

CHAPTER

10



Vocabulary Builder



A. From the box below, choose the term that best fits each description. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| a. nationalism | c. impressment | e. embargo |
| b. judicial review | d. laissez faire | f. continental divide |

- _____ 1. right of the Supreme Court to decide whether laws passed by Congress are constitutional
- _____ 2. French term meaning "let alone"
- _____ 3. pride in or devotion to one's country
- _____ 4. practice of forcing people into service, such as serving in the navy
- _____ 5. mountain ridge that separates river systems
- _____ 6. ban on trade with another country

B. Complete each sentence below by writing the correct term from the box above in the space provided.

- 1. After Lewis and Clark crossed the _____, they built canoes and floated west down the Columbia River toward the Pacific Ocean.
- 2. As a believer in _____, Thomas Jefferson felt that the government should intervene as little as possible in economic affairs.
- 3. _____ had been common in Britain for centuries, but Americans were angered when the British began seizing sailors from American ships.
- 4. To pressure France and Britain into respecting American neutrality, Jefferson proposed a/an _____ to cut off their supplies.
- 5. The War Hawks had a strong sense of _____ and were angered by British treatment of their country.
- 6. John Marshall's decision in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* established the principle of _____.

CHAPTER

10

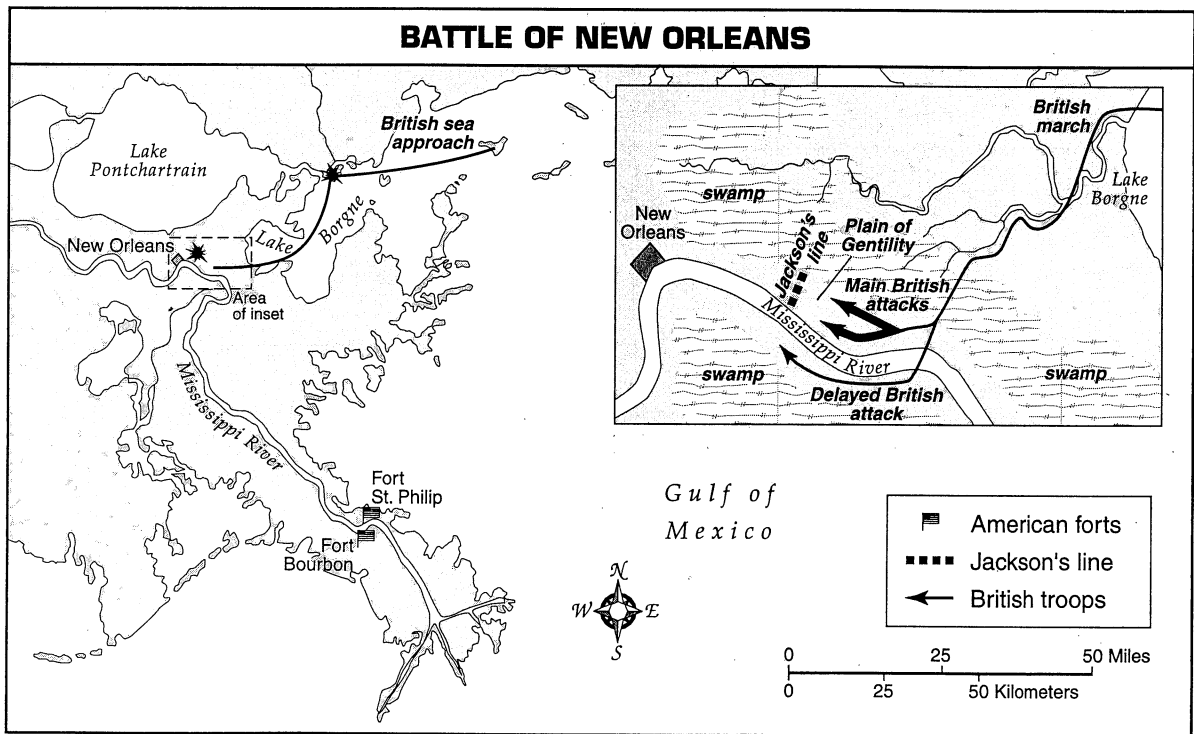


Map Mystery



Jackson's Trap at New Orleans

Why did the British march directly toward Andrew Jackson's lines at the Battle of New Orleans? Generals usually do not attack armies from the front. They know that troops attacking frontally can suffer from heavy fire. They prefer attacking from the side, where defenders can point fewer guns at their forces. The British commander tried to attack the right side of Jackson's line from the south. The attack was small and did little damage, though. His main assault came directly on Jackson's front. As a result, his troops suffered devastating losses—more than 2,000 dead and wounded compared with just 7 Americans killed. Why did he do this? The answer to this mystery can be found in how Jackson arranged his troops and in the geography of the area.



