

OUTLINE NOTES
CH.8

I. Section 1 Jefferson Becomes President

- A. The election campaign of 1800 between Adams/Pinckney and Jefferson/Burr was very different from those of today. Candidates and their friends wrote letters to leading citizens and newspapers to spread their views.
1. The Federalists and Republicans fought a bitter letter-writing campaign
 2. Both Jefferson and Burr received 73 electoral votes, so the House of Representatives had to decide the election. ↓The Federalists decided to support Burr to prevent the election of Jefferson. ↓
 3. Hamilton distrusted Burr but was not a friend of Jefferson either. ↓
 4. Finally, at Hamilton's request, one Federalist voted against Burr, and Jefferson became president and Burr vice president. Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated on March 4, 1801
 5. In his Inaugural Address, Jefferson tried to close the gap between the political parties. ↓
 6. Jefferson was a proponent of states' **rights He believed strong states would best protect freedom and that a .large federal government would threaten liberty.** ↓
 7. He also believed in laissez-faire, a policy in which government plays a small role in the economic concerns of a country.
 8. Under Jefferson the government allowed the unpopular Alien and Sedition Acts to expire and repealed the Naturalization Act.
- B. **Jefferson and the Courts**
1. **Under Justice Marshall**, who served as chief justice until 1835, the Supreme Court became an equal partner in government due to **judicial review**. Judicial review is the right of the Supreme Court to review and rule on acts of other branches of government. ↓

II. Section 2 – The Louisiana Purchase

- A. Settlers in the less settled areas of the Northwest Territory and in Kentucky and Tennessee were **pioneers**.
- B. They loaded their belongings onto **Conestoga wagons** and made the long, tiring journey over the Appalachian Mountains to the area west of the Mississippi River known as the Louisiana Territory.
1. The Louisiana Territory, a large area, belonged to Spain. ↓The region extended from New Orleans in the south, west to the Rocky Mountains.
 2. **In 1802 Spain** changed its policy and refused to allow American goods to move into or past New Orleans
 3. Jefferson confirmed that **Spain had transferred the Louisiana Territory to France** (not good for U.S.) in a secret agreement.
 4. The United States was surprised and fearful that **Napoleon Bonaparte, France's leader**, wanted to increase his empire in Europe and the Americas. The French needed money to finance Napoleon's plans for war against Britain, so while the American diplomats were in France, Talleyrand informed them that the entire Louisiana Territory was for sale. ↓
 5. **Monroe and Livingston negotiated a price of \$15 million for the territory.** ↓With this territory, the size of the United States doubled.
 6. Jefferson sent Meriwether **Lewis** and William **Clark** to explore the new territory even before the Louisiana Purchase was complete. After traveling nearly 4,000 miles in 18 months, they reached the Pacific Ocean.

III. Section 3 -the Coming of War

- A. When the third President **James Madison** took office, the country was suffering from the embargo crisis and the possibility of war. ↓
1. The war cry grew close, but it was hard to determine if the enemy was France or Britain
 2. Napoleon, leader of France and continued to seized United States ships. Madison still saw Britain as the larger threat to the United States, despite Napoleon's actions.

B. Westward Expansion - Between 1801 and 1810, white settlers continued to move onto lands that had been guaranteed to Native Americans. ↓

1. Native Americans renewed their associations with British agents and fur traders in Canada for protection.
2. Some Native Americans built a confederacy among their nations in the Northwest.
3. They were led by **Tecumseh**, a Shawnee chief. **Tecumseh** said that it was the Americans who were killing the Native Americans, taking away the land, pushing the Native Americans to do mischief, and keeping the tribes from uniting.
4. In 1811 Harrison attacked Prophetstown at the Battle of Tippecanoe. Unfortunately for the Americans, **Tecumseh and the British forces united as a result of the American victory.**
5. **The Federalists** in the Northeast remained opposed to war.
6. **The War Hawks**, led by Henry Clay from Kentucky and John Calhoun from South Carolina, pushed for the president to declare war with Britain.
 - a. The War Hawks were eager to expand the nation's power.
 - b. By their efforts, the size of the army quadrupled through additional military spending. Their nationalism appealed to a new sense of American **patriotism.**
 - c. On June 1, 1812, Madison asked Congress for a declaration of war, concluding that war with Britain was inevitable.
 - d. At the same time, Britain ended their policy of searching and seizing American ships.
 - e. However, because the news took so long to travel across the ocean, the United States did not know of the change.

IV. Section 4 – The War of 1812

A. The United States was unprepared for the war.

1. It had a government that provided no leadership, a small army of 7,000, and state militias with 50,000 to 100,000 poorly trained soldiers, some of whom were too old to fight.
2. The war began in July 1812, In August 1812, the American warship *Constitution* destroyed a British vessel and four months later destroyed another British ship. ↓ American privateers attacked and captured numerous vessels.

B. The British Offensive

1. In the spring of 1814, the British won the war with the French. Now they could send more troops to America.
2. **In August 1814, the British marched into the capital of Washington, D.C., burning and destroying the city.**
3. The British then went on to attack Baltimore, but Baltimore was ready.
4. British attacked but could not enter. Roads were barricaded, the harbor was blocked, and some 13,000 militiamen stood guard.
5. **Francis Scott Key** Captured on a prison ship, watched as bombs burst over the fort in the night.
 - a. When he saw the American flag the next morning, he wrote the poem. Francis Scott Key wrote the “**Star-Spangled Banner**” to exemplify the patriotic feeling when he saw the American flag still flying over Fort McHenry when the battle was over. ↓
6. The Battle of New Orleans in December 1814 was a bloody battle in which the Americans were victorious. Andrew Jackson led the American army and became a hero. His fame helped him later win the presidency in 1827.

C. In December 1814, in Ghent, Belgium, American and British representatives signed the

1. **Treaty of Ghent to end the war.** The treaty did not change any of the existing borders.