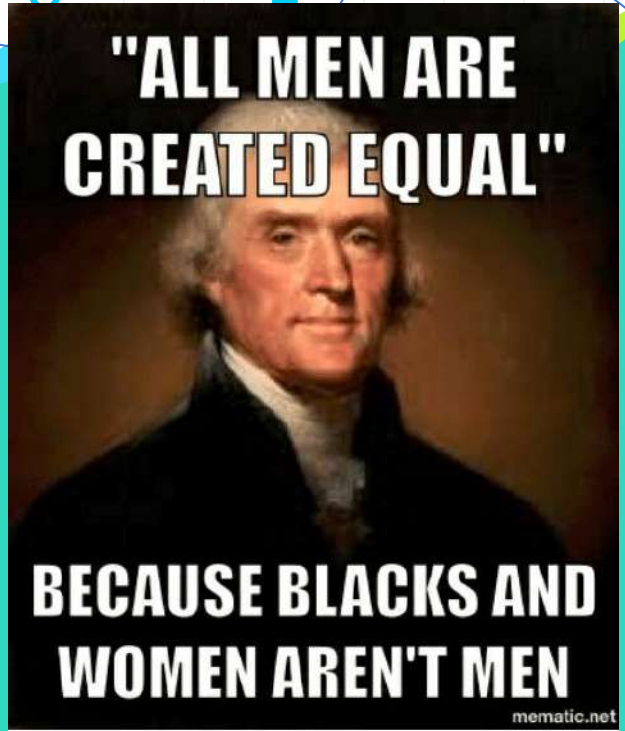


JEFFERSON'S PRESIDENCY

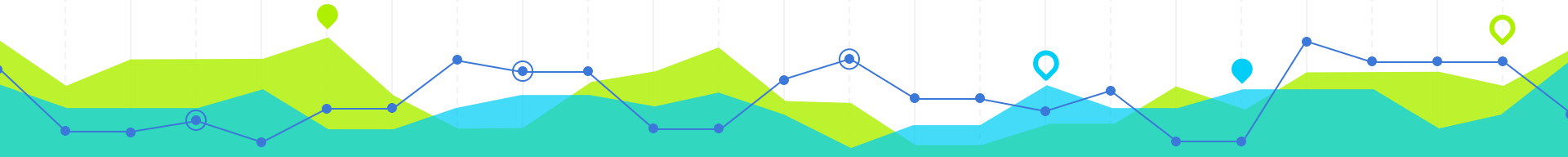
APUSH 2017

Jefferson as President



Revolution of 1800

- Peaceful transfer of political power
- Shows do-ability of two-party system
- Speech:
 - “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists”



Less Pretentious

- Less showy, less king-like
- Small parties, no ranks in seating
- Horseback
- Shook hands with citizens



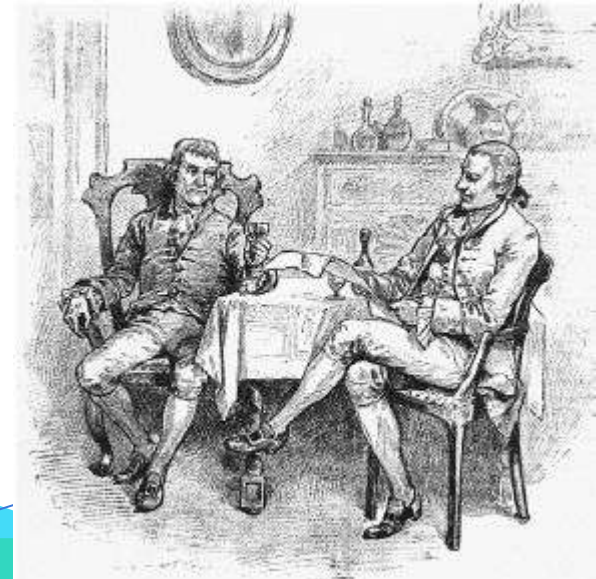
The old switcheroo: Politics

- Kept many policies in place that goes against his political ideas
 - Public servants
 - BUS
 - Protective tariffs
 - Assuming state debts
- Pragmatism, not idealism
 - Why?



