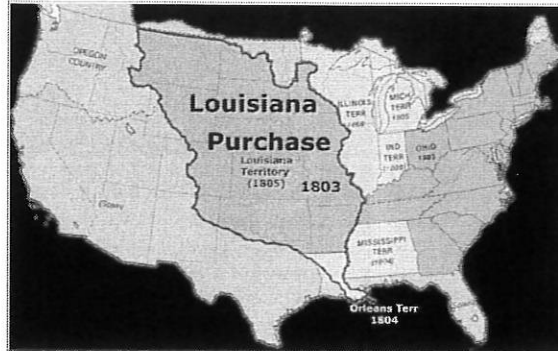


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 8th Grade U.S. History

### Chapter 8 Homework Packet The Jefferson Era



#### Requirements:

- All margin questions must be answered in complete thoughts and sentences.
- Chapter Summary must be completed to the best of your ability.
- Students must make at least three marginal annotations or “mental moves” per page. Marginal annotations should be purposeful and can take the form of any of the following:

#### Predicting:

- I predict that...
- In the next part I think...

#### Visualizing:

- I picture...
- I can see...

#### Questioning:

- A question I have is...
- Could this mean...

#### Making Connections:

- This is like...
- This reminds me of...

#### Identifying a Problem:

- I got confused when...
- I'm not sure of...

#### Fixing Problems:

- I'll reread this part...
- I'll read on and check back...

#### Summarizing:

- The big idea is...
- I think the point is...

## The Jefferson Era

### Section 1



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. The election of 1800 marked the first peaceful transition in power from one political party to another.
2. President Jefferson's beliefs about the federal government were reflected in his policies.
3. *Marbury v. Madison* increased the power of the judicial branch of government.

## Key Terms and People

**John Adams** Federalist president first elected in 1796 who lost the 1800 presidential election

**Thomas Jefferson** Republican who defeated John Adams in the presidential election of 1800

**John Marshall** a Federalist appointed by Adams to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

***Marbury v. Madison*** a case that established the Supreme Court's power of judicial review

**judicial review** the Supreme Court's power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional

## Academic Vocabulary

**functions** uses or purposes

## Section Summary

### THE ELECTION OF 1800

**Thomas Jefferson** defeated **John Adams** and became president in 1800. In campaigning, both sides had made their cases in newspaper editorials and letters. Both sides believed that if the other gained power, the nation would be destroyed.

The campaigning was intense. Federalists said if Jefferson gained power, revolution and chaos would follow. Republicans claimed that Adams would crown himself king. Jefferson and Aaron Burr, his vice presidential running mate, each won 73 votes. After the thirty-sixth ballot in the House of Representatives, Jefferson was elected President.

**How did the presidential candidates wage the campaign of 1800?**

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**Section 1, continued****JEFFERSON'S POLICIES**

Jefferson gave his first speech in the new capitol. He said he supported the will of the majority. He emphasized his belief in a limited government and the protection of civil liberties. Jefferson convinced Congress to let the Alien and Sedition Acts expire. He cut military spending to free money to pay the national debt. The Republican-led Congress passed laws to end the unpopular whiskey tax and other domestic taxes.

In 1801 the national government was made up of only several hundred people. Jefferson liked it that way. He thought that safeguarding the nation against foreign threats, delivering the mail, and collecting custom duties were the most important **functions** of the federal government. Jefferson had fought Alexander Hamilton over the creation of the Bank of the United States, but he did not close it.

**MARBURY V. MADISON**

Adams filled 16 new federal judgeships with Federalists before leaving office. Republicans in Congress soon repealed the Judiciary Act upon which Adams's appointments were based. A controversy arose when Adams appointed William Marbury as a justice of the peace. The documents supporting Marbury's appointment were never delivered.

When Jefferson took office, secretary of state James Madison would not deliver them. Marbury sued and asked the Supreme Court to order Madison to give him the documents. **John Marshall** wrote the Court's opinion in *Marbury v. Madison*. He ruled that the law which Marbury's case depended upon was unconstitutional. The case established the Court's power of **judicial review**.

**Name one action Jefferson took based on his principles.**

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**Why did Marbury sue Madison?**

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Making Inferences** What if the 1800 campaign were waged as campaigns are waged now? Write a speech that you think Thomas Jefferson would give. Deliver his speech.

## The Jefferson Era

### Section 2



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. As American settlers moved West, control of the Mississippi River became more important to the United States.
2. The Louisiana Purchase almost doubled the size of the United States.
3. Expeditions led by Lewis, Clark, and Pike increased Americans' understanding of the West.

