

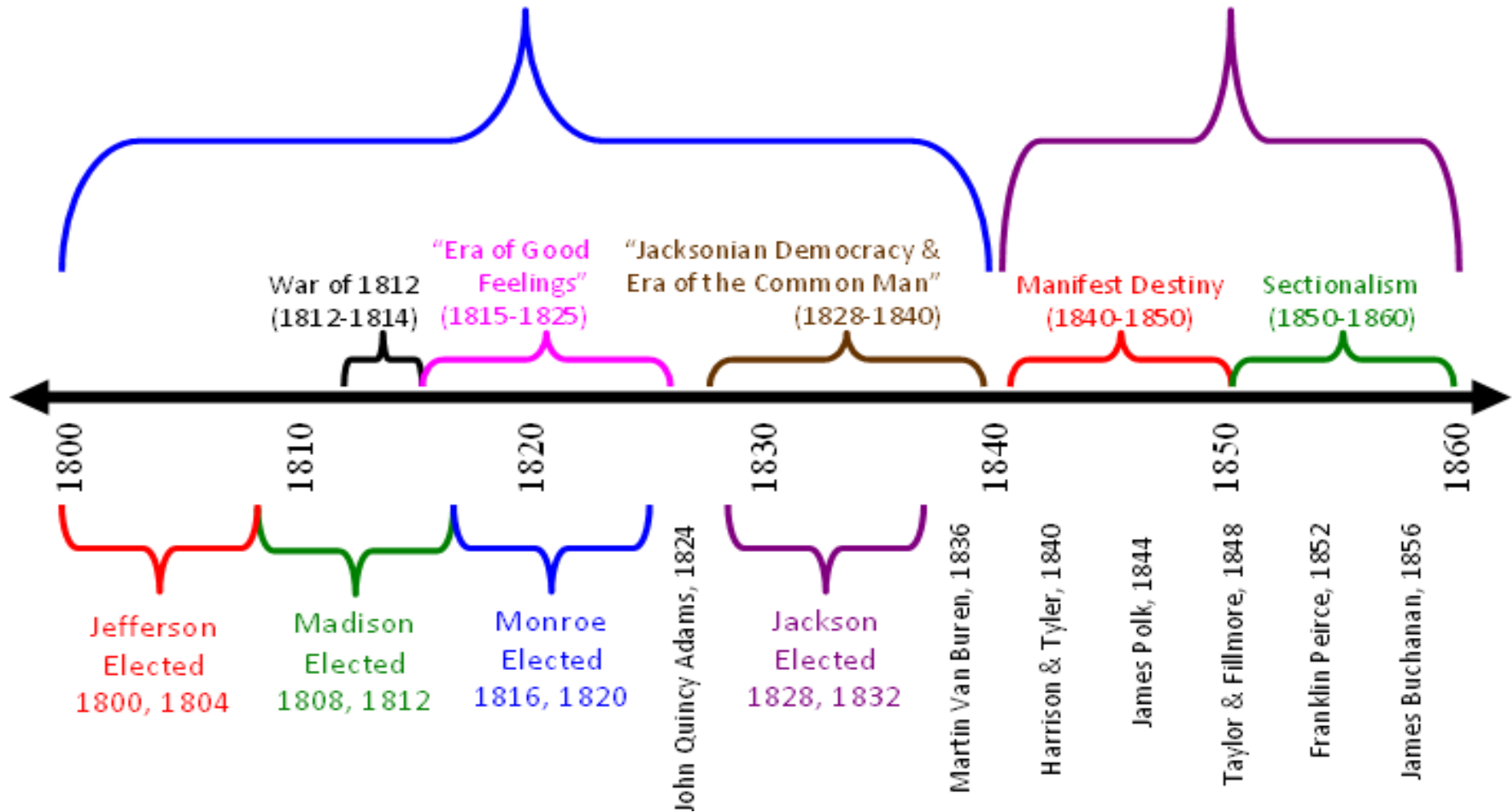
■ Learning Target: (4a)

■ I can compare and contrast the presidencies of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe.

The period of time in U.S. history before the Civil War is known as the Antebellum Era (1800-1860)

Early Antebellum Era (1800-1840)

Late Antebellum Era (1840-1860)

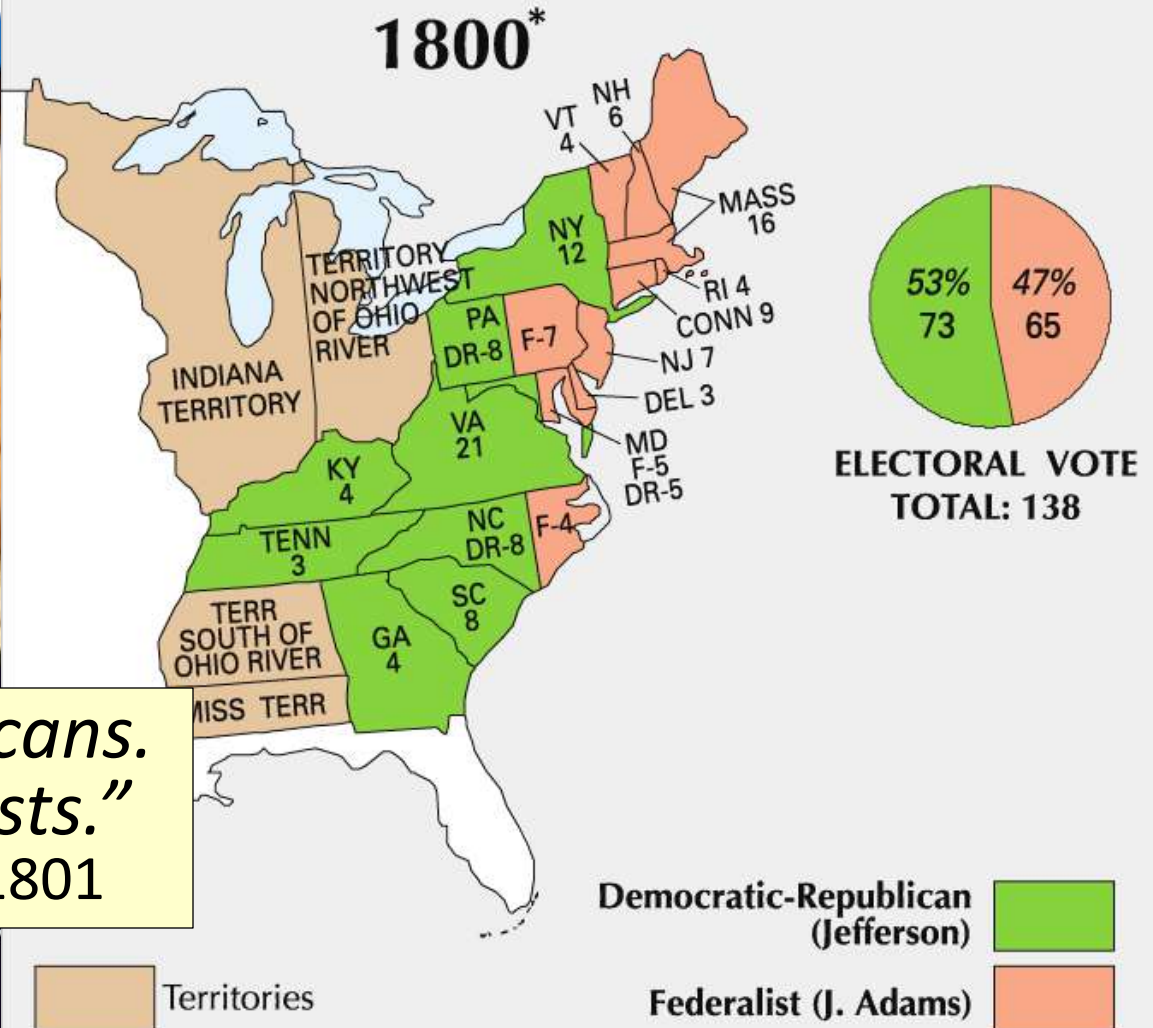


The election of 1800 was a turning point in U.S. history

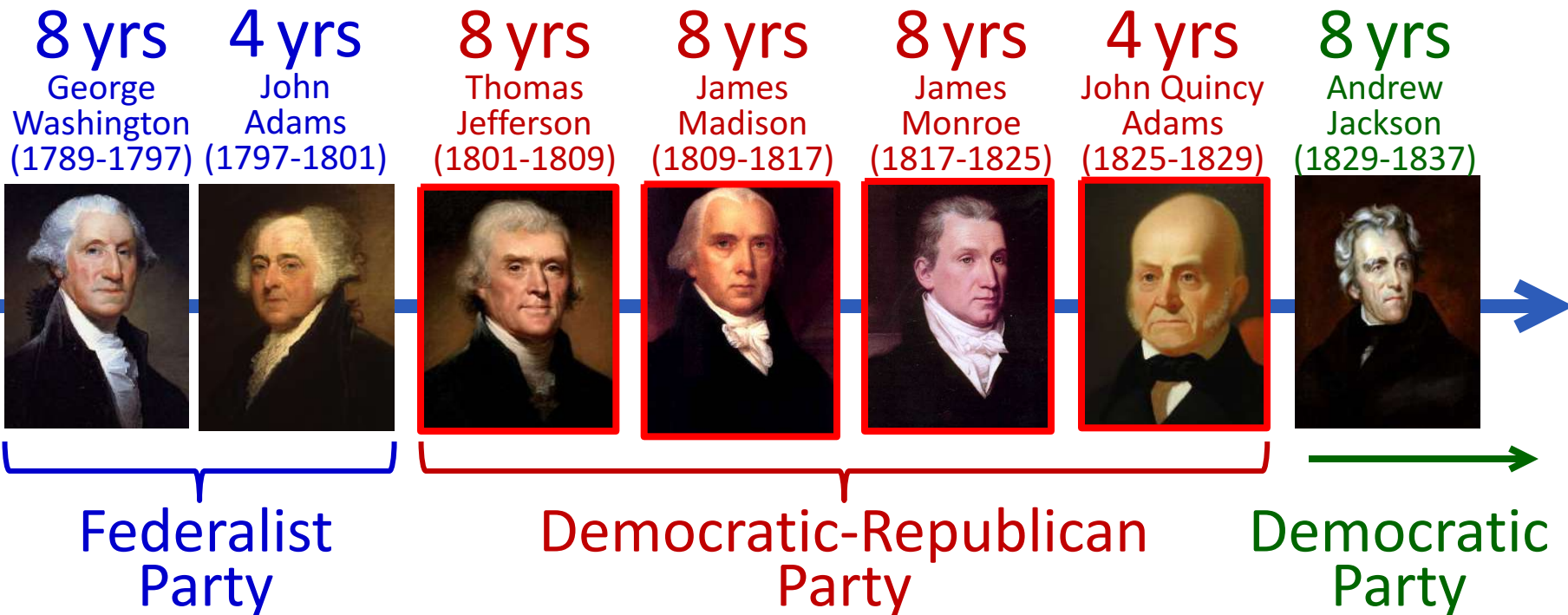
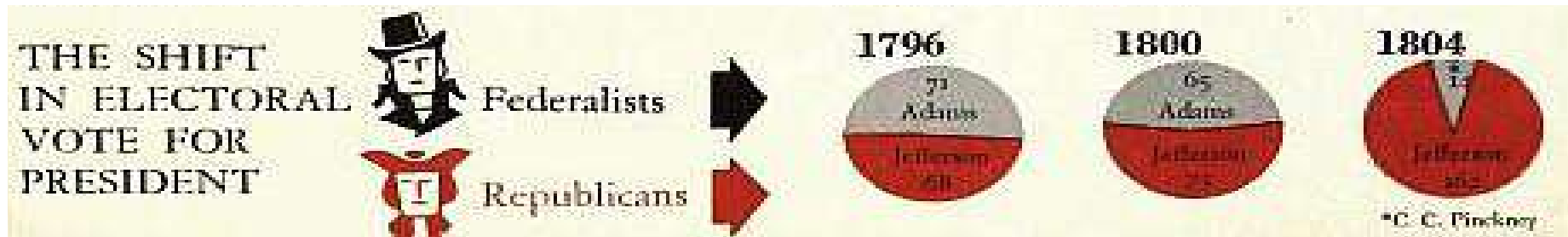
This “Revolution of 1800” marked the first time in U.S. history when one political party transferred power to another



*“We are all Republicans.
We are all Federalists.”*
Jefferson’s inaugural, 1801



Jefferson's presidency marked the start of nearly 30 years of dominance by the Democratic-Republicans



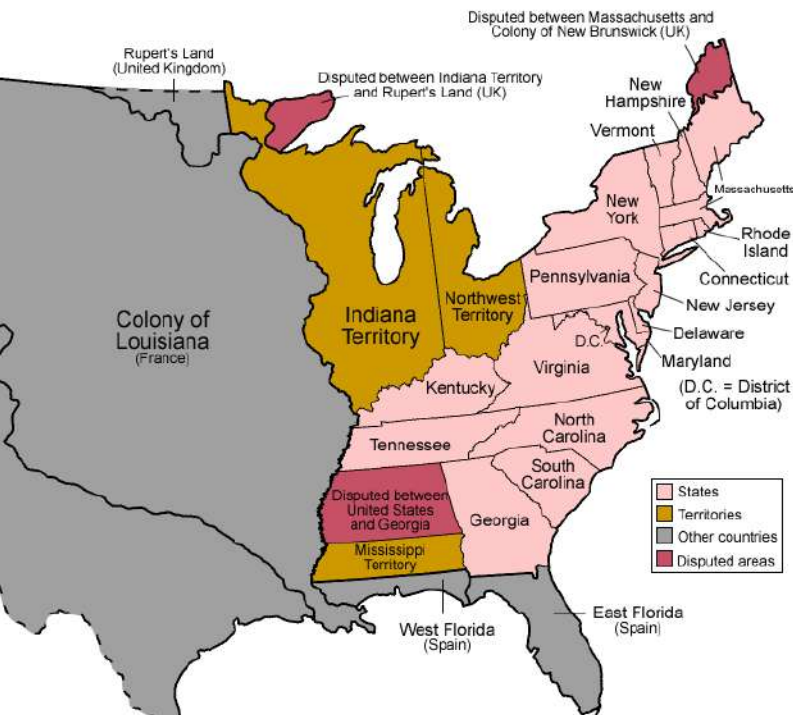
If this image captures Jefferson's vision of an ideal America, what was his vision? What role did Jefferson want the government to play in this ideal America?



Jefferson wanted to reverse Federalist policies by reducing the size and cost of the national government



Reduce the national government



Restore power to state gov'ts

Jefferson believed the government had grown too large and powerful

He cut the size of the army

He eliminated taxes on whiskey, slaves, and property

He allowed the charter of the Bank of the U.S. to expire

Focused on paying down the federal government's debt

Jefferson believed that America should be an “agrarian republic” that protects liberty



But, the Federalists did not want to see their policies destroyed by Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans

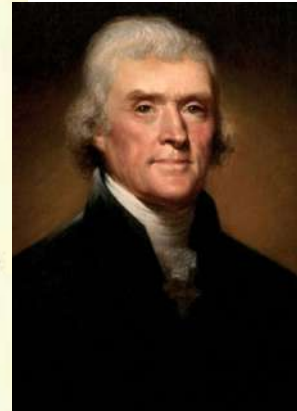
In the months before leaving office, President Adams appointed numerous Federalists to become judges in federal courts in the "Midnight

Marbury



Jefferson opposed these appointments and ordered his Secretary of State James Madison to deny some of these judge appointments

Jefferson



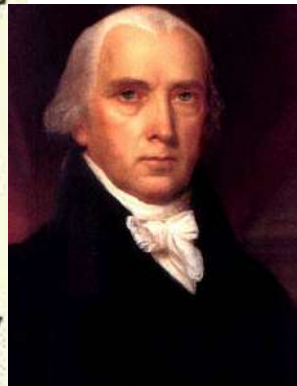
One of these potential judges was William Marbury who sued Madison when he was deprived his position

Marbury v Madison (1803) was one of the most important Supreme Court cases in U.S. history

Adams



Madison



Marbury v Madison (1803)

The President of the United States has the power to appoint judges to the federal courts. Usually, the President appoints individuals who are members of his political party or who share his ideas about politics.