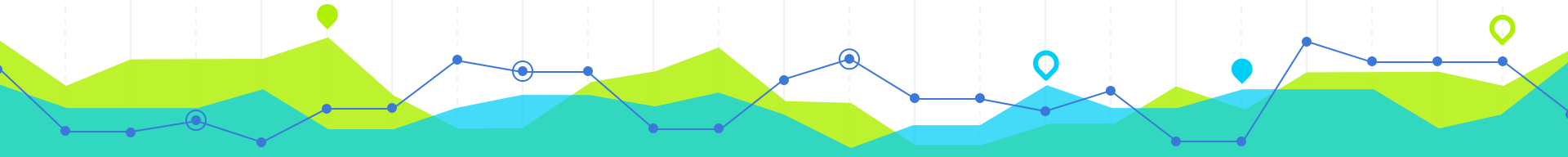
Reversal of Some Federalist Policies

- Pardoned Sedition prisoners and fines
- Ends Alien naturalization of 14 years (goes back to 5 years)
- Repeal Hamilton's excise taxes



“He who governs best, governs least”

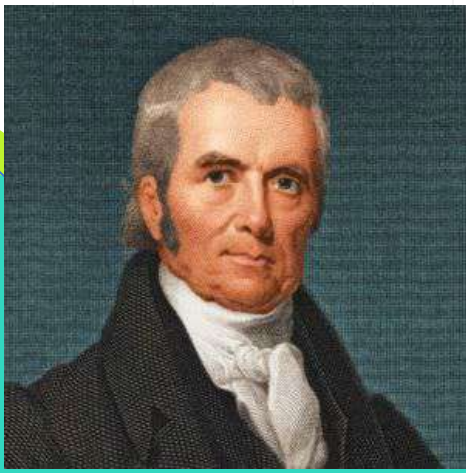
- Balancing budget by cutting funding
- Cut debt in half
- Ended property tax
- Reduced army
- Emphasized states' rights



12th Amendment

- If no presidential candidate gets a majority of the electoral votes then the House of Representatives decides among the top three



