**Chapter 11 Questions**

1. Who were the candidates in the election of 1800?
2. Why was Adams an underdog?
3. What was the damaging Federalist action?
4. How did the Federalists fight back in the election?
5. Was the election close?
6. What was the deciding state? How close was the vote?
7. Why did the House of Representatives get involved in the election?
8. How was the Constitution change to prevent the same problem that occurred in 1800 from happening again?
9. Why did Jefferson call the election of 1800 a revolution comparable to that of 1776?
10. Who was Henry Adams referring to when he said they were the “half-way house between the European past and the American future? What did he mean by this?
11. Ultimately, why did the Federalist Party die out?
12. A. In his inaugural address, what did Jefferson mean when he said, “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists?”

B. What was the rule of pell-mell at official dinners?

1. What does this quote mean? “The open-minded Virginian was therefore consistently inconsistent; it is easy to quote one Jefferson to refute the other.”
2. What aspect of Jefferson’s approach to office was the most disappointing to loyal Republican Party members?
3. What was the only substantial Federalist program that Jefferson did do away with?
4. A. Who was Jefferson’s Secretary of the Treasury?

B. What did he accomplish fiscally for the Jefferson Administration?

1. Did Jefferson alter the Hamiltonian economic system? If so, how much?
2. A. How did the Republican Party view the Judiciary Act of 1801?

B. Who were the “midnight judges?”

1. What did the Republicans, once in office, do about the Judiciary Act of 1801?
2. A. Who was John Marshall?

B. Why was he important to the Federalist concept of a strong central government?

1. Explain Marbury vs. Madison and its importance. What issue did the case finally solve? What is the relationship between the case and the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions?
2. Why was Samuel Chase impeached? Why was his exoneration at the trial in the Senate important for the future of our government?
3. A. Explain what happened with the Barbary Coast Pirates?

B. How did the success on the Barbary Coast lead to a serious mistake on the part of Jefferson with regards to the development of the American Navy?

1. A. What secret government was signed between Spain and France in 1800?

B. How did this agreement threaten the U.S.?

1. A. What was Jefferson’s response to the secret agreement?

B. What was Jefferson prepared to do if Napoleon did not respond to his offer?

1. Why did Napoleon offer to sell the Louisiana Territory?
2. Why was the Louisiana Purchase so important to the unity of the country?
3. Explain this comment. Jefferson’s electoral triumph in 1804, “was not so much due to the republicanizing the Federalists, as he fondly supposed, as to federalizing the Republicans.”
4. A. What does this quote mean? “England ruled the waves and waived the rules.”

B. Explain the British Orders in Council and the Napoleon Orders.

1. What was the practice of impressment?
2. What was the Chesapeake incident? How did Jefferson miss an opportunity here?
3. What was the Embargo of 1807? Why was it a mistake?

**Chapter 12 Questions**

1. How did Napoleon dupe President James Madison?
2. What happened to the Non-Intercourse Act once Napoleon made his move?
3. What was the result of Madison’s blunder in believing Napoleon?
4. How was the complexion of the Twelfth Congress instrumental in moving the country to war?
5. A. The western war hawks were especially interested in eliminating what threat in the west?

B. What part did Kentucky play?

1. Who was Tecumseh? What was remarkable about him?
2. What part did General William Henry Harrison and General Andrew Jackson play in subduing the Indian threat east of the Mississippi River?
3. How do you account for the fact that settlers beyond the Appalachian mountains, “many of whom had never seen a body of salt water larger than a salt lick, should wasn’t to fight for maritime rights” and take up the cause of “Free Trade and Sailors’ Rights,” in addition to the understandable cause of free land?
4. Explain this statement, “Thus the West and Southwest, mostly landlocked, presented the sea-fronting East with a war for a free see that the East vehemently resented.”
5. “But why fight Britain rather than France, which had committed nearly as many maritime offenses?
6. What had England done just two days prior to Congress’ declaration of war?
7. Why were New Englanders opposed to the war?
8. Explain this statement, “In a sense America fought two enemies simultaneously; old England and New England.”
9. Why was the War of 1812 arguably one, if not the worst, ever fought by the U.S.?
10. What was ill-conceived about the 1812 invasion of Canada?
11. A. What was Oliver Hazard Perry’s contribution as the Americans were thrown back in 1813?

B. What important American victory occurred in the wake of Perry’s success?

1. Why did the American cause appear very bleak in 1814?
2. Why was the naval victory near Plattsbury, on Lake Champlain led by young Thomas Macdonough arguable the most important for the Americans of the war?
3. What was the result of the other major British invasion in 1814 into the Chesapeake regioin?
4. A. What was the result of the last major invasion by the British at New Orleans in January of 1815?

B. Why were the deaths of those who died at New Orleans useless?\

1. A. Why were the American privateers far more damaging to the British than the regular American Navy?

B. What impact did the American privateers have on British manufacturers, merchants, and shippers?

1. What role did Russia play in helping to end the War of 1812?
2. A. Why did the British back down from their initial peace treaty demands of an Indian buffer zone and control of the Great Lakes?

B. The Treaty of Ghent essentially ended up being what?

1. A. Describe the Hartford Convention in December of 1814

B. Why is it partially incorrect to say that the Hartford Convention was bent on secession from the Union?

C. What were the actual recommendations of those assembled?

D. What was the unintended fallout of the Hartford Convention?

1. What was the legacy of the War of 1812 as regards:
* England
* Canada
* U.S.
1. Do you agree with Stephan Decatur’s nationalistic toast when he said, “Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; right or wrong”? Explain.
2. What was decided in the 1817 Rush-Bagot agreement between the U.S. and Great Britain?
3. How did James Fenimore Cooper and Washington Irving exemplify the new sense of American nationalism following the War of 1812?
4. What damaging foreign policy did Great Britain practice after the War of 1812 with the U.S.?
5. What did the English trade policy lead the U.S. Congress to do in 1816?
6. What were the three prongs of Henry Clay’s American System?
7. What did James Madison do to the appropriation in Congress of 1.5 million dollars for construction of roads in the states?
8. Why was the term “Era of Good Feelings” somewhat of a misnomer?
9. What caused the Panic of 1819?
10. What does this quote mean? “The poorer classes- the one suspender men and their families-were severely strapped, and in their troubles was sown the seed of Jacksonian democracy.”
11. Why did the West in order to achieve its demands have to ally itself to other sections?
12. Explain the Missouri Compromise of 1820?
13. What does the Missouri Compromise indicate about the state nation?
14. Why was the Missouri Compromise a set beck for nationalism and a boon to sectionalism?
15. Explain the Supreme Court case of McCullough v. Maryland. What was its significance?
16. Explain the significance of the following cases:
17. Cohen’s v. Virginia
18. Gibbons v Ogden
19. Fletcher v. Peck
20. Dartmouth College v. Woodward