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Chapter 8

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **Describe the impact of the Marshall court on the U.S. government.** The Marshall Court increased the power of the national government of the United States because of the Marbury v. Madison case in 1803. Marbury was supposed to be appointed as a judge in the Supreme Court, but John Adams refused to let him be a judge. Marbury, angered by this, decided to take it to court to argue that it was not right to not allow him to become a judge. After fighting in trial and seeing that the Supreme Court cannot give him the job of a judge, as it was not under the authority of the Supreme Court. This was because this was considered the state court, and they override the authority of the federal government. The Marbury v. Madison court case established the judicial review, which allowed the federal government to declare executive and legislative acts unconstitutional. This was very significant on the United States government because it helped shape the new nation by establishing regulations and system to better define the function and position of the federal government.
2. **Discuss how the Louisiana Purchase changed the United States.** The Louisiana Purchase changed he United States in many ways regarding expansion, development of the future of the nation, and power of the nation. The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 expanded the territories and size of the United States, doubling the size of the nation. This encouraged American citizens to go West to acquire land and find a living. Furthermore, Americans would question if buying Louisiana was constitutional, as it was not stated in the Constitution. Jefferson was not strictly following the Constitution, as it was not said that acquiring more territory for the United States was allowed. Moreover, the Louisiana Territory was acquired peacefully and not through battle, as Jefferson would send Robert Livingston to France to negotiate with the French for getting the land. The French, desperate for cash, had offered to sell the Louisiana Territory for $15 million dollars at the time. The French had soldiers deployed in Haiti and needed the money right away. After the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase, the United States gained more power and the new land interested Americans to claim it. Besides, according to the Constitution, this purchase was deemed unconstitutional. Jefferson claimed that his acquisition was under the authority to make treaties.
3. **What was the mission of Lewis and Clark’s expedition?** The mission of Lewis and Clark’s expedition was to explore the new unknown territory in the West and to document their findings starting in 1804. Furthermore, a goal of Lewis and Clark’s expedition was to find a route from the United States to the Pacific Ocean. Jefferson chose Lewis, his private secretary, to be the leader of the expedition. In the beginning, Lewis studied the soil, animals, plants and rocks. Meanwhile, Clark made maps, drew the course, and was on the boat for most of his time. Moreover, Lewis and Clark, along with their 50 other men, were advised to be friendly to the Natives. It was important for Lewis and Clark to make an accurate map of the United States because it would help Jefferson evaluate how much money the new territory was worth. Overall, their significance was big on America, as maps were made, and their documentation of nature showed Americans how the America in the West was.
4. **Explain Jefferson’s decision to enact the embargo. and why it was criticized.** Jefferson’s decision to enact the embargo was in response to the many American conflicts at the time. For example, the Barbary Pirates taking loot from the American ships, British impressment of American sailors, the Chesapeake affair, among others. All these issues with commerce led to Jefferson create the Embargo of 1807 because trade was difficult due to all of the conflicts. This made it so American ships could not leave their ports and trade with foreign countries to prevent goods being stolen. The Embargo of 1807 made by Jefferson was criticized because it had tanked the American economy. The trades allowed the United States to earn profits and make money. Without trading, the American economy became worse.
5. **Discuss the proposals of the Hartford Convention and what they illustrated.** The Hartford Convention was a meeting of Federalists in New England held at Hartford in 1814. The proposals of the Hartford Convention were to abolish the Three-Fifths Compromise, representation of slaves in general to be excluded from a state’s population, having only one term for the president, requiring 2/3 of the Senate to declare war, and embargos cannot be longer than 60 days. These proposals of the Hartford Convention illustrated that the states in the North wanted to limit the power of the states in the South. In the South, due to their massive slave population, would have the advantage over the North. This was unfair since votes should be equal and not unbalanced. This affected votes in the government such as declaring war, which was a big decision. Embargos devastated the American economy, thus putting a time limit on them would benefit the United States. The Embargo of 1807 ruined trades since the workers were put off. Furthermore, due to Madison and his actions during the War of 1812, the people suggested one term for presidential office.
6. **Discuss the causes AND effects of the War of 1812.** The causes of the War of 1812 were the British impressment of American sailors and the British ship, the Leopard attacking the Chesapeake. The United States were angered by these attacks because Great Britain decided to stop American vessels and forced Americans to join the British military. This cost the Americans by losing their goods and losing men. The reason to why the British began to impress the American sailors was because American commerce was suffering. Next, the Embargo Act of 1807 was another cause of the War of 1812. This is since American trade continued to suffer; thus, the British continue to impress American sailors. In addition, the British were arming the Native Americans in the western frontiers. These Natives were attacking the Americans and were teamed up with the British. The Americans did not like this, and tension built up against the British and the Americans. After the War of 1812, America gained a reputation of being willing to fight anything and anyone. They just defeated the strongest nation in the world, after all. The United States gained international respect and cemented itself to be a strong nation. In addition, the Federalist Party would fade away after the War of 1812 since its members had opposed a war with Great Britain. Another effect of the War of 1812 is the Treaty of Ghent, which the British and Americans signed to end war. Moreover, heroes came out of the war. Leaders like Jackson and Perry gained praise and this increased the patriotism of the United States.
