

2. The impact of industrialism on the United States and its people.
3. The role that Thomas Jefferson played in shaping the American character.
4. How the American people and their political system responded to the nation's physical expansion.
5. How American ambitions and attitudes came into conflict with British policies and led to the War of 1812.
6. How Americans were able to "win" the war and the peace that followed.

Glossary

1. Jeffersonian democracy: Not actually a democrat, in the classic sense of the word, Jefferson believed that the masses were capable of selecting their own representatives and, if properly educated and informed, would select the best and the wisest to govern. Once these were chosen, however, this "natural aristocracy" should be allowed to govern without interference from those who selected them. Only when they stood again for election would these representatives be called on to explain their actions.
2. patronage: The control of political appointments assumed by the victors in an election—the "spoils" of victory, which the victors hand out as rewards to their followers; hence the practice became known as the "spoils system."
3. judicial review: The power of a court to review a law, compare it with the Constitution, and rule on whether it does or does not conform to the principles of the Constitution—whether it is constitutional or unconstitutional.
4. impeachment: The bringing of charges against a governmental official by the House of Representatives. Removal from office cannot come from impeachment alone. A trial must be held in the Senate, and on conviction there, the offender may be removed from his or her post.
5. embargo: An act that prohibits ships from entering or leaving a nation's ports.

Pertinent Questions

THE RISE OF CULTURAL NATIONALISM (182-188)

1. Why was education "central to the Republican vision of America"?
2. What effect did Republican ideology have on education in the United States?
3. Explain the "cultural independence" that Jeffersonian Americans sought. What means of expression did this "independence" find?
4. What were the obstacles faced by Americans who aspired to create a more elevated national literary life? What efforts were made to overcome these obstacles?
5. What type of works by America authors were most influential? Why?
6. How did the American Revolution affect traditional forms of religious practice? What challenges to religious traditionalism arose during this period?
7. What caused the Second Great Awakening?
8. Why were the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Presbyterians so successful on the frontier?
9. What was the "message" and the impact of the Second Great Awakening? What impact did it have on women? On African Americans? On Native Americans?

STIRRINGS OF INDUSTRIALISM (188-193)

10. What was the industrial revolution? Where and why did it begin?

11. Explain the initial American ambivalence toward British industrialism. What technological advances helped change this attitude?
12. Explain the role that Eli Whitney played in America's industrial revolution. What impact did his inventions have on the South? on the North?
13. What effect did America's transportation system have on industrialization?
14. What were the characteristics of American population growth and expansion in the years between 1790 and 1800?

JEFFERSON THE PRESIDENT (193-200)

15. How and why did Jefferson attempt to minimize the differences between the two political parties?
16. How was it that "at times Jefferson seemed to outdo the Federalists at their own work?"
17. How was the relative "unimportance of the federal government" during the Jefferson administration symbolized by the character of the national capital?
18. What were the characteristics of the "spirit of democratic simplicity" that was the style set by Jefferson for his administration?
19. How did Jefferson combine his duties as president and as party leader in his efforts to govern the country?
20. How did the Republican administration move toward dismantling the structure of federal power that the Federalists had erected?
21. Why did Jefferson, despite his views on government spending, go to "war" with the Pasha of Tripoli? What was the outcome?
22. What were the roots of Jefferson's conflict with the federal court system, and how did the case of Marbury v. Madison fit into the controversy? What is the significance of Marbury v. Madison?
23. What method did Jefferson employ to bring the judiciary under Republican control and what were the results?

DOUBLING THE NATIONAL DOMAIN (200-204)

24. How did France come into possession of Louisiana?
25. Why was New Orleans "the one single spot" that made its possessor the "natural enemy" of the United States?
26. Which group in America was most concerned with the French possession of New Orleans, and how did this concern threaten Jefferson politically?
27. How were the negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase conducted and what were the terms agreed on?
28. What were the reasons behind Jefferson's reservations over the purchase of Louisiana and how was he able to reason these doubts away?
29. What was the purpose of the Lewis and Clark expedition and what did the expedition accomplish?
30. What was the reaction of the New England Federalists to the Louisiana Purchase and what was their plan to overcome its effects?
31. What were the circumstances that led to the duel between Hamilton and Burr?
32. What was the "Burr conspiracy" and what was its outcome?

EXPANSION AND WAR (204-209)

33. Why was America important to both sides in the conflict between England and France and what role did the Americans hope to play in the struggle?

