

1 **The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic**

Chapter 11

2 **Election of 1800**

- Federalists ran John Adams
 - Strong central government and law and order
 - Weakened by Alien and Sedition Acts, peace with France and split with Hamilton
- Democratic-Republicans ran Thomas Jefferson
 - Agrarian, states rights, liberty
 - Accused of fathering kids with slaves, being antireligious
- Jefferson wins, but tied with Burr
 - 3/5 compromise increased southern electoral college votes, with allowed Jefferson to win
- Peaceful transfer of power to opposing political force was unprecedented

3 **Thomas Jefferson**






- Liked to dress more informally, like a common man
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- Favored French culture
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- Opposed slavery, but didn't see how it could be abolished

4 **Jefferson's Presidency**

- Pursued a moderate course to encourage Federalists to switch parties
 - Tried to unite people across parties "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists"
 - Democrat Republicans struggled without being able to criticize Federalists
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- Sought to downplay formality of government and eliminate distinctions between class and position
 - Effort to be more "democratic" in spirit instead of monarchical tendencies of Federalists
- First President to give State of Union to Congress
- Wanted to avoid industrialization and urbanization
 - Wanted nation based on agriculture
- Wanted very limited central government
 - Cut military and spending to eliminate debt
 - Secretary of Treasurer Gallatin introduced modern budgeting to government – left most Hamilton policies intact
 - Alien and Sedition Acts were not renewed
 - Excise tax on whiskey was repealed

5 **Judiciary Act of 1801**

- Judiciary Act 1801 created 16 judgeships
 - Federalists tried to keep control of judicial branch by appointing many judges just before Adams left office "midnight judges"
 - Jeffersonians saw this as Federalist attempt to keep control of judicial branch also would allow judges to ignore will of people
- Jefferson wanted to fill positions from people in his party
 - Did not deliver notices of appointment after he was sworn in
 - Patronage is practice of appointing loyal party members as a reward and to build party

- strength
 - Democrat-Republicans tried to impeach several judges
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- 6  **Marbury v. Madison (1803)**
- Marbury was a midnight judge who did not receive his commission
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 - Sued Secretary of State James Madison to force delivery of commission
 - Chief Justice Marshall
 - Used case to establish power of Supreme Court
 - Ruled section of Judiciary Act was unconstitutional
 - Established the precedent of judicial review
 - Supreme Court has authority to review acts of Congress and declare unconstitutional
 - States tried to claim right to determine constitutionality in Kentucky resolutions (1798)
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- 7  **Impeachment of Samuel Chase**
- Jeffersonians attempted to impeach Chase as retaliation for *Marbury* decision
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 - Was acquitted because Congress ruled that an official can only be impeached for treason, bribery or other high crimes or misdemeanors
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 - Made sure that impeachment could not be used as a political tool to get rid of judges
- 8  **Barbary Pirates**
- Jefferson had eliminated most military spending to save money and follow republican ideas
 - Distrusted standing armies – feared it could lead to dictatorships
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- 9  **Louisiana**
- Napoleon takes Louisiana back from Spain in a secret treaty in 1800
 - Made Americans worried
 - Right of deposit was rescinded in 1802 and began to charge Americans for passing through New Orleans
 - Westerners depended on access to Mississippi for trade and survival
 - Jefferson wanted to encourage expansion of farm land in the west
 - Jefferson sent James Monroe to France to help Robert Livingston buy New Orleans for \$10 million
 - US was not afraid of Spain, but feared power of France
 - Jefferson warned France that the US would ally with England if France denied access to New Orleans
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- 10  **Haitian Revolution and Louisiana Purchase**
- Haitian Revolution (1791-1803)
- Haitians (Santo Domingo) revolt against France during French Revolution
 - Led by Toussaint L'Ouverture
 - Haitians fight off French armies and mosquitos with yellow fever killed troops
 - Napoleon believed he needed Haiti to control Louisiana
 - Also did not want to encourage America to ally with Britain while France was fighting

Britain

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Louisiana Purchase (1803)

- Napoleon preferred US becoming legitimate global power to help keep Britain in check
- Since Napoleon lost Haiti, he decided to sell Louisiana
- Monroe and Livingston were not authorized to make purchase
 - Decided to buy it anyway for \$15 million on April 13, 1803
 - Some believed land was worthless

11  **Jefferson's constitutional dilemma**

- Constitution does not say if Congress can buy land
 - Jefferson believed that Congress can only do what is said in Constitution (strict construction)
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- Jefferson decided to support the purchase anyway
 - Discouraged his supporters from talking about constitutional issues in hopes that it wouldn't be brought up
 - Didn't want to wait for amendment for fear offer would be withdrawn
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- Louisiana doubled the size of the United States
 - Guaranteed access to Mississippi
 - Believed it insured success of America and democracy
 - Allowed for expansion of states across the continent
 - 13 new states would be made from the territory (828,000 acres)
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12  **Louisiana Purchase**

Effects of Purchase

- Precedent established that US can purchase additional land
 - New lands would create states admitted on equal footing
 - Allowed Louisiana to keep Napoleonic Code instead of British common law
- Allowed America to disengage from Europe because no European power left on North America

Lewis and Clark Expedition (Corps of Discovery)

- Americans did not know what was *within* Louisiana Purchase
- led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark
 - to find all water route to Pacific, study Indian tribes, nature and the environment
 - York and Sacajawea helped the expedition
- Lewis and Clark left spring 1804 arrived at Pacific December 1805
- US claimed Oregon
- Expedition gave details of what was in Louisiana

