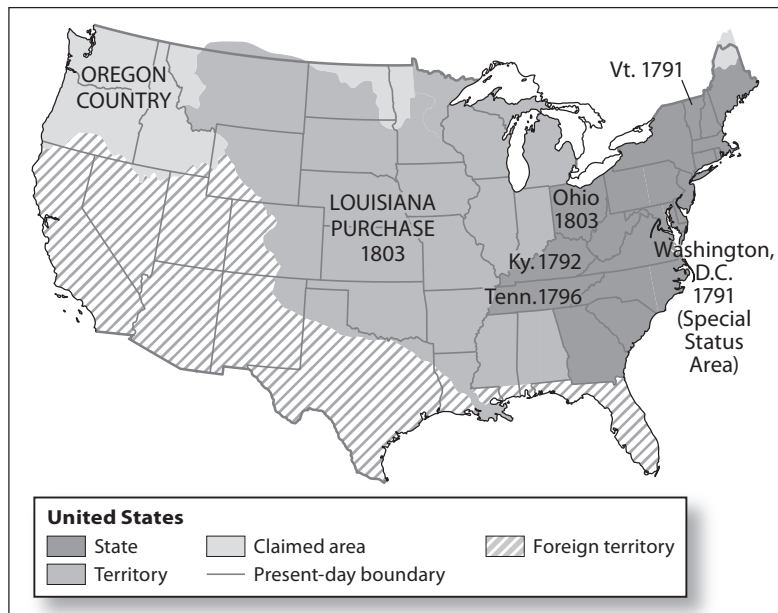
GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did Spain and France play a role in Americans moving west?*
2. *How did the Louisiana Purchase open an area of settlement?*

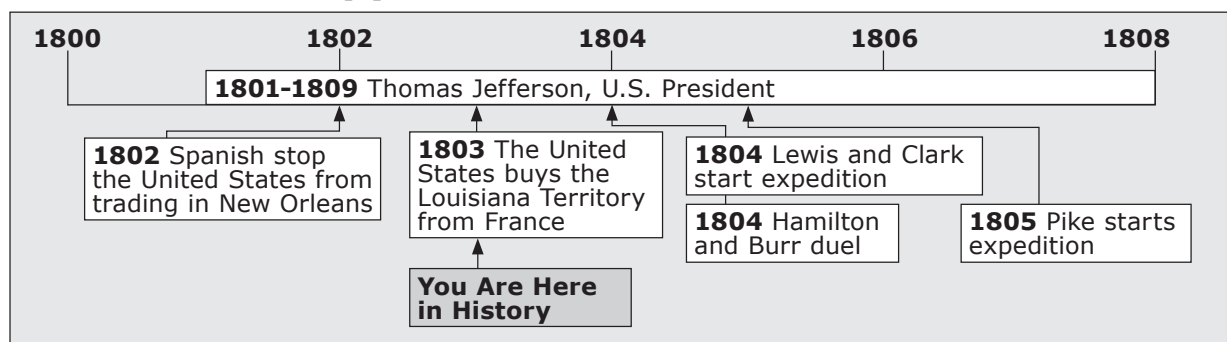
Term to Know

secede break away from a country or group

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



The Jefferson Era

Lesson 2 The Louisiana Purchase, *Continued*

Westward, Ho!

The Mississippi River was the western boundary of the United States in 1800. The area west of the river was called the Louisiana Territory. The Louisiana Territory went west to the Rocky Mountains. It went south to New Orleans. It did not have a clear border to the north.



In the early 1800s, many Americans moved west. They were called pioneers. They wanted land and adventure. Many pioneers were farmers. Travel was very difficult. Settlers often traveled in Conestoga wagons. Two important possessions were rifles and axes. They used rifles for protection and to hunt animals for food. They used axes to cut paths through forests for their wagons.

Many pioneers settled along rivers that flowed into the Mississippi River. They started farms. The farmers shipped their crops along the rivers to markets. They shipped many goods down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. From New Orleans, the goods traveled to East Coast markets.

