Chapter Ten Structured Notes

Please study your Powerpoint slides!

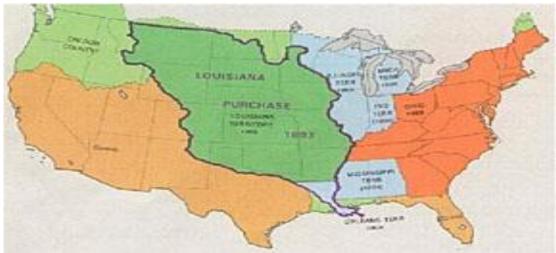
- Support of the states of the states.
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 - Laissez Faire Economics: Jefferson supported laissez faire (lay-zay fair) economics which meant that the government should play as small a role as possible in economic affairs.
 - Jefferson decreased the size of government departments and cut the federal budget.
 - He reduced the size of the army and navy.
 - He asked Congress to repeal the Whiskey Tax.
 - The Sedition Act: The Act expired and Jefferson pardoned the men who were in jail as a result of it. He also asked Congress to restore the five year waiting period to become a citizen.
 - Federalist Policies That Remain: Jefferson kept the Bank of the United States and continued to pay off state debts.

§ Marbury v. Madison

- o In the final hours of Adams' presidency, he began appointing "midnight" judges to pack the judicial branch with Federalists.
- He appointed William Marbury to federal judge. However, Adams' term ended before the papers could be officially delivered by Secretary of State, James Madison.
- Jefferson told Madison not to deliver the papers that would confirm Marbury's appointment.
- Judiciary Act of 1789: Only the Supreme Court can decide a case brought against a federal official.
- Chief Justice John Marshall ruled against Marbury. He said that:
 - The Judiciary Act was unconstitutional.
 - The Constitution did not give the Supreme Court to decide cases brought against federal officials.
- <u>Judicial Review</u>: Marbury v. Madison set an *important precedent*. <u>It gave the Supreme Court the power to decide whether laws passed by Congress were constitutional!!</u>

New Orleans (in Louisiana) was extremely important to Americans. Many western farmers relied on the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans to ship their goods!

- (*) Jefferson purchased "Louisiana" for \$15 million from the French.
 - The Louisiana Purchase DOUBLED the size of the United States.
 - However, Jefferson had never even seen it!! Nobody knew anything about it!



Wow! I'm Big!!

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

- Meriwether Lewis and William were chosen to lead an expedition and explore the unknown land. Some of Jefferson's goals for the men were to:
 - Map a route to the Pacific Ocean.
 - Study the climate, wildlife, soil and mineral resources of the land.
 - Learn about and befriend as many Native American tribes as possible.
- American traders traded with the countries along the Mediterranean Sea. They paid the North African nations (the *Barbary States*) a bribe every year so that their ships would be protected.
- § Jefferson didn't want to pay the bribe and Tripoli declared war on the United States.
- Jefferson blockaded Tripoli and American Marines attacked Tripoli. In the end, Tripoli signed a treaty promising not to interfere with American ships.
- \$ 1803: Britain and France are at it again! War! (By the way, we're neutral!)
 - Impressment: British and France were seizing American ships (again!) but Britain was kidnapping American sailors and forcing them to work on British ships!
 - Embargo Act: The Act forbade Americans from exporting and importing goods!
 - Jefferson hoped that it would damage Britain and France!
 - However, it did more harm to Americans than it did to France and Britain.
 - Sailors had no work!
 - Farmers lost money because they couldn't ship wheat overseas!
 - Southerners couldn't trade cotton and tobacco.
 - New England merchants hurt most of all!!
 - Nonintercourse Act: Replaced the Embargo Act and stated that Americans were forbidden to trade with Britain and France (they could trade with other foreign nations, though!)

(\$) Conflicts with the Native Americans arose.

- o Fighting broke out between the Native Americans and the settlers over land
- o In the Treaty of Greenville Native Americans sold the land which later became part of Ohio for \$20,000.
- Tecumesh, a Native American, worked to organize Indian nations into a confederation, or league.
- At the Battle of Tippecanoe, Native Americans fought American troops.

(\$) The War of 1812

- o War Hawks or supporters or was, stressed the need to battle Britain.
- War Hawks stirred up nationalism or a devotion to one's country.
- Congress declares war
- The United States was not ready for war. The British burned down the White House but Dolly Madison saved the original Declaration of Independence and a Portrait of George Washington.
- o The Battle of New Orleans was the final battle of the war. The Americans won!
- o The Treaty of Ghent was signed. Nothing was gained from the war.