

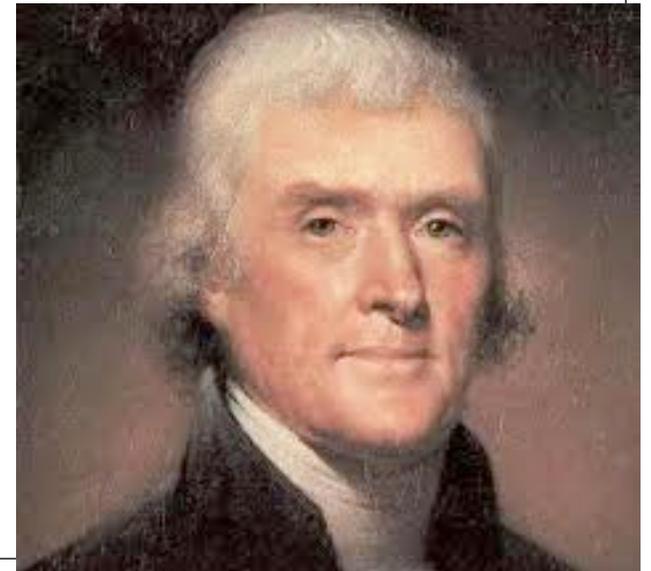


# Jeffersonian Era

CH 10 The Jeffersonian Era

# Background Review ...

- Virginia-born farmer and slave owner (inherited 2750 acres)
- Elected to VA House of Burgesses at age of 25
- Attended Continental Congress
- Wrote Declaration of Independence (poor speaker but great writer)
- Served as VA Governor 1779-1781
- US Secretary of State 1790-1796
- US VP under Adams 1796-1800
- US President 1800-1808
- Retired to Monticello in VA (17 years)
- Created University of Virginia



# Controversy

- Jefferson, famous for writing “All Men are Created Equal” owned many slaves
- Including Sally Hemmings
- 6 children (2 died)
- 3 of the surviving 4 entered “white” society being 7/8<sup>th</sup>s European
- Bloodline still survives today and has been genetically tested



# Election of 1800

- Bitter fight between **Federalists** (Adams/Pinckney) and **Democratic-Republicans** (Jefferson/Burr)
- No campaigning! – no travel, no speeches, instead wrote letters
- Jefferson and Burr **tied in electoral votes**
- This sent election to the **House of Representatives** – they tied again
- Finally **Thomas Jefferson** won (after re-voting 35 times)
- Led to the passage of the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution in 1803 which required separate votes for Pres and VP

# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr accidentally tied for the Presidency and the US House of Representatives had to break the tie with 35 separate voting attempts...



# President Jefferson

- Reduced the **power and size** of the federal government
- Strong protector of **individual rights** and freedoms
- “**laissez-faire**” government (an idea borrowed from the French)... let the people do as they choose (hands off) and was much less dominant than the Federalist’s government
- Also believed in **expanding the nation westward** (a strong supporter of agriculture)

# Accomplishments of Jefferson's Administration

- Repealed the **Alien and Sedition Acts**
- **Reduced national debt** by scaling down the **military** (cut army by 1/3 – cut navy from 25 to 7 ships and cutting **government positions**)
- **Repealed all federal taxes** including the whiskey tax
- Only income left for Fed. Gov was customs duties and Hamilton's **taxes on imports** (tariffs)
- Renewed emphasis on **State's Rights**
- Also **eased party disputes** by allowing some **Federalists** to keep their jobs in his admin.