13  **Zebulon Pike**

- Went west from Mississippi to Rocky Mountains then into Spanish territory
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- Pike told US about Spanish military strength in New Spain

14  **Aaron Burr Conspiracies**

- Federalists feared new western states would favor farmers and debtors and hurt commercial and banking interests of east

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- Some New Yorkers and New Englanders wanted to secede and have Aaron Burr as their President
 - Hamilton opposed Burr's attempts to be elected governor of NY
 - Burr killed Hamilton in a duel on July 11, 1804
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15 **Burr Conspiracy**

- Burr went west to gain control over a territory that he could lead (1806)
 - Went to England and Spain for support
 - Wanted to establish independent country in West
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- Governor James Wilkinson of Louisiana turned Burr in as a traitor
- Burr was acquitted of treason
 - Chief Justice Marshall limited definition of treason to only people who make war against the US
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 - Limits governments ability to use treason accusations against political opponents

16 **War between Britain and France**

- Britain and France resume war in 1803
 - Battle of Trafalgar established Britain as dominant naval power
 - Battle of Austerlitz established France as dominant land power
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- US had made money trading with both sides and Europe as a neutral
 - Both countries try to stop trade
 - 1806 – Orders in Council passed by Britain that closed all European ports to trade (including American)
 - Stop and attack American ships
 - France ordered seizure off all ships from British ports (including American)
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- British sailors became naturalized Americans for better pay, food and treatment
- British would board American ships and force American sailors into British navy (impressment)
 - US claimed more than 6,000 Americans had been taken between 1808-1811

17 **Chesapeake Affair (1807)**

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- British ship *Leopard* demanded America surrender 4 sailors; *Chesapeake* Commander James Barron refused
 - British ship *Leopard* fired at American ship *Chesapeake* ,
 - Killed 3 and wounded 18
 - boarded ship and took 4 American sailors off the coast of Virginia
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- Jefferson demanded apology for *Chesapeake* incident
 - British apologized, but kept right to search and impressment of sailors

18 **Embargo Act of 1807**

- US too weak to fight either France or England

- Jefferson's opposition to military spending left America too weak to fight either Britain or France
- Embargo Act passed to stop American trade with Europe
 - US hoped Europe's need for American raw materials and food would force France and England to change policies
 - Jefferson was trying to show new way of diplomacy without fighting
- Hurt American economy more than France or England
 - Britain traded with Latin America, France supplied from Europe
- Westerners wanted US to go to war with England
- Embargo hurt Democrat-Republican political power
 - Opponents believed law was tyrannical. Federalists increased in power
 - Was very unpopular
 - Encouraged local manufacturing, not Jefferson's base
- March 1809 Act was repealed replaced by Non-intercourse Act
 - forbade trade only with England and France until they respect US neutrality

19 **James Madison**

- Kept notes of Constitutional Convention
 - Adviser to George Washington
 - Helped build Democrat-Republican party with Thomas Jefferson
- Elected President 1808
- Non-intercourse Act expired in 1810
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Macon's Bill No. 2

- Bill allowed President to cut off trade with either Britain or France if the other lifted trade restrictions
 - Madison opposed it because he believed it made US look weak
- Napoleon agrees to lift restrictions
- Madison forbid trade with Britain but allows with France in hopes that it would force Britain to repeal the Orders of Council reopening Atlantic trade
 - Britain did not repeal Orders of Council, they knew US needed British trade
- US forced into reestablishing Embargo, which ended US neutrality in Anglo-France Napoleonic war.

20 **War Hawks**

- Typically were new members of government from South and West
- Very Nationalistic
- Favored military response over diplomacy
- Favored US government purchasing lots of cheap land
 - easier to farm with
 - Would force Indians off land
- Believed Indian resistance was led by Britain and Spain
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- US government bought land, then forced Indians off land
 - Led to fights between whites and Indians
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- Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa
 - Attempted to create a confederation of all tribes east of the Mississippi

- Tenskwatawa seen as prophet, argued against Indian assimilation of white ways
- led Shawnee resistance to white settlement in Northwest Territory
- Offered to join Americans against British if US give back Shawnee land, US said no

21 **Battle of Tippecanoe (1811)**

- William Henry Harrison defeated Indians in a battle at Tippecanoe and burned Tecumseh's village in Indiana
- - Attack led to general war between Indians and Americans
 - - led to British gave Indians weapons and support
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- Led to War Hawks call for war against Britain and to take Canada

22 **War of 1812**

Mr. Madison's War

- Sectional differences about war
 - East didn't want war because it would hurt trade
 - supported Britain, not France
 - Did not want more agrarian states created from Canada
 - New England bankers loaned money to Britain and Governors would not send militia
 - South and West supported
 - West wanted Canada, South wanted Florida (Spain was allies with Britain)
 - Democrat-Republicans supported war, Federalists opposed it
- President Madison declares war June 1, 1812
 - Fought because of British impressments, blockades and inciting Indians
 - Needed war to prove viability of US nation and democracy as government
 - Believed US needed to eliminate Canadian support for Indians
 - Expected a quick war

23 **Avoidable War**

- British economy was beginning to suffer from the American boycott and Napoleon's blockade of Britain
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- America declared war when Britain was finally ready to repeal Orders of Council
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- US thought war would be short
 - US had bigger population than Canada
 - Britain was fighting France
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- Britain was stronger than US thought
 - Canadian army same size as American
 - British Naval forces significantly stronger