7th SS LEAP Practice Workbook
Week 4
1. Complete each day's work.
Week 1 Day 1
Chapter 5

Governing the New Nation

Unit Three: The New Republic
Standards covered: 7.1.3, 7.2.4, 7.3.1, 7.9.1, 7.9.2, 7.11.3
Key Term Activity at the end of the chapter

President Washington

George Washington was unanimously elected president of the new United States in 1789 and re-elected in 1792. *Unanimously* means everyone voted for him.

Washington's Precedents

No one had ever been president before. Washington established many traditions for future presidents. He was very aware that what he did would establish precedents. Precedents are ways of doing things based on previous actions or decisions. The important precedents and events of his presidency are described below.

Washington Picked a Cabinet and Established Departments of the Federal Government

Following his election, Washington created and picked the first presidential cabinet. Washington had only four cabinet members. Washington selected men he trusted. Thomas Jefferson became his secretary of state. The secretary of state deals with foreign countries.

Alexander Hamilton became the secretary of the treasury. The secretary of the treasury works on economic issues about jobs and money.

Washington's two other cabinet members were his attorney general and his secretary of war. The attorney general is in charge of all the attorneys who represent the federal government in legal cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet Member</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Department Headed</th>
<th>Department Job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Randolph</td>
<td>Attorney General</td>
<td>Justice Department</td>
<td>legal action on behalf of the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>State Department</td>
<td>dealing with foreign countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Hamilton</td>
<td>Secretary of the Treasury</td>
<td>Treasury Department</td>
<td>economic issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Knox</td>
<td>Secretary of War</td>
<td>Defense Department (today)</td>
<td>national defense</td>
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Today, presidents have at least 16 cabinet members. The secretary of war is now called the secretary of defense. There is also a secretary of homeland security.

**Washington Showed the Federal Government Would Use its Power**

**Hamilton's Economic Plan**

War debt was still a serious problem. Hamilton came up with a plan to handle it. Debt repayment was an important policy that showed the United States was a responsible country.

Under Hamilton's economic plan, sometimes called Hamilton's financial plan, the federal government would pay off what states owed for the Revolutionary War. To do this, Hamilton wanted a tax on whiskey. He believed the tax would also show the power of the federal government. In addition, Hamilton supported tariffs (taxes on imports) to raise much-needed money and help American industries. Because tariffs increase the cost of imported goods, he thought they would encourage Americans to buy goods from US manufacturers. This would give the manufacturers a better chance to succeed.

Before the Revolutionary War, Americans usually borrowed money from each other or from banks in Britain. After the war, states chartered banks. A bank charter allows a bank to open and do business. States also chartered state banks. Loans made by state banks were used to pay for state governments. Hamilton wanted to establish a national bank. Hamilton believed the federal government had the right to create a national bank if it was necessary to perform its constitutional duties (in this case, print money). The national bank would control the supply of money and make loans to businesses.

Washington supported Hamilton's plan. But many people did not like it, including Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson had a strict interpretation of the Constitution. Since the Constitution did not specifically state that the federal government could open a national bank, Jefferson argued that it could not.

Many Southerners also opposed Hamilton's plan because they were against tariffs. Southerners sold raw goods like tobacco to other countries. They feared those countries would make tariffs of their own to punish the US. This would raise the price of Southern products overseas and hurt the South's economy. They also worried that tariffs would reduce competition between American-made and foreign-made products and thus raise prices. Finally, some of the Southern states had already paid off most of their debts, and they resented being made to help pay the debts of other states. In the end, the decision to build the new capital in the South was part of a compromise to win passage of Hamilton's economic plan.

Hamilton's tariffs were made law in 1789. His plan to put all the states' debts into a national debt passed in 1790, and the Whiskey Tax passed 1781. Also in 1781, a National Bank was chartered (created) for 20 years. It was called the **First Bank of the United States**. Although Hamilton's economic plan helped the economy, many Americans did
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not like the push to create an industrial country.

**Whiskey Rebellion**

Hamilton's whiskey tax was very unpopular among farmers in the frontier in western Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Many of these farmers made their living using the grain they grew to make whiskey. Pennsylvania farmers launched the **Whiskey Rebellion**. They refused to pay the tax and set fire to a tax collector's house. The rebellion ended when President Washington organized a military force that marched into Pennsylvania and halted the resistance.

The **response of the Washington administration** to the Whiskey Rebellion showed that the new government had the power to enforce its laws and would use it. However, it also led many farmers and frontiersmen to see Hamilton's form of government as oppressive. More of them supported Thomas Jefferson.

**Washington and Native Americans**

While the country was governed under the Articles of Confederation, Congress opened up the Ohio River Valley to settlers. **Native Americans** fought against the settlers. In 1794, American forces defeated the Native Americans in the Battle of Fallen Timbers. As president, Washington established three ways of dealing with Native Americans that continued through the 1800s:

- He used military force to fight Native Americans who had banded together to fight settlers in the Ohio frontier.
- He used treaties to get Native American land.
- When Native Americans were defeated, they were forced to move west.

Washington wanted Native Americans to learn to farm. However, he doubted there would be time for this to happen. He came to believe it was impossible to hold settlers back. He wrote:

> "I believe scarcely anything short of a Chinese wall, or a line troops, will restrain...the encroachment of settlers upon the Indian territory."

**Washington Wanted the United States to Stay Out of European Wars**

As the United States tried to start a new government, Great Britain and France started another war with each other. President Washington knew the young country could not afford a fight with either side. In 1793, he made a **proclamation of neutrality** stating the United States would not take sides in conflicts in Europe. However, the war between Great Britain and France still had **consequences** for the United States. The British began stopping US ships they believed bound for France and impressing sailors. **Impressment** meant taking sailors on US ships captive and forcing them to serve in the British navy. These actions were intended to hurt France, but they also hurt the United States' ability to trade and operate on the high seas.

