


# Chapter 9 The Jefferson Era

Section 1: Jefferson Becomes President  
Section 2: The Louisiana Purchase  
Section 3: Prelude to War  
Section 4: The War of 1812

## Election Of 1800 Results

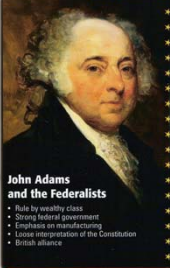
- Adams-65 votes
- Pinckney-64 votes
- Jefferson-73 votes
- Burr-73 votes

The tie decision goes to the House of Representatives.  
Hamilton swung the vote to Jefferson; spreading insults about Burr.  
36<sup>th</sup> vote Jefferson won the presidency 1804  
Burr challenges Hamilton to a duel  
Hamilton dies. (1804)



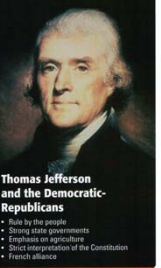
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### The Election of 1800



**John Adams and the Federalists**

- Ruled by wealthy class
- Strong federal government
- Emphasis on manufacturing
- Loose interpretation of the Constitution
- British alliance



**Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans**

- Ruled by the people
- Strong state governments
- Emphasis on agriculture
- Strict interpretation of the Constitution
- French alliance

Adams receives 65 votes, and Pinckney receives 64 votes. Election Results Jefferson and running mate Burr receive 73 votes each.

- Peaceful change of political power from one party to another
- The tied race led to the Twelfth Amendment (1804), which created a separate ballot for president and vice president.

## Effects of the Election of 1800

- Presidential tie led to the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment – created a separate ballot for president and vice president.
- Jefferson’s victory was the 1<sup>st</sup> time that one political party had replaced another peacefully.

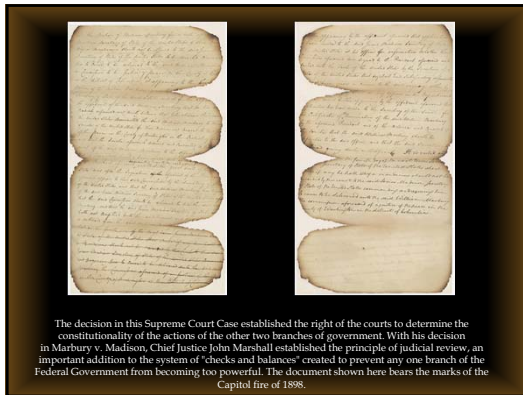
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## Jefferson’s Philosophy

- Believed **primary functions** of the federal government were to protect the nation from foreign threats, deliver the mail, and collect customs duties.
- He stresses “will of the majority; limited government, and protection of civil liberties.”
- “We see no enemies at home or abroad; we spend little to protect ourselves and we mind our own business.”

## JEFFERSON’S POLICIES

- Democratic-Republicans controlled both houses of congress
- Jefferson allowed the Alien and Sedition Acts to expire
- He reduced the size of the army and navy
- Eliminated certain taxes – whiskey tax
- Agreed to leave the National Bank
- Reduced the national debt
- Reduced the number of government employees



## Marbury v. Madison

- ⌘ Before Adams left office, the Federalists passed the Judiciary Act of 1801
  - ⌘ created 16 new judgeships
  - ⌘ President Adams filled with Federalists before leaving office
- ⌘ Judges were called the "midnight judges"
- ⌘ Jefferson advised James Madison to refuse to deliver their appointments

- ⌘ William Marbury, demanded his documents making him a Federal Judge.
- ⌘ Madison refused
- ⌘ Marbury sued in the Supreme Court- wanted SCOTUS to issue a *writ of mandamus* ordering the papers to be delivered
- ⌘ John Marshall (federalist- Chief Justice) agreed to hear the case

## Importance of Marbury v. Madison

- ⌘ Marshall stated, the Constitution gave the Supreme Court authority to hear only certain types of cases & Marbury was not one of the types of cases
  - ⌘ Congress could not pass laws either adding to or limiting the judicial branches powers (Judiciary Act of 1789)
- ⌘ This established the Court's power of judicial review, the power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.
- ⌘ This strengthened the judicial branch and helped establish the Supreme Court's power to check the power of the other branches.

Frank and Ernest

IT'S EITHER CONSTITUTIONAL OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL... WE DON'T USE A SCALE OF ONE TO TEN!

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▶ The Marbury decision was unanimous. Do split decisions (for example, 5-4 votes) indicate that a decision might be overturned in the future?

