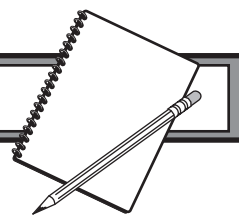


Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 1



Did You Know? Chief Justice John Marshall's home, which he built in Richmond, Virginia, still stands. Many of his personal belongings are there, including his black robe, which he wore on the bench for 34 years.

I. The Election of 1800 (Pages 278–279)

- A.** The election campaign of 1800 between Adams/Pinckney and Jefferson/Burr was very different from those of today. Candidates and their friends wrote letters to leading citizens and newspapers to spread their views. The Federalists and Republicans fought a bitter letter-writing campaign.
- B.** The election was deadlocked. Both Jefferson and Burr received 73 electoral votes, so the House of Representatives had to decide the election.
 - 1.** The Federalists decided to support Burr to prevent the election of Jefferson. Hamilton distrusted Burr but was not a friend of Jefferson either.
 - 2.** Finally, at Hamilton's request, one Federalist voted against Burr, and Jefferson became president and Burr vice president.
- C.** To avoid another election deadlock, Congress passed the Twelfth Amendment in 1803. It required electors to vote for the president and vice president on separate ballots.
- D.** Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated on March 4, 1801. In his Inaugural Address, Jefferson tried to close the gap between the political parties. His goals included
 - 1.** "a wise and frugal government"
 - 2.** "support of state governments in all their rights"
- E.** Jefferson was a proponent of states' rights. He believed strong states would best protect freedom and that a large federal government would threaten liberty. He also believed in *laissez-faire*, a policy in which government plays a small role in the economic concerns of a country.

Discussion Question

Why were the election campaigns of Adams and Jefferson different from campaigns of today? (In 1800 transportation was limited. The best way to reach a large group of constituents was through letter writing.)



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 1



II. Jefferson's Policies (Page 280)

- A. Jefferson surrounded himself with men who shared his Republican principles. His cabinet had James Madison as secretary of state and Albert Gallatin as secretary of the treasury.
- B. Under Jefferson the government allowed the unpopular Alien and Sedition Acts to expire and repealed the Naturalization Act.
- C. Jefferson and Gallatin reduced the huge national debt. They cut back on military expenses by reducing the size of the army and navy.
- D. Jefferson and Gallatin also persuaded Congress to repeal federal internal taxes, including the whiskey tax. The government funds would come from customs duties, or taxes on imported goods, and from the sale of Western lands.
- E. The number of federal government employees was small under Jefferson. He believed that the responsibility of government should be limited to delivering the mail, collecting customs duties, and conducting a census every 10 years.

Discussion Question

Jefferson was a wealthy landowner and a slaveholder, although he believed in individual freedoms. He was also an excellent practical politician. Do you think that his views of government would have been different had he not been wealthy? (*Answers will vary, but should include the idea that Jefferson did not let his wealth interfere with his principles. Jefferson cared about people.*)

III. Jefferson and the Courts (Pages 280–281)

- A. The Federalists controlled the court system even though Jefferson was a Republican. The Federalists passed the Judiciary Act of 1801 before Jefferson took office.
- B. Prior to Adams leaving office, he made hundreds of appointments to the courts. He also appointed John Marshall, his secretary of state, as chief justice of the United States after Chief Justice Ellsworth resigned.
- C. Adams and Marshall worked around the clock to process the papers (commissions) for these last-minute “midnight judges.” A few of the commissions had not been processed when Jefferson took office on March 4. Jefferson told Madison, his secretary of state, to hold them. One of these was for William Marbury.

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 1



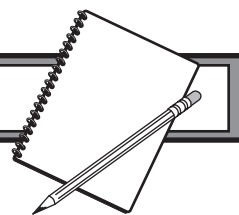
- D.** The Supreme Court heard the case of *Marbury v. Madison*. Marbury went right to the Supreme Court to force delivery of his commission. Marbury claimed that he had jurisdiction as a result of the Judiciary Act of 1789. Marshall turned down his claim. Marshall said that the Constitution did not give the Supreme Court jurisdiction to decide Marbury's case.
- 1.** This was the first time that judicial review was used. Judicial review is the right of the Supreme Court to review and rule on acts of other branches of government.
 - 2.** Today judicial review is a basic part of our government and is a way to check and balance the other branches of the government.
- E.** Under Justice Marshall, who served as chief justice until 1835, the Supreme Court became an equal partner in government due to judicial review. Under Marshall the court usually upheld the power of the national government over the rights of states. The Marshall court used many Federalist beliefs in the American system of government.

