

A close-up portrait of James Monroe, an elderly man with white, curly hair, looking slightly to the right. He is wearing a dark blue coat over a white cravat. The background is a dark, textured brown.

Election of 1800

Election of 1800 Allegations

Democratic-Republicans (Jefferson)

- ☞ Adulterer
- ☞ Fathered “mulatto” children with his slave (later it would come out that it was specifically Sally Hemings)
- ☞ Liberal religious views = atheism

THE GRAND QUESTION STATED.

At the present solemn and momentous epoch, the only question to be asked by every American, lay ng his hand on his heart, is, “ Shall I continue in allegiance to GOD—AND A RELIGIOUS PRESIDENT ;

Or impiously declare for,
JEFFERSON—AND NO GOD !!!

Federalists (Adams)

- ☞ Built up the military
- ☞ Large national debt
- ☞ Increased taxes

REPUBLICANS

Turn out, turn out and save your Country from ruin !

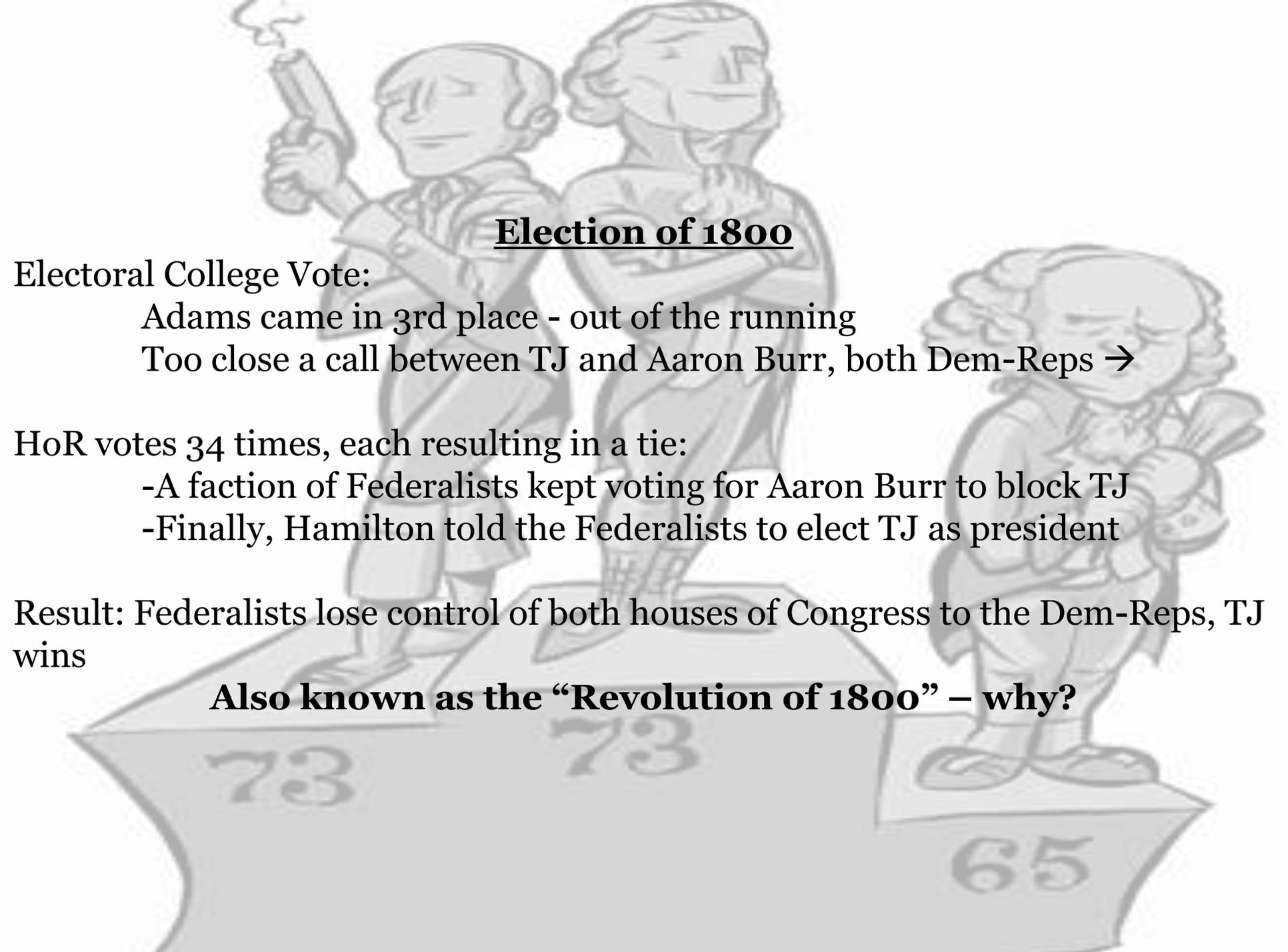
From an Emperor—from a King—from the iron grasp of a British Tory Faction—an unprincipled banditti of British speculators. The hireling tools and emissaries of his majesty king George the 3d have thronged our city and diffused the poison of principles among us.