Spain controlled the area west of the Mississippi, including New Orleans. Spain allowed Americans to use the Mississippi and the port of New Orleans for their trade.

In 1802, Spain suddenly stopped letting settlers trade in New Orleans. President Jefferson learned that France and Spain had a secret agreement. France was going to gain control of the Louisiana Territory. He worried that this French control of the Mississippi would hurt U.S. trade.

Robert Livingston represented the U.S. government in France. Congress gave Livingston permission to buy New Orleans and West Florida from France.



Visualize It

1. On the map, color and label the Louisiana Territory.



Mark the Text

2. Underline two things that settlers needed. Why did they need these things?



Identifying

3. Who controlled the Mississippi River?



Explaining

4. Why did settlers need to be able to use the Mississippi River?



Reading Check

5. Why was Jefferson worried about French control of the Louisiana Territory?

The Jefferson Era

Lesson 2 The Louisiana Purchase, *Continued*

FOLDABLES®



Analyzing

6. Place a three-tab Foldable along the dotted line under the title "An Expanding Nation." Write the title *Louisiana Purchase* on the anchor tab. Label the three tabs *What?*, *What Cost?*, and *What Result?* On the tabs, describe how the United States acquired the Louisiana Territory from France.



Explaining

7. Why was Napoleon willing to sell Louisiana?
- _____



Reading Check

8. List two reasons the Louisiana Purchase was important for the United States.
- _____
- _____



Mark the Text

9. Circle the goals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Napoleon Bonaparte, the French leader, wanted to rule much of Europe and North America. Napoleon wanted to use the Caribbean island of Santo Domingo as a naval base. It was important to his plan to rule in North America.

Napoleon's plan did not work. Enslaved Africans and other workers in Santo Domingo revolted and claimed independence. By 1804, the French had been forced out of Santo Domingo.

An Expanding Nation

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Without Santo Domingo, Napoleon did not want Louisiana. Also, he needed money to pay for his war against Britain. To get money, he decided to sell the Louisiana Territory.

Robert Livingston and James Monroe wanted to buy New Orleans and West Florida. A French official said they could buy all of the Louisiana Territory. They worried they did not have the power to make that decision. In spite of their worry, Livingston and Monroe decided it was too good a chance to miss. They agreed to pay \$15 million for the land.

Even Jefferson was not sure he had the authority to buy the Louisiana Territory. The Constitution did not say anything about buying new land. Jefferson decided his right to make treaties allowed him to buy the land. The Senate okayed the purchase in October 1803. The new land doubled the size of the United States.

Having this new territory was good because

- it provided a large amount of new land for farmers.
- it protected shipping on the Mississippi River.

Americans did not know much about the new territory. Jefferson wanted to learn more about it. Congress agreed to send a group to explore the new land.

The group had several goals. They were supposed to

- collect information about the land.
- learn about plants and animals.
- suggest sites for forts.
- find a Northwest Passage, or a water route across North America to Asia.

Jefferson chose Meriwether Lewis to lead the expedition. Lewis's co-leader was William Clark. Both men were interested in science and had done business with Native Americans.

The Jefferson Era**Lesson 2** The Louisiana Purchase, *Continued***Other Members of the
Lewis and Clark Expedition**

| | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| sailors | cook |
| gun makers | Native American–French interpreters |
| carpenters | York, an African American |
| scouts | Sacagawea, a Shoshone guide |

The group left St. Louis in spring 1804. They traveled about 4,000 miles to the Pacific, and returned in 1806. They brought back a lot of information about the people, plants, animals, and geography of the West. What they found encouraged people to want to move westward.

Zebulon Pike led two expeditions. He brought back information about the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains. He also mapped part of the Rio Grande and explored what is now northern Mexico and southern Texas.

Federalists in the northeast worried about the country growing in the west. They were afraid they would lose power. One group of Federalists planned to **secede**, or leave, the nation. They decided they needed New York in order to be successful. They asked Aaron Burr to help them, and he agreed.

Alexander Hamilton heard Burr had agreed to help the Federalists secede. He accused Burr of treason. Burr said Hamilton's accusation hurt Burr's political career. To get even, he challenged Hamilton to a duel. Burr shot Hamilton, and Hamilton died the next day. Burr ran away so he would not be arrested.