In 1800, John Adams was President. There was an election that year. Thomas Jefferson, who belonged to another political party, got elected. There were many positions in the federal government that were empty. Before he left office, Adams tried to fill these positions with people who shared his ideas.

President Adams appointed 58 new people. He asked his Secretary of State, John Marshall, to deliver the paperwork to these people so they could start their new jobs. Marshall delivered most of the papers. He was in a hurry, so he left some of the papers for the new Secretary of State, James Madison, to deliver. When he came into office, President Thomas Jefferson told Madison not to deliver the papers to some of the people Adams had appointed.

One of the individuals who didn't receive his papers was William Marbury. He sued James Madison and tried to get the Supreme Court to issue a *writ of mandamus*. A writ is a court order that forces an official to do something. Marbury argued that a law passed by Congress (Judiciary Act of 1789) gave the Supreme Court of the United States the power to issue this writ. If the Court issued the writ, Madison would have to deliver the papers. Then Marbury would become a justice of the peace.

The Supreme Court of the United States had to decide the case. The new Chief Justice of the United States was John Marshall. He was the same person who had been unable to deliver the paperwork in the first place!

1. Why do you think Jefferson did not want the people Adams appointed to get their jobs?
2. If Congress passes a law that conflicts with the Constitution, which one are we required to follow: the law or the Constitution?
3. How should the Supreme Court rule: Should William Marbury get the position as a judge or not?

The Supreme Court ruled that President Jefferson's decision to deny Marbury his judicial appointment did not violate the Judiciary Act or the Constitution



Marbury: Congress created the Judiciary Act to create lower courts with judges!!

Congress can impeach judges, create lower federal courts and fix their jurisdictions, set the size of the Supreme Court, and determine judicial salaries.

Senate confirms judges.



CONGRESS

Legislative function

Congress passes the laws that create executive agencies and the programs they administer, and it can override presidential vetoes by a two-thirds vote of both chambers and can impeach the president.

Senate ratifies treaties and confirms presidential appointments to the executive branch and the courts.

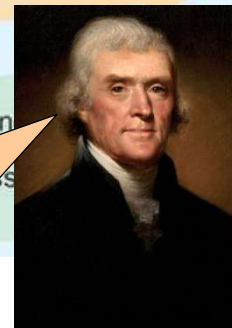
Courts can interpret congressional statutes and declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

COURTS

Judicial function

The Marbury v. Madison case established the principle of judicial review giving the Supreme Court the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional

Jefferson and Madison: Yes, but the president can appoint (not deny) whoever he wants!!

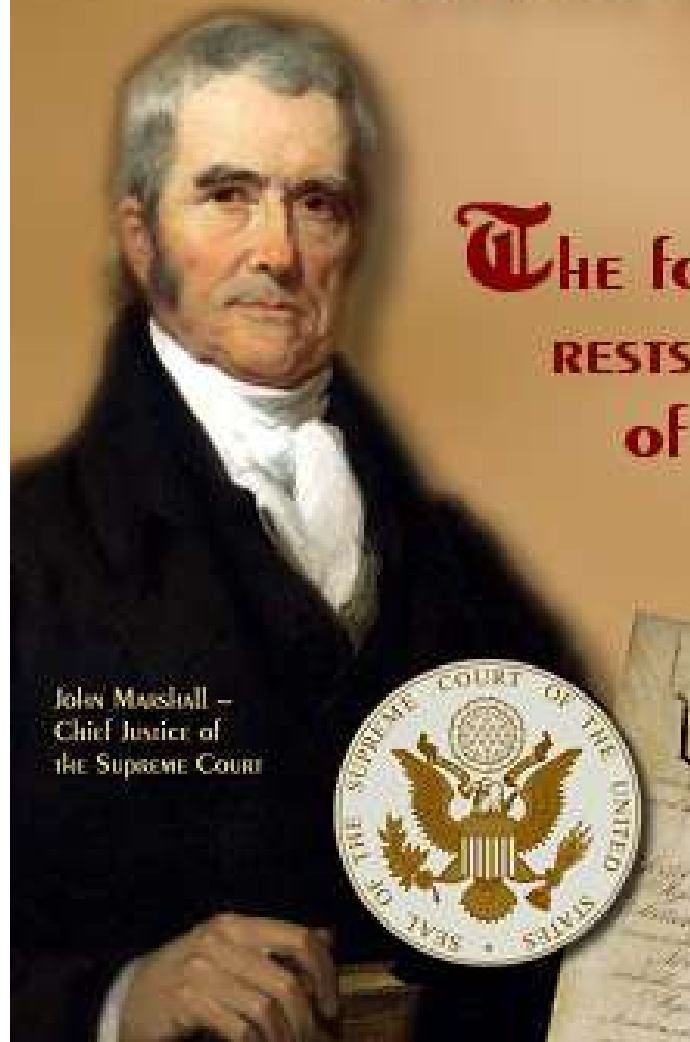


PRESIDENT

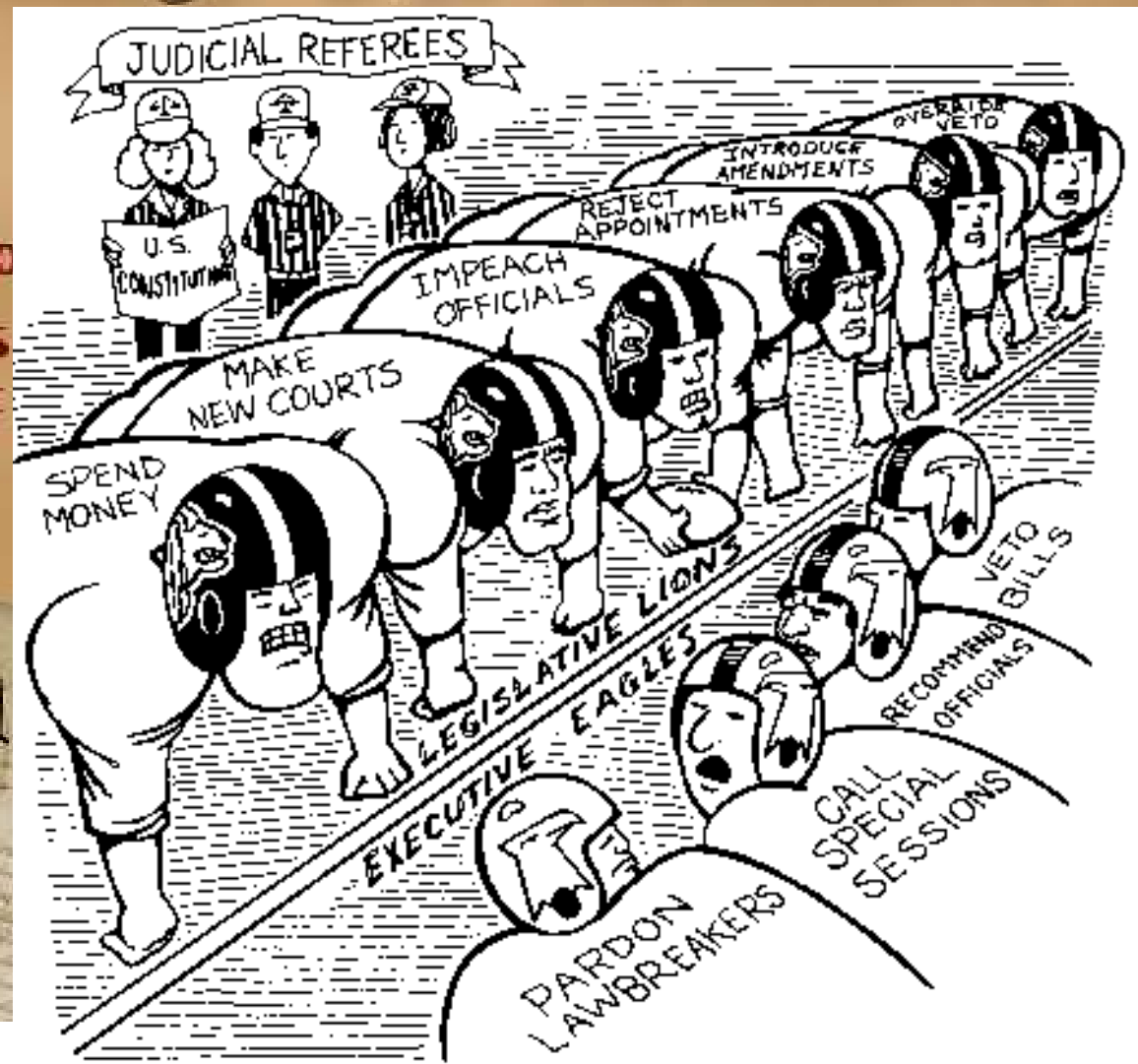
Executive function



Marbury V Madison



THE
FO
RESTS
OF



HOW DO THEY EXPECT US TO STOP THEM?

Chief Justice John Marshall served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835



Over three decades, Marshall's ruling helped strengthen the power of the national gov't over the states and protected the rights of citizens

Marbury v. Madison (1803)

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

Dartmouth College v.

Woodward (1819)

Cohens v. Virginia (1821)

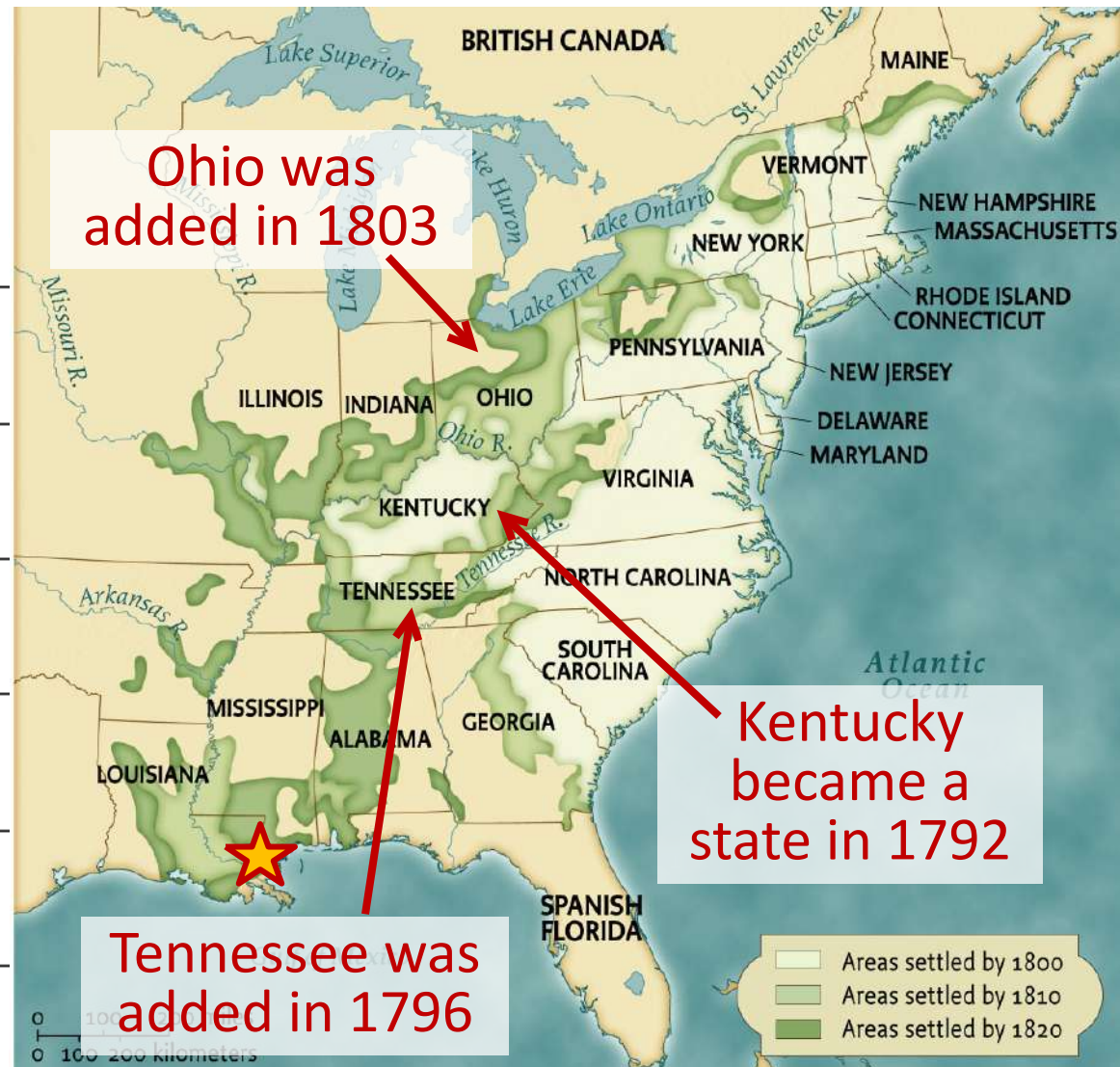
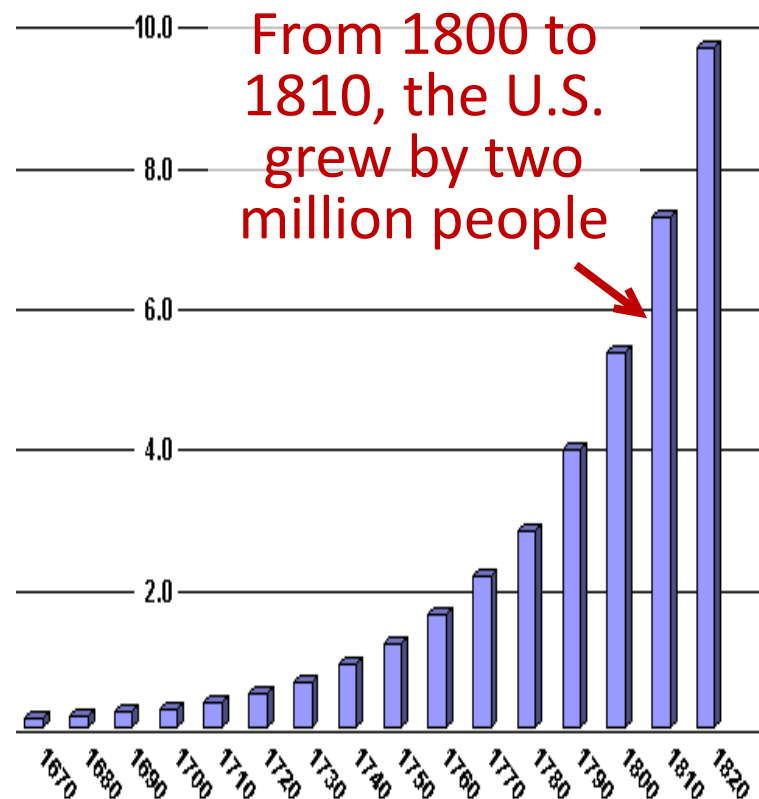
Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)

During Jefferson's presidency, the U.S. population was growing and people were moving West

