

Chapter 6 Section 3 – Jefferson in Office

An American Story:

1.) What was Washington D.C. like on Inauguration Day in 1801?

Thomas Jefferson Takes Office:

- 1.) Jefferson felt like Washington and Adams acted too much like royalty. How did Jefferson change the style of the presidency? (give specific examples)

- 2.) Instead of overturning all of the Federalist policies, Jefferson sought to integrate _____ ideas into the policies the Federalist already had in place.
- 3.) Jefferson was a strong believer in _____ government.
- 4.) In order to limit the power of the federal power, Jefferson began paying off the _____, cut _____ spending, and did away with the hated _____.
- 5.) Who was Albert Gallatin and what did he support?

The Rise of the Supreme Court

- 1.) Adams appointed 16 new federal judges right before he left office in order to maintain federalist power. What was the nickname for these judges?
- 2.) The Republicans began attempting to remove federalist judges by impeaching them. Congress could impeach and _____ judges for arbitrary or _____ decisions, not just for _____.
- 3.) Before leaving office, President Adams chose _____ as the Chief Justice for the United States. Marshall would end up serving as Chief Justice for _____ years.
- 4.) The role of the Supreme Court began to change with the 1803 case _____

- 5.) Even though President Adams signed appointment papers for William Marbury to serve as Justice of the Peace in D.C., _____ did not deliver the document (New Sec. of State). Jefferson hoped that Marbury would quit and allow Jefferson to appoint a _____ to the job. Instead, Marbury asked the _____ to make Madison deliver the document. Even though Chief Justice Marshall explained that the Court

could not issue the order because it was not in their jurisdiction, this decision strengthened the _____ because it asserted the Court's right of _____ (the power to decide whether laws passed by Congress were _____ and strike down those laws that were not)

The United States Expands West

- 1.) One of Jefferson's strongest beliefs was that a republic could only survive if most of the people _____. This belief led Jefferson to support the idea of _____ the country farther _____.
- 2.) Who was the leader of France in 1800?
- 3.) Spain gave _____ back to France.
- 4.) What convinced Napoleon to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States?
- 5.) The United States purchased Louisiana from France for _____.
- 6.) With the Louisiana Purchase, the United States _____ its size and gained control of the _____.
- 7.) Jefferson asked Congress to fund an expedition in the Louisiana Territory to trace the _____ and find a route to the _____.
- 8.) Which two men led the expedition?
- 9.) What was the expedition called?
- 10.) Who was Sacagawea and how did she help Lewis and Clark?
- 11.) What did Zebulon Pike map out and explore?
- 12.) Because New England Federalists feared they would lose influence over the country to the South and West, a small group of Federalists known as the _____ drafted a plan to take _____.
- 13.) What did Alexander Hamilton call Aaron Burr during his run for Governor of New York in 1804?
- 14.) What did Burr challenge Hamilton to?
- 15.) What occurred at the duel on July 11, 1804?

Rising International Tensions

- 1.) What was Jefferson much more concerned with during his second term?
- 2.) What did the British "Orders of Council" declare?
- 3.) What was Napoleon's response to the Orders of Council?
- 4.) How did this affect the Americans?
- 5.) Although the British and French trade restrictions upset Americans, the _____ practice of stopping American ships to _____ angered them more.
- 6.) Impressment – a legalized form of _____
- 7.) What occurred between the British warship the Leopard and the American warship the Chesapeake?
- 8.) After the attack on the Chesapeake, the enraged public and American newspapers clamored (shout or uproar) for _____
- 9.) Like Washington and Adams, President Jefferson did not want to _____ the United States in the affairs of _____.
- 10.) Instead of going to war, Jefferson asked Congress to pass the _____
- 11.) Embargo – A _____ ban on _____ with other countries.
- 12.) Who did the embargo end up hurting most?
- 13.) When did Congress repeal (revoke or cancel) the Embargo Act?
- 14.) Where did President Jefferson retire to after his second term?
- 15.) Even though the embargo was unpopular, Jefferson's administration had reversed the _____ course by limiting the power of the _____ . It also had acquired a vast new _____ .