### Key Terms and People

**Louisiana Purchase** the purchase of Louisiana from France for \$15 million, which roughly doubled the size of the United States

**Meriwether Lewis** a former army captain chosen by Jefferson to lead an expedition to explore the West

**William Clark** co-leader of the western expedition

**Lewis and Clark expedition** a long journey to explore the Louisiana Purchase

**Sacagawea** a Shoshone who helped the expedition by naming plants and gathering edible fruits and vegetables for the group

**Zebulon Pike** an explorer of the West who reached the summit of the mountain now known as Pike's Peak

### Section Summary

#### AMERICAN SETTLERS MOVE WEST

Thousands of Americans moved into the area between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River. The settlers used the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to move their products to eastern markets. Jefferson was concerned that a foreign power might shut down the port of New Orleans, which settlers needed to move their goods East and to Europe. Spain governed New Orleans and Louisiana, which extended from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. Under a secret treaty, Spain gave Louisiana to France, transferring the problem of trying to keep Americans out of Louisiana.

**Why did Jefferson worry about the port of New Orleans?**

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**Why would Americans want to move into Louisiana?**

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Section 2, *continued***LOUISIANA**

In 1802, before giving Louisiana to France, Spain shut American shipping out of New Orleans. Jefferson sent U.S. representatives to France to buy New Orleans. Napoleon ruled France. He wanted to rebuild France's empire in North America. But Napoleon had no base for a conquest of Louisiana. He also needed money to wage war against Great Britain. The United States bought the western territory for \$15 million in the **Louisiana Purchase**.

What are two reasons that Napoleon did not try to conquer Louisiana?

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**EXPLORERS HEAD WEST**

Western Native Americans and the land they lived on were a mystery. President Jefferson wanted to know about them and their land. He also wondered if there was a river route to the Pacific Ocean.

Underline the sentences that explain why Jefferson wanted to know more about the West.

In 1803 Congress provided money to explore the West. **Meriwether Lewis** and **William Clark** were chosen to lead the **Lewis and Clark expedition**, which began in May 1804.

Lewis and Clark and their crew traveled up the Missouri River. Finally, they saw Native Americans, and Lewis used interpreters to tell their leaders that the United States now owned the land on which they lived. **Sacagawea** and her husband aided Lewis and Clark. Lewis and Clark did not find a river route to the Pacific, but they learned much about western lands.

What are some of the difficulties faced by American expeditions in the West?

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In 1806 **Zebulon Pike** was sent to locate the Red River, which was the Louisiana Territory's border with New Spain. In present-day Colorado he reached the summit of Pike's Peak. Spanish cavalry arrested him in Spanish-held lands and imprisoned him. When released he returned to the United States and reported on his trip. He gave many Americans their first information about the Southwest.

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences** Some members of the Lewis and Clark expedition kept journals or diaries. Write a brief diary entry as if you were a member of the expedition.

## The Jefferson Era

### Section 3



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. Violations of U.S. neutrality led Congress to enact a ban on trade.
2. Native Americans, Great Britain, and the United States came into conflict in the West.
3. The War Hawks led a growing call for war with Great Britain.

### Key Terms and People

**USS Constitution** a large U.S. warship sent to end attacks by Mediterranean pirates on American merchant ships

**impressment** the practice of forcing people to serve in the army or navy

**embargo** the banning of trade

**Embargo Act** a U.S. law that essentially banned trade with all foreign countries

**Non-Intercourse Act** a new law banning only trade with Great Britain, France, and their colonies

**Tecumseh** a brilliant speaker who warned other Native Americans that settlers wanted their lands

**Battle of Tippecanoe** the battle between the U.S. forces and Tecumseh's followers that ended with the U.S. forces winning

**War Hawks** several members of Congress who called for war against Great Britain

**James Madison** a Republican who was elected president in 1808

### Section Summary

#### VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY

In the late 1700s and early 1800s, American merchant ships sailed the oceans. The profitable overseas trade was dangerous. Pirates seized cargo and held crews for ransom. The United States sent the **USS Constitution** and other ships to end the attacks.

When Great Britain and France declared war in 1803, each tried to stop the United States from selling goods to the other. The British and French searched many American ships for war goods. Then Britain started searching American ships for sailors who had deserted the British navy. At times U.S. citizens were seized by accident.

**Why did Britain and France try to stop the United States from selling goods to the other?**

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**Section 3, continued**

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**Impressment** continued over U.S. protests. Thomas Jefferson, who had been re-elected in 1804, favored an **embargo** rather than war with Britain. In late 1807 Congress passed the **Embargo Act** to punish Britain and France. American merchants lost huge amounts of money because of the act. In 1809 Congress replaced the embargo with the **Non-Intercourse Act**. That law did not work either.

How was an embargo an alternative to war?

