



Section 3

GUIDED READING

Jefferson Alters the Nation's Course

A. As you read about Jefferson's presidency, write answers to the questions below.

Key Trends in Jefferson's Administration

1. How did Jefferson simplify the federal government? Informal style, no wig, reduced size of govt + military, cut costs, eliminated internal taxes, favored free trade.
2. How did Jefferson's presidency help bring about Southern dominance in federal politics? Office in Washington D.C., Jefferson was a moderate national expansion increased base of support for S. Repubs.
3. How did the Federalists lose power during the Jefferson administration? Jefferson proved he was not a radical as the Federalists claimed, Jefferson replaced Federalist officials w/ Republicans Hamilton killed in a duel.

Key Events in the Jefferson Administration

4. What was the long-term importance of the Supreme Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison*? Principle of Judicial Review (the ability of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional)
5. How did the Louisiana Purchase affect the United States and its government? Doubled size of US territory, expanded power of president and central government
6. What were the important results of the Lewis and Clark expedition? Invaluable info. about the west. Cross country travel was possible, opened way for westward settlers

B. On the back of this paper, explain how each of the following are related:

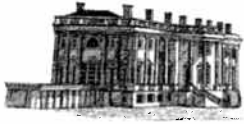
Judiciary Act of 1801 midnight judges John Marshall judicial review

C. On the back of this paper, identify each of the following:

Aaron Burr Daniel Boone Sacajawea

CHAPTER 7

SKILL APPLICATION WORKSHEET 1



Analyzing a Chart: Jefferson's Administration

Directions: In this worksheet you will compare the presidencies of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Examine the chart below using information from your text. Decide whether Jefferson's actions on each of the issues listed in the first column differed from his predecessor's. If his actions represented a change, write "change" in the second column. If his actions did not represent a change, write "no change" in the column. In column 3 describe the nature of the changes that were made.

Issue	Change or No Change	Description of Change
appointments	change	app. Repubs. but didn't dismiss all Feds.
payment of state war debts	no change	
Bank of the United States	no change	
Alien and Sedition acts	change	allowed to expire + refunded fines
naturalization requirements	"	restored 5 year residency requirement
judicial branch	"	not accept "midnight judges"
federal budget	"	cut the budget
military	"	cut budget, restricted navy to coastal defense, canceled contracts for warships

- On which issues did Jefferson continue the policies of his predecessor? pd. state war debts, BUS, Feds (some) remained in office
- On which issues did he change the policies of his predecessor? Appointments, Alien + Sedition Acts, naturalization requirements, judicial branch, federal budget, military
- Which of his actions do you think contributed the most to reconciliation with the Federalists? Why? Kept some Feds in office, pd. state war debts, allowed BUS to operate
- Which of his actions do you think were probably resented most by the Federalists? Why? Re: judicial branch Feds. had substantial influence there Repubs. threatened
- Based on your analysis, would you conclude that Jefferson's election to the presidency resulted in significant changes for the country? Explain. will vary. Evidence

Yea

Nay

CHAPTER 8 SKILL APPLICATION WORKSHEET 2



Classifying Information: The United States and Europe

Directions: In this worksheet you will analyze the relationship between the United States and Europe in the early 1800s. Use information from your text to complete the chart below and answer the questions that follow. In the second column describe each issue that was raised between the United States and the country listed in the first column. In the third column describe the treaty approved or other action taken. If the issue was not resolved, use the space in the third column to explain why.

Country	Issues	Action Taken
Russia		
Britain		
Spain		

- Which claims in North America by a European nation seemed to concern Americans the most between 1812 and 1820? Why? _____

- What issues were resolved by the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819? _____

- What developments ended most Spanish involvement in North and South America? _____

- What was the major statement of the Monroe Doctrine? _____

- Why did President Monroe and Secretary of State Adams believe such a statement was necessary? _____

CHAPTER 8 SKILL REVIEW WORKSHEET 2



Classifying Information: Early 1800s

Directions: In this worksheet you will identify important people and events of the early 1800s. On a separate sheet of paper write an identification for each person listed below. A good identification includes the *who* or *what*, the *when* and *where*, and the *how* or *why* of an item.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Aaron Burr | Lewis and Clark | Chief Tecumseh |
| John Marshall | James Madison | Dolley Madison |
| Sacajawea | Oliver Hazard Perry | Francis Scott Key |
| Stephen Decatur | William Henry Harrison | Andrew Jackson |

Write an identification for each of these items.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| midnight judges | Barbary pirates | War Hawks |
| <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> | impressment | <i>Constitution</i> |
| Louisiana Purchase | <i>Chesapeake</i> | Battle of New Orleans |
| Haiti | Non-Intercourse Act | Peace of Ghent |

Complete this chart on Presidential Administrations, 1801–1817. Fill in as many of the spaces as you can using information from your textbook.

Comparing Presidential Administrations		
Item of Comparison	Jefferson's Administration	Madison's Administration
Political Party in Power		
Important Domestic Affairs		
Important Foreign Affairs		
Influential Personalities of the Time		