Check for Understanding

How did Spain play a role in Americans moving west? How did France play a role?

1. _____

2. _____

List two reasons people moved westward after the Louisiana Purchase.

1. _____

2. _____

**? Making
Connections**

- 10.** Why do you think it was important that Lewis and Clark were interested in science and had done business with Native Americans?
- _____
- _____

Visualize It

- 11.** Make a chart that shows how the Federalists' plan to secede led to Hamilton's death.



- 12.** Place a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write *Moving West* on the anchor tab. Create a memory map by writing *Exploring New Land* in the middle of the tab and drawing four arrows around the title. List four things you recall about exploration during this time. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

The Jefferson Era

Lesson 3 A Time of Conflict

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did the United States become involved in a conflict with Tripoli?*
2. *What issues challenged James Madison during his presidency?*

Terms to Know

tribute money paid to a leader or state for protection

neutral rights privileges or freedoms given to countries that don't take sides in a war

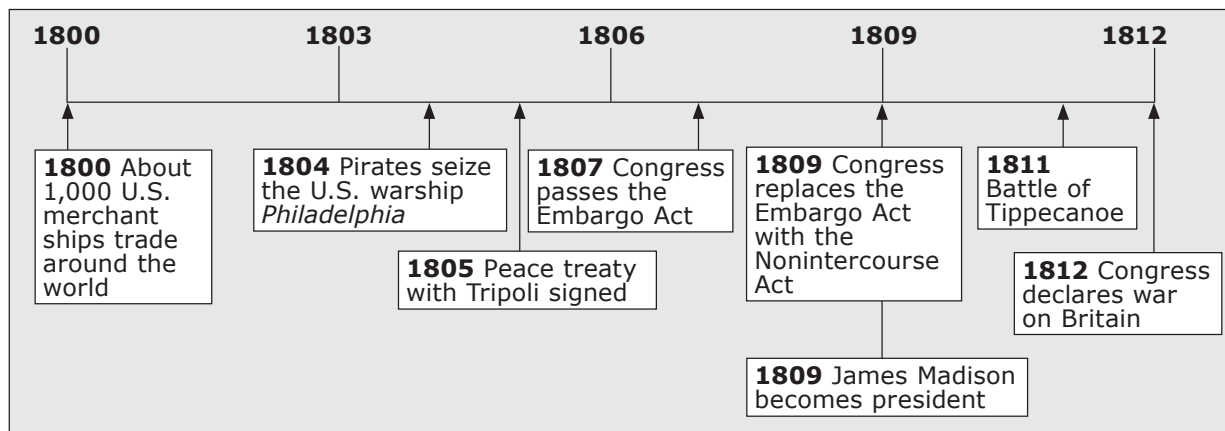
embargo blocking of trade with another country

nationalism loyalty or dedication to one's country

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



The Jefferson Era

Lesson 3 A Time of Conflict, *Continued*

American Ships on the High Seas

U.S. shipping grew in the late 1700s. People sailed to China and other parts of the world, hoping to make money. At the same time, France and Britain were at war. Their merchant ships stayed home so they would not be captured. This gave American merchants less competition.

Along the North African coast, there were pirates. The countries along this coast—the Barbary States—demanded **tribute**—money paid for protection. Many countries paid tribute, because it cost less than war with the pirates.

The United States paid tribute to the Barbary States. One of these was Tripoli. In 1801, Tripoli asked the United States for even more tribute. President Jefferson did not pay, so Tripoli declared war on the United States. In reply, Jefferson sent ships to blockade Tripoli. These ships kept other ships from getting in or out of Tripoli.

In 1804 pirates took control of the United States warship *Philadelphia*. They took the ship to Tripoli Harbor and put the sailors in jail. Stephen Decatur, a U.S. Navy captain, took action. He led a small group into the harbor. He burned the *Philadelphia* so the pirates could not use it.

The war ended in 1805. Tripoli stopped asking for tribute. Still, the United States paid tribute to other Barbary Coast countries until 1816.

