[**Chapter 11 The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863512301/chapter-11-the-triumphs-and-travails-of-the)

1. One of the first lessons learned by the Jeffersonians after their victory in 1800 presidential election was that it is easier to condemn from the stump than to govern consistently (It is easy to criticize when not in office; it is yet another to be in office).

2. One of the greatest problems that John Adams and the Federalists faced in the election of 1800 was Adams’s refusal to take the country to war against France.

3. In the election of 1800, the Federalists accused Thomas Jefferson of all of the following:

a. Having robbed a widow

b. Having fathered numerous mulatto children by his own slave women

c. Being an atheist

d. Having robbed children of their trust funds.

4. In the 1800 election Thomas Jefferson won the state of New York because Aaron Burr used his influence to turn the state to Jefferson.

5. The Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans presented themselves as all of the following:

a. Strict constructionists

b. Protectors of agrarian purity

c. Believers of political and economic liberty

d. Strong supporters of state’s rights

6. Thomas Jefferson received the bulk of his support from the South and West.

7. In 1800, Thomas Jefferson was chosen president by the House of Representatives.

8. Thomas Jefferson’s “Revolution of 1800” was remarkable in that it marked the peaceful and orderly transfer of power on the basis of election results accepted by all parties.

9. Thomas Jefferson was elected president by the House of Representatives when a few Federalists refrained from voting.

10. Thomas Jefferson saw his election and his mission as president to include all of the following:

a. To return to the original spirit of the revolution (political and economic freedom for the commoner)

b. Restore the republican experiment

c. Check the growth of the republican by allowing Federalist ideas

d. Halt the decay of virtue

11. As president, Thomas Jefferson’s stand on several political issues that he had previously championed was reversed (Jefferson did not tamper with the Federalist programs for funding the national debt at par and assuming the Revolutionary War debts of the states; he launched no attack on the Bank of the United States; nor did they repeal the mildly protective Federalist tariff; years later, the Democratic-Republicans embraced Federalism to such a degree as to recharter a bigger bank and to boost the protective tariff to higher levels).

12. With Thomas Jefferson’s election as president, the Democratic - Republican Party grew less unified as the Federalist Party began to fade and lose power.

13. Thomas Jefferson’s presidency was characterized by his moderation in the administration of public policy.

14. On becoming president, Thomas Jefferson and the Republicans in Congress immediately repealed the excise tax on whiskey.

15. When it came to the major Federalist economic programs, Thomas Jefferson as president left practically all of them intact.

16. Thomas Jefferson and his followers opposed John Adams’s last-minute appointment of new federal judges mainly because it was an attempt by a defeated party to entrench itself in the government.

17. The chief justice who carried out, more than any other federal official, the ideas of Alexander Hamilton concerning a powerful federal government was John Marshall.

18. Before he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John Marshall’s service at Valley Forge during the American Revolution convinced him of the drawbacks of feeble central authority.

19. As chief justice of the United States, John Marshall helped to ensure that the political and economic systems were based on a strong central government.

20. The legal precedent for judicial review was established when the Supreme Court declared the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional.

21. The case of *Marbury v. Madison* involved the question of who hade the right to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.

22. John Marshall, as chief justice of the United States, helped to strengthen the judicial branch of government by asserting the doctrine of judicial review of congressional legislation.

23. Thomas Jefferson’s failed attempt to impeach and convict supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase for “high crimes and misdemeanors” meant that judicial independence and the separation of powers had been preserved.

24. Thomas Jefferson distrusted large standing armies because they could be used to establish a dictatorship.

25. Thomas Jefferson saw navies as less dangerous than armies because they could not march inland and endanger liberties.

26. Thomas Jefferson had strong misgivings about the wisdom of maintaining a large standing army.

27. Thomas Jefferson’s first major foreign-policy decision was to send a naval squadron to the Mediterranean.

28. Thomas Jefferson ceased his opposition to the expansion of the navy when the Pasha of Tripoli declared war on the United States.