**Jay's Treaty**

In 1794, the US signed **Jay's Treaty** with Great Britain. Washington believed the treaty was needed to prevent war with Britain. It limited some US trade. However, it gave the US control of **British forts in the Great Lakes Northwest Territory**. The area was part of the western frontier. Jay's Treaty was in effect until 1805.

**Political Divisions of the World:** Having lost the United States, Britain colonized Australia. Within approximately 50 years, the British Empire would control China and officially take over India. Britain also fought another war with France, but only after the French Revolution.
The French Revolution
The French Revolution began in 1789 when revolutionaries attacked a prison, the Bastille. Inspired by the American Revolution, the revolutionaries said they wanted "liberty, equality, fraternity." Fraternity means brotherhood. Then the revolutionaries killed the French king and queen, aristocrats (nobles or members of the royal family), and eventually anyone they thought were enemies of the revolution. The revolutionaries fought among themselves until the winners began a "Reign of Terror." Anyone could be arrested for "bad citizenship." During the Reign of Terror, about twenty percent of the population was arrested. Thomas Paine was arrested and almost killed, although the American government managed to free him. Many people died. Although it began with goals similar to the American Revolution, the French Revolution was a failure that ended in 1799 when Napoleon Bonaparte took over the government. Napoleon would eventually name himself Emperor of France.

Napoleon focused on wars to take over countries in Europe and also Egypt.

Pinckney's Treaty

The US signed Pinckney's Treaty with Spain in 1795 to settle issues about trade on the Mississippi River. When the Mississippi River reached the Louisiana Territory, it flowed through Spanish land. When Spain became an ally of Britain, it refused to let American farmers ship their products down the Mississippi. The farmers of Kentucky and Tennessee needed to use the river. Spain also had forts up the Mississippi River in the United States. In Pinckney's Treaty, Spain gave up its forts on US land. Spain agreed to let the US use the Mississippi River and store goods in the Port of New Orleans. This free use of the Mississippi River encouraged more travel west and the westward expansion of the United States. The constant movement of Americans west is called westward expansion.
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Washington Established the Federal Court System
The Constitution did not spell out the structure of federal courts. Washington signed into law the Judiciary Act of 1789 that established the federal court system. He appointed all the first justices on the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court met for the first time in February, 1790.

Washington Used Few Presidential Vetoes
Washington vetoed a bill for the first time in 1792, four years into his administration. When the president vetoes a bill, he refuses to sign it. The bill cannot become law unless most of Congress votes for the bill a second time. You will learn more about this process in a later chapter. George Washington vetoed bills only twice while he was president. This was an example of executive restraint. Executive restraint means a president does not use powers he has under the Constitution.

Washington Determined the Role of the Vice President
At the time Washington was elected, the Vice President did not run for election with the President as a team. Instead, the candidate who got the second-most votes became vice president. John Adams was elected vice president. Washington set the precedent of the president determining the role of the vice president. Washington as president did not rely on Adams for advice. Instead, the vice president’s most important role was as president of the Senate.

Washington Served Only Two Terms in Office
Washington could have served a third term in office. He chose not to because he worried three terms could give a president too much power. He also wanted to show that the process of a new president taking office would be peaceful. The peaceful process of a new president taking office is often described as a transfer of power. He returned to his farm. Washington died in 1799, two years after his last presidential term ended. Wills are documents that tell people what to do with a person’s property after their death. Washington’s will freed his slaves.

Washington Opposed Political Parties
Shortly before leaving office, Washington gave a farewell address (a goodbye speech) in 1796. He warned against political parties. He believed political parties would cause people to work for special interests rather than for the public good. He warned they would enable (help or allow) “cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men... to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government.”

Political Parties Developed

The Federalists
However, people disagreed about what their new country should do. This quickly led to the development of two political parties with different ideas. Alexander Hamilton and John Adams led the Federalist Party. The Federalists supported a strong national government. They believed the economy and the nation would do best if the government protected businessmen. They supported tariffs and other measures meant to help US businesses. Most New Englanders were Federalists.

The Democratic-Republican Party
Meanwhile, the Democratic-Republican Party arose to oppose the Federalists. Its leaders were Thomas Jefferson and James Madison (a former Federalist). The Democratic-Republicans favored stronger state governments and a weaker national government. They wanted programs to help farmers. Most Southerners and people who settled along the western frontiers were Democratic-
Republicans. Thomas Jefferson believed in a nation of small farmers. He did not like banks. In fact, he wrote, "I sincerely believe that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies."

A Close Reading of the Farewell Address

Washington's Farewell Address has had a great impact on our country.

Washington spoke about foreign policy. Foreign policy describes the decisions about how our country acts and reacts to other countries. During our history, many agreed with Washington's warning against getting involved in conflicts in other countries:

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible... Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in... European ambition, rivalry, interest...?

rivalry: competition

MODERN CONNECTIONS:

Before World I and World War II, people wanted to stay out of wars in Europe. Today, people debate whether the United States should only look after its own interests in dealing with other countries or help them in some ways and how much we should get involved in conflicts in places like the Middle East.

