

Directions:

Use pages 180-183 to identify and answer the following questions:

1. XYZ Affair	
2. Alien Act	
3. Sedition Act	
4. Do you think that the Alien and Sedition Acts are fair or unfair? Explain	
5. Explain the Virginia and Kentucky Resolution	
6. Nullification	
7. Who won the 1800 Election? Why was this election a turning point in American History?	

## Attachment 2

### Background Information - The Young Republic Faces International Problems

The new government of the United States was only in its infancy when it received its first major foreign policy challenge. How should it view the clash between France and Britain in the wake of the French Revolution? George Washington, John Adams, and Alexander Hamilton, leaders of what would become the Federalist party, wanted to create a stable, secure country, safe for business and wealthy men of property. They wanted to stay out of any conflict, and disliked the mob rule and confiscation of property that resulted from the French Revolution. On the other hand, Anti Federalists Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, who tended to represent poor farmers, craftsmen, and recent immigrants, supported the French Revolution for its democratic ideals.

Both President George Washington and President John Adams made attempts to steer a neutral course between the two European superpowers, France and Great Britain. In 1794, President Washington negotiated the Jay Treaty with England to settle outstanding differences and improve relations. It was widely unpopular because it did not address all of the United States concerns, although it accomplished Washington's aim to buy time and stay out of the European conflict.

In the election of 1796, Federalist John Adams won the most electoral votes to become president. Republican Thomas Jefferson came in second, which made him vice-president. (The 12th amendment later changed this election method, requiring separate electoral ballots for president and vice-president.)

Shortly after becoming president, John Adams sent diplomats to France to smooth over bad feelings, but this overture turned out badly when three French representatives, known as x, y, and z demanded \$10 million in bribes. Although French Minister Talleyrand called it a "misunderstanding", he also expected the United States to drop its claims for damages to American shipping and make a large "loan" to France. As a result, American sympathies toward France began to wane.

Many Americans were now concerned with the rise of Napoleon, and French attempts to spread their revolution in Europe. Rumors of French invasion and enemy spies frightened many Americans. President Adams warned that foreign influence within the United States was dangerous and must be "exterminated."

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The Federalist majority in Congress quickly passed four laws in 1798 to make the United States more secure from alien (foreign) spies and domestic traitors. Most of these laws, however, were also intended to weaken Jefferson's Democratic Party.

The first three laws, the Naturalization Act, and the Alien Enemies and Alien Friends Acts, were aimed at immigrants, male citizens of an enemy nation, and any non-citizen suspected of plotting against the government during either wartime or peacetime. By the terms of these laws, the time immigrants had to live in the United States to become citizens was increased from 5 to 14 years, male citizens of an enemy nation could be arrested, detained and deported, and any other non-citizen suspected of plotting against the government could be deported. Since most of these groups favored the Republicans, delaying their citizenship, and arresting, detaining, and deporting them would slow the growth of Jefferson's party. The Alien Enemies and Friends Acts expired after two years and were never used.

However, the fourth, The Sedition Act, (sedition means inciting others to resist or rebel against lawful authority) outlawed conspiracies "to oppose any measure or measures of the government," and made it illegal for anyone to express "any false, scandalous and malicious writing" against Congress or the president. (It did not protect Vice President Jefferson, who was an Anti Federalist.) It also punished any spoken or published words that had "bad intent" to "defame" the government or to cause the "hatred" of the people toward it. In short, it was broad enough to punish anyone who criticized the federal government, its laws, or its elected leaders. Penalties for different provisions of the law ranged from six months to five years in prison and a fine of up to \$5,000 (more than \$100,000 in today's dollars.)

The Federalist majority in Congress passed the Sedition Act, and President Adams signed it into law on July 14, 1798. It was set to expire on March 3, 1801, the last day of the first and, as it turned out, only presidential term of John Adams.

The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 challenged the Bill of Rights, but ultimately led to a new American definition of freedom of speech and the press. The Alien and Sedition Acts provoked a debate between Republican and Federalist state legislatures as well as the U.S. Congress over these issues. In the end, the people settled this debate in 1800 by electing Thomas Jefferson president and a Republican majority to Congress. In his inaugural address, Jefferson confirmed the new definition of free speech and press as the right of Americans "to think freely and to speak and write what they think."

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## Attachment 4

### Case Study I - Matthew Lyon

The first person to be tried under the Sedition Act was Matthew Lyon (1749-1822), a Vermont Republican congressman who opposed going to war with France, and objected to paying a land tax to pay for war preparations. He wrote a letter published in a Republican newspaper criticizing President Adams for "a continued grasp for power." He also read a letter by poet Joel Barlow, who jokingly wondered why Congress had not ordered Adams to a madhouse. Lyon was indicted and tried for intentionally stirring up hatred against Adams. He couldn't find a lawyer, and ended up defending himself, attempting to prove the truth of the words he wrote and spoke. This was permitted in the Sedition Act. He argued that he was only expressing his political opinions, which should not be subject to the truth test.

