

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison

The Election of 1800

Thomas Jefferson & Aaron Burr both tie with 73 votes. It goes to the House and Hamilton controls the outcome and chooses Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson became our 3rd president.

The Democratic-Republicans took control of Congress.

The **Twelfth Amendment** was added to the Constitution. (the President and VicePresident run as a **ticket**)

"We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."
(Appealing to both Parties)

*“That government is best
which governs the least,
because its people
discipline themselves.”*

- Thomas Jefferson



“Laissez Faire” contributed to Jefferson's new government.

It comes from the French term "let alone."

Laissez faire means that the government should not interfere in the economy.

Jefferson liked the idea of this and decided to apply it to the government.

- Referred to as constituting “another revolution”
 - The party in power (Federalist) stepped down after losing the election.

- Changes made by Jefferson
 - Size of the military reduced.
 - Number of Federal employees increased.
 - Amount of national debt reduced.
 - Alien and Sedition Acts repealed.
 - Lowered Government Expenses and cut Taxes.
 - Increased the power of Agriculture in the South.
 - Free Trade without Government Control.
 - Reduced the size of the National Bank.

The Judiciary Act 1801

Increases the number of Federal Judges to 16.

The Midnight Judges

John Adams filled all open positions with Federalist Judges.

Adams appoints one right before Jefferson takes office. Hence the midnight judge.

This causes some problems for the Supreme Court.



Marbury Vs. Madison (1803)

William Marbury – A Supreme court judge appointed by **Adams** on his last night of Office.

Jefferson ordered the Secretary of state **James Madison** not to deliver the official papers to Marbury the next day.

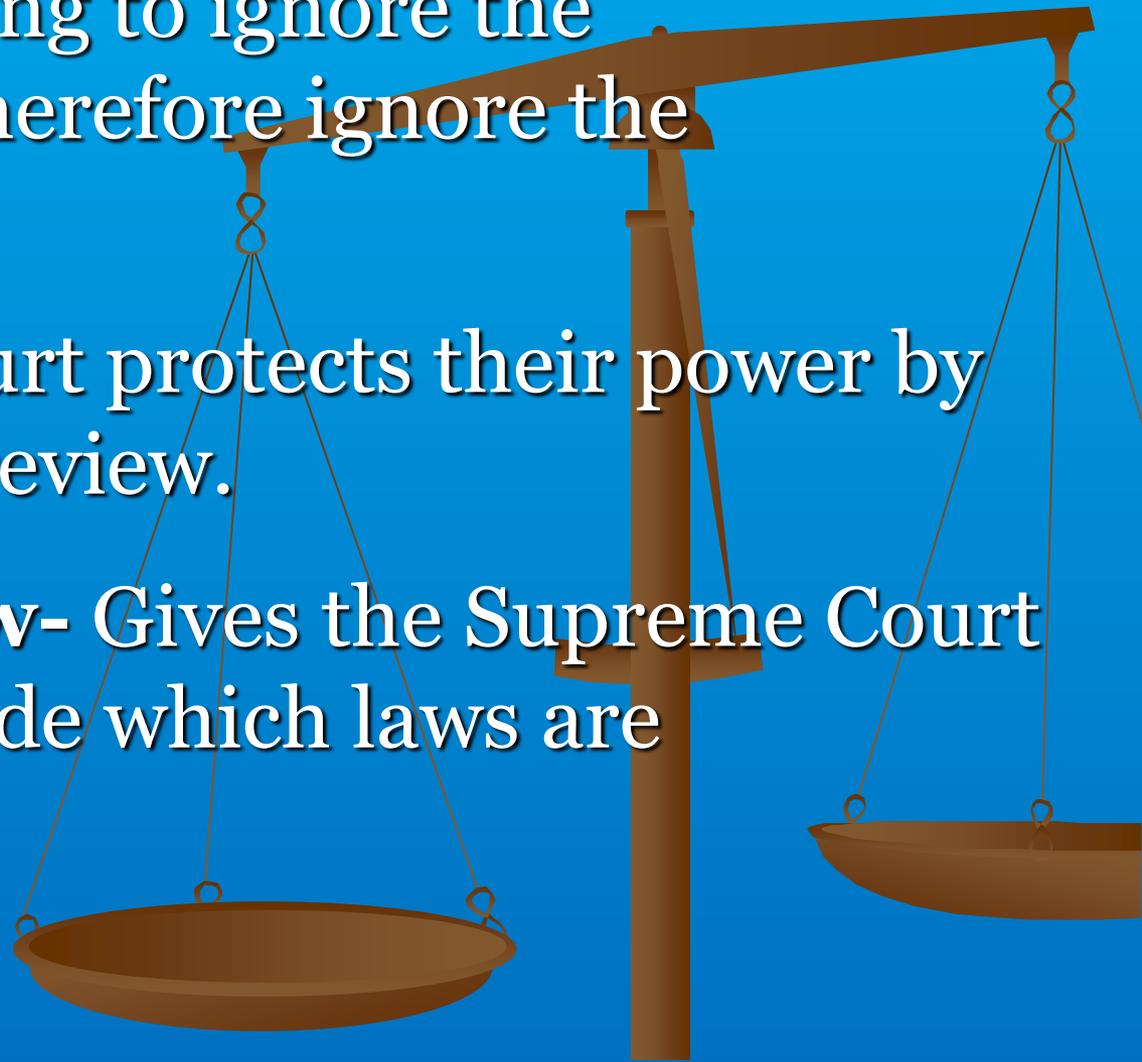
Marbury Sued Madison over this matter.