DOWN WITH THE TORIES, DOWN WITH THE BRITISH FACTION,

Before they have it in their power to enslave you, and reduce your families to distress by heavy taxation. Republicans want no Tribute-liars—they want no ship Ocean-liars—they want no Rufus King's for Lords—they want no Varick to lord it over them—they want no Jones for senator, who fought with the British against the Americans in time of the war.—But they want in their places such men as

Jefferson & Clinton,

who fought their Country's Battles in the year '76



Election of 1800

Electoral College Vote:

Adams came in 3rd place - out of the running

Too close a call between TJ and Aaron Burr, both Dem-Reps →

HoR votes 34 times, each resulting in a tie:

-A faction of Federalists kept voting for Aaron Burr to block TJ

-Finally, Hamilton told the Federalists to elect TJ as president

Result: Federalists lose control of both houses of Congress to the Dem-Reps, TJ wins

Also known as the “Revolution of 1800” – why?

Supreme Court



- ✎ In 1801, the Federalist majority in Congress was nearing the end of their term
 - Passed the Judiciary Act of 1801:
 - Created 16 new federal judges
 - Current (Federalist) president, John Adams, appointed all Federalists judges to these positions
 - Called the “Midnight Appointments”
 - Supposedly Adams stayed up signing appointments until midnight on his last day of office

Marbury v. Madison (1803)

- Jefferson's administration comes into office →
- New Secretary of State **James Madison** doesn't deliver the commissions appointing Federalist midnight judges →
- William Marbury**, a judge supposedly getting said commission sues Madison to deliver the commission →
- Jefferson shut down the Supreme Court to prevent Marshall from hearing any cases
- Marshall ruled that although the commissions were valid, the part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 (*writ of mandamus*) that would force Madison to give the commissions was **unconstitutional** because Congress gave too much power to the SC to make this decision when it shouldn't have been given in the first place
- Supreme Court gave itself the power of **Judicial Review (the ability to declare any law unconstitutional)**

Marbury v. Madison

∞ The most important judicial appointment made by Adams was John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