Washington saw economic regions developing in the young nation:

The North... finds... maritime and commercial enterprise and... manufacturing industry. The South... sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand... The East... in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort...

maritime: of the ocean or sea
commerce: trade and business
commodities: goods

The different economies of the North, South, and West (at the time of Washington's speech, Ohio to Tennessee) were interdependent. Economic interdependence means different regions or countries specialize in producing different products and then trade with each other. Specialize means becoming expert at doing something. For example, before the Civil War, Louisiana specialized in growing cotton. As you grow older, you will likely specialize in a job skill, whether it is working as a car mechanic or a teacher.
Activity: Match the Region to its Specialization:

- North: selling supplies for growth and comfort
- East: agriculture and growth of trade
- West: manufacturing and business across the ocean
- South: buying supplies for growth and comfort

Washington warned that political parties might form to represent and divide different regions of our country:

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations... they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

*fraternal: brotherly*

The Civil War was over 50 years away. Parties and the North and the South would take sides against each other.

Washington, D.C. Became Our Nation's Capital

New York City served as the nation's capital for Washington's first year in office. Then the government
moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Congress eventually approved plans for a new capital city in the Residence Act of 1790. The capital was built along the Potomac River on land taken from the states of Virginia and Maryland. Leaders did not want to have the nation's capital in any state. They worried that would make the state more powerful than the other states. President Washington himself chose the site but never lived there. The new capital was eventually named Washington, D.C. after George Washington.

Practice 1

1. Why did Washington retire after two terms?
   A. He was sick and dying.
   B. He believed a third term would give a president too much power.
   C. He was limited to two terms under the Constitution.
   D. He lost re-election.

2. According to Washington's Farewell Address, he opposed (Select the two answers that are correct.)
   A. the national bank.
   B. political parties.
   C. US involvement in foreign conflicts.
   D. relocating the national capitol.
   E. using federal military force to put down rebellions.

3. What precedents did Washington's handling of the Whiskey Rebellion establish?
   A. States need to put down rebellions.
   B. Washington supported debt repayment.
   C. The federal government would defeat Native Americans.
   D. The federal government would enforce its laws.

4. Why did Washington want a cabinet? (Select the two answers that are correct.)
   A. establishing a cabinet.
   B. making treaties with opponents.
   C. showing how government power is limited.
   D. using the power of government to collect taxes.
   E. using military force against US citizens.
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5. What political party did Washington belong to?
   A. the Federalists
   B. the Anti-Federalists
   C. the Democrats
   D. Washington did not belong to a political party.

6. Washington often said, "I walk on untrodden ground" during the weeks before he officially became president. Untrodden means never walked on. What did Washington most likely mean by what he said?

7. Why did Alexander Hamilton want a tax on whiskey?

8. Why did Alexander Hamilton support a national bank? Give two reasons.
Week 4 Day 2
John Adams Became President

John Adams, Washington’s vice president, was our nation’s second president. His term started in 1797. He was the first president to live in Washington, D.C.

Adams won a close election against Thomas Jefferson. Under the presidential election system of the time, Thomas Jefferson became his vice president. As a Federalist, Adams continued to be at odds with Thomas Jefferson. The Federalists in Congress passed several laws during his presidency that alarmed Jefferson and other Democratic-Republicans.

Adams’ presidency was shaped by the XYZ Affair.

The XYZ Affair

The conflict between Britain and France continued to cause problems for the United States. France saw Jay’s Treaty as an effort by the US to help Great Britain win the war. When John Adams became president, he wanted to improve relations with the French. Although many Federalists wanted war with France, he wanted to avoid war.

In 1798, Adams sent a delegation to meet with the French foreign minister, who was in charge of France’s foreign policy. When the Americans arrived in France, the foreign minister refused to meet them. Instead, he sent three French officials. They demanded a $50,000 bribe (what would be almost a million dollars today) from the United States and a loan to help the French fight the British. Insulted and enraged, the US delegation left. The scandal became known as the XYZ Affair because the unnamed French officials who had made the demands were called only X, Y, and Z.

Impact of the XYZ Affair

The XYZ Affair seriously damaged relations between the United States and France. The United States reacted to the XYZ Affair by increasing the size of the military—raising an army and building a bigger navy. It was the first step to our country becoming a military power. Congress created the Department of the Navy. Within two years, the US had warships able to defend US shipping against French threats. The two countries fought an undeclared war, the Quasi War, for the next two years. Finally, in 1800, the US and France signed a treaty ending the conflict.

Congress raised enacted taxes to pay for military spending in response to the XYZ Affair. Taxes are the way countries usually pay for weapons and soldiers.

The Alien and Sedition Acts

The French Revolution and its bloodshed especially worried the Federalists. Adams and the Federalists responded by passing laws limiting freedom of speech. They were afraid of protests. The Sedition Act allowed the government to arrest people who said or printed negative, false statements about the president or the government. Benjamin Franklin’s grandson was arrested for writing that Adams was “blind, bald, crippled, toothless, querulous.” Querulous means whiny and grumpy.
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The Alien Act allowed the government to arrest and deport foreigners it viewed with suspicion. To deport someone is to force him or her to leave the country. Federalists disliked what one Congressman called “hordes of Wild Irishmen... [and] the disorderly of all parts of the world.” A horde is a large group.

Federalists often used the Sedition and Alien Acts to silence people who opposed them (usually Democratic-Republicans) and prevent poor immigrants from voting. Poor immigrants tended to support the Democratic-Republicans over the Federalists.

The Naturalization Act of 1798 was also part of the Alien and Sedition Acts. The Naturalization Act required foreign immigrants to live in the United States for fourteen years before they could become US citizens. Previously, they had only needed to live here five years.

The Principle of Nullification
The Democratic-Republicans, led by Jefferson and James Madison, wrote resolutions declaring state legislatures had the power to nullify federal law. In other words, the law was cancelled and without any legal power in the state. This idea became the principle of nullification. A principle is a strong moral belief or standard. The states of Kentucky and Virginia supported Jefferson’s and Madison’s resolutions. The principle or doctrine of nullification would play an important part in the conflict leading to the Civil War.

