

Chapter 11

The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic, 1800-1812

Glossary:

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **patronage:** Offices or favors granted through political influence, often in exchange for political support. “Patronage-hungry Jeffersonians watched the Federalist appointees grow old in office...” (p. 208)
2. **writ:** A formal legal document ordering or prohibiting some act. “...his Jeffersonian rivals...would hardly...enforce a writ to deliver the commission...” (p.210)
3. **tribunal:** A court of justice or the place where it renders judgement. “...the black-robed tribunal of the Supreme Court alone had the last word on the question of constitutionality.”(p. 210)
4. **impeachment:** A formal charge brought against a public official for misconduct or crimes in office. “...The Jeffersonians...desire[d] to lay rough hands on the Supreme Court through impeachment.”(p. 210)
5. **pacifist:** Characterized by principled opposition to war and the belief in nonviolent means of conflict resolution. “A challenge was thus thrown squarely into the face of Jefferson-the noninterventionist, the pacifist...”(p. 212)
6. **corsair:** A pirate or pirate ship. “...the punishment of other North African corsairs continued...” (p. 212)
7. **cede:** To yield or grant something, often upon request or under pressure. (Anything ceded is a cession.) “Napoleon Bonaparte induced the king of Spain to cede to France...the immense trans-Mississippi region...” (p.212)
8. **precedent:** In law and government, a decision or action that establishes a sanctioned rule for determining similar cases in the future. “...the transfer established a precedent that was to be followed repeatedly...” (p.215)
9. **noninterventionist:** Characterized by restraint in interfering in the affairs of other nations. “The nation was thus able to continue the noninterventionist policies of the Founding Fathers...” (p.216)
10. **sectionalist:** Person devoted to the cause of a particular section of the country, as opposed to the nation as a whole. “Once-proud Federalists, now mere sectionalists, sank even lower in public esteem...” (P.216)
11. **conscription:** Compulsory enrollment of men and women into the armed forces. “Impressment... was a crude form of conscription...” (P.218)
12. **frigate:** A fast, medium-size sailing ship carrying twenty-eight to sixty guns. “A royal frigate over-hauled a United States frigate...” (P.219)
13. **broadside:** The simultaneous firing of all guns on one side of a ship. “The British warship there-upon fired three devastating broadsides...” (p.219)
14. **embargo:** A government order prohibiting commerce in or out of a port. “...enacting the embargo was like cutting off one’s toes to cure one’s corns.” (P.220)
15. **inquisitorial:** Concerning an excessively strict or aggressive official inquiry based on a presumption of guilty.[The enforcing legislation] was inquisitorial and tyrannical...” (220)

PART II: Checking Your Progress**A. True or False**

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. The “Revolution of 1800” involved a radical transfer of power from the Federalist merchant class to farmers and urban artisans and craftsmen.
- ___ 2. The Shawnee leaders Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa successfully organized a great Indian confederacy aimed at stemming whit expansion and reviving Indian culture..
- ___ 3. Jefferson and his Treasury secretary, Gallatin, kept most Federalist financial policies.
- ___ 4. An unexpected deadlock with Aaron Burr meant that Jefferson had to be elected by the House of Representatives.
- ___ 5. The case of *Marbury vs. Madison* established the principle that the president should appoint but not remove Supreme Court Justices.
- ___ 6. Jefferson cut the United States army to twenty-five hundred men because he believed that a large standing military was a threat to liberty and economy.
- ___ 7. Jefferson’s envoys to Paris initially intended to buy only New Orleans and the immediate vicinity.
- ___ 8. Jefferson’s deepest doubt about the Louisiana Purchase was that the price of \$15 million was too high.
- ___ 9. Jefferson’s embargo badly hurt southern and western farmers as well as Federalist New England.
- ___ 10. Aaron Burr’s various conspiracies to break apart the United States demonstrated the fragility of the American government’s control of the trans-Appalachian West.
- ___ 11. The most explosive issue between Britain and the United States was the British blockade of American shipments to Europe.
- ___ 12. After the *Chesapeake* affair, Jefferson could easily have declared war on Britain with the enthusiastic support of both Federalists and Republicans.
- ___ 13. The Lewis and Clark expedition demonstrated the viability of an overland American route to the Pacific.
- ___ 14. The Jeffersonian Republicans showed their hostility to the Federalist Supreme Court by trying to impeach Chief Justice John Marshall.