7. Identify each of the following and their **significance**:
   1. **Barbary Pirates** – The Barbary Pirates were North African pirates of the Mediterranean coast. The leader of the Barbary Pirates had a scheme to loot foreign vessels to gain a profit. The Barbary Pirates captured American, French, and British ships. The only method to stop these pirates from continuing to destroy the foreign vessels was if the foreign countries paid them a tribute. A tribute was a bribe where a country had to pay the Barbary Pirates to stop capturing their ships. Moreover, the Barbary Pirates were well involved in the slave trading business, selling foreign captives for a profit. After the United States split from Great Britain and became independent, the United States no longer had naval protection. This meant the Barbary Pirates were taking American ships and their goods. Thomas Jefferson was fed up with these pirates asking for more tributes and never agreed with paying the tributes to the pirates. Jefferson’s refusal to pay the tribute to the Barbary Pirates began an undeclared naval war with North African countries known as the Barbary Wars. The first of these Barbary Wars, had started in 1801. The significance of the Barbary Pirates impelled the Americans to build a navy to defend against naval conflicts.
   2. ***Chesapeake* affair** – A incident in 1807 between the Americans and the British involving their ships. The American ship Chesapeake was asked to be searched by the British. The Americans refused to be searched. The British ship, the Leopard was trying to search for deserters on the Chesapeake. Then, after the refusal of the Americans, the Leopard had shot at the American ship. The Leopard had fired on the Chesapeake near the coast of Virginia. This incident resulted in three American deaths and three Americans forced to serve in the British navy. This is known as impressment and would be one of the main causes for the War of 1812. The significance of the Chesapeake affair was increasing the tensions between America and Great Britain. In addition, it showed how the relationship between the two nations were breaking down.
   3. **Impressment** – Impressment was the act of conscription upon people into public services. In this case, it was the British forcing the Americans to join their side in the military. The war between British and France limited American trade. American vessels and sailors were captured. Moreover, British soldiers who fled on American ships that were found were captured and brought back to Europe to fight. In addition, the British would also force American sailors to join the British military, making the United States angry. The significance of impressment was that it was a big reason for the cause of the War of 1812. The British impressment of American soldiers angered the Americans, building up serious tension which led up until the War of 1812.
   4. **War hawks** – The Warhawks made up of Republications and always urged for war. They saw war as the solution to international problems. The War Hawks thought disaster would strike upon the United States if British and Spanish territory were not removed. Furthermore, the torching of Prophetstown and Native American attacks made the War Hawks to impulsively declare war. The War Hawks convinced Congress to declare war against Britain. The significance of the War Hawks was that it showed they had power in Congress. The war they had declared led to the War of 1812, along with all the problems. This made the United States fight in an unprepared state and with a weak military and structure.
   5. **Francis Scott Key** – Francis Scott Key is an American author, lawyer and poet. In Key’s life, he witnessed the burning of the White House caused by the British. This observation of the White House burning led to Key writing the Star-Spangled Banner in 1814 during the War of 1812. Francis Scott Key was a significant figure in the history of the United States because the Star-Spangled Banner national anthem represents pride and unity for the United States. The Star-Spangled Banner became an American symbol for bravery, liberty, and equality. The anthem portrayed these important values at the time and the values on which the United States became independent.
   6. **Tecumseh** – Tecumseh was a Shawnee leader that was an influential individual that encouraged the Native Americans during conflicts with the United States in the War of 1812. Tecumseh was the person to unite all of the Native American tribes at the western border of the United States to stop American expansion. Tecumseh came up with plans to weaken the United States. He could the Native tribes end their relations with the United States treaties. Then, he wanted the Native tribes to burn the houses of Americans, kill families, and destroy their food sources. Then, Indiana Territory governor, William Henry Harrison heard about their plan and decided to act upon it. Harrison ordered to attack Prophetstown, the Native capital. The Americans burned and destroyed Prophetstown and Tecumseh would evacuate to Canada. His significance was that he was admired by many for his leadership and bravery. This meant that when Tecumseh perished, his death was a devastating blow to the Natives. The Natives would not have another strong leader and begin a downward spiral in power.
   7. **Battle of New Orleans** – The Battle of New Orleans was a major battle in 1815 between the United States and Great Britain during the War of 1812. In this battle, the United States was led by Andrew Jackson. The Battle of New Orleans occurred after the Treaty of Ghent, but the United States did not receive the news until weeks after the start of the battle. The Battle of New Orleans was considered a major win for the Americans, and defeating the British helped General Andrew Jackson gain respect from Americans. His leadership in the Battle of New Orleans led to Andrew Jackson eventually becoming the President. Due to Andrew Jackson, his militiamen stormed in into battle killed over two thousand soldiers and the British General Pakenham, the significance of the Battle of New Orleans is that showed that the Untied States is willing to take on any country in battle, even the strongest nation in the world. Furthermore, it made Andrew Jackson rise to fame and become President.
8. **Assess the degree to which Jefferson’s election as president can be called the “revolution of 1800”.** Jefferson’s election as president could be called the “Revolution of 1800” to a high degree because it greatly affected the future of the United States. Jefferson as the President has shown many positive changes and Jefferson helped lead the United States during a time of instability. Furthermore, Jefferson’s election started the first time in history where a power in the United States passed from one party to another. Both the Anti-Federalists and Federalists showed a stable change of power during the tense political period. The successful switch in political parties was revolutionary. This switch in political parties has never happened again and is considered a revolution. In addition, the election between Jefferson and Adams was a tie, making it the first tie in history. The 12th amendment was made to prevent future election ties between the President and Vice President. Furthermore, Jefferson passed embargos in the United States, which massively impacted the United States negatively. The Embargo of 1807 prohibited trade to foreign countries and ruined the United States economy. It would take several years to recover from Jefferson’s actions. This is why Jefferson’s election, to a high degree, can be called the Revolution of 1800.