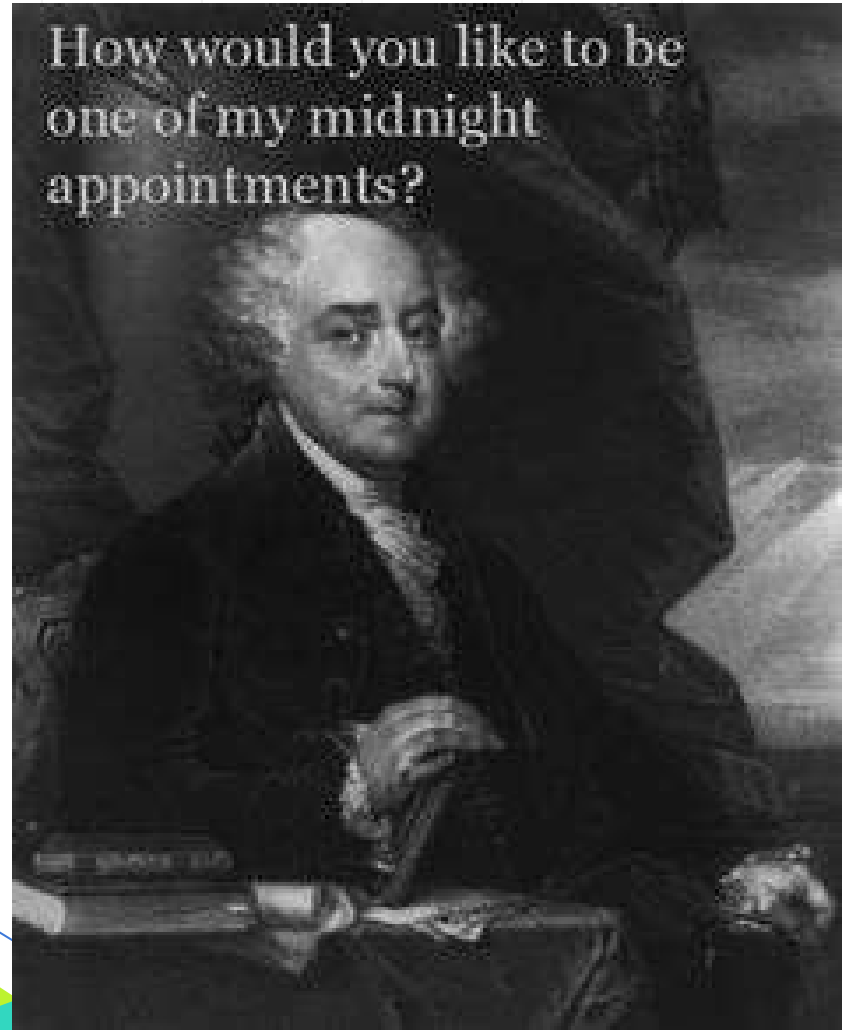


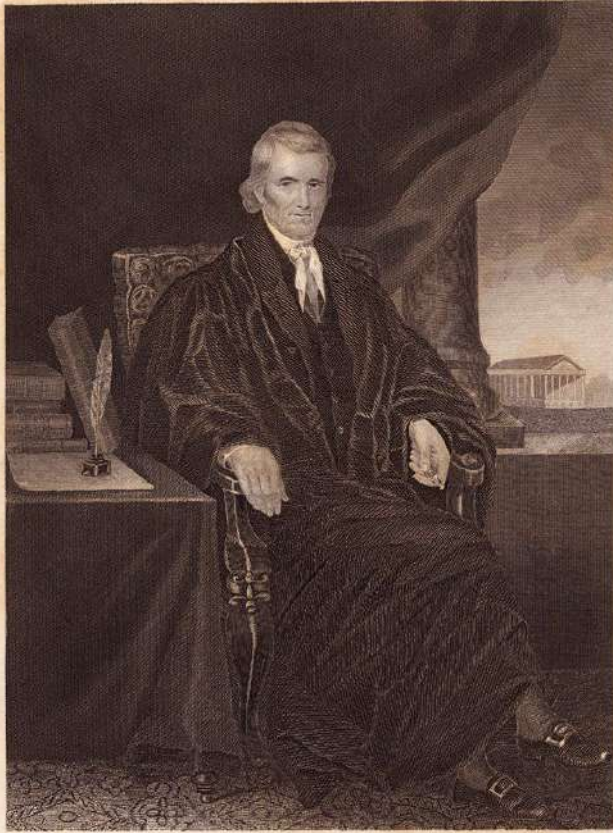
John Marshall and the Supreme Court

Judiciary Act 1801

- Federalists sticking it to Republicans on their way out
- Expands judicial system
- “Midnight judges”

How would you like to be one of my midnight appointments?





Marshall

John Marshall: The Man

- Chief Justice
- Appointed last second by Adams
- 34 years
- Federalist ideas long after Federalism is dead

Marbury v. Madison 1803

- “Midnight judge” sues b/c his commission is not given to him by Republicans
- Case dismissed but....

Significance: Judicial Review → gave the Supreme Court the power of reviewing laws for Constitutionality





War in Tripoli: Return of the Pirates

Reduce the military, then increase it again

- Jefferson fears large standing armies
- Pirate activity picks up in North Africa/Mediterranean
- Troops sent to the “shores of Tripoli”
- 4ish years of fighting
- Peace treaty





Louisiana Purchase

Land Deals

- Napoleon Bonaparte's world empire slowly crumbling
- Needs money to continue conquest of Europe (giving up in America)
- Louisiana Territory = \$15 million (310 million in today's money)