The jury found Lyon guilty of expressing seditious words with "bad intent." The judge, a Federalist, sentenced him to four months in jail, a \$1,000 fine, and court costs. He ran for re-election to Congress from his jail cell and won. Vermont supporters petitioned Adams to release and pardon him, but Adams refused. When he was released from jail, he was welcomed back as a hero. Efforts to expel him from Congress failed.

#### Questions

1. Who was Matthew Lyon?
2. What was his political affiliation? What were his objections to war with France?
3. What did he do to express his objections?
4. What was Lyon indicted and tried for?
5. How did the trial go?
6. What was Lyon's sentence?
7. What is the rest of the story?
8. Do you think Lyon was treated fairly? Why or why not?

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## Attachment 6

### Case Study 3 – Thomas Cooper

Thomas Cooper (1759-1840), born in London, England and educated at Oxford, was a well known lawyer, political philosopher, and newspaper editor in Sunbury, Pennsylvania. Earlier threatened with prosecution in England because of his active sympathy with the French Revolution, he immigrated to the United States in 1794, and began the practice of law in Pennsylvania. An Anti-Federalist, he was friends with Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. He took part in agitation against the Sedition Act, and in 1799 he wrote a newspaper attack sharply critical of President John Adams. In part, Cooper was reacting to an article about himself that had appeared in the *Reading (Pennsylvania) Advertiser*. In Cooper's article he accused President Adams of "saddling the people with the expense of a permanent navy and a standing army." Further, he stated that President Adams actions had reduced U. S. credit "so low that we are obliged to borrow money at eight percent interest in a time of peace." He delivered a copy of his article to the U. S. Attorney in Philadelphia.

Cooper was brought to trial in Federal Court on charges of "having published a false, scandalous and malicious libel against the president of the United States." (U.S. v. Cooper, 1800). After a spirited defense by Cooper and an intense debate between him and Judge Chase, Cooper was found guilty of the charges, fined \$400, sentenced to 6 months in prison, and at the end of that period, to find bonds for his good behavior, a thousand from himself, and two bonds in five hundred dollars each from others. As soon as the trial was over, Cooper, who had taken careful notes throughout the trial, published all documents and transcripts, along with his commentary.

Most of the rest of his career was spent as college president and professor, at Dickinson College, The University of Pennsylvania, and the University of South Carolina.

### Questions

1. Who was Thomas Cooper? What was his political affiliation?
2. What did he do to express his objections to the Sedition Act?
3. What was Cooper indicted and tried for? How did the trial go?
4. What was Cooper's sentence?
5. What is the rest of the story?
6. Do you think Cooper was treated fairly? Why or why not?

## ***Marbury v. Madison (1803)***

### **Background Summary and Questions •**

#### **Vocabulary**

**sued (to sue)**

Define:

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Use in a sentence:

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**appointed (to appoint)**

Define:

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Use in a sentence:

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**writ**

Define:

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Use in a sentence:

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The President of the United States has the power to appoint judges to the federal courts. Usually, the President appoints individuals who are members of his political party or who share his ideas about politics.

In 1800, John Adams was President. There was an election that year. Thomas Jefferson, who belonged to another political party, got elected. There were many positions in the federal government that were empty. Before he left office, President Adams tried to fill these positions with people who shared his ideas.

President Adams appointed 58 new people. He asked his Secretary of State, John Marshall, to deliver the paperwork to these people so they could start their new jobs. Marshall delivered most of the papers. He was in a hurry, so he left some of the papers for the new Secretary of State, James Madison, to deliver. When he came into office, President Thomas Jefferson told Madison not to deliver the papers to some of the people Adams had appointed.



***Marbury v. Madison***

One of the individuals who didn't receive his papers was William Marbury. He sued James Madison and tried to get the Supreme Court of the United States to issue a *writ of mandamus*. A writ is a court order that forces an official to do something. Marbury argued that a law passed by Congress (the Judiciary Act of 1789) gave the Supreme Court of the United States the power to issue this writ. If the Court issued the writ, Madison would have to deliver the papers. Then Marbury would become a justice of the peace.

The Supreme Court of the United States had to decide the case. The new Chief Justice of the United States was John Marshall. He was the same person who had been unable to deliver the paperwork in the first place!



## ***Marbury v. Madison* (1803)**

### **Background Summary and Questions**

#### **Questions to Consider:**

1. Why would the President appoint people who are members of his same political party?
2. Why do you think Thomas Jefferson did not want the people Adams appointed to get their jobs?
3. Who is Chief Justice John Marshall likely to agree with? Why?
4. When the Supreme Court of the United States makes a decision, how do they get people to obey it? In other words, who enforces it? If the Court issued a writ to force Madison, a member of the executive branch, to deliver the commission to Marbury, who would enforce it?
5. How would Chief Justice Marshall and the other members of the Court look to the public if they made a decision and people refused to obey it?
6. According to Article 3, Section 2, Clause 2 of the Constitution, does the Supreme Court of the United States have original jurisdiction to issue *writs of mandamus*?
7. If Congress passes a law that conflicts with the Constitution, which one are we required to follow: the new law or the U.S. Constitution?





