Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.4-5.6 Notes: The Early Republic Continued

5.4: Jefferson’s Presidency

I. Jefferson wanted a free market economy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- free competition-gov’t hands off, and to reduce gov’t spending- reduced army and navy.

II. John Marshall- Supreme Court Chief Justice- judicial review in *Marbury v. Madison*

claimed parts of the Judiciary Act was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

III. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Purchase- Spain signed a treaty giving back Louisiana to France.

A. The western farmers had been allowed to use the port of New Orleans.

B. U.S. diplomats, James Monroe and Robert Livingston, negotiated and bought all of

Louisiana for $15 million. 1803- the U.S. took control of land west of the Mississippi.

C. 1804- Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were sent to explore the territory, find a

route to the Pacific Ocean, and develop a relationship with the Indians in the west.

They left from St. Louis on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River.

D. They stayed with the Mandan Indians. Sacajawea and her husband accompanied

them west as translators. They crossed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Rockies.

E. November 1805 they viewed the Pacific Ocean from the Colombia River. They

returned to St. Louis in 1806 with useful information covering the Louisiana Territory.

F. 1805-1807- Zebulon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explored the Mississippi & Arkansas Rivers and

Colorado & New Mexico.

IV. U.S. traders expanding- trading in China, India, and up the Pacific coast

A. Jefferson protected U.S. trading rights in the Mediterranean Sea.

B. Britain and France at war seizing U.S. ships, cargoes, and crew- forcing them

to serve in the British Navy, impressment.

C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act 1807- no trade with foreign countries- hurt U.S. traders, so smuggled goods

D. 1809- Nonintercourse Act- no trade with Britain & France

V. 1808- James Madison won the Presidential election

5.5: Madison and the War of 1812

I. Settling west of the Appalachian Mountains

A. 900,000 settlers moved west of Appalachians from 1790-1810. In 1791 settlers fought

the Indians in the Ohio Valley. 1795 Treaty of Greenville signed with the Natives-

gave up land in Ohio and received $20,000 with the promise of more if they kept peace

B. The U.S. had treaties with many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nations.

C. Tecumseh and the Prophet from the Shawnee spoke against white ways corrupting

the Natives. They organized tribes into a confederation- unity against settlers.

D. Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- heavy losses for the U.S. and Indians.

II. The War of 1812- Britain encouraging Indians to attack the U.S. and supplying weapons.

A. U.S. still banned trade with Britain because seizing ships, cargoes, and crew.

B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from South and West called for war with Britain.

C. Outspoken War Hawk, Henry Clay, wanted to punish Britain and conquer Canada.

D. Britain blockaded US ports.

E. President Madison asked Congress to declare war on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in June 1812.

F. Britain still at war with France.

G. U.S. unprepared for war- only 16 warships, smaller army and navy, ill equipped-

U.S. relied on volunteers- promising them a bounty of cash and land. Many

volunteered, but not properly trained, some deserted within months.

H. Victories at sea- August 1812 the *USS Constitution* defeated the *HMS Guerriere*.

I. U.S. successful at York in Canada, the Battle of Lake Erie, and the Battle of Thames,

which killed Tecumseh. The Indian confederation soon fell apart.

J. General Andrew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ successful in the Creek War in the south with the

help of Cherokees, Choctaws, and friendly Creek.

K. Britain sent more troops to the US after they were successful in Europe against France.

Britain headed to the capital. Dolly Madison fled with important papers and a portrait

of G. Washington. The British burned the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

L. The U.S. flag still waved at the end of the Battle of Baltimore- Francis Scott Key wrote

the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- now the US national anthem.

M. A. Jackson victorious at the Battle of New Orleans- help from Choctaws and citizens.

N. African Americans fought bravely side by side with whites against the British and at sea.

O. Treaty of Ghent (in Belgium) ended the War of 1812. Britain and the U.S. agreed

to restore prewar conditions.

P. U.S. heroes- Oliver Hazard Perry, William Henry Harrison, Andrew Jackson- many

felt people were more American and the U.S. was now treated with respect.

5.6: Monroe’s Presidency

I. James Monroe won the Presidential elections of 1816 and 1820.

A. Conflict with political parties dissolving, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the rise- loyalty

to one’s state or region.

B. John C. Calhoun spoke for the South, Daniel Webster for the North,

and Henry Clay from the West.

II. The charter for the first Bank of the U.S. running out in 1811, so money wasn’t regulated

or foreign competition- the economy suffered.

A. The Tariff of 1816 helped the North, but not South and West. New Englanders wanted a protective tariff to protect manufacturing from lower prices in foreign countries.

B. The American System- high tariffs for North then the North would buy goods from

the South and West. Use government money to build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and bridges. Little

was spent on internal improvements and some opposed the federal government

paying for the improvements.

III. The second Bank of the United States was chartered. Maryland tried to tax it. In *McCulloch*

*v. Maryland* the Supreme Ct. ruled that states couldn’t interfere with federal institutions.

A. The Supreme Ct. had a loose interpretation of the Constitution.

B. In Gibbons v. Ogden (1924) the Sup. Ct. upheld the power of the federal gov’t to

regulate trade between states\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

IV. Spanish colonies in Latin America wanted independence.

A. In 1821 Mexican revolutionary forces controlled Mexico for independence.

B. Simon Bolivar was known as the Liberator.

C. Countries in Central America declared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Spain in 1821.

D. The new Latin American countries modeled their constitutions from the U.S.’s.

E. Some powerful leaders took control in the turmoil and turned away from democracy.

V. The U.S. wanted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- escaped slaves were welcomed there.

A. A. Jackson demanded the slaves back and to destroy the Negro Fort. Spain refused

the U.S. invaded FL. Spain was busy fighting in Latin America. Spain agreed to peace and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Treaty was signed giving Florida to the US for $5 million.

VI. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Doctrine- (1823) the U.S. would not interfere in the affairs of European nations or existing colonies in of the European nations. The U.S. would oppose any attempt to reclaim old colonies or build new colonies in the Americas. The U.S. would was

determined to keep European powers out of the Western Hemisphere.

The Monroe Doctrine helped shape U.S. foreign policy for more than 100 years.