

CHAPTER SEVEN THE JEFFERSONIAN ERA

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Seven should enable the student to understand:

1. Thomas Jefferson's views on education and the role of education in the concept of a "virtuous and enlightened citizenry."
2. The indications of American cultural nationalism that were beginning to emerge during the first two decades of the nineteenth century.
3. The effects of the Revolutionary era on religion, and the changing religious patterns that helped bring on the Second Great Awakening.
4. The evidence noticeable in the first two decades that the nation was not destined to remain the simple, agrarian republic envisioned by the Jeffersonians.
5. The political philosophy of Jefferson, and the extent to which he was able to adhere to his philosophy while president.
6. The Jeffersonian-Federalist struggle over the judiciary—its causes, the main points of conflict, and the importance of the outcome for the future of the nation.
7. President Jefferson's constitutional reservations concerning the Louisiana Purchase, and the significance of his decision to accept the bargain.
8. The reasons for President Jefferson's sponsorship of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the importance of that exploration.
9. The many problems involved in attempting to achieve an understanding of Aaron Burr and his "conspiracy."
10. What Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were attempting to accomplish by "peaceable coercion," and why their efforts were not successful.
11. The numerous explanations of the causes of the War of 1812, and why there is so much disagreement among historians.
12. The problems caused by Tecumseh's attempts at confederation and by the Spanish presence in Florida as Americans surged westward.
13. The state of the nation in 1812, and how the Madison administration waged war against the world's foremost naval power.
14. The extent of the opposition to the American war effort, and the ways in which the New England Federalists attempted to show their objections.
15. The ways in which the skill of the American peace commissioners and the international problems faced by England contributed to a satisfactory—for Americans—peace settlement.
16. The effects of the War of 1812 on banking, shipping, farming, industry, and transportation.
17. How the industrial revolution in the United States was largely a product of rapid changes in Great Britain and the impact this revolution had on American society.

Main Themes

1. How Americans expressed their cultural independence.
2. The impact of industrialism on the United States and its people.

Identification

Identify each of the following, and explain why it is important within the context of the chapter.

1. "republican mother"
2. Benjamin Rush
3. American Spelling Book
4. Hartford Wits
5. deism
6. Unitarianism
7. Handsome Lake
8. James Watt
9. Oliver Evans
10. Robert Fulton
11. Pierre L'Enfant
12. Albert Gallatin
13. Charles C. Pinckney
14. William Marbury
15. Barbary states
16. John Marshall
17. Samuel Chase
18. Toussaint L'Ouverture
19. Robert Livingston
20. General James Wilkinson
21. Continental System
22. "peaceable coercion"
23. Non-Intercourse Act
24. Tecumseh
25. William Henry Harrison
26. Tenskwatawa
27. Battle of Tippecanoe
28. Henry Clay
29. Put-In Bay
30. Battle of Horseshoe Bend
31. Francis Scott Key
32. Battle of New Orleans
33. John Quincy Adams

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the response which best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. In the Republican vision of America, education was essential because:
 - a. schools were the best place to teach children to be good party members.
 - b. an ignorant electorate could not be trusted to preserve democracy.
 - c. business leaders needed to be educated.
 - d. schools were where religious values were taught.
2. Early in the eighteenth century, religious traditionalists were alarmed over:

- a. a decline in religious education.
 - b. the popularity of immoral literature.
 - c. demands of separate church and state.
 - d. the rise of "rational" religious doctrines.
3. The Second Great Awakening:
- a. combined a more active piety with a belief in a God whose grace could be attained through faith and good works.
 - b. turned back the doctrine of predestination.
 - c. drew many converts to Unitarianism and Universalism.
 - d. had no impact on women and slaves.
4. The work of Eli Whitney:
- a. improved transportation in the South.
 - b. led to the expansion of the cotton culture and slavery.
 - c. made the South a major textile-producing region.
 - d. led to the decline of slavery, for fewer workers were needed to process the cotton.
5. During his administration, Thomas Jefferson:
- a. used the Alien and Sedition Acts against the Federalists.
 - b. cut the national debt almost in half.
 - c. showed little interest in westward expansion.
 - d. made peace with Aaron Burr.
6. In the case of Marbury v. Madison, the Supreme Court:
- a. affirmed its power to nullify an act of Congress.
 - b. upheld Adams' right to make "midnight appointments."
 - c. confirmed the power of Congress to expand judicial authority.
 - d. ordered Madison to deliver Marbury's commission.
7. The greatest accomplishment of Chief Justice John Marshall was that he:
- a. stopped the growth of Republican power.
 - b. prevented a Federalist revival in New England.
 - c. refused to expand the power of the judiciary.
 - d. made the judiciary a coequal branch of government.
8. What possibility concerned Jefferson when he said, "we must manumit ourselves to the British fleet and nation"?
- a. An Indian uprising in the Ohio Valley.
 - b. The French occupation of New Orleans.
 - c. Increased Spanish strength in the Gulf of Mexico.
 - d. A war between England, France, and Spain.
9. Jefferson had reservations about buying Louisiana because:
- a. he doubted his constitutional power to do so.
 - b. he feared it would upset western Indian tribes.
 - c. New Orleans had few Americans living there.
 - d. the Spanish claimed the territory as theirs.

