

A young Shoshone woman who helped guide Lewis and Clark through the wilderness; who interpreted for them in their contact with native peoples; and who showed other Indian tribes that the expedition came in peace	The Chief Justice of the United States during Jefferson's administration. He was a Federalist appointed by John Adams.
Midnight judge appointed by Adams who did not receive his commission from Madison because Jefferson ordered it withheld. He later took his case to the Supreme Court, but lost.	An expedition along the Missouri and Columbia rivers that sought information about a possible water route to the Pacific.
Purchase in 1803 (for \$15 million) of the French territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi river that doubled the size of the United States.	Army lieutenant who was the co-leader of the exploration of the Louisiana Territory
Former army captain and Jefferson's personal assistant who was chosen to lead the exploration of the Louisiana territory.	The leader of France (and a military genius) who dreamed of rebuilding France's empire in N. America, but who ended up selling the French territory of Louisiana to the U.S.
U.S. Supreme Court case that established the principle of judicial review and made clear that the court had the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.	Leader in the U.S. military famous for battles against Native Americans and for the victory at the Battle of New Orleans fought after the Treaty of Ghent was signed
Explorer sent to find the source of the Red River (boundary of the Louisiana Territory) and who brought back valuable information about the Southwest	Principal that gives the Supreme Court the right to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.
Naval leader who won an important victory in the Battle of Lake Erie to gain control of the Great Lakes for the U.S.	

1 William Marbury	8 John Marshall
2 Marbury v. Madison	9 judicial review
3 Napoleon Bonaparte	10 Louisiana Purchase
4 William Clark	11 Meriwether Lewis
5 Lewis and Clark Expedition (a.k.a. The Corps of Discovery)	12 Sacajawea
6 James Madison	13 Zebulon Pike
7 Andrew Jackson	14 Oliver Hazard Perry
15 embargo	22 Battle of Tippecanoe

<p>16</p> <p>Tecumseh</p>	<p>23</p> <p>Francis Scott Key</p>
<p>17</p> <p>War Hawks</p>	<p>24</p> <p>Hartford Convention</p>
<p>18</p> <p>Treaty of Ghent</p>	<p>(Republican) Fourth President of the U.S. who served during the War of 1812. He had been an influential member of Congress.</p>
<p>19</p> <p>Non-Intercourse Act</p>	
<p>20</p> <p>impressment</p>	
<p>21</p> <p>Embargo Act (of 1807)</p>	

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Lawyer who was aboard a British ship during the Battle of Fort McHenry and wrote the Star Spangled Banner (which became our national anthem).	Meeting of Federalists in the Northeast who opposed the War of 1812 and sent delegates to meet with Congress, but war had ended before delegates arrived. (Helped contribute to loss of Federalist power.)
Members of Congress who called for War against Britain due to British violations of American neutrality and interference with Natives (supplying weapons)	British practice of capturing American sailors off ships and forcing them to join the British navy
Banning of trade with other country or countries	Battle with Native Americans that ended Tecumseh's dream for a united Indian confederation to oppose western settlement.
This officially ended the war, but did not address impressment of sailors or change territory of either country involved in the War of 1812. News of this did not reach U.S. in time to prevent Battle of New Orleans.	
Native leader, who along with his brother ("The Prophet") dreamed of united all Native Americans in the region to fight against western settlement of Americans	
Act passed by Congress that lifted embargo against trade with all countries and only prohibited trade with Britain and France	
Act passed by Congress that prohibited United States from trading with any foreign country	

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