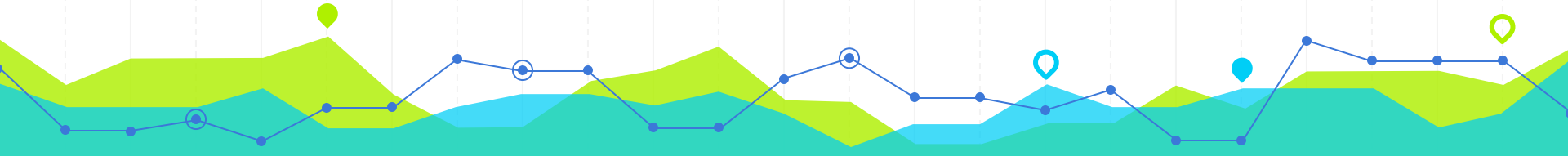




**Why would Jefferson be
wary of buying land for
America?**

Jefferson's Internal Struggle

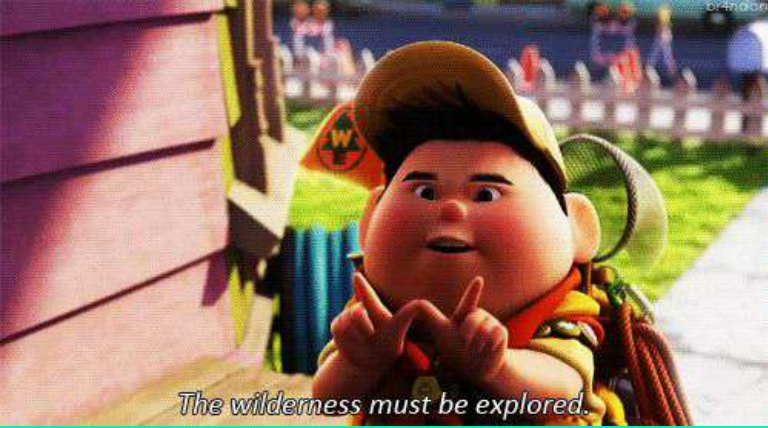
- **The constitution does not specify land buying as a power of the president or federal government**
- Strict Constructionist
- Federalists backfired (fearful that new territories would be Jeffersonians)



The Land

- Doubled size of US
- 3 cents an acre
- Mississippi River, New Orleans, Gulf of Mexico (big deal for trading)
- Let westward expansion begin!
 - But also, Indian Removal.....





Exploring the Purchase

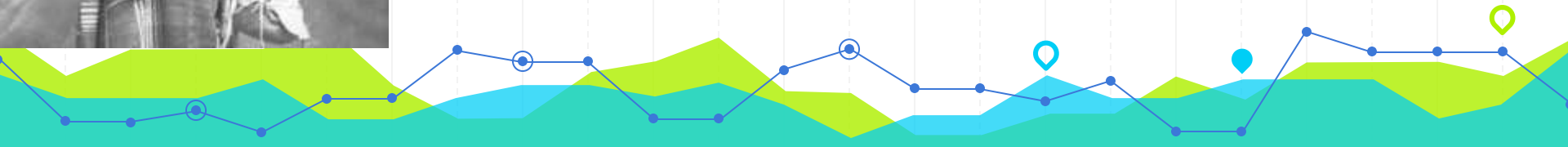




Meriwether Lewis and William Clark

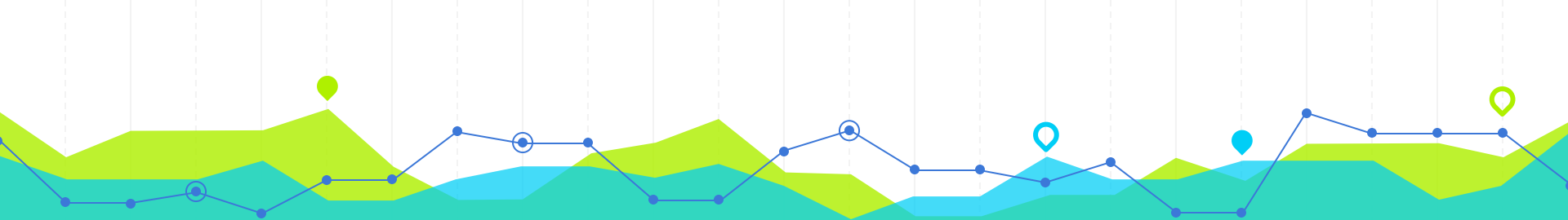
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8eqGmM6ze2s>

