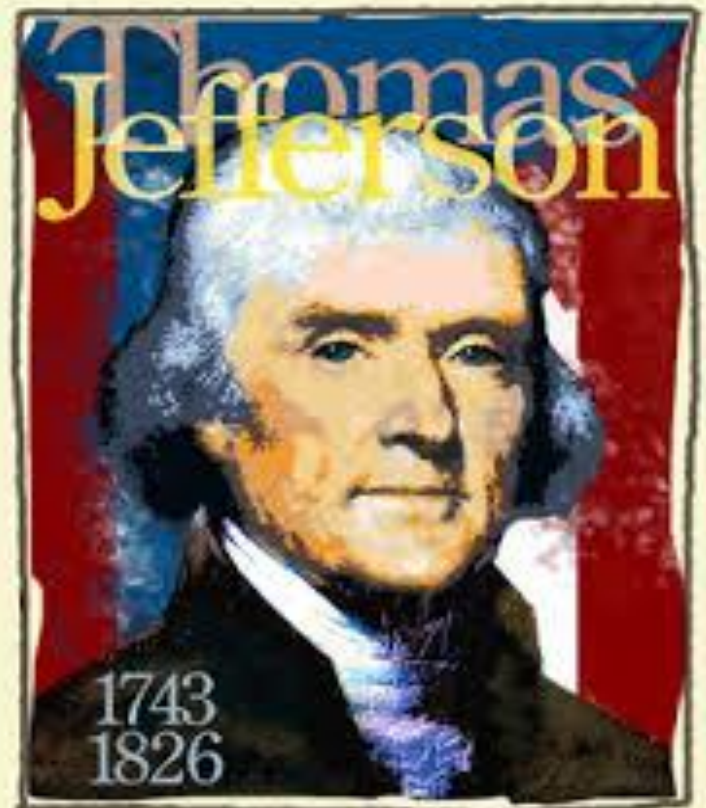


Jefferson ERA

“Most bad government has grown out of too much government...”

“The beauty of the Second Amendment is that it will not be needed until they try to take it...”



The Election of 1800

- In the presidential election of 1800...
 - Federalist John Adams and Charles Pinckney ran against,
 - Democratic-Republicans Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr...



Thomas Jefferson

John Adams

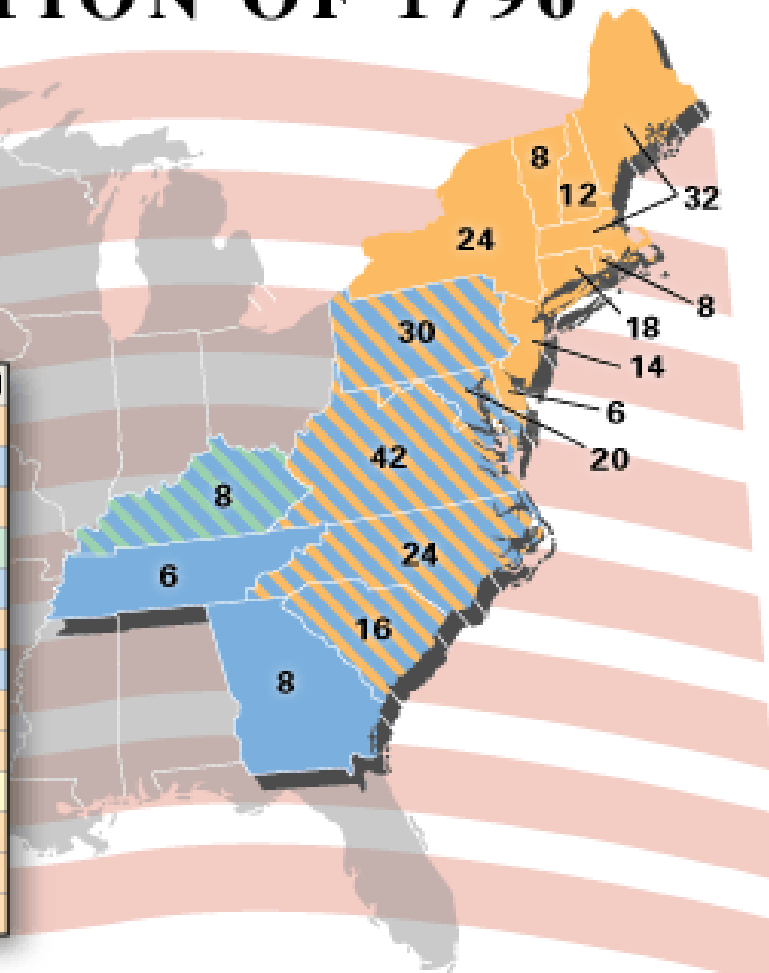
Each party believed that the American republic's survival depended on the success of their candidate!!!



ELECTION OF 1796

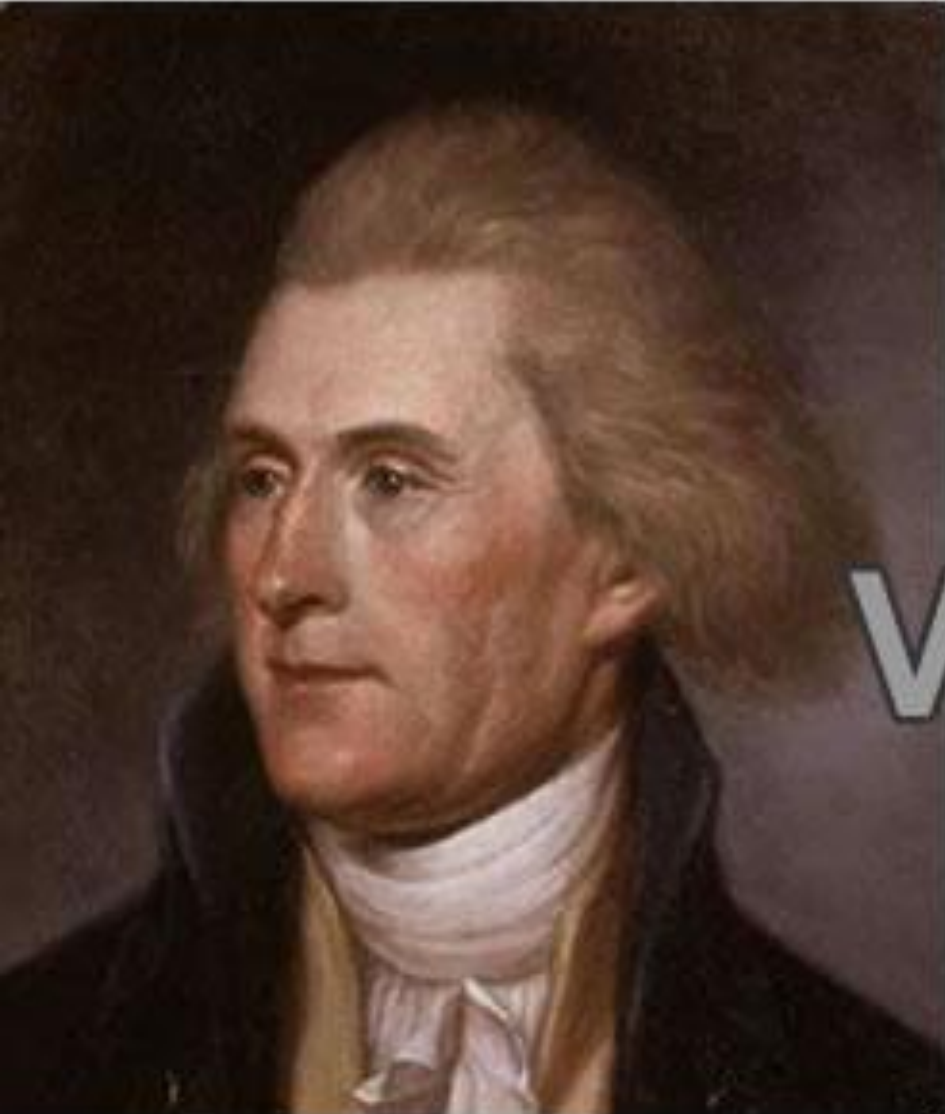
Before the ratification of the 12th Amendment in 1804, each elector cast votes for two different candidates. The candidate with the highest number of votes became president, while the candidate with the second highest total became vice president.

