

**CHAPTER 3** Section 1 (pages 118–123)

# The Jeffersonian Era

## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you saw how Washington and Adams led the young country.

In this section, you will learn about the presidencies of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

## AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the major events that occurred during the presidencies of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

### TERMS AND NAMES

**Jeffersonian republicanism** The belief that a simple government, controlled by people, is best

**Marbury v. Madison** Court case that established the power of judicial review

**John Marshall** Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

**judicial review** The power of judges to declare a law unconstitutional

**Louisiana Purchase** Land bought from France in 1803

**impressment** Act of seizing sailors to work on ships

**war hawks** Those who favor war

**Tecumseh** Native American leader

**James Monroe** Fifth president

**Monroe Doctrine** Warning to European nations not to interfere in the Americas

<b>PRESIDENT</b>	<b>EVENTS</b>	<b>EFFECT ON NATION</b>
Jefferson	Marbury v. Madison	strengthened judicial branch of government
Madison		
Monroe		

## Jefferson's Presidency (pages 118–121)

*What kind of president was Jefferson?*

The presidential election of 1800 was close and bitter. Thomas Jefferson and his followers accused President Adams of making the federal government too powerful. They said he put the people's liberties in danger.

Jefferson won the most popular votes. But a tie in the *electoral college* showed a problem. The 12th Amendment was passed to change the way presidents would be chosen.

As president, Jefferson got a chance to put his theory of **Jeffersonian republicanism** into practice. This was a belief that the people should control the government and that government should be simple and small.

**John Marshall** was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In the court case **Marbury v. Madison**, Marshall strengthened the power of the Court. The Supreme Court ruled a law passed by Congress to be *unconstitutional*. This power is called **judicial review**.

In 1803, Jefferson got the chance to buy land from France. He was not sure he had the

Constitutional power to do so, but he bought it anyway. The **Louisiana Purchase** stretched from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains.

Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the new territory. The Lewis and Clark Expedition showed that people could travel across the continent. It paved the way for settlement of the West.

**1. What are two ways in which Jefferson's presidency was important?**

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**Madison and the War of 1812**

(pages 121–122)

**What brought the country to war?**

Britain and France went to war. Both nations threatened American ships. The British also engaged in **impressment**: they seized American sailors and forced them to serve in the British navy.

American anger at Britain grew. Some leaders demanded war against Britain. These **war hawks** were led by John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay.

Meanwhile, a Native American confederacy led by **Tecumseh** fought settlers in the West. American troops defeated the confederacy in 1811. Then the Americans found out that the British had helped the Native Americans. There were more calls for war.

James Madison had become president in 1808. In 1812, he asked Congress to declare war on Britain. During the War of 1812, the British attacked Washington, D.C. President Madison had to flee the city. But General Andrew Jackson scored a victory for the Americans in the Battle of New Orleans. The Treaty of Ghent ended the war.

The War of 1812 had three important results:

- The anti-war Federalist Party died out.
- Americans began to develop their own industries.
- It showed that the United States was truly independent.

**2. What were the two reasons United States went to war with Great Britain?**

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**Nationalism Shapes Foreign Policy** (pages 122–123)

**What was the basis of Monroe's foreign policy?**

National pride grew after the War of 1812. **James Monroe** was elected president in 1816. His Secretary of State was John Quincy Adams.

Foreign policy under Adams was based on nationalism: a belief that national interests as a whole should be more important than what one region wants. Adams settled some issues with Britain. He also convinced Spain to give Florida to the United States.

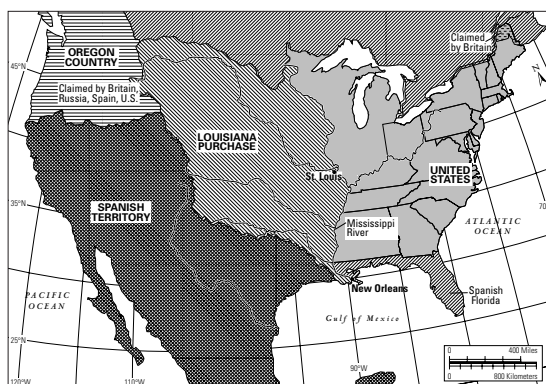
In 1823, President Monroe warned European nations not to interfere with any nation in the Americas. He said the United States would stay out of European affairs. This statement is called the **Monroe Doctrine**.

**3. Name three things that marked Monroe's foreign policy.**

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**Geography Skillbuilder**

Use the map to answer the questions.

**1. Where was the Louisiana Purchase?**

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**2. How does it compare in size to the rest of the United States before 1803?**

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## **Chapter 3: The Growth of a Young Nation** **(pages 116–161)**

### **Section 1: The Jeffersonian Era** **(pages 118–123)**

1. Possible responses: Jefferson believed in small government and tried to give power to the people and the states. His administration negotiated the Louisiana Purchase.
2. Americans were angry about impressment. They also thought the British were helping the Native Americans fight against the United States.
3. First, Monroe's foreign policy was shaped by nationalism. Second, he settled several issues with Britain and got Florida from Spain. Third, he issued the Monroe Doctrine.

### **Geography Skillbuilder**

1. The Louisiana Purchase involved land that was directly west of the Mississippi River.
2. It was about the same size as the rest of the United States in 1803.