I wish for the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

Why waste a wish on something you can grant yourself?

IT IS EMPHATICALLY THE PROVINCE AND DUTY OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT TO SAY WHAT THE LAW IS.

MARBURY v. MADISON  
1803

Inscription on the wall of the Supreme Court Building from Marbury v. Madison, in which Chief Justice John Marshall outlined the concept of judicial review.

"It is emphatically the province and duty of the Judicial Department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases must, of necessity, expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the Courts must decide on the operation of each."

- John Marshall



## Louisiana Purchase

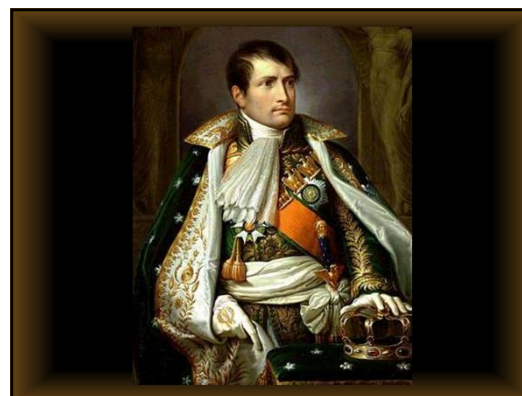
Spain, Napoleon & Louisiana  
Jefferson Buys Louisiana  
Lewis & Clark  
Pike's Explorations

Section 2



## LOUISIANA PURCHASE

- ☞ New Orleans important port.
- ☞ Spain controlled New Orleans and Louisiana.
  - ☞ Land west of the Mississippi River to the Rockies
- ☞ 1802 Spain closes New Orleans to U. S. shipping.
- ☞ In a secret treaty Spain gives Louisiana back to France.
- ☞ Jefferson sends Robert Livingston and James Monroe to buy New Orleans from France



## Napoléon and Louisiana

- ☞ Enslaved Africans in the Caribbean revolted against French rule
- ☞ France was at war with Great Britain again
- ☞ Napoleon needed his army elsewhere and also needed money for supplies

## Jefferson Buys Louisiana



- ☞ The U.S. was only trying to buy New Orleans
- ☞ Napoleon sold all of Louisiana for \$15 mil. (congress authorized \$1 mil., Jefferson authorized \$10 mil.)
- ☞ The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the U.S.
- ☞ It provided many natural resources and major agricultural and livestock production

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## VALUE OF

- THEN - 3¢
- NOW - \$1,000
- THEN - \$15 MILLION
- NOW - \$300 BILLION

After the sale Napoleon states, "I have given England a rival who, sooner or later, will humble her pride."

October 20, 1803 Senate approves Louisiana Purchase from France.

Purchase doubles the size of the U.S.



## EXPLORERS HEAD WEST



- ☞ Jefferson wonders if there is a river route to the Pacific Ocean.



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## Lewis & Clark Expedition



- ☞ Jefferson asked Congress to fund exploration of Western lands.
- ☞ Meriwether Lewis-leader; former army Captain.
- ☞ William Clark-co-leader; served with Lewis.
- ☞ Called-Corps of Discovery
- ☞ Left May 1804
- ☞ using the Missouri River.
- ☞ Difficulties crossing the Rocky Mts.



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## Reason for expedition

- ⌘ information about Native Americans,
- ⌘ Information about plants & wildlife
- ⌘ a river route to the Pacific.
- ⌘ Succeeded in all except finding a river route.

Sacagawea- Shoshone who acted as guide and interpreter for Corps.



## Pike's Exploration

- ⌘ Zebulon Pike: sent to find the starting point of the Red River.
- ⌘ Importance: US considered the Red R. to be a part of the Louisiana Territory's western border with New Spain.

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Zebulon Pike

Pike's Peak  
Albert Bierstadt ca1879

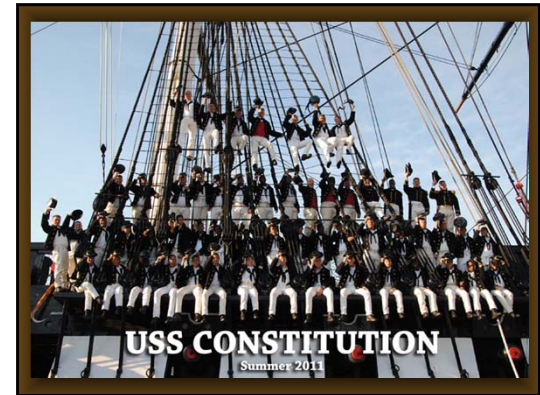
The first non-natives to sight Pikes Peak were the members of the Pike expedition, led by Zebulon Pike. After a failed attempt to climb to the top in November 1806, Pike wrote in his journal:


