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THE EARLY REPUBLIC

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Assess the impact of Republican control of the government under Jefferson's administration.
2. Understand the growth of the judicial branch under John Marshall and the partisan disputes between Republicans and Federalists over the judiciary.
3. Explain and account for the notable acts of political dissidence in the years 1801–1815.
4. Evaluate the causes of the War of 1812 and draw a conclusion about their relative importance.
5. Explain the impact of the War of 1812 on the United States.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Dynamic economy
 - A. Mobility
 1. Western land sales
 2. Migration
 3. African Americans
 - a. Slaves
 - b. Free blacks
 - B. Entrepreneurial spirit
 1. Market economy
 2. New industries

- II. Jeffersonian simplicity
 - A. The new capital city
 - B. Inauguration
 - C. Evidences of the simple style
 - D. Essential principles
- III. Jefferson in office
 - A. "Revolution of 1800"
 1. An orderly transfer of power
 2. Jefferson's role as party leader
 - B. Jefferson and the judiciary
 1. Repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801
 2. Importance of the *Marbury v. Madison* ruling
 3. Impeachment of justices
 - C. Conflicts with Federalist policies
 1. Acceptance of the National Bank
 2. Repeal of excise taxes
 3. Sources of good revenue
 4. Land policies
 5. Treatment of army and navy
 6. Slave trade outlawed
 - D. Conflict with the Barbary pirates
 - E. Louisiana Purchase
 1. Interest in the territory
 2. Negotiating the purchase
 3. Republican reaction to constitutional issues
 - F. Exploring the continent
 1. Lewis and Clark
 2. Zebulon Pike
 - G. Political schemes of the Federalist camp
 1. Thomas Pickering and the Essex Junto considered secession
 2. Burr's duel
- IV. Divisions within the Republican party
 - A. Election of Jefferson and Clinton in 1804
 - B. Emergence of John Randolph and the *Tertium Quid*
 1. John Randolph
 2. Yazoo fraud
 3. Randolph's final break with Jefferson
 - C. The Burr conspiracy
 1. Burr's background and character
 2. Burr's excursion
 3. Disposition of the charge of treason
 - a. Jefferson's use of executive privilege
 - b. Rigid definition of treason adopted
 4. Burr's later life

- V. War in Europe
 - A. Napoleon's victories
 - B. Harassment of shipping by Britain and France
 - 1. Mutual blockades
 - 2. Impressment of sailors
 - C. The Jefferson Embargo
 - D. Madison and Clinton elected in 1808
 - E. The drift toward war
 - 1. Non-Intercourse Act
 - 2. Macon's Bill No. 2
 - 3. Intrigues with Britain and France over the trade restrictions
 - F. Madison's request for war
- VI. The War of 1812
 - A. Causes of the war
 - 1. Demand for neutral rights
 - 2. Geographical distribution of war sentiment
 - a. Farming regions and shippers
 - b. Concern for the Indians
 - c. Desire for new land in Florida and Canada
 - 3. Indian uprisings
 - 4. National honor
 - B. Preparations for war
 - 1. Banking problems affecting financing of the war
 - 2. Problems with building an army
 - 3. State of the navy
 - C. War in the North
 - 1. Three-pronged strategy failed
 - 2. Detroit and Fort Dearborn forces surrendered
 - 3. Niagara contingent refused to fight in Canada
 - 4. Champlain group would not march to Canada
 - 5. Perry's exploits on Lake Erie
 - 6. Harrison won victory at Battle of the Thames
 - D. War in the Southwest
 - 1. Occupation of West Florida
 - 2. Jackson's raid into Florida
 - E. British threefold plan of 1814
 - 1. Invasion via Niagara and Lake Champlain
 - 2. Extension of coastal blockade to New England
 - 3. Seizure of New Orleans
 - F. Macdonogh's victory on Lake Champlain
 - G. Invasions at Washington and Baltimore
 - H. Battle of New Orleans
 - I. Treaty of Ghent
 - 1. Issues to be resolved

- 2. Terms of the treaty
- J. The Hartford Convention
 - 1. Composition
 - 2. Actions taken
 - 3. Consequences of the gathering
- K. Aftermath of the war
 - 1. Inspired patriotism and nationalism
 - 2. Action against the pirates of the Barbary Coast
 - 3. Reversal of roles by Republicans and Federalists