- Remained in the position for 34 years

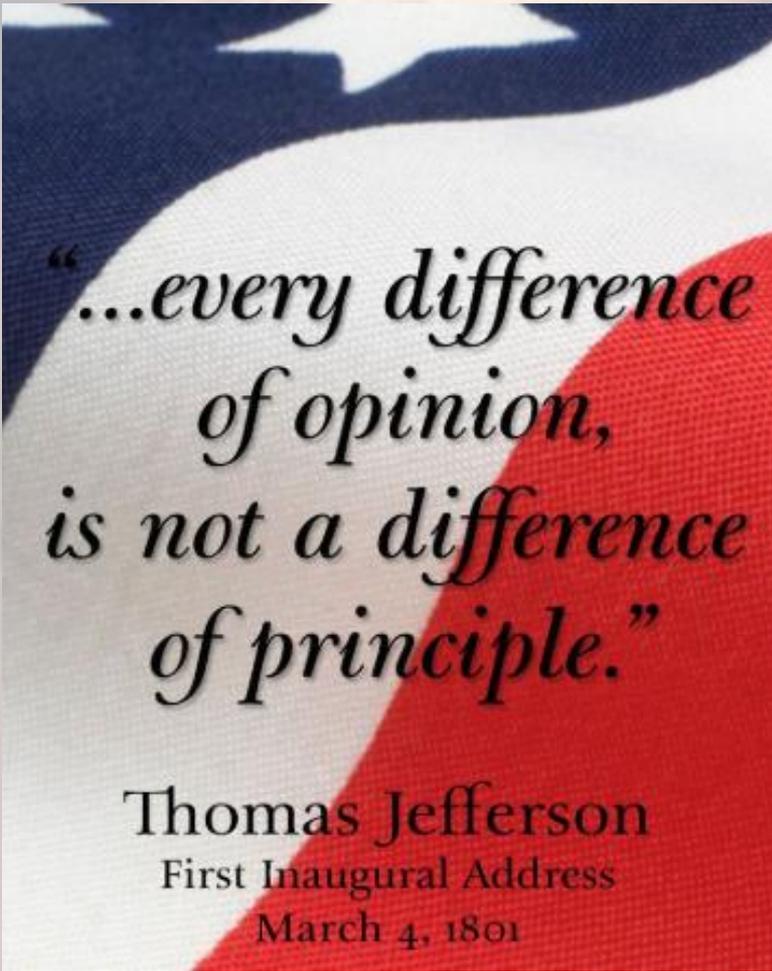
∞ Marshall increased the power of the Supreme Court with his decision in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)

- Ruled part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 to be unconstitutional
- Significance: 1st time the Supreme Court asserted the power of **Judicial Review**
 - The power to decide whether laws passed by Congress abide by the Constitution, and allows them to strike down those that do not



Supreme Court Justice John Marshall

Jefferson's 1st Inaugural Address



*“...every difference
of opinion,
is not a difference
of principle.”*

Thomas Jefferson
First Inaugural Address
March 4, 1801

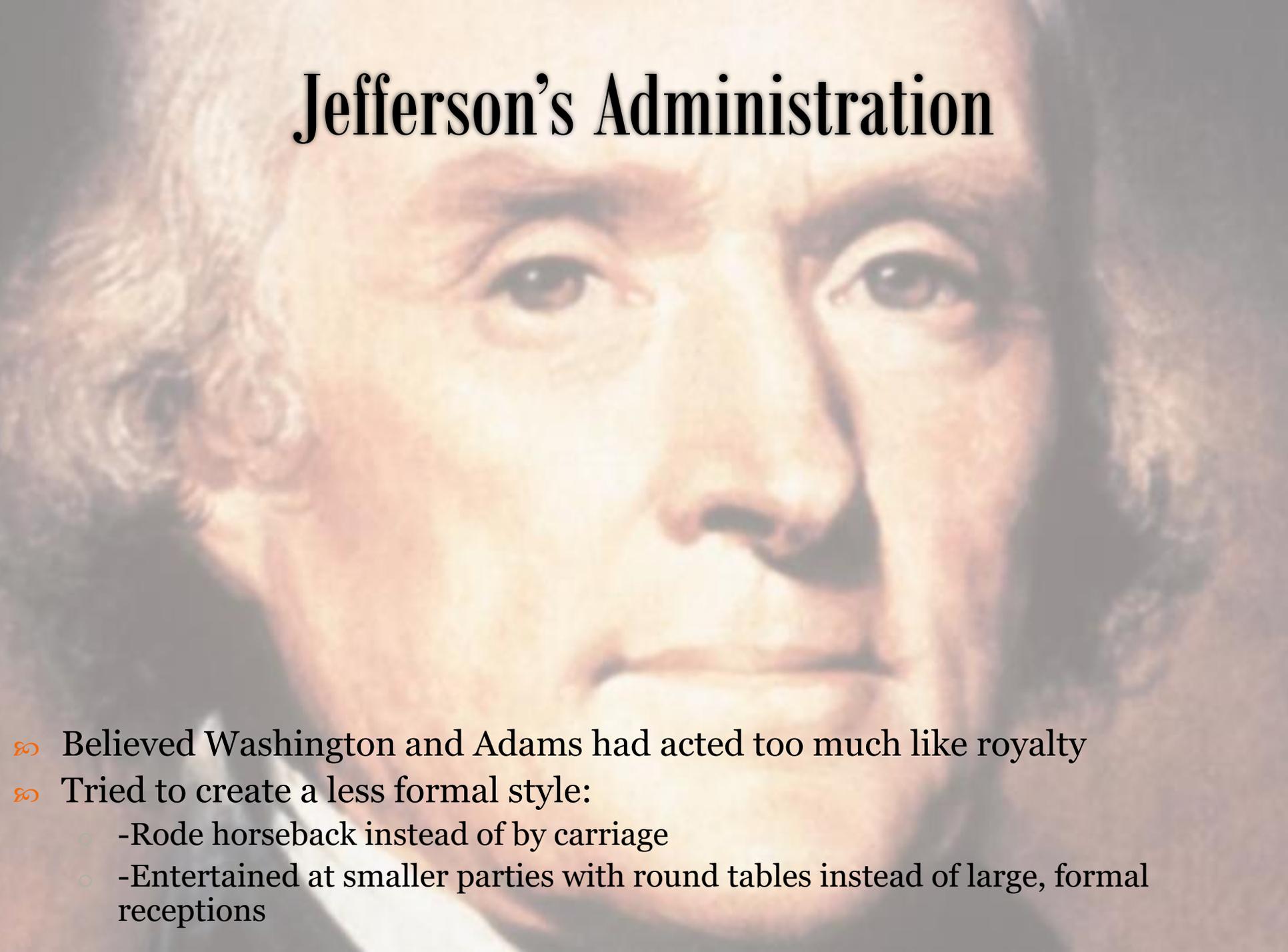
-Encouraged citizens “to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think”

