

Name: _____ Hr: _____

Ch. 8 Study Guide- The Jefferson Era

Directions: Using multiple resources, fill in the missing information below. After completion, use the guide to study for your exam.

Ch. 8 Key Terms and People- Define the following words/describe the following people and events:

John Marshall: _____

judicial review: _____

Sacagawea: _____

impressment: _____

Tecumseh: _____

Embargo Act: _____

Treaty of Ghent: _____

Battle of New Orleans: _____

Ch. 8, Section 1

- 1.) The problems with the voting system exposed in the presidential election of 1800 led Congress to propose the _____ Amendment, which created a separate ballot for president and vice president.
- 2.) In his inaugural address, Thomas Jefferson expressed his support for the will of the majority, a limited government, and the protection of _____.
- 3.) Believing a limited government was necessary, Jefferson believed the primary functions of government were protection from foreign threats, delivery of the _____, and collecting _____ . One Federalist policy he did decide to leave in place was the creation of the _____ of the United States.
- 4.) In an effort to continue their control over the judiciary after Jefferson was elected president, _____ legislators passed the _____ of 1801. The 16 new federal judgeships created under the act were filled with appointees dubbed, "midnight judges".

Ch. 8, Section 2

- 5.) As American settlers moved West, _____ found it difficult to keep Americans out of the Louisiana region, and under a secret treaty traded Louisiana to France. In addition, the _____ river and the _____ port grew in importance for Americans.
- 6.) Before handing over New Orleans to France, _____ closed it to American shipping. Influenced by angry farmers, Jefferson sent two men to France to buy New Orleans. Instead, France offered to sell all of _____ because they needed money for their war with France, and hoped that a larger U.S. would challenge British power.
- 7.) On October 20th, 1803, the Senate approved the _____ agreement, roughly doubling the size of the United States.
- 8.) In an effort to learn more about the land gained through the Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson sent _____ and _____ to explore the land. One failed effort of the expedition was an attempt to find a _____ route to the Pacific Ocean. Nonetheless, the

expedition resulted in new information about western land, plants and people and several maps detailing routes and landmarks.

Ch. 8, Section 3

9.) After Britain and _____ entered into war in 1803, there were several violations of American neutrality waged by both. One such violation on the part of the British was the act of _____, or the practice of forcing people to serve in the army or navy.

10.) As an alternative to war and a result of the British attack on the U.S. Navy ship _____, Congress passed the _____ in 1807, a law that banned trade with all _____ countries. Instead of serving as a punishment for France and Britain, it actually caused American merchants to _____ enormous amounts of money.

11.) In the early 1800's, in an effort to slow America's westward growth, _____ agents began arming Native Americans who were living along the western frontier. This activity, in addition to the atrocities at sea and the apparent backing of Tecumseh led several members of congress, called the _____, to call for war against the British.

*President James Madison urged Congress to vote on war, and in 1812 Congress declared war against the British.

Ch. 8, Section 4

12.) Despite claims by _____, the War of _____ between the British and United States would not be a quick and easy fight.

13.) Following victories at sea, the United States lost several land battles when an invasion of Canada was attempted. The battles were lost when state militia troops refused to cross the _____ border, arguing they didn't have to fight in a _____ country.

14.) One key victory for the U.S. was the Battle of Lake _____, where Oliver _____ Perry led a small fleet in defeating the British. The victory gave the U.S. control of the lake and new _____.

15.) During the conflict with the British, war erupted in the South with the Creek Indians. In response to an attack on Fort _____, Andrew _____ led 2,000 volunteers on a successful attack of the Creek along the Tallapoosa River. This battle would be known as the Battle of _____ Bend.

16.) The Treaty of Fort _____ signed in late 1814, ended the Creek War and forced the Creek to give up _____ of acres of their land.

17.) After defeating France in April 1814, the _____ were able to send more troops to America, worsening the situation in the East. Soon after, the British attacked Washington D.C.

18.) The last conflict of the war, The Battle of _____, ended in an American victory and made _____ a hero.

19.) The Treaty of _____, signed in December of 1814, ended the war of 1812. In the end, the war produced feelings of _____ in Americans, broke the power of many Native American groups, and boosted American _____.

Short Answer Review: Answer questions as thoroughly as possible. Answers should be constructed using complete thoughts and sentences. Please provide evidence for each answer.

1.) In your opinion, was the Lewis and Clark Expedition successful or unsuccessful? Please support your answer with 2-3 examples of what the expedition either did or did not achieve.

2.) Why did we go to war with the British in 1812? Must include two reasons in your response.