## Chief Justice John Marshall's Legacy

Throughout our history, many individuals have left a legacy, or something for which they will be remembered. For instance, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is known for his leadership in the civil rights movement. John Marshall is remembered for the landmark decisions he made while Chief Justice of the United States - decisions that have shaped the country in important and historic ways. Many of those key decisions are summarized below.

In this activity, you will create a poster in which you use words and images to summarize:

- John Marshall's key ideas about how power should be balanced between states and the national government. (Refer to one or more of the cases below as evidence)
- Marshall's ideas about how powerful the Supreme Court ought to be. (Refer to one or more of the cases below as evidence.)
- Marshall's view of the power of the Constitution. (Refer to one or more of the cases below as evidence.)

Then, evaluate Marshall's legacy. In what ways, if any, do you think Marshall's decisions have influenced history? Are they relevant today? Explain your opinions.

Your poster or presentation should be visually appealing and the messages should be clear and organized.

*Here's the evidence:*

### ***Marbury v. Madison (1803)***

At the end of his term, President John Adams appointed William Marbury as justice of the peace for the District of Columbia. The Secretary of State, John Marshall (the same person who later became Chief Justice) failed to deliver the commission to Marbury and left that task to the new Secretary of State, James Madison. Upon his inauguration, Adams' political enemy, Thomas Jefferson told Madison not to deliver the commissions because he did not want supporters of Adams working in his new government. Marbury filed suit and asked the Supreme Court to issue a writ of mandamus, or a court order which would require Madison to deliver the commission to Marbury.

Chief Justice Marshall wrote the opinion in the case. He said that while Marbury was entitled to the commission, the Supreme Court did not have the power to force Madison to deliver the commission. He reasoned that the *Judiciary Act of 1789*, the act written by Congress which authorized the Supreme Court to issue such writs conflicted with Constitution so the law was unconstitutional. He said that when ordinary laws conflict with the constitution, they must be struck down or made "null and void." This is called judicial review. In effect, he wrote that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land and the courts — especially the Supreme Court — are the ultimate "deciders" of what is constitutional.

Through this decision, Marshall established the judicial branch as an equal partner with the executive and legislative branches of the government.

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### ***McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)***

In the early years of our country, there was disagreement about whether the national government had the power to create a national bank. The first president, who believed in a strong national government created a national bank. The third president, who believed states should have more power closed the bank. The fourth president opened a new national bank in 1816.

Many state banks did not like the competition and the conservative practices of the national bank. As a way to restrict the national bank's operations or force the banks to close, the state of Maryland imposed a huge tax on the national bank. After the Bank refused to pay the tax, the case went to court. Maryland argued that the federal government did not have the authority to establish a bank, because that power was not specifically delegated to them in the Constitution.

The Supreme Court reached a unanimous decision that upheld the authority of Congress to establish a national bank. In the opinion, Chief Justice John Marshall conceded that the Constitution does not explicitly grant Congress the right to establish a national bank, but noted that the "necessary and proper" clause of the Constitution gives Congress the authority to do that which is required to exercise its enumerated powers. Thus, the Court affirmed the existence of implied powers.

On the issue of the authority of Maryland to tax the national bank, the Court also ruled in the Bank's favor. The Court found that "the power to tax involves the power to destroy ...If the states may tax one instrument [of the Federal Government] they may tax any and every other instrument ...the mail ...the mint...patent rights ... judicial process? This was not intended by the American people..." Furthermore, he said, "The Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are supreme; they control the Constitution and laws of the respective states and cannot be controlled by them."

### ***Cohens v. Virginia (1821)***

The Cohen brothers sold Washington D.C. lottery tickets in Virginia, which was a violation of Virginia state law. They argued that it was legal because the (national) U.S. Congress had enacted a statute that allowed the lottery to be established. When the brothers were convicted and fined in a Virginia court, they appealed the decision. In determining the outcome, the Supreme Court of Virginia said that in disputes that involved the national and state government, the state had the final say. The Cohens appealed to the Supreme Court.

The (national) Supreme Court upheld the conviction, saying that the lottery was a local matter and that the Virginia court was correct in allowing the Cohens to be fined.

However, the most important part of this decision is what Marshall and the Supreme Court had to say about which court has the final say in disputes between states and the national government. The Supreme Court said it had the right to review state criminal proceedings. In fact, the Court said that it was required to hear cases that involved constitutional questions, including those cases when a state or a state law is at the center of the case.