	CT	DE	GA	KY	MD	MA	NH	NJ	NY	NC	PA	RI	SC	TN	VT	VA	Total
J. Adams	9	3			7	16	6	7	12	1	1	4			4	1	71
Jefferson			4	4	4					11	14		8	3		20	68
T. Pinckney	4	3			4	13		7	12	1	2		8		4	1	59
Burr				4	3					6	13			3		1	30
S. Adams																15	15
Ellsworth						1	6					4					11
Clinton			4													3	7
Jay	5																5
Iredell										3							3
Henry					2												2
Johnston						2											2
Washington										1						1	2
C. Pinckney										1							1



	J. Adams (Federalist) 71 electoral votes		Jefferson (Democratic-Republican [DR]) 68 electoral votes		
T. Pinckney (Federalist)	Burr (Antifederalist)	S. Adams [DR]	Ellsworth (Federalist)	Clinton [DR]	
59 electoral votes	30 electoral votes	15 electoral votes	11 electoral votes	7 electoral votes	
Jay (Federalist)	Iredell (Federalist)	Henry (Independent)	Johnston (Federalist)	Washington (Federalist)	C. Pinckney (Federalist)
5 electoral votes	3 electoral votes	2 electoral votes	2 electoral votes	2 electoral votes	1 electoral vote

The Election of 1800



Thomas Jefferson

VS



John Adams

The Election of 1800



Thomas Jefferson

John Adams

■ Thomas Jefferson & Aaron Burr (Democratic - Republicans)

- Rule by the People...
- Strong State Gov't..
- Emphasis on Agriculture...
- Strict Construction...
- French Alliance...

■ John Adams (King?) & Charles Pinckney (Federalist)

- Rule by Wealthy...
- Strong Federal Gov't...
- Emphasis on Manufacturing
- Loose Construction...
- British Alliance...

Election (1800) Results

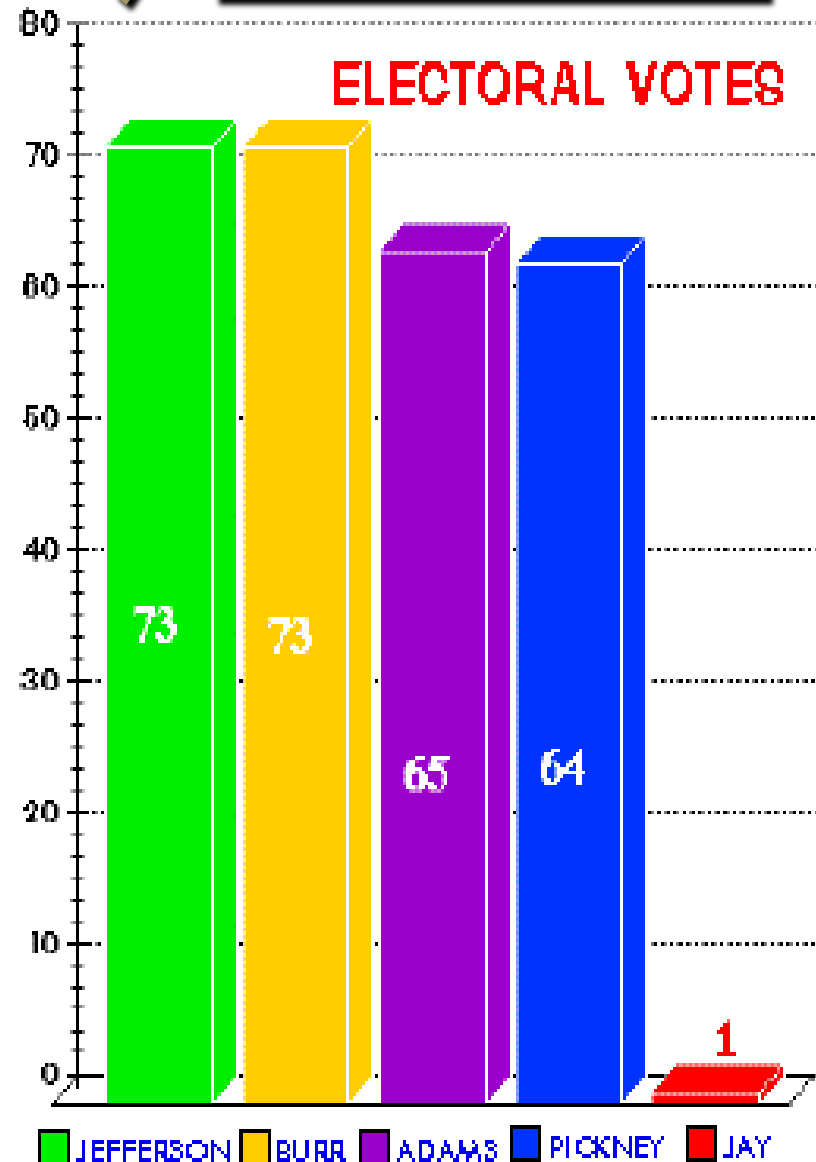
Election Results

- Thomas Jefferson - 73 Votes
- Aaron Burr - 73 Votes
- John Adams - 65 Votes
- Pinckney - 64 Votes
- John Jay - 1 Vote

Democratic-Republicans

WIN!

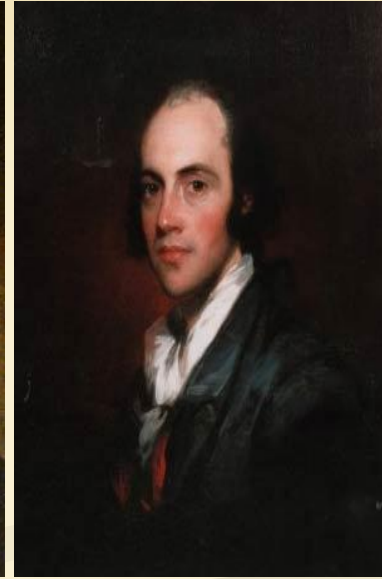
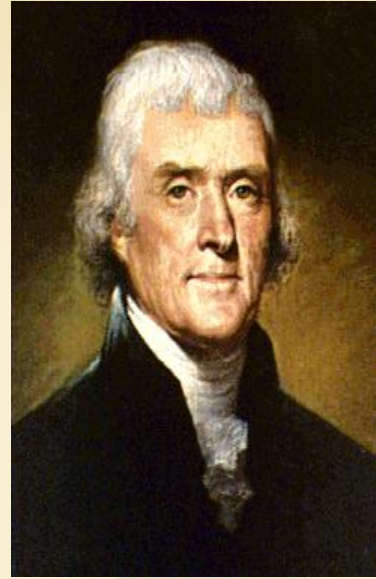
Which one?



Take it to the HOUSE...

- House of Representatives!

- Deadlock - No Decision!
- Deadlock - No Decision!
- Deadlock - No Decision!
- Deadlock - No Decision!



- Representative were sleeping on the floor...

- House of Representatives!

- 36th voting session - Jefferson is elected President of the United States.

- Thank You - Alexander Hamilton
 - Once foes, now friends. (1800 & 1804)



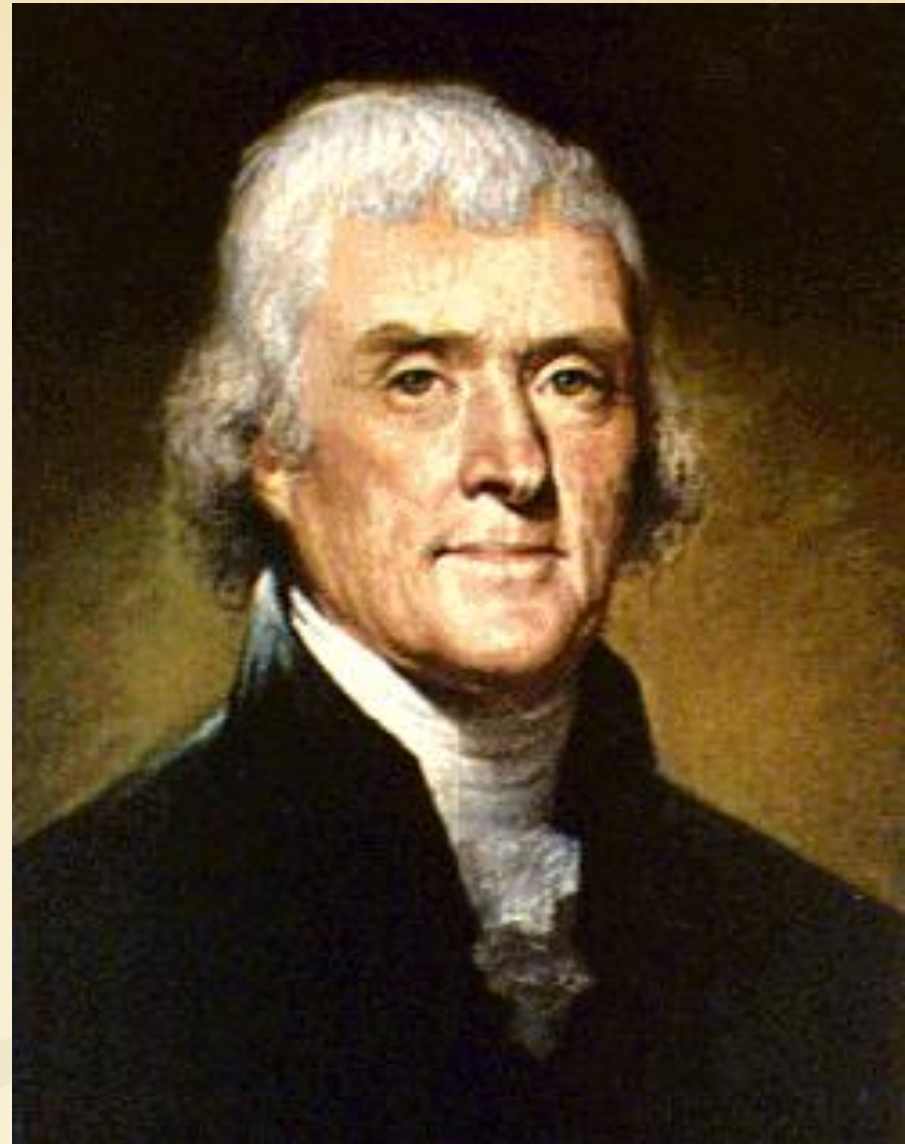
Election of 1800 (First's)

