



The United States and Louisiana: The Early Republic through Reconstruction (7)

Chapter 7: A Growing Young Nation Section 1: President Jefferson's Administration

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The election of 1800 was unique because each voter cast _____ votes for president. The runner-up became _____ - _____. The two Federalist candidates were John _____ and Charles _____. The two Democratic-Republicans were Thomas _____ and Aaron _____. The two _____ - _____ won _____ percent of the electoral vote and _____ did not get a second term as president.
2. This tie meant the _____ of _____ had to choose the president. After intense negotiation and multiple votes, _____ was elected the third president of the United States and _____ became vice-president, though he had lost the president's _____.
3. After he was sworn into office, Jefferson delivered an _____ (speech) and the idea of unity through _____.
4. After voting in the third presidential election _____ times, Congress decided to fix the _____ process. Since Congress could not make changes on its own, they agreed upon an _____ to the Constitution, which would have to be approved by _____ of the _____.
5. The _____ Amendment changed the way votes were cast. People would vote for one _____ and one _____ - _____ and the _____ would determine the winner if _____.

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there was a tie for president. The _____ would determine the winner if there was a tie for vice-president.

6. The _____ Act of 1801 reorganized the _____ system and created _____ circuit judgeships and added _____ justices of the peace for the city of Washington. John Adams appointed several _____ judges on his last day in office.

7. Some of the appointments were not signed when _____ took office and Secretary of _____, James _____, chose not to deliver them. One appointee whose papers were not signed was _____ of Maryland and he sued. The _____ v. _____ decision established the principle of “_____” which gave the court the power to change _____ and declare them _____.

8. The United States' relationship with _____ changed when _____ took power in a _____ d' _____ and forced all leaders to resign. He had nearly _____ power within the country. He signed the _____ of 1800 and ended the French-American aggression just before _____ took office because he needed the resources elsewhere.

9. This treaty helped the _____ in two ways. First it stopped French _____ and _____ from attacking American ships. Second, it allowed _____ to reduce spending on the _____ and allowed him to use the money to pay down the country's _____.

10. There were several signs of growth during Jefferson's presidency. The tax on _____ was repealed, which helped _____

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farmers keep more of the money they earned. The _____
_____ was successful and provided a place to keep government
_____, managed the country's _____ and ensured its
_____ were paid, which gave _____ and
_____ more confidence and eventually reduced the country's
debt by _____.

11. _____ expansion also continued and _____ was
added as the 17th state in 1803. The president was anxious to protect
_____ on the _____ River because growth depended
on the _____ highway system. He used the changes in France to
negotiate the purchase of _____ and
_____ from France.

12. The area along the northern coast of _____ and the
_____ Sea is called the _____ Coast. Muslim
_____ based there robbed and stole ships at sea and raided
coastal towns in _____ for centuries. Anyone captured by the
pirates faced being held for _____ or _____ in North
_____. _____ merchant ships were a prime target for
the Barbary pirates. The United States tried to find a _____
approach with the Ottomans, even paying _____ to several
_____ for protection. When they demanded more, Jefferson sent
the _____ into the _____ Sea.

13. The ships were instructed to protect the _____ ships in the
region, but when they arrived, they joined the _____ navy and
_____ the port of _____. When the war ended in
1805, more than _____ ships had been sent and the American
navy got experience and proved it could _____ American
interests far from home.

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14. Thomas Jefferson was reelected in _____. _____ in France ordered his ships to seize any ships trading with _____. The United States tried to remain _____, but the British put a _____ on all of _____ and _____ American sailors into service on their ships.

15. In 1807, an _____ warship was attacked by a _____ navy vessel off the state of _____. For Jefferson, this was _____ and he viewed this as an act of _____. The _____ refused to apologize for the attack on the ship and Jefferson enacted the _____ Act of 1807 to punish _____ and give the United States a better position in future negotiations, but it had the opposite result.

16. This act closed all ports in the United States to _____ shipping and placed _____ on _____ imports. American merchants were blocked from _____ trade, so countries in _____ had less competition and greater _____. People all over the country were _____ money and they complained loudly to _____. When the _____ was lifted, the _____ started to improve.