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***Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)***

Aaron Ogden held a license to operate a steamboat on the well-traveled route between New York and New Jersey. The State of New York gave him the license as a part of a monopoly granted to Robert Livingston and Robert Fulton. The route was so successful financially that competitors wanted to be able to operate there, too. When competitors could not get a license from New York, they got licenses from the U.S. Congress.

Thomas Gibbons held such a license from Congress. At issue in this case is whether New York's monopoly over steamboat passage in the waters between New York and New Jersey conflicted with Congress' constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce.

Ogden argued that the New York monopoly was not in conflict with Congress' regulation of commerce because the boats only carried passengers between the states and were not really engaged in commerce. The Supreme Court disagreed. Justice Marshall, who wrote the decision, ruled that the Constitution gives Congress power to regulate commerce among several states. He said that commerce was not just about exchanging products. In his opinion, commerce could include the movement of people, navigation, as well as the exchange of products, ideas, and communication. Since the (national) Congress could regulate all of these types of interstate commerce, the New York monopoly was illegal.

## Chief Justice John Marshall's Legacy

### Questions to Consider:

1. What were Marshall's beliefs regarding the power of the federal government? In your answer, cite evidence from the cases.
2. What were Marshall's beliefs regarding the power of the judicial branch? In your answer, cite evidence from the cases.
3. What is Marshall's legacy? In other words, what long-term impact did his decisions have on future cases and on the United States as a whole?
4. Who would have liked Marshall's decisions? Who would have disliked them?
5. Create a poster in which you commemorate Chief Justice John Marshall as a "National Hero" or a "Wanted" Man. If you choose to do a National Hero poster, list at least two reasons why he is a national hero. On the poster, include the name of the organization that is "honoring" him. If you choose to do a "Wanted" poster, list at least two reasons why he is "wanted". Include the name of the organization that is "looking" for him.

# THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

In the late 1700s, American settlers crossed over the Appalachian Mountains. These settlers moved to Kentucky, Tennessee, and the land north of the Ohio River. They cleared the land and planted crops. People in other states and in Europe wanted to buy the crops. The settlers had to get the goods to those people. Since it was hard to carry things over mountains, the settlers used the Mississippi River.

The crops were sent down the river on boats to the port in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Spain owned New Orleans and allowed the United States to use the port. Warehouses stored the goods until they were ready to be shipped.

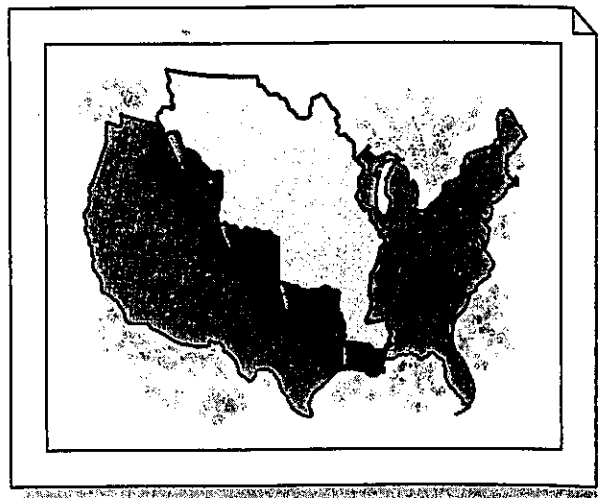
Napoleon Bonaparte, the leader of France, made a deal with Spain. In 1800, Spain secretly gave New Orleans and the rest of Louisiana to France. When the United States found out about the deal, President Jefferson was concerned. He worried that if France got New Orleans, Napoleon would not let Americans use the port.

To solve the problem, Jefferson decided to buy New Orleans from France. If the United States owned New Orleans, Americans could use the port there. Jefferson asked Robert Livingston, the American representative in Paris, France, to make the deal. Livingston started working on a plan to buy New Orleans.

In 1802, the United States was told it could not use the port anymore. This was what Jefferson had been afraid of. He sent his advisor, James Monroe, to Paris. Monroe would get together with Livingston and help speed up the deal with France.

By that time, Napoleon did not have much money. One of France's colonies had been taken over by the slaves who lived there. The former slaves renamed the colony Haiti. Thousands of French troops were sent to fight in Haiti. Many of them died from yellow fever and other diseases. To replace these troops, France needed money.

Napoleon decided to sell New Orleans and the rest of Louisiana to the United States. He asked the Americans for \$15 million. Monroe and Livingston accepted the offer. In October 1803, the Louisiana Territory became part of the United States. It included the area between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. For only pennies per acre, the United States had doubled its size.



# THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

## Multiple Choice

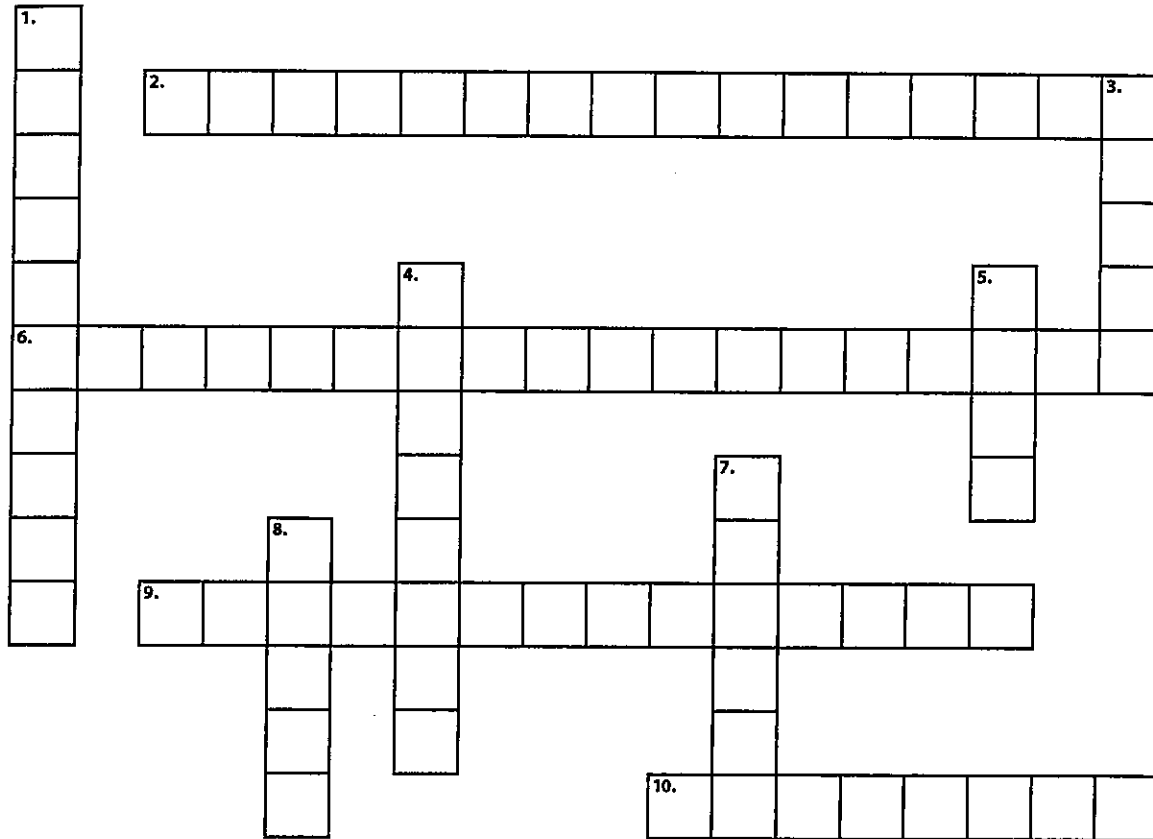
Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. In the late 1700s, American settlers moved to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Kentucky
  - B. Tennessee
  - C. the land north of the Ohio River
  - D. all of the above
2. Crops were sent down the Mississippi River to the port of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. New Orleans
  - B. Houston
  - C. Baton Rouge
  - D. Mobile
3. \_\_\_\_\_ secretly gave New Orleans and the rest of Louisiana to France.
- A. The United States
  - B. Spain
  - C. England
  - D. Haiti
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the leader of France.
- A. Jefferson
  - B. Monroe
  - C. Livingston
  - D. Napoleon
5. The United States bought the Louisiana Territory for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. \$15 million
  - B. \$15 billion
  - C. \$15 trillion
  - D. none of the above

# THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

## Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

- 2. Goods were sent down the \_\_\_\_\_ to the port in New Orleans.
- 6. In 1803, the \_\_\_\_\_ became part of the United States.
- 9. Jefferson asked the American \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris, France, to buy New Orleans from Napoleon.
- 10. American \_\_\_\_\_ moved across the Appalachian Mountains in the early 1700s.