-Laid out over a dozen principles that would guide his administration: first, equal justice and treatment of all men; last, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, habeas corpus, and the right to a trial by jury

-Called for national unity and healing & reminded those present:

“[w]e are all Republicans: we are all Federalists.”

Jefferson's Administration



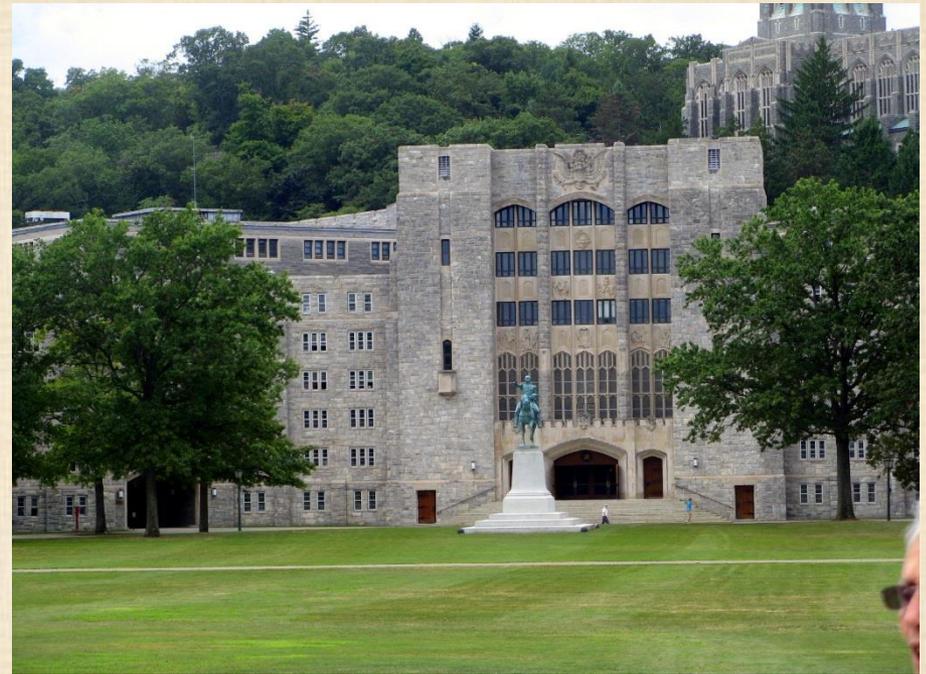
- ☞ Believed Washington and Adams had acted too much like royalty
- ☞ Tried to create a less formal style:
 - -Rode horseback instead of by carriage
 - -Entertained at smaller parties with round tables instead of large, formal receptions