Discussion Question

Why did John Adams make so many judicial appointments in the final hours of his presidency? (*Adams, along with Chief Justice Marshall, attempted to process the commissions for judicial appointments until the final hours so that the court system would be full of "Federalist thinking" judges when Jefferson took office. Adams did not win the presidency, but he did have a large impact on the courts. Presidents through history have made an impact as well by their Supreme Court appointments because justices serve for life or until they are too ill to serve the country.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 2



Did You Know?

In 1997 the United States government decided to mint a new dollar coin featuring a woman. Some of the women nominated by citizens to grace the coin included civil rights activists Rosa Parks and Sojourner Truth, first ladies Martha Washington and Eleanor Roosevelt, and poet Emma Lazarus, among others. The winner? Sacagawea, the Native American woman who helped lead explorers Lewis and Clark westward.

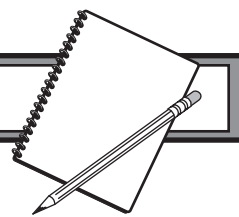
I. Western Territory (Pages 282–283)

- A.** Settlers in the less settled areas of the Northwest Territory and in Kentucky and Tennessee were pioneers. They loaded their belongings onto Conestoga wagons and made the long, tiring journey over the Appalachian Mountains to the area west of the Mississippi River known as the Louisiana Territory.
 - 1.** The Louisiana Territory, a large area, belonged to Spain. The region extended from New Orleans in the south, west to the Rocky Mountains. It was undefined to the north.
 - 2.** Many pioneers settled near the rivers that fed into the upper Mississippi River. The Spanish allowed them to sail on the lower Mississippi and trade in New Orleans. This access allowed farmers to unload goods in New Orleans and then ship these goods to markets in the East.
- B.** In 1802 Spain changed its policy and refused to allow American goods to move into or past New Orleans. Jefferson confirmed that Spain had transferred the Louisiana Territory to France in a secret agreement. The United States was surprised and fearful that Napoleon Bonaparte, France's leader, wanted to increase his empire in Europe and the Americas.
- C.** Jefferson authorized Robert Livingston, the new minister to France, to offer as much as \$10 million for New Orleans and West Florida.
- D.** Because of unrest in Santo Domingo (now Haiti and the Dominican Republic), Napoleon had to cancel his plans in America. He sent in troops to crush a revolt against French rule. Toussaint-Louverture, a former enslaved African, led the revolt. He helped drive the British and Spanish from the island and end slavery there. The French captured Toussaint-Louverture but did not regain the island.



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 2



Discussion Question

Why was the Louisiana Territory important to Americans? *(It was a large area of land that provided space for settlers to begin a new life in the West. Because of its proximity to the Mississippi River, farmers had a way to transport their goods and make money from the markets in the East. When Spain, who owned the land, refused American access to or past the port of New Orleans, it became even more important for Americans to continue to have access to the territory and use the Mississippi River for transport. Once Jefferson learned of the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from Spain to France, he sent Monroe to France to negotiate a sale of New Orleans to the United States.)*

II. The Nation Expands (Pages 283–285)

- A.** America bought the Louisiana Territory from France, not just New Orleans. The French needed money to finance Napoleon's plans for war against Britain, so while the American diplomats were in France, Talleyrand informed them that the entire Louisiana Territory was for sale. Monroe and Livingston, negotiated a price of \$15 million for the territory. With this territory, the size of the United States doubled.
- B.** The United States ratified the treaty with France in October 1803 to make the Louisiana Territory purchase legal. Jefferson was concerned because the Constitution said nothing about acquiring new territory.
- C.** Jefferson was interested in knowing more about the lands west of the Mississippi River. Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the new territory even before the Louisiana Purchase was complete.
 - 1.** Jefferson saw the expedition as a scientific adventure, while Congress was interested in commercial possibilities and places for future ports.
 - 2.** Lewis and Clark put together a crew and left St. Louis in the spring of 1804. Along the way they kept a journal of valuable information on people, plants, animals, and geography of the West.
 - 3.** After traveling nearly 4,000 miles in 18 months, they reached the Pacific Ocean. They spent the winter there and traveled back along different routes.
- D.** Jefferson sent another expedition to explore the wilderness. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike led two expeditions into a region that is now Colorado. There he found a snowcapped mountain he called Grand Peak. Today it is called Pikes Peak.
- E.** A group of Federalists who opposed the Louisiana Purchase planned to secede, or withdraw, from the Union. They were concerned that the new territory would become agricultural and Republican, and because it was so large, they would lose power.



