

# Study Guide



## Chapter 8, Section 1 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **President Washington** (pages 258–260)

George Washington and John Adams were elected the first president and vice president of the United States under the federal Constitution. They took office on April 30, 1789, in New York City, the nation's first capital. Washington's leadership during the Revolutionary War helped him earn the trust of many Americans who were afraid a president would have too much power. The traditions, or *precedents*, he established would shape the future government of the United States.

Congress established three departments in the executive branch and other offices during the summer of 1789. Washington selected various department heads to serve as members of his *cabinet*, or group of advisers.

- A.** The State Department was established to handle foreign relations. Thomas Jefferson was named Secretary of State.
- B.** The Treasury Department was established to handle financial matters. Alexander Hamilton was named Secretary of the Treasury.
- C.** The War Department was established to oversee national defense. Henry Knox was named Secretary of War.
- D.** The office of attorney general was established to handle the government's legal matters. Edmund Randolph was named attorney general.
- E.** The office of postmaster was established to oversee the postal service.

The Constitution gave Congress many duties, but it also left many questions unanswered. Congress and the president debated these issues and worked to find a solution that both sides could agree to. The Senate had the job of approving the president's choices. The president was given the authority to dismiss an official he had chosen without the approval of the Senate. Congress gave the president power over the executive branch.

The Judiciary Act of 1789 established a federal court system consisting of 13 district courts and 3 circuit courts. States retained their own laws, but state court decisions could be reversed by the federal courts. The Supreme Court had the final say. John Jay was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court.

It was agreed that a bill of rights would be added to the Constitution if it was ratified or approved at the Constitutional Convention. The states approved 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, in December 1791. Americans were guaranteed the freedom of speech, religion, and the press. The Bill of Rights also states that powers not specifically given to the federal government belong to the states.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 8, Section 1 (continued)

1. What decisions were made by the First Congress during its first year that helped shape the future of the government?

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- **Financial Problems** (pages 260–261)

The amount of money the government owed, called the *national debt*, was increasing. Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury, proposed that the new government pay off the debt accumulated by the Confederation government. Many people were opposed to this because they were not sure how it could be done fairly, including Congress. Congress did agree to pay the debts owed to foreign countries. Southern states also were against Hamilton's plan because they had less accumulated debt than the Northern states.

Hamilton agreed to locate the new nation's capital in the South between Virginia and Maryland in exchange for support for his plan. Washington, D.C., became a special district along the Potomac River.

2. Why did Southerners oppose Hamilton's plan to repay war debts?

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- **Building the Economy** (page 262)

Hamilton proposed three actions to help build a strong economy. He proposed creating a national bank, the Bank of the United States. Madison and Jefferson believed that doing so would be *unconstitutional* because the creation of a national bank was not provided for under the terms of the Constitution. President Washington agreed with Hamilton and signed a bill that created a national bank.

Hamilton also proposed collecting a tax, called a *tariff*, on imported goods. He wanted to encourage the development of manufacturing. He also hoped to encourage people to buy goods made in the United States, instead of buying goods from other countries. Congress approved low tariffs to collect money but not to protect American industry.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 8, Section 1 *(continued)*

Last, Hamilton proposed collecting federal taxes to pay for the operation of the federal government and to pay off the national debt. Congress approved different taxes, including a tax on whiskey made in the United States. Hamilton's proposals gave the federal government new powers. They also divided Congress and the nation. Many people, including Jefferson and Madison, were afraid of a strong national government with economic powers controlled by the rich and powerful at the expense of the average American.

3. Why did Southerners oppose many of Hamilton's proposals for building a strong economy?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 8, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 263–266

### EARLY CHALLENGES

#### KEY TERMS

- neutrality** Not taking sides in a conflict (page 265)  
**impressment** The act of forcing men into military service (page 265)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever been in a situation where two of your friends were arguing and you did not want to take a side? Why did you want to stay neutral, or stay out of the argument?

In the last section, you read about how Washington and Congress established a cabinet of advisers and an economic plan for the new government. This section focuses on how the new government asserted its power in the West and tried to stay out of European conflicts.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how the new government struggled over control of the Northwest Territory.

### Challenges the New Government Faced

#### Home

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

#### Abroad

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 8, Section 2 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **The Whiskey Rebellion** (pages 263–264)

In July 1794, a large mob of people from western Pennsylvania rebelled and attacked the tax collectors who were trying to collect Hamilton’s tax on whiskey. The farmers needed to make whiskey and other goods to trade for items they needed. They did not have the money to pay the tax or pay for the goods they needed. The tax made them angry because it affected their way of life. Washington sent an army to stop the Whiskey Rebellion. He wanted citizens to learn that there were peaceful ways to change the law. He was willing to use force as needed to prevent uprisings. The farmers’ rebellion ended when the army crossed the Appalachian Mountains.