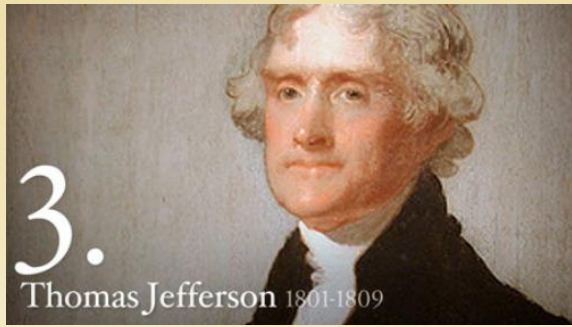
First *Electoral College Tie...*

- Would lead to the twelfth amendment!

■ First Switch of *Political Parties in Office...*

- Would lead to the creation of more parties...
 - WWGD?

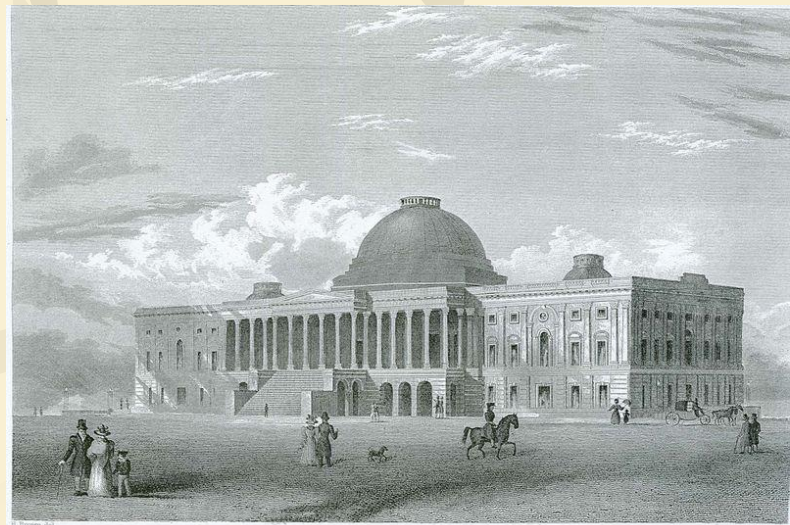


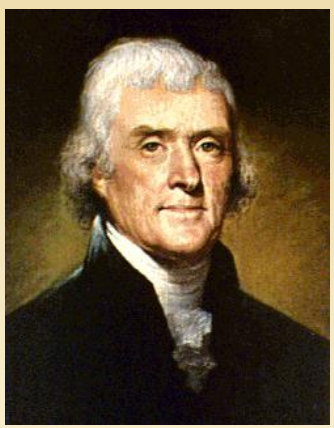


Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809

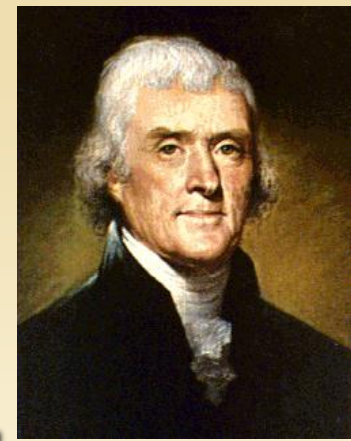
Jefferson's Inauguration

- Americans looked forward with excitement to Thomas Jefferson's presidency and first speech as president...
 - People across the nation gathered in the new capital, Washington, D.C. to hear him...
 - Visitors were amazed with the partially completed capital building and the executive mansion...



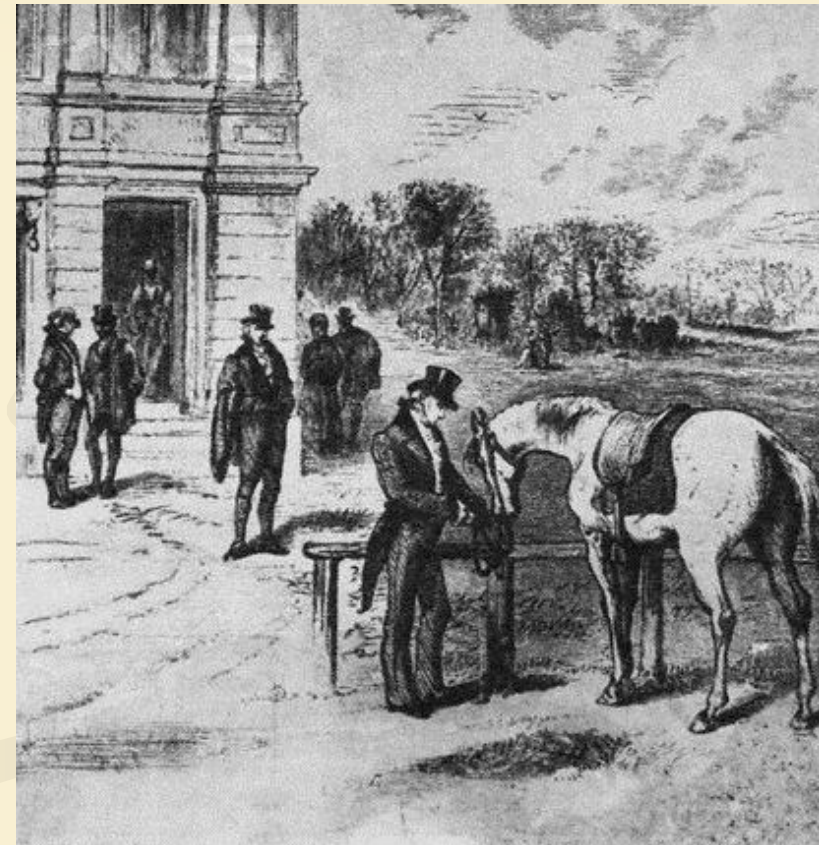


Jefferson's



Inauguration

- On the morning of March 4th, 1801 Thomas Jefferson left a small hotel he had been staying at and walked to the Capital Building...
 - Jefferson believed he was a man of the people and should be treated like the average man...
 - Thomas Jefferson read his speech that day in a quite voice...

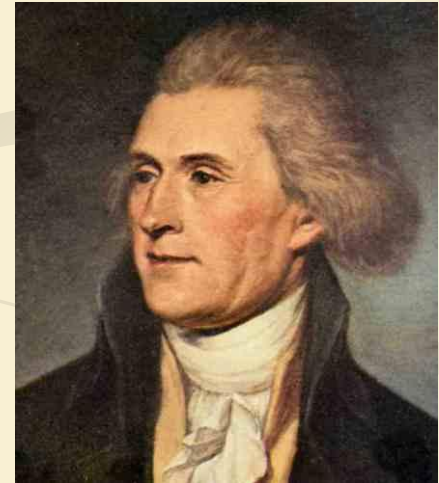


1801—An artist's conception of Thomas Jefferson arriving at Capitol. Some accounts say he walked.

Jefferson's

Policies/Beliefs

- Thomas Jefferson has a different style of leadership never seen before with (Washington or Adams).
 - Less Formal...
 - Limited Government...
 - Protection of Civil Liberties...



Thomas Jefferson was a very simple man when it came to government.