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 2



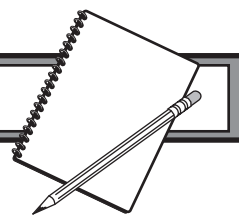
1. They wanted to form a Northern Confederacy including New York. To get the New York support, the Federalists supported Aaron Burr for governor of New York in 1804.
2. Hamilton, who never trusted Burr, heard rumors that Burr had secretly agreed to lead New York out of the Union. Burr lost the election and blamed Hamilton.
3. Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel with armed pistols. It took place in July 1804 in Weehawken, New Jersey. Hamilton fired first but missed actually injuring Burr. Burr, on the other hand, seriously wounded Hamilton, who died the next day. Burr fled so he would not be jailed.

Discussion Question

What was so valuable about the Lewis and Clark expedition and the other expeditions to the West? *(Since the nation had little knowledge of the lands west of the Mississippi, Jefferson wanted to be able to provide information for people who were looking to move west. By sponsoring government expeditions, Jefferson hoped to gain knowledge for new settlers about the land, the climate, the wildlife, and the geography. Lewis and Clark's journal kept detailed records, including maps of their travels, to prepare people who wanted to move west. Sending men into the wilderness and seeing them return also offered hope and inspiration to Americans who had desires to move west.)*

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 3



Did You Know?

Thomas Jefferson founded the University of Virginia by securing its land, obtaining state funding, and designing its distinctive grounds and buildings. Jefferson devoted his last years to the project, completing the Rotunda in 1826, the same year he died. Jefferson claimed the University as one of his proudest achievements, along with authoring the Declaration of Independence and Virginia's statute on religious freedom.

I. Americans in Foreign Seas (Pages 288–289)

- A.** Many American merchant ships profited from trade with foreign nations in the late 1700s and early 1800s. Ships made calls in South America, Africa, and along the Mediterranean Sea. By 1800 the United States had almost 1,000 ships trading around the world.
- B.** Sailing foreign waters could be dangerous, however. Ships had to watch for Barbary pirates from Tripoli and other Barbary Coast states of North Africa. These pirates demanded tribute, or protection money, to let ships safely pass the Mediterranean waters.
- C.** The United States entered a war with Tripoli. When the ruler of Tripoli asked the United States for more money in 1801, Jefferson refused. War broke out. Jefferson sent ships to blockade Tripoli, but the Barbary pirates were too powerful to be defeated.
- D.** In 1804 the pirates seized the United States warship *Philadelphia* and towed it into Tripoli Harbor. When a United States navy captain and his raiding party burned the ship, a British admiral called it a “bold and daring act.”
- E.** The conflict ended in June 1805 when Tripoli agreed to stop demanding tribute. However, the United States had to pay a ransom of \$60,000 to release American prisoners.

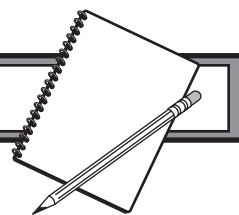
Discussion Question

If you were an American merchant shipper, would you have sailed during the era of the Barbary pirates? Why or why not? (*Answers will vary, but should include the idea that these people were in business despite the danger of the seas. They made profits by trading their goods with foreign nations, so they risked capture. If they did not sail, they did not make money. Have students give their reasons and substantiate them in the discussion.*)



