

READING  
**10.1**  
GUIDE

*A New Party in Power*

- Complete the questions and notes below using pages **268-271**
- To the right is a study guide of sorts, basically what will be on the test

1. Using The Election of 1800, how did the campaign and election of 1800 show that the country was politically divided?

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2. What was the end result of the election of 1800?

- A. POTUS = Thomas Jefferson; VEEP = John Adams
- B. POTUS = Alexander Hamilton; VEEP = John Adams
- C. POTUS = Thomas Jefferson; VEEP = Aaron Burr

3. From “Jefferson’s Inauguration” which statement best describes the main idea of his address?

- A. Jefferson sought to increase government spending and power along the lines of how the Federalists did
- B. Jefferson wished to increase federal power over the state governments
- C. Jefferson emphasized the idea of state powers as being protectors of individual rights and liberties

4. Using Jefferson as President, describe two policy changes that Jefferson undertook.

- A.
  
  
- B.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Supreme Court case filed over James Madison preventing a judge that John Adams appointed from taking his office.

6. What 3 principles did Marbury v. Madison establish for the Supreme Court?

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7. With Marbury v. Madison the Supreme Court ruled that they could revisit laws and rule on their Constitutionality, this power is called \_\_\_\_\_ (use the study guide as a word bank)

**Vocabulary  
And  
Key Terms**

**Customs duty  
judicial review**

**Election of 1800**  
-how did it divide the country?  
-Unique result?  
-end result?

**POTUS Jefferson**  
-message of inaugural address?  
-policies?

**John Marshall**  
-What branch did he influence?  
-What party did he belong to?  
-How did he influence the Supreme Court?

**Marbury v. Madison**  
-What precedent did it set for the Supreme Court?  
-Why is judicial review a powerful thing?



- Complete the questions and notes below using pages 272-277
- To the right is a study guide of sorts, basically what will be on the test

1. Why were many Americans, especially western settlers, concerned about foreign control of the Mississippi River and lands to the west?

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2. Using *Napoleon and Santo Domingo*, which statement best describes the Haitian Revolution?

- the Haitian people overthrew their king to establish a democracy
- the Haitian people rid themselves of colonial rule by Britain by peacefully negotiating independence with King George and Parliament
- the Haitian people, mainly black slaves, rebelled against French plantation owners and fought off the French army's attempts to regain control

3. Use **Expanding the Nation**, explain how the following statement is true. "The Haitian Revolution opened the door for the United States to purchase the Louisiana Territory from France."

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4. Who did the U.S. purchase the Louisiana Purchase from? When?

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Britain; 1783 | C. France; 1803 |
| B. Spain; 1787   | D. France; 1776 |

5. How did the Louisiana Purchase alter the size and shape of the United States?

- It left the United States relatively unchanged, though it did guarantee the use of New Orleans for the purpose of shipping goods from the Mississippi Valley
- It nearly doubled the size of the United States, as the western border of the U.S. was now the Rocky Mountains as opposed to the Mississippi River
- The Louisiana Purchase fulfilled the idea that the United States stretch from "sea to shining sea" as the western border was now the Pacific Ocean

6. Using ideas from **An Expanding Nation**, explain at least one reason why some people were critical of Jefferson over the Louisiana Purchase.

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7. Lewis and Clark are viewed as important people in U.S. history, describe 3 details about their voyage below that tells about their purpose, what they experienced, etc...

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**Vocabulary And Key Terms**

**Control of the Mississippi**  
 -who controlled it?  
 -why was it an asset for the U.S.?

**Haitian Revolution**  
 -Why did it worry American Leaders?  
 -How did it influence French decisions with Louisiana?

**The Louisiana Purchase**  
 -Who from?  
 -When?  
 -How did it expand the U.S.?  
 -Criticisms of Jefferson

**Lewis and Clark**  
 -What was their purpose?  
 -When did they explore?  
 -What did they accomplish?  
 -What was Sacajewea's role?