Supreme court rules against Marbury.

Jefferson was going to ignore the appointment & therefore ignore the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court protects their power by keeping judicial review.

Judicial Review- Gives the Supreme Court the power to decide which laws are Constitutional.



Confederation of the North Plot

A group of Federalists, opposed to the purchase of Louisiana, wanted to separate from the Union and form in New England a Confederation of the North.

To do this they needed to count on New York. They attempted to elect Aaron Burr as Governor of New York to get the State of the Union.

Burr lost the election and the attempt at secession failed.



Hamilton Vs. Burr 1804

- Duel: when two gentleman cannot settle an argument and one's **honor** is in question, they used pistols to settle it.
- Hamilton supported Burr's opponent in the New York governor's race.
- Burr challenges Hamilton and kills him.
- Hamilton never fires a **shot**.

Hamilton vs. Burr



TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE



TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

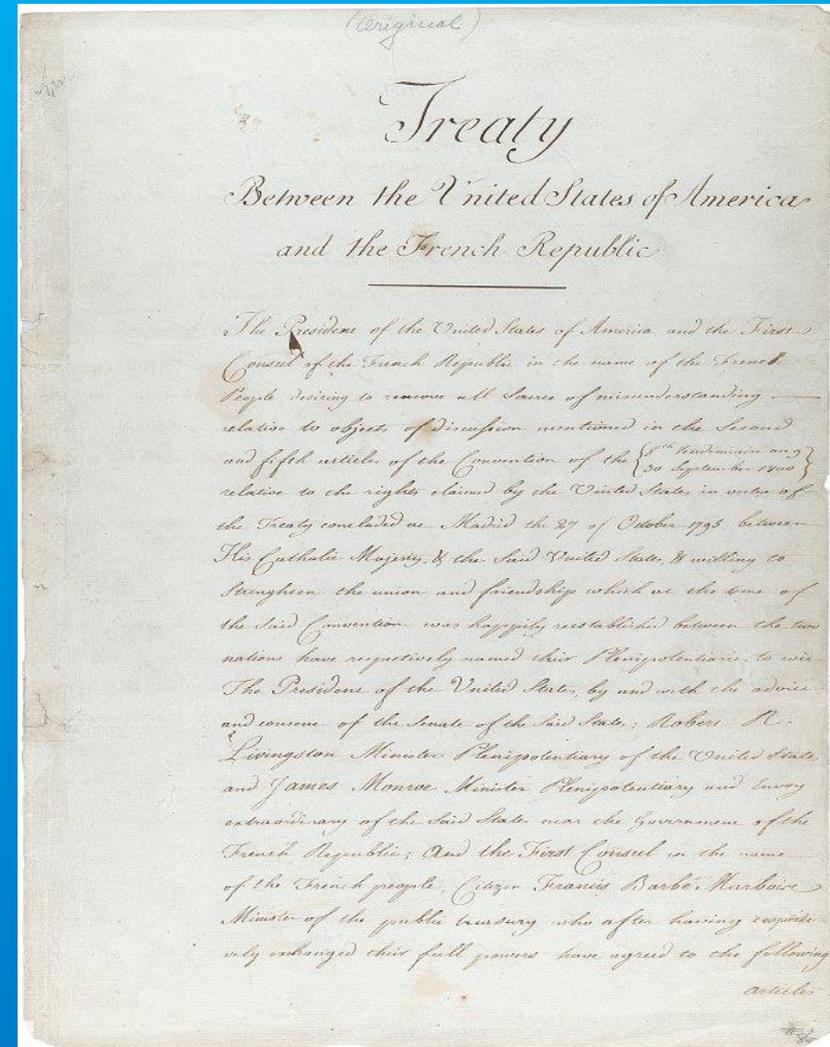
- Leads a slave revolt against the French.
- Napoleon sends **20,000** troops.
- Yellow fever and l'ouverture's army **defeat** the French.(St. Domingue)
- Slaves earn their freedom in France.
- Because of trouble in France Napoleon needs **Money** and **Allies**.