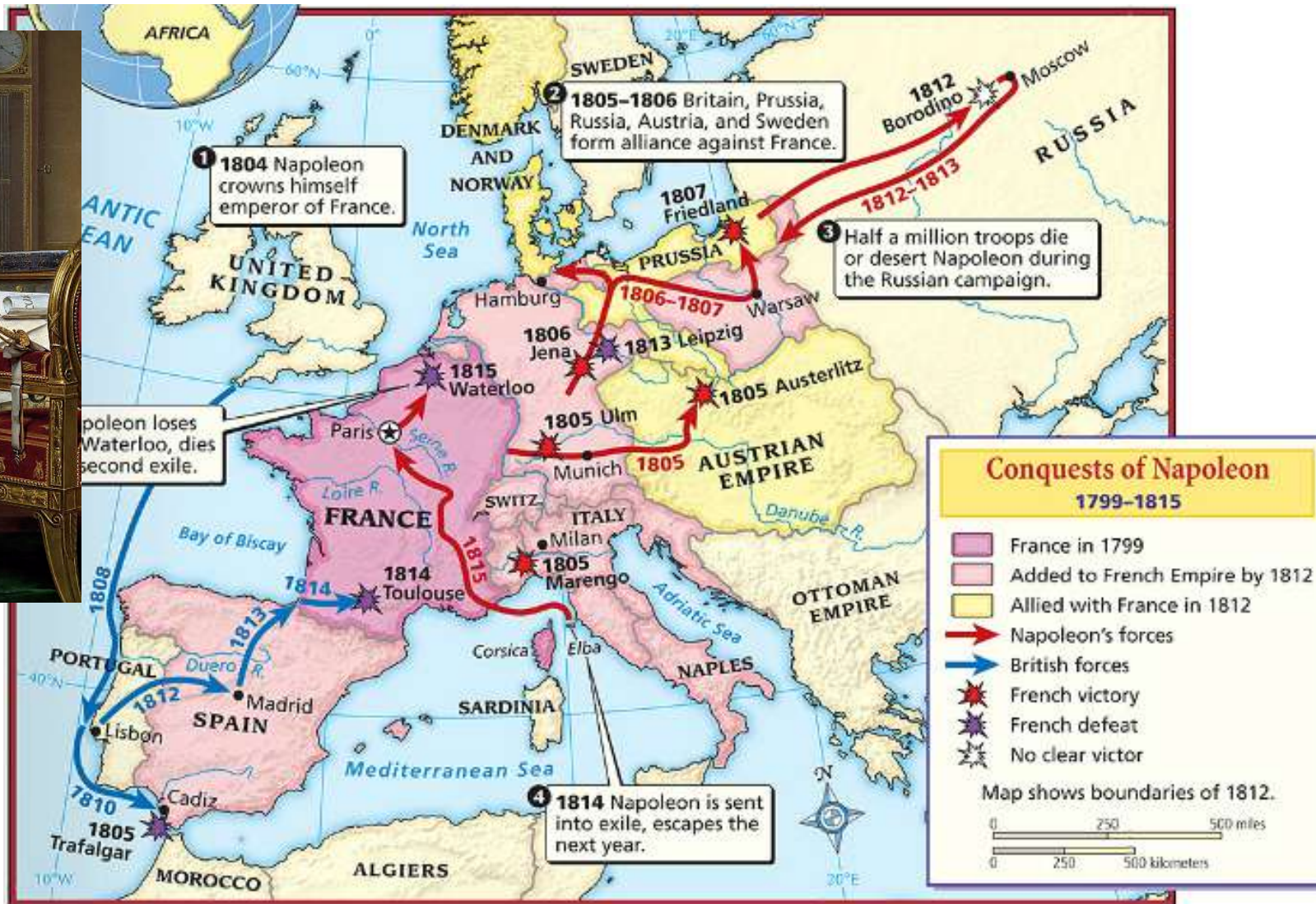
Jefferson was worried about French control of New Orleans and the Mississippi River

From 1800 to 1810, the U.S. grew by two million people



Jefferson sent a delegation to France to negotiate the purchase of New Orleans

Napoleon wanted to sell all French territories in America to fund his war



In 1803, Congress approved the purchase of Louisiana from the French for \$15 million

The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the USA



Americans were excited about gaining new western lands, but the Louisiana Purchase presented problems

Was the purchase constitutional?

Despite his belief in strict interpretation, Jefferson used the elastic clause to buy it

What about the French and Spaniards in New Orleans?

Despite his belief in protecting liberty, Jefferson did not grant foreigners citizenship



Americans were excited about gaining new western lands, but the Louisiana Purchase presented problems

What did the USA buy?
No one knew what resources existed in the Louisiana territory

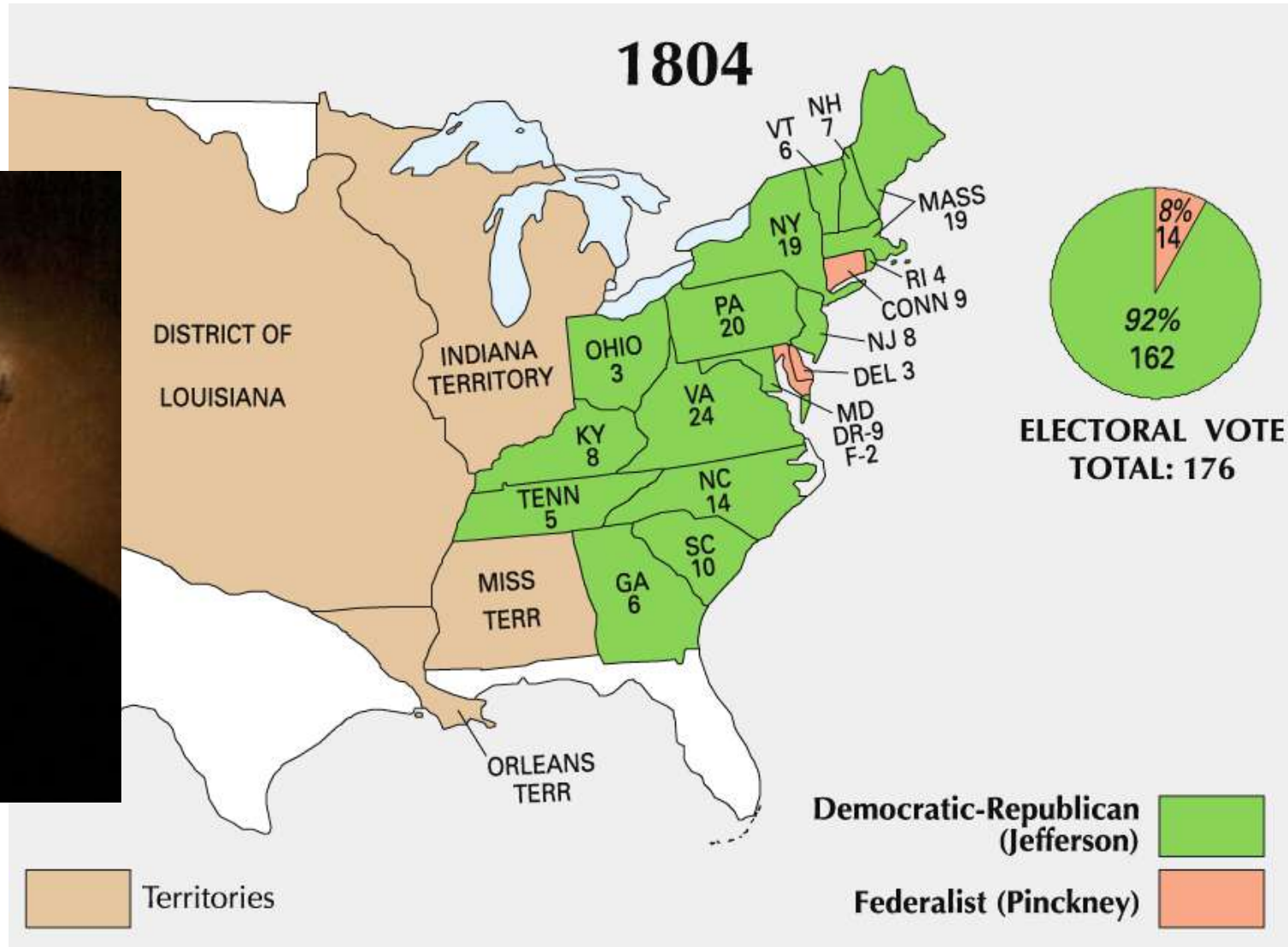
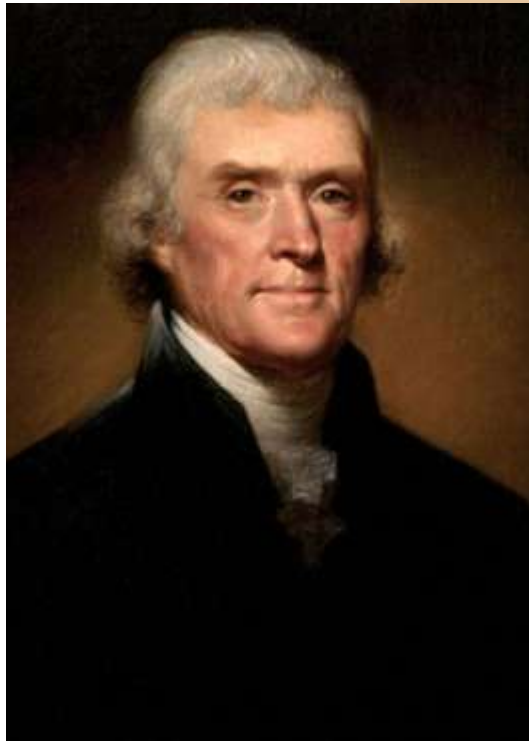
Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the Louisiana Territory



Their findings revealed an abundance of natural resources for America

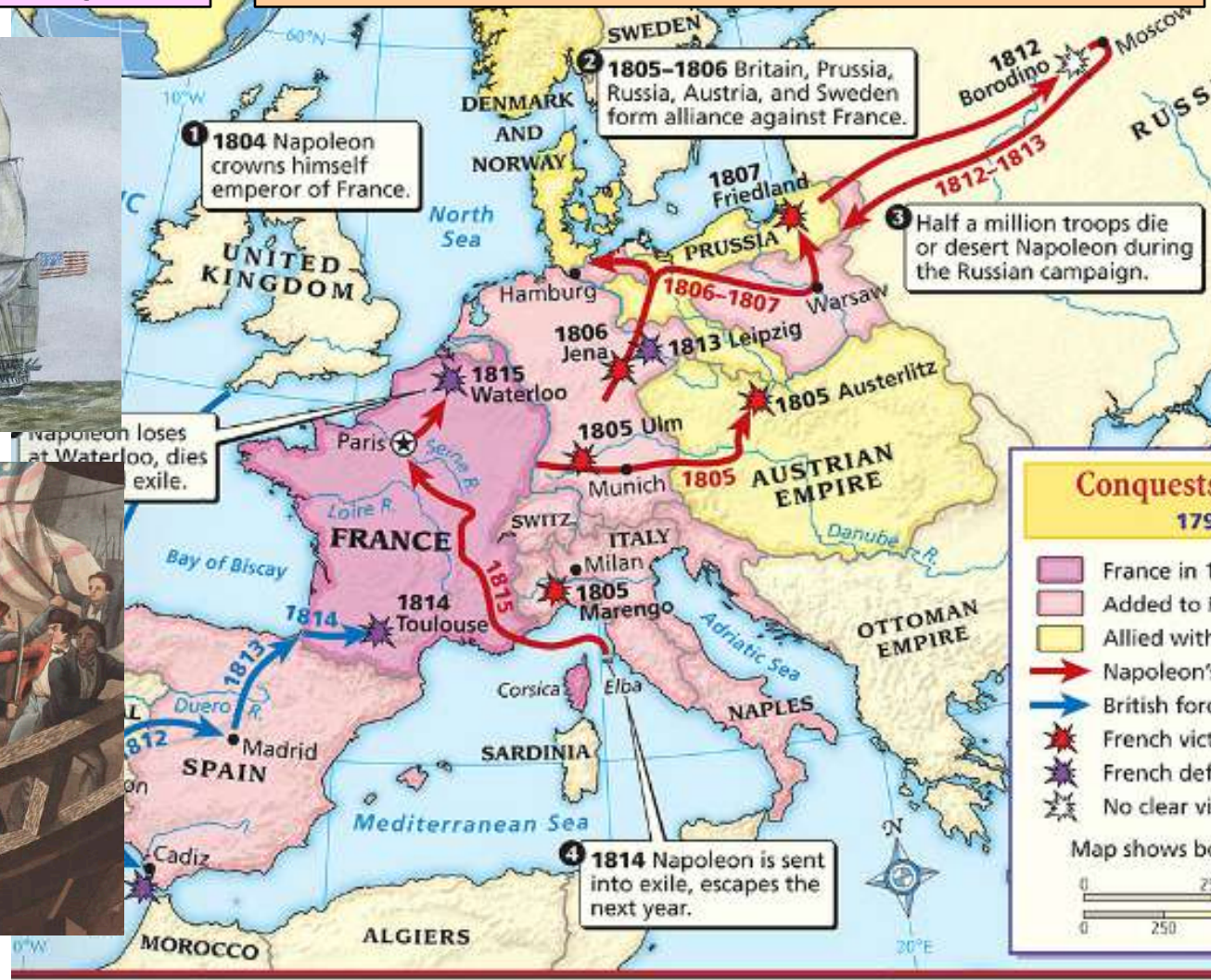
Jefferson was widely popular and easily won the election of 1804

But, Jefferson's second term was plagued by foreign policy problems



The war between England and France led to more attacks on U.S. trade ships

The British navy impressed more than 1,000 American merchant sailors per year from 1803 to 1807

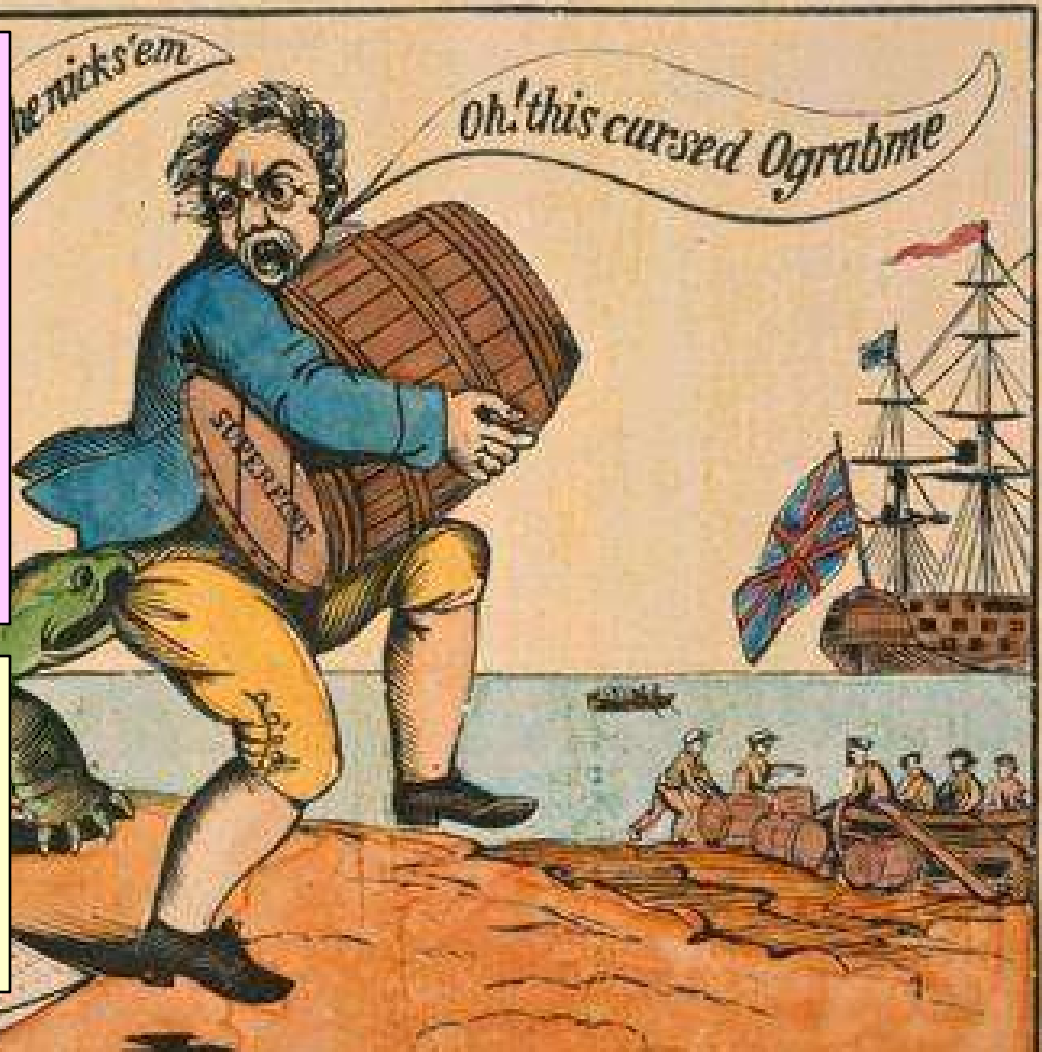


Jefferson was frustrated with his inability to get England or France to stop attacking U.S. ships

In 1807, he ordered an embargo and banned all U.S. trade with England and France

The embargo failed, merchants smuggled goods to continue trading with Europe, and the embargo hurt U.S. trade more than England or France

Jefferson had to increase the size of the gov't and military to enforce the law



Closure Activity: Jefferson's Legacy

Jefferson came into office trying to reduce the size and power of the national government.