Upon Election:

- ⌘ Repealed Judiciary Act of 1801 → led to *Marbury v. Madison* case
 - ⌘ Repealed the excise tax on whiskey
- ⌘ Called for the impeachment of Justice Samuel Chase for supporting the Alien & Sedition Acts
 - ⌘ Supported repeal of the Alien and Sedition Acts
- ⌘ Cut govt spending and defense spending → no standing army in peacetime – only U.S. Navy needed to patrol coast
 - ⌘ **Kept the national bank**

“Jeffersonian Democracy”

- Jefferson opposed industrialization
- Believed the U.S. should be a nation of small farmers or small shopkeepers
- BUT believed that only the educated should run govt

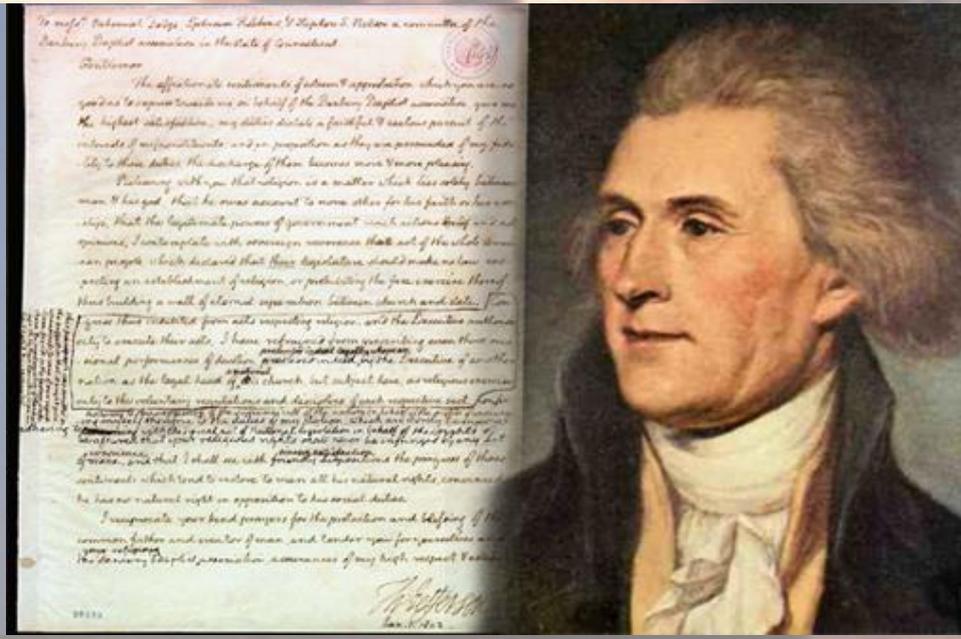


West Point Military Academy

- Established in 1802
- Jefferson distrusted a “standing” military
- Wanted the military to be trained to take orders from a civilian president to prevent military dictatorship

Danbury Letter - 1801

- Jefferson was written a letter by a congregation that feared that the CT state govt may deny them their religious beliefs
- In reply, Jefferson didn't address state level views on religion, but federal level views of religion
 - Quoted the **establishment clause** of the 1st Amendment
 - Used the phrase “**separation of church and state**” in the letter
- Concept later addressed in Supreme Court cases in the 1960s and 1970s



Tecumseh and Harrison

- Established a Confederacy (a military alliance of tribes) to unite against the white presence in the Ohio Valley
- His brother, **The Prophet**, started a revival of NA culture and religion
- Headquartered in Prophetstown, along the **Tippecanoe River** in Indiana
- 1800-1811: **General William Henry Harrison** was made Governor of Indiana Territory and told to observe Tecumseh