The Louisiana Purchase

Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana had its origins in his desire to:

- Give the United States control over the **Mississippi** River.
- Acquire a **port** to provide an outlet for western crops.
- Hoped to preserve an agricultural (agrarian) society by making abundant lands available to future generations.
- To prevent war with France over control of the Louisiana Territory and secure American commerce.

- Jefferson sends James Monroe & Robert Livingston to Paris.
- They are to buy New Orleans- can pay as much as \$10 million.
- If the French refuse, Monroe is to form an alliance with Britain against France.



Original treaty can be found at:
http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/american_originals_iv/sections/louisiana_purchase_treaty.html

■ April 30, 1803

- Robert Livingston & James Monroe signed the Louisiana Purchase Treaty in Paris.
- The United States paid **\$15 million** for the land, roughly 4 cents per acre.
- The purchase added **828,000** square miles of land west of the Mississippi to the United States.
- On July 4 the Louisiana Purchase is publicly announced.



The Louisiana Purchase

Jefferson reluctantly submitted the treaties to the Senate while privately admitting the purchase as unconstitutional.

The Senate promptly ratified the treaty.

Land-hungry Americans jubilantly supported the purchase.

Federalist opposition:

Ironically argued for strict construction:
President did not have power to purchase the land.

Ironically claimed Louisiana would cost too much, especially when balancing budget was a goal.

Real reason:

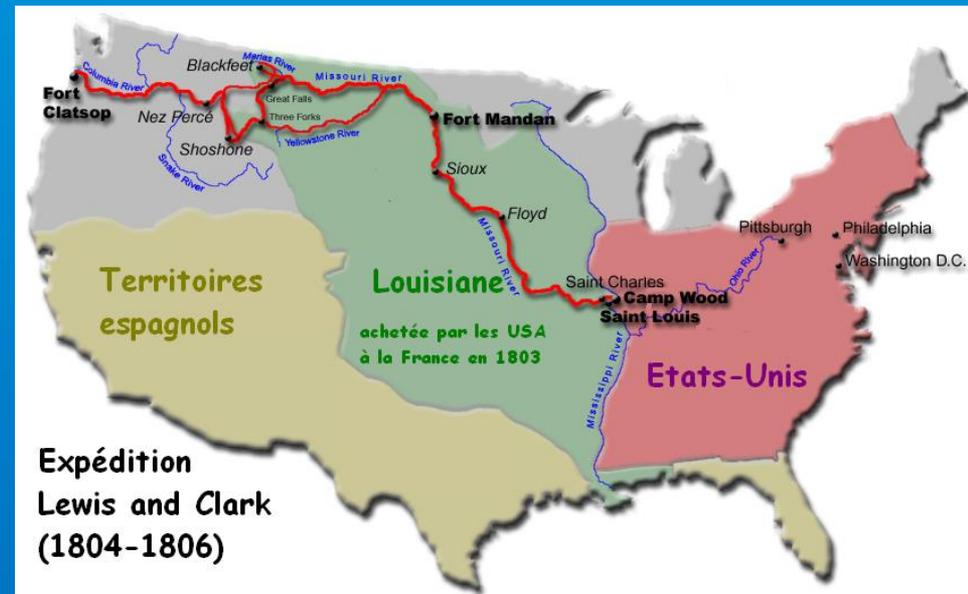
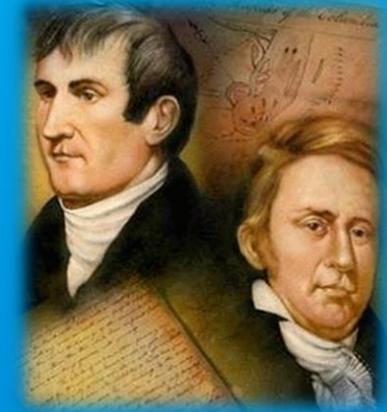
The y were worried that western lands would be loyal to Jefferson's Republicans.