Followed Missouri river through Rockies to
Pacific Ocean
Sacajawea





Seaman, the loyal Newfoundland dog

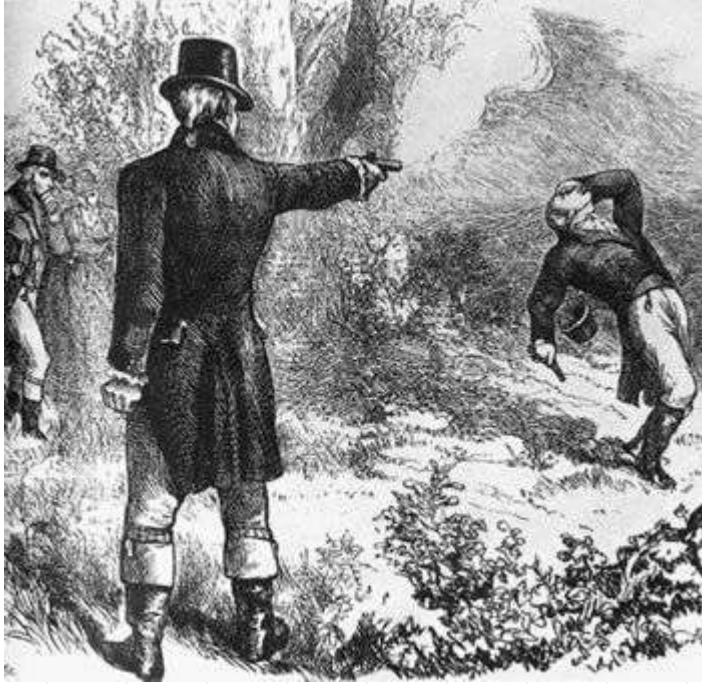


Aaron Burr, and other problems

Essex Junto

- Federalist extremists plot for New England to secede from the USA
- Plotters tried to get Hamilton not join, he refused
- Aaron Burr runs for office in NY, to lead the secession
 - Loses, thanks to Hamilton
 - Duel 1804
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o51rzRr1GJY>





Burr Conspiracy

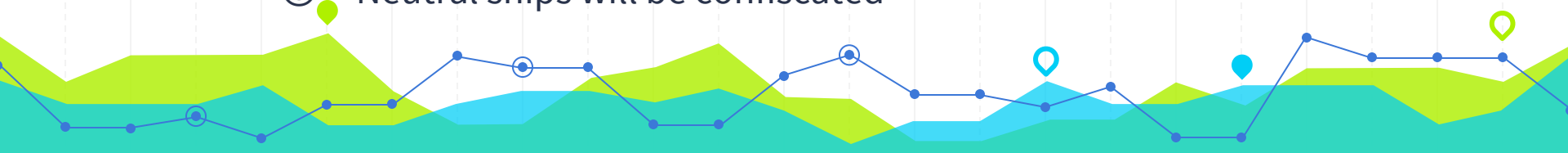
- 1806, Burr attempts to separate the West from the East
- Plot is exposed, trial set for treason
- Case dropped by John Marshall
- Burr falls from public eye



Napoleonic Wars

Trouble with Britain and France

- Significance: harassment of US Shipping, leading to tension with GB and France
- France: Berlin Decree
 - No trade with GB, no tolerance for trade with GB
- GB: Order in Council
 - Closed ports to French trade, no tolerance for trade with France
- France: Milan Decree
 - Neutral ships will be confiscated