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**CONFLICT IN THE WEST**

In the West, Native Americans, the United States, and Great Britain clashed. As settlers poured into the West, Native Americans lost land that they believed was taken unfairly. British agents from Canada armed Native Americans in the West. **Tecumseh**, a Shawnee chief, united his forces with the Creek nation. William Henry Harrison, the governor of the Indiana Territory, raised an army to battle Tecumseh. At the day-long **Battle of Tippecanoe**, Harrison's forces defeated the Native Americans.

How did British agents aid Native Americans in the West?

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**CALL FOR WAR**

**War Hawks** in Congress led in demanding war against Britain. The leaders wanted to end British influence on Native Americans. They resented British restraints on U.S. trade. Others opposed war against Britain. They believed America lacked the military strength to win.

In 1808 Republican **James Madison** was elected president. He had difficulty carrying on the unpopular trade policy. In 1812 he asked Congress to vote on whether to wage war against Britain. Congress voted to declare war. Madison was again elected. He became commander in chief in the War of 1812.

Describe the problem that Madison faced in 1808.

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Predicting** What difficulties might the United States face in the War of 1812? List them.

## The Jefferson Era

### Section 4



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. American forces held their own against the British in the early battles of the war.
2. U.S. forces stopped British offensives in the East and South.
3. The effects of the war included prosperity and national pride.

### Key Terms and People

**Oliver Hazard Perry** U.S. Navy commodore who won a victory against the British

**Battle of Lake Erie** the victory won by Perry and his sailors

**Andrew Jackson** the commander of the Tennessee militia who led an attack on the Creek nation in Alabama

**Treaty of Fort Jackson** the treaty that forced the Creek nation to give up millions of acres of their land

**Battle of New Orleans** the last major conflict of the War of 1812, which made Andrew Jackson a hero

**Hartford Convention** a meeting of Federalists opposed to the war

**Treaty of Ghent** the pact that ended the War of 1812

### Academic Vocabulary

**consequences** the effects of a particular event or events

### Section Summary

#### EARLY BATTLES

In 1812 the United States launched a war against a dominant nation. The British navy had hundreds of ships. The U.S. Navy had fewer than twenty ships, but it boasted expert sailors and big new warships. American morale rose when its ships defeated the British in several battles. Finally, the British blockaded U.S. seaports.

The U.S. planned to attack Canada from Detroit, from Niagara Falls, and from the Hudson River Valley toward Montreal. British soldiers and Native Americans led by Tecumseh took Fort Detroit. State militia doomed the other two attacks against Canada by arguing that they were not required to fight in a foreign country.

**Underline the sentences that contrast the U.S. and British navies.**



**Section 4, continued**

In 1813 the United States planned to end Britain’s rule of Lake Erie. Commodore **Oliver Hazard Perry** and his small fleet won the **Battle of Lake Erie**. General Harrison then marched his troops into Canada. He defeated a combined force of British and Native Americans, breaking Britain’s power. Tecumseh died in the fighting, harming the alliance of the British and the Native Americans.

**What effect did the death of Tecumseh have?**

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\_\_\_\_\_

In 1814 **Andrew Jackson** won a battle against the Creek nation that ended in the **Treaty of Fort Jackson**.

**GREAT BRITAIN ON THE OFFENSIVE**

The British sent more troops to America after defeating the French in 1814. The British set fire to the White House and other buildings in Washington, D.C. The British also attacked New Orleans.

Andrew Jackson commanded forces made up of regular soldiers. They included two battalions of free African Americans, a group of Choctaw Indian militia, and pirates led by Jean Lafitte. Although Jackson’s forces were outnumbered, America won the **Battle of New Orleans**, the last key battle of the war. Andrew Jackson became a war hero.

**Why was Andrew Jackson considered a hero?**

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**EFFECTS OF THE WAR**

Before Federalist delegates from the **Hartford Convention** reached Washington, the war had ended. Slow communications meant that neither Jackson nor the Federalists heard that the **Treaty of Ghent** finished the war. Each nation gave back the territory it had conquered. Yet the war had **consequences**: intense patriotism in America as well as growth of American manufacturing.

**In what ways did the war benefit the United States?**

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences** You are the first mate on a New England trading ship several months after the War of 1812. Write a letter about how the end of the war affects you.

## The Jefferson Era

### CHAPTER SUMMARY

Analyzing the War of 1812	
Reasons U.S. Entered War	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. British trade restrictions</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>
Reasons U.S. Might Win	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. British at war with the French at the same time</li> <li>2.</li> </ol>
Reasons British Might Win	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2. White House burned</li> </ol>

### COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

As you read the section summaries, fill in the table above and answer the questions below.

**1. Explain** Why did the United States go to war with Britain in 1812?

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**2. Evaluate** If you were living at the time the war started, would you have felt confident that the United States would win the war? Why or why not?

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**3. Draw a Conclusion** How did the War of 1812 help the United States?

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