1. Why did farmers rebel when Hamilton placed a tax on whiskey?

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- **Struggle Over the West** (pages 264)

Spain and Britain helped Native Americans keep Americans from settling between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River. The Native Americans believed that the United States had no authority over them. Washington signed treaties with Native American tribes. He was worried about foreign involvement in the Northwest Territory. There was fighting between American settlers who ignored the treaties and Native Americans over lands promised to them. Washington sent troops to the Northwest Territory in November 1791 to end the fighting. The American army was beaten by the Miami people, led by Little Turtle. The Miami people then formed an alliance with the Shawnee and Delaware tribes to protect their lands.

Washington sent another army when Native Americans insisted that all settlers north of the Ohio River leave. The United States won the Battle of Fallen Timbers near present-day Toledo, Ohio. They defeated more than 1,000 Native Americans under Shawnee chief Blue Jacket. The Native Americans signed the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, giving up most of their lands in present-day Ohio.

2. How did the Treaty of Greenville end the problems Americans faced in the West?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 8, Section 2 (continued)

### • Problems With Europe (pages 264–266)

When the French Revolution began in 1789, it reminded the Americans of their fight for independence. They were excited for the people of France who had helped them during the Revolutionary War. When Britain and France went to war in 1793, however, President Washington did not want to choose sides. Some Southerners sided with France, and many manufacturers and merchants sided with Britain. France wanted American volunteers to help them attack British ships. President Washington declared that French and British ships were not welcome in American ports. He also issued a Proclamation of *Neutrality*, not allowing Americans to take sides and fight in the war. Ignoring Washington, a few hundred Americans signed up to help the French capture British ships and steal their cargoes. This ended once the ports were closed to France and Britain.

Because America traded with the French, the British attacked American ships. The United States was angered by the attacks and because the British forced American men off merchant ships and into the British navy. This *impressment* and British involvement in the West led to increased tensions between the Britain and the United States. Washington sent John Jay, chief justice of the United States, to Britain to work out a peaceful solution. Britain did not want to go to war with the United States. The United States and Britain signed Jay's Treaty. Britain agreed to leave American lands, pay for the ships they had damaged, and allow some American trade with British colonies in the Caribbean. Debts from before 1776 were also settled. The Treaty was unpopular with many Americans because it did not address impressment or British interference with American trade. Washington and the Senate debated the treaty but signed it to reach a peaceful settlement with Britain.

The disagreements between Spain and the United States were settled in 1795, with the signing of Pinckney's Treaty. Spain knew that the United States and Britain could join together against Spain after Jay's Treaty was made. They wanted to protect their empire in North America. The treaty allowed Americans to travel on the Mississippi River and trade in New Orleans.

### 3. Why was Jay's Treaty unpopular?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 8, Section 2 (continued)

- **Washington's Farewell** (*page 266*)

After serving two terms, Washington decided to retire to Mount Vernon. He worried that the development of political parties and foreign conflicts would threaten the United States. Washington's influence is still alive today. Presidents serve no more than two terms, a precedent set by Washington. Achieving peaceful solutions with other countries without resorting to military power unless absolutely necessary has become the foundation of the United States' foreign policy. We continue to honor Washington's contributions by remembering his birthday each year.

**4.** What precedents set by Washington are still in effect today?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 8, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 267–272

### THE FIRST POLITICAL PARTIES

#### KEY TERMS

<i>partisan</i>	Favoring one side of an issue (page 268)
<i>implied powers</i>	Powers that were not specifically mentioned in the Constitution (page 268)
<i>caucus</i>	Meetings held by political parties to choose the party's candidates for office (page 269)
<i>alien</i>	Immigrants living in a country who are not citizens (page 271)
<i>sedition</i>	Activities aimed at weakening established government (page 271)
<i>nullify</i>	To cancel (page 271)
<i>states' rights</i>	A theory in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1788 and 1789, which said that a state could determine whether the federal government had gone beyond its constitutional powers (page 271)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Do you favor the viewpoints of a certain political party? Which political party do you favor? What political party viewpoints on particular issues do you favor?

In the last section, you read about how the new government was trying to keep peace at home and avoid war abroad. This section focuses on how political parties got started and the positions they supported.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how different values led to the creation of the nation's first political parties.

Political Party	Viewpoints
Federalists	
Democratic-Republicans	



# Study Guide



## Chapter 8, Section 3 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **Opposing Views** (pages 267–270)

Americans often had opposing views or opinions about different issues. People sided with leaders who supported their viewpoints. Most people supported one side of an issue, or were *partisan*. Political parties began to form by 1796. Many Americans, including George Washington, were not in favor of political parties. They believed that political parties would divide Americans rather than unite them. Two cabinet members, Hamilton and Jefferson, often supported different viewpoints on many issues. Washington, who warned others about the negative effects of political parties, usually shared Hamilton's viewpoints. Two political parties appeared by the mid-1790s. They had different beliefs about economic policy, foreign relations, the power of the federal government, and interpretations of the Constitution.