34. How did each belligerent nation attempt to prevent America from trading with the other, why was one more successful than the other, and what was the American response?
35. What was Jefferson's response to the Chesapeake-Leopard affair and why did he take this action?
36. What was the major issue standing between a compromise between Britain and America and why was this issue so crucial to both sides?
37. Which areas of the nation supported the Embargo of 1807 and which opposed it? Why?
38. How did the Embargo affect the election of 1808 and what was the response of the new president to diplomatic problems that the Embargo had addressed?
39. How did conditions in the West heighten the tension between the United States and Britain?
40. What was Tecumseh's attitude toward the treaties previously negotiated between the United States and various Indian tribes? How did he plan to prevent the expansion of white settlements?
41. What role did Native American religious leaders play in the events leading to the War of 1812?
42. Why did Americans want to gain control of Florida from the Spanish? What attempts were made to do this before 1812? Which attempts were successful, and which failed?

THE WAR OF 1812 (209-213)

43. What were the relative successes and failures of the American military during the first year of the war?
44. How did America's fortunes of war change during 1813 and early 1814 and what were the results of this change?
45. Why did Britain feel confident in launching an invasion of the United States in 1814 and what was the plan and purpose of that invasion? What was the result?
46. Why did New England oppose the War of 1812? Prior to 1814, what did the New England states do to hinder the war effort?
47. What caused the leaders of New England to regard the War of 1812 as a threat to their future as a meaningful force in the United States? What did they propose to remedy this situation?
48. What effect did the Hartford Convention have on the Federalist Party?
49. What was the background to the peace negotiations at Ghent? What did both sides initially demand, and why did they finally agree on the terms they did?

PATTERNS OF POPULAR CULTURE (194-195)

50. Why was horse racing a "natural" leisure activity for early Americans?
51. How was this pastime "bounded by lines of class and race?"

AMERICA IN THE WORLD (190-191)

52. How did the industrial revolution in Great Britain lead to and influence the industrial revolution in the United States?
53. How did the industrial revolution change societies in the United States and in the world?

Identification

Identify each of the following, and explain why it is important within the context of the chapter.

1. "republican mother"
2. Benjamin Rush
3. American Spelling Book

Chapter Self Test

After you have read the chapter in the text and done the exercises in the Study Guide, take the following self test to see if you understand the material you have covered. Answers appear at the end of the Study Guide.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the response that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. In the Republican vision of America, education was essential because:
 - a. schools were the best place to teach children to be good party members.
 - b. an ignorant electorate could not be trusted to preserve democracy.
 - c. business leaders needed to be educated.
 - d. schools were where religious values were taught.
2. Early in the eighteenth century, religious traditionalists were alarmed over:
 - a. a decline in religious education.
 - b. the popularity of immoral literature.
 - c. demands of separate church and state.
 - d. the rise of "rational" religious doctrines.
3. The Second Great Awakening:
 - a. combined a more active piety with a belief in a God whose grace could be attained through faith and good works.
 - b. turned back the doctrine of predestination.
 - c. drew many converts to Unitarianism and Universalism.
 - d. had no impact on women and slaves.
4. The work of Eli Whitney:
 - a. improved transportation in the South.
 - b. led to the expansion of the cotton culture and slavery.
 - c. made the South a major textile-producing region.
 - d. led to the decline of slavery, for fewer workers were needed to process the cotton.
5. During his administration, Thomas Jefferson:
 - a. used the Alien and Sedition Acts against the Federalists.
 - b. cut the national debt almost in half.
 - c. showed little interest in westward expansion.
 - d. made peace with Aaron Burr.
6. In the case of Marbury v. Madison, the Supreme Court:
 - a. affirmed its power to nullify an act of Congress.
 - b. upheld Adams' right to make "midnight appointments."
 - c. confirmed the power of Congress to expand judicial authority.
 - d. ordered Madison to deliver Marbury's commission.
7. The greatest accomplishment of Chief Justice John Marshall was that he:
 - a. stopped the growth of Republican power.