Answer the following questions on another sheet of paper.

A. Gathering Clues

- Clue 1** What American-held forts prevented the British from sailing up the Mississippi River to New Orleans?
- Clue 2** What lay south and north of Jackson's line?
- Clue 3** What kind of land lay in front of Jackson's line?

B. Solving the Mystery Based on what you have learned from these clues, why were the British forced to attack from the front?

CHAPTER

10



Connecting History and Literature

**Tecumseh Speaks Out***Tecumseh (1768–1813)*

During the War of 1812, Tecumseh and his followers fought alongside the British to stop American advances into Native American lands. After the British lost the Battle of Lake Erie in 1813, they decided to abandon Detroit. Tecumseh felt betrayed by this decision. In this speech, he argues passionately against the retreat.

As you read, think about the questions below. **When you finish reading**, answer the questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How does Tecumseh feel about the way the British treated their Native American allies?
2. **CRITICAL THINKING AND WRITING Making Inferences** Do you think Tecumseh believed that Native Americans could count on the British for help in their fight against the United States? Explain your answer.

Father, listen! Our fleet has gone out; we know they have fought; we have heard great guns, but know nothing of what has happened. . . . Our ships have gone one way, and we are much astonished to see our father tying up everything and preparing to run away the other, without letting his red children know what his intentions are. You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands. It made our hearts glad to hear that was your wish. Our great father, the King, is the head, and you represent him. You always told us that you would never draw your foot off British ground; but now, Father, we see you are drawing back, and we are sorry to see our father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat animal that carries its tail upon its back, but when affrighted, it drops it between its legs and runs off. . . .

Father! You have got the arms and ammunition which our great father sent for his red children. If you have an idea of going away, give them to us. . . . Our lives are in the hands of the Great Spirit. We are determined to defend our lands, and if it is His will, we wish to leave our bones upon them.

Source: Henry Steele Commager and Allan Nevins, eds., *Witness to America*. New York: Barnes and Noble Books, 1996.

CHAPTER

10

Section 1 Quiz



Republicans in Power (pages 266-269) ★

Reviewing Key Terms

From the box below, choose the term that best fits each description. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. judicial review | c. laissez faire |
| b. democratic | |

- _____ 1. ensuring that all people have the same rights
- _____ 2. idea that government should play as small a role as possible in economic affairs
- _____ 3. power of the Supreme Court to decide whether laws passed by Congress are constitutional

Understanding the Main Ideas

From the box below, choose the person or term that best fits each description. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. John Marshall | d. national government |
| b. John Adams | e. judicial review |
| c. <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> | f. James Madison |

- _____ 1. Jefferson believed that under the Federalists, the _____ had become too large and powerful.
- _____ 2. Jefferson's Secretary of State was _____.
- _____ 3. The "midnight judge" appointment was made by _____ on his last night as President.
- _____ 4. Chief Justice _____ wrote the decision that declared the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional.
- _____ 5. The precedent set in the case of _____ gave the Supreme Court the right to decide whether laws passed by Congress were constitutional.
- _____ 6. One of the most important powers of the Supreme Court today is _____.

CHAPTER

10

Section 2 Quiz



The Louisiana Purchase (pages 270–275) ★

Reviewing Key People, Places, and Terms

From the box below, choose the person, place, or term that matches the underlined phrase. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided. You will not use all the answers.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Lewis and Clark | e. Great Plains |
| b. Continental Divide | f. Sacajawea |
| c. Toussaint L'Ouverture | g. Louisiana Purchase |
| d. Pinckney Treaty | h. Jay's Treaty |

- _____ 1. In 1795, Spain signed the agreement to let Americans ship their goods down the Mississippi and store them in New Orleans.
- _____ 2. The former slave who led a revolt against French rule helped to gain independence for Haiti.
- _____ 3. Congress approved the deal in which the United States bought land from the French in 1803.
- _____ 4. The men appointed by Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Purchase traveled up the Missouri River and west to the Pacific Ocean.
- _____ 5. The Shoshone woman who guided Lewis and Clark across the Rocky Mountains knew the region well.
- _____ 6. The mountain ridge that separates river systems in North America is located in the Rocky Mountains.

Understanding the Main Ideas

Read the following statements. If a statement is incorrect, place an X on the line next to its number. On the line following the statement, replace the underlined word(s) to make the statement correct.

- _____ 1. The revolt in Haiti ended Napoleon's dream of an empire in the Americas.

- _____ 2. President Adams sent Robert Livingston and James Monroe to try to buy New Orleans from the French. _____
- _____ 3. In 1812, the area around New Orleans entered the Union as the state of Mississippi. _____