*here we found the snow middle deep; no sign of beast or bird inhabiting this region. The thermometer which stood at 9° above 0 at the foot of the mountain, here fell to 4° below 0. The summit of the Grand Peak, which was entirely bare of vegetation and covered with snow, now appeared at the distance of 15 or 16 miles from us, and as high again as what we had ascended, and would have taken a whole day's march to have arrived at its base, when I believed no human being could have ascended to its pinnacle. This with the condition of my soldiers who had only light overalls on, and no stockings, and every way ill provided to endure the inclemency of the region; the bad prospect of killing anything to subsist on, with the further detention of two or three days, which it must occasion, determined us to return.*

## Prelude to 1812




Neutrality & the USS Constitution  
The Embargo Act of 1807  
Tecumseh & the Battle of Tippecanoe  
Madison's Presidency  
War Hawks and Declaration of War





USS CONSTITUTION was among the 22 commissioned warships of the United States' 18-year-old Navy, compared to more than 80 British vessels stationed off America's eastern seaboard in 1812.



While the American fleet boasted many successes during the War of 1812, their actions had little impact on the outcome of the war.

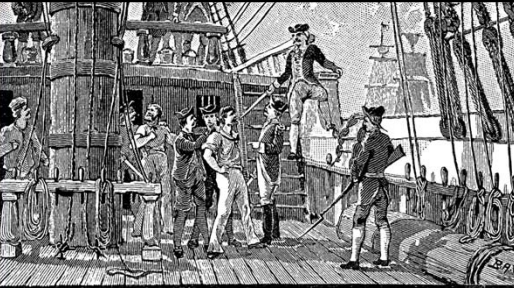
## VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY

- ☞ Late 1700s/early 1800s American merchant ships traveled the world.
- ☞ Great Britain and France were at war
- ☞ American trade was threatened
- ☞ American shipping were neutral
- ☞ Britain blockaded the French coast

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- ☞ France said it would search and seize ships trading with Britain
- ☞ Barbary pirates from North Africa attacked American ships until the *USS Constitution* and others were sent to end attacks.
- ☞ Both Britain & France capture US merchant ships
  - ☞ this involved the US in their war.
- ☞ Britain searches US ships for sailors who had ran away from British navy
  - ☞ sometimes impressing US citizens.

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**Impressment**  
the practice of forcing people to serve in the army or navy.

## The Embargo Act

- ☞ Reaction to Great Britain's violations to US neutrality:
  - ☞ Some want war
  - ☞ Some want an **embargo** (banning of trade) against Britain.
- ☞ Instead of war, Jefferson urged congress to pass the Embargo Act
- ☞ It banned trade with all foreign countries

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## The Embargo Act of 1807 backfired

Purpose:	Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ punish Britain and France and to protect American merchant ships.</li> <li>☞ Resume trade with first country to respect neutrality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ devastating to American merchants</li> <li>☞ Northern States losing money</li> <li>☞ reduces Jefferson's popularity</li> <li>☞ has little effect on Britain and France.</li> </ul>

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## The Conflict in the West



- ☞ Settlers continued to pour into the Northwest Territory
- ☞ Treaty of Greenville had given US Indian lands in the Northwest Territory.
- ☞ Not all Indian leaders had agreed to the treaty.
- ☞ British supply arms to Native Americans – settlers are scared and outraged!

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## Tecumseh Resists US Settlers



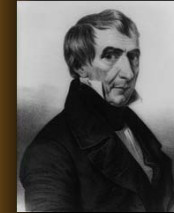
- ☞ **Tecumseh**
  - ☞ Shawnee chief
  - ☞ who believes the Native American tribes need to unite against US.
- ☞ Called for Native American unity in the Northwest frontier, the South, and the eastern Mississippi Valley.