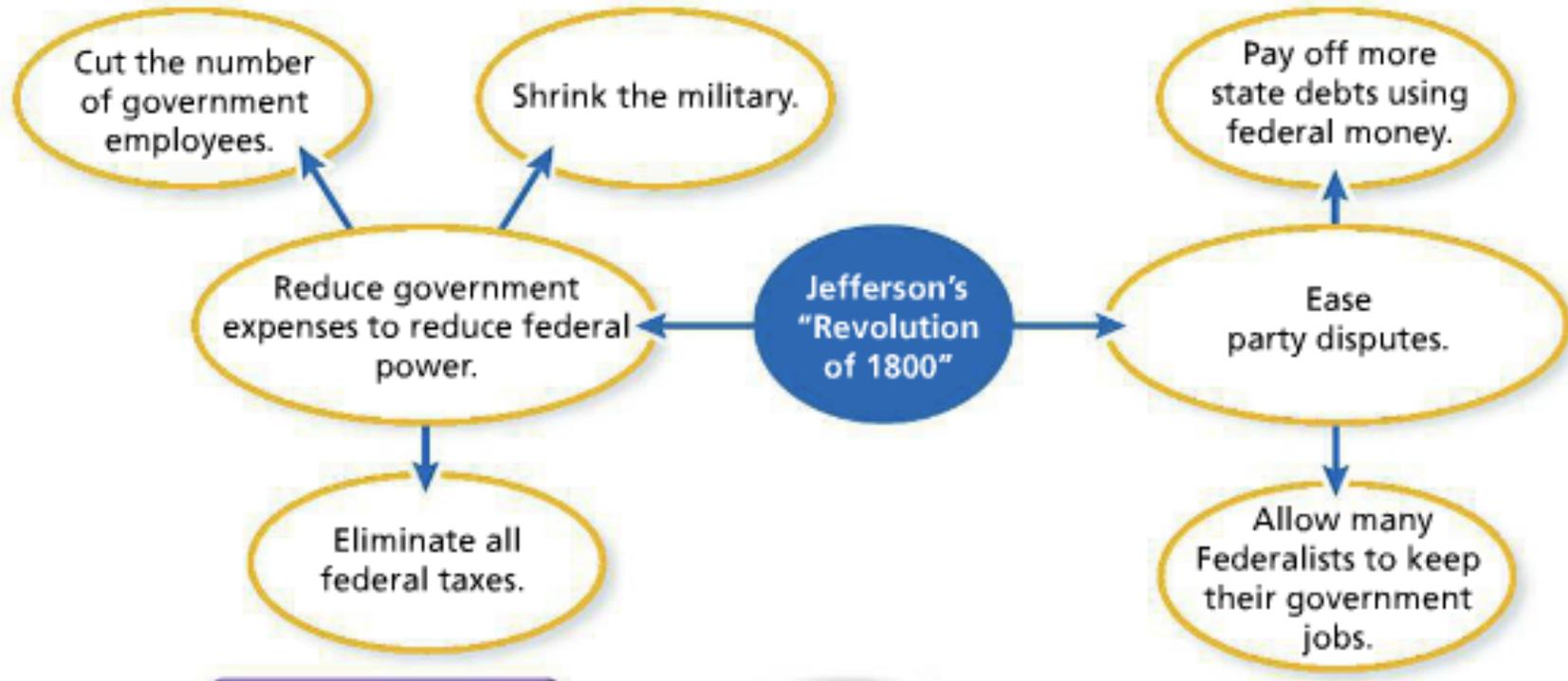


# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

Thomas Jefferson reduced the size of the federal government by cutting the military and reducing the number of government jobs...

## Goals and Policies of Thomas Jefferson



# The new **Judiciary Act...**

- Passed by **Federalists** in early 1801  
(Right before Jefferson took office - sneaky)
- Set up **16 new courts**
- Outgoing President **John Adams** made hundreds of **judicial appointments** in his last days
- Ensured that **Federalists would control the courts** under President Jefferson



# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

The Judiciary Act of 1801 was a power grab by the Federalist who wanted to pack the courts with their judges before Jefferson took office

# Marbury v. Madison

- A few of the Federalist “midnight judges” had **not yet received their letters** when Jefferson assumed office
- Jefferson **refused to deliver them**
- One appointee **William Marbury** sued to get his judgeship
- Case went to **Supreme Court**
- Court actually said they had no jurisdiction help Marbury but...



# Judicial Review

In the Marbury case opinion, Justice John Marshall set the parameters for **Judicial Review...**

- The **US Constitution** is the supreme **law** of the land
- When there is **conflict** between the Constitution and **any** other law, the **Constitution wins**
- It is the **duty of the Judicial Branch** (and the Supreme Court) to uphold the Constitution by determining when a law **conflicts** with the Constitution and the court has the **right to nullify those laws**

# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

The Supreme Court can overturn any laws that it believes violate the US Constitution with the power of Judicial Review

# Western Territory



## Jefferson's reasons for wanting the Louisiana Territory...

- Resources and room for agriculture
- US settlers/farmers in the mid-west needed Mississippi River access for transportation of goods
- French leader Napoleon Bonaparte had plans to develop empire in the territory

# Louisiana Purchase

- Jefferson originally offered **\$10 million** for only **New Orleans and West Florida**
- Offer refused but later **France needed money** for impending war with Britain (imagine that) and a revolt in their Caribbean island of Haiti
- James Monroe (without Jefferson's permission, btw) purchased not just New Orleans and West Florida, but the **entire Louisiana Territory** for **\$15 million** doubling the size of the US for less than a nickel per acre!