Did he accomplish his goal? Use your notes and knowledge of Jefferson to complete this chart

	Jefferson's ideal?	How Jefferson acted
Interpretation of the Constitution?		
Powers of the president?		
Size of the army and navy?		
Citizenship and rights of the people?		
Size of the national government?		

■ Essential Question:

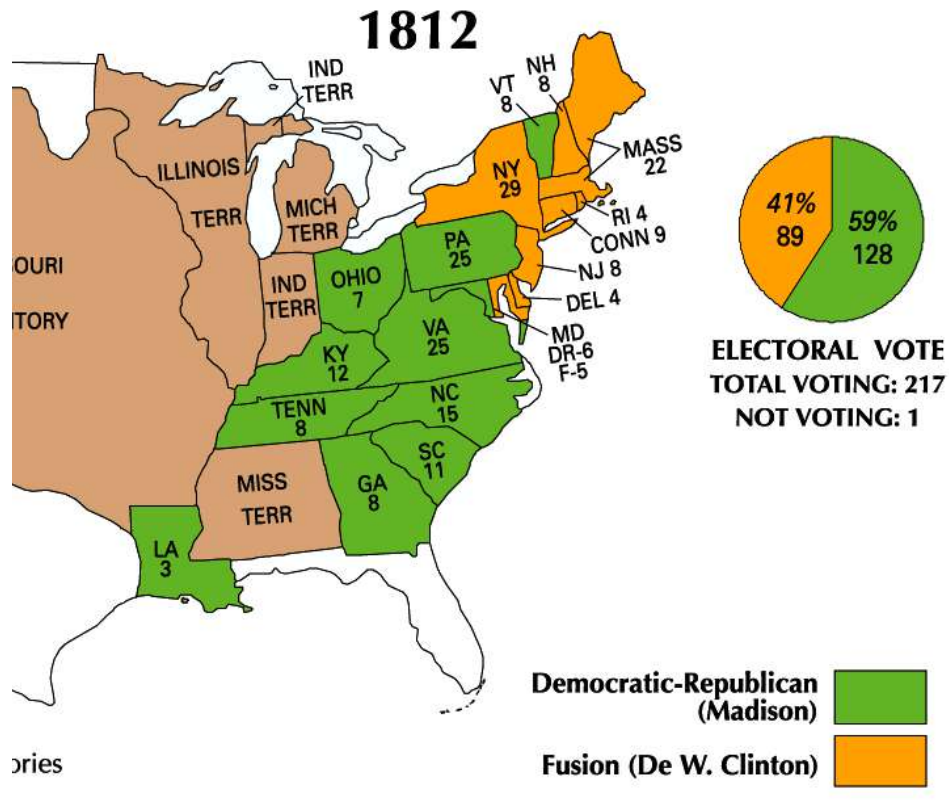
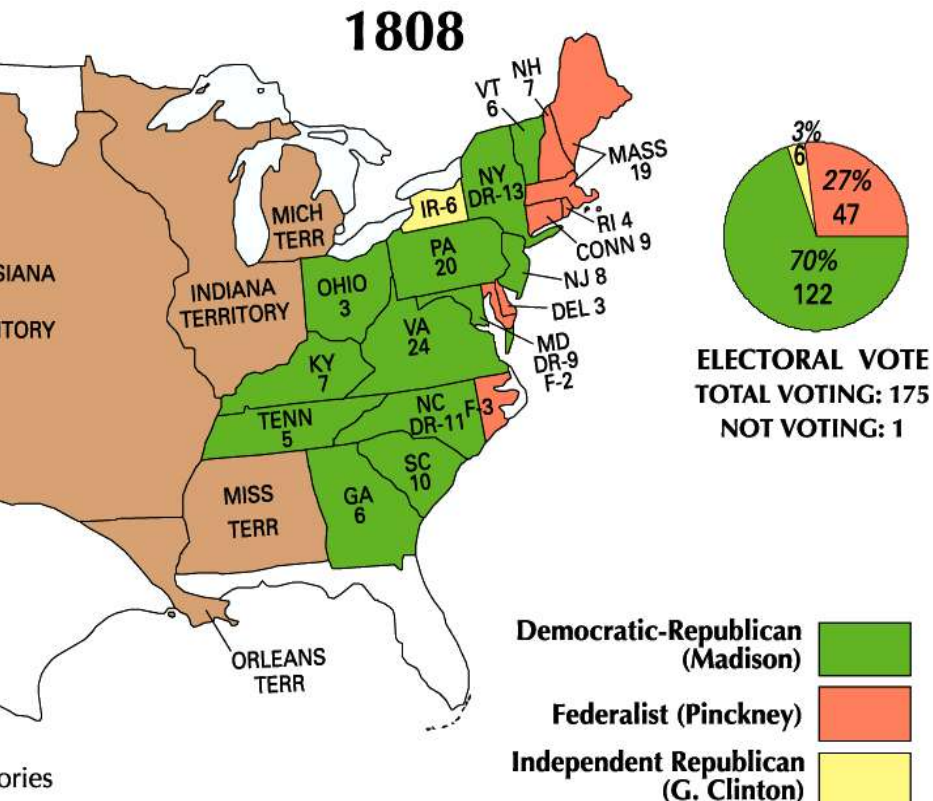
- How did the War of 1812 encourage American unity & nationalism?

■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 4.2:

- Clicker Questions
- President Madison & War of 1812 notes
- Today's HW: 7.1
- CPUSH Midterm: Friday, September 28
- County Interim: Monday, October 1

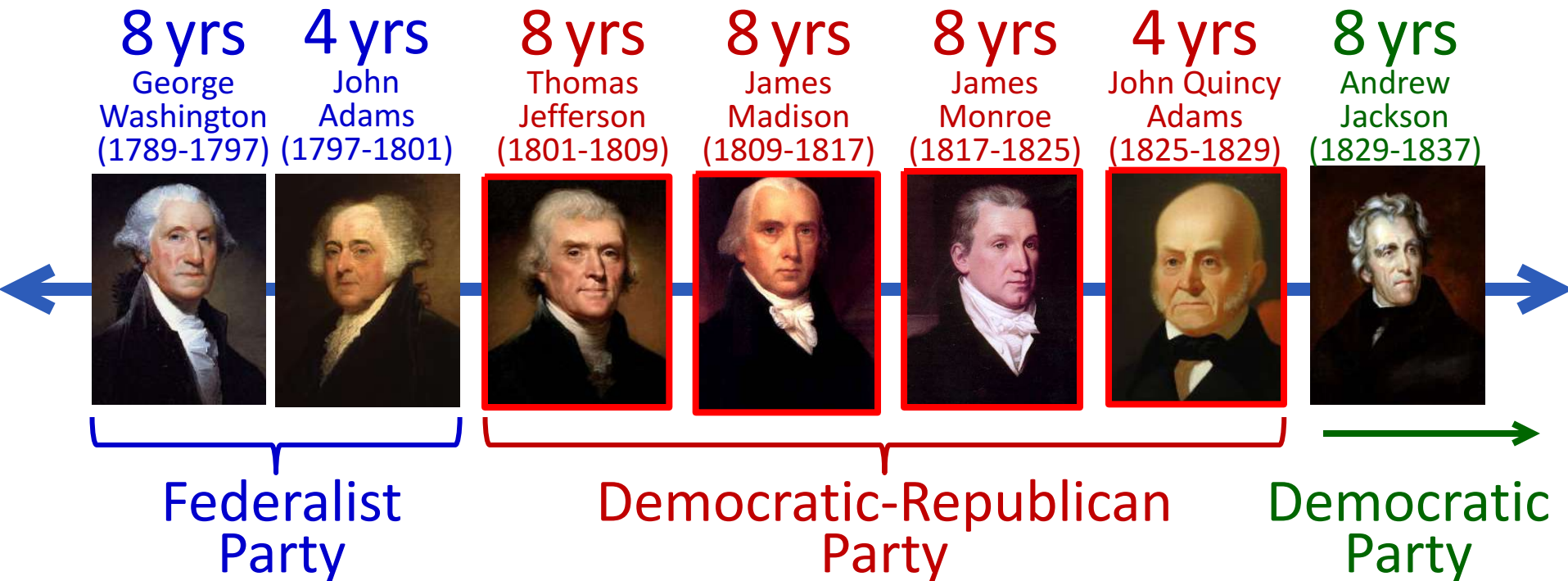
Jefferson's hand-picked successor, James Madison, won the presidency in 1808 & 1812

Madison was well-qualified: He was the architect of the Constitution, served in Congress, & served as Jefferson's Secretary of State



As president, Madison tried to continue Jefferson's policies of limited national government

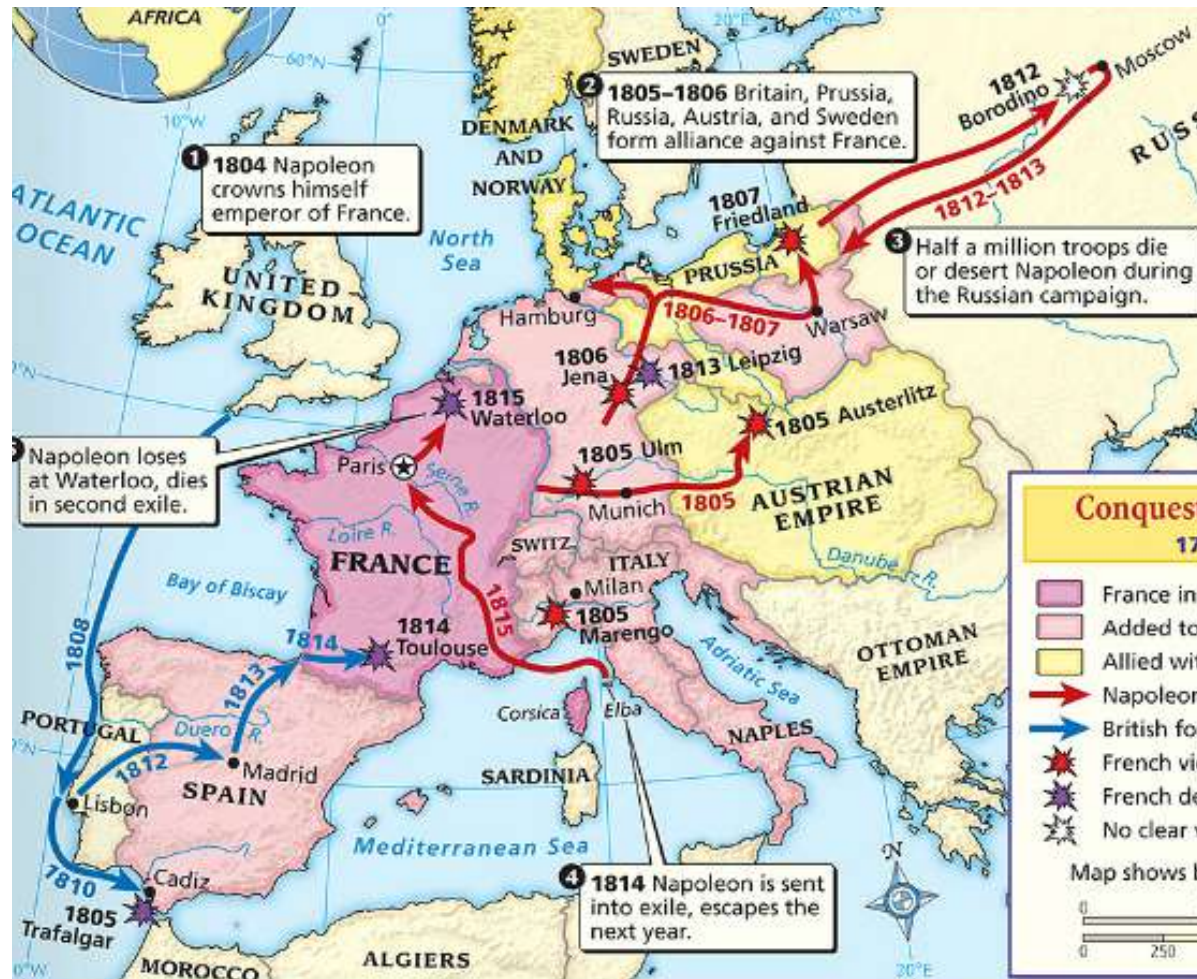
Madison continued the dominance of the Democratic-Republican Party & tried to continue Jefferson's policies of limited national government



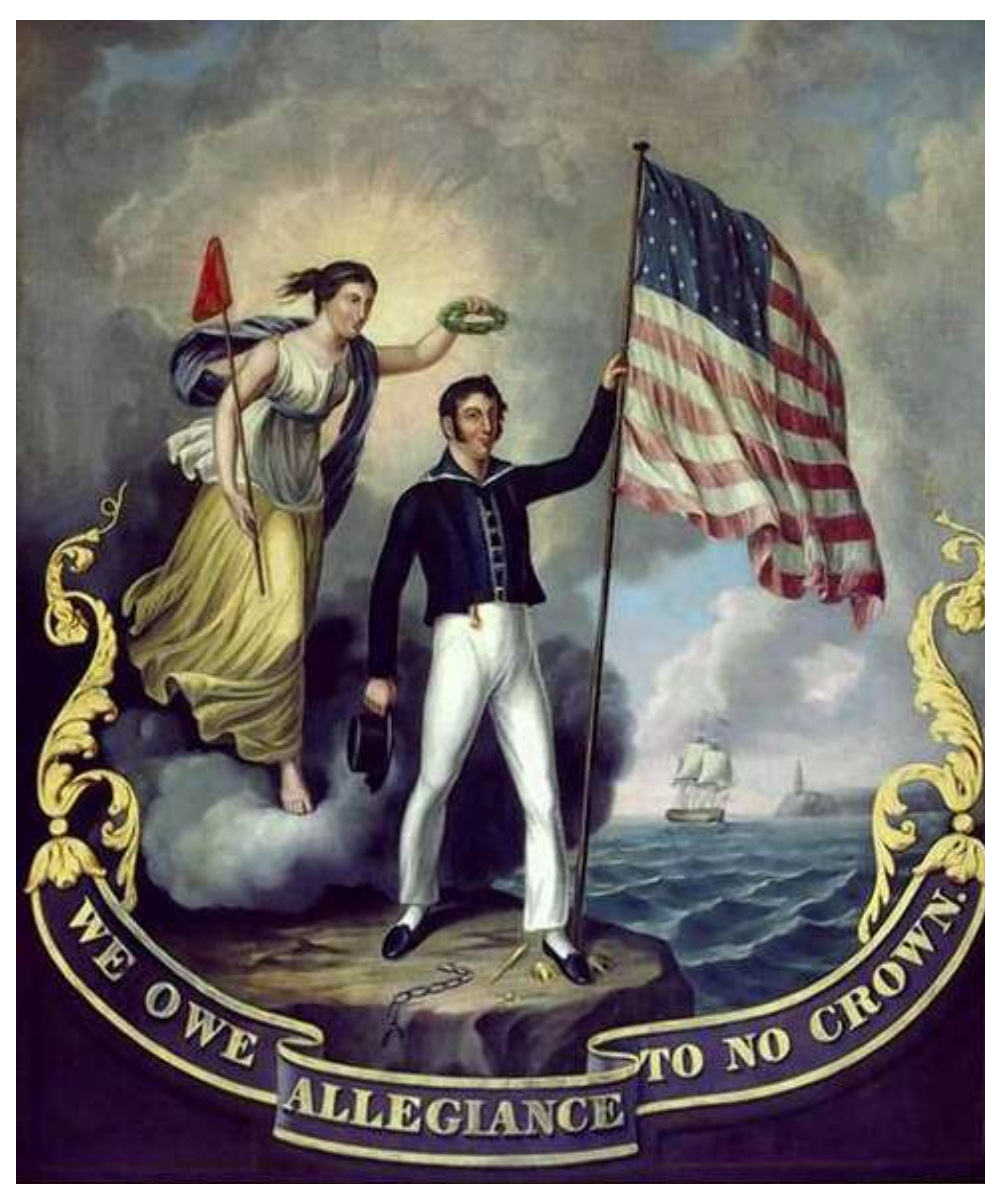
But, the war between England & France continued to cause America problems

