

■ *Essential Question:*

- How did Jefferson & his “agrarian republicanism” help forge a new national identity after the “Revolution of 1800”?

■ *Reading Quiz Ch 9A (270-285)*



America in 1800:
Society & Economy

Spain controlled the most territory in North America with valuable cities like Mexico City, New Orleans, St Louis, & Los

But, Spain's hold on these territories was slipping

Russia dominated the fur trade in

sparsely populated, the fur trade & Great westward-bound

Alaska

Americans during the Napoleonic Wars



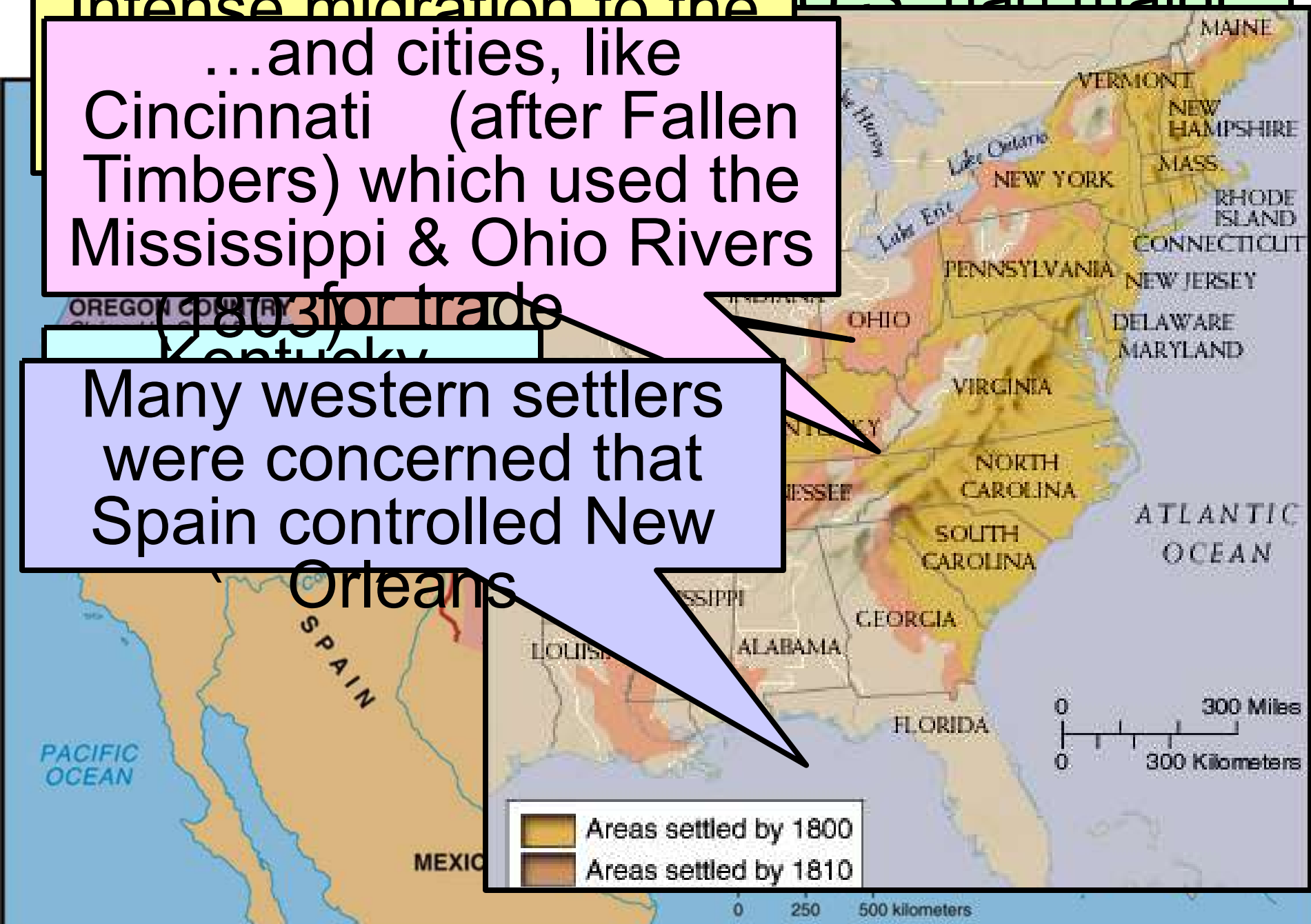
Intense migration to the

U.S. had major

...and cities, like Cincinnati (after Fallen Timbers) which used the Mississippi & Ohio Rivers