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 3



II. Freedom of the Seas (Pages 289–292)

- A.** Great Britain and France were involved in a war that threatened to interfere with American trade. America traded with both Britain and France when they went to war in 1803. For two years American shipping had neutral rights, or the right to sail the seas because it did not side with either country.
- B.** By 1805 Britain and France took action against America and its neutral rights. Britain blockaded the French coast and threatened to search all ships trading with France. France said it would search and seize ships trading with Britain.
- C.** The British needed sailors, so they kidnapped American sailors. Their naval patrols claimed the right to stop American ships at sea. They seized sailors thought to be British deserters and forced them into service. This practice of impressment did catch some deserters, but thousands of the impressed sailors were native-born and naturalized American citizens.
- D.** The British attacked the American ship *Chesapeake* in June 1807. The British warship *Leopard* intercepted the *Chesapeake* and demanded to search the ship for British deserters. The British opened fire when the *Chesapeake's* captain refused to let the British search his ship.
- E.** Americans were furious at the British when they heard of the attack. Many demanded war. However, Jefferson chose another path. Congress passed a disastrous trade ban in December 1807 called the Embargo Act. The hope was to hurt Britain. Instead, the embargo banned imports from and exports to all foreign countries.
 - 1.** The act was a disaster. It wiped out all American commerce with other nations.
 - 2.** It was also ineffective against Britain because it traded with Latin America for agricultural goods.
 - 3.** On March 1, 1809, Congress repealed the act and passed the Nonintercourse Act. This act prohibited trade with only Britain and France and their colonial possessions.
- F.** Jefferson announced his departure after two terms. The candidates nominated were Madison for the Republicans and Pinckney for the Federalists. Madison won with 122 electoral votes to Pinckney's 47.

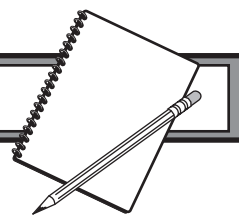
Discussion Question

Why was the Embargo Act such a disaster? (*It killed American commerce by banning imports from and exports to all foreign countries, and it did not hurt Britain, which was the true target. Congress realized its mistake and repealed the act, though probably too late.*)



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 3

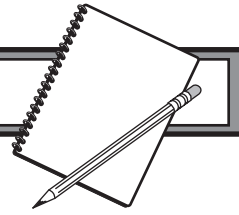


III. War Fever (Pages 292–294)

- A.** When James Madison took office, the country was suffering from the embargo crisis and the possibility of war.
- B.** The war cry grew close, but it was hard to determine if the enemy was France or Britain. In 1801 Congress passed a law permitting direct trade with either France or Britain. Because France lifted its trade restrictions first, Americans were able to trade directly with France. Napoleon, however, tricked the United States and continued to seize ships. Madison still saw Britain as the larger threat to the United States, despite Napoleon's actions.
- C.** The country also had problems in the West. Between 1801 and 1810, white settlers continued to move onto lands that had been guaranteed to Native Americans.
 - 1.** Ohio became a state in 1803.
 - 2.** Native Americans renewed their associations with British agents and fur traders in Canada for protection.
 - 3.** Some Native Americans built a confederacy among their nations in the Northwest. They were led by Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief. Tecumseh believed that the treaties with separate Native American nations were worthless and the land was meant for Native Americans to live on.
 - 4.** Tecumseh's brother, the Prophet, attracted a huge following with his teachings. He felt that the Native Americans should return to the customs of their ancestors and give up the white ways. He founded a village called Prophetstown near present-day Lafayette, Indiana, where the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers meet.
- D.** Tecumseh met with the white people and the governor of the Indiana Territory, General William Henry Harrison, after Harrison had warned him of the weakness of a Native American-British alliance and the power of the United States against them. Tecumseh said that it was the Americans who were killing the Native Americans, taking away the land, pushing the Native Americans to do mischief, and keeping the tribes from uniting.
- E.** In 1811 Harrison attacked Prophetstown at the Battle of Tippecanoe. The Americans proclaimed a victory, while the Prophet's forces fled. Unfortunately for the Americans, Tecumseh and the British forces united as a result of the American victory.
- F.** The War Hawks, led by Henry Clay from Kentucky and John Calhoun from South Carolina, pushed for the president to declare war with Britain. The Federalists in the Northeast remained opposed to war.
 - 1.** The War Hawks were eager to expand the nation's power.

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 3



2. By their efforts, the size of the army quadrupled through additional military spending.
 3. Their nationalism appealed to a new sense of American patriotism.
- G.** On June 1, 1812, Madison asked Congress for a declaration of war, concluding that war with Britain was inevitable. At the same time, Britain ended their policy of searching and seizing American ships. However, because the news took so long to travel across the ocean, the United States did not know of the change.