Federalists supported the ideas of Alexander Hamilton. They believed in a strong federal government, supported Britain over France, and supported shipping and banking interests. They agreed with Hamilton that the federal government had *implied powers*, powers that were not directly stated in the Constitution. Federalists believed that representatives or elected officials made decisions for the people. They did not want people to become involved in politics. They believed that only educated men who owned property should hold public office. Federalists were supported by much of the Northeast, including New England, and wealthy plantation owners in the South.

Democratic-Republicans, or Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson, opposed Hamilton's ideas. They believed in limiting the power of the government, supported France over Britain, and opposed Hamilton's policies. They believed that the federal government had no power to take actions unless they were spelled out in the Constitution. They opposed a strong central government controlled by a wealthy few. They wanted ordinary people involved in the government. The Democratic-Republicans were supported by small farmers and urban workers of the Middle Atlantic states and the South. Both Hamilton and Jefferson resigned from their cabinet positions by 1793.

*Caucuses*, or meetings to choose each party's candidates, for the presidential election of 1796 were held. Vice President John Adams and Charles Pinckney were nominated by the Federalists for president and vice president. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were nominated by the Democratic-Republicans. Adams won the election with three more electoral votes than Jefferson. The United States had a Federalist president and a Democratic-Republican vice president. At the time, the Constitution gave the office of vice president to the person with the second-highest number of votes.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 8, Section 3 (continued)

1. Why were political parties formed in the United States?

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- **President John Adams** (pages 270–272)

When Adams became president, France was attacking American ships that were headed for Britain. France believed that the United States was trying to help Britain win the war. When Adams sent a group of people to France to discuss their concerns, the French foreign minister sent three agents instead of meeting with the Americans himself. The agents wanted the United States to loan money to France. Adams refused. Congress prepared for war by establishing a Navy Department, providing money to build warships, and building a larger army. George Washington came out of retirement and was appointed commanding general.

French and American naval forces fought with each other between 1798 and 1780. Americans took control of more than 90 armed French ships. While they fought an undeclared war on the seas, many Republicans who supported France in the past were voted out of office. Americans also wondered whether immigrants who were living in the country but were not citizens would support the United States if it declared war with France. Federalists in Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798 for security reasons. These acts included provisions for *sedition*, or activities that weaken the established government.

Virginia and Kentucky believed these acts violated the Constitution. Madison and Jefferson wrote two resolutions, known as the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, which claimed that the Alien and Sedition Acts violated the Constitution. The resolutions included their belief in *states' rights*, where a state could decide if the federal government was operating within its constitutional powers. They claimed that states had the right to cancel, or *nullify*, federal laws within their states.

Before the election of 1800, Federalists wanted President Adams to declare war with France to benefit them politically. Instead, Adams appointed a commission to find a peaceful solution for the difficulties with France. An agreement was reached with France in 1800, and the attacks on American ships stopped. Adams won peace with France, but lost the support of Hamilton and many Federalists. The division in the Federalist Party helped Jefferson in the election of 1800.

2. How did Madison and Jefferson respond to the Alien and Sedition Acts?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 278–281

### THE REPUBLICANS TAKE POWER

#### KEY TERMS

<i>laissez-faire</i>	A French term meaning “let the people do as they choose”; a government that plays only a small part in the economic concerns of a country (page 279)
<i>customs duties</i>	Taxes on foreign imported goods (page 280)
<i>judicial review</i>	The right of the Supreme Court to review and rule on acts of the other branches of government (page 281)

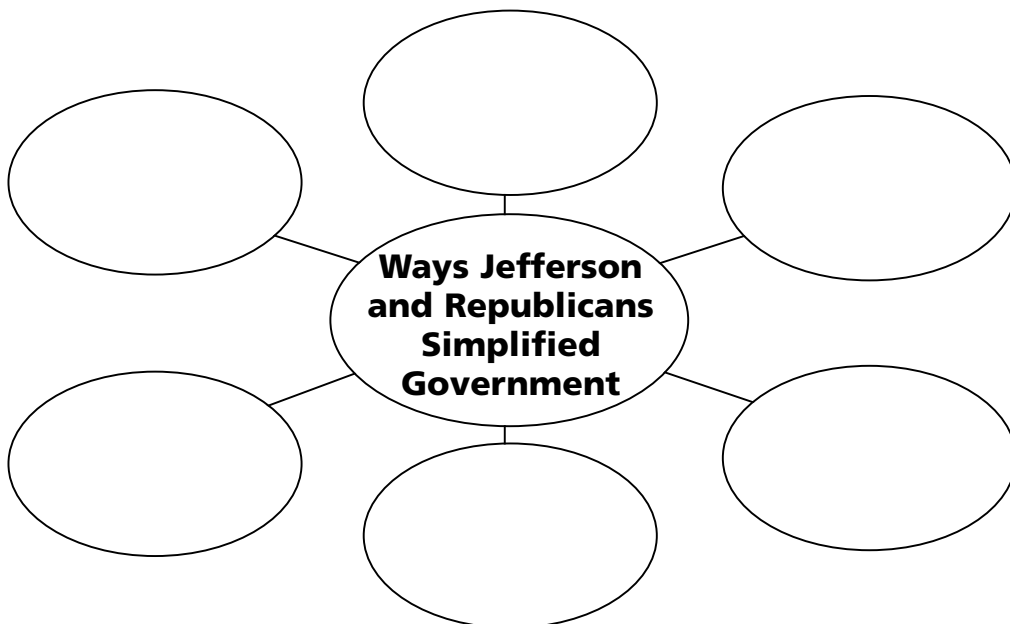
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever wondered why political parties disagree with one another? Have you ever seen election campaign commercials on television? Have you ever received campaign literature in the mail at home? Do the candidates explain why they should be elected? Do they criticize their opponents?