(1803) for trade
Kentucky

Many western settlers were concerned that Spain controlled New Orleans



Cotton quickly became the dominant Southern crop of the 19th

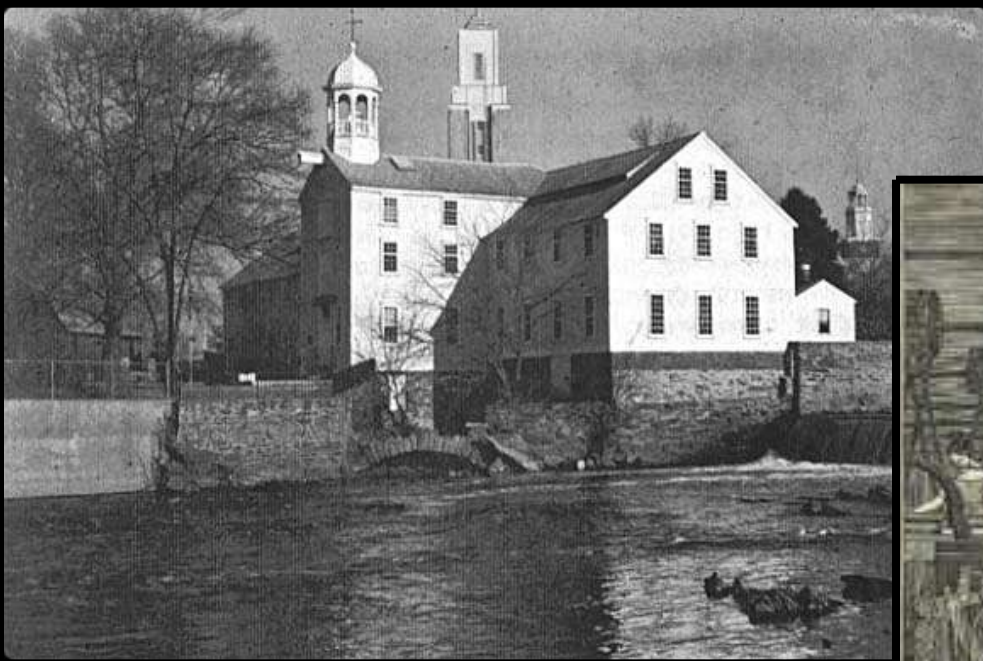
A Cotton production entrenched the South's "need" for slaves & expedited Northern industrialism



0 250 500 kilometers

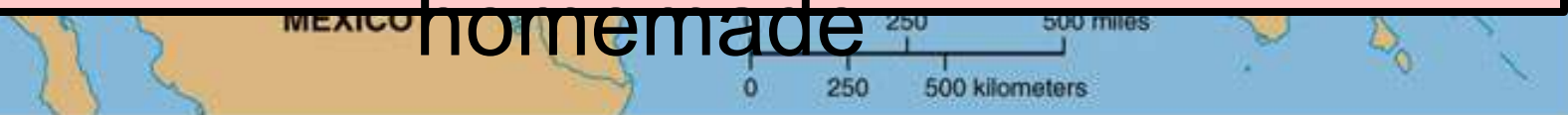
By 1800, industrialization was just beginning in

omy was more south, but most were involved in stock & grains



trade, otherwise it played a marginal role

Samuel Slater designed cotton-spinning factories in NE; but most textiles were homemade