10. Federalists were upset by the Louisiana Purchase because they believed:
- a. it was unconstitutional.
 - b. more slave states would come into the Union.
 - c. western states would be Republican states.
 - d. the British were behind it.
11. The Essex Junco was:
- a. a Federalist organization created to support Jefferson.
 - b. the anti-Burr coalition in New York.
 - c. a literary club in New England.
 - d. a group of radical Federalists who wanted to take New England out of the Union.
12. The apparent goal of the "Burr conspiracy" was to:
- a. make Burr "king" of the American Southwest.
 - b. invade Mexico and take it from the Spanish.
 - c. return Louisiana to France.
 - d. force Jefferson to accept Burr back into the Republican Party.
13. Early in the nineteenth century, the American merchant marine could be described as:
- a. weak and ineffective.
 - b. one of the most important in the world.
 - c. unable to compete with Britain in the West Indian trade.
 - d. of little consequence in the American economy.
14. Jefferson refused to ask for war after the Chesapeake-Leopard incident because he:
- a. believed "peaceable coercion" would work.
 - b. felt the British were within their rights.
 - c. did not want the Federalists to make it an issue.
 - d. was against war in general.
15. The Embargo act hurt which of the following most?
- a. England.
 - b. France.
 - c. New England.
 - d. The South.
16. Jefferson told the Indians of the Northwest they could:
- a. convert themselves to farmers.
 - b. move to the West.
 - c. continue to live as they always had.
 - d. do both a. and b.
 - e. do none of the above.
17. The Prophet, Tenskawkawa, was significant because he:
- a. brought Indians to the Christian faith.
 - b. inspired an Indian religious revival that helped unite the tribes.
 - c. advocated a religious war with southern tribes.
 - d. convinced the Indians to accept Jefferson's policies.

18. Tecumseh was important because he:
- advocated Indian unity to stop white expansion.
 - allied the northwestern Indians with the British in Canada.
 - was able to defeat the Americans at Tippecanoe.
 - helped his brother, the Prophet, in his religious work.
19. The congressional election of 1810 was important because it:
- added a number of young, western, anti-British representatives to the House.
 - greatly increased the Republican part.
 - brought in a number of peace advocates.
 - gave rise to a new political party.
20. Apart from the British, the real losers in the War of 1812 were the:
- Spaniards in Florida and Mexico.
 - Canadians.
 - Indian tribes in the Southwest and the Great Lakes region.
 - Republicans in the West.
21. The Hartford Convention was held in an effort to:
- force Republicans to address the grievances New England Federalists had against the Madison administration.
 - forge an alliance between the Northeast and the West.
 - convince Republicans in New England that the region should secede from the union.
 - reorganize the Federalist party and pick a candidate for the election of 1816.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Jeffersonian Vision	Toussaint L'Ouverture	Interchangeable parts
Noah Webster	Louisiana Purchase	Chesapeake Affair
Washington Irving	Lewis and Clark	Embargo
Mason Weems	Zebulon Pike	Non-Intercourse Act
Deism	Burr-Hamilton duel	Macon's Bill #2
Turnpike Era	Burr Conspiracy	William Henry Harrison
Barbary Pirates	Impressment	Tecumseh and the Prophet
Marbury vs. Madison	Unitarianism	"War Hawks"
Midnight appointments	The Second Great Awakening	Henry Clay
John Marshall	John Wesley	Battle of New Orleans
Judicial review	Camp meetings	Hartford Convention
Samuel Chase	Samuel Slater	Treaty of Ghent
	Eli Whitney	

NOTECARDS