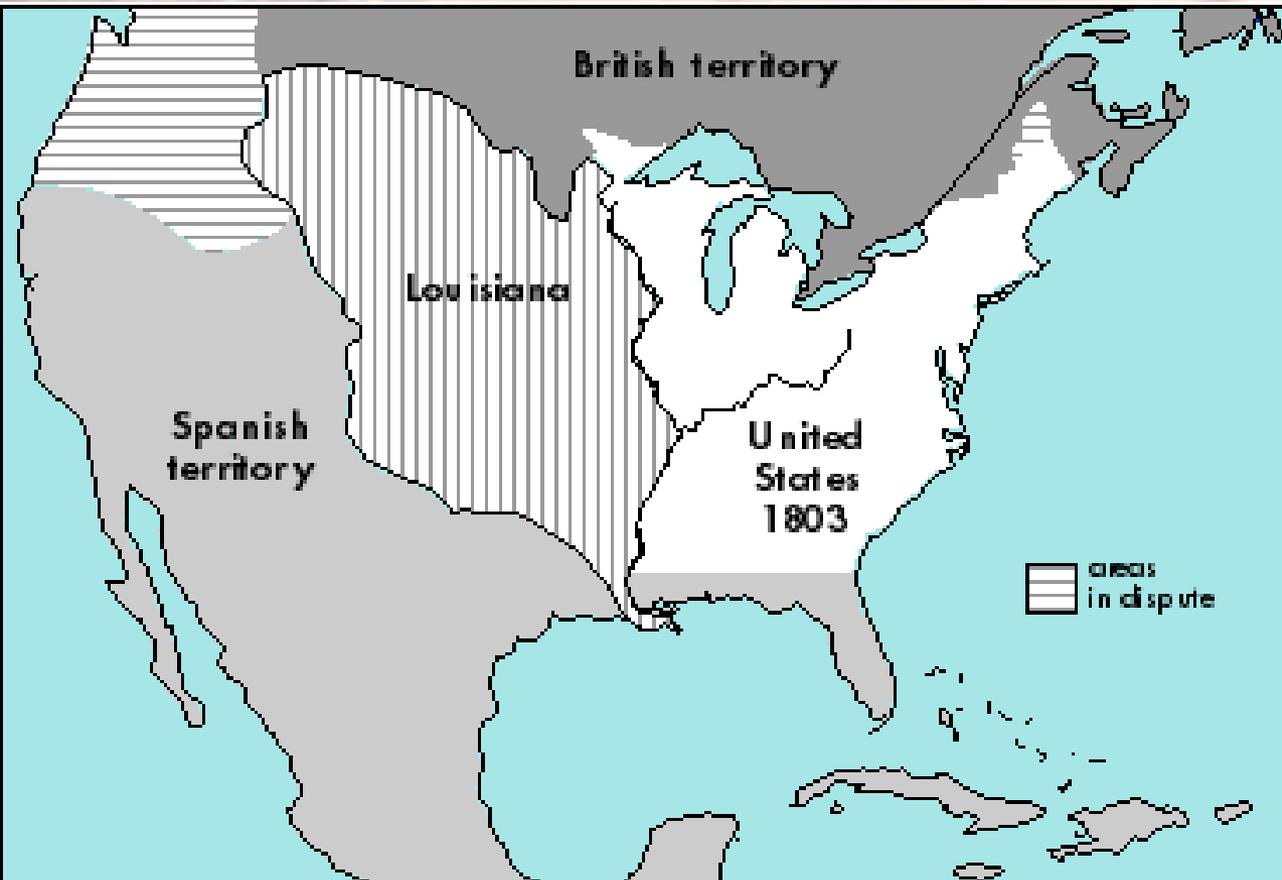
European Interactions

- King of Spain ceded the Trans-Mississippi region of Louisiana and New Orleans to France
- Pinckney's Treaty becomes invalid; loss of navigation and warehousing rights → affects Western farmers most
- Jefferson concerned about having to go through Napoleon to regain access



The Louisiana Purchase

- Jefferson believed that a republic could only survive if most people owned land:
 - Led Jefferson to support the idea of expanding the country farther west



- In 1800 Napoleon convinced Spain to give France the Louisiana territory in exchange for assistance in a previous war



- ∞ Jefferson worried because this deal gave France control of the lower Mississippi
 - Worried that France in America would force the U.S. back into an alliance with England, whom he despised
- ∞ Jefferson sent Robert Livingston to France to try to block the deal, or to gain rights for the U.S.