This section focuses on the transfer of power from one political party to another during the election of 1800.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the changes that were made when Federalists stepped down and Republicans took over.



# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 1 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **The Election of 1800** (pages 278–279)

During the campaign of 1800, political parties sent hundreds of letters to newspapers and important citizens around the country. They used this letter writing campaign to explain their views. They also used it to criticize their opponents. President John Adams and Charles Pinckney of South Carolina were Federalist candidates running against the Republican candidates, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr of New York. Both parties fought a bitter campaign. Federalists accused Jefferson of being “godless” because he supported freedom of religion. The Republicans claimed that Federalists only represented wealthy landowners and would bring back the monarchy.

In 1800 the Electoral College voted for each candidate separately. Today the candidates for president and vice president run as a team. Jefferson and Burr tied with 73 electoral votes each. The House of Representatives decided the election by casting the tie-breaking votes. Federalists voted for Burr, hoping to cause Jefferson to lose the election. Alexander Hamilton convinced one member of the House not to vote for Burr. Jefferson was elected president and Burr was elected vice president. The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1804, requires electors to vote for president and vice president separately. After the election of 1800, two running mates would not be competing against each other.

Jefferson tried to unite the two political parties. He supported stronger state governments. He believed state governments would best protect individual freedom. He saw the federal government as a threat to liberty. Jefferson supported a *laissez-faire* government, where the people make decisions and the federal government only plays a small part in the economic concerns of a country.

1. Why did the House of Representatives make the final decision in the election of 1800?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 1 (continued)

- **Jefferson's Policies** (page 280)

Thomas Jefferson believed that the United States's success was based on the strength of its independent farmers. As long as there were people who owned their own land and were willing to fight to protect their rights, the nation would continue to grow. For this reason, Jefferson was in favor of westward expansion, a small national government, and a cutback in the size of the military.

When Jefferson took office, he appointed fellow Republicans to his cabinet. James Madison of Virginia became secretary of state. Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania became secretary of the treasury. The Republican government ended actions passed by the Federalists that threatened individual freedom and symbolized strong federal government. The Alien and Sedition Acts were allowed to expire. The Naturalization Act was repealed, or withdrawn. The national debt was reduced. The military was scaled down. Spending at the federal level was cut way back. Internal taxes were repealed, as was the tax on whiskey. The federal government employed only a few hundred people, many of whom worked part-time.

The only government income came from the sale of Western lands and the collection of *customs duties*, taxes on goods imported from other countries. Under the Jefferson administration, the responsibilities of the federal government were limited to collecting customs duties, conducting a census, or count of the population, every 10 years, and running the postal system.

2. What governmental changes did Jefferson make when he became president?

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- **Jefferson and the Courts** (pages 280–281)

Federalists passed the Judiciary Act of 1801 before Jefferson became president. Regional courts were established and 16 judges and hundreds of judicial officials were appointed before John Adams left office. Adams and the Federalist-controlled Congress made sure Federalists would control the courts before Jefferson took office. Adams appointed his secretary of state, John Marshall, to serve as chief justice of the United States. Adams and Marshall were processing the paperwork for the appointments right up until the inauguration of President Jefferson. When the commissions, or papers, were delivered, the appointments took effect. Jefferson told Madison not to deliver the few commissions that had not been sent out when he took office. This included a commission to William Marbury.

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# Study Guide

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## Chapter 9, Section 1 (continued)

Marbury filed a lawsuit, *Marbury v. Madison*, which was sent to the Supreme Court, under the terms of the Judiciary Act of 1789. Chief Justice John Marshall denied the request. He said that the Constitution did not give the Supreme Court the power to decide his case. For the first time, Marshall used the power of *judicial review*, the right of the Supreme Court to review and rule on acts of other branches of government.

Under Marshall, judicial, executive, and legislative branches of government had equal powers. By allowing the judicial branch of government to review the actions of the executive and legislative branches, judicial review became part of our system of checks and balances.

