

AMSCO CHAPTER 7

Standards:

In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers.

Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws.

“Let us then, fellow-citizens, unite with one heart and one mind. Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life itself are but dreary things...But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.”

~Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address 1801

Read pages 131-134 and answer the following in complete sentences in your notes.

1. According to the opening, what are the four positive and three negative themes of the era?
2. What was the most important event of the Jefferson's first term?
3. What made the territory so valuable?
4. What element of Foreign Policy played into Jefferson's decision?
5. How much was it bought for?
6. Why was its purchase controversial?
7. What were the 5 outcomes of the purchase?
8. What was the role of John Marshall?
9. What court case establish the principle of Judicial Review?
10. What is judicial review?

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Complete the following activities

1. What were the arguments for and against the Louisiana Purchase? Create a T chart that outlines the different arguments

Document A: Jefferson to Robert Livingston (1802)

(6) There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural & habitual enemy. (7) It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three eighths of our territory must pass to market, and from it's fertility it will ere long yield more than half of our whole produce and contain more than half our inhabitants. (8) France placing herself in that door assumes to us the attitude of defiance. (9) Spain might have retained it quietly for years. (10) Her pacific dispositions, her feeble state, would induce her to increase our facilities there, so that her possession of the place would be hardly felt by us, and it would not perhaps be very long before some circumstance might arise which might make the cession of it to us the price of something of more worth to her.

Document C: Letters by Federalists (Modified) Rufus King to Timothy Pickering, November 4, 1803

According to the Constitution, Congress may admit new states. But can the President sign treaties forcing Congress to do so?

According to the Louisiana Treaty, the territory must be formed into states and admitted into the Union. Will Congress be allowed to set any rules for their admission? Since slavery is legal and exists in Louisiana, and the treaty states that we must protect the property of the inhabitants, won't we be forced to admit the new states as slave states? Doing so will worsen the problem of unequal representation from slave and free states.

Document B: Alexander Hamilton (Modified)

The purchase of New Orleans is essential to the peace and prosperity of our Western country, and opens a free and valuable market to our commercial states.

This purchase will probably make it seem like Mr. Jefferson is brilliant. Any man, however, who possesses any amount of intelligence, will easily see that the purchase is the result of lucky coincidences and unexpected circumstances and not the result of any wise or thoughtful actions on the part of Jefferson's administration.

As to the vast region west of the Mississippi, it is a wilderness with numerous tribes of Indians. And when we consider the present territory of the United States, and that not one-sixteenth is yet under occupation, the possibility that this new purchase will be a place of actual settlement seems unlikely.

If our own citizens do eventually settle this new land, it would weaken our country and central government. On the whole, we can honestly say that this purchase is at best extremely problematic.

Alexander Hamilton wrote an editorial called "Purchase of Louisiana" for the New York Evening Post, July 1803.

Document D: Thomas Jefferson to John P. Colvin (1810)

Whether circumstances do not sometimes occur which make it a duty in officers of high trust to assume authorities beyond the law, is easy of solution in principle, but sometimes embarrassing in practice. A strict observance of the written laws is doubtless *one* of the high duties of a good citizen: but it is not *the highest*. The laws of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law, would be to lose the law itself, with life, liberty, property & all those who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means.... It is incumbent on those only who accept of great charges, to risk themselves on great occasions, when the safety of the nation, or some of it's very high interests are at stake.

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2. Cut out and paste/tape into your notes a copy of this map. Color the Louisiana Territory purple or yellow (Geaux Tigers!)



3. Examine the document.
 - a. What does Jefferson instruct Lewis to do?
 - b. What is the **Context** of the document?

June 20 1803 To Captain Meriwether Lewis esq. Capt. of the 1st. regimt, of Infantry of the US. Of A.

The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, & such principal stream of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct & practicable water communication across this continent for the purposes of commerce.