- ___ 15. The War of 1812 was promoted largely by New Englanders angry over British violation of American freedom of the seas.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The most “revolutionary” development in the critical election of 1800 was
- a. the nasty campaign smears against Jefferson.
 - b. Jefferson’s radical proposals for overturning the existing political system.
 - c. the peaceful transition of power from one political party to its opponent.
 - d. the electoral stalemate between Jefferson and his running mate, Burr.
- ___ 2. One Federalist policy that Jefferson quickly overturned was
- a. funding and assumption.
 - b. the protective tariff.
 - c. the excise tax.
 - d. the Bank of the United States.
- ___ 3. The case of *Marbury vs. Madison* established the principle that
- a. the Supreme court has the right to determine the constitutionality of legislation.
 - b. federal laws make precedence over state legislation.
 - c. the president has the right to appoint the federal Judiciary.
 - d. the Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in the federal judiciary.
- ___ 4. Jefferson was forced to reverse his strong opposition to substantial military forces because of
- a. growing French intervention in Santo Domingo and Louisiana.
 - b. the plunder and blackmailing of American shipping by North African states.
 - c. the threat to America posed by the British-French wars.
 - d. the political attacks by his Federalist opponents.
- ___ 5. Jefferson’s greatest concern in purchasing Louisiana was
- a. whether it was America’s interest to acquire the territory.
 - b. whether the cost was excessive for his small-government philosophy.
 - c. the threat to America posed by the British-French wars.
 - d. how to defend and govern the territory once it was part of the United States.
- ___ 6. The greatest political beneficiary of the Louisiana Purchase was
- a. Napoleon.
 - b. Thomas Jefferson.
 - c. Aaron Burr.
 - d. the Federalist party.

- ___ 7. Although greatly weakened after Jefferson's election, the Federalist party's philosophy continued to have great influence through
- the propaganda efforts of Federalist agitators.
 - the Federalist control of the U.S. Senate.
 - The Federalist judicial rulings of John Marshall.
 - Federalist sympathies in the U.S. army and navy.
- ___ 8. The term "midnight judges" refers to
- Federalist judges appointed by President John Adams at the last moments of his administration.
 - federal judges who held late-night court sessions to hear controversial cases.
 - judges like William Marbury who sued to have their late-night appointment commissions confirmed.
 - states' right judges appointed by President Jefferson immediately after his inauguration.
- ___ 9. The Republicans' failure to impeach Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase established the principles that
- the constitutional power of impeachment was in effect impossible to carry out.
 - the Supreme Court had the power to declare laws unconstitutional.
 - presidents could appoint but not remove federal justices.
 - impeachment should be used only for "high crimes and misdemeanors" and not as a political weapon.
- ___ 10. Jefferson focused his military construction policy primarily on
- building large naval frigates like the *Constitution*.
 - building several hundred small gunboats.
 - building up coastal forts and defense works.
 - constructing light and medium artillery capable of use on land or sea.
- ___ 11. Which of the following was *not* among the consequences of the Louisiana Purchase?
- allowing the United States to pursue an isolationist policy by removing the last major foreign threat from North America.
 - the geographical and scientific discoveries of the Lewis and Clark expedition
 - a weakening of the power of the presidency in foreign affairs
 - the expansion of the United States as a great "democratic empire" with new states admitted to equal membership with the old
- ___ 12. Jefferson's Embargo Act provided that
- America would not trade with Britain until it ended impressment.
 - American goods could be carried only in American ships.
 - America would sell no military supplies to either warring nation, Britain or France.
 - America would prohibit all foreign trade.

- ___ 13. A crucial foreign policy goal for many “war hawks” in the War of 1812 was
- the destruction of the British navy.
 - the end of all Spanish colonization in the Americas.
 - the capture and annexation of Canada.
 - the conquest and settlement of Texas.
- ___ 14. Besides creating a pan-Indian military alliance against white expansion, Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa (the Prophet) urged American Indians to
- resist white ways and revive their traditional culture.
 - demonstrate their legal ownership of the lands that whites were entering.
 - adopt the whites’ culture and technology as a way of resisting their further expansion.
 - declare independence and form an alliance with Spain.
- ___ 15. Most Indian military resistance east of the Mississippi river was effectively crushed in the two battles of
- Thames and Lake Erie
 - Fort McHenry and New Orleans
 - Tippecanoe and Horseshoe Bend
 - Plattsburgh and Bladensburg

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Supreme Court case in which Marshall declared part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional
- _____ 2. Action Jefferson took toward Republican “martyrs” convicted under the Federalist Sedition Law
- _____ 3. Derogatory Republican term for Federalist judges appointed at the last minute by President Adams
- _____ 4. Hamiltonian economic measure repealed by Jefferson and Gallatin Precedent setting
- _____ 5. The principle, established by Chief Justice Marshall in a famous case, that the Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional
- _____ 6. Action voted by the House of Representatives against Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase
- _____ 7. Branch of military service that Jefferson considered least threatening to liberty and most necessary to suppressing the Barbary states