England and France continued to violate American free trade

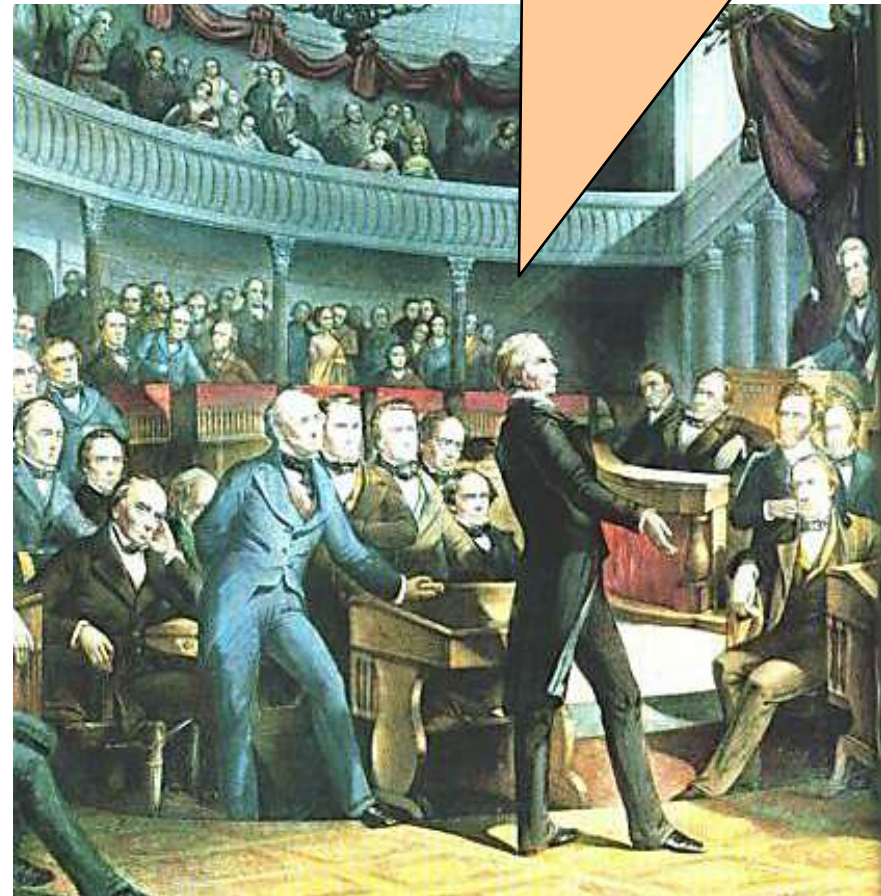
The British navy continued to “impress” American merchants



Many Congressmen called “War Hawks” demanded war with Britain to defend U.S. honor



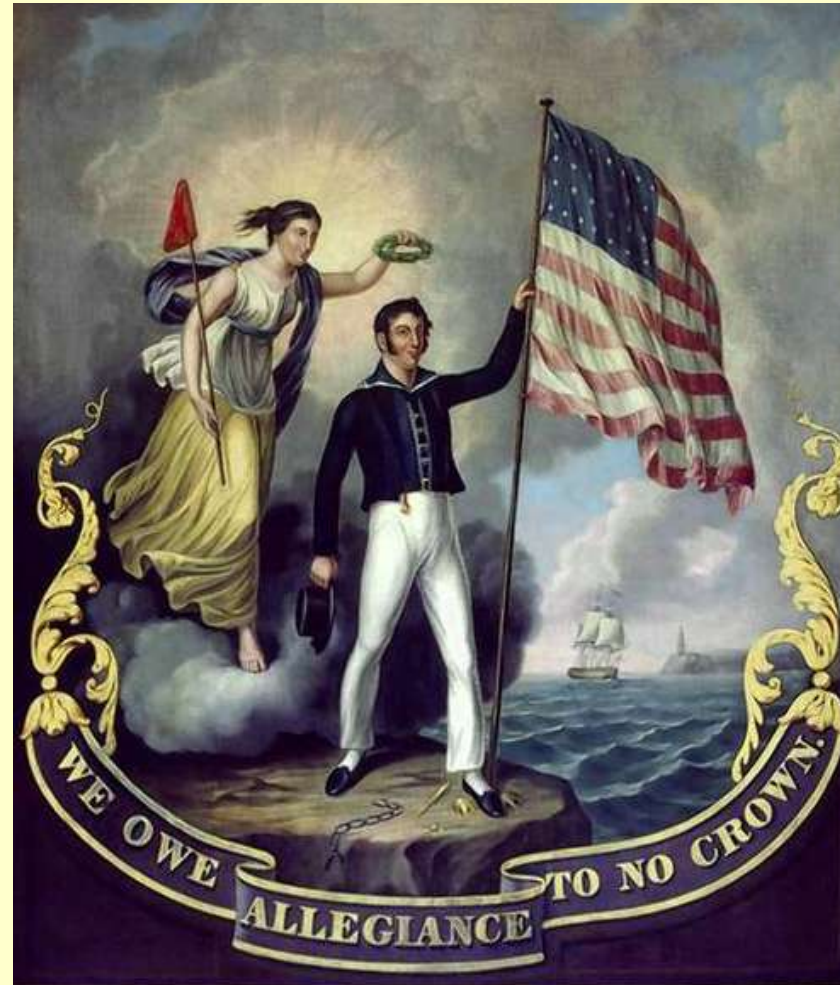
“Free Trade and Sailors' Rights” was a popular battle cry



Problem: Since 1793, Britain and France have been at war, violated free trade, and used impressment against American merchants. Attempts to resolve these issues did not solve these problems

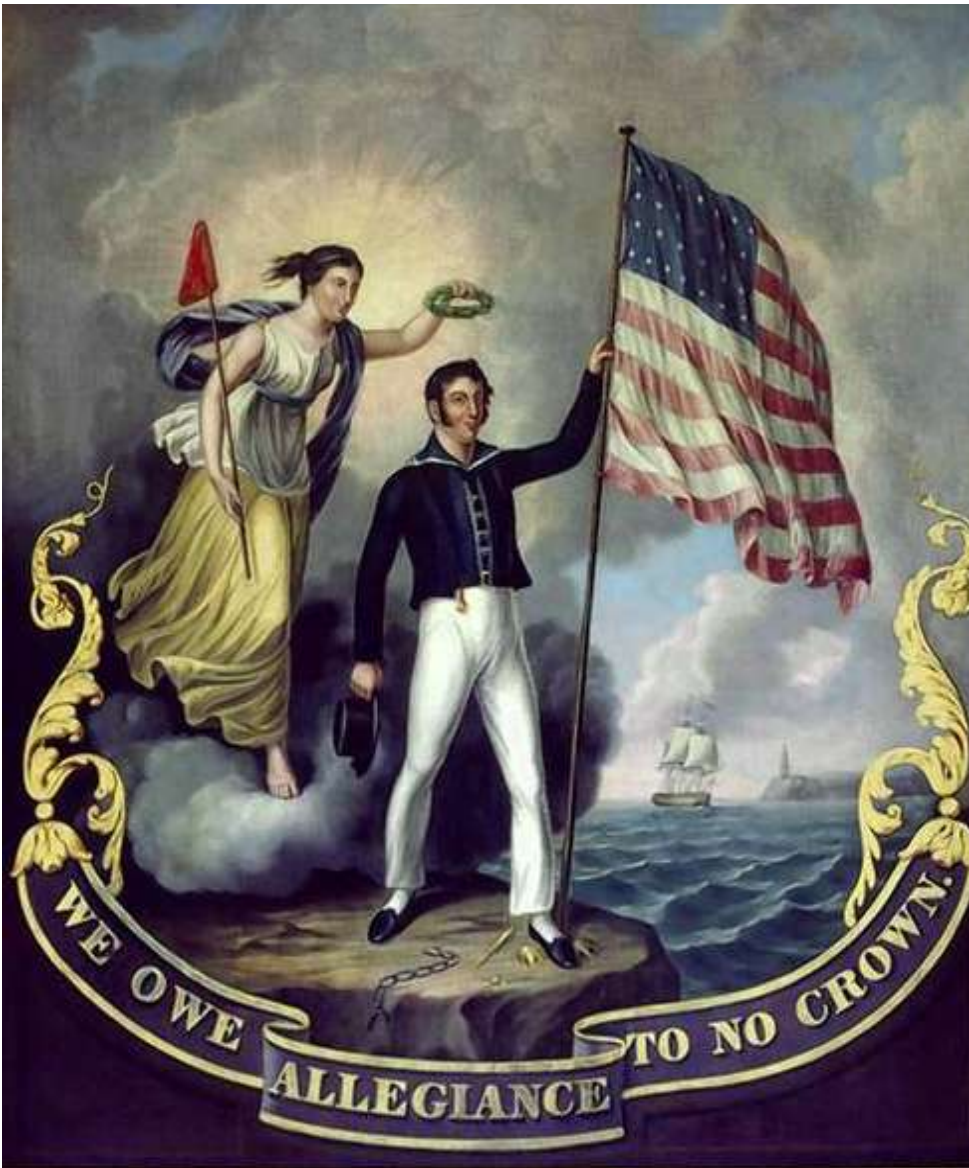
- Washington's *Proclamation of Neutrality* (1793)
- Adams' XYZ Affair (1798)
- Jefferson's embargo (1807)

Brainstorm three solutions President Madison could use to solve this problem and select the 1 best alternative. Be sure to explain your decision



In 1812, Madison asked Congress for a declaration of war against England

Patriotism surged as Americans claimed the War of 1812 was a “Second American Revolution”



1812—1815)

The U.S. had a small navy and poorly trained army when the war began

Meanwhile, Britain's well-trained army had been fighting France for a decade

The war went badly in the early years

The British attacked and burned the national capital Washington, D.C.



Nov. 7, 1811

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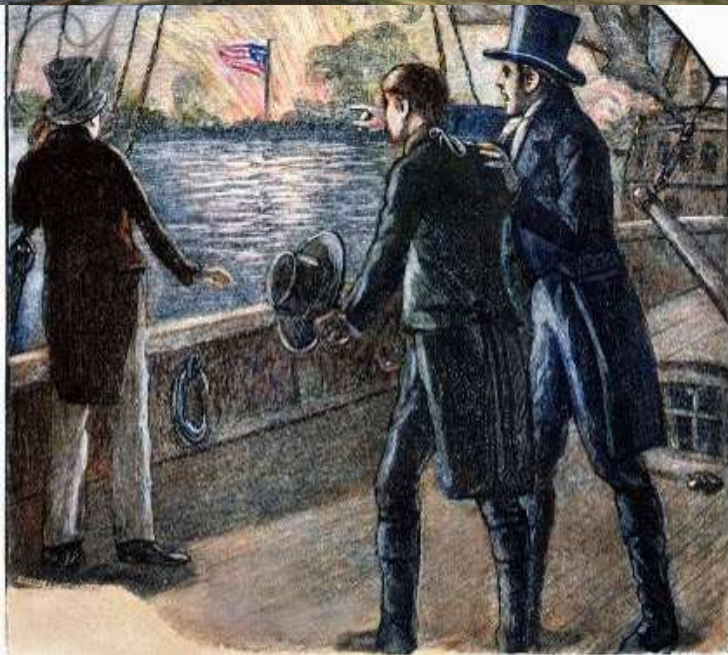
Washington, D.C.



UNORGANIZED TERRITORY

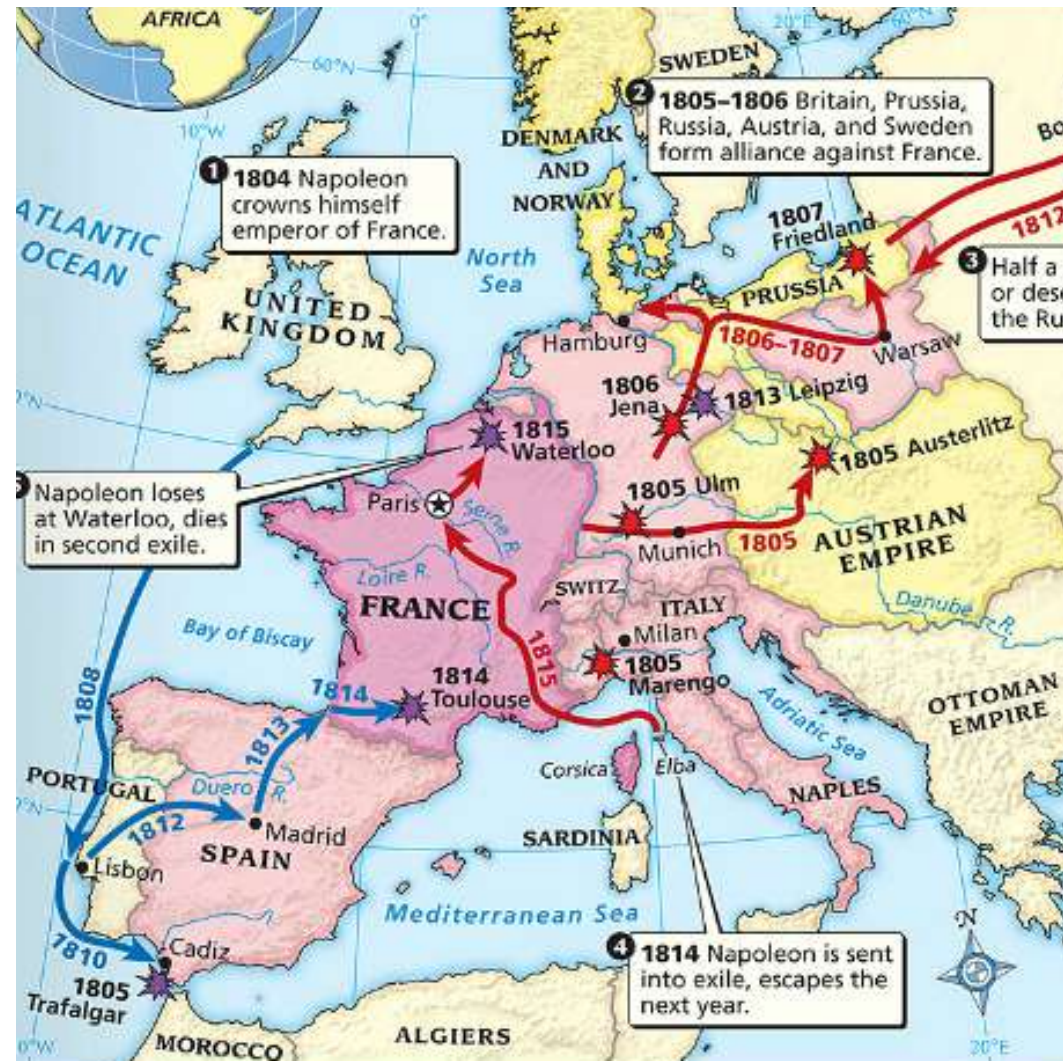
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When the British laid siege to Fort McHenry, American Francis Scott Key wrote the poem *"The Star Spangled Banner"*