During Adams’ presidency, the population of the United States continued to grow, especially in the frontier west of the Appalachian Mountains. Ohio was still a frontier. Most Americans were farmers. They wanted land.

1800 Electoral College

The Election of 1800
Thomas Jefferson was Elected President

The conflict between the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans led to a bitter election in 1800. Jefferson’s party accused Adams of wanting to be a king (a huge insult so soon after the revolution). Meanwhile, Federalists called Jefferson an anarchist (someone who is against any government at all). When the Electoral College finally voted, two Democratic-Republican candidates, Thomas
Jefferson and Aaron Burr, tied with 73 votes each. Under the Constitution, the House of Representatives had to decide the winner. Federalist leader Alexander Hamilton played a major role in deciding who won. Although Hamilton did not agree with Jefferson’s politics, he hated Aaron Burr as a person. Hamilton supported Thomas Jefferson, making him the third president of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams had been close friends since they met at the first Constitutional Convention. The election of 1800 revealed a two-party system had been established and that a peaceful transfer of power would happen even after a bitter election.

The Death of Alexander Hamilton
Burr never forgave Hamilton for his decision and later killed him in a duel on July 11, 1804. Hamilton shot first. Historians wonder if Hamilton deliberately missed Burr in the duel. Hamilton's friend said he fired into the air. Burr did not miss. He killed Hamilton.

By the beginning of Thomas Jefferson's term in office, the Constitution was accepted as the law of the land. The great American experiment had begun.

Practice 2

1. The Alien and Sedition Acts were a threat to
   A. popular sovereignty.
   B. individual rights.
   C. federalism.
   D. neutrality.

2. How was the vice president selected during the presidencies of Washington and Adams?
   A. The president picked the vice president to run with him.
   B. The House of Representatives voted for the vice president.
   C. The political party of the president picked the vice president.
   D. The candidate with the second-most votes for president became the vice president.

3. According to the principle of nullification, ________________ could declare federal laws null and void.
   A. state legislatures
   B. the president
   C. Congress
   D. individual persons
4. What did the French officials demand in the XYZ Affair?
   A. navy ships       C. the Alien Act
   B. a bribe          D. a new Jay Treaty

5. Who was killed in a duel as a result of the election of 1800?
   A. George Washington C. Thomas Jefferson
   B. John Adams        D. Alexander Hamilton

6. What event in Europe especially worried the Federalists?

7. One opponent of President Adams described Adams as having an “unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation, and self avarice.”

   Pomp: showing off, adulation: praise, and avarice: greed. Under the Sedition Act, what most likely happened to this opponent?
   A. He was sent to France.
   B. He lost his election.
   C. Congress raised his taxes.
   D. He was sent to prison.

8. What were two impacts of the XYZ Affair?
Week 4 Day 3
Chapter 5 Using Sources to Answer Questions

Source 1

It is likewise agreed that the Western boundary of the United States which separates them from the Spanish Colony of Louisiana, is in the middle of the channel or bed of the River Mississipi... and his Catholic Majesty has likewise agreed that the navigation of the said River in its whole breadth from its source to the Ocean shall be free only to his Subjects, and the Citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the Subjects of other Powers by special convention.

Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation Between Spain and The United States; October 27, 1795

Source 2

![Diagram of the Greenville Treaty Line, August, 1795](image)

1. Which two statements best describe the purpose of Source 1?
   A. It sets the boundaries between Louisiana and Spain.
   B. It sets the boundaries between Louisiana and the United States.
   C. It reminds everyone the king is Catholic.
   D. It opens navigation of the Mississippi River to everyone from anywhere.
   E. It limits navigation of the Mississippi River to the subjects of the king and citizens of the United States.
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2. The title of Source 1 would be
   A. the Treaty of Paris.
   B. Pinkney's Treaty.
   C. Jay's Treaty.
   D. the Proclamation of Neutrality.

3. Source 2 shows the land given up by Native Americans after the Battle of Fallen Timbers in what region?
   A. the Washington, D.C. area
   B. Louisiana
   C. the Ohio River Valley
   D. New England

4. Source 2 illustrates what two ways George Washington established as ways of dealing with defeated Native Americans?
   A. making treaties with tribes
   B. pushing tribes further west
   C. keeping tribes safe from settlers
   D. sharing waterways with Native Americans
   E. avoiding wars and conflicts

5. Which statement best describes how Source 1 and Source 2 are related?
   A. American settlers on the land given up in Source 2 would soon be fighting over Source 1.
   B. Source 2 was part of the king's land in Source 1.
   C. American settlers on the land given up in Source 2 would soon be relying on Source 1 to ship goods.
   D. There is no relationship between the two sources.
Chapter 5 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whiskey Rebellion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XYZ Affair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amias was a printer, like his hero, Benjamin Franklin. He didn’t care what the
1 __________________ said about being arrested for saying “false” things about the President.
They could accuse him of fake news all they wanted. Amias’ other hero was our country’s first
president, 2 ___________________. He admired how the president used the force of the federal
government to put down the 3 __________________ over taxes but pardoned the rebels who
had been convicted of treason, calling it his “sacred duty” to use “every degree of moderation and
tenderness which the national justice, dignity, and safety may permit.” Amias took out a loan from the
National Bank started under 4 __________________ to start his print shop. He worked long
hours. Amias often wrote that he agreed with the warning Washington gave in his
5 __________________ that the United States should stay away from foreign entanglements.
He raged against the wicked French demanding a bribe in the 6 ___________________. He was
happy about the government moving to 7 ___________________. But, oh, to have such a second
president as 8 ___________________. It made his blood boil. He started making a long list of
adjectives to describe him.