- Napoleon had begun plans to conquer Europe (including G.B.)
- France was worried about a U.S./British alliance
- France was short on funds
 - Haiti

Why would Napoleon want to make an agreement with the U.S.?

30 April 1803

- Napoleon offered to sell all of the Louisiana Territory, as well as New Orleans to the U.S.
- Jefferson bought for \$15m
- More than doubled the size of the U.S.

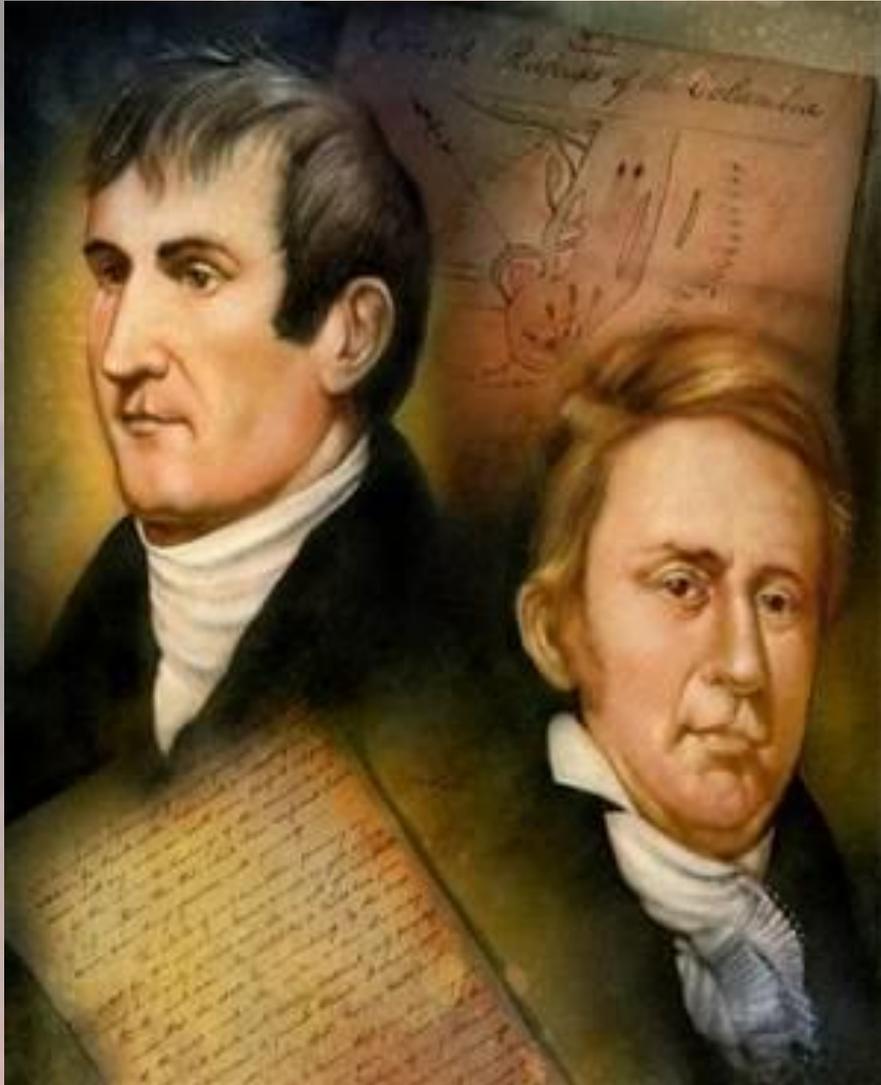


Added 524,000,000 acres to the U.S.

- How much does this mean the United States paid per acre?

3 cents(ish)/acre

Lewis and Clark



- ∞ Jefferson asked Congress to fund an expedition into the Louisiana territory to find a route to the Pacific Ocean
 - Meriwether Lewis (Jefferson's private secretary)
 - William Clark
- ∞ Expedition of 20 called "Corps of Discovery"
 - Set off in May 1804-1806
 - Aided by Sacagawea (Shoshone Native American woman who led and translated)



- ☞ Found a path through the Rocky Mountains and followed Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean
- ☞ Provided the U.S. with a claim to the Oregon territory