**3.** What precedent did *Marbury v. Madison* set?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 282–285

### THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

#### KEY TERMS

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Conestoga wagon</b> | Sturdy vehicle topped with white canvas (page 283) |
| <b>secede</b>          | To withdraw (page 285)                             |

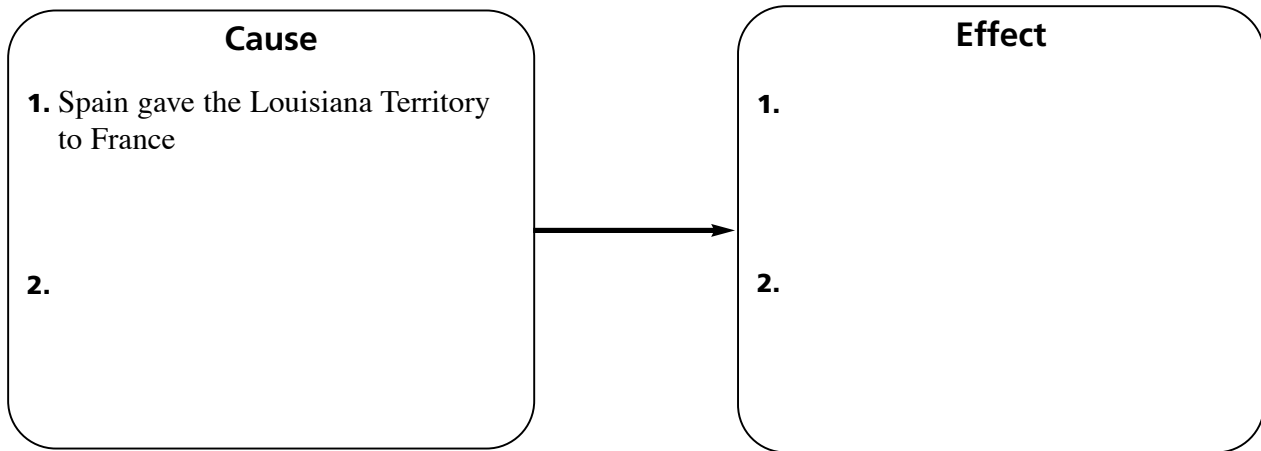
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Do you live in or have you ever been to the area once known as the Louisiana Territory? What kinds of plants and animals live in that area? What is the weather like?

In the last section, you read about the changes Jefferson and the Republican government made when they took over the once Federalist-controlled government. This section focuses on the expansion of the United States with the Louisiana Purchase.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the exploration and settlement of the Louisiana Territory.



# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 2 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **Western Territory** (pages 282–283)

Many American pioneers were farmers who loaded up their belongings in *Conestoga wagons*, sturdy wagons with large wheels and covered with a white canvas tarp, and headed for the Northwest Territory. They traveled west over the Appalachian Mountains through forests and on bumpy, muddy trails that served as roads, into Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1800 the western boundary of the United States was the Mississippi River. The Louisiana Territory, west of the Mississippi River, was owned by Spain. Farms were established along the upper Mississippi River. Crops were shipped down the Mississippi River to New Orleans and shipped to East Coast markets.

Spain allowed Americans to travel on the lower Mississippi to New Orleans and to ship their goods. Then Spain changed its mind in 1802, blocking American shipping and trade. France and Spain made a secret agreement that transferred the Louisiana Territory to France. The United States was afraid that France, under Napoleon Bonaparte, wanted to build empires in North America. Jefferson authorized Robert Livingston, the new minister to France, to offer to buy New Orleans and West Florida in order to gain control of the territory. He was worried about American trade on the Mississippi River.

Napoleon's American plans changed. He sent troops to the island of Santo Domingo (present-day Haiti and the Dominican Republic) to stop a revolt. The revolt in Santa Domingo, led by Toussaint-Louverture, a formerly enslaved African, drove the British and Spanish off the island and ended slavery. Thousands of French troops died. While the French captured Toussaint-Louverture, they never regained control of the island.

1. Why did Jefferson want to buy New Orleans and Florida from the French?

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- **The Nation Expands** (pages 283–285)

Fearing that the United States would ally itself with Britain against them, Napoleon told Monroe and Livingston that he would sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States. France needed money to fight the British. Jefferson believed the purchase was legal under the treaty-making powers of the Constitution. There were no provisions in the Constitution for acquiring new lands. Congress agreed. For \$15 million, the Republicans doubled the size of the United States.



# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 2 (continued)

Congress sponsored an expedition, led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, to learn more about the Louisiana Territory. Lewis and Clark and their crew left from St. Louis in the spring of 1804. They traveled almost 4,000 miles in 18 months and reached the Pacific Ocean. A Shoshone woman named Sacagawea, whom they met along their journey, joined their group. The explorers took separate routes back East and returned in September 1806. The explorers shared information about the people, plants, animals, and geography of the Western region.

Other explorers were sent to learn about the Louisiana Territory at the same time as Lewis and Clark. Zebulon Pike explored the upper Mississippi River valley and present-day Colorado between 1805 and 1807. Pikes Peak, a mountain in Colorado, is named after him. During one of his two expeditions, Pike was captured and later released by the Spanish.

