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
   • Favored French culture
   • 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
   • 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     - Excise tax on whiskey was repealed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

6  **Marbury v. Madison (1803)**
  • Marbury was a midnight judge who did not receive his commission
  •
    - 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)

7  **Impeachment of Samuel Chase**
  • Jeffersonians attempted to impeach Chase as retaliation for Marbury decision
  •
    - Was acquitted because Congress ruled that an official can only be impeached for treason, bribery or other high crimes or misdemeanors
    •
    - 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
  •

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
  •

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

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

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)
  • 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
  • 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)

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

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

Aaron Burr Conspiracies
• Federalists feared new western states would favor farmers and debtors and hurt commercial and banking interests of east
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

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
- 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
  - Limits governments ability to use treason accusations against political opponents

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
- 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)
  - 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

Chesapeake Affair (1807)
- 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
- Jefferson demanded apology for Chesapeake incident
  - British apologized, but kept right to search and impressment of sailors

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

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

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.

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
- US government bought land, then forced Indians off land
  - Led to fights between whites and Indians
  - 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
  - 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
- America declared war when Britain was finally ready to repeal Orders of Council
- US thought war would be short
  - US had bigger population than Canada
  - Britain was fighting France
- Britain was stronger than US thought
  - Canadian army same size as American
  - British Naval forces significantly stronger