Jefferson's Principles Questioned.

- Jefferson is a strict **constructionist**.
- As a strict constructionist, the Constitution did not authorize the President to negotiate treaties incorporating huge new expanses of land into the union.
- Must use implied powers to justify the deal.
- Federalist attack Jefferson for stretching the Constitution.

Lewis and Clark Expedition

- January 18, 1803
 - Jefferson asks Congress for funds to explore the land west of the Mississippi.
 - His goal is to find a water route to the Pacific.
- May 1804
 - Meriwether Lewis and William Clark depart on the expedition.





Map of Lewis and Clark's Route

Original map can be found at:

http://www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/archive/maptrack_b.html

- January 18, 1803
 - Jefferson sends a secret message to congress regarding the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
 - Jefferson asks for permission to establish trading with the Indians.

Confidential.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

As the continuance of the Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes will be under the consideration of the legislature at its present session, I think it my duty to communicate the views which have guided me in the execution of that act, in order that you may decide on the policy of continuing it, in the present or any other form, or to discontinue it altogether if that shall, on the whole, seem most for the public good.

The Indian tribes residing within the limits of the U.S. have for a considerable time been growing more & more uneasy at the constant diminution of the territory they occupy, altho' effected by their own voluntary sales: and the policy has long been gaining strength with them of refusing absolutely all further sale on any conditions. inasmuch that at this time, it hazards their friendship, and excites dangerous jealousies & perturbations in their minds to make any overture for the purchase of the smallest portions of their land. a very few tribes only are not yet obstinately in these dispositions. In order peaceably to counteract this policy of theirs, and to provide an extension of territory, which the rapid increase of our numbers will call for, two measures are deemed expedient. First, to encourage them to abandon hunting, to apply to the raising stock, to agriculture and domestic manufactures, and thereby prove to themselves that life, land & labour will maintain them in this, better than in their former mode of living. the extensive forests necessary in the hunting life, will then become useless, & they will see advantage in exchanging them for the means of improving their farms, & of increasing their domestic comforts. Secondly to multiply trading houses among them & place within their reach those things which will contribute more to their domestic comfort than the possession of extensive but uncultivated wilds. experience & reflection will demonstrate to them the wisdom of exchanging what they can spare & we want, for what we can spare and they want. in leading them thus to agriculture, to



- Ascend the Missouri river and cross to the Pacific.
- Survey the area and establish relations with the indians

Sacagawea was a Shoshone indian who served as a guide and interpreter during the expedition.

The Embargo Act 1807

Forbade export of all goods from U.S.

- Jefferson got Congress to hastily pass the act
- Reasoned that a U.S. embargo would force Britain & France to respect its rights.
- Loose construction of the Constitution
 - Congress' power to "regulate commerce" meant it could stop exports.
 - Undermined Jefferson's states' rights philosophy.



It was promoted by Jefferson in an attempt to prevent American involvement in the Napoleonic wars.

It was a disaster to the economy because they needed foreign business more than Britain & France.

Non Intercourse Act, 1809 : Ended the Embargo act and reopened trade with all nations of the world except France and Britain. It remained a U.S. policy until War of 1812.

Tecumseh's War

Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa, the Prophet, took part in the battle of Fallen Timbers.

They did not sign the Treaty of Greenville that ceded the territory of Ohio, owned by the Shawnee Tribe, to the American States.

They formed a Confederation of 14 Native-American Nations to face and oppose the colonizers that were moving toward the West. They allied to the British that lived in Canada.



Tecumseh

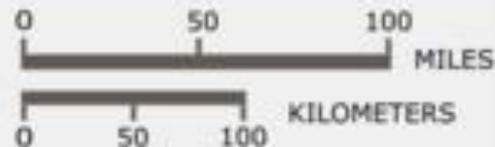


Tenskwatawa

Tecumseh's War, 1811



- ▲ = American Indian village
 - = U.S. town
 - ⊙ = State/territorial capital
 - ⊞ = U.S. fort
 - ⊞ = British fort
 - = Point of interest
 - ✕ = Battle site
- Not all towns and villages shown





Black Hoof

Some tribes, as the **Shawnee** of **Black Hoof** and the **Miami** of **Little Turtle** asked their peoples to adapt to the style of life of the white men to live in peace and harmony among them.