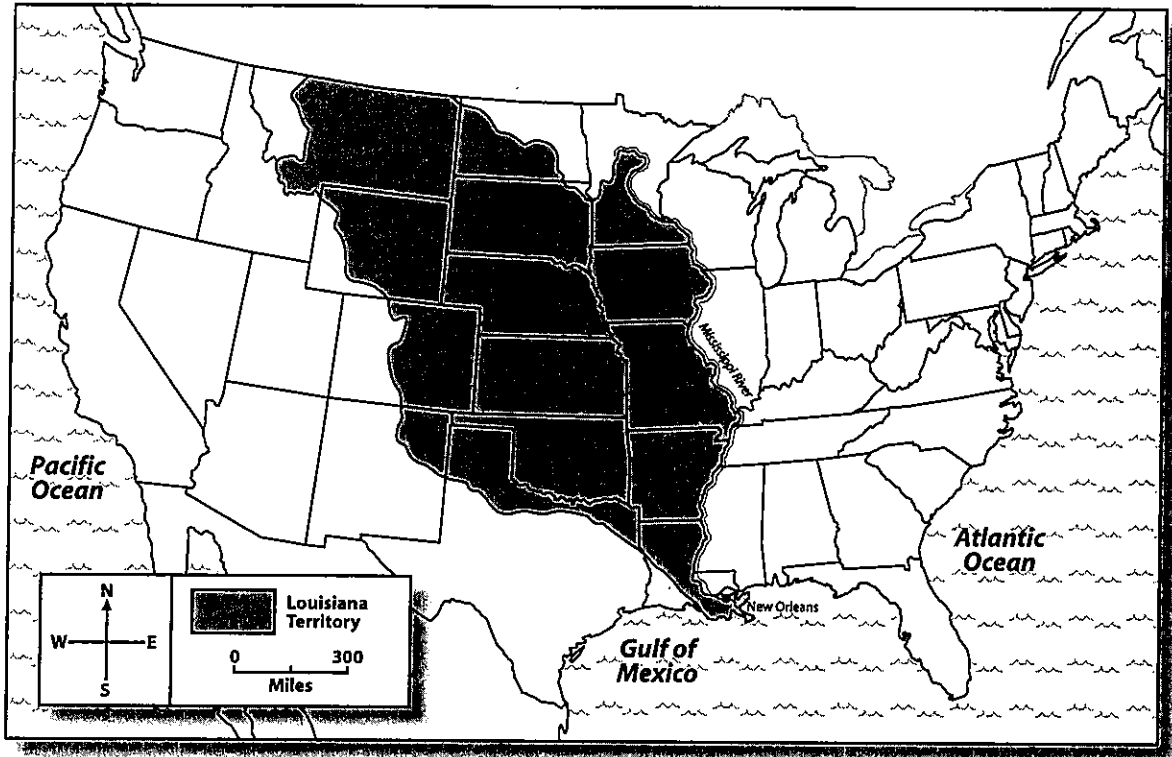
DOWN

- 1. Jefferson worried that Napoleon would not let Americans use the port of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. The Louisiana Territory included the area between the Mississippi River and the \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ decided to sell New Orleans to the United States.
- 5. Warehouses stored goods at the \_\_\_\_\_ until they were ready to be shipped.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ needed money to build up its army.
- 8. When \_\_\_\_\_ owned New Orleans, the United States was allowed to use the port.

# THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

## Map – The Louisiana Territory

Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. How many present-day states were part of the Louisiana Purchase?

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2. What body of water does the Mississippi River meet?

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3. About how long is the Mississippi River?

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Name:

Date:

## QUIZ: THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

### True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Crops were sent across the Appalachian Mountains to New Orleans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The United States bought the Louisiana Territory from Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Jefferson decided to buy New Orleans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In 1803, the Louisiana Territory became part of the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory for \$10 million.

### Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. Napoleon Bonaparte was the leader of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. France
  - B. Spain
  - C. the United States
  - D. England
7. What body of water does the Mississippi River meet?
- A. Pacific Ocean
  - B. Gulf of Mexico
  - C. Lake Superior
  - D. none of the above

### Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. Why was it important for the Americans to be able to use the port of New Orleans?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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# THE JOURNEY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

The Louisiana Territory became part of the United States in 1803. No one knew just how big the new territory was. President Jefferson wanted to know about the plants, animals, and people there. He also wanted to find a water route across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.

Jefferson chose Meriwether Lewis to be in charge of an expedition. Lewis asked his friend, William Clark, to help lead the group of about 40 men. In May 1804, the explorers left St. Louis, Missouri, and began traveling by boat up the Missouri River.



The explorers arrived in North Dakota in October 1804. The group built a fort and spent the winter there. During their stay, Lewis and Clark met some French-Canadian fur trappers. One of the men agreed to travel with them as a translator. His wife, Sacajawea, and their baby would also join the expedition. Sacajawea was a Native American from the Shoshone tribe. She would help guide the group to her childhood home in the Rocky Mountains.

In the spring of 1805, the explorers started traveling again. When they reached the Rocky Mountains, Sacajawea introduced them to the Shoshone. Sacajawea's brother was the chief of this tribe. The Shoshone sent guides and horses to help the group cross over the mountains.

The expedition left the Louisiana Territory and entered Oregon Country. They built canoes to travel the rest of the way by water. The explorers reached the Pacific Ocean in November 1805. Here, they built Fort Clatsop and camped for the winter.

The group then started the long trip back to Missouri. The expedition had lasted more than two years. Lewis and Clark returned with lots of useful information about the western United States.