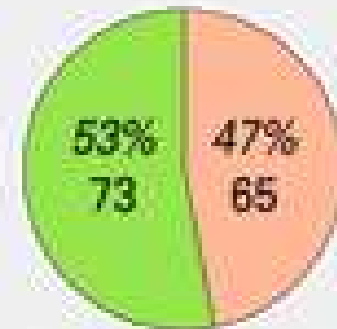
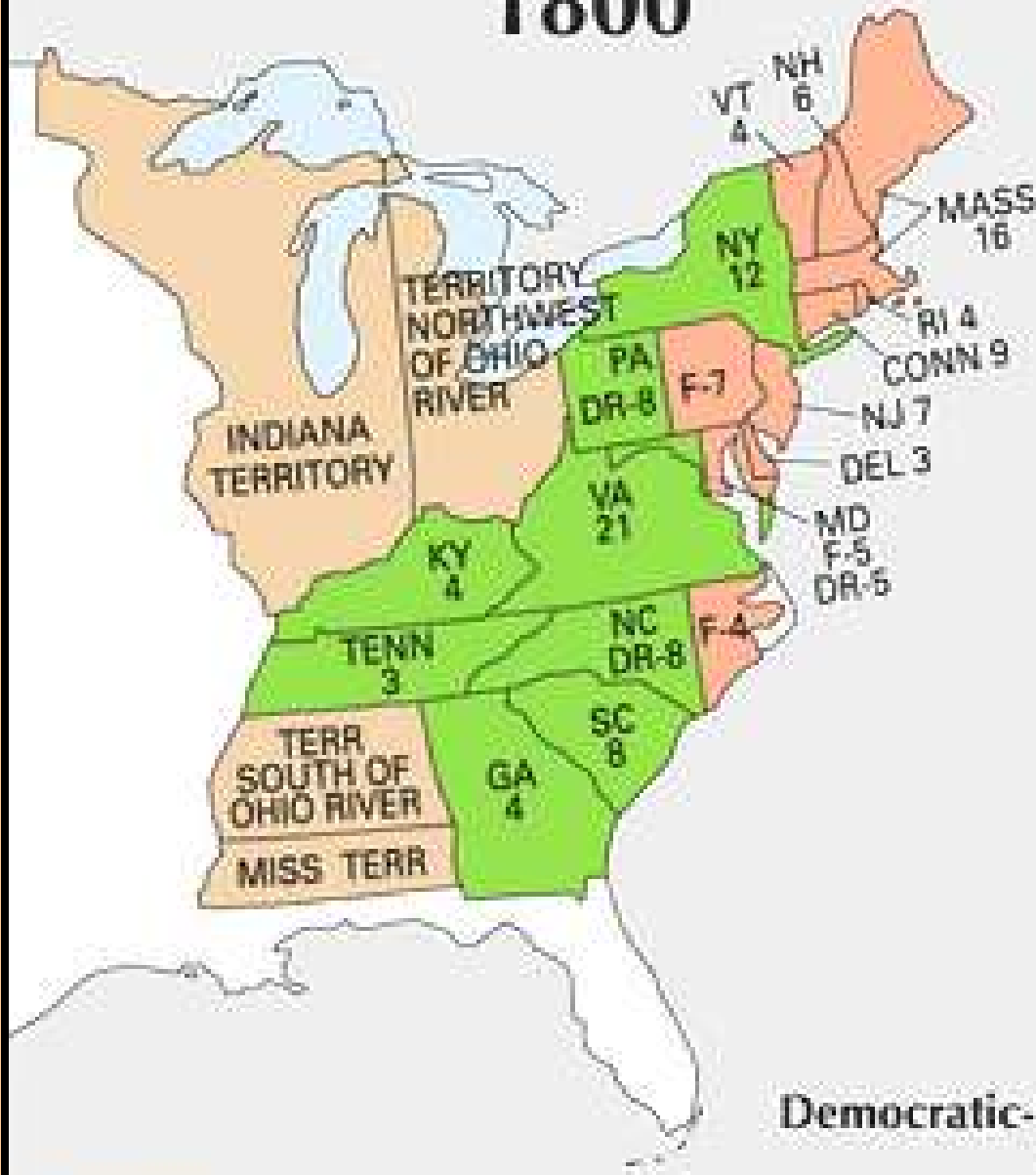




Jefferson as President

(Take Notes on Jefferson Video)

1800*



ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 138

 Territories

Democratic-Republican (Jefferson) 

Federalist (J. Adams) 