Thomas Jefferson's PLANS

1st - Put Democratic-Republican ideas into practice...

2nd - Choose a Presidential Cabinet...

- Secretary of State - James Madison
- Secretary of Treasury - Albert Gallatin

3rd - End the 'Alien and Sedition Act'...

4th - Lower Military Spending...

- Reduce the size of the Army and Navy!
- Only 7 Navy Ships!

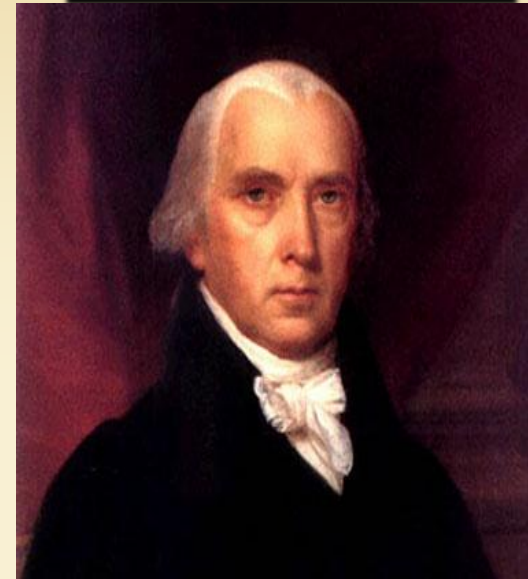
5th - Repay National Debt... (Hamilton - Adams)

6th - Lower Taxes... (Whiskey Tax)

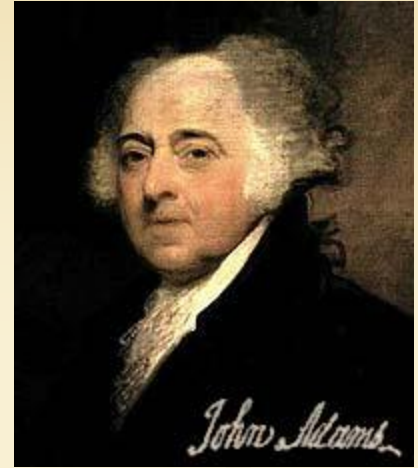
7th - Keep National Bank...

8th - Keep Gov't Cost Low...

- Only 700 people were involved with gov't, and we did not need anymore!
 - The government only had 3 functions.
 - Protect from foreign threats, deliver mail, and collect customs and duties...

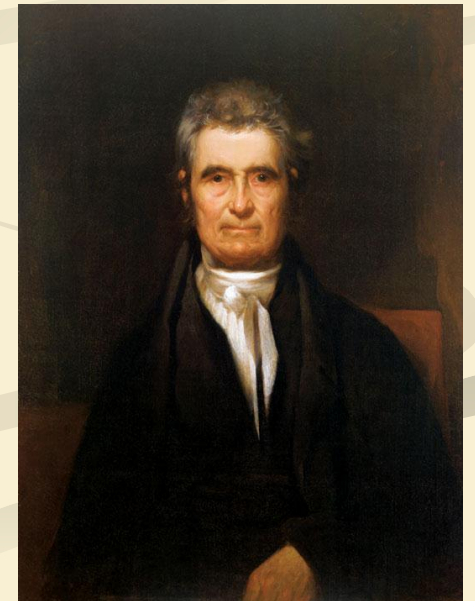


Judiciary Act of 1801



- **John Adams** last official business as President was to create more (federalist) judgeships before his term ended.
 - Democratic-Republicans controlled the Executive and Legislative...
- Federalist wanted to make sure they kept control of the Judicial Branch
 - **Midnight Judges**
 - John Adams was 'Packing the Courts'
 - Problem: A few papers never made it to the recipients before Adams left office
 - **William Marbury** (Federalist) never received his official papers making him a judge.
 - Jefferson and Sec. of State Madison refused to give it to Marbury!

Marbury vs. Madison



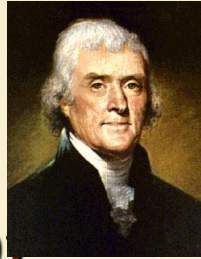
- **William Marbury** brought suit, asking the Supreme Court to make Sec. of State Madison deliver the appointed papers. (Under the Judiciary Act of 1789)
- **Chief Justice John Marshall** (Federalist) agrees to hear the case.
 - He was the one who forgot to deliver the papers...

Decision?

After reviewing the case...

■ Court Ruling:

- The Court ruled that the law William Marbury based his claim on was Unconstitutional.
 - Judiciary Act of 1801



■ The Court's Reasoning:

- The Supreme Court has been given the authority to hear a wide variety of cases under the Constitution. The Supreme Court can also declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

■ Judicial Review!



Why it matters:

Marbury vs. Madison was important for several reasons.

1. It confirmed that the Supreme Court's power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional...
2. It established the Supreme Courts as the final authority of the Constitution...
3. Made the Judicial Branch as powerful as the other two branch...

Judicial Review

Louisiana Territory...

American Settlers Move West

- By the early 1800's, thousands of Americans settled in the area between the Appalachian Mts. and the Mississippi River...
 - As the region's grew Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio were admitted to the Union...
 - Settlers in these states depended upon the Mississippi River for everything...



Problem: Spain controlled New Orleans!!!

Louisiana Territory...

Spain

- Spain controlled both New Orleans and the Louisiana Territory...
 - Although Spain controlled the 'Louisiana Territory' they found it almost impossible to keep Americans out of this territory...
 - "You can't put a door on open country..."
- Years of effort failed to improve Spain's position over the land...
 - In a secret treaty Spain traded the land to France in 1802...



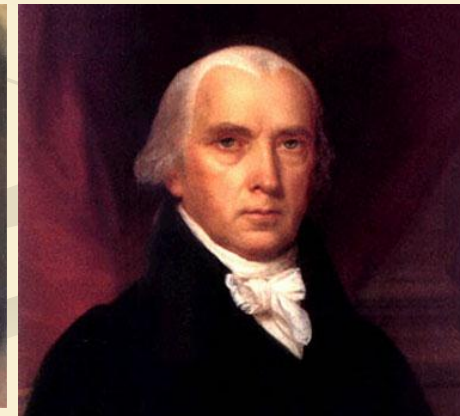
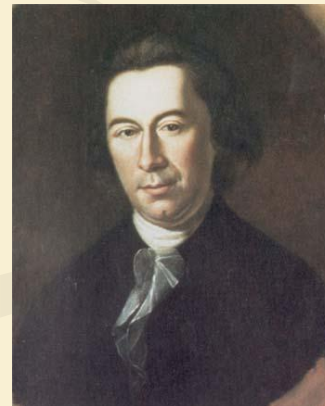
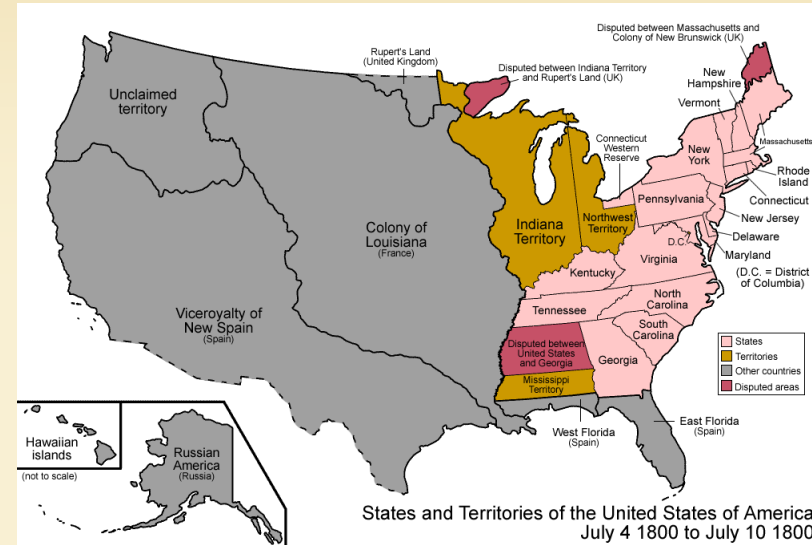
Louisiana Purchase...

France

■ In 1802, just before handing over Louisiana to France, Spain closed the New Orleans to American shipping...

- Thomas Jefferson was worried about the western settlements (farmers) and sent Robert Livingston and James Madison to try and buy New Orleans...
 - Strict Construction?

Would they be successful?



Louisiana Purchase...