During the trip, Lewis and Clark wrote about everything they saw in journals. The two men described Native Americans they met along the way. They wrote about surviving freezing winters, running into rattlesnakes, and fighting grizzly bears. Lewis and Clark drew pictures of plants, birds, and animals that Americans had never seen. The explorers also made maps and brought plants and animal skins back with them. Later, the journals were published so everyone could read about their adventures and discoveries.

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# THE JOURNEY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

## Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. When the Louisiana Territory became part of the United States, President Jefferson wanted \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to know about the plants and animals there
  - B. to know about the Native Americans who lived there
  - C. to find a water route across the continent
  - D. all of the above
2. Lewis and Clark spent the first winter of their expedition in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Missouri
  - B. North Dakota
  - C. the Rocky Mountains
  - D. Oregon Country
3. Sacajawea and the Shoshone helped Lewis and Clark \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cross the Rocky Mountains
  - B. sail up the Missouri River
  - C. build a fort in North Dakota
  - D. sail across the Pacific Ocean
4. The expedition lasted more than \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- A. one
  - B. two
  - C. three
  - D. four
5. People learned about the Louisiana Territory because Lewis and Clark \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sent postcards during their trip
  - B. took people on tours of the land
  - C. wrote in journals that were published after the trip
  - D. none of the above

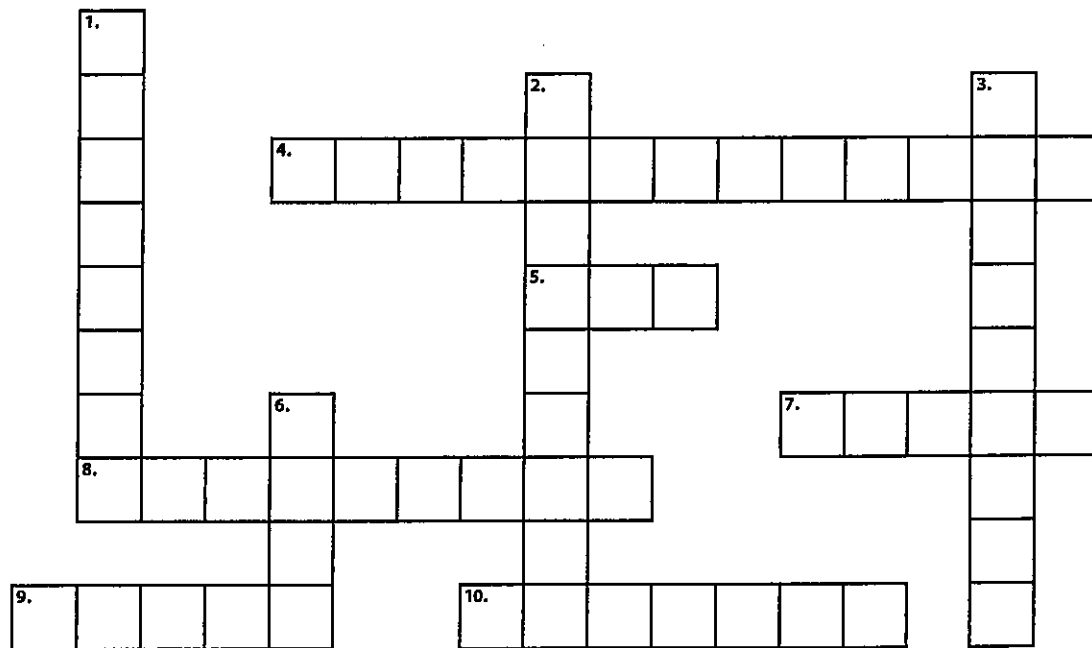
Name:

Date:

# THE JOURNEY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

## Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

4. With a group of 40 men, Lewis and Clark sailed up the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The expedition lasted over \_\_\_\_\_ years.
7. Lewis asked his friend, William \_\_\_\_\_, to help lead the expedition.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ helped guide the expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
9. President Jefferson asked \_\_\_\_\_ to be in charge of the expedition.
10. The explorers left \_\_\_\_\_, Missouri, in 1804.