The War ended with the **Battle of Tippecanoe** in **1811**, where General **William Henry Harrison** took action and destroyed the Shawnee Headquarters.

Jefferson vs The Pasha Of Tripoli

Jefferson opposed large armies and navies. It was a threat to the government.

- **Barbary Pirates** took bribe money from US ships not to seize their cargo.
- Pirates demands increased and Jefferson would not pay them, and later sent soldiers to the shores of Tripoli to overthrow the government, but did not **succeed**.





The Pasha Of Tripoli

Jefferson realizes that without a real military the nation is at risk.

The Jeff boats of only one gun were useless to defend the country.

Because of the failed government overthrow, \$60,000 was payed in ransom.

Evaluating Jefferson

Positives

- ❑ Expands the size of the United States. “Louisiana Purchase”
- ❑ Keeps US out of a costly war
- ❑ Preserves neutrality

Negatives

- ❑ Contradicts his own interpretation of the constitution for the good of the country.

Jefferson's Legacy

- Expansion became a prime goal.
- Creation of a democratic non-aristocratic government.
- Total defeat of Federalists by 1816.
- He kept the country out of a damaging European war.
- The War of 1812 was not until late in Madison's first term.

The Louisiana Purchase is
Jefferson's greatest
achievement as president.

The Presidency of James Madison



James Madison was the author of the Bill of Rights and of 29 of the Federalist Papers. Known as the Father of the Constitution. He was a member of the Continental Congress and the 4th. President of the United States.

President Madison & the Bank

- Elected in 1808
- Allowed Bank of America to expire in 1811 (20 years after founding).
- During the War of 1812, quickly realized how hard it was to fight a war without money.
- In 1815 he asked Congress for a new bank.



\$1 gold coin, minted 2007

Presidency that Madison inherits :

- ❑ The crisis of the Embargo Act.
- ❑ The English practice of kidnapping and seizure of American boats .
- ❑ The treaties with the Native American tribes were not respected and they renewed their contacts with the British and the French.
- ❑ Part of the population and the WarHawks demanded to declare war with England.

Why did Madison declare War?

There was pressure from the **warhawks**, who wanted to expand the power of the American nation and nationalism created a patriotic environment ideal for the war.

Could it have been avoided?

The English had decided to suspend the practices of kidnapping and request of the American boats when the United States declares the war in 1812. The news of that English decision never reached Madison.

“Warhawks”

- Younger Democrat Republicans from Western, and Southern states .
- Too young to fight during the Revolutionary War.
- Desired war against Britain because of insults to national pride.
- Most important ones was the Speaker of House Henry Clay and John Calhoun.



