

Study Guide—Chapter 9—8th Grade US History

An American Story

Washington D.C. in 1801

- The Nation's Capital had only two noteworthy buildings in 1801: President's Mansion and Capitol Building—2 miles apart
- Streets were muddy
- Washington was a breeding ground for mosquitoes

Election of 1800

Federalist candidate for president in 1800—John Adams

Democratic-Republican candidate for president in 1800—Thomas Jefferson

- Running mate for Vice President: Aaron Burr

Election was rough:

- Federalists said that Jefferson was “godless”
- Democratic-Republicans said that the Federalists would make America into a monarchy

Election Deadlock

- Electoral college voted to determine the President
- Jefferson and Burr both received 73 votes
 - Burr wanted to be president too, so he did not drop out
 - After 35 ballots were cast, Jefferson finally was selected by the House of Representatives
- Jefferson was elected in 1800 and Burr was the Vice President
- 12 Amendment to the Constitution made the Vice President and President elected on separate ballots to solve this problem

Jefferson's Presidency

Inauguration

- Jefferson was inaugurated in 1801—he was wearing normal everyday clothes
- He saw himself as a representative of regular people

Jefferson's Policies

- Jefferson's goals:
 - To support state governments
 - To have a wise and frugal government—smaller federal government
- Wanted to expand the nation westward
- Wanted to reduce the size of the military—Jefferson reduced the army by 1/3—the navy went from 25 to 7 ships
- Jefferson's Cabinet
 - James Madison was chosen as Secretary of State (deals with foreign policy—how to deal with other countries)
 - Treasury Secretary—Albert Gallatin—Gallatin lowered the national debt
- Jefferson ended the Alien and Sedition acts—unpopular restrictions on free speech and seen as a threat to individual liberty
- Jefferson and the Courts
 - John Adams made hundreds of appointments of “midnight judges” to make sure that Federalists controlled the Courts
- Marbury v. Madison—Supreme Court case involving the commission of a midnight judge—this case said:
 - The Constitution is the supreme law of the land
 - When there is a conflict between the Constitution and any law, the Constitution must be followed
 - The judicial branch has the ability to interpret the Constitution and make sure laws are constitutional (judicial review)

Western Territory

Pioneers moving West

- Most were farmers using Conestoga wagons to transport their families
- Valuable possessions: rifle and ax
- US Territory extended to the Mississippi River
- Territory west of the Mississippi River was called the Louisiana Territory and was controlled by Spain
- Spain had a secret agreement to transfer the territory to France
- US bought the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million
- Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States
- Territory explored by William Clark and Meriwether Lewis and their expedition crew
- Sacagawea helped guide their expedition to the Pacific Ocean by following the Missouri River West

Freedom of the Seas

British Impressment of American merchant sailors into the British Navy

- Americans were angry
- Embargo Act was passed in 1807 stopping all trade between the United States and foreign countries
- Embargo Act (remember the turtle cartoon) hurt American merchants and our economy more than it hurt Britain
- Led to the War of 1812 to stop Impressment

War of 1812

- Tecumseh led a confederation (loose alliance of tribes) of Native Americans who wanted to stop American settlers from taking their land in Ohio and Indiana
- William Henry Harrison was the Governor of Indiana and a General who attacked Tecumseh at the Battle of Tippecanoe
- War Hawks wanted to expand American power and wanted to go to war
- War declared in 1812—America was unprepared
- General Hull led the first campaign of the war, but was unprepared and surrendered without a fight
- Battle of Lake Erie was won by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry who led the U.S. Navy to defeat a British Squadron, stopping Britain's ability to supply troops in the Midwest
- Britain burned Washington D.C. in 1814 after they were able to send more troops to North America
- America defeated Britain again on Lake Champlain, effectively ending the War of 1812
- America and Britain were now considered equals and impressment had stopped during the war