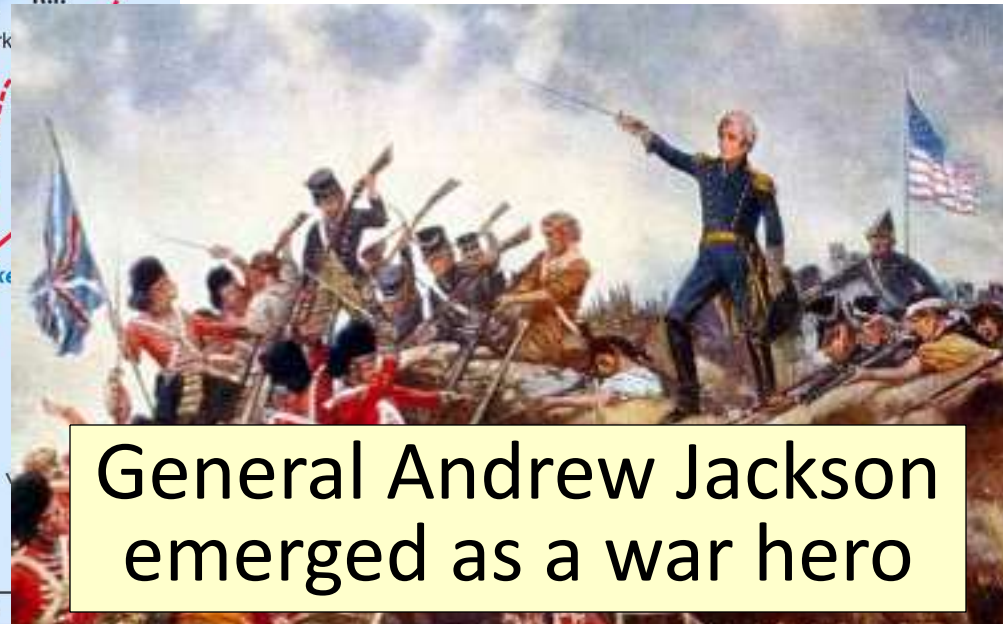
Though Britain was winning, they were also fighting France and wanted to quickly end the War of 1812

In 1814, Britain and the United States signed the Treaty of Ghent ending the war



The War of 1812 (1812—1815)

Before news arrived,
the Americans beat
the British at the
Battle of New Orleans



General Andrew Jackson
emerged as a war hero

The victory at New Orleans
led many Americans to feel
as though they won the war

Battle of New Orleans—Johnny Horton (1959)

In 1814 we took a little trip
Along with Colonel Jackson down the mighty Mississip.
We took a little bacon and we took a little beans
And we caught the bloody British in the town of New Orleans.



[Chorus:]

We fired our guns and the British kept a'comin.
There wasn't nigh as many as there was a while ago.
We fired once more and they began to runnin' on
Down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

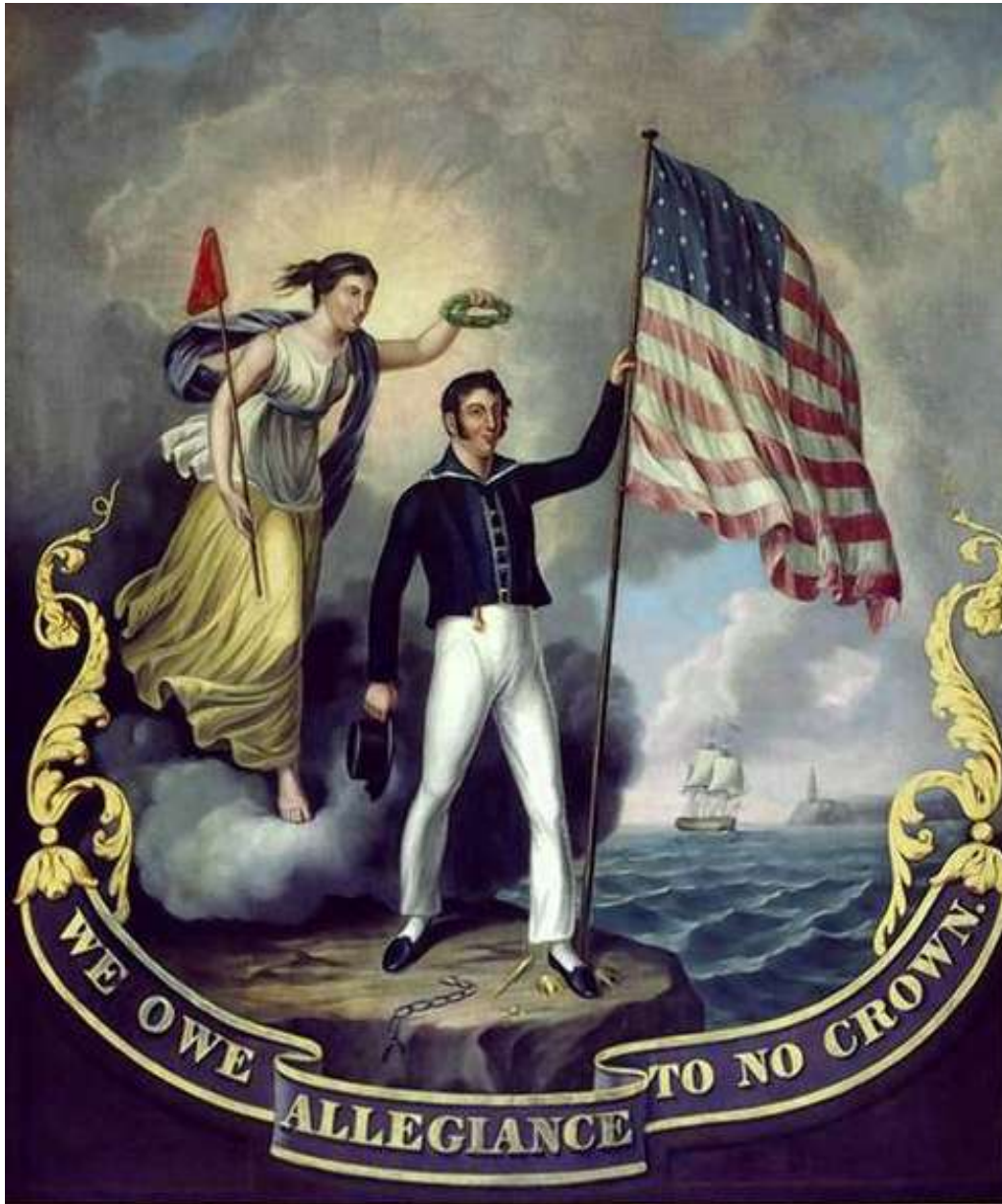
We looked down the river and we see'd the British come.
And there must have been a hundred of'em beatin' on the drum.
They stepped so high and they made the bugles ring.
We stood by our cotton bales and didn't say a thing.

[Chorus]

Old Hickory said we could take 'em by surprise
If we didn't fire our muskets 'til we looked 'em in the eye
We held our fire 'til we see'd their faces well.
Then we opened up with squirrel guns and really gave 'em ... well

Treaty of Ghent ended the war, but it did not address trade rights or other causes of the war





The War of 1812
had important
effects on America

Americans were
united in a sense of
nationalism, believing
that they had beaten
the British

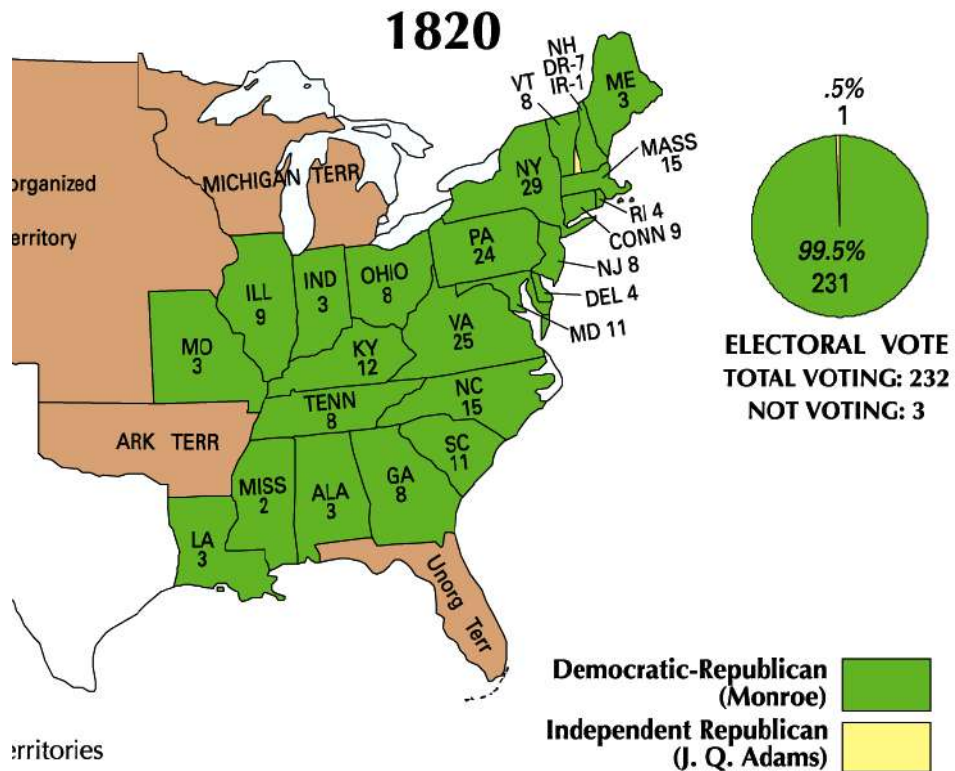
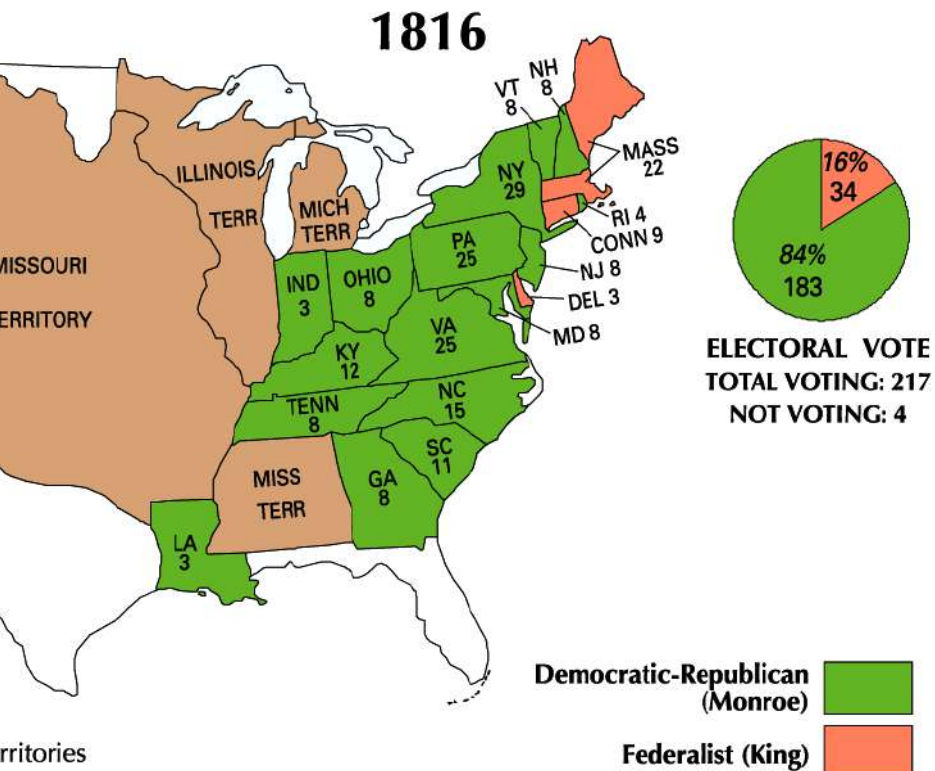
America entered
an "Era of Good
Feelings" with a
popular president
and booming
national economy

■ Essential Question:

- How did American nationalism increase during the “Era of Good Feelings” under President James Monroe?

James Monroe was overwhelmingly elected president in 1816 and 1820

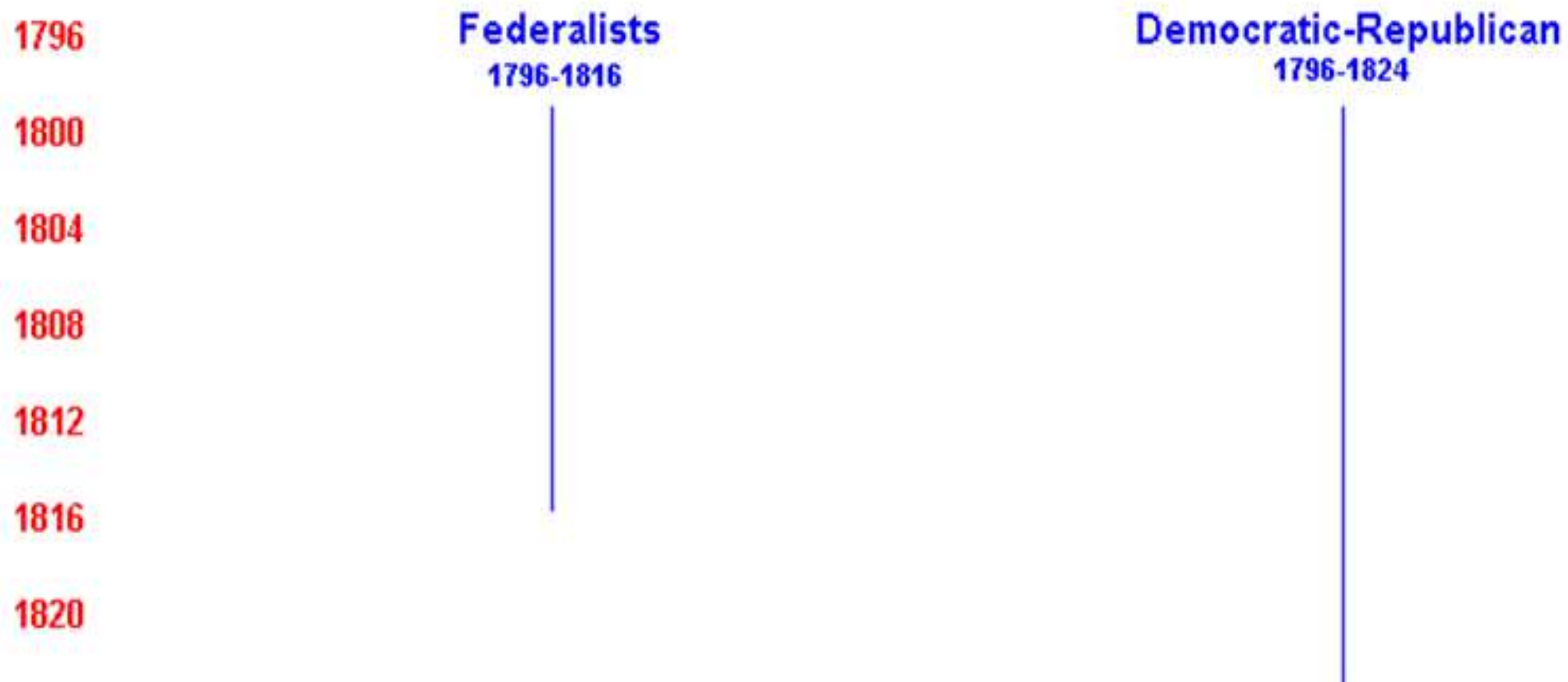
Monroe's presidency began during an era of increased nationalism after the War of 1812 known as the "Era of Good Feelings" (1815-1825)



