

Pre-reading question: Before 1800 the Federalist and the Republican parties were quite different. The Federalist party was for more power in the central government. They were also pro-British. They were for the national bank and they also wanted the constitution to be interpreted loosely. The republicans were for more state power and were aimed more towards the French government. They wanted the constitution to be interpreted strictly so there were no assumed powers.

1. It is a lot easier to condemn from the stump than to actually govern. This is because it takes little effort or thought to not change anything and be ridged and keep things the same. If things never change than the governments job is very easy. To alter the government and have it evolve is entirely different though. To do this it takes effort and thought because you are actually seeking out the problems and difficulties and trying to find a solution rather than just writing them off. If the problems get ignored long enough eventually, a big problem develops. This is partly why the Federalists were phased out. They had an inability to change.
 2. The election of 1800 was really a revolution. This is partly because after the Republicans came into power, the federalists were really crippled and were never popular again. This is because the Federalists were too ridged and couldn't adapted or evolve so they eventually died off. The Republicans also proceeded to make many laws and changes to the government that reversed the work of the Federalists.
 3. Jefferson didn't make complete changes to the government during the post-Federalist time. This is partly because he realized that some of his previous views may have been wrong. One such view would be the interpretation of the constitution. Jefferson had a complete change in this view because at first he believed in a strict upholding each word in the constitution. Later he saw it more like the federalists so that he could do things no in the constitution. This happened during the purchasing of the Louisiana purchase.
 4. Marbury Vs. Madison is important because it was the first time the supreme court ruled something unconstitutional. The case was lost but during it, the supreme court ruled that the Judiciary Act of 1789 was unconstitutional and this started the judicial review.
1. Jefferson and his party's attitude toward the military was to keep it small and basically downsize because it was draining money for the tax payers. When John Adams was building the navy and the didn't get in a fight he and his party were angry because it was costing money but it wasn't being really used. Jefferson downsized the Army and Navy. He then proceeded to waste money building about 200 gunboats modeled after those seen in the Tripolitan War that were fast but could do little damage against a big battle ship.
 2. In the beginning, Napoleon had to convince the king of Spain to relinquish the Louisiana territory to France. Jefferson sent James Monroe and Robert Livingston to try and buy New Orleans and as much land and they could to the east for no more than 10 million dollars. Napoleon offered for 15 million, a bargain, the land to the west. The generous offer was due to a rebellion in Haiti led by Toussaint L'Ouverture. Many French troops were killed and Napoleon needed money to restart the war with Britain.

3. The blockades that Britain and France both had harmed many economies. First of all, the importers economy was harmed because they were not getting many things that they needed and this harmed it. Secondly, the blockade harmed the exporter because they would end up with lots of left over goods because they couldn't ship it. The crippled relations between many nations.
 4. The philosophy behind the Embargo was to stop the British and French seizure of American ships because Britain and France depended on American goods. The results were not very good. There were many empty harbors and in actuality, it harmed the people it was trying to help. The commerce of New England was hindered more than either France or Britain. Illegal smuggling began to spark up again then in March of 1809 it was repealed. The flaws of the embargo were that Britain wasn't that dependant on American good, and he didn't continue the embargo long enough to have a real impact.
1. Madison was easily manipulated and this lead American to be channeled to war with Britain. Napoleon told Madison that he was going to lift trade restrictions to America. Madison, eager to reopen trade with France quickly allowed for American trade with France. The problem was that Napoleon lied. So when war came around, France didn't seem like an enemy because we were 'trading' with them.
 2. The war hawks probably had some valid concern about the Indians in the frontier. The Indians were running rampant but they could have been a threat. Mostly it was probably just a battle to raise nationality and bring Americans behind a cause. The Indians obviously though were not huge threat to the Union and were taken out most likely just to get them out of the way.
 3. There weren't any really good reason to enter the war with Britain. Britain had a much larger army and navy still especially since we downsized. Madison's reasons don't really make sense since the British weren't even interfering with American democracy. Especially since we wanted to be isolated, the War would just weaken us.