- b. prevented a Federalist revival in New England.
 - c. refused to expand the power of the judiciary.
 - d. made the judiciary a coequal branch of government.
8. What possibility concerned Jefferson when he said, "we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation"?
- a. An Indian uprising in the Ohio Valley.
 - b. The French occupation of New Orleans.
 - c. Increased Spanish strength in the Gulf of Mexico.
 - d. A war between England, France, and Spain.
9. Jefferson had reservations about buying Louisiana because:
- a. he doubted his constitutional power to do so.
 - b. he feared it would upset western Indian tribes.
 - c. New Orleans had few Americans living there.
 - d. the Spanish claimed the territory as theirs.
10. Federalists were upset by the Louisiana Purchase because they believed:
- a. it was unconstitutional.
 - b. more slave states would come into the Union.
 - c. western states would be Republican states.
 - d. the British were behind it.
11. The Essex Junto was:
- a. a Federalist organization created to support Jefferson.
 - b. the anti-Burr coalition in New York.
 - c. a literary club in New England.
 - d. a group of radical Federalists who wanted to take New England out of the Union.
12. The apparent goal of the "Burr conspiracy" was to:
- a. make Burr "king" of the American Southwest.
 - b. invade Mexico and take it from the Spanish.
 - c. return Louisiana to France.
 - d. force Jefferson to accept Burr back into the Republican Party.
13. Early in the nineteenth century, the American merchant marine could be described as:
- a. weak and ineffective.
 - b. one of the most important in the world.
 - c. unable to compete with Britain in the West Indian trade.
 - d. of little consequence in the American economy.
14. Jefferson refused to ask for war after the Chesapeake-Leopard incident because he:
- a. believed "peaceable coercion" would work.
 - b. felt the British were within their rights.
 - c. did not want the Federalists to make it an issue.
 - d. was against war in general.
15. The Embargo act hurt which of the following most?
- a. England.

- b. France.
 - c. New England.
 - d. The South.
16. Jefferson told the Indians of the Northwest they could:
- a. convert themselves to farmers.
 - b. move to the West.
 - c. continue to live as they always had.
 - d. do both a. and b.
 - e. do none of the above.
17. The Prophet, Tenskwatawa, was significant because he:
- a. brought Indians to the Christian faith.
 - b. inspired an Indian religious revival that helped unite the tribes.
 - c. advocated a religious war with southern tribes.
 - d. convinced the Indians to accept Jefferson's policies.
18. Tecumseh was important because he:
- a. advocated Indian unity to stop white expansion.
 - b. allied the northwestern Indians with the British in Canada.
 - c. was able to defeat the Americans at Tippecanoe.
 - d. helped his brother, the Prophet, in his religious work.
19. The congressional election of 1810 was important because it:
- a. added a number of young, western, anti-British representatives to the House.
 - b. greatly increased the Republican part.
 - c. brought in a number of peace advocates.
 - d. gave rise to a new political party.
20. Apart from the British, the real losers in the War of 1812 were the:
- a. Spanish in Florida and Mexico.
 - b. Canadians.
 - c. Indian tribes in the Southwest and the Great Lakes region.
 - d. Republicans in the West.
21. The Hartford Convention was held in an effort to:
- a. force Republicans to address the grievances New England Federalists had against the Madison administration.
 - b. forge an alliance between the Northeast and the West.
 - c. convince Republicans in New England that the region should secede from the union.
 - d. reorganize the Federalist party and pick a candidate for the election of 1816.

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Read each statement carefully. Mark true statements "T" and false statements "F."

1. In the Jeffersonian Era, schooling was primarily the responsibility of private institutions.
2. An argument for the education of women was that they could not be good "republican mothers" unless they were educated themselves.

3. Once Americans won political independence from England, they had little interest in cultural independence.
4. Early in the nineteenth century, most Americans abandoned traditional religious doctrines.
5. In the early nineteenth century industrialization in the United States was hampered by an inadequate transportation system.
6. Thomas Jefferson refused to use political office to reward loyal supporters.
7. Jefferson wanted to reduce internal taxes, not abolish them.
8. Napoleon's plans for an American empire were blocked by a British invasion of Belgium.
9. Reports from explorer Zebulon Pike convinced Americans that land between the Missouri River and the Rockies was good for agriculture.
10. Federalists in New York tried to get Aaron Burr to join them in an anti-Jefferson coalition, but he refused.
11. The Burr conspiracy was a plot by a desperate man, acting alone.
12. Both Jefferson and Marshall wanted Burr convicted for treason.
13. Americans agreed that the British should be free to search for deserters who might be serving in the American marines.
14. Americans had little problem with French violations of our neutral rights.
15. After the Chesapeake-Leopard affair, Britain renounced its policy of impressment.
16. The Harrison Land Law of 1800 made it possible for white settlers to acquire farms from the public domain on easier terms than before.
17. Under Jefferson's Indian policy the tribes were granted their tribal lands forever.
18. The Indians in the West would not have risen against the United States if the British in Canada had not told them to do so.
19. White southerners wanted Florida because it blocked river access to the Gulf of Mexico.
20. As a result of the Battle of New Orleans the United States was able to force Britain to sign the Treaty of Ghent.