

## Chapter 9 Test Review

### Section 1: The Republicans Take Power

Terms:

1. Laissez Faire:
2. Customs Duty:

Concepts:

1. Which candidates tied in the Election of 1800?
2. How was the election decided and who became President?
3. Explain how the Republicans limited the powers and size of the federal government.
4. Explain the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment and why it was important?

### Section 2: The Louisiana Purchase

Terms and People:

1. Napoleon Bonaparte:
2. Toussaint L'Ouverture:
3. Secede:
4. Thomas Jefferson:
5. Sacagawea:

Concepts:

1. Why was Jefferson concerned about Napoleon and why was Napoleon willing to sell us the Louisiana Territory? What Constitutional power did he use and how was this contrary to his normal beliefs?
2. Who were Meriwether Lewis and William Clark? What were their goals and accomplishments in the exploration of the Louisiana Territory?
3. What important role did Sacagawea play in the exploration of the Louisiana Territory? Give examples of how she helped Lewis and Clark.
4. Why did some Federalists plot to secede from the Union? What was the plan called? Review vocabulary and concepts from "Federalist who opposed Louisiana Purchase" Documents A & B.
5. Explain the background of the conflict between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton and what happened as a result.

### Section 3: A Time of Conflict

Terms:

1. Embargo Act:
2. Neutral Rights:
3. Tribute:
4. Nationalism:
5. Impressment:
6. War Hawks:

Concepts:

1. What was the problem between the United States and Tripoli that caused them to go to war?
2. What policy did Jefferson follow with European conflicts?
3. What was the difference between the Embargo Act & the Nonintercourse Act, why were they both passed, and what were the results?

4. Who was Tecumseh and what impact did he have on the American Frontier?

5. The following passage will be on the test.

“ . . . [O]nce, nor until lately, there was no white man on this continent. That it then all belonged to red men, children of the same parents, placed on it by the Great Spirit that made them, to keep it, to traverse it, to enjoy its productions, and to fill it with the same race. Once a happy race. Since made miserable by the white people, who are never contented, but always encroaching. The way, and the only way to check and stop this evil, is, for all the red men to unite in claiming a common and equal right in the land, as it was at first, and should be yet; for it never was divided, but belongs to all, for the use of each. That no part has a right to sell, even to each other, much less to strangers, those who want all, and will not do with less. The white people have no right to take the land from the Indians, because they had it first; it is theirs. They may sell, but all must join. Any sale not made by all is not valid. The late sale is bad. It was made by a part only.”  
– Tecumseh, Shawnee leader

6. Why did the United States declare war on Great Britain and what was the irony behind it?

#### Section 4: The War of 1812

Terms and People:

1. Privateer:

3. James Madison:

2. Andrew Jackson:

Concepts:

1. Explain what the British did to Washington D.C. during the war and why.

2. After which battle did the British decide the War of 1812 was too costly?

3. What was the name of the treaty that ended the war and what were the terms?

4. Explain why the Battle of New Orleans was considered a tragedy.

5. Compare and contrast how the Democratic-Republican views on government changed from the start Jefferson’s administration to when the War Hawks dominated the party.

Essay: On the day of the test one of the following questions will be randomly chosen for your essay topic. You will need to write a paragraph (4-6 complete sentences) answering the question. **Make sure that you write answer the question in a Claim, Evidence (specific details) & Reasoning format.**

1. Who wrote “The Star-Spangled Banner”? Where and under what conditions did he write it?

2. What are the three principles of judicial review established by *Marbury v. Madison* decision and why the Supreme Court ruling was important?

3. Why was the Louisiana Purchase an important event in American history?