Jefferson as President

- Jefferson entered office after the “revolution of 1800” with a clear political ideology & goals:

However, Jefferson would have to compromise many of his ideological principles to be an

effective president (Alien & Sedition Acts & John Adams’ *midnight appointments* of key Federalist judges)

- To maintain international peace

Jeffersonian Reforms

All federal revenue was generated exclusively by

the ~~tariff~~ ~~shipping taxes~~ ~~excise~~

duce

But... Jefferson approved of the creation of the Army Corps of Engineers & the U.S. Military Academy at West Point

~~Repeat an excise~~

- Reduced the army by 50% & retired most naval ships
- Eliminate all national debt
- Did not renew the charter of the BUS (The bank will die in 1811)

Adams' Midnight Appointments



...ing office, John Adams
Judiciary Act of 1801

...w federal courts which

Who will become the
greatest Supreme
Court chief justice

...obvious ^{ever!} attempt to fill
...s with partisan judges

- The most important Adams' appointee was John Marshall as Chief Justice of Supreme Court

Federalists claim that Marbury's denial of his appointment was a violation

Marbury should only be removed if he committed a "high crime or

Marshall & the Supreme Court established the precedent of Judicial Review: the Supreme Court has the authority to determine the

constitutionality of Congressional actions

- In Marbury v. Madison (1803), Marshall & the court ruled against Marbury that Congress could deny this appointment

The Louisiana Purchase

- In 1801, France gained Louisiana from Spain & seemed ready to create an empire in North America
 - But, the Haitian revolution & cost of European wars led Napoleon to lose interest in America
 - In 1803, Jefferson negotiated with France to buy New Orleans, but Napoleon offered to sell all of Louisiana for \$15 million

The Louisiana Purchase

■ Jeffersonian contradictions:

- The Constitution was vague on which branch had the authority

Republicans feared giving the mostly French & Spanish residents of New Orleans authority in a territorial

assembly to buy Louisiana

- Jefferson signed the Louisiana Gov't Act which denied self-rule to Louisiana residents

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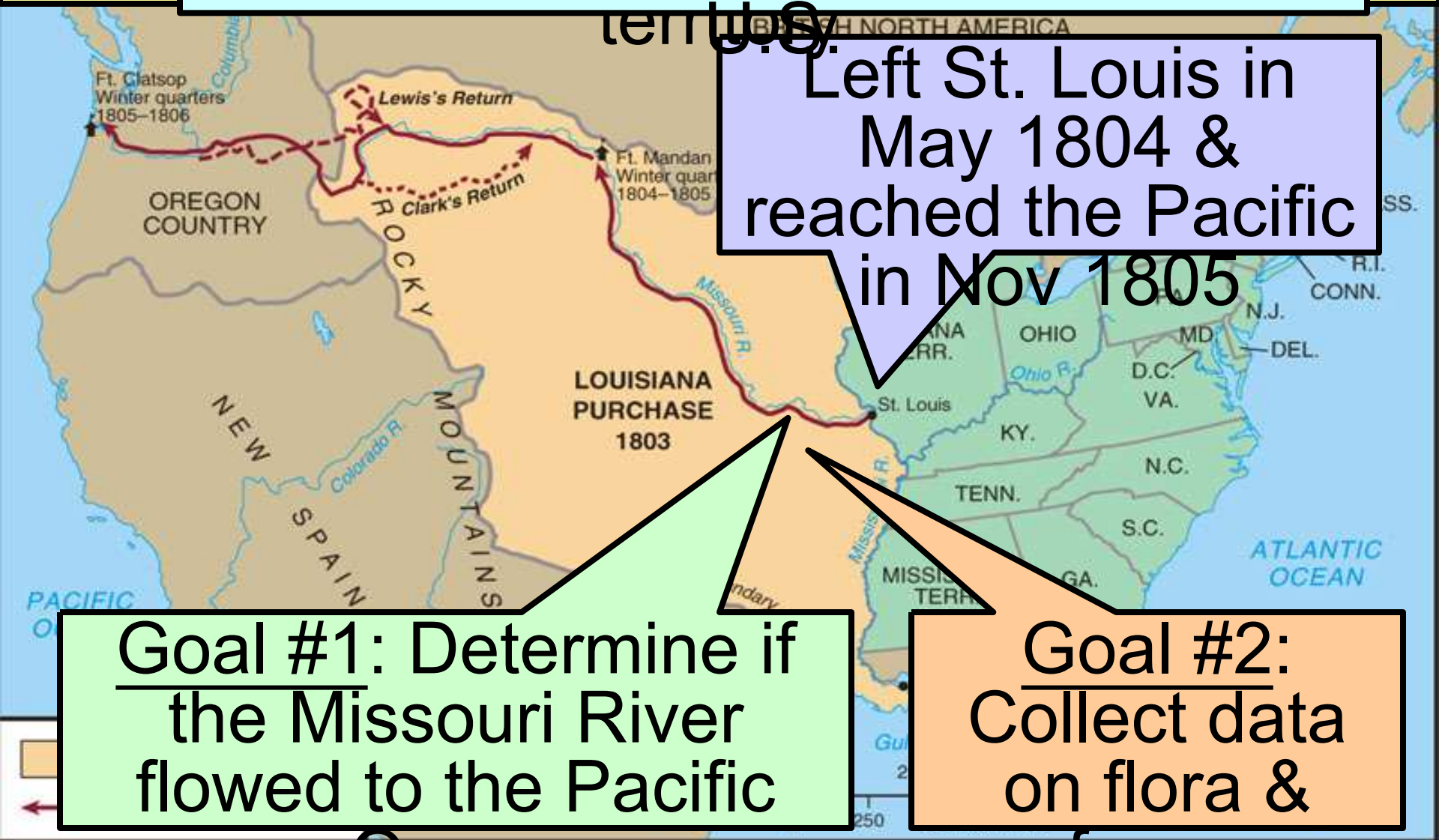
The report from the Lewis & Clark expedition reaffirmed faith in the future economic prosperity of the territory.