Washington

Oregon

Idaho

Nevada

California

Utah

Arizona

New Mexico

Alaska

Hawaii

Montana

North Dakota

South Dakota

Wyoming

Colorado

Nebraska

Kansas

Oklahoma

Texas

Minnesota

Wisconsin

Michigan

Iowa

Missouri

Arkansas

Louisiana

Mississippi

Alabama

Georgia

Tennessee

Illinois

Indiana

Ohio

Kentucky

New Hampshire

Vermont

Massachusetts

Maine

New York

Pennsylvania

Ohio

Virginia

North Carolina

South Carolina

Georgia

Florida

Rhode Island

Connecticut

New Jersey

Delaware

Maryland

West Virginia

# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

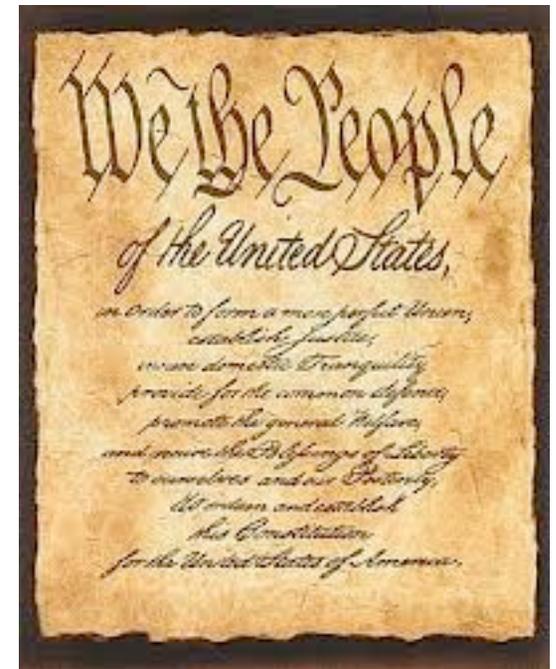
Thomas Jefferson doubled the size of the United States by purchasing the giant Louisiana territory for less than five cents per acre.

Surprisingly not everyone thought this was a good investment  
How did Jefferson get the authority too make such a decision?



# But the Constitution...

- Let's now watch the strict Constitutionalist, Jefferson, bend the Constitution. 😊
- The Constitution does NOT give the President **authority to buy land from other countries**
- Jefferson worried about this, but rationalized it by calling it a **“treaty”** rather than a purchase – and the Constitution gives Presidents power to make treaties

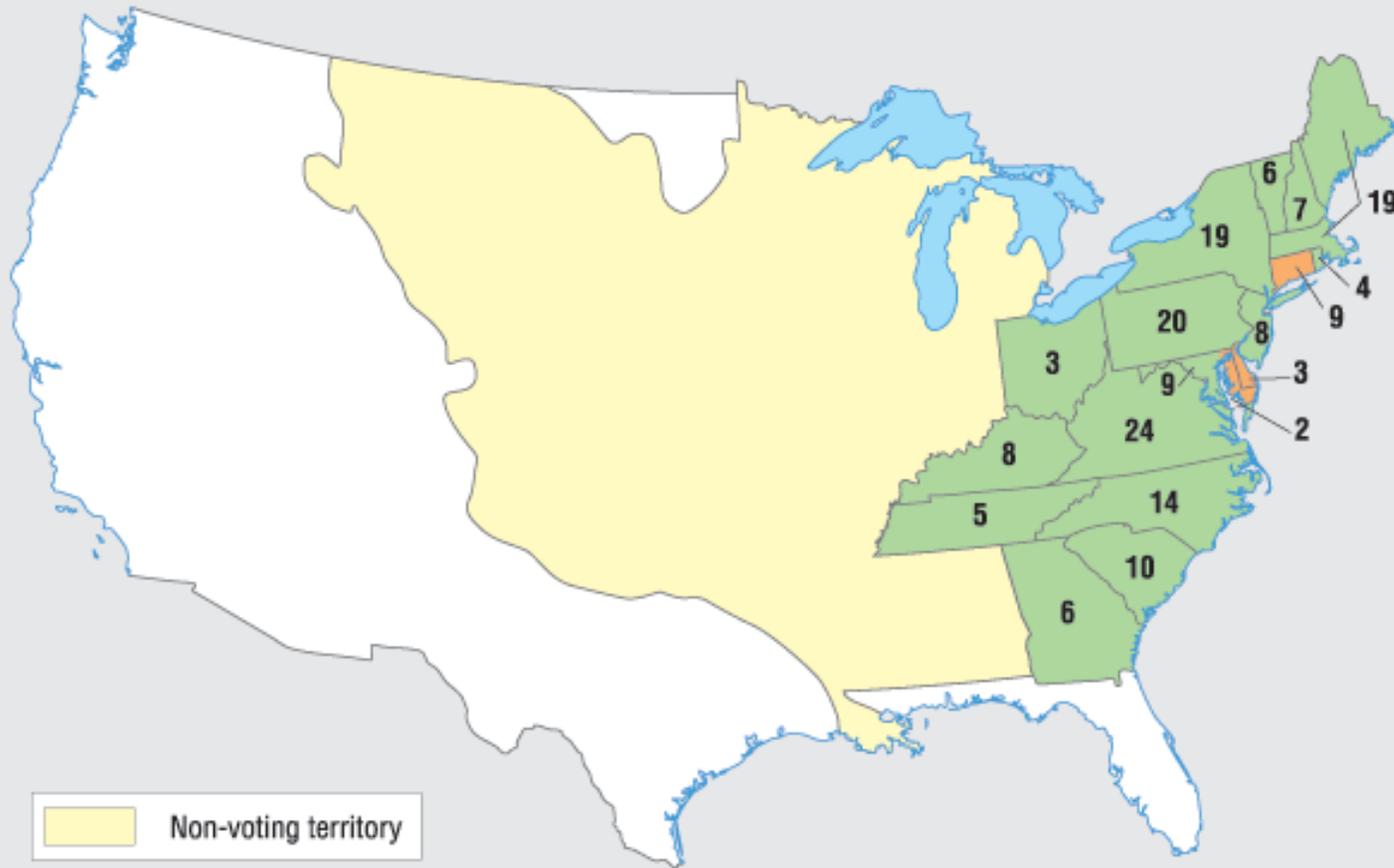


# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

Thomas Jefferson was comfortable with the Louisiana Purchase because the Constitution specifically gave him the power to purchase land from foreign countries.