**The Duel**  
 -Who dueled?  
 -Why did they duel?  
 -Effects of the Duel

READING  
**10.3**  
GUIDE

*A Time of Conflict*

- Complete the questions and notes below using pages **278-284**
- To the right is a study guide of sorts, basically what will be on the test

1. Which statement best describes the passages on pages **278 and 279**?
  - A. In the early 1800's the U.S. increased trade around the globe and which led to Jefferson having to fight African pirates seizing valuable cargo
  - B. Britain did not respect the trading rights of U.S. ships and continually attacked American merchant ships and often impressed U.S. sailors
  - C. U.S. trade around the globe did not increase because of fear of becoming involved in European affairs the in the late 1790's and early 1800's
2. Forcing sailors to sail on a ship is called...
  - A. embargo
  - B. recruitment
  - C. enlistment
  - D. impressment

3. Describe two ways in which Britain reacted to American claims of neutrality in the 1800's?

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4. Using **More Problems for American Trade**, describe the Embargo Act AND its success and popularity.

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5. Who won the presidency in the election of 1808?
  - A. Andrew Jackson
  - B. Alexander Hamilton
  - C. Thomas Jefferson
  - D. James Madison

6. Using **Broken Treaties**, \_\_\_\_\_ helped form a confederacy, or alliance, amongst American Indian tribes to oppose the breaking of treaties by American settlers.

7. Using **Call for War**, The \_\_\_\_\_ were a group of young Republican congressmen who supported going to war with Britain.

- Describe 3 reasons they supported going to war with Britain.

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**Vocabulary  
And  
Key Terms**

**Tribute  
Embargo  
impressment  
Nationalism**

**War with Tripoli**  
-how expansion of trade was a factor?  
-how did Jefferson resolve this?

**British Aggression**  
-why did Britain seize ships and impress sailors?

**Embargo and Nonintercourse Acts**  
-What were they?  
-When were they passed?  
-What did the laws do?  
-Effectiveness?  
-Disagreements over?

**Election of 1808**  
-who won?  
-political party?

**Tecumseh**  
-who was he?  
-view on broken treaties and American settlement?  
-Battle of Tippecanoe

**The War Hawks**  
-Who were they?  
-Why did they want war?

READING  
**10.4**  
GUIDE

*The War of 1812*

- Complete the questions and notes below using pages **285-289**
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1. Using **Defeats and Victories**, the War of 1812 was fought between the United States and...  
A. Britain and American Indian Allies                      C. Tripoli Pirates  
B. France    D. Britain
2. Which statement best describes U.S. preparedness at the beginning of the War of 1812?  
A. The U.S. army and navy were unprepared for war, military officers from the Revolution were too old, and the nation was divided over going to war.  
B. The U.S. and Britain were on equal footing at the beginning of the war as a result Jefferson's continued military spending.  
C. The U.S. military was well prepared for war, and British Native American allies were weak.

3. Using **The British Offensive**, explain how the British over-whelmed American forces in 1814.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Using **the British Offensive**, the Star-Spangled Banner was written during the Battle of...  
A. Washington    C. Thames  
B. Baltimore    D. New Orleans

5. After the U.S. gained control of \_\_\_\_\_ the British and Indian allies were cut off from help. After which, \_\_\_\_\_ was defeated at the Battle of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the Indian Confederacy was no longer a threat.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ became famous during the War of 1812 for leading American forces to victory against the Creek Indians at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ and against the British after the war was over at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ (**The End of War**).

7. Describe what officially ended the War of 1812 and what was gained by either side.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Using **Nationalism and New Respect**, support this quote with a specific example. "The War of 1812 created deep divisions in American society that led to a greater sense of nationalism."

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary  
And  
Key Terms**

**Beginning of the War**  
-How prepared was the U.S.?  
-who was fighting?

**Lake Erie**  
-why was it important?  
-who won control?

**Battle of Thames**  
-Result?  
-Why was it important?

**Battle of Horseshoe Bend**  
-fought between?  
-U.S. military leader?

**Battle of New Orleans**  
-result?  
-What was odd about the circumstance of the battle?  
-U.S. military leader?

**Treaty of Ghent**  
-What was it?  
-What did each side gain from the war?

**Effects of the War**  
-Division?  
-More Respect?