Key terms are defined in the book’s glossary.
Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher’s Guide.
Week 4 Day 4
Chapter 6
Opening the Door to Expansion

Unit Three: The New Republic

Standards Covered: 7.1.3, 7.3.1, 7.3.2, 7.5.1, 7.5.2, 7.7.1, 7.8.3, 7.8.8, 7.9.3, 7.10.5

Key Term Activity at the end of the chapter

Thomas Jefferson Becomes President

In 1800, Thomas Jefferson defeated John Adams and became the third president of the United States. Jefferson believed in a nation of small farmers and a limited government. He thought the most important branch of government was the legislature, not the president. The US government was only 13 years old when Jefferson was inaugurated (sworn into office).

Geography of a Growing Country

The Ohio River Valley formed the southern border of the frontier to the north, the Northwest Territory where Native Americans and even buffalo lived. The Appalachian Mountains served as a natural barrier against settlers in the South.

With the addition of Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the US now had 16 states. Jefferson was the president of a growing country. After the Revolutionary War, settlers had begun to move west. Good land was growing scarce in what had been the colonies. Something that is scarce is hard to find. Settlers' children wanted farms of their own. Some immigrants also headed west.

As an example of how quickly an area could be transformed, the land that would become the state of Ohio was first settled by 48 former Revolutionary War soldiers who arrived in 1787. Pioneers (the first settlers in an area) cut down the forests around the Ohio River and established farms on some of the richest farmland in our country. Settlers used the Ohio River for transportation. In 1803, less than 15 years after the first settlers arrived, Ohio was made a state.

The Mississippi River Becomes a Very Important River

As Americans pushed westward, the Mississippi River began to be important in American life. It flows from Minnesota, a state in the northern Great Plains, to the Gulf of Mexico at Louisiana. During the Revolutionary War, it carried supplies for the Continental Army soldiers fighting on the frontier.
Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, Britain gave the US all the British land east of the Mississippi and south of Canada. But since France claimed the Louisiana Territory, it controlled New Orleans and access to the Mississippi River at the Gulf of Mexico. Ohio River Valley settlers depended on the Mississippi River because the Ohio River flowed into it. They could send their crops, such as grain, to New Orleans. Farmers in Kentucky and Tennessee also needed the river to ship their crops. From New Orleans, ships brought their products up the eastern coast of the new United States. The only other way to get frontier farm products to the east coast—wagons over the Appalachian Mountains—cost more money and took much longer. The National Road had not yet been built.

Events of Jefferson’s Presidency
Many important events happened during Jefferson’s presidency. They are discussed below.

Jefferson Made the Louisiana Purchase

Buying the Mysterious Land
President Jefferson started negotiations with France to buy the Port of New Orleans, the shipping gateway to the world at the Gulf of Mexico. Negotiations are talks to reach a deal or agreement. Jefferson wanted to make sure the US would always have the use of the Mississippi River. He knew how important New Orleans, the city at the Port of New Orleans, was.

In 1803, France offered to sell all its territory on the North American continent. The US agreed to buy it in the Louisiana Purchase. The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the US and gave the new country access to vast areas of land west of the Mississippi River. Jefferson’s Louisiana Purchase changed US history.

In 1802, Jefferson wrote about the Louisiana Purchase:

This little event, of France possessing herself of Louisiana, which is thrown in as nothing, ...

is the embryo of a tornado which will burst on the countries on both shores of the Atlantic and involve in its effects their highest destinies.

The Louisiana Purchase is sometimes called Jefferson’s constitutional gamble. Jefferson believed he did not have the authority to make the Louisiana Purchase. The Constitution gave the president the power to negotiate treaties. It did not directly say the president could buy land. Jefferson thought only a Constitutional Amendment could grant him the authority to purchase the land. But he also knew that the Louisiana Purchase was a fantastic deal and had to be completed quickly. He sent the Louisiana Purchase to Congress in the form of a treaty. Jefferson risked political opponents challenging the purchase in the Supreme Court. But they never did.

Exploring the Louisiana Purchase
No one in the US knew what the Louisiana Territory was like. Many people thought it was a desert or wasteland. President Jefferson wanted to learn about the land. He wanted to establish good relations with the American Indians there. Jefferson sent two explorers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark,
to explore the Louisiana Territory. Lewis and Clark were friends. Their trip became known as the Lewis and Clark Expedition. An expedition is a trip to explore.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition set out from St. Louis, Missouri, in 1804. There were 33 men on the trip. One man was a slave who was later freed. Each man had a special skill like fixing guns or speaking French. One man played the fiddle. During their trip, men in the expedition had to hunt for their food. They ate beaver, deer, and buffalo.

Physical Geography of the Louisiana Territory
The expedition started by boat from the Ohio River up the Mississippi River and then on the Missouri River. They followed the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers west, crossing the prairie grasslands of the Midwest. On a good day, they could make 20 miles a day. They crossed the Rocky Mountains in modern-day Montana and Idaho. They traveled on a path used by Native Americans. The Columbia River took them to the Oregon Territory. The expedition reached the Pacific Ocean. William Clark made detailed maps of their trip.

Members of the expedition built temporary living quarters to live in during the two winters they were exploring. They were often cold, sick, or hungry.

Plants and Animals in the Louisiana Territory
Lewis and Clark kept a journal of their travels. They wrote about the Native Americans they met and the plants, animals, and land they saw. No settlers had ever seen what they saw. Animals new to the people living east of the Mississippi River included grizzly bears, prairie dogs, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, and coyotes. They found over 100 species of animals unknown to non-Native Americans. Lewis and Clark conducted the first scientific study of the Rocky Mountains. They collected plants, studied wildlife, and gathered samples of rocks and soil.