## The Presidential Election of 1804



Non-voting territory

Party	Candidate	Electoral Vote	Share of Electoral Vote
Democratic-Republican	Jefferson	162	92%
Federalist	Pinckney	14	8%

# Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804

- **Jefferson** wanted to explore the newly acquired lands of LA
- Jefferson promoted an expedition as a **scientific** venture and as a search for a **water route to the Pacific**
- Congress, however, was interested in the **commercial possibilities ( \$\$ )** of the new land
- \$2500 expedition led by **James Clark** and **Meriwether Lewis** not only collected important info about **plants, people, geography and wildlife**, it also served as **inspiration** to US citizens to move westward

# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

One major impact of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was that it served as inspiration to others to move west.

# Route of Lewis and Clark



# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

One major impact of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was that it found new water route to the Pacific Ocean.

# Other Exploration

- **1806 - Zebulon Pike -**  
While Lewis and Clark were returning, **Zebulon Pike** led expeditions through the west, discovering huge **mountain peaks** in Colorado including one named for him
- Pikes Peak →





## Exploring the Louisiana Purchase



**MAP MASTER**

Skills Activity

# Burr and Hamilton

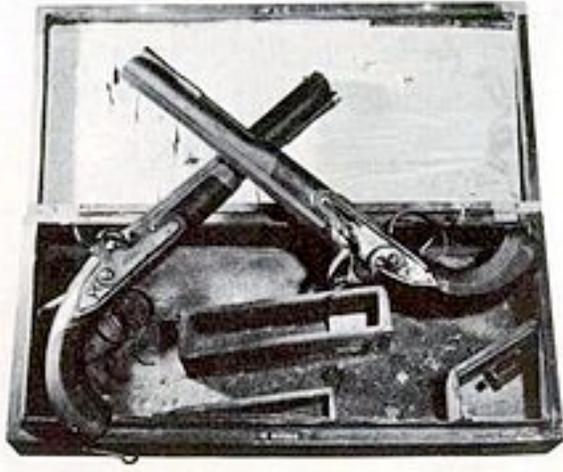


- History of **hatred** between **Alexander Hamilton** and **Aaron Burr**
- Jefferson planned to ditch Burr as VP in reelection bid of 1804
- Federalists backed Burr in **1804 race for Governor of NY** (needed NY to secede in treasonous plot)
- Burr **lost** and blamed **Hamilton** who had slammed him in papers—so he **challenged Hamilton to a duel**
- Crossed river into Weehawken, NJ where dueling was less strictly prosecuted (but still illegal)
- In the duel Burr **fatally wounded Hamilton** who died the next day

## The Aftermath

Burr was charged with murder, but case never went to court. In fact he finished his term as Vice President

Actual pistols used



Hair trigger?

20<sup>th</sup> Century painting



# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

In the Hamilton-Burr duel, the vice president of the United States killed the former Secretary of the Treasury.

# Difficulties of Jefferson's 2<sup>nd</sup> term

- Piracy
- Impressment
- Calls for war!



# Merchants at Sea

- US merchant ships very profitable
- Almost 1000 US merchant ships trading by 1800
- A war between Britain and France (Napoleonic Wars) increased US profit due to **Neutral Rights** (trade with both)



# Napoleonic Wars

COPYRIGHT 2008  
Napoleon, His Army  
and Enemies



# French Empire circa 1812



# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

Neutral Rights meant that the United States couldn't trade with either England or France since they were at war with each other.