Monroe's goals as president were to promote national unity and America's place the world

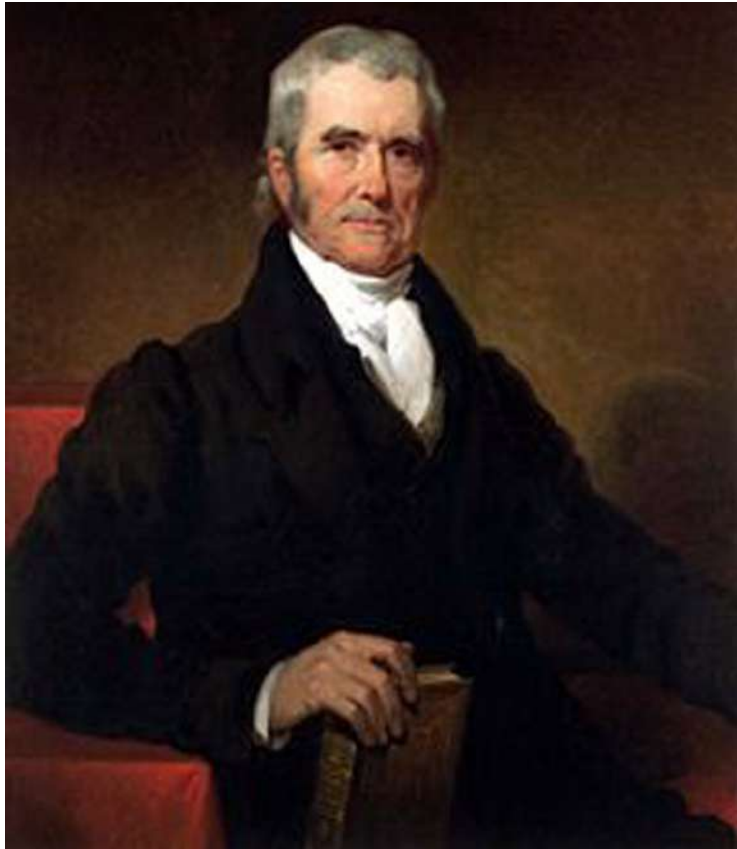
By 1816 the Federalists were so weak that the Democratic-Republicans could do almost anything

Monroe and the Republicans in Congress used this time to promote American nationalism



Monroe and the Republicans in Congress promoted nationalism & American unity in three ways:

Government:
Increase the power
of the national gov't
over the states



John Marshall (1801-1835)
used the Supreme Court to
strengthen the power of the
national government

FLETCHER v. PECK (1810)

The Court ruled a state law unconstitutional for the first time.

COHENS v. VIRGINIA (1821)

The Court overturned a state court decision for the first time.

GIBBONS v. OGDEN (1824)

The Court ruled that the federal Congress—not the states—had the power under the Constitution to regulate interstate commerce.

Monroe and the Republicans in Congress promoted nationalism & American unity in three ways:

Government:
Increase the power
of the national gov't
over the states

Economy:
Encourage industry
and transportation
to link the South,
North, and West

In 1816, Congressman
Henry Clay proposed
the American System to
unify the economies of the
North, South, and West

Create a Second Bank of
the United States

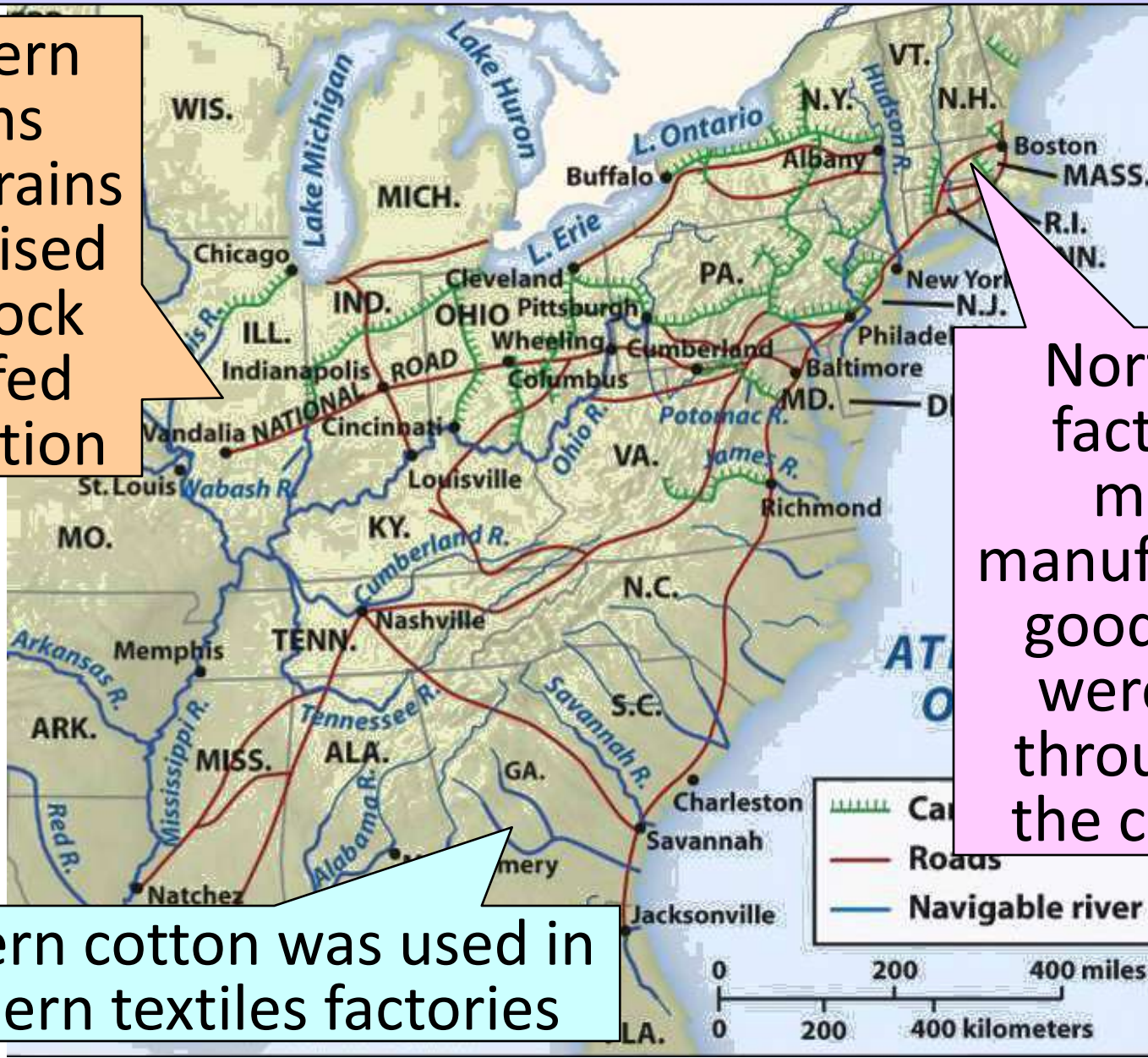
Create a tariff to encourage
industry and limit British
manufactured goods

Improve transportation
with roads and canals



The American System allowed the USA to create a national market economy for the first time

Western farms grew grains and raised livestock that fed the nation



Northern factories made manufactured goods that were sold throughout the country

Southern cotton was used in northern textiles factories



Kentucky Congressman Henry Clay

What aspects of
this portrait reveal
parts of Henry Clay's
“American System”?

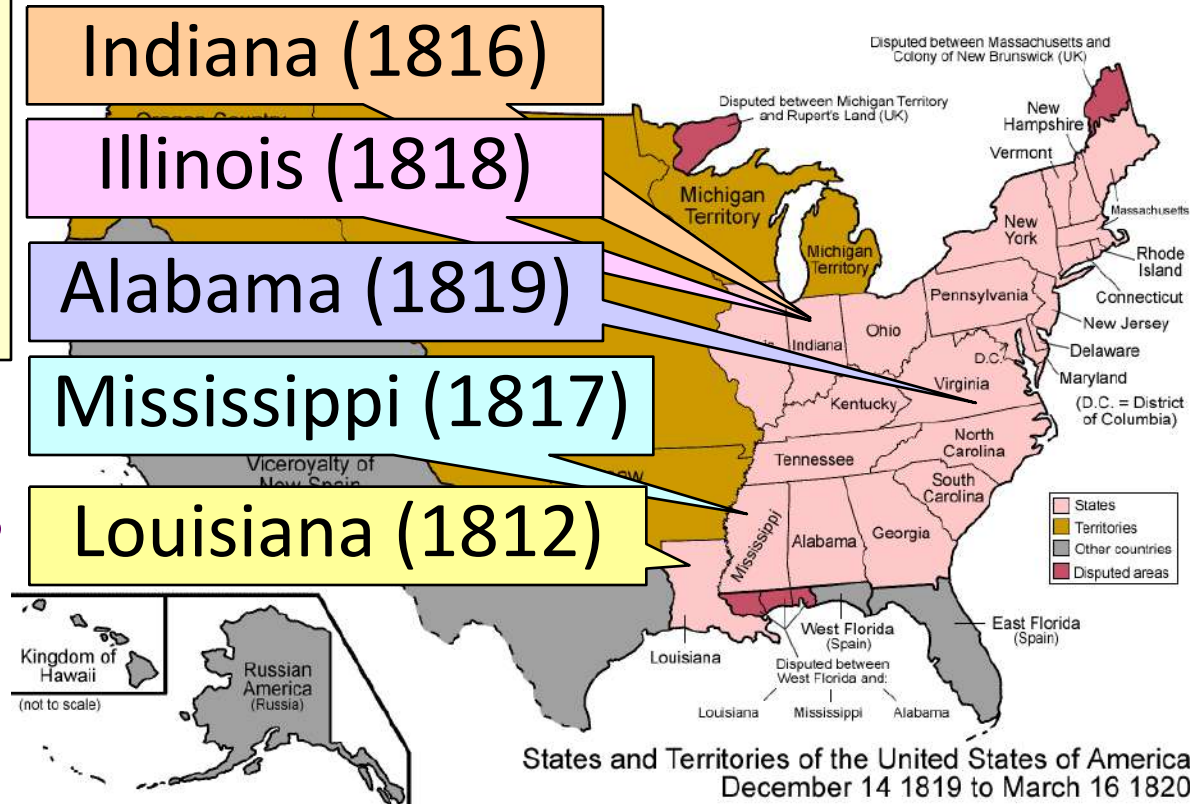
Monroe & the Republicans in Congress promoted nationalism & American unity in three ways:

Congress quickly admitted 5 new states to the Union

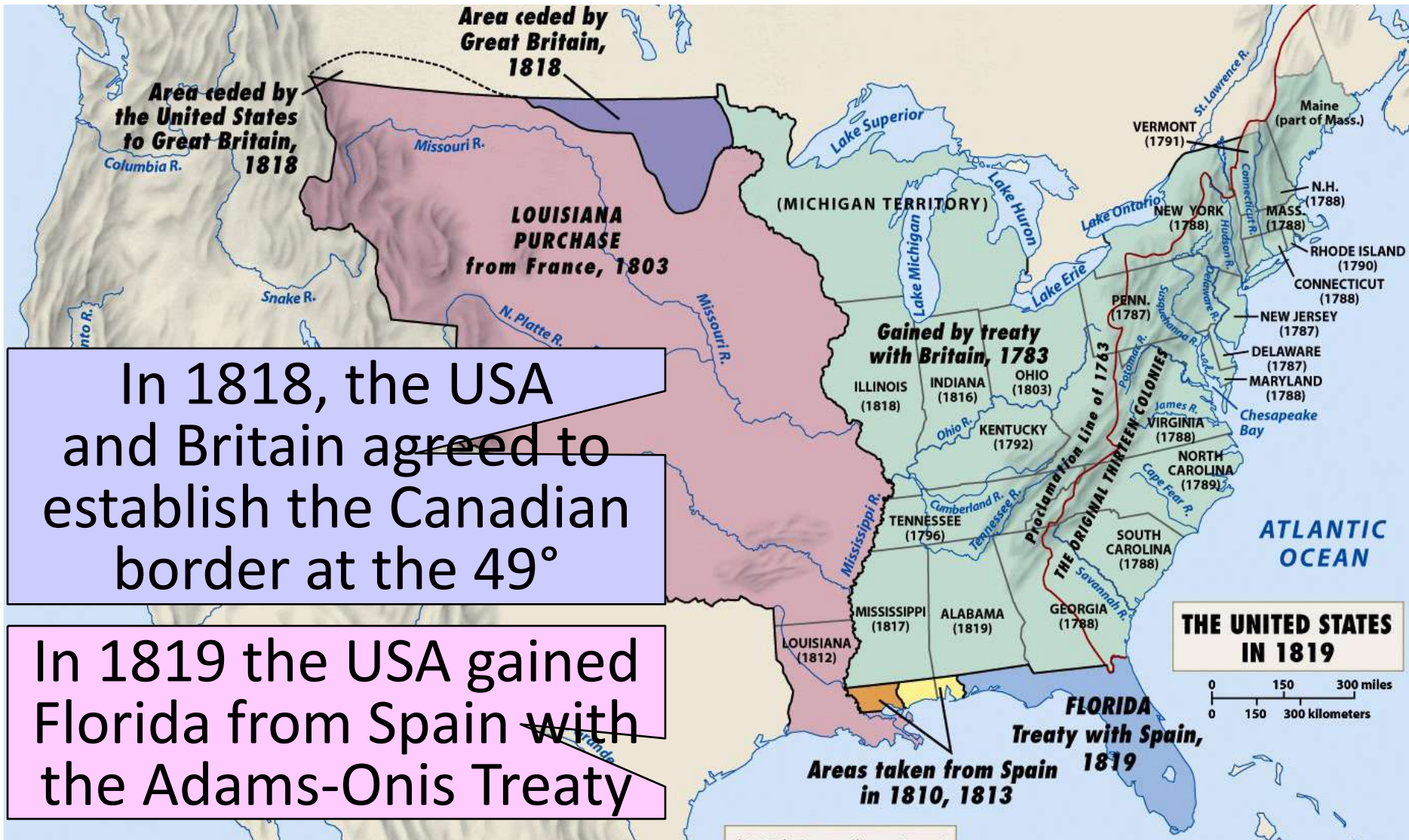
Economic and territorial growth created a need to settle America's national borders

Foreign Policy:
Expanding America's borders and increasing America's role in world affairs

After the War of 1812, Americans flooded into the West; By 1840 over $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population lived in the West



President Monroe and his Secretary of State John Quincy Adams used foreign policy to promote nationalism & territorial expansion