In his journal, Lewis wrote about the wonders of the American prairie:

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I ascended to the top of the cut bluff this morning, from whence I had a most delightful view of the country, the whole of which except the valley formed by the Missouri [River] is void of timber or underbrush, exposing... immense herds of buffalo, elk, deer, and antelopes feeding in one common and boundless pasture. We saw a number of beaver feeding on the bark of the trees along... the river, several of which we shot, found them large and fat. Walking on shore this evening I met with a buffalo calf which attached itself to me and continued to follow close at my heels...
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April 22, 1805

*ascended: climbed*

*bluff: a cliff on a river*

*void: lacking*

*timber: trees*

*underbrush: bushes*

*immense: huge*
Native Americans Living in the Louisiana Territory
The expedition met almost 50 different Native American tribes. Sacagawea, a Native American woman, helped members of the expedition live off the land and talk with the American Indian tribes they met. The tribes trusted the expedition because they had a woman with them. Tribes did not bring women with them if they were going to war.

The expedition brought gifts for Native Americans. The Native Americans traded with and helped Lewis and Clark. They rarely had any conflict with tribes.

The Oregon Territory
The expedition lasted almost two and a half years. The men returned home as heroes. Their tales of adventure made US citizens aware of the abundant land and natural resources (the plants, animals and other resources) in the Oregon Territory, the region of North America that covered what is today the northwestern United States.

Lewis and Clark’s route west became known as the Oregon Trail. Beginning in the mid-1800s, thousands of settlers would follow the Oregon Trail as they migrated west.

Louisiana Becomes a State
In 1812, Louisiana was the first state made from the lands of the Louisiana Purchase.

Jefferson and Native Americans
Jefferson hoped Native Americans would take up farming and, as he put it, “incorporate with us as citizens of the United States.” But, he continued, “Should any tribe be foolhardy enough to take up the hatchet at any time, the seizing the whole country of that tribe, and driving them across the Mississippi, as the only condition of peace, would be an example to others…”

Jefferson Used Embargos with Britain and France
Like the two presidents before him, Jefferson had to deal with Britain and France still fighting each other. Americans wanted to remain neutral. The US tried to trade with both countries to be fair, but each country tried to sabotage the trades. Britain searched any US ship leaving New York. If British troops found any US goods were being sold to France, they seized the ship, forced it to go to Canada, and fined the ship owners. Britain continued its impressment of American sailors.

Jefferson tried and failed to stop British actions with a treaty. In 1807, Thomas Jefferson proposed the Embargo Act of 1807. An embargo stops trade with another country. This act made all US exports illegal. It stopped all trading activity between the US and Britain and France. Its purpose was to isolate the US economy from trade disputes, the disagreements between countries about trade, and to get other countries to treat the US with respect. Unfortunately, the Embargo Act caused the US economy to suffer greatly. The embargo lasted until 1809. Then the US passed a new embargo that banned trading only with Britain and France.

Jefferson sent warships to fight the Barbary pirates from North Africa who attacked American ships in
the Mediterranean Sea. The United States defeated the pirates.

The Supreme Court Declared its Power of Judicial Review

President Jefferson changed US history again—this time by refusing to do something. Before leaving office, President Adams had appointed 39 federal judges who supported his policies, including the Sedition Act. The Senate had confirmed them. But the documents making their appointments official had not yet been given to three of the men. When Jefferson realized this, he ordered his Secretary of State, James Madison, not to deliver the documents to the three men. These documents were as important as an official driver’s license is today. Without them, the judges could not take office. William Marbury, one of judges denied his documents, took his case to the Supreme Court. He sued James Madison.

The case was decided in 1803. Chief Justice John Marshall wrote the opinion of the Supreme Court. In Marbury v. Madison, Marshall stated the judges were entitled to their documents. But he also stated the US Supreme Court did not have the authority under the Constitution to force the president to deliver them. Marshall’s decision struck down part of a federal law giving the Court such authority—and established judicial review, the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws and acts of Congress unconstitutional. Marbury v. Madison made the Supreme Court an equal partner in government. Marshall wrote that it was the responsibility “and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.”

As a historical footnote, Jefferson and Marshall were cousins—and they hated each other.

Other Laws Changed American Life.

The Slave Trade Ended and the Sedition Act Expired

The Sedition Act expired on March 3, 1801, the day before Jefferson was inaugurated president. Congress repealed the Nationalization Act of 1798. It lowered the time would-be citizens had to have lived in the US to five years.

As ordered in the Constitution, the slave trade ended in 1807.

The Twelfth Amendment Changed How the Vice President is Elected

After the 1800 election, people realized the way the vice president was elected needed to change. Under the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, the vice president is elected separately. It was ratified in 1804. The president and vice-president have run together on the same ticket since 1804.

Jefferson Served Two Terms in Office

Like Washington, Jefferson did not run for a third term.
Chapter 6  Opening the Door to Expansion

Practice 1

1. What were Lewis and Clark sent to do?
   A. explore the west
   B. find a water route to the Atlantic Ocean
   C. encourage settlers to move to the west
   D. prove that Jefferson was right to buy the Louisiana Territory

2. How did *Marbury v. Madison* establish judicial review?
   A. The Supreme Court ruled that a law was constitutional.
   B. The Supreme Court ruled that a law was unconstitutional.
   C. The Supreme Court created an army to enforce its decisions.
   D. The Supreme Court said the president has to approve all judicial appointments.

3. How long did the Lewis and Clark Expedition last?
   A. one year
   B. two and a half years
   C. five years
   D. ten years

4. Why was the Louisiana Purchase called Jefferson's constitutional gamble?
   A. The Louisiana Purchase land was considered a desert.
   B. It was too expensive.
   C. Jefferson was not sure he had the Constitutional power to buy the Louisiana Territory.
   D. The Federalists sued in the Supreme Court to stop the Louisiana Purchase.