In 1804 Great Britain and France were still at war. The United States stayed neutral. It did not take sides in the war. American ships had **neutral rights**. They could sail the seas freely and trade with both Britain and France.

By 1805 things changed. Britain did not want the U.S. ships trading with France, and France did not want them trading with Britain. Britain stopped and searched any ship that traded with France. France searched any ship that traded with Britain. This hurt U.S. shipping.

The British also needed sailors for the war. Many sailors had deserted—left their ships—because life in the British navy was so terrible. To find these sailors, British ships began to stop and search American ships. They made the sailors come back to the British Navy. They also took American sailors and forced them to serve on British ships.

In June 1807, the British warship *Leopard* stopped the U.S. ship *Chesapeake*. The *Leopard's* captain wanted to search the *Chesapeake*. The *Chesapeake's* captain said no. The British ship shot at the U.S. ship, killing three sailors.

Americans were very angry. Even though many Americans wanted war with Britain, Jefferson did not.

Critical Thinking

1. Why did many British and French ships stay home in the mid-1790s?

Mark the Text

2. Underline the meaning of the word *tribute*. Why did countries pay tribute?

Mark the Text

3. Underline *neutral rights* and its meaning. How did Britain go against the neutral rights of the United States?

Summarizing

4. Briefly describe what happened between the *Leopard* and the *Chesapeake*.

The Jefferson Era

Lesson 3 A Time of Conflict, *Continued*

Contrasting

5. What was the difference between the Embargo Act and the Nonintercourse Act?

Reading Check

6. Did the Embargo Act work? Why?

Identifying

7. List three problems Madison faced when he became president.

Mark the Text

8. Underline the reason tensions grew with Native Americans in the West.

Analyzing

9. Did Madison think France or Britain was the bigger enemy?

After the attack on the *Chesapeake*, Jefferson asked Congress to pass the Embargo Act. Congress passed this law in December 1807. The **embargo** stopped U.S. ships from trading with any other countries.

The Embargo Act failed. People who worked in shipping lost their jobs, and farmers lost markets for their crops. Congress ended the Embargo Act in 1809 and replaced it with the Nonintercourse Act. The new law only stopped trade with Britain and France. It also failed.

Like Washington before him, Jefferson did not run for a third term. In 1808, the candidates were:

| Party | Candidate |
|-------------|------------------|
| Republicans | James Madison |
| Federalists | Charles Pinckney |

People were angry about the embargo. Federalists hoped this anger would make people vote for Pinckney. Still, Madison easily won the election.

War at Home and Abroad

When James Madison became president, he faced three big problems:

- The embargo hurt the economy, so people were angry.
- Britain kept stopping American ships.
- In the West, tension with Native Americans grew.

In 1810, Congress said it would stop the embargo with the country that lifted its trade ban. Napoleon said France would allow open trade with the United States.

Even though trade started again, the French kept taking American ships. The French sold the ships and kept the money. The United States was about to go to war. Was the enemy Britain or France? Madison thought Britain was more dangerous to the United States.

Madison also had problems in the western United States. White settlers wanted more land. The land they wanted had been given to Native Americans. Tensions grew.

Native Americans tried two things:

- They talked to the British in Canada about working together.
- They joined with other Native American groups.

The Jefferson Era

Lesson 3 A Time of Conflict, *Continued*

Tecumseh was a Shawnee chief who got several Native American groups to work together to protect their land rights. He also wanted Native Americans to work with the British. He thought that together they could stop settlers from moving into Native American lands.

Tecumseh's brother, the Prophet, told Native Americans to go back to their old ways. He founded Prophetstown in Indiana near the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers.

William Henry Harrison was governor of the Indiana Territory. He worried about the power of Tecumseh and the Prophet. He was afraid they would join forces with the British. Harrison attacked Prophetstown and won. This was called the Battle of Tippecanoe.

Americans claimed the Battle of Tippecanoe as a great victory. It was also bad news for the Americans, though. It convinced Tecumseh to join forces with the British.