## Dangers of the Salt Life...

**Pirates** often stole ships and cargo

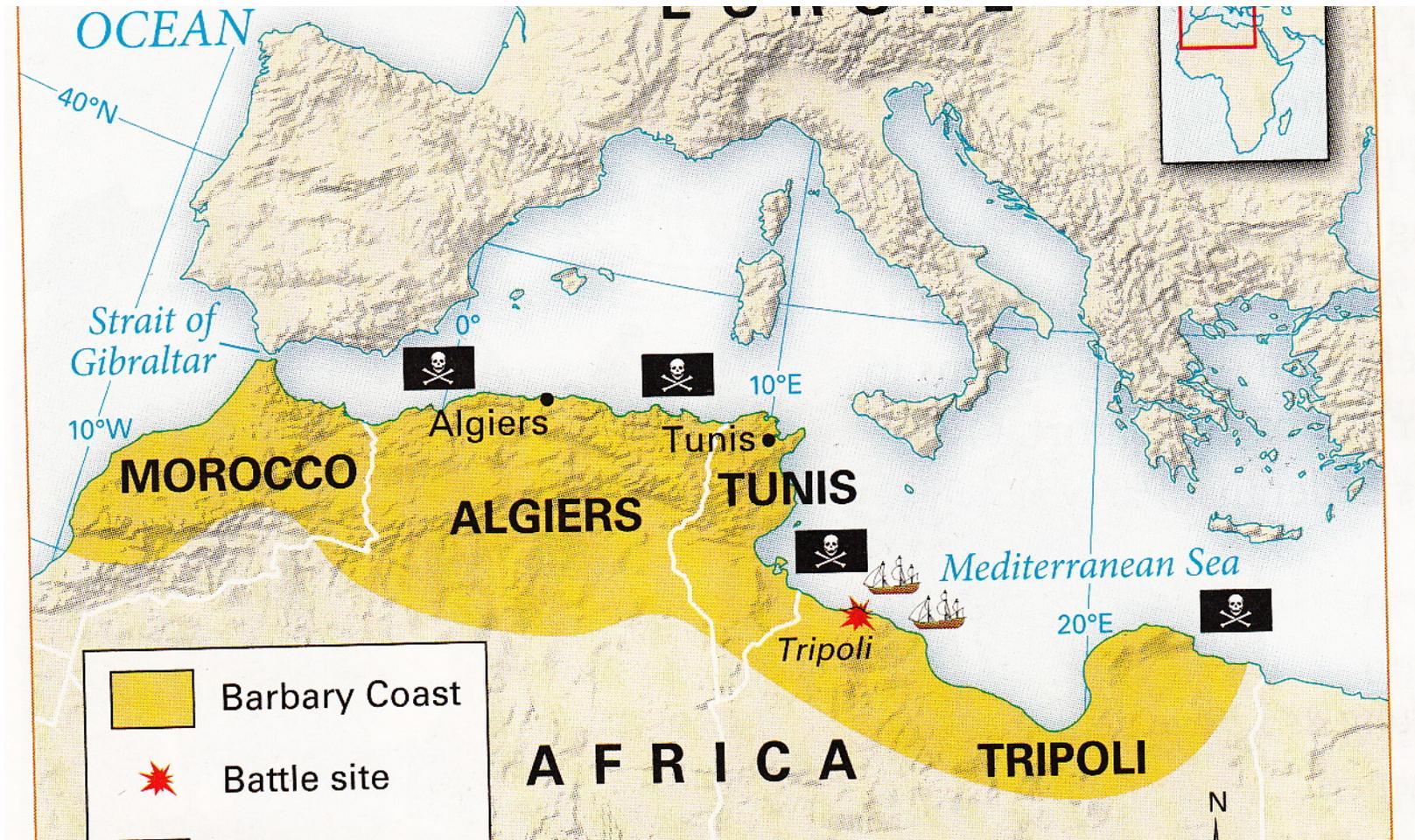
**Ransom:** Cost to recover your ship and crew

**Tribute:** Cost paid to ensure your safety

- **Barbary Coast** (North Africa) hotbed of piracy
- African piracy still common today (Somalia particularly)



# Barbary States (North Africa)



# Barbary Pirates – War with Tripoli

- Jefferson **secretly paid millions** in **tribute** to ease piracy
- **USS Philadelphia** ran aground – burned by Stephen Decatur and a raiding party to ensure it would be useless to Tripoli
- Later in 1805, 8 **marines** led 50 mercenaries across land from Alexandria to **capture city of Derna...** “From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli” – *Battle Hymn of the Republic* (Famous American song and Marine Hymn)
- **Treaty** signed in 1805 and \$60k paid in **ransom** for the *Philadelphia's* crew ended the war
- The area remained a nest of piracy until 1815 when we bombed it heavily

# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

The US went to war with Tripoli after Tripoli bombed our coastline, sinking many of our war ships

# The end of Neutral Rights

- At war with each other (as usual), both France and Britain regularly **steal US merchant ships** (nearly 1500 ships between 1804 and 1808 and upwards of 10,000 men)
- Impressment by British continues (...claimed British deserters) – Britain even passes laws to impede US trade with France and legalize **impressment**
- French theft of American cargo for profit common
- Britain attacked on the *USS Chesapeake* 21 **casualties** and hurt **our pride**
- Increased demand in the US for a **war against Britain**



# Impressment and war...it's complicated

- US believed British deserters had right to become US citizens
- 58% of US sailors were not natural born citizens (naturalized or recently immigrated)
- However, Britain did not recognize the right of its citizens to emigrate and wanted these men back
- US also engaged in impressment
- US also **sank** the **British HMS Little Belt** using a much larger warship, the USS President



# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

The US and Britain each sank each others ships, causing many on both sides to call for war

# The Embargo Act (1807)

- Passed by Jefferson's Democratic-Republican Congress to avoid war with Britain
- A complete **ban of foreign trade!**
- Jefferson's intent was to hurt Britain and France (and end their ship seizing) but **avoid war**
- Didn't actually hurt Britain or France – who increased just trade with Latin America
- Crushed the **US trading economy**, creating mountains of exportable goods while ships sat on anchor
- **Repealed** by Congress in 1809





The New York Historical Society, Negati

What's this political cartoon about?

# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

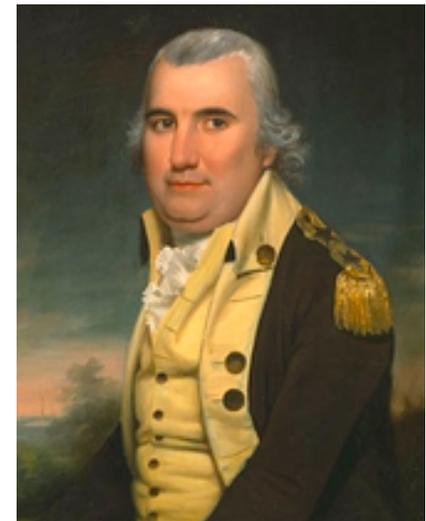
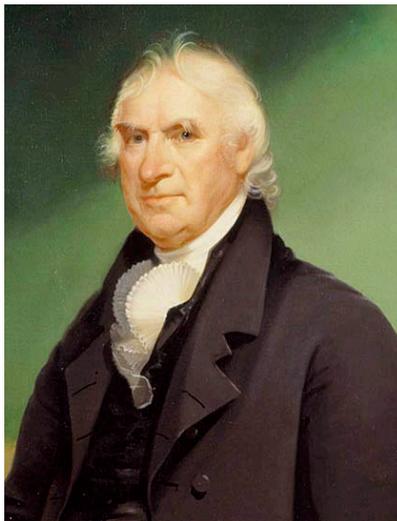
The Embargo Act, passed by the Democratic-Republicans, helped to boost the US economy

# Table Talk

- Communication
- Discuss briefly at your table how we communicated with European rivals in 1808...
- How quickly could we expect communication from across the Atlantic at this time?
- In what circumstances could this become a problem (brainstorm some examples).

# Election of 1808

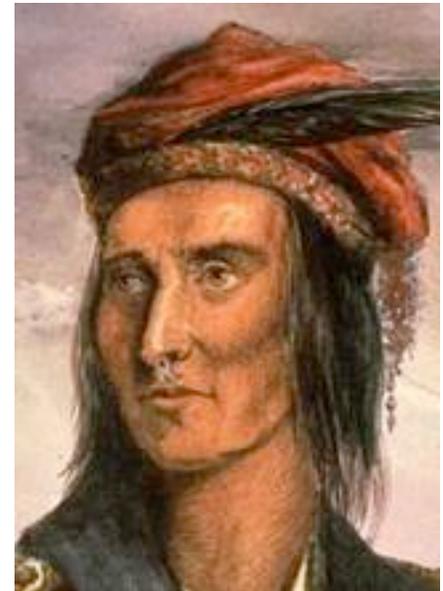
- **James Madison** (Democratic-Republican)
- **Charles Pinckney** ( Federalist)
- Madison wins in landslide - George Clinton re-elected as VP
- **4<sup>th</sup> President James Madison** pressured by some citizens to go to **war** with both Britain and France





# Native American Conflicts

- Ohio valley US settlers affected
- Shawnee chief **Tecumseh** and his brother Tenskwatawa...  
aka “The Prophet”
- Strong **Native American** confederation
- Natives pursued an **alliance with Britain** hoping to end US **westward expansion**
- **Battle of Tippecanoe** – Indiana Gov. William Henry Harrison (later to be President)
- Rifles **supplied by Britain!** Grrrrrrrr!



# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

After the Battle of Tippecanoe we learned that Britain had supplied them with the rifles they used to fight our soldiers

*A Scene on the FRONTIERS as Practised by the HUMANE BRITISH and their WORTHY ALLIES*



*Bring us the Scalps  
and the King our master  
will reward you—*

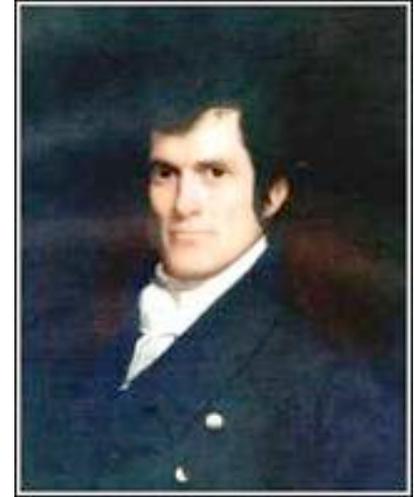
*Reward for  
scalped  
Natives*

*Urin Columbus's tone and forward press,  
Your country's wrongs call loudly for redress,  
The Savage Indian with his scalping knife,  
Or Tomahawk may cut to take your life.*

*By bowery and they'll in a dreadful Freight,  
Shrink back for Refuge to the Mists in Flight,  
Their British leaders then will quickly shake,  
And for those wrongs shall restitution make.*