Henry Clay



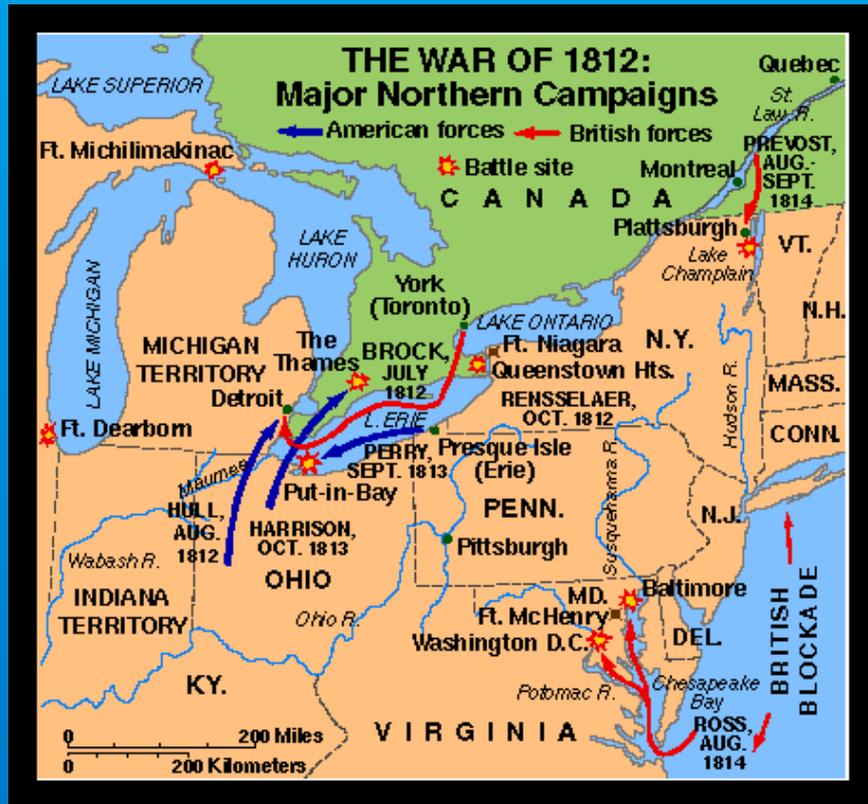
John C. Calhoun

The War of 1812

Second War of Independence

■ Causes of War

- Impressment of Americans.
- American resentment against British.
- British support of Native Americans against American frontier.
- American desire for Canada and Florida.



The War of 1812

The war with England was a product of the growing nationalism and the desire to occupy the remaining lands of North America. The death of Tecumseh weakened indigenous forces as well as of the British defenses.

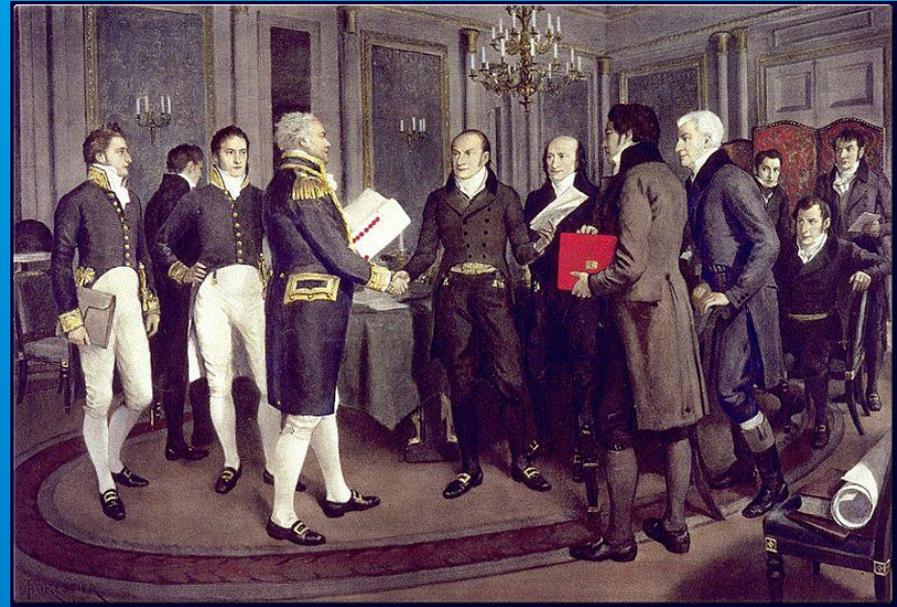
After the **Treaty of Ghent** was signed, the **Battle of New Orleans**, commanded by **Andrew Jackson** unleashed. He had not learned of the end of the war. It was the most solid victory by the Americans.



Sakawarton , John Tutela, y Young Warner, three veterans of the Six Nations in 1812.

Treaty of Ghent, 1815

- Exchanged prisoners of war
- Established commissions to work on disputed issues.
 - Trade
 - Fishing
- Rush-Bagot Agreement (1818)
- Treaty Line of 1818
- All lands captured by the British, United States returned to previous owners.



