

Chapter #11: Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic – Big Picture Themes

1. Jefferson's election was considered a "revolution" because he represented the common people for the first time.
2. Troubles in North Africa and between England and France emerged. Jefferson's actions were sluggish.
3. Trying to again avoid war with England or France, Jefferson bumbled around with an embargo. His theory was that the only way to avoid war was to stop interaction between U.S. ships and Europe. The overall effect was to kill U.S. trade and enrage the merchants and businessmen up North.
4. The Louisiana Purchase came as a complete surprise and quickly doubled the size of the U.S.
5. James Madison picked up where Jefferson left off with the embargo in trying to avoid war. But, young western Congressmen wanted war to possibly gain new land, to squelch Indian troubles, and defend the "free seas." They declared the War of 1812 with England.

IDENTIFICATIONS:

Marbury v. Madison

Marbury sued president Madison after he was denied D.C. judge position promised to him by John Adams; Madison denied under Adams; he would obtain position, but rendered Judiciary Act void, judicial review seryp.

Henry Clay

NY congressman & senator; sec. of state w/ John Adams; unsuccessful candidate for presidency several times; Whig leader

Essex Junto

- extreme Federalists (leader = Aaron Burr) who wanted

New England to secede from U.S.; did not want war of 1812; radicals.

Burr Conspiracy

Burr betrayed the U.S. after being rejected as president; went to the UK to give info to Spanish; led to secession of Louisiana Territory

Impressment

when British ships attacked American ships; arrested American soldiers saying that they were British sailors; forced them to work with British navy as slaves; led to War of 1812

Chesapeake/Leopard Incident

- G.B. Leopard ship shot / at U.S. ship next to Chesapeake; visible from shore, 3 Americans killed, 4 were injured & impressed, American outrage provoked, heated up emotions 1809

Non-intercourse Act

1809: Americans could trade with everyone besides France and Britain / replaced the Embargo Act.

Macon's Bill No. 2

1810 / replaced ~~Embargo Act~~ non-int. Act, said that U.S. would trade with only France or only G.B. if they restricted their policies, Napoleon tried taking advantage of this, but overall failed.

William Henry Harrison and the Battle of Tippecanoe

Tecumseh united Indians against Harrison's forces; discredited prophet, pushed Tecumseh to ally with G.B. / guaranteed Ind. problem would not arise again in frontier w/ U.S. 'C.

War Hawks

liberal republicans in Western frontier who supported war w/ G.B. to secure Am. standings against Indians, destroy Ind. res., restore Am. pride

3. If the Federalists had power for such a short time, were they really that important? Explain.

Although Federalists were only in power for a short amount of time, the presence of Federalists and Jeffersonian Democratic Republicans proved the 2 party system could work. It was also the first party system and all founding presidents were all Federalists, meaning the nation was built off of Federalist policy in the infant nation.

Responsibility Breeds Moderation

Know: Pell-mell

4. How revolutionary was the "Revolution of 1800?"

The revolution of 1800 was not a radical overturn or takeover of government, rather a shift in powers between two parties. It was revolutionary in the sense that it is the 1st party overturn in U.S. history and that new "informal" customs were introduced by Jefferson. Jefferson essentially observed the Fed. party in a mirror by letting Fed. offices there.

Jeffersonian Restraint

Know: Albert Gallatin

5. "As president, Thomas Jefferson acted more like a Federalist than like a Democratic Republican." Assess. Thomas Jefferson began with the policies of a democratic republican, but his actions did not demonstrate those beliefs since the election was undoing Fed. wrongs (like letting so prisoners) violators of the Alien + Sedition Act, reducing resid. requirement for naturalization, removing the excise tax. Aside from this, Jefferson did nothing to fight/curb the Hamiltonian system (esp. banks).

The "Dead Clutch" of the Judiciary

Know: Judiciary Act of 1801, Midnight Judges, John Marshall, Marbury v. Madison, Samuel Chase

6. What was the main purpose of John Marshall as Chief Justice? How can this be seen in the Marbury v. Madison decision? John Marshall's main purpose as Chief Justice was to make sure Fed. ideas lived on in Am. law which can be seen in decision since he was trying to weaken the Supreme Court (which Jeffersonian wished). This way a stronger government would be made, not based off of ~~executive~~ national law, but by executive federal government.

Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior

Know: Barbary States, Shores of Tripoli, Gunboats

7. How did Jefferson deal with the extortion of the Barbary States?

Jefferson tried appeasing the Tripoli party, but after the push came down the Am. flag from the consulate, Jefferson sent the military to the shores of Tripoli. After 4 yrs, a peace treaty came at the price of 60,000\$ including ransoms for captured Americans!

13. What considerations motivated the war hawks to call for war with Great Britain?

The war hawks were motivated because they believed that Great Britain was funding Indian attacks on colonists, but this was also. This in addition to the Order in Council Act + Impressment led them to call for war on G. B.

"Mr. Madison's War"

Know: War of 1812

14. How and why did New England Federalists oppose the War of 1812?

New Englanders had doubts of their collective and if the War of 1812 would lead to need of men leaving

Many examined the G. B. cause and voted

War of 1812.