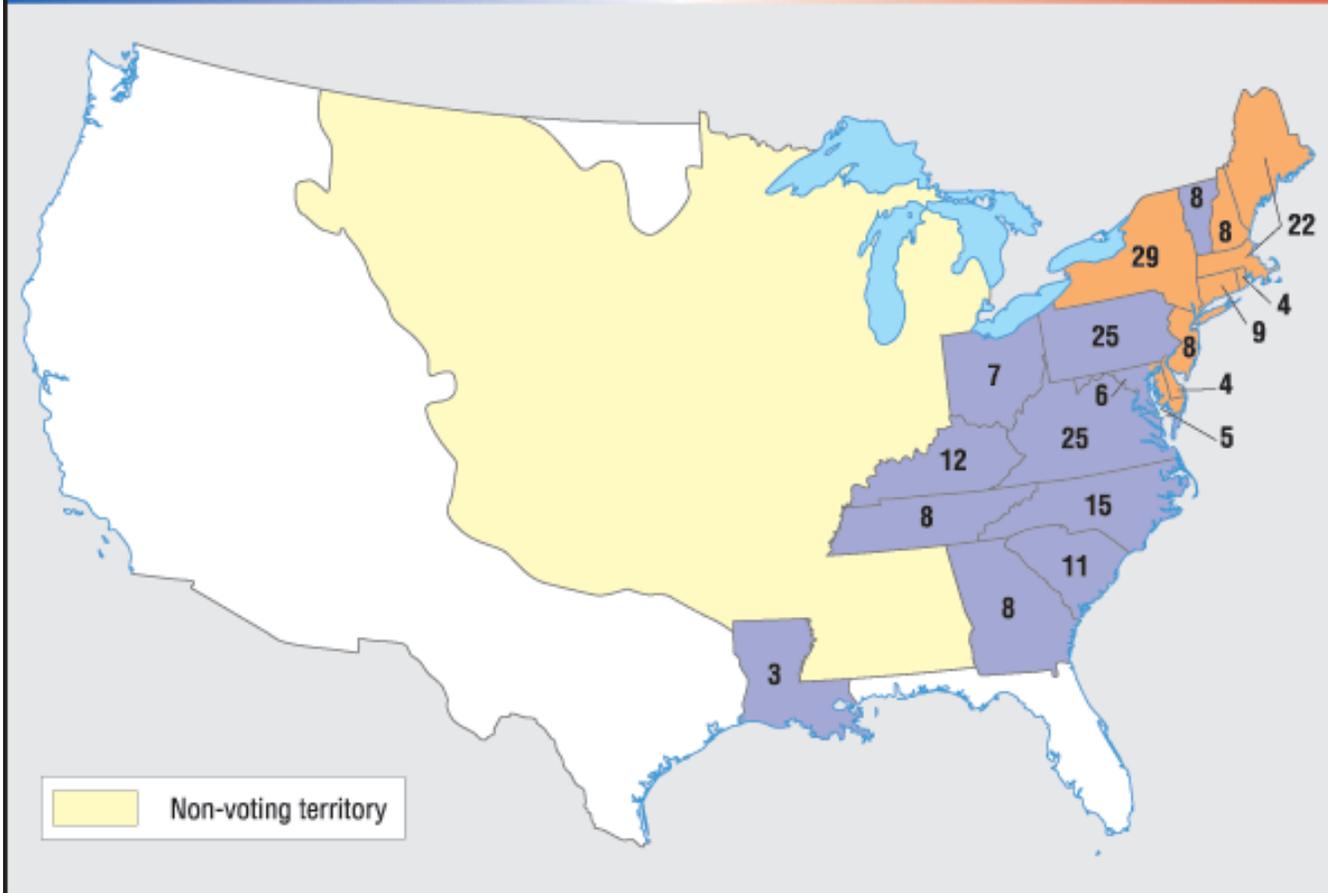


## War Hawks call for war



- Loudest calls for war came from **Southerners** – **Henry Clay** and **John C. Calhoun** ... Spirit of Nationalism (pride in country)
- Blamed **Britain** for US troubles with **Native Americans** and decreased **trade** (also angry about ship seizures and *Chesapeake*)
- **National pride, losses at sea, and the desire to make the west safe for settlement** ... 3 reasons that Madison finally asks Congress to declare **war**
- Ironically this happened just as British officially removes impediments to US trade under new Prime Minister
- Communication is a problem...

## The Presidential Election of 1812

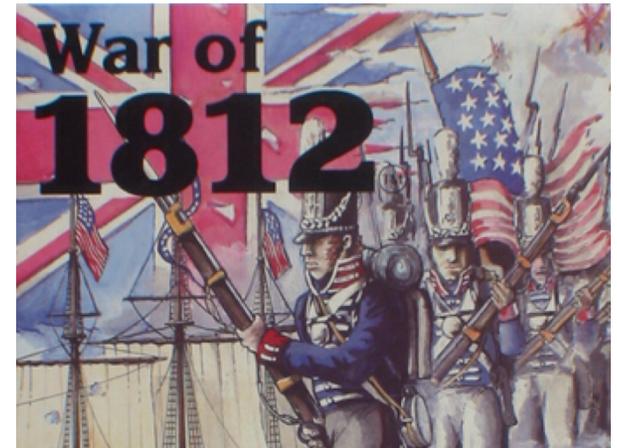


Non-voting territory

Party	Candidate	Electoral Vote	Share of Electoral Vote
Democratic-Republican	Madison	128	59%
Fusion	De W. Clinton	89	41%

# War of 1812 begins

- **US Navy:** US possessed only 13 sea-going warships – would build new ones in Great Lakes during war
- **US Army:** US had **no** standing army so we called up 450,000 state militia members – more than the British in North America, but poorly led
- **Blockade:** British Navy managed to blockade the Atlantic
- **British Army** not many soldiers in North America due to Napoleonic Wars
- **Native Americans** – supported Britain and launched guerilla attacks



# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

The United States was well-prepared for the War of 1812,  
possessing a strong army and a full navy



Notice the blockade?