Discussion Question

Why did Madison think that the enemy was Britain, not France, and that the war with Britain was inevitable? (*Madison did not trust the British in their alliance with the Native Americans. He sensed an anti-British feeling growing among Americans. Because Britain had once ruled the country and because of their powerful navy, Britain was a larger military threat to the United States than France was. Because Madison thought Britain was going to continue searching and seizing American ships, a war with Britain seemed about to happen.*)

Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 4



Did You Know? Although Francis Scott Key wrote the lyrics in 1814 to what eventually was called “The Star-Spangled Banner,” it originally was called “Defence of Fort M’Henry,” and wasn’t adopted as our national anthem until March 3, 1931.

I. War Begins (Pages 296–298)

- A.** The United States was unprepared for the war. It had a government that provided no leadership, a small army of 7,000, and state militias with 50,000 to 100,000 poorly trained soldiers, some of whom were too old to fight.
- B.** The war began in July 1812. General William Hull led the army from Detroit to Canada, but was forced to retreat. General William Henry Harrison made another attempt without luck and decided that as long as the British controlled Lake Erie, they would not be able to invade Canada.
- C.** Naval battles were more successful. The navy was more prepared with three of the fastest frigates, or warships. On September 10, 1813, after a bloody battle along Lake Erie led by Oliver Hazard Perry, American ships destroyed the British naval force.
- D.** British troops and their Native American allies tried to pull back from Detroit now that America controlled Lake Erie. In the Battle of the Thames on October 5, Tecumseh was killed when Harrison and his troops cut off the British and Native American forces.
- E.** Canada remained unconquered, although Americans attacked York (present-day Toronto), burning the Parliament buildings.
- F.** The war at sea saw more victories. In August 1812, the American warship *Constitution* destroyed a British vessel and four months later destroyed another British ship. American privateers attacked and captured numerous vessels.
- G.** The Native Americans had some setbacks. When Tecumseh died, hopes of a Native American confederation also died. In March 1814, at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Indiana, Jackson attacked and defeated the Creeks. They were forced to give up most of their lands in the United States.

Discussion Question

Why do you think America wanted to seize Canada from the British? (*Answers will vary, but should include the idea that Canada was a vast land. If America could conquer the region, the United States would grow in size and in resources.*)



Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes

Chapter 9, Section 4



II. The British Offensive (Pages 298–300)

- A.** In the spring of 1814, the British won the war with the French. Now they could send more troops to America. In August 1814, the British marched into the capital of Washington, D.C., burning and destroying the city.
- B.** The British then went on to attack Baltimore, but Baltimore was ready. The British attacked but could not enter.
 - 1.** Roads were barricaded, the harbor was blocked, and some 13,000 militiamen stood guard.
 - 2.** Frances Scott Key wrote the “Star-Spangled Banner” to exemplify the patriotic feeling when he saw the American flag still flying over Fort McHenry when the battle was over. He watched as bombs burst over the fort in the night. When he saw the American flag the next morning, he wrote the poem.
- C.** The British goal to capture Plattsburgh, a key city on the shore of Lake Champlain, was stopped when the American naval force on Lake Champlain defeated the British fleet on the lake in September 1814. Knowing the American ships could overtake them, the British retreated to Canada.
- D.** The British decided after the Battle of Lake Champlain loss that the war in North America was too costly and unnecessary. In December 1814, in Ghent, Belgium, American and British representatives signed the Treaty of Ghent to end the war. The treaty did not change any of the existing borders.
- E.** One final battle was fought after the peace treaty was signed but before word reached the United States of the peace agreement. The Battle of New Orleans in December 1814 was a bloody battle in which the Americans were victorious. Andrew Jackson led the American army and became a hero. His fame helped him later win the presidency in 1827.
- F.** The Federalists in New England had opposed the war from the start. At the Hartford Convention, they drew up a list of proposed amendments to the constitution. Once the word came of Jackson’s victory and the peace treaty, their grievances seemed unpatriotic and their party lost favor.

Discussion Question

How did the War of 1812 affect the country? (*The American victory brought a spirit of nationalism. The War Hawks, who urged the president to declare war, were winners, too. People viewed members of the Republican Party with respect. Even the New England Federalists, who had opposed the war, felt a sense of patriotism. Americans felt that now Britain would see the United States as more of an equal in their political policies. America could now focus again on Western expansion, developing the economy, and creating a strong army and navy.*)