5. What happened when Jefferson stopped trade with all foreign countries?
   A. Britain and France stopped fighting.
   B. The French gave up the Louisiana Territory.
   C. The US economy grew and boomed.
   D. The US economy suffered greatly.

6. Why was New Orleans so important?
7. Explain the significance of the Louisiana Purchase.

8. Under the 12th Amendment, the
   A. candidate with the second-most votes as president becomes vice president.
   B. vice president is elected separately from the president.
   C. Senate approves the vice president.
   D. president picks the vice president after he or she is elected.
Week 4 Day 5
James Madison, the father of the Constitution, was elected president in 1808. By then, many leaders in Congress demanded war with Great Britain.

The War of 1812

Causes of the War of 1812

Conflicts between Native Americans and Settlers
As you learned, settlers were moving west. They often encountered resistance from Native Americans who were not happy about white settlers suddenly trying to claim to their lands. Under the leadership of Shawnee chief Tecumseh, many Native American tribes united to oppose settlers. These tribes spoke different languages. Tecumseh had interpreters for his speeches. Tecumseh allied with the British.

US settlers blamed the British for encouraging this resistance to protect their own interests in Canada.

Tecumseh was born in 1768. He lost his father and two of his brothers in battles with white settlers. Tecumseh traveled among Native American tribes in the Northwest Territory and as far south as Alabama, urging them to unite. He even met with Canadian
officials. According to legend, Tecumseh predicted a great shaking of the ground. When the New Madrid earthquake, so powerful that it changed the course of the Mississippi River, happened in 1811, many believed in Tecumseh’s powers. Tecumseh’s brother, Tenskwatawa, was a religious prophet who preached that Native Americans need to give up American goods such as alcohol, guns, and iron cooking pots. Tenskwatawa’s followers established a town called Prophetstown. Tecumseh ordered his brother not to fight settlers. But while Tecumseh was gone, his brother attacked soldiers who were protecting settlers. In retaliation, William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indian Territory, led an attack on Prophetstown and destroyed it.

In a letter to Harrison to protest the sale of Native American lands by some tribes, Tecumseh wrote:

"...the only way to stop this evil is for all the red men to unite in claiming a common and equal right in the land as it was at first, and should be now - for it never was divided, but belongs to all... Sell a country! Why not sell the air, the clouds and the great sea, as well as the earth?"

Conflict between Settlers and New Englanders
The leaders who wanted war with Britain were called “war hawks.” They tended to represent Western and Southern farmers. These farmers often fought with Native Americans along the frontier.

Meanwhile, Federalists in New England opposed the war. They represented businesspeople in established urban areas like Boston and New York. The merchants and traders did a great deal of business with Great Britain and other nations. They did not want their trade disrupted by an international conflict. Eventually, the “war hawks” won. President Madison called for war on the grounds that Great Britain both encouraged Native American attacks against US citizens and interfered with US shipping by impressing sailors. On June 18, 1812, Congress officially declared war. New England actually considered seceding (leaving the Union) over its opposition to the war.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectional Differences During the War of 1812</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New England</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England’s leaders opposed the war because it was bad for business. New England depended on commerce and trade with Great Britain and other nations. New Englanders did not want a war that would disrupt the economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South &amp; West</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Southerners and Western farmers, who tended to move west, were facing violent resistance from Native Americans. Settlers believed the British were encouraging this resistance in order to prevent the US from moving west and claiming land. They supported the war because they thought it was necessary to get rid of the British before they could end Native American opposition to westward expansion.</td>
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</table>
Battles of the War of 1812

When the War of 1812 started, many in the US hoped to win land from the British in Canada and the Spanish in Florida (Spain was a British ally). The US attacked Canada but was defeated by forces that included Native Americans led by Tecumseh. However, Tecumseh was killed in a later battle during the war by forces led again by William Henry Harrison.

After the British defeated the French emperor Napoleon in 1815, they had more soldiers to send to the US. They invaded and burned Washington, D.C. The US persevered, however, and won an important victory at the Battle of Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland. The bravery of the US soldiers who held the fort inspired Francis Scott Key to write “The Star-Spangled Banner,” which became the US national anthem in 1931. The first and last verses of the Star-Spangled Banner are shown below.

The Star–Spangled Banner
Oh, say can you see by the dawn’s early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight’s last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O’er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket’s red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war’s desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the hea’n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: “In God is our trust.”
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Consequences of the War of 1812

Britain and the US signed the Treaty of Ghent ending the war in December, 1814. The US did not gain any land under the treaty, but it forced Britain to give back land the British won during the war, such as the area around Detroit.

The War of 1812 had several consequences for the US:

- It showed the US could defend itself and protect its interests.
- Keeping the Mississippi River and the frontier open encouraged more western migration.
- The Federalist Party was destroyed by its opposition to the war.
- Native Americans were unable to stop westward expansion. Tecumseh was right when he told the tribes the War of 1812 was “a chance such as will never occur again...”

In addition, the War of 1812 produced two national military heroes who became president. Andrew Jackson became a national hero for his victory in the Battle of New Orleans. The American volunteer army of about 45000 men, militia from Louisiana and Tennessee and free African Americans, defeated 8,000 professional British soldiers. The Americans held the wall they built from dirt and shot down...
the attacking British with guns and cannons. Although the battle took place 16 days after the Treaty of Ghent was signed, neither the British nor the Americans knew the war was over. William Henry Harrison became a hero for defeating British and Native American forces in the battle where Tecumseh was killed. He won the presidency in 1840. However, Harrison died from pneumonia 32 days later.