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## The Battle of Tippecanoe



- ☞ William Henry Harrison
  - ☞ Governor of Indiana Territory
  - ☞ Urged Tecumseh to follow Treaty of Greenville (1795)
- ☞ Tecumseh states Americans did not have a right to the land because
  - ☞ the Indians had it first
  - ☞ no single chief could sell the land!
- ☞ Fighting breaks out

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## U.S. forces defeated Tecumseh in the Battle of Tippecanoe



## The War Hawks



- ☞ **War Hawks:** name given members of Congress calling for war with Great Britain.
- ☞ They are led by Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Felix Grundy.
- ☞ Reason for call to was
  - ☞ Stop to British influence among Native Americans
  - ☞ Wanted to invade Canada to gain more land
  - ☞ Angered over British trade restrictions.
  - ☞ Anger over impressment

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## New England Federalists



- ☞ **Opponents** to War Hawks:
  - ☞ Want peace with Britain
  - ☞ Want to end Embargo
    - ☞ renew business with Britain.
  - ☞ Worried US not ready for war.
    - ☞ US Army and Navy are small
    - ☞ US can't produce military supplies.

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## Declaring War

- ☞ Madison became president in 1808
- ☞ Had to deal with the trade wars left by Jefferson
- ☞ Pressured from War Hawks Madison takes the war question to Congress (1812)
- ☞ 1<sup>st</sup> time Congress declares War.
- ☞ Months later, Madison was elected to a second term

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## The War of 1812

- Commander Perry & War at Sea
- Battles with Native Americans
- Sacking of Washington D.C.
- The Battle of New Orleans
- The Hartford Convention
- Treaty of Ghent (1814)



## War of 1812

- ☞ Again the U.S. was unprepared for war
- ☞ An army of 7,000 men
- ☞ Militia with 50,000 to 100,000 poorly trained soldiers
- ☞ Two attempts to invade Canada were stopped by the British

## War at Sea

- ☞ British have 100s of ships all over the world
- ☞ US has less than 20 ships
  - ☞ Well trained sailors
  - ☞ New warship – *USS Constitution*
  - ☞ US ships also much faster
- ☞ U.S. won many one-on-one battles
- ☞ British eventually blockade American seaports

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## Battles Along the Canadian Border



- ⌚ 3 attacks planned on Montreal, Canada
- ⌚ 1813 US key goal was to break British control of Lake Erie.
- ⌚ Oliver Hazard Perry; naval commander
- ⌚ Sept. 10, 1813 **Battle of Lake Erie** begins.
- ⌚ British surrender
- ⌚ Perry "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

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- ⌚ Result: US gains control of Lake Erie
- ⌚ General Harrison marches into Canada
- ⌚ **Battle of the Thames River (1813)**
- ⌚ Harrison wins; gives US control of the Northwest

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## British Attack in the East



- ⌚ The British won the war against France in 1814
- ⌚ They were able to send more troops to the U.S.
- ⌚ British attacks Washington D.C.
- ⌚ Forced Madison to flee
- ⌚ British set fire to White House, Capitol and other government buildings
- ⌚ After burning Washington D.C. British moved against New Orleans

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## The Battle of New Orleans



- ⌚ British want to take control of Mississippi River
- ⌚ Andrew Jackson commanded a mix of troops including African Americans, Indians, state militia, and pirates in New Orleans
- ⌚ **Battle of New Orleans**
- ⌚ Last major conflict of the War of 1812
- ⌚ Makes Andrew Jackson a hero
- ⌚ Fought AFTER the Treaty of Ghent was signed!

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⌚ British attack Jackson

British are caught in an open field & were cut down quickly  
More than 2,000 British were killed  
Jackson was a hero



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## EFFECTS OF THE WAR

- ☞ New England Federalist secretly meet – called **Hartford Convention**
- ☞ They agree to oppose the war; send delegates to meet with Congress
- ☞ Before they arrive – war had ended

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## TREATY OF GHENT

- ☞ **Treaty of Ghent** signed in Belgium on December 24, 1814
- ☞ Ends the War of 1812
- ☞ **Consequences**
  - ☞ United States citizens have increased feelings of patriotism
  - ☞ It broke the power of many Native American groups.
  - ☞ The lack of goods caused by the interruption in trade increased American manufacturing

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**Analyzing the War of 1812**

**Causes of the War**

- Impressment of American sailors
- Interference with American shipping
- British military aid to Native Americans

**Effects of the War**

- Increased sense of national pride
- American manufacturing boosted
- Native American resistance weakened

## CAUSES AND EFFECTS of the The War of 1812

### CAUSES

- ☞ Impressment
- ☞ Interference with shipping
- ☞ British aid to Native Americans

### EFFECTS

- ☞ Increased sense of pride
- ☞ boost in manufacturing
- ☞ Indian resistance weakened