In 1818, the USA and Britain agreed to establish the Canadian border at the 49°

In 1819 the USA gained Florida from Spain with the Adams-Onis Treaty

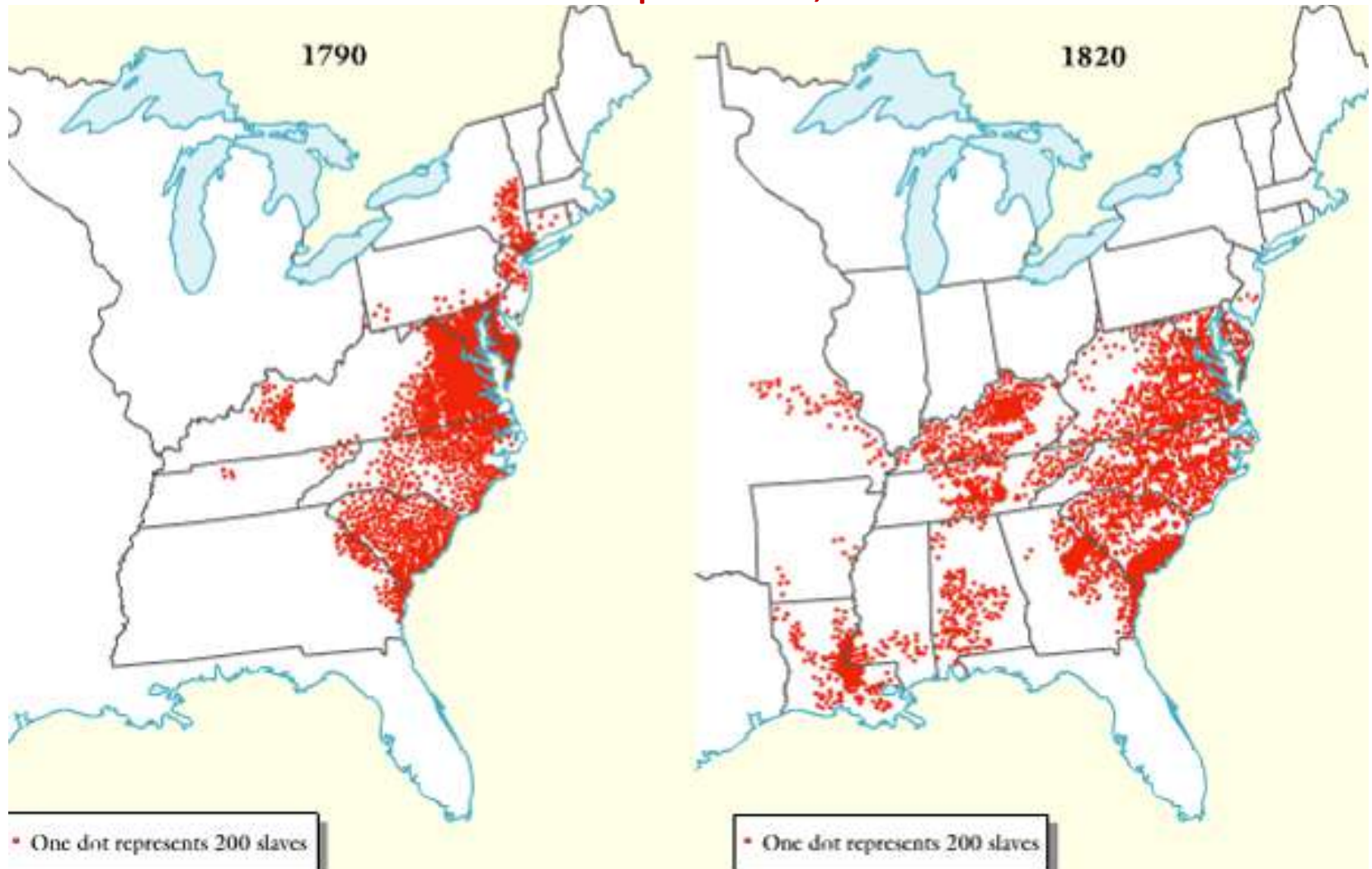
In 1823, the Monroe Doctrine warned European nations that the USA would protect the Western Hemisphere and that the U.S. would not interfere in Europe

When Latin American nations gained independence, the USA wanted to support the new republics and keep European nations from colonizing Latin America



The Era of Good Feelings was a time of nationalism, but there were growing problems between the North and South (called sectionalism)

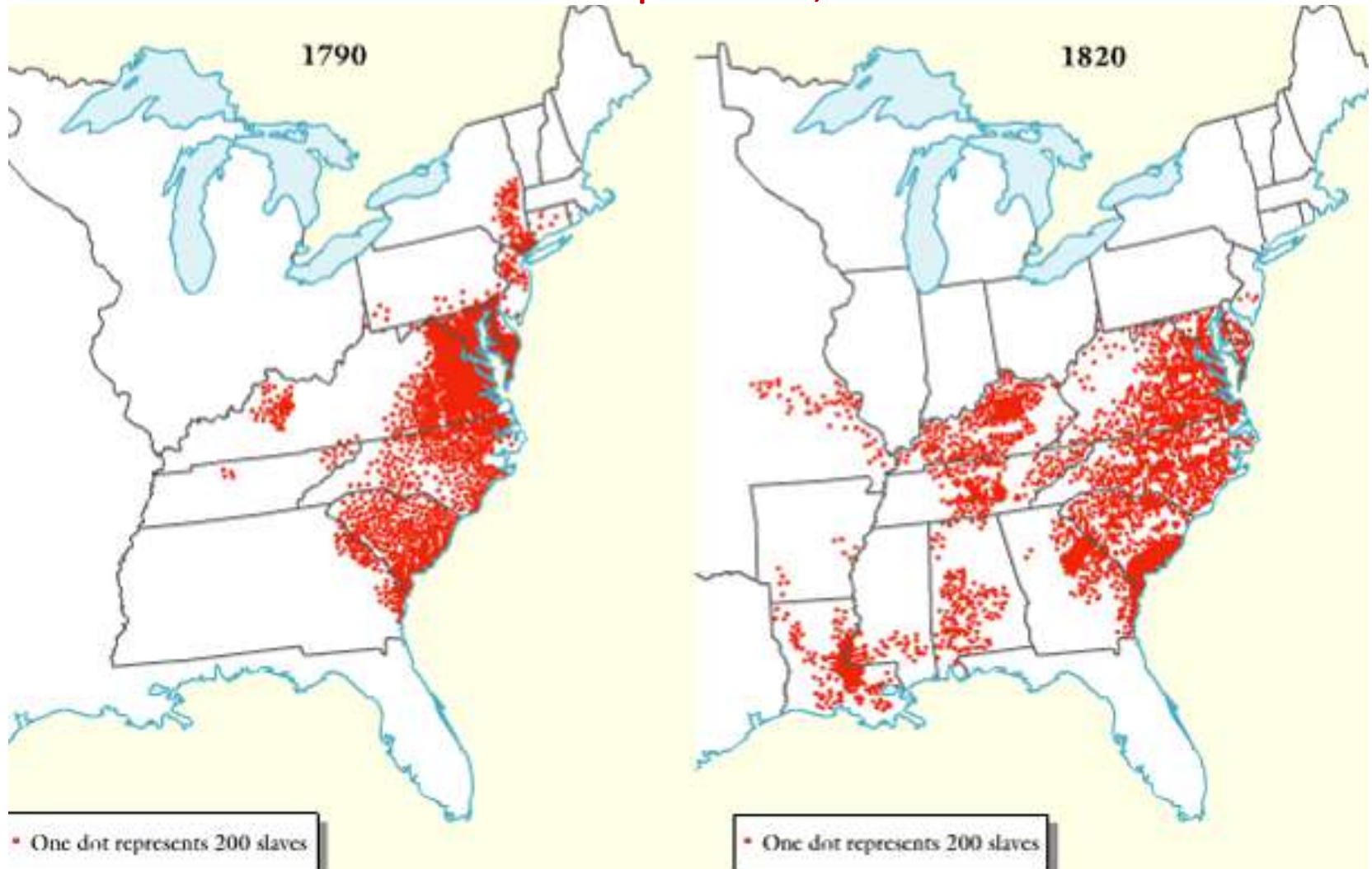
American Slave Population, 1790-1820



Northerners & Southerners disagreed over slavery, taxes, and the role of government

These disagreements dominated politics from 1820 to 1860

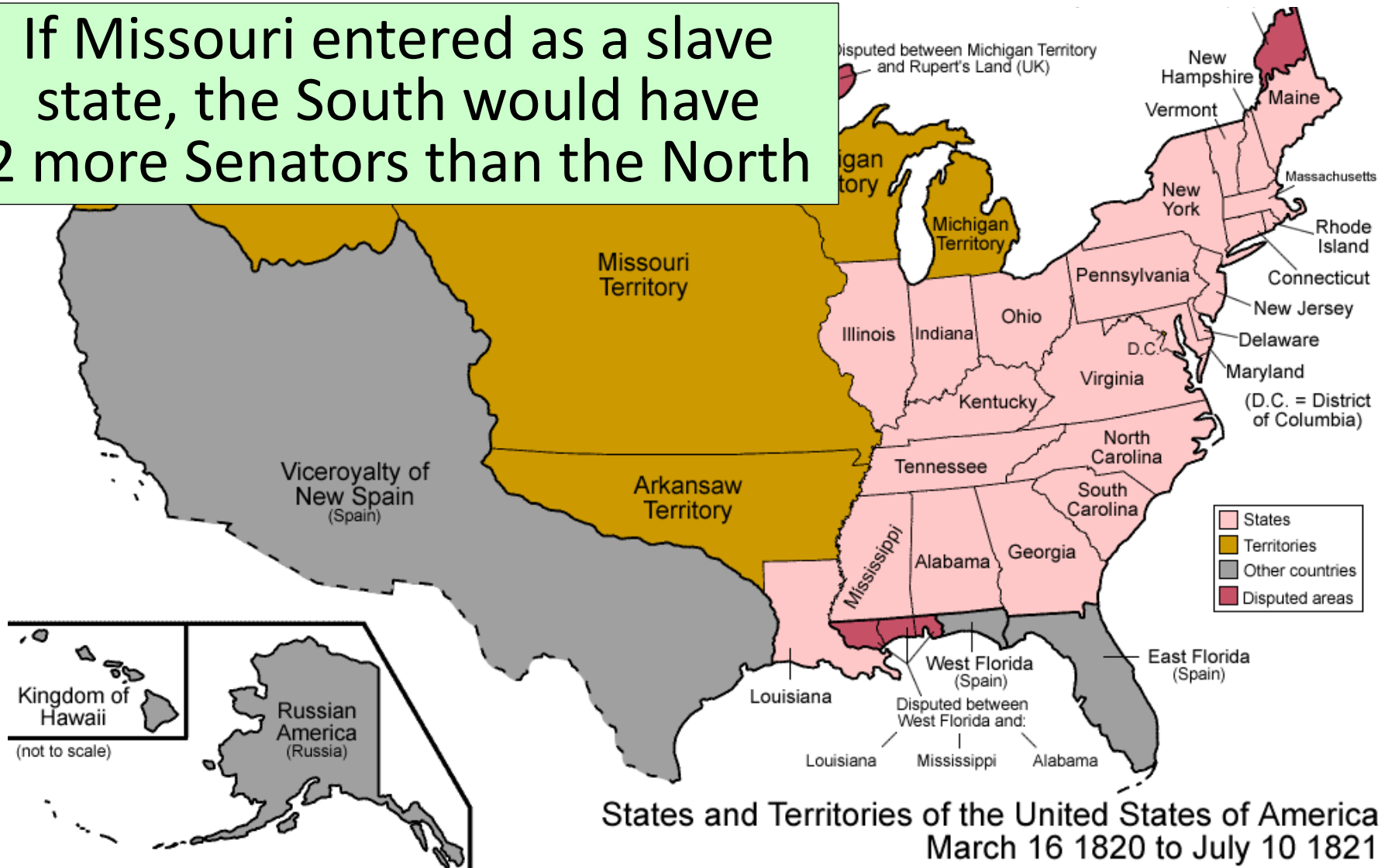
American Slave Population, 1790-1820



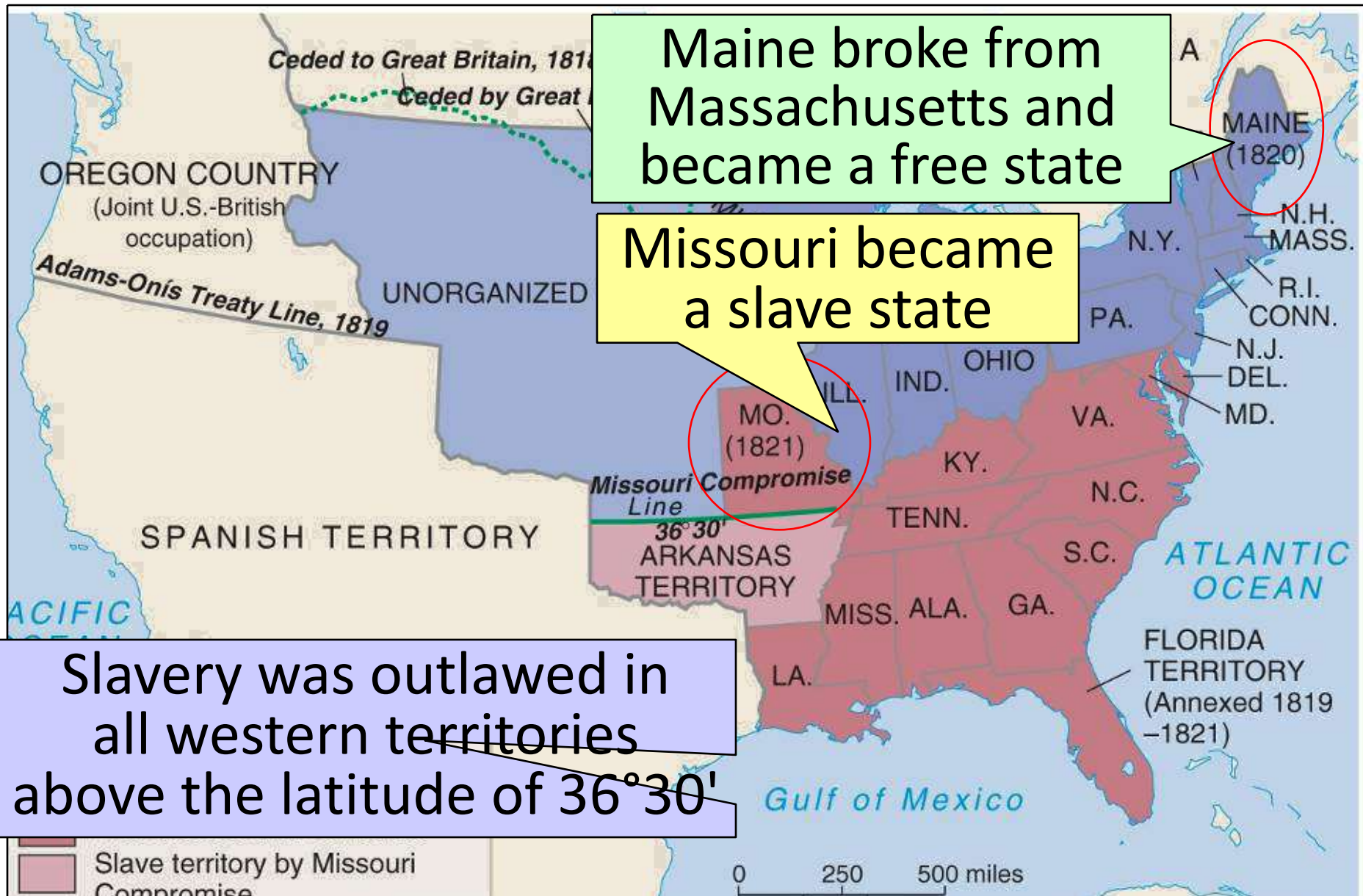
When Missouri applied to become a U.S. state, sectionalism emerged

Northerners did not want Southern states to increase power in the national gov't

If Missouri entered as a slave state, the South would have 2 more Senators than the North



In 1820, Henry Clay negotiated the Missouri Compromise (Compromise of 1820)



Jefferson (1801-1809) Madison (1809-1817) Monroe (1817-1825)



For each president, provide a list
of achievements and failures

Rank order the “success” of the Republican
presidents: Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe

Be ready to share your answers