territory.

Left St. Louis in May 1804 & reached the Pacific in Nov 1805

Goal #1: Determine if the Missouri River flowed to the Pacific

Goal #2: Collect data on flora &



Native American Resistance

■ The Louisiana Purchase

increased tensions with Indians:

- Americans rejected coexistence with Indians

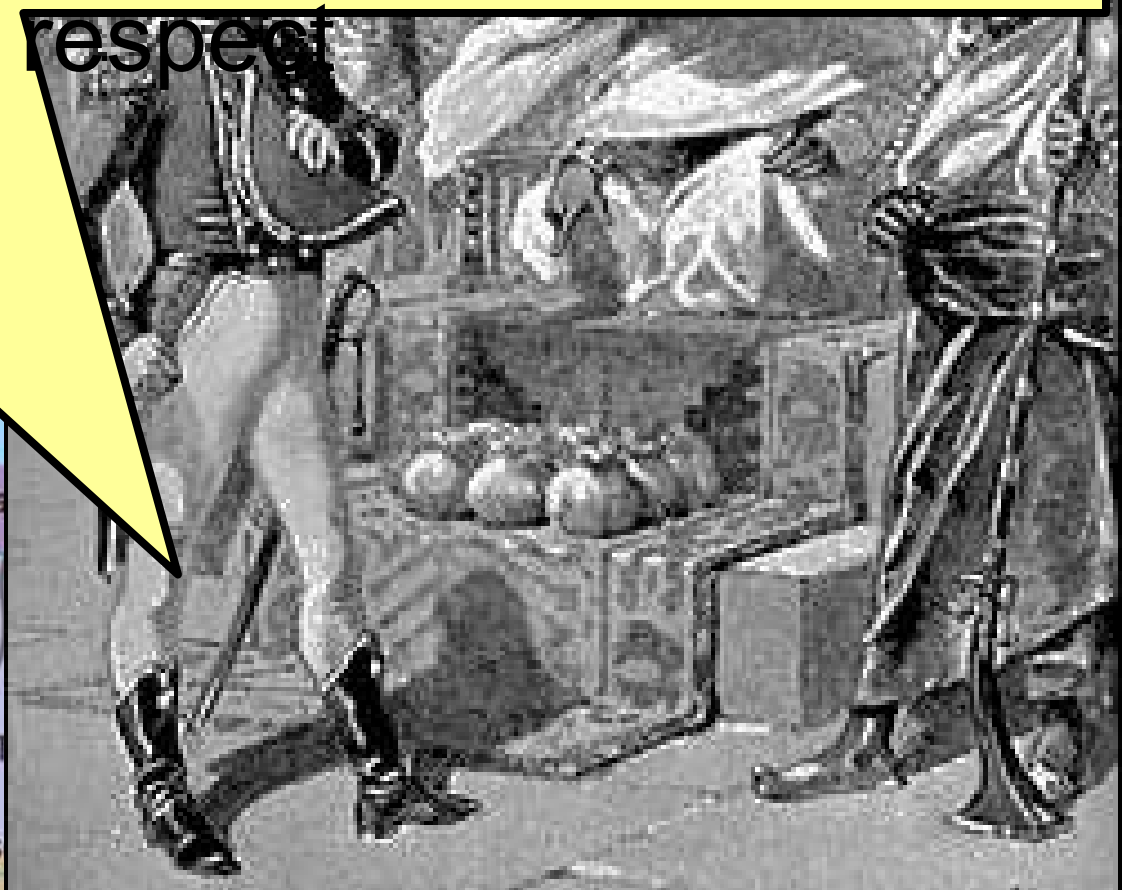
- Tecumseh swayed the Shawnee & other tribes to stop selling land & to avoid contact with whites