Your observations are to be taken with great pains & accuracy, to be entered distinctly & intelligibly for others, as well as yourself, to comprehend all the elements necessary, with the aid of the usual tables, to fix the latitude and longitude of the places at which they were taken...

the people inhabiting the line your will pursue, renders a knolege of those people important. You will therefore endeavour to make yourself acquainted, as far as a diligent pursuit of your journey shall admit, with the names of the nations & their numbers;

Other objects worthy of notice will be the soil & face of the country it's growth & vegetable productions, especially those not of the U.S. the animals of the country generally, & especially those not known in the U.S. the remains & accounts of any which may be deemed rare or extinct;

-Thomas Jefferson

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Standards

Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy.

Read Pages 136 to 137 and Answer the following questions in your notes

1. How did Jefferson help gain the U.S. respect in the eyes of the world?
2. What was the British policy of Impressment?
3. Instead of war, how did Jefferson respond to the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair?
4. What was the purpose of the Embargo Act?
5. According the graph on page 137, what was the result of the Act?

Complete the following activity

1. Examine the Document
 - a. What is the message of the cartoon?
 - b. What is the **context** of the cartoon?



2. Answer the following prompt on a separate sheet and turn it.

To what extent was Jefferson's presidency successful at dealing with the various challenges to the United States between 1801-1809?

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Following the Louisiana Purchase, the United States government sought influence and control over North America and the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including exploration, military actions

Read pages 137 to 142 and answer the questions in your notes

1. What dominated Madison's presidency?
2. What was the purpose of the Nonintercourse Act and Macon's Bill No. 2?
3. Explain the 3 causes of the War of 1812?
4. Who was against the war?
5. Generally speaking, how did America fair militarily in the war?
6. Who emerged as a hero at the end of the war?
7. What was the result of the Hartford Convention for the Federalists?
8. What were the results of the War of 1812?

Complete the following activities

1. In your notes, draw a diagram that shows the 3 main causes and 8 results of the war of 1812
2. For the following documents
 - a. Create a chart showing the various arguments both for and against war.
 - b. For each document identify the main argument, and the POV for at least 2 documents

Felix Grundy, Congressman from Tennessee:

"What, Mr. Speaker are we now called on to decide? It is whether we will resist by force the attempt made by that government to subject our maritime rights to the arbitrary and capricious rule of her will; for my part I am not prepared to say that this country shall submit to have her commerce interdicted or regulated by any foreign nation. Sir, I prefer war to submission. Over and above these unjust pretensions of the British government, for many years past they have been in the practice of impressing our seamen from merchant vessels; this unjust and lawless invasion of personal liberty calls loudly for the interposition of this government. This war, if carried on successfully, will have its advantages. We shall drive the British from our continent—they will no longer have an opportunity of intriguing with our Indian neighbors, and setting on the ruthless savage to tomahawk our women and children."

Thomas Sammons, Congressman from New York:

"[We] would not wish to engage in a war unless we were attacked on our own territories or brought on by our enemies, before we are prepared with an army and would for the present remove all restrictive measures for emports and exports."

Henry Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"What are we to gain by war, has been emphatically asked? In reply, he would ask, what are we not to lose by peace? - commerce, character, a nation's best treasure, honor! If pecuniary considerations alone are to govern, there is sufficient motive for the war. Our revenue is reduced, by the operation of the belligerent edicts, to about six million of dollars, according to the Secretary of the Treasury's report. The year preceding the embargo it was sixteen...."

Josiah Quincy, Congressman from Massachusetts:

"If our ills were of a nature that war would remedy, if war would compensate any of our losses or remove any of our complaints, there might be some alleviation of the suffering in the charm of the prospect. But how will war upon the land protect commerce upon the ocean? What balm has Canada for wounded honor? How are our mariners benefited by a war which exposes those who are free, without promising release to those who are impressed? But it is said that war is demanded by honor. Is national honor a principle which thirsts after vengeance, and is appeased only by blood?... If honor demands a war with England, what opiate lulls that honor to sleep over the wrongs done us by France?"