France

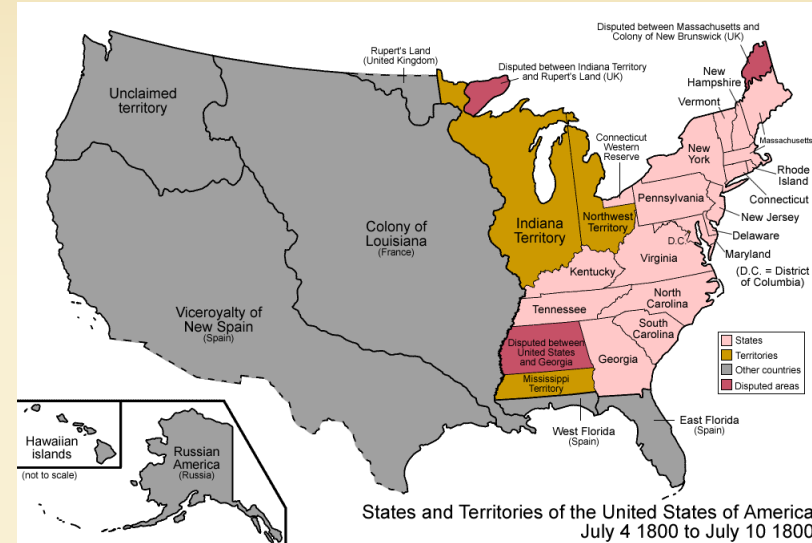
■ Napoleon Bonaparte, ruler of France, was a powerful man who had conquered most of Europe...

- His next task was to build an empire in North America...
- He was going to use Haiti as a supply base...

- Although before he could, in 1802 Haiti was lost in a slave revolt...



Napoleon decides to sell the 'Louisiana Territory'...

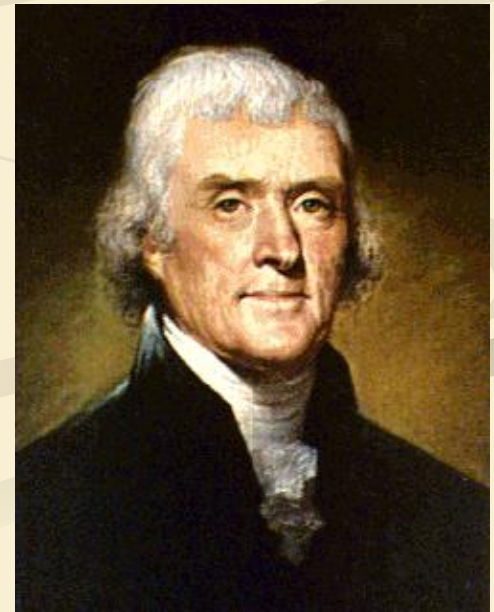
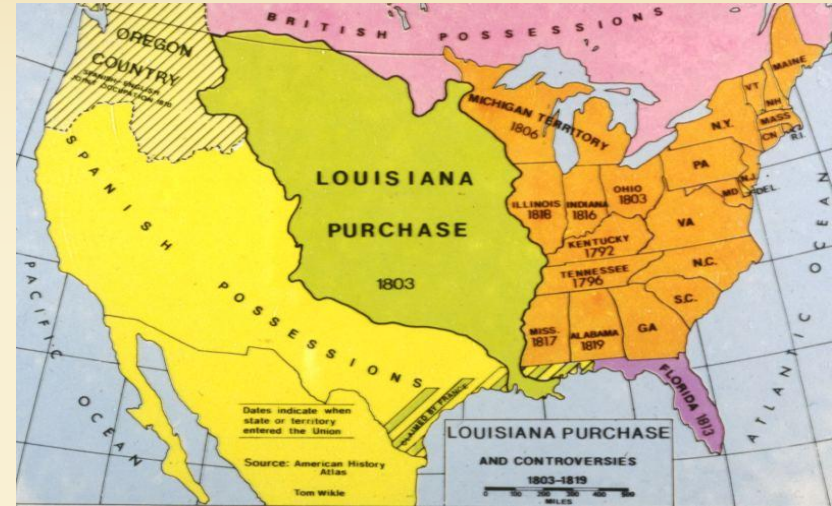


Louisiana Purchase...

Thomas Jefferson

- Napoleon decided to sell the 'Louisiana Territory' for the bargain price of \$15 Million...
 - Give England a rival...
 - Help pay for war in Europe...
- October 20, 1803 the Senate approved the 'Louisiana Purchase' agreement, which roughly doubled the size of the United States...

Strict Construction???





**Lewis & Clark
BICENTENNIAL**

1803 - 1806
NOAA's National
Geodetic Survey

Commemorative Marks
Along the Trail



North America,
circa 1803

A historical painting depicting a battle scene. In the foreground, soldiers in red uniforms with white facings are engaged in combat. In the background, soldiers in blue uniforms are visible, along with several flags, including the American flag. The scene is set in a field with a cloudy sky and a body of water in the distance.

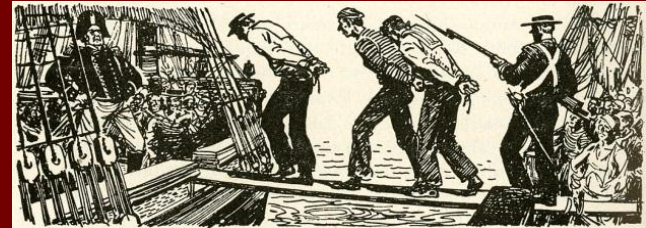
A New Republic

The Coming of
War...

The United States of America

(Road to War) Violation of Neutrality

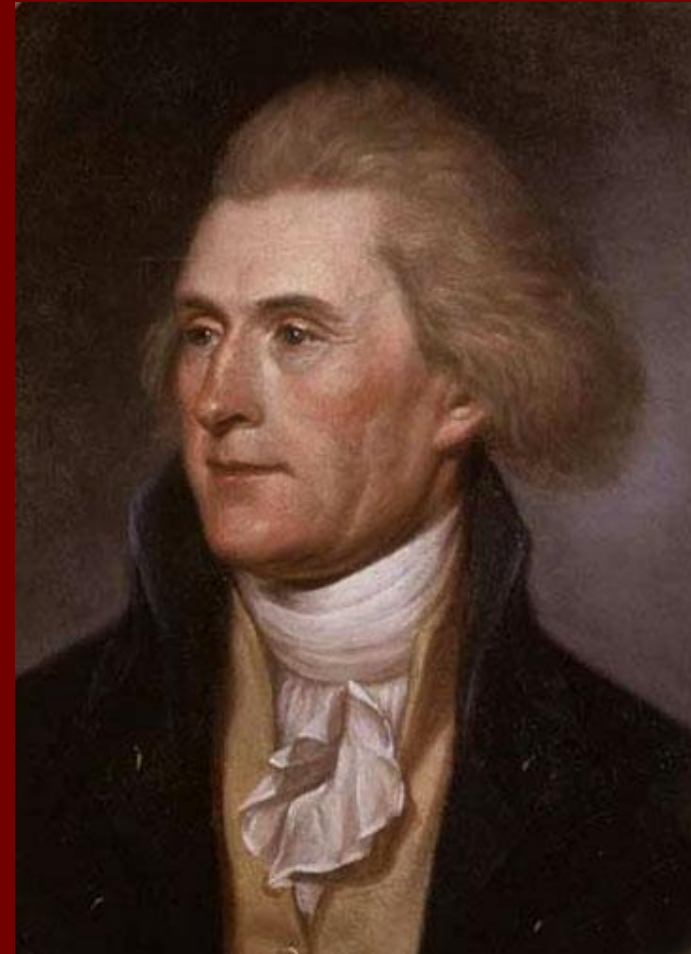
- Mediterranean Sea (Barbary States of North Africa) - USS Constitution
- Great Britain (English) Navy - Leopard v. Chesapeake - 'impressment'
- French Navy (Merchant Ships)
 - Thomas Jefferson - Embargo Act
 - United States economy suffering, people are upset!



The United States of America

(Embargo Act)

- Great Britain's violation of U.S. neutrality sparked an intense debate in America...
 - Embargo against Great Britain...
 - In 1807 Congress passed the Embargo Act...
 - This law banned trade with all foreign countries...
 - Americas ports were also to be closed...
 - Effects?