A group of young Republicans called the War Hawks wanted war with Britain. They wanted the United States to be more powerful. Many Americans liked the War Hawks' **nationalism**, or loyalty to their country. There were two groups in the War Hawks:

- Southern Republicans who wanted Florida
 - Western Republicans who wanted lands in Canada
- Federalists in the Northeast were against war.

On June 1, 1812, Madison asked Congress to declare war on Britain. In the meantime, the British had decided to stop searching American ships. By the time American leaders learned of the change, it was too late. The United States had already declared war on Britain.

//////////Glue Foldable here//////////

Check for Understanding

Why did Tripoli declare war on the United States?

Madison faced several challenges as president. List one challenge inside the country and one challenge from outside the country.

1. _____
2. _____



Listing

- 10.** List two things Tecumseh thought Native Americans should do to protect their land.



Mark the Text

- 11.** Underline a negative result of the victory at Tippecanoe.



Reading Check

- 12.** List the three things that led to war with Britain.



- 13.** Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write *Challenges of the Madison Presidency* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Shipping* and *Tippecanoe*. List two facts that you remember about each challenge. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

The Jefferson Era

Lesson 4 The War of 1812

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *In what ways was the United States unprepared for war with Britain?*
2. *Why were Americans instilled with national pride after the battle of New Orleans?*

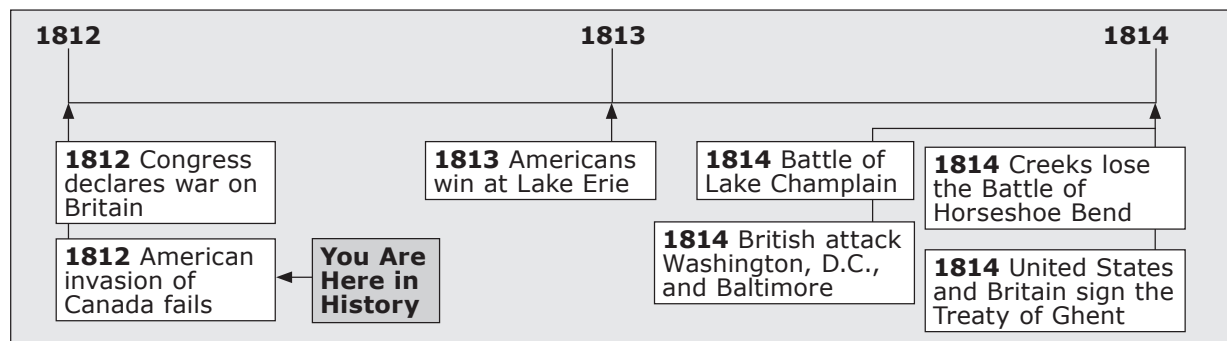
Term to Know

frigate fast, medium-sized warship

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



The Jefferson Era

Lesson 4 The War of 1812, *Continued*

Defeats and Victories

The War Hawks thought the United States would defeat Britain quickly, but America was not ready for war.

| Reasons the United States Was Unprepared for War | |
|--|--|
| Troops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fewer than 12,000 soldiers 50,000–100,000 poorly trained state militia soldiers |
| Leaders | experienced leaders were too old to fight |
| Public opinion | some states opposed the war |
| Enemy strength | Americans misjudged the strength of Britain and Native Americans. |

The war began in July 1812. It began with two failures:

- General William Hull led the American army from Detroit to Canada. They met Tecumseh and his forces. Hull surrendered Detroit.
- General William Henry Harrison also tried to invade Canada. He did not succeed either.

Harrison said the United States would not succeed in the north while the British controlled Lake Erie.

The navy was stronger than the army. The United States had three of the fastest **frigates**—warships—in the world. One of them destroyed two British ships early in the war. U.S. privateers—armed private ships—captured many British ships.

Oliver Hazard Perry led a fleet of American ships to get control of Lake Erie. On September 10, 1813, his ships destroyed the British fleet. Americans controlled Lake Erie.

The British and Native Americans tried to pull back from the Detroit area. Harrison and his troops cut them off. They fought the Battle of the Thames. The Americans also attacked York, in Canada, and burned several government buildings. The British still held control of Canada, but the United States had won several victories.