- _____ 8. Sugar-rich island where Toussaint L'Ouverture's slave rebellion disrupted Napoleon's dreams of a vast New World empire
- _____ 9. Territory beyond Louisiana, along the Columbia River, explored by Lewis and Clark
- _____ 10. Price paid by the United States for the Louisiana Purchase
- _____ 11. American ship fired on by British in 1807, nearly leading to war between the two countries
- _____ 12. Derisive Federalist name for the War of 1812 that blamed it on the Republican president
- _____ 13. An 1810 law that restored American trade with Europe but promised a new boycott against either France or Britain if the other would lift its blockade
- _____ 14. Militantly nationalistic western congressmen eager for hostilities with the Indians, Canadians, and British
- _____ 15. Battle in 1811 where General Harrison defeated the Indian forces under Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa (the Prophet)
- _____ 16. Jefferson's policy of forbidding the shipment of any goods in or out of the United States

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Thomas Jefferson | A. Former vice-president, killer of Alexander Hamilton, and plotter of mysterious secessionist schemes |
| ___ 2. Albert Gallatin | B. Military leader who defeated Tecumseh's brother, "the Prophet," at the Battle of Tippecanoe |
| ___ 3. John Marshal | C. Swiss-born treasury secretary who disliked national debt but kept most Hamiltonian economic measures in effect |
| ___ 4. <i>Marbury vs Madison</i> | D. American minister to Paris who joined James Monroe in making a magnificent real estate deal |
| ___ 5. Samuel Chase | E. Strong believer in strict construction, weak government, and antimilitarism who was forced to modify some of his principles in office |
| ___ 6. Pasha of Tripoli | F. Shawnee leader who organized a major Indian confederation against U.S. expansion |
| ___ 7. Napoleon Bonaparte | G. Federalist Supreme Court justice impeached by the House in 1804 but acquitted by the Senate |
| ___ 8. Robert Livingston | H. British attack on American sailors that aroused angry demands for war |
| ___ 9. Toussaint L'Ouverture | I. Young army officer who joined Jefferson's personal secretary in exploring the Louisiana Purchase and Oregon country |
| ___ 10. William Clark | J. Restrictive trade policy that hurt Britain but hurt American shippers and farmers even more |
| ___ 11. Aaron Burr | K. Ruling based on a "midnight judge" case that established the right of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional |
| ___ 12. <i>Chesapeake</i> affair | L. North African leader who fought an undeclared war with the United States from 1801 to 1805 |
| ___ 13. Embargo act of 1807 | M. Gifted black revolutionary whose successful slave revolution indirectly led to Napoleon's sale of Louisiana |
| ___ 14. Tecumseh | N. French ruler who acquired Louisiana from Spain only to sell it to the United States |
| ___ 15. William Henry Harrison | O. Federalist Supreme Court justice whose brilliant legal established the principle of judicial review |

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- ___ Rather than declare war after a British attack on an American ship, Jefferson imposed a ban on all American trade.
- ___ President Adams appoints a host of “midnight judges” just before leaving office, outraging Republicans.
- ___ The foreign difficulties of a French dictator lead him to offer a fabulous real estate bargain to the United States.
- ___ After four years of naval war, the Barbary state of Tripoli signs a peace treaty with the United States.
- ___ A deceitful French dictator and aggressive western Congressmen maneuver a reluctant president into a war with Britain.

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

- | <u>Cause</u> | <u>Effect</u> |
|---|--|
| ___ 1. Jefferson’s moderation and continuation of many Federalist policies | A. Provoked Federalists to change Jefferson with unconstitutional expansionism |
| ___ 2. Adams’ appointment of “midnight judges” | B. Aroused Jeffersonian hostility to the Federalist judiciary and led to repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801 |
| ___ 3. Marshall’s ruling in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> | C. Forced Madison to declare a policy of nonimportation that accelerated the drift toward war |
| ___ 4. The Barbary pirates’ attacks on American shipping | D. Led to an aggressive and deadly assault on the American ship <i>Chesapeake</i> |
| ___ 5. France’s acquisition of Louisiana from Spain | E. Created stability and continuity in the transition of power from one party to another |
| ___ 6. Napoleon’s foreign troubles with Britain and Santo Domingo | F. Caused Harrison’s and Jackson’s military ventures and contributed to the declaration of war in 1812 |
| ___ 7. The Louisiana Purchase | G. Established the principle of “judicial review” of laws by the Supreme Court |
| ___ 8. British impressment of American sailors and anger at American harboring of British deserters | H. Made Americans eager to purchase New Orleans in order to protect their Mississippi River shipping |
| ___ 9. French compliance with Macon’s Bill No. 2 | I. Led to a surprise offer to sell Louisiana to the United States for \$15 million |
| ___ 10. Western war hawks’ fervor for acquiring Canada and removing resisting Indians | J. Forced a reluctant Jefferson to send the U.S. navy into military action |