Many Federalists were afraid that new states in the Louisiana Territory might become Republican, so they opposed the Louisiana Purchase. Federalists in Massachusetts threatened to withdraw, or *secede*, from the United States and form the “Northern Confederacy.” They supported Aaron Burr of New York in his attempt to become governor of the state, hoping to persuade New York to also withdraw from the Union. Hamilton accused Burr of treason, or violating his allegiance to his country. Hamilton challenged Burr to a duel, or gunfight. Burr shot Hamilton, who later died. Burr escaped to avoid being arrested.

2. Why did many Federalists oppose the Louisiana Purchase?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 288–294

### A TIME OF CONFLICT

#### KEY TERMS

<i>tribute</i>	Protection money (page 289)
<i>neutral rights</i>	The right to sail the seas and not take sides (page 290)
<i>impressment</i>	Forcing men into military service against their wishes (page 290)
<i>embargo</i>	An act that prohibits trade with another country (page 290)
<i>War Hawks</i>	Young Republicans elected to Congress in 1810 who wanted to declare war on Britain (page 293)
<i>nationalism</i>	Patriotism or the devotion to one’s country (page 293)

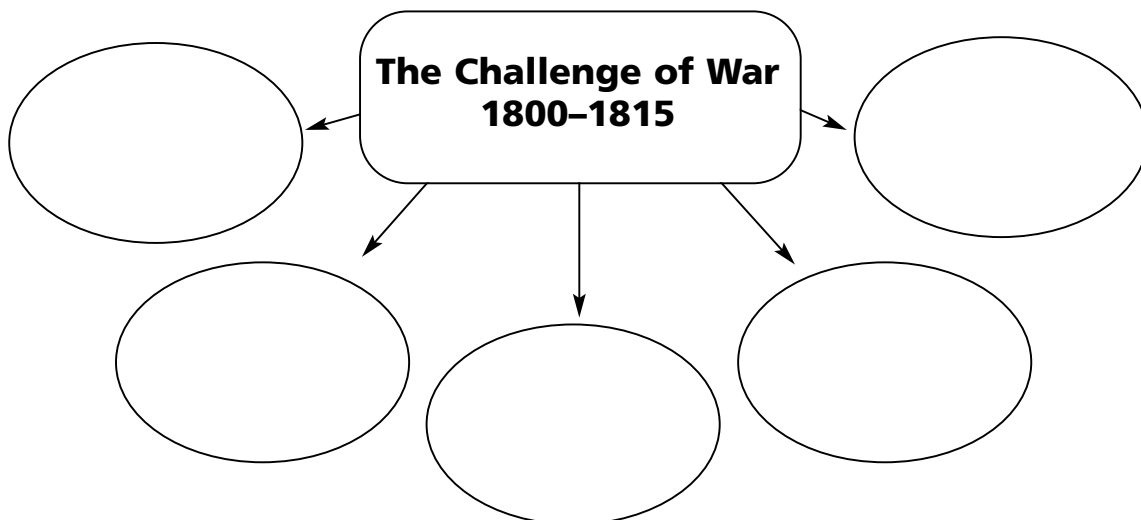
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever looked at the tags on your clothes to see where they were made? We buy many clothes and products made in other countries. People in other countries buy clothes and products made in the United States. What might happen if the United States stopped trade with other countries?

In the last section, you read about how the United States doubled in size after the Louisiana Purchase. This section focuses on how the United States’s neutrality is challenged by Britain and France.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the rapid expansion in the United States and the challenge of war.



# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 3 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **Americans in Foreign Seas** (pages 288–289)

American merchants and other citizens relied on foreign trade to earn a living. Ships sailed to China, India, South America, Africa, and countries along the Mediterranean Sea. They purchased goods to sell for profit in the United States. profits increased in the mid-1790s when French and British ships stayed home, fearing destruction during the war between the two governments. The shipping business was dangerous. A young Navy captain, Stephen Decatur, daringly burned the United States ship so that pirates could not use it. The war ended when the United States agreed to pay a ransom to get the American prisoners back. Pirates from Tripoli and other Barbary Coast states of North Africa made European governments and the United States pay a fee, or *tribute*, to let the merchant ships sail on the Mediterranean Sea without harm.

When the ruler of Tripoli demanded more money from the United States, Jefferson refused. Instead he sent warships to close off, or blockade, Tripoli. Tripoli then declared war and seized a United States warship and held the captain and crew hostage. The conflict was eventually ended through negotiations. Tripoli agreed to stop requiring tribute.