Tecumseh was killed in the Battle of the Thames. Before the battle, he had asked the Creeks in the Mississippi Territory to join his confederation. After he died, the confederation never formed, and the Native American alliance with the British ended.



Mark the Text

- Underline the definition of *frigate*.



Identifying

- What was one strength of the United States going into the war?



Drawing Conclusions

- Why was the success at Lake Erie so important?



Reading Check

- Was the United States prepared for war? Why?

The Jefferson Era**Lesson 4** The War of 1812, *Continued***Explaining**

5. Why were the British able to send more troops to fight the United States in 1814?
- _____
- _____

**Contrasting**

6. What happened when the British attacked Washington, D.C.?
- _____

How was the battle in Baltimore different?

**Sequencing**

7. Number these events to show the order in which they happened:

Americans win Battle of New Orleans.

British defeat France.

British lose Battle of Lake Champlain.

U.S. and Britain sign Treaty of Ghent.

British attack Washington, D. C.

In March 1814, Andrew Jackson attacked the Creeks. He and his forces killed more than 550 Creek people in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. After this defeat, the Creeks gave up most of their land.

The British Offensive

When the War of 1812 started, the British were still at war with France. In 1814, they won that war. This made it possible for them to send more troops to fight in America.

In August 1814, the British arrived in Washington, D.C. They quickly defeated the American militia. They burned and wrecked much of the city. Americans were surprised when the British did not try to hold the city.

Instead they left Washington, D.C., and headed to Baltimore. They attacked Baltimore in September 1814. Baltimore was ready. Fort McHenry in Baltimore harbor helped defend the city and kept the British out.

Francis Scott Key watched the bombs exploding over Fort McHenry on September 13. The next morning he saw the American flag still flying over the fort. It inspired him to write the poem "The Star-Spangled Banner." In 1931, this became the national anthem.

In the meantime, General Prevost was leading 10,000 British troops from Canada into New York. He wanted to capture Plattsburgh, an important city on Lake Champlain. In September 1814, an American naval force defeated the British fleet on Lake Champlain. Afraid the Americans would surround his troops, Prevost turned them around and went back to Canada.

After the Battle of Lake Champlain, the British decided to stop fighting. The war cost too much, and there was little to gain from it.

In December 1814, representatives from the United States and Britain signed a peace treaty in Ghent, Belgium. The Treaty of Ghent ended the war, but it did not:

- change borders.
- end impressment of sailors.
- mention neutral rights.

On January 8, 1815, before people in the United States knew about the treaty, British troops moved to attack New Orleans. Andrew Jackson and his troops were ready for them. The Americans hid behind cotton bales. The bales protected them from bullets. The unprotected redcoats were easy targets. Hundreds of British soldiers died.

The Jefferson Era**Lesson 4** The War of 1812, *Continued*

The Battle of New Orleans was a clear victory for the Americans. Andrew Jackson became a famous hero. His fame helped him become president in the election of 1828.

Federalists in New England were against the war from the start. They met in Hartford in December 1814. A few wanted to secede. Most wanted to stay in the United States. They made a list of changes they wanted made to the Constitution.

Pride in America grew with the success in the war. After the war, many people thought the Federalist complaints were unpatriotic. They lost respect for the Federalists, and the party grew weaker.

As the Federalists grew weaker, the War Hawks grew stronger. The War Hawks took control of the Republican Party. They wanted five things:

- trade
- more settlement in the West
- fast growth of the economy
- a strong national government
- a strong army and navy

After the war of 1812, Americans had great pride in their country. Other countries had more respect for the United States, too.

Check for Understanding

List four ways the United States was unprepared for war in 1812.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

What happened to the Federalists and the Republicans after the War of 1812?

**Explaining**

- 8.** What were the results of the Battle of New Orleans?

**Reading Check**

- 9.** List three things that happened as a result of the War of 1812.



- 10.** Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *War of 1812* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Federalists* and *Republicans*. Recall and list ways the War of 1812 affected each group. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.