## Ft. Detroit and Lake Erie 1812– 1814

- Poorly led US troops invade “Canada” but suffer **early losses** at Ft. Detroit
- **Oliver Hazard Perry** and his newly built lake fleet **take Lake Erie** – “We have met the enemy and they are ours”
- **Tecumseh** is killed near Niagara (thanks again William Henry Harrison). The tribal confederation disintegrates.
- British capital **York** (now Toronto) is taken and **burned by US**



# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

After some early losses, the United States was generally victorious in the Great Lakes region during the war of 1812.

# Washington DC/Baltimore – 1814

- After defeating France, Britain had **more troops** to send
- **Washington DC was invaded** and taken by British
- Nearly all **government buildings burned** (even White House)
- Left DC to **attack Baltimore** 2 weeks later
- Baltimore was **ready and won!**
- Bombardment from **Ft. McHenry**  
kept British out of harbor
- The **Star Spangled Banner** written by  
Francis Scott Key



# The Ft. McHenry flag



It measures 30 feet by 42 feet and is on display at the Smithsonian in DC

# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

The British burned out capital in the war of 1812, and we burned theirs as well.

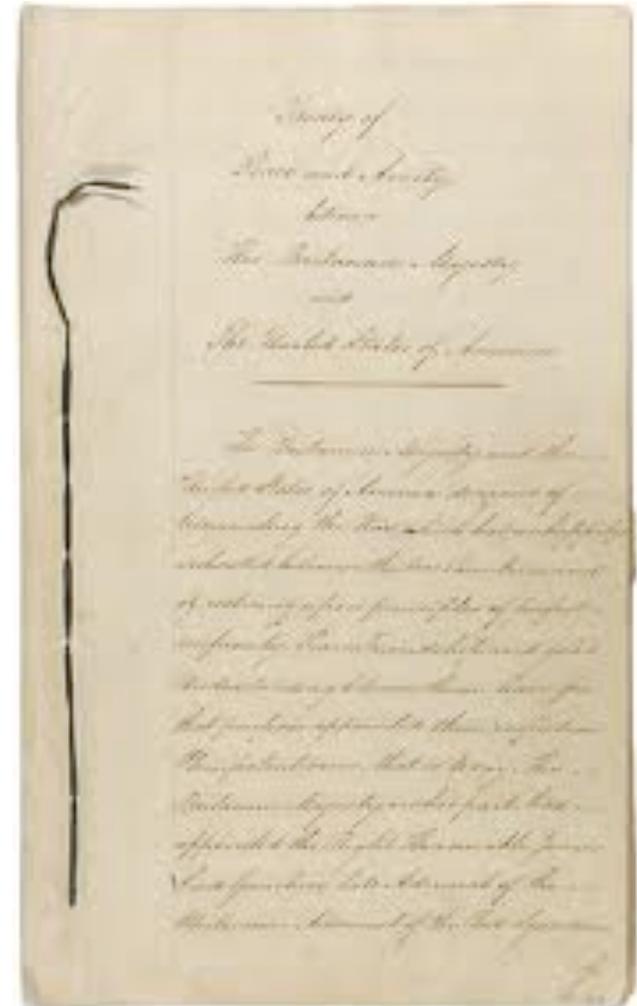
# New Orleans – 1815

- **British attack** port of New Orleans on Jan. 8 1815
- Battle lasts 10 days
- American's led by **Andrew Jackson** (President in 1828)
- Decisive **US victory**
  - US: 13 killed, 30 wounded, 19 missing
  - Britain: 285 killed, 1,265 wounded, 484 captured
- Makes Andrew Jackson **famous**
- But war **should have been over!**



# Treaty of Ghent

- Signed December 24, 1814
- Oooopps, sorry about that battle in New Orleans!
- **Communication** lag again!



# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

If communication had been faster, the Battle of New Orleans in 1815 would never occurred.

# What are we fighting for?

- After defeating Napoleon in 1814 Britain and France became allies
- Britain therefore ended trade restrictions and impressment (no longer needed)
- Neither side therefore had any real reason to continue the war – no one had gained or lost any territory (not a war for land)
- Merchants in US and Britain to begin profitable again.



# Fact Check

One finger true – Two fingers false

Once Britain and France made peace, neither really cared anymore about stealing/capturing our ships and the high seas became peaceful and profitable again. .

# Impact of the War of 1812

- **Native American** resistance and organization in the “West” **weakened** – most would **leave** the Ohio valley for good
- The **fall of the Federalist Party** – they would never recover voters due to its opposition to the war – they even considered seceding at one point
- **Surge of national pride**... many felt this was the first time we were truly being recognized as a sovereign nation... would extend into the Era of Good Feelings
- US and Britain become **long-term allies**