1. What was the conflict between the United States and the Barbary pirates?

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- **Freedom of the Seas** (pages 289–292)

Jefferson easily defeated his opponent, Charles Pinckney, and was elected to a second four-year term as president. After his reelection the war between France and Britain took a toll on American shipping. The United States enjoyed *neutral rights*, the right to sail the seas as long as it did not choose sides, and continued to profit from foreign trade. Then France and Britain threatened to search and seize American ships caught trading with their opponent. The British navy forced deserters from the British navy into military service. Many American sailors were also *impressed*, or forced into service against their will. This violated the United States' neutral rights. British ships sailed along the American coast and intercepted American ships. When the captain of the *Chesapeake* refused to allow the British to search his ship for British deserters, the British attacked, killing and wounding the American crew. This act angered many Americans.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 3 (continued)

Americans were outraged by Britain. Some trade with Britain was banned as a result of its practice of impressment, and its violations of neutral rights. After attacks on American ships in 1807, Congress passed the *Embargo Act*, prohibiting trade with all foreign countries. The embargo did not stop Britain from trading with other countries. It was a disaster for many Americans. The act was repealed, or withdrawn, in 1807. It was replaced with the Nonintercourse Act, which prohibited trade with Britain and France only. Americans opposed both the Embargo Act and the Nonintercourse Act.

Jefferson did not run for a third term. James Madison, a Republican, ran against Charles Pinckney, a Federalist. Madison won easily.

2. How was the United States neutrality policy challenged in the early 1800s?

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- **War Fever** (pages 291–294)

James Madison's presidency began in the middle of the embargo crisis. Britain continued to stop American ships. Americans were fed up and ready to go to war with Britain. Congress said it would lift the trade ban with either France or Britain, depending on which country lifted its trade ban with the United States first. Napoleon agreed to lift French trade restrictions. Then France captured American ships and sold them for profit. Both France and Britain tested American patience. Madison believed that Britain was a greater threat to the United States.

Madison's next challenge came when conflicts with Native Americans in the newly formed state of Ohio arose. Native Americans had given up millions of acres of their lands. A treaty with the United States promised them certain lands. Settlers were ignoring the treaty and moving onto Native American lands. Native American groups responded by forming an alliance with the support of Britain and Canada. Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, believed the treaties were worthless. Tecumseh's brother, known as the Prophet, founded Prophetstown, near present-day Lafayette, Indiana, where the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers meet.

Tecumseh and William Henry Harrison, the governor of the Indiana Territory, met. Harrison was worried that the Native Americans were becoming too powerful and would form an alliance with the British. Tecumseh and the Native American confederacy were tired of being pushed off their lands and killed. Tecumseh warned Harrison that the white men were pushing Native Americans toward trouble.

In 1811, while Tecumseh was out of town, Harrison attacked Prophetstown and defeated the Native Americans in the Battle of Tippecanoe. This action caused Tecumseh and the Native American confederation to form an alliance with the British who supplied them with guns.

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# Study Guide

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## Chapter 9, Section 3 (continued)

In 1810 many young Republicans in Congress from the South and West, known as the *War Hawks*, wanted President Madison to declare war with Britain. The *nationalism*, or concern for their country, shown by Henry Clay of Kentucky and John Calhoun of South Carolina, leaders of the War Hawks, rekindled American patriotism. In the spring of 1812, Madison asked Congress for a declaration of war against Britain. Congress agreed. At the time the United States declared war with Britain, Britain ended its policy of seizing American ships. News traveled slowly across the Atlantic Ocean. The war efforts were in progress by the time the United States learned of Britain's policy changes.

**3.** Why did conflicts between Native Americans and frontier settlers increase?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 296–300

### THE WAR OF 1812

#### KEY TERMS

- frigate* Warship (page 297)
- privateer* Armed private ship (page 297)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

