

Study Guide



Chapter 6, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 221–225

JEFFERSON IN OFFICE

KEY TERMS AND NAMES

John Marshall Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, responsible for making the Supreme Court a powerful independent branch of the government (page 223)

judicial review the power of the Supreme Court to decide whether laws passed by Congress were constitutional and to strike down those laws that were not (page 223)

Louisiana Purchase land purchased from France in 1803 that more than doubled the size of the United States and gained U.S. control of the entire Mississippi River (page 224)

Meriwether Lewis Jefferson’s private secretary and leader of the Corps of Discovery (page 224)

William Clark leader of the Corps of Discovery (page 224)

Sacagawea a Shoshone woman who joined the Lewis and Clark expedition of the Louisiana Territory (page 224)

Zebulon Pike explorer of the Louisiana Territory who mapped much of the upper Mississippi and provided a description of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains (page 224)

impressment a legalized form of kidnapping (page 225)

embargo a government ban on trade with other countries (page 225)

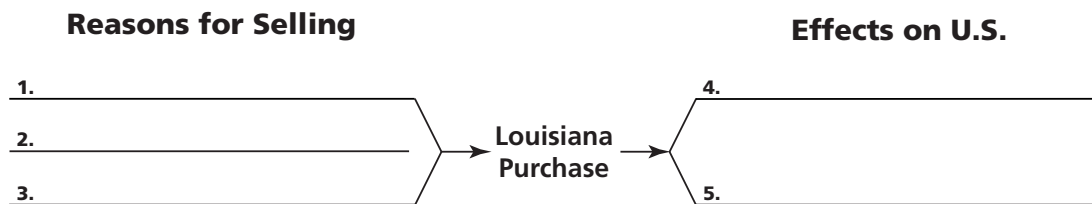
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever traveled through the Rocky Mountains? How would you describe the area there?

The last section described the challenges facing the new government abroad. This section discusses President Jefferson’s efforts to limit the powers of the federal government. It also discusses the expansion of U.S. territory and growing tensions with Great Britain.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. The United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803. Explain the reasons that France wanted to sell the territory and the effect of the purchase on the United States.



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READ TO LEARN

- **Thomas Jefferson Takes Office** (page 221)

Thomas Jefferson tried to create a less formal style of presidency. He tried to bring Republican ideas into the policies that the Federalists had already put in place. Jefferson wanted to limit the power of the federal government. He began to pay off the federal debt and to limit federal spending. Instead of a standing army, he relied on the local militia. Federalists worried that Jefferson would get rid of the national bank and do away with Hamilton's financial plan. However, Jefferson appointed a supporter of Hamilton's plan to head the Department of the Treasury.

6. What kind of style did Thomas Jefferson want to create for the presidency?

- **The Rise of the Supreme Court** (page 222)

Before Adams's presidency ended, Congress passed the Judiciary Act of 1801, which created 16 new federal judges. Adams appointed Federalists to these positions. After Jefferson took office, Congress repealed the Judiciary Act, thereby removing the newly appointed judges. The Republicans then tried to remove other Federalists from the judiciary by impeaching them. The Republicans impeached Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase. They opposed some of Chase's decisions. However, the Senate did not convict Chase. Many senators did not believe he was guilty of treason or high crimes, which were required for removal from office by the Constitution. The impeachment of Chase showed that judges could be removed only for crimes committed and not because Congress disagreed with their decisions.

President Adams had appointed **John Marshall** as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He helped to make the Supreme Court a powerful independent branch of the federal government. He established this in the *Marbury v. Madison* case. President Adams had appointed William Marbury as a judge before Adams left office. Adams signed the appointment, but the documents were not delivered before Adams left office. The new Secretary of State James Madison was to deliver them, but Jefferson told him to hold them. Marbury then asked the Supreme Court to order Madison to deliver the documents. He based the request on the Judiciary Act of 1789, which stated that requests for federal court orders go to the Supreme Court.

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John Marshall ruled that the Supreme Court could not issue the order because it had no jurisdiction to do so. He said that the Constitution specified the kinds of cases that the Supreme Court could hear, but a request for a court order was not one of them. He said that that part of the Judiciary Act was unconstitutional. This decision gave the Supreme Court the right of **judicial review**, the power to decide whether laws passed by Congress were constitutional and to strike down those laws that were not.

7. What was the significance of the *Marbury v. Madison* case?

• The United States Expands West (page 223)

In 1800 French leader Napoleon Bonaparte convinced Spain to give Louisiana back to France in exchange for helping Spain gain Italy. This worried President Jefferson, because having France back in North America might force the United States to side with the British. As a result, Jefferson sent his ambassador to France, Robert Livingston, to stop the deal.

By 1803 Napoleon had begun plans to conquer Europe. If France resumed its war with Great Britain, Napoleon did not want to deal with an alliance between Britain and the United States. In addition, France was short on money. As a result, Napoleon offered to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States. Livingston accepted the offer. The United States bought Louisiana for about \$15 million. The Senate ratified the **Louisiana Purchase**, and the United States more than doubled its size. The United States also gained control of the Mississippi River.

President Jefferson chose **Meriwether Lewis** and **William Clark** to lead an expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory. The expedition met **Sacagawea**, a Shoshone woman, who joined the expedition as an interpreter and guide. The expedition found a path through the Rocky Mountains. It increased knowledge of the Louisiana Territory. In addition to the Lewis and Clark expedition, **Zebulon Pike** mapped much of the upper Mississippi, charted the mountain that became known as Pike's Peak, and mapped part of the Rio Grande.

Federalists opposed the Louisiana Purchase. They believed that New England would lose its influence in the nation's affairs, while the South and the West would gain influence. Some Federalists known as the Essex Junto drafted a plan to take New England out of the Union.

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8. Why was France willing to sell Louisiana to the United States?

• **Rising International Tensions** (page 224)

In 1803 war resumed between Britain and France. At first, the war benefited the United States. It began trading with French colonies in the Caribbean, and the British left the American ships alone because the United States had declared neutrality. By 1806, however, both Britain and France blockaded merchant ships going to Europe. Americans were caught in the middle. Americans became more upset by the British practice of stopping American ships to seize sailors. The British navy was short of sailors, so Britain tried to solve the problem by **impressment**, a legalized form of kidnapping. They stopped American ships to search for British deserters, and often forced American citizens into service.

In 1807 the British warship *Leopard* stopped the American warship *Chesapeake* to search for British deserters. When the American ship refused, the British ship opened fire, killing three Americans. The British also seized four sailors. Americans were outraged. President Jefferson did not want to involve the United States in a war. Instead, he asked Congress to pass the Embargo Act of 1807, which stopped all trade between the United States and Europe. The **embargo**, a government ban on trade with other countries, hurt the United States more than Britain or France. Congress repealed the act in 1809.

9. Why did Congress repeal the Embargo Act of 1807?
