

Review of Chapter 10 “The Expanding Nation”

1. After he took office, Jefferson wanted to decrease domestic taxes.
2. The British were able to send more troops and ships to America as a result of defeating France in 1814.
3. Members of the Corps of Discovery were chosen by Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark.
4. In 1813, U.S. troops burned the Canadian capital, York.
5. After he was elected president, James Madison felt pressure from the War Hawks.
6. A convincing U.S. victory during the War of 1812 was won during the Battle of New Orleans.
7. The American ship that earned the name “Old Ironsides” was the USS Constitution.
8. The Barbary States were located in North Africa.
9. Napoleon’s plan to use St. Domingue as a supply base was thwarted by troops led by Toussaint-Louverture.

10. President Jefferson wanted to buy New Orleans rather than provoke a war with France.
11. After the Battle of Lake Erie, Captain Oliver Hazard Perry sent a message that said, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."
12. Congress hoped that the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 would pressure Britain and France into changing their policies.
13. When America attempted to invade Canada in 1812, the U.S. Army was met with surprising resistance.
14. During the War of 1812 the U.S. Navy was aided by privateers, who were licensed by the U.S. to attack British merchant ships.
15. In the early 1800s many American merchants supplied both Britain and France with war supplies even though both warring countries captured American ships headed for Europe.
16. Jefferson's hesitation to purchase Louisiana because he did not think the Constitution granted the president that power reflected his strict construction viewpoint, which he set aside in order to do what was the best for the country.

17. When U.S. ambassador Robert Livingston prepared to negotiate with France in 1803, Jefferson sent James Monroe to assist Livingston.
18. Republicans gave the name “midnight judges” to Federal judges who received their appointments only hours before John Adams left office.
19. In Jefferson’s inaugural address, he told the Federalists that he would not let party conflicts interfere with running the government fairly.
20. When American Indian wars broke out on the frontier, William Henry Harrison was the governor of the Indiana Territory.
21. Napoleon hoped that by occupying Louisiana the French would replace the Spanish as the key European power in the American West.
22. The War Hawks were members of Congress who wanted the U.S. to declare war on Britain.
23. Jefferson knew before his inauguration that Congress would support many of his plans for the country because the Republican Party had won control of both houses of Congress.
24. Jefferson appointed as secretary of the treasury Albert Gallatin.

25. The U.S. Army gained new hope in 1813 when the British withdrew after the Battle of Lake Erie.
26. The Lewis and Clark expedition set out from St. Louis in May 1804 and arrived by canoe back in St. Louis in late September 1806
27. The Supreme Court's decision in Marbury v. Madison concerned the powers given the Supreme Court by the Judiciary Act of 1789.
28. Even though Federalists had opposed it, Jefferson decreased military spending by reducing the size of the army and navy.
29. The strongest opponents of the War Hawks were Federalists from New England.
30. The result of the War Hawks' victory was that, for the first time in U.S. history, Congress declared war.
31. Lewis and Clark crossed the Great Plains with the help of Sacagawea, a Shoshone woman originally from the Rocky Mountains.
32. When Jefferson ordered Madison to withhold the commissions of the midnight judges, Marbury demanded that the Supreme Court exercise its powers granted by the Judiciary Act of 1789.

33. Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to the Louisiana Purchase to learn about the West and find a river route to the Pacific Ocean.
34. The Lewis and Clark expedition was funded by Congress.
35. Under pressure from his fellow Republicans, Jefferson agreed to replace many Federalist officials with Republicans.
36. The War of 1812 officially came to an end when U.S. and British diplomats decided the end the war.
37. Oliver Hazard Perry served in the U.S. Navy.
38. The threat of an American Indian-British alliance in the Great Lakes was weakened when Tecumseh died during the Battle of the Thames.
39. John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay were congressional leaders who wanted the United States to declare war on Britain.
40. Lewis and Clark's expedition across the American West and back was long, dangerous, difficult, and exhausting.
41. John Marshall was the chief justice whose ruling established the principle of judicial review.

42. Impressment was the practice of forcing subjects to serve in the army or navy.
43. Toussaint-Louverture ruled St. Domingue, where a successful slave revolt had occurred.
44. The Non-Intercourse Act banned U.S. trade with Britain, France, and their colonies only.
45. The Battle of the Thames was the battle that broke British power in the Northwest and secured the Canadian border.
46. An embargo is the banning of trade.
47. Zubulon Pike led an expedition to find the starting point of the Red River.
48. The Red River was part of the southwestern border of the Louisiana Territory.
49. Great Britain was thought by American to have encouraged Tecumseh to go to war.
50. The Battle of Horseshoe Bend ended the Creek War and led to a treaty that forced the Creek to give up millions of acres of their land.