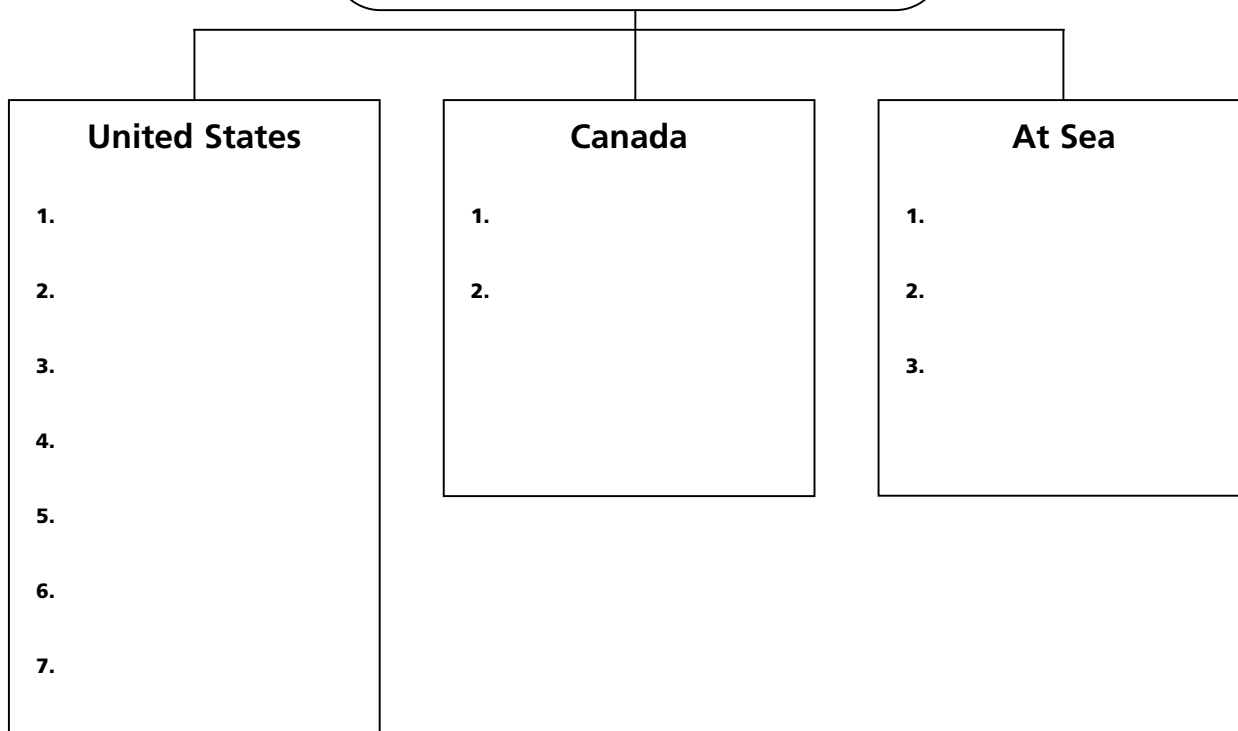
Do you know the words to our country’s national anthem? Who wrote the words? Why were the words written?

In the last section, you read about the events that led to the War of 1812. This section focuses on the events of the War of 1812 and how the war affected the United States.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about which country was better prepared militarily during the War of 1812.

#### Where the Fighting Took Place During the War of 1812



# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 4 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **War Begins** (pages 296–298)

When Jefferson was elected, the Republican government reduced the size and power of the military. The United States was not prepared for the size and strength of British forces and their Native American allies. General William Hull led American troops from Detroit to Canada. Fearing a massacre when they saw Tecumseh and his warriors, they surrendered Detroit to the British. Oliver Hazard Perry and Lake Erie naval forces defeated a British naval force and took control of Lake Erie. This was a strategic victory for the United States. General William Henry Harrison and his troops cut off the British and their Native American allies when they tried to pull out of the Detroit area. Tecumseh was killed in the Battle of the Thames. Americans also attacked the town of York in present-day Toronto.

The American navy had fewer warships, or *frigates*, than the British, but they had three of the fastest frigates on the seas. One of these, the *Constitution*, destroyed three British ships. It was nicknamed “Old Ironsides” when a shell bounced off its hull. In addition to American naval warships, the United States relied on the help of private armed ships, or *privateers*, to attack and capture British ships.

In 1813 the Native American confederation died with the death of Tecumseh. Andrew Jackson defeated the Creeks in the Mississippi Territory in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The Creeks gave up most of their land to the United States.

1. Why did the United States rely on privateers during the War of 1812?

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- **The British Offensive** (pages 298–300)

In the spring of 1814, the British won the war with France. Without having to divide their military resources between two wars, the British could devote more forces to the war with the United States. British forces moved in on Washington, D.C., and burned the president’s mansion and Capitol, as well as everything else connected with the government.

The British then headed for Baltimore where Americans had blocked the roads and blocked the harbor. British troops were attacked from Fort McHenry in the harbor and prevented them from entering the town. After witnessing this battle, Francis Scott Key wrote a poem called “The Star-Spangled Banner,” which later became the national anthem of the United States.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 9, Section 4 (continued)

In spite of every military advantage, the British were defeated in the Battle of Plattsburgh in New York State. This victory protected the northern boundary of the United States. After this loss, the British decided they had little to gain from war with the United States.

The Treaty of Ghent, signed by American and British representatives in Ghent, Belgium, in December 1814, ended the war. Two events that led up to the War of 1812, impressment and neutral rights, were not mentioned in the treaty.

Again, news of the treaty traveled slowly across the ocean. One last battle took place in New Orleans after the treaty was signed. American forces led by Andrew Jackson defeated the British as they moved toward New Orleans. The Battle of New Orleans made Jackson a hero and paved the way for his presidency in 1828.

New England Federalists opposed the war all along. They held the Hartford Convention in Connecticut in December 1814 as the Treaty of Ghent was being signed. They wrote a list of grievances, or complaints, and proposed amendments they wanted added to the Constitution. Their actions backfired when news of the Treaty of Ghent and the victory at New Orleans was received. The Federalist Party was considered unpatriotic by many Americans. Many New Englanders joined the new spirit of nationalism, or devotion to one's country. The War Hawks who supported trade, westward expansion, a strong military, and increased economic development, took over the leadership of the Republican Party.

- 2.** What were the results of the British invasions in Washington, D.C. and Baltimore?

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