- Jefferson hoped to “civilize” Indians into yeoman farmers & planned for a vast reservation west of the Mississippi River

In 1801, Jefferson dispatched the U.S. fleet to “negotiate through...a cannon”

A successful naval blockade led to peace treaty & gained America international

respect



Capt. Bainbridge Pays Tribute to the Dey

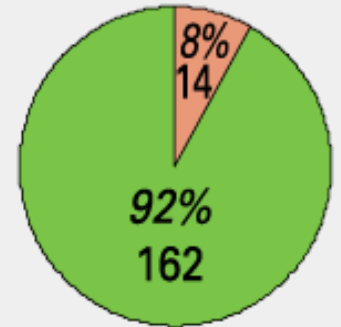
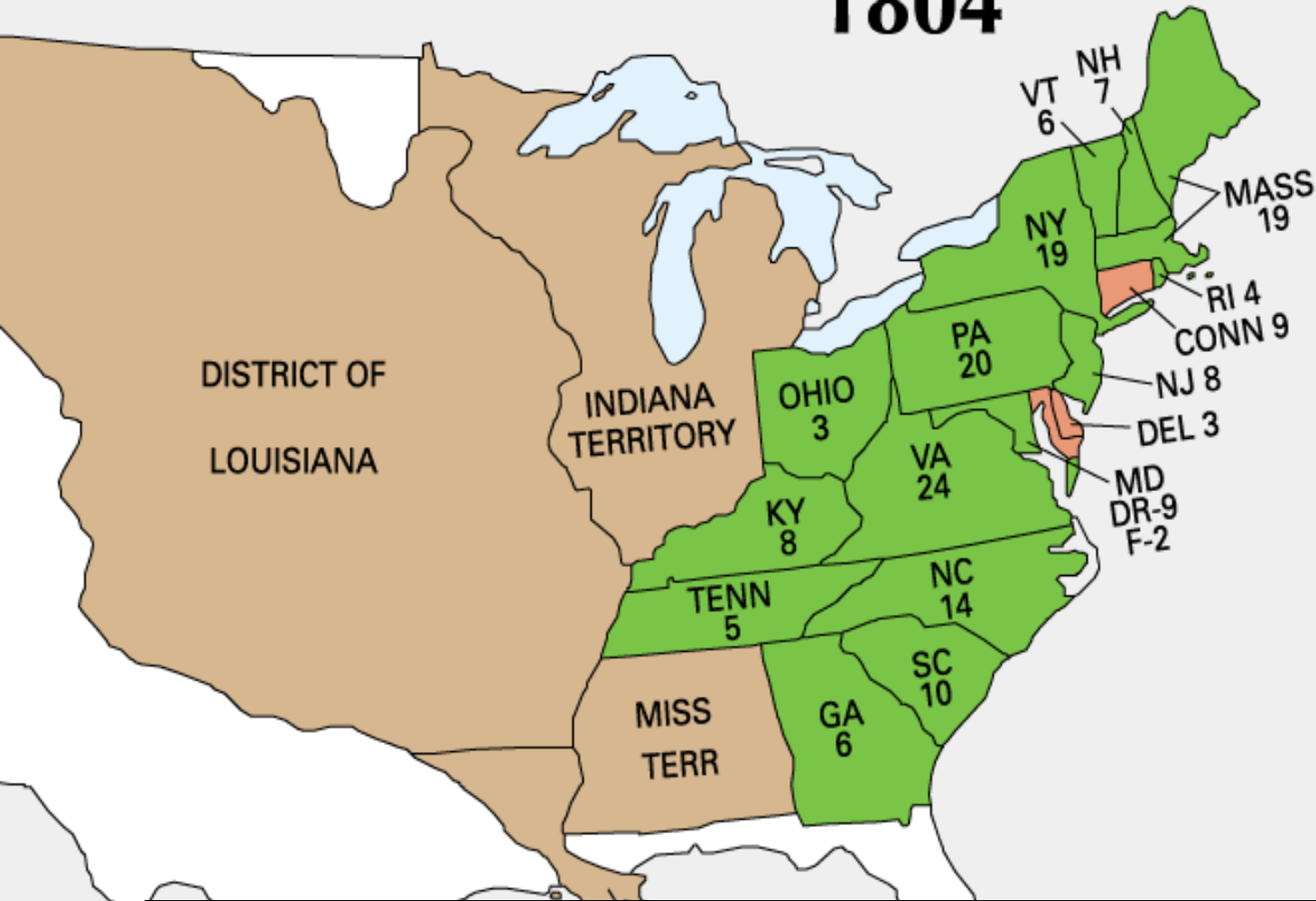


