Unit 4: Broadening America's Role; Jeffersonian Democracy

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **U.S. History 1 CP, U.S. History 1 Honors**
Time Period: **November**
Length: **10 blocks**
Status: **Published**

Transfer Skills

- The peaceful transfer of power between the two opposing political parties solidified the legitimacy of the federal government and Jeffersonian democracy was used to change the geographical and political landscapes of America.

- The United States defended its independence and began to emerge on the world stage.

Enduring Understandings

- **Big Idea: Broadening America's Role on the World Stage: Jeffersonian Democracy**

    - The election of 1800 exemplified the first electoral crisis, the role of the media in deciding elections, and featured the emergence of political parties.
    - Landmark court cases emerged early in the Jefferson Presidency that better defined the powers of the Supreme Court and justified the creation of federal institutions.
    - The US greatly expanded its borders during the Jefferson era, and opened up the door to a new frontier of economic and political progress.
    - European struggles to maintain adequate naval resources in the Americas gave the US a substantial geographical advantage in keeping European interests from further expanding in the Americas.
    - International conflicts caused Jefferson to react with unpopular and economically burdensome legislation that hurt the American economy and did little to resolve conflicts with European powers.
    - Tecumseh's resistance and threat to form a confederation of American Indian nations caused great concern for American interests.

Essential Questions

- How did the election of 1800 create an early Constitutional challenge to the electoral process and what role did party politics and the media play in the outcome?
- What was the immediate and long-standing impact of the Judiciary Act and early supreme court rulings?
- What were the motivations behind the Louisiana Purchase, and how did it contradict Jefferson's views on the constitutional role of the presidency?
- How did the geographical location of the U.S. and conflicts between European nations affect the US?

- What events led to the War of 1812, and how did the war impact the US?

Content

Vocabulary:

Twelfth Amendment, Judicial Review, Embargo Act, Non-intercourse Act, Nationalism

Significant people/events:

Election of 1800, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, Judiciary Act of 1801, Marbury v. Madison, McCulloch v. Maryland, Louisiana Purchase, Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Sacajawea, Tecumseh, William Henry Harrison, Battle of Tippecanoe, Andrew Jackson

Skills

- Analyze the Constitution for initial flaws in the voting process and develop a solution to fix the shortcomings of Article II; then compare the controversies of 1800 and 1804 to 2000 and asses the work of the Supreme Court in remedying the problem.
- Defend the need for/ censoring of the media in political issues (TJ/Burr election v. Wikinews)
- Assess the long standing effects of the Marshall decisions and trace their relevance to today's court.
- Compare Marbury v. Madison to another SC case which overturned longstanding laws and justify just how powerful the SC is.
- Appraise Jefferson's presidency and rank him in comparison to the first two; then justify his purchase of Louisiana territory despite his personal/political views.
- Interpret the US foreign policy up until 1080 and defend the choices made by the presidents in order to avoid war
- Assess the impact that the Louisiana Purchase had on the US's destiny
- Analyze the role of Lewis and Clark in setting the standard for government funded scientific exploration and compare their adventures to modern day funded scientists.
- Distinguish the Native American factors from those of the Warhawks in causing the War of 1812
- Critique the outcome of the War of 1812 and predict future problems that will arise a result of the Treaty of Ghent.

Resources

Standards

SOC.6.1.12.A.2.d	Explain how judicial review made the Supreme Court an influential branch of government, and assess the continuing impact of the Supreme Court today.
SOC.6.1.12.A.3.b	Determine the extent to which America's foreign policy (i.e., Tripoli pirates, the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, the Monroe Doctrine, the War with Mexico, and Native American removal) was influenced by perceived national interest.
SOC.6.1.12.A.3.c	Assess the role of geopolitics in the development of American foreign relations during this period.
SOC.6.1.12.A.3.d	Describe how the Supreme Court increased the power of the national government and promoted national economic growth during this era.
SOC.6.1.12.A.3.g	Determine the extent to which state and local issues, the press, the rise of interest-group politics, and the rise of party politics impacted the development of democratic institutions and practices.
SOC.6.1.12.B.3.a	Assess the impact of Western settlement on the expansion of United States political boundaries.
SOC.6.1.12.D.2.c	Relate events in Europe to the development of American trade and American foreign and domestic policies.