Signing of the Treaty of Ghent

War of 1812: Federalist Opposition

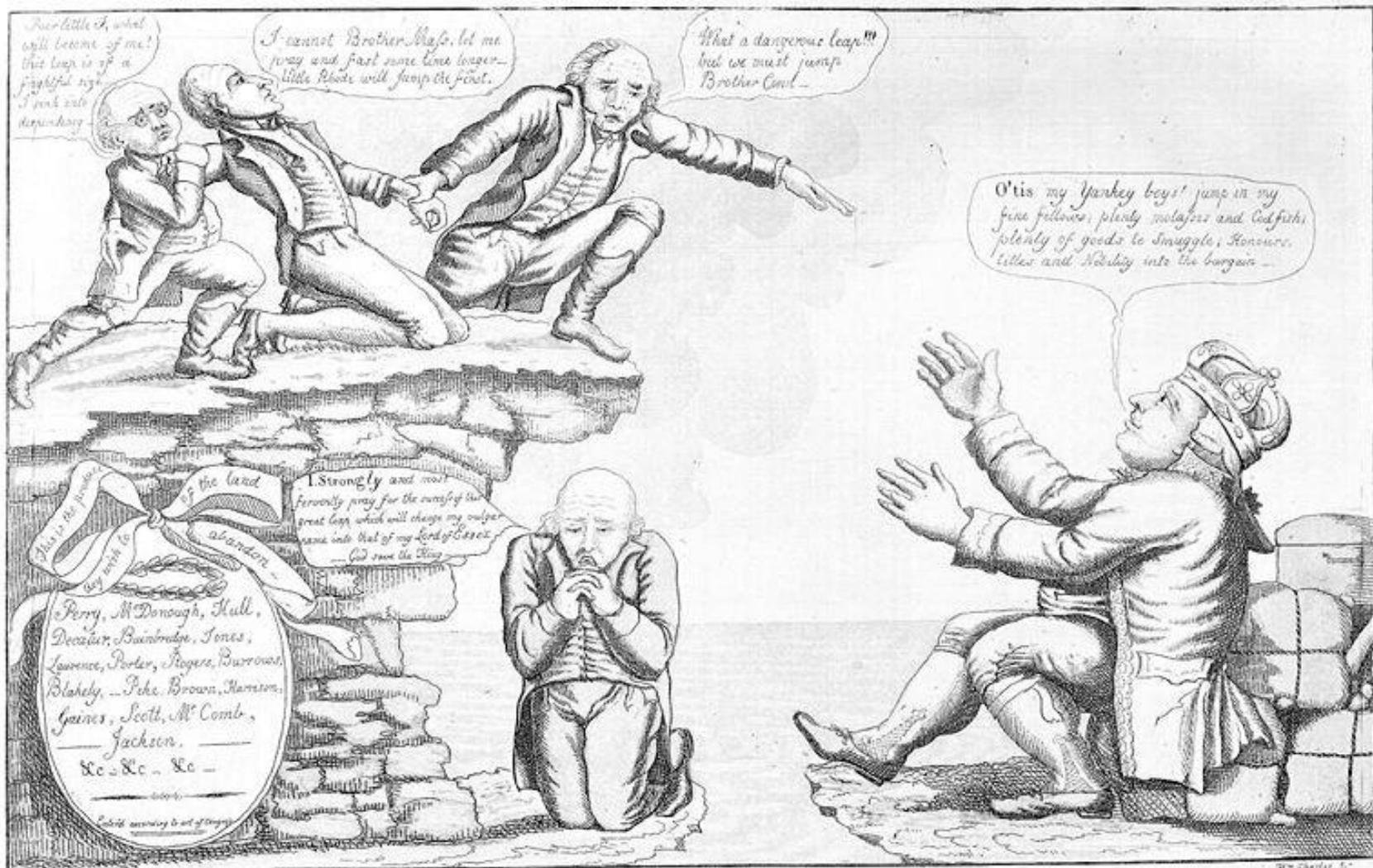
The Federalists opposed the war, especially in New England.

- Engaged in smuggling with Canada.
- Refused to support troops.

Hartford Convention, Dec. 1814

Took place in Connecticut

- * Delegates from states in New England
- * Discuss possibility of secession.
- * 7 amendments to Constitution proposed; all denied.
- * Nothing accomplished except demise of the Federalist party.



The Hartford Convention or *LEAP NO LEAP*

Results of War of 1812: Land

Burned down White House and other buildings in Washington, D.C.

Stopped at Fort McHenry

Inspiration for U.S. National anthem, “The Star- Spangled Banner”

49th Parallel (1818)- Distribution of land between U.S. and Canada (U.S. gains more land)

Joint Occupation of Oregon Territory (1819)- U.S. and GB can't decide who gets territory so both share it for 10 yrs to make a decision in the future

After the victory of the United States, the federalist party loses the support of the American population, since it never approved the war.

The warhawks of the Republican party followed the Federalist tradition of:

- Expansion towards the West
- Development of a strong economy.
- Formation of a powerful army and navy for the defense of the country.

The new American Nation wins international prestige.

Patriotism grows among the population.

1815: Turning Point in US History

- Upsurge in nationalism.
- Upsurge in industrialization.
- Upsurge in western settlement.
- National attention focused on internal development.



Liberty may be endangered by the abuse of liberty,
but also by the abuse of power.

(James Madison)