Although the US and Canada fought, the two nations quickly became friends and allies. The US and Canada have never fought another war with each other.

The Era of Good Feelings

After the War of 1812, the United States entered a period of national pride and political unity known as the Era of Good Feelings. Americans were proud of winning of what they saw as a "second war of independence" against Great Britain. There was no deep conflict between two opposing political parties because the Federalists were crushed. The Democratic-Republicans controlled almost all of Congress as well as the presidency. The White House was rebuilt by 1817, and the Capitol building where Congress works was finished and decorated with paintings celebrating the American Revolution. The Era of Good Feelings lasted until 1825.

Relations with Other Countries

During the Era of Good Feelings, the US continued to grow through treaties with other nations. In the early 1800s, Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and Spain all claimed portions of the Oregon Territory, the region that now makes up the northwest United States and parts of southwestern Canada. None of the four countries gave any consideration to the Native Americans who had lived in the region for centuries. In 1818, the US and Great Britain signed a treaty agreeing to share custody of the land. Soon afterwards, Russia and Spain withdrew their claims.

The Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain

In 1817, white settlers and Native Americans along the Georgia-Florida frontier began fighting. The president ordered Andrew Jackson to stop the conflict. Without permission, Jackson went further and tried to drive the Spanish out of Florida. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams supported Jackson's aggressive actions. He told Spain that if it could not maintain order in Florida, then it should give the land to the US. In 1819, Spain and
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the US signed the **Adams-Onis Treaty**. Under the treaty, Spain gave up Florida and any claim in Oregon to the US. In return, the US recognized that Spain controlled the North American southwest, including **Texas**, then an area of Mexico. The Adams-Onis Treaty also set the border between the Louisiana Purchase and Spanish land.

In 1821, Mexico won its freedom from Spanish rule after its own war of independence. Texas was part of Mexico. Mexico invited Americans to settle in Texas to develop the area. Eventually this would lead the US into conflict with Mexico.

**The Monroe Doctrine**
President Monroe proclaimed the **Monroe Doctrine** in 1823. At that time, many South American countries were rebelling for their independence. Monroe stated the United States would not let European countries interfere in the Western Hemisphere (North and South America). He declared Europe could no longer establish colonies in the American continents. Finally, he promised that the United States would not interfere in the affairs of other countries. In reality, the US did not have the military power to fight European powers. Fortunately, Great Britain backed the Monroe Doctrine so it could keep trade routes with South America open. Britain had the most powerful navy in the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODERN CONNECTIONS: Impact of the Monroe Doctrine</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presidents have used the Monroe Doctrine to support action in countries in South America.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Examples include:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- helping Mexico overthrow a dictator installed by the French in 1865.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- stopping the Soviet Union from putting and keep missiles in Cuba in 1962.</td>
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**The End of the Jefferson/Madison Era**

**Westward Expansion**
In 1800, only ten percent of the US population lived west of the Appalachians. These pioneers settled in Kentucky and Tennessee. But by 1824, almost a third of the US population lived west of the Appalachians in the area between the mountains and the Mississippi River. The territory from the Appalachians to the Ohio River Valley was the land Tecumseh sought to save for Native Americans.

The success of the Lewis and Clark expedition first brought **mountain men** to the Oregon territory. They were explorers who lived in the wilderness and trapped and traded furs. They opened paths for those who would very soon come after them.

By the end of Monroe’s presidency, the US included not only the states of Ohio and Louisiana but also Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri. Approximately 12.5 million people now lived in the United States.

**Development of Two Parties**
Disagreements with the Democratic-Republicans would soon lead to the formation of two new political parties. You will learn more about this in another section.
MODERN CONNECTIONS: Political Parties

When people vote, they vote for a candidate who represents a political party. Political parties are organized groups of people who work to elect candidates who share their views about how the country should be run. Political parties serve several functions:

- They unite people with the same ideas.
- They nominate candidates for office.
- They limit the list of candidates to those few that actually have a chance of winning.

Political parties help the legislative and executive branches of government work together. Instead of having to deal with each and every representative or senator separately, the governor or president can often deal with a large number of them by addressing the major concerns of his or her party.

The United States operates on a two-party system. This is a system in which only two main parties dominate a nation’s politics. Another term for the two-party system is the second-party system. Today, the major parties are Democrats and the Republicans.

Practice 2

1. The War of 1812 was caused by (select two answers that are correct)
   A. settlers moving into Native Americans west of the Appalachians.
   B. the Lewis and Clark expedition.
   C. the British impressing American sailors.
   D. the Battle of Ghent.
   E. conflicts with Spain.

2. What groups wanted war with Britain? Select the two answers that are correct.
   A. New Englanders
   B. business owners
   C. settlers in the South and West
   D. Native Americans
   E. Federalists

3. What name were the people in Congress who wanted war with Britain called?
   A. war hawks
   B. war eagles
   C. Monroites
   D. winners
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4. What happened during the War of 1812? Select the two answers that are correct.
   A. The US lost Florida.
   B. The US invaded Canada.
   C. The Battle of New Orleans ended the war.
   D. The British burned Washington, D.C.
   E. The US lost the Northwest Territory.

5. What did the US give up in the Adams-Onis Treaty?
   A. Florida
   B. Texas
   C. the Oregon Territory
   D. Louisiana

6. Why did most Native Americans fight on the side of the British?
   A. They wanted to move to Canada.
   B. They wanted to take over the United States.
   C. They wanted the Louisiana Territory back.
   D. They wanted to save their land from settlers.

7. What did Americans feel during the Era of Good Feelings?

8. Describe the Monroe Doctrine.