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Hour\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 8 Study Guide**

1. Proposed by Congress after the Election of 1800, what did the Twelfth Amendment accomplish?
2. Which Federalist policy did President Jefferson keep when he took office in 1801?
3. Which of the following was a major theme of Thomas Jefferson’s inaugural address?
4. Thomas Jefferson lowered spending in order to repay the national debt. This policy arguably weakened the United States’ position in relation to the British because it did what?
5. What is judicial review?
6. What is the significance of *Marbury* v. *Madison*?
7. Which territory belonged to Spain until 1802?
8. Why was The Louisiana Purchase significant to the United States?
9. Why did Napoléon Bonaparte decide to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States?
10. How can it be said that in a sense Lewis and Clark failed in their expedition?
11. What was The Lewis and Clark expedition’s mission?
12. What did Zebulon Pike’s exploration do?
13. What was the effect of the Embargo Act passed by Congress in 1807?
14. Why did The Embargo Act fail?
15. In the opinion of the U.S. leaders, what was the last straw in Britain’s breach of U.S. neutrality during the British-French conflict?
16. What were the effects of the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811?
17. Why did Britain decided to support Native Americans against the United States?
18. Young members of Congress that called for a trade war against Britain were called what?
19. Why did War Hawks call for war against Britain?
20. Why did the attempts made by the U.S. army to invade Canada fail?
21. The Treaty of Fort Jackson did what?
22. What factors account for why the U.S. navy defeated the British in the War of 1812?
23. Why was the victory in the Battle of New Orleans important for the United States?
24. What effects did the War of 1812 have on America?

True/False

1. Thomas Jefferson lowered spending in order to repay the national debt. This policy possibly weakened the United States’ position in relation to the British because it reduced the navy to just a few active ships.
2. After a British navy ship targeted an American navy ship in 1807, Great Britain’s violations of U.S. neutrality resulted in the Embargo Act, which banned trade with all foreign countries.
3. The Non-Intercourse Act expanded the scope of the Embargo Act.
4. Some legislators who fought for war against Britain did so because they were from the South and West, and wanted to put a stop to British influence on American Indian groups on the frontier.