29. To guard American shores, Thomas Jefferson constructed two hundred tiny gunboats.

30. Know the following in chronological order: Louisiana Purchase, Burr’s trial for treason, *Chesapeake* incident, Embargo Act.

31. In order to purchase New Orleans from France, Thomas Jefferson decided to make an alliance with his old enemy, Britain.

32. Napoleon chose to sell Louisiana to the United States because:

a. He had suffered misfortunes in Santo Domingo

b. He hoped that the territory would one day help America to thwart the ambitions of the British.

c. He did not want to drive America into the arms of the British.

d. Yellow fever killed many French troops.

33. Jefferson had authorized American negotiators to purchase only New Orleans and the Floridas from France.

34. Thomas Jefferson was conscience-stricken about the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France because he believed that the purchase was unconstitutional (Jefferson was a “*strict constructionist*” which meant that he felt that he could only do what was actually mentioned in the Constitution. Alexander Hamilton was a “*loose constructionist*” which meant that he felt the president could do whatever he wanted as long as it was not denied in the Constitution).

35. Lewis and Clark’s expedition through the Louisiana Purchase territory yielded all of the following:

a. A rich harvest of scientific observations

b. Maps

c. Hair-raising adventure stories

d. Knowledge of the Indians of the region

36. Lewis and Clark demonstrated the viability of an overland trail to the Pacific.

37. After killing Alexander Hamilton in a duel, Aaron Burr plotted to divide the United States.

38. The British policy of impressment was a kind of forced enlistment.

39. The British impressed American sailors into the British navy because they needed more men.

40. The *Chesapeake* incident involved the flagrant use of impressment.

41. To deal with British and French violations of America’s neutrality, Thomas Jefferson enacted an economic embargo.

42. Thomas Jefferson’s embargo failed for all of the following reasons:

a. He underestimated the determination of the British

b. Britain produced a bumper grain crop

c. Latin America opened its ports for commerce to Britain

d. He miscalculated the difficulty of enforcing it.

43. President Jefferson’s foreign policy of economic coercion stimulated manufacturing in the United States.

44. Macon’s Bill No. 2 permitted trade with all nations but promised that if either Britain or France lifted its commercial restrictions on American trade, the United States would stop trading with the other.

45. President James Madison made a major foreign-policy mistake when he accepted Napoleon’s promise to recognize America’s rights.

46. By 1810, the most insistent demand for a declaration of war against Britain came from the West and South.

47. The war hawks demanded war with Britain because they wanted to do all of the following:

a. Wipe out renewed Indian resistance

b. Defend American rights

c. Gain more territory

d. Revenge the manhandling of American sailors

48. The following were arguments put forward by the war hawks as a justification for a declaration of war against Britain:

a. The British armed Indians and incited them to raid frontier settlements.

b. British impressment policies were an affront to American nationalism.

c. British Canada and Spanish Florida were attractive and easily obtainable prizes of war.

d. The orders in council stopped the flow of Western farm products to Europe.

49. Know the following in chronological order: Embargo Act, war hawks enter Congress, Battle of Tippecanoe, declaration of war on Britain.

50. Tecumseh argued that Indians should not cede control of land to whites unless all Indians agreed.

51. Native American leader Tecumseh was killed in 1813 at the Battle of the Thames.

52. The battle of Tippecanoe resulted in the death of the dream of an Indian confederacy.

53. In 1812, James Madison turned to war to restore confidence in the republican experiment.

54. Seafaring New England opposed the War of 1812 because of the following reasons:

a. The Northeast Federalists sympathized with England.

b. It resented the Republican’s sympathy with Napoleon.

c. Federalists opposed the acquisition of Canada.

d. It could result in more agrarian states.

55. Once begun, the War of 1812 was supported strongly by the West and South.

56. Federalists opposed the acquisition of Canada because it was too agrarian and would give more votes to the Democratic-Republicans.

57. During the War of 1812, the New England states lent more money and sent more food to the British army than to the American army.