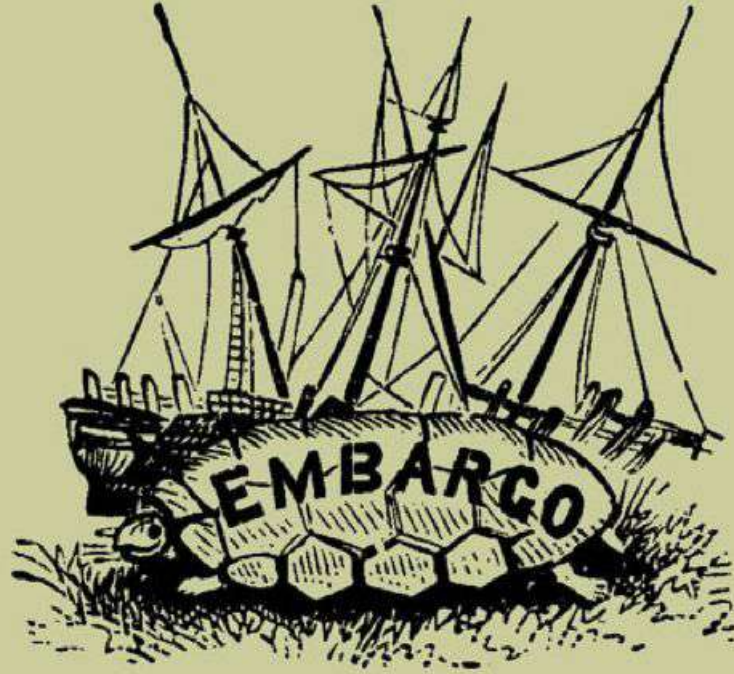




Embargo Act 1807

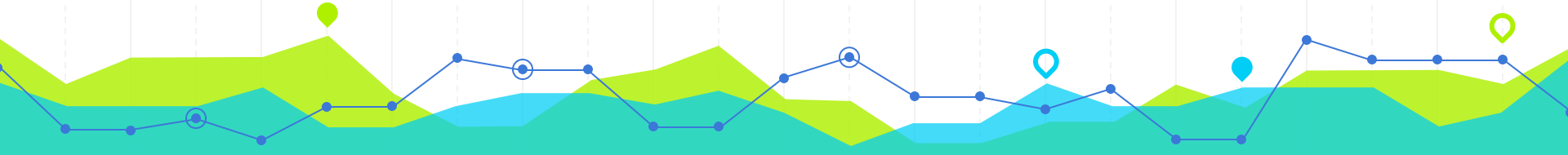
US Reaction: Embargo Act 1807

- FORBIDS all export of goods from the US
- Why would Jefferson do this?



Disaster

- Loss of money
 - Mostly NE
 - South--mountains of unsold crops
- Illegal trade (Canadian border)
- Tyrannical in nature



Repealed and Replaced: Non-Intercourse Act of 1809

- Reopened trade with everyone BUT GB and France
- Fails→ reputation, bickering continues
- Success→ NE becomes self-sufficient, GB hurt by lack of cotton