Jefferson's Second Term

Jefferson's Reelection

- Jefferson ended his 1st term as a very popular president:
 - He maintained internat'l peace with England & France despite continued denial of neutrality
 - Reduced taxes for Americans
 - Doubled the size of the U.S.
- In 1804, Jefferson was re-elected as president & the Republicans took the majority in Congress

1804



**ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 176**

Despite his electoral victory, serious divisions divided Jefferson's second term as president

Division in the Republican Party

The decline of the Federalists

The Jeffersonian & Quid factions became separate

Jacksonians became the Democratic Party

National Republicans were absorbed into the Whig Party

Republicans controlled both houses of Congress

The "Virginia Dynasty" (Jefferson, Madison, Monroe) dominated the executive branch

strict construction or sacrifice of virtue to get results as president

The Yazoo Controversy

■ Together with Marbury v Madison, the Supreme Court defined itself as a legitimate 3rd branch of gov't

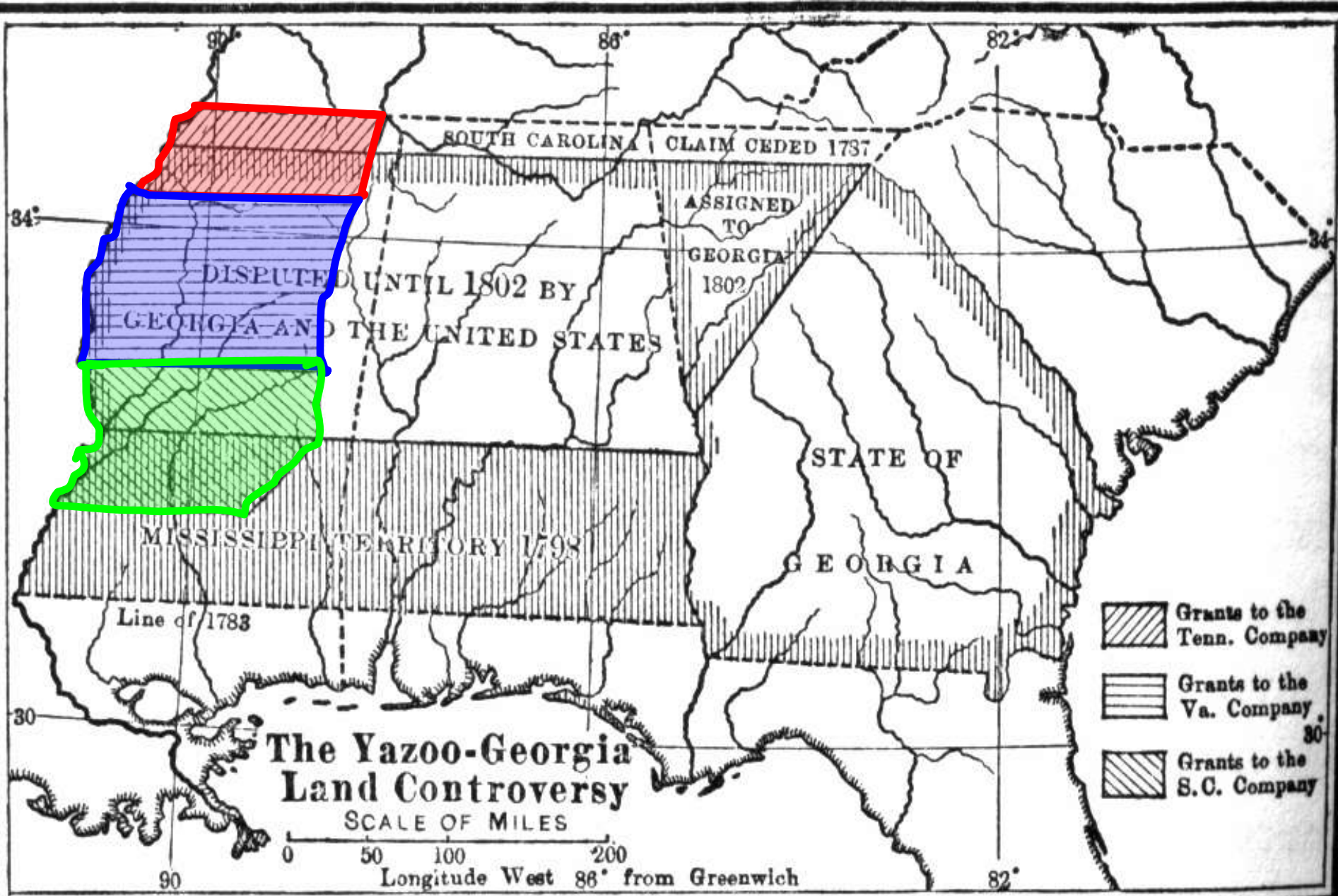
Again, it's the Marshall Court

The case established an important precedent: Supreme Court can nullify any unconstitutional state

allowing individuals to keep lands they bought

– In Fletcher v. Peck (1810), the Supreme Court allowed purchasers to keep these lands

Lands Associated with the Yazoo Land Fraud



The Slave Trade

- At the Philadelphia Convention, slavery was tabled until 1808
- In Dec 1806, Jefferson urged Congress to prepare a slave law:
 - Southerners furiously argued against any slavery legislation
 - Congress passed a law that ended the slave trade in 1808, but smugglers were to be turned over to local authorities

A war would be too expensive & destroy his plans for a small

The embargo hurt the NE

The embargo did not hurt England or

Exports fell from \$108 million in 1807 to just \$22 million in 1808

Required huge gov't oversight & an expensive army to suppress

- In 1807, Jefferson ^{smuggling} approved a very unpopular embargo that prohibited U.S. merchants from trading with England or France



Conclusions

- During Jefferson's two terms:
 - The U.S. doubled in size, saw huge population growth, & experienced western expansion
 - The role of government shrank
 - The Jefferson presidency led to a divisive, politically partisan era
 - The U.S. grew closer to internat'l war due to failed attempts at reconciliation with Europe

Discussion Question

- Was Jefferson a hypocrite who compromised his political ideals OR a pragmatic leader who became more flexible as president?

— Examine each of Jefferson's key decisions & determine which decisions were hypocritical & which were pragmatic

- How does Jefferson's presidency compare with Washington's?