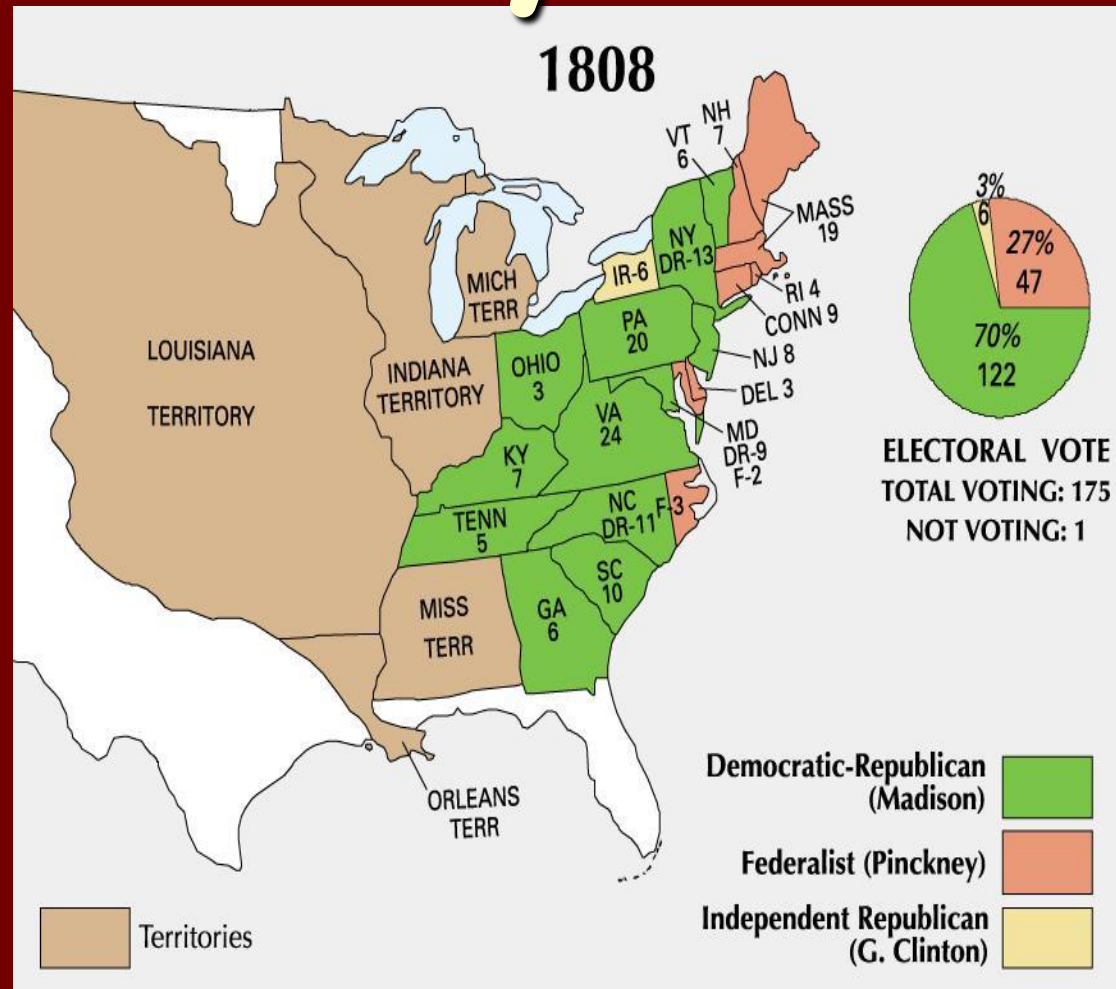


James Madison's Presidency...

Election of 1808

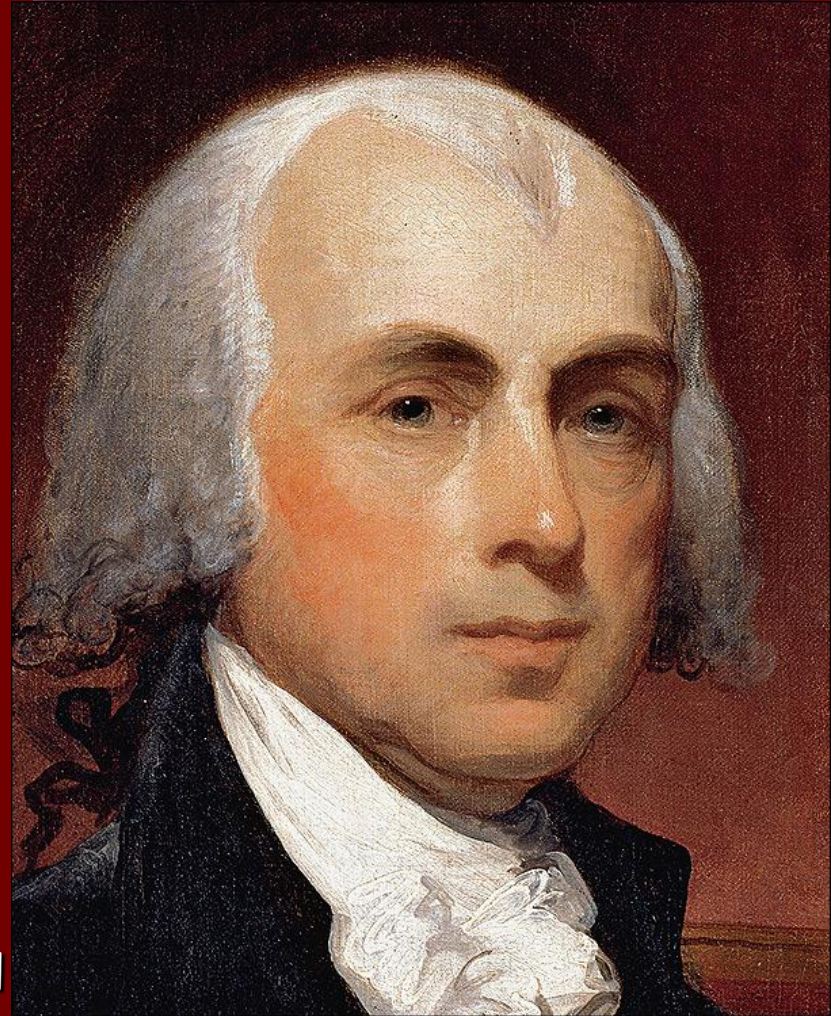
■ James Madison (Democratic - Republican) was elected president.

- Inherited all of Thomas Jefferson's problems. (Acts)



The United States of America (Non-Intercourse Act)

- In 1809 Congress tried to revive the nation's trade by replacing the Embargo Act with the Non-intercourse Act...
 - This law only banned trade with Great Britain and France...
 - It also stated that the United States would trade with the first person who stopped violating their neutrality...
 - The law was no more successful than the Embargo Act...

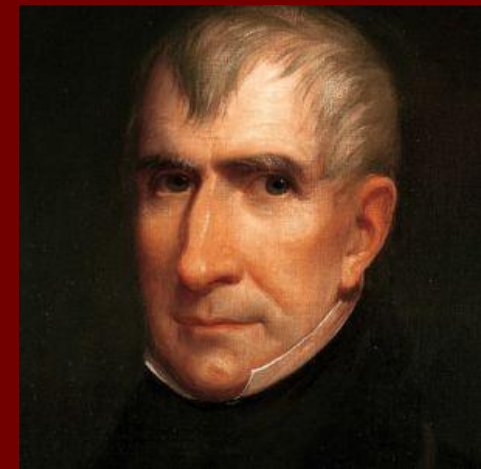
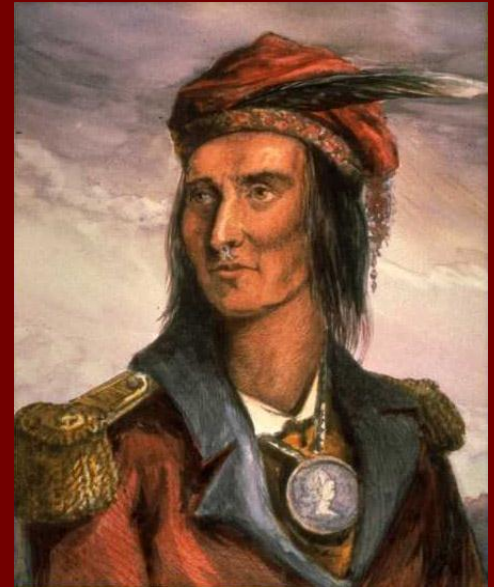