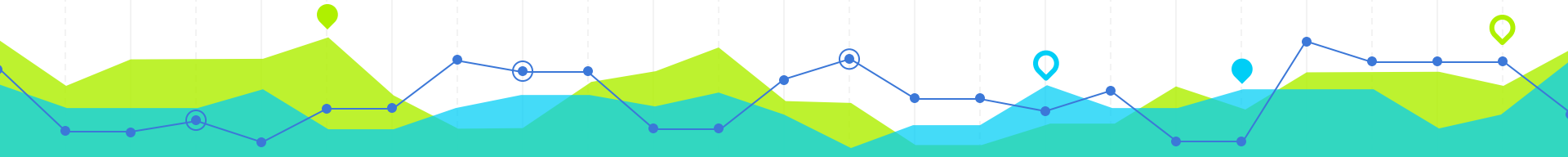




Jefferson Legacy

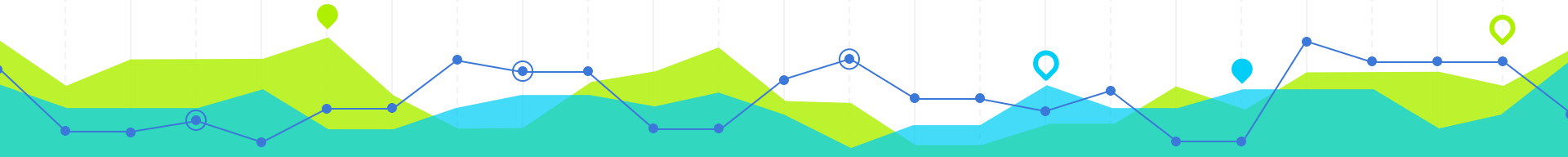
Expansion

- Louisiana Purchase
- Moving into Spanish Florida



Non-aristocratic Government

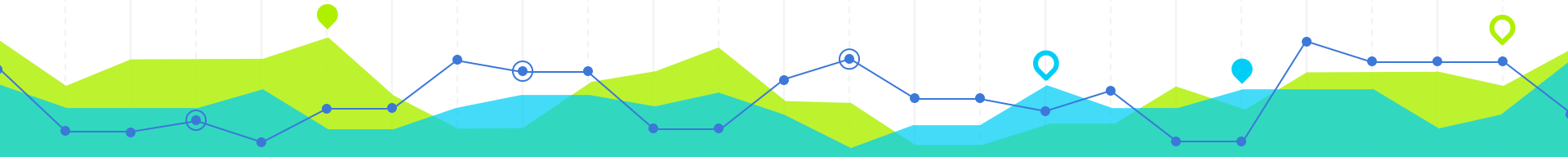
- “Government that governs least, governs best”
- Agrarian society
- Common people, common democracy
- Federalist party dying



Current Legacy

“All men are created equal”

EXCUSE ME WHAT??





I am not among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom.

~ Thomas Jefferson

Jefferson and John Adams had been good friends in the first decades of their political careers, serving together in the Continental Congress in the 1770s and in Europe in the 1780s. The Federalist/Republican split of the 1790s divided them, however, and Adams felt betrayed by Jefferson's sponsorship of partisan attacks, such as those of James Callender. Jefferson, on the other hand, was angered at Adams for his appointment of "midnight judges". The two men did not communicate directly for more than a decade after Jefferson succeeded Adams as president. A brief correspondence took place between Abigail Adams and Jefferson after Jefferson's daughter "Polly" died in 1804, in an attempt at reconciliation unknown to Adams. However, an exchange of letters resumed open hostilities between Adams and Jefferson.

Over the next fourteen years, the former presidents exchanged 158 letters discussing their political differences, justifying their respective roles in events, and debating the revolution's import to the world



During the last hours of his life, he was accompanied by family members and friends. On July 4 at 12:50 p.m., Jefferson died at age 83 on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and just a few hours before the death of John Adams. When Adams died, his last words included an acknowledgement of his longtime friend and rival: "Thomas Jefferson survives", though Adams was unaware that Jefferson had died several hours before. The sitting president was Adams' son John Quincy, and he called the coincidence of their deaths on the nation's anniversary "visible and palpable remarks of Divine Favor"

Shortly after Jefferson had died, attendants found a gold locket on a chain around his neck, where it had rested for more than forty years, containing a small faded blue ribbon which tied a lock of his wife Martha's brown hair

Jefferson's remains were buried at Monticello, under a self-written epitaph:

HERE WAS BURIED THOMAS JEFFERSON, AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OF THE STATUTE OF VIRGINIA FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, AND FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.



**JOHN ADAMS AND THOMAS JEFFERSON DIED
ON THE SAME DAY..... COINCIDENCE???**

NOPE ALIENS!