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Inauguration of Jefferson | March 1801 |
| War with Barbary pirates | 1801–1805 |
| Louisiana Purchase | 1803 |
| <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> | 1803 |
| Hamilton-Burr duel | 1804 |
| Jefferson reelected | 1804 |
| Lewis and Clark expedition | 1804–1806 |
| Embargo Act | 1807 |
| Trial of Aaron Burr | 1807 |
| Slave trade outlawed | January 1, 1808 |
| Madison elected | 1808 |
| Non-Intercourse Act | 1809 |
| <i>Fletcher v. Peck</i> | 1810 |
| Battle of Tippecanoe | 1811 |
| Declaration of war | June 1812 |
| Washington, D.C., burned | 1814 |
| "Star Spangled Banner" composed | 1814 |
| Treaty of Ghent | December 1814 |
| Hartford Convention | December 1814 |
| Battle of New Orleans | January 1815 |

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. "Revolution of 1800" | 6. Louisiana Purchase |
| 2. <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> | 7. Lewis and Clark |
| 3. midnight appointments | 8. Zebulon Pike |
| 4. mobocracy | 9. Essex Junto |
| 5. Barbary pirates | 10. Aaron Burr |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 11. John Randolph | 20. Tecumseh |
| 12. <i>Tertium Quid</i> | 21. William Henry Harrison |
| 13. Yazoo Fraud | 22. Battle of Tippecanoe |
| 14. <i>Fletcher v. Peck</i> | 23. War Hawks |
| 15. Burr conspiracy | 24. Fort McHenry |
| 16. Embargo Act of 1807 | 25. Andrew Jackson |
| 17. James Madison | 26. Battle of New Orleans |
| 18. Non-Intercourse Act | 27. Treaty of Ghent |
| 19. War of 1812 | 28. Hartford Convention |

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| ingenuity | fauna |
| crass | arid |
| replicate | rancor |
| succumb | rescind |
| foster | capricious |
| journeyman | virile |
| proliferate | intractable |
| pomp | daunting |
| chastise | impressment |
| harangue | accost |
| highhanded | moribund |
| vindictive | anomaly |
| tribute | endemic |
| inglorious | austerity |
| scruples | vacillation |

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

- In the early 1800s, the fastest growing segment of the population was
 - free blacks.
 - women.
 - African slaves.
 - residents of New England.
- The Supreme Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison*
 - cleverly declared unconstitutional a law that gave special power to the Supreme Court itself.
 - was concerned with appointments to the Supreme Court by President John Adams.
 - managed to uphold and support Jefferson's action while also declaring laws unconstitutional.
 - represented a bare majority opinion of the court.
- Jeffersonian reforms did not include
 - repeal of many excise taxes.
 - reductions in the army and navy.
 - outlawing the slave trade.
 - elimination of the national bank.
- The greatest single achievement of Jefferson's presidency was the
 - Revolution of 1800.
 - outlawing of the slave trade.
 - Louisiana Purchase.
 - victory in the War of 1812.
- The Essex Junto planned to
 - start a war with England to force it out of Canada.
 - impeach Jefferson for buying Louisiana.
 - impeach Aaron Burr for killing Alexander Hamilton.
 - have a united New England secede from the union.
- The *Tertium Quid* was
 - a rare flower found in the Rockies by Lewis and Clark.
 - the name of the largest boat used by the Barbary pirates.
 - opponents of Jefferson.
 - the legal doctrine employed by the Supreme Court in *Fletcher v. Peck*.
- The trial of Aaron Burr for treason established as a major constitutional precedent
 - the right of refusal of a president to appear in court or to give executive papers to a court.
 - a broad definition of treason against the United States.
 - the right of any federal court to impeach a vice president.
 - a prohibition against setting up small kingdoms within the United States.
- Jefferson's embargo
 - caused the British to weaken their policies against the United States.
 - was developed because of the strength of the United States Navy, which would enforce it.