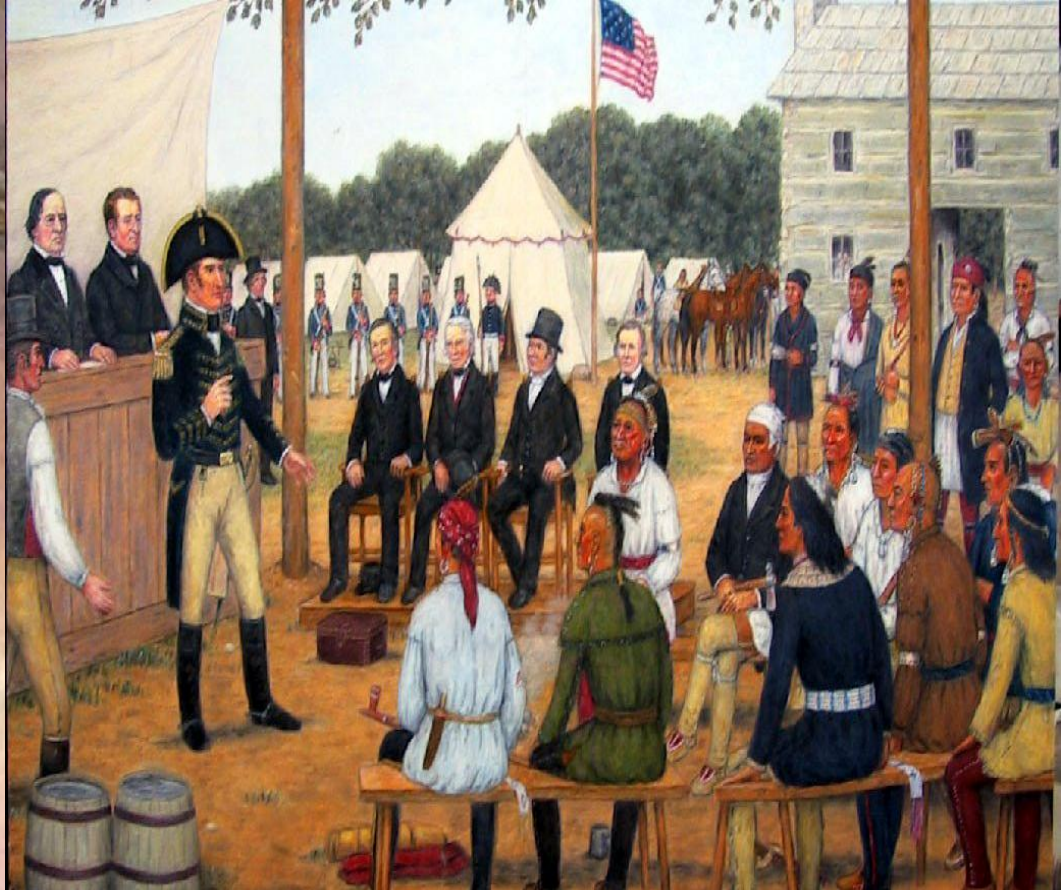
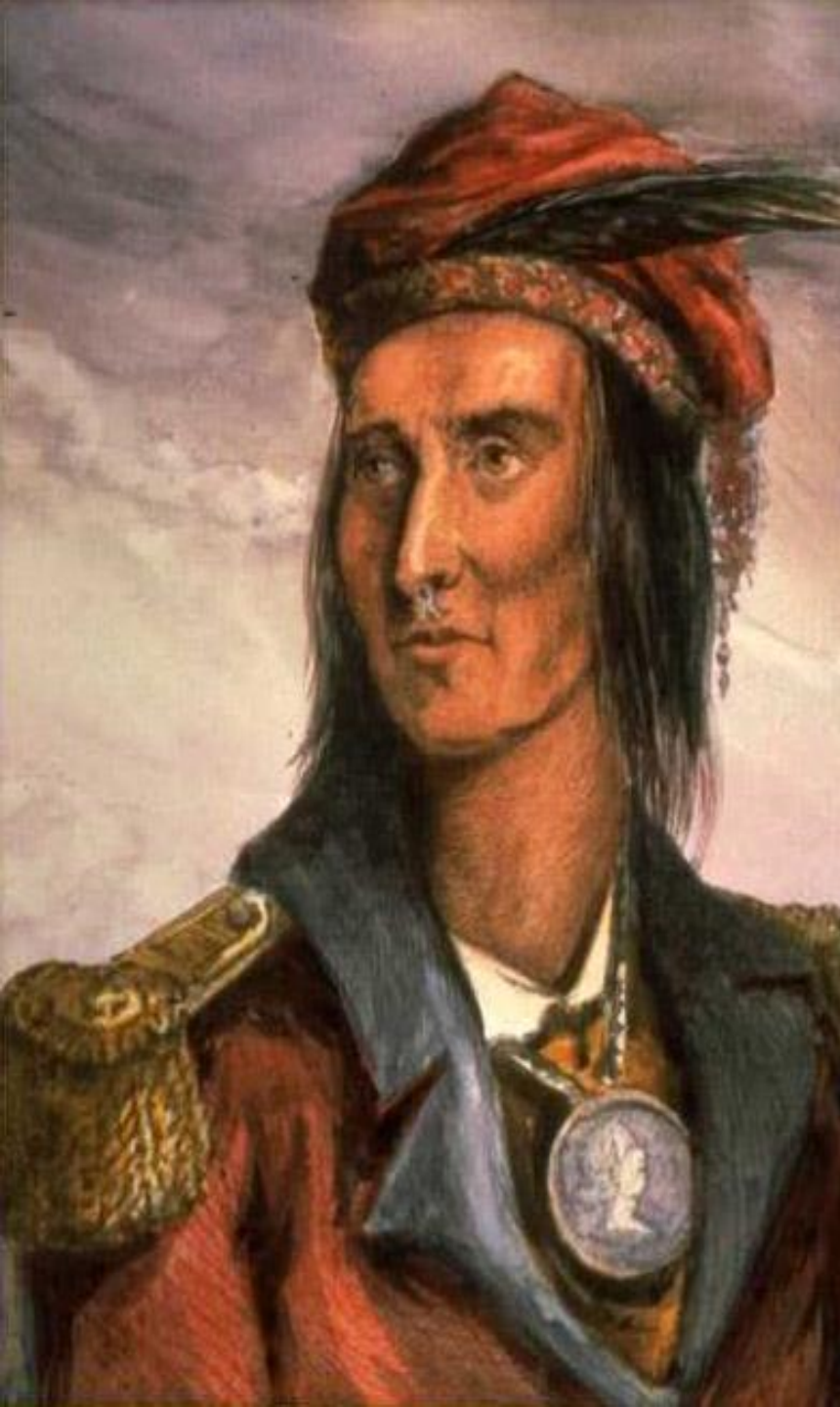
The United States of America

(Road to War) Conflicts in the West

■ Conflict over land

- Treaty of Greenville (1 Treaty - 100 Tribes?)
 - Native Americans (Great Britain)
 - Indian Resistance (Armed by Great Britain)
- Battle of Tippecanoe (1811)
 - Tecumseh & Prophet (Indian Confederacy)
 - Prophetstown (Battle Ground, IN and Prophets Rock)
 - New Madrid-Earthquake & Solar Eclipse
 - William Henry Harrison
 - Fights the Indians in a crushing defeat, also crushes the hope of a confederacy...





The United States of America

(Call For War)

War Hawks

vs.

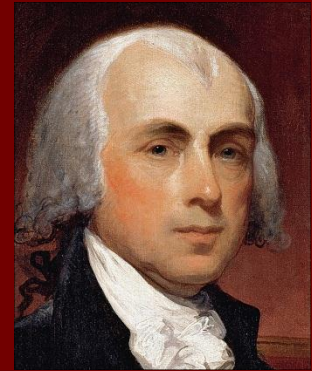
Federalist

Call for War...

(What do you think?)

War Hawks vs. Federalist

- Why go to war/ Why not to go to war?
 - IDEAS....???
 - Who has the ability to 'Declare War'?
 - Can the United States afford a war?
- June 1st, 1812 the United States Declared War
 - James Madison begged congress to declare war with Great Britain...
 - 1st time ever declaring war... (Congress)
 - 1st President to serve during a war...
 - James Madison re-elected as president in 1812!



The War of
1812

War Hawks vs. Federalist

Why go to war/ Why not to go to war?

– IDEAS....???

- **Who has the ability to ‘Declare War’?**
- **Can the United States afford a war?**



Declaration of War

**June 1st, 1812 the United States
Declared War.**

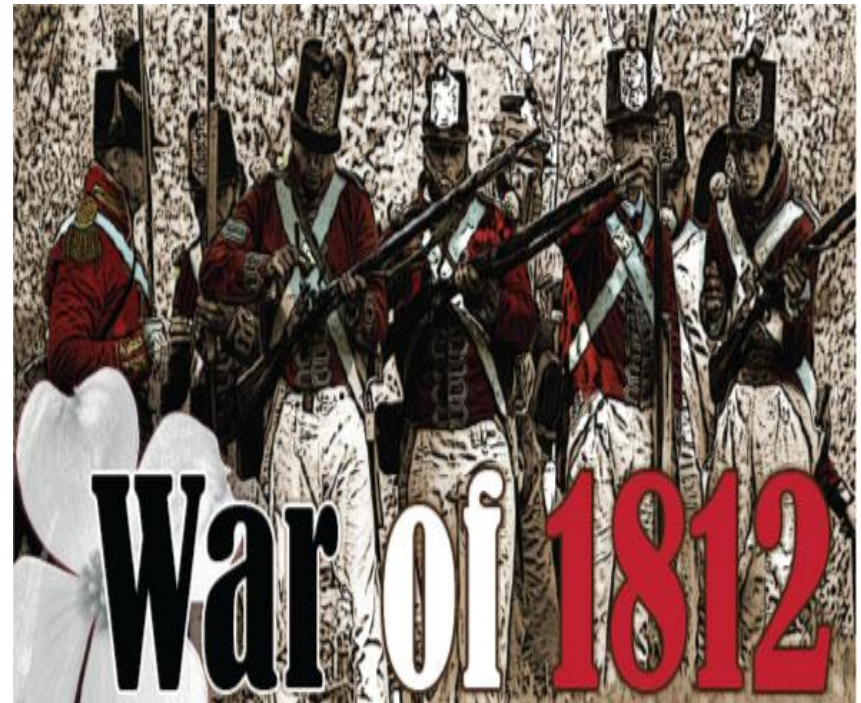
- **James Madison begged congress to declare war with Great Britain.**
 - **1st time every declaring war**
 - **1st President to be serve during a war.**
 - **James Madison re-elected president 1812!**



War of 1812

(Nicknames...)

- **America's Second Fight for Independence...**
- **The War of Bad Timing...**
- **The Forgotten War...**
- **A War for Nothing...**



Early Battles

War at Sea (1 vs. 1)

- British Navy 100 + Ships
- American Navy 20 – Ships
 - British ships are spread out all over the globe (War vs. French), American ships attack and win most 1 on 1 encounters. (Better Trained)
 - British Navy was embarrassed and begin to ‘**blockade**’ American ports.
 - Atlantic Coast
 - New Orleans Port
 - » No more shipping...



Early Battles

Battles Along the Canadian Border

- **Invasion of Canada**

- Attack from Detroit...
- Attack from Niagara Falls...
- Attack up the Hudson River...

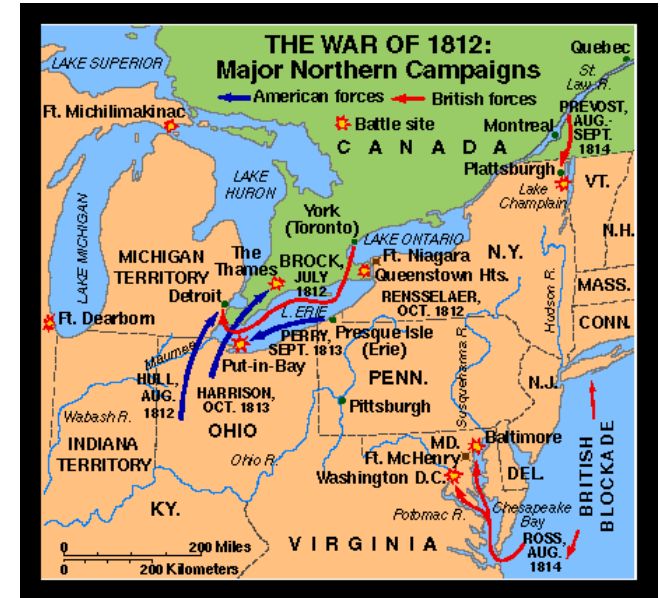
- **1813 Battle of Lake Erie**

- Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry (Small fleet of Warships)

- **Victorious!** Defeated the British and gain control of Lake Erie
 - “We have met the enemy and they are ours...”

- **1813 Battle of Thames**

- **VICTORIOUS!** Defeated the British and killed Tecumseh.

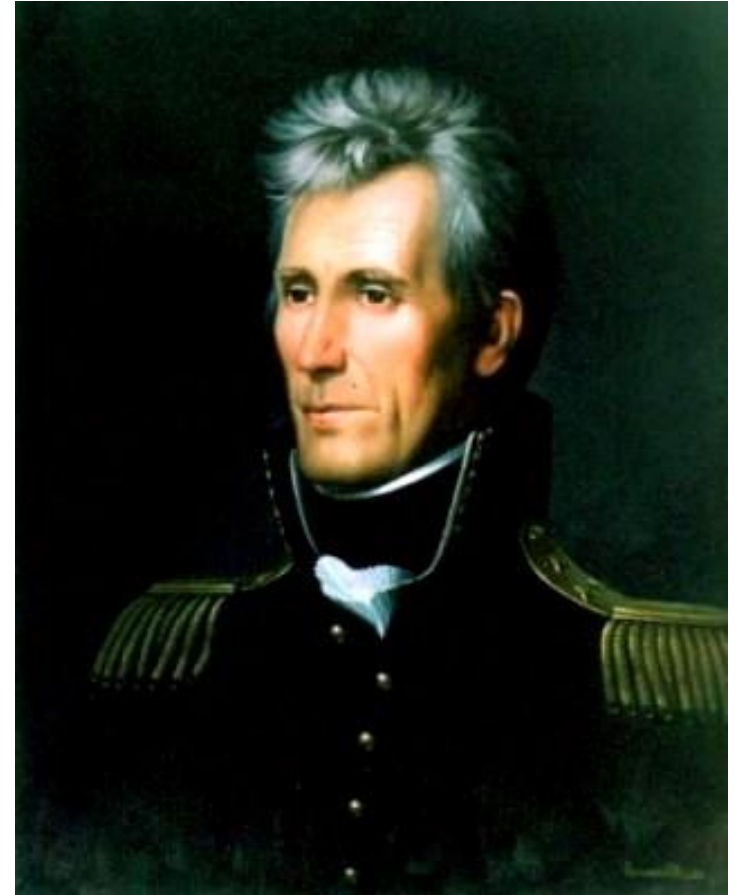




Early Battles

The Creek War (Alabama/Georgia)

- 1813 Creek Indians attack!
 - Fort Mims on the Alabama River
 - Destroy the fort killing 250
- 1814 Andrew Jackson and the Tennessee Militia
 - Battle of Horseshoe Bend (Tallapoosa River, Alabama)
 - Andrew Jackson/Tennessee Militia win!
 - Treaty of Fort Jackson (United States gains millions of acres of land)



Great Britain on the Offensive

Great Britain defeated France 1814

- Now they can focus on the U. S.
 - Attack on Washington D.C.
 - British marched into Washington D.C.



• Attack on Fort McHenry (Baltimore, MD)

- Baltimore's only mean of protection...
 - 3rd Largest U.S. city... (1814)
- 25 Hours of bombardment, Americans won't surrender
 - 'The Star-Spangled Banner' *Francis Scott Key



End of the War

Hartford Convention

(Secret Convention)

– Federalist opposed the war, discussed taking the issue to Congress.

- Secede???

– Before the Federalist could make it to Washington D.C. the war was over.

- **Treaty of Ghent (December 24, 1814)**

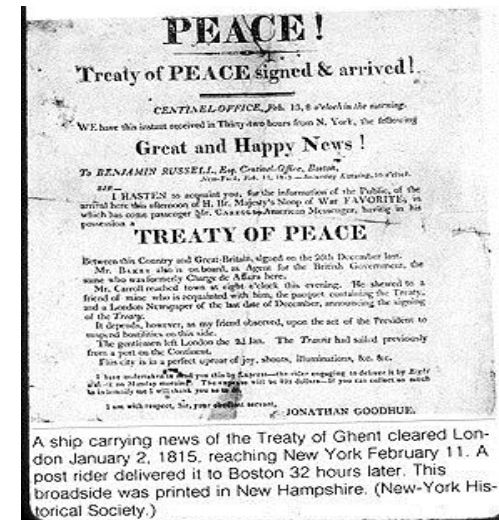
– Officially ended the “War of 1812”

- Battle of New Orleans (Jan-1815)?

– America was victorious against Great Britain for a second time.



War of 1812 - Great Britain and The United States signing a Peace Treaty at Ghent



A ship carrying news of the Treaty of Ghent cleared London January 2, 1815, reaching New York February 11. A post rider delivered it to Boston 32 hours later. This broadside was printed in New Hampshire. (New-York Historical Society.)

Great Britain on the Offensive (New Orleans)

Battle of New Orleans BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 8, 1815

– After success in Washington D.C. the British hoped to attack and take New Orleans.

- 1815 (Jan) Battle on New Orleans begins...

– United States forces were led by Andrew Jackson...