DOWN

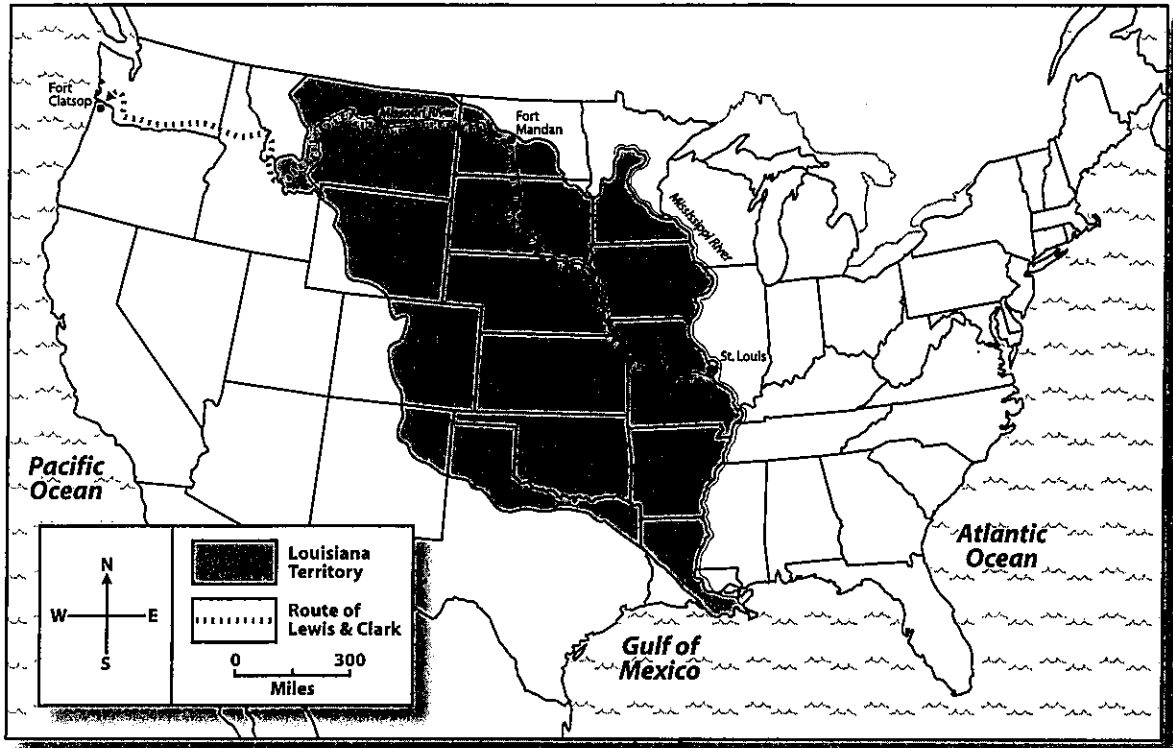
1. During their trip, Lewis and Clark wrote about everything they saw in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Jefferson wanted to find a water route across the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Pacific Ocean.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to know about the people who lived in the Louisiana Territory.
6. Lewis and Clark made \_\_\_\_\_ and brought plants and animal skins back with them.

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# THE JOURNEY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

## Map – Lewis and Clark's Route

Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. In which city did Lewis and Clark start their journey?

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2. Which ocean is Fort Clatsop next to?

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3. About how far did Lewis and Clark travel?

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# QUIZ: THE JOURNEY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

## True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Lewis and Clark's expedition lasted more than two years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Lewis and Clark wrote about everything they saw in journals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Squanto helped guide the expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Lewis and Clark made it all the way to the Atlantic Ocean.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The explorers left St. Louis, Missouri, in 1804.

## Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. In their journals, Lewis and Clark \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. made maps
  - B. drew pictures
  - C. wrote about rattlesnakes and grizzly bears
  - D. all of the above
7. Lewis and Clark traveled all the way to \_\_\_\_\_ and then came home.
- A. Oregon
  - B. the Rocky Mountains
  - C. New Orleans
  - D. North Dakota

## Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. What are two reasons President Jefferson wanted Lewis and Clark to explore the Louisiana Territory?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Handout B



Source: [http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Embargo Act of 1807](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Embargo_Act_of_1807) (Embargo Cartoon)

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## Handouts C

### The Embargo Act of 1807

Fact Sheet

War broke out between Britain and France in 1803. Thomas Jefferson wanted to keep the United States out of it by remaining neutral. However, Britain's navy began seizing American ships in order to further its blockade of Europe. The French also interfered with American ships on the high seas. British citizens were denied the right to emigrate to become American citizens, and impressments of sailors and even passenger from American ships resumed.

Britain and France had seized over 800 American ships between 1803 and 1807. The Order of Council, issued by Britain, required that any ship trading with France had to first pull into a British port, pay a duty, and get a license. This angered Napoleon Bonaparte, the emperor of France. He retaliated by issuing the Milan Decree of 1807. The Milan Decree said any ship that stopped in Britain in compliance with the Order of Council would be treated as a British ship and subject to seizure. American ships were caught in the middle.

An irate Jefferson designed a plan to "protect neutral rights without war". In 1807 Congress passed the Embargo Act. The Embargo Act prohibited American ships from sailing to foreign ports until it was safe. American s could not export goods. As a result, shipbuilders lost their jobs as American ships lay idle and British ships took over carrying trade. New England ports were hurt the most protested this act the loudest. Many Americans merchants even resorted to smuggling behind American official's backs.

Source: Davidson, James West, Nation of Nations – A Narrative History of the American Republic, 5<sup>th</sup> ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, 2004

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