- C. hurt the South more than any other section.
 - D. was repealed before Madison took office.
9. The United States declared war in June 1812 even though
 - A. Napoleon had already been defeated at Waterloo.
 - B. Britain had withdrawn its Orders in Council.
 - C. President Madison opposed war.
 - D. southerners and westerners opposed war.
 10. At the Battle of Tippecanoe,
 - A. William Henry Harrison defeated Tecumseh.
 - B. Aaron Burr defeated the British.
 - C. Tecumseh won a decisive victory over John Tyler.
 - D. the British suffered a defeat by the Indians.
 11. For Americans the most humiliating aspect of the War of 1812 involved
 - A. the burning of the national capital.
 - B. Andrew Jackson's victory at New Orleans after the end of the war.
 - C. Admiral Oliver Perry's defeat by the British on Lake Erie.
 - D. the concessions made to obtain the Treaty of Hartford.
 12. Apparently the reason the support for the War of 1812 came primarily from the South and West rather than the trading areas of New York and New England was
 - A. that frontier Indian problems in the West and South were blamed on the Spanish.
 - B. the protection given by Canada to Indian enemies of the United States who had fled there for protection.
 - C. the realization that the only naval victories we could have would be against the British on the Great Lakes.
 - D. all of the above
 13. Among the positive results of the War of 1812 for the United States were *all but which* of the following?
 - A. the stirring stanzas of "The Star Spangled Banner"
 - B. the victory of Andrew Jackson at New Orleans
 - C. encouragement of the growth of manufacturing in the United States and a greater sense of economic independence from Britain
 - D. the favorable settlement of most issues that caused us to go to war
 14. Under the Treaty of Ghent, Britain and the United States
 - A. finally settled all of their boundary disputes.
 - B. agreed on fishing rights.
 - C. stopped fighting and returned prisoners.
 - D. all of the above
 15. One effect of the Hartford Convention was
 - A. the death of the Federalist party.
 - B. the nomination of James Monroe for president in 1816.

- C. abolition of the three-fifths compromise on slavery.
- D. the Burr Conspiracy to have New England secede from the union.

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. By 1840, most Americans lived west of the Appalachian mountains.
2. The "Revolution of 1800" refers to the orderly transfer of power from the Federalists to the Republicans.
3. In *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court established its power to declare a law unconstitutional.
4. The United States never paid any tribute to the Barbary pirates.
5. Jeffersonians constitutionally justified the purchase of Louisiana because the government had the power to make treaties.
6. Lewis and Clark explored the source of the Mississippi River.
7. Jefferson's solution to the harassment of our ships by European powers was to cut off trade with all of them.
8. Alexander Hamilton was killed by the vice president of the United States.
9. The Burr conspiracy involved presidential ambitions in the election of 1804.
10. The Embargo Act of 1807 helped revive the Federalist party.
11. One of the factors encouraging war with Britain in 1812 was the assumption that the British were inciting Indians to attack U.S. settlers.
12. The Battle of New Orleans occurred after a peace treaty had been signed.
13. Francis Scott Key composed the "Star Spangled Banner" after watching the Battle of New Orleans.
14. The strongest support of the War of 1812 came from New England.
15. As a result of the War of 1812, Madison became a Federalist in his views.

Essay Questions

1. What were the major changes within the United States government in the first fifteen years of the nineteenth century? Assess their significance.
2. To what extent could it be said that Jefferson's election to the presidency in 1801 represented a "revolution"?
3. Was Thomas Jefferson a successful president? Explain.

4. How did the policies and programs of the two political parties change between 1800 and 1820?
5. Who were the opponents of Jefferson and Madison? What did they object to and why?
6. Explain the significance of Aaron Burr.
7. Trace the coming of the War of 1812 and the dispute historians have had over its causes.
8. What effects did the War of 1812 have on the economy and the culture of the United States? Was the war worth the costs?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C, 5-D, 6-C, 7-A, 8-D, 9-B, 10-A, 11-A, 12-B, 13-D, 14-C, 15-A

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-T, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T, 8-F, 9-F, 10-T, 11-T, 12-T, 13-F, 14-F, 15-T

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NATIONALISM AND SECTIONALISM

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Explain the emergence of nationalism after the War of 1812 in the economy, the government, diplomacy, Supreme Court decisions, and politics.
2. Account for the outbursts of sectionalism in the era 1816–1828.
3. Explain the demise of the first political party system and analyze the shifting patterns of party principles in this era.
4. Explain the significant Supreme Court decisions of this time.
5. Account for the political rise of Andrew Jackson.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Economic isolation
 - A. Postwar conditions
 1. Movement west
 2. Regional blocs
 3. Economic prosperity
 4. Madison's proposals
 - B. National Bank
 1. Effects of the expiration of the National Bank in 1811
 - a. State banks mushroomed
 - b. Hard money gravitated to New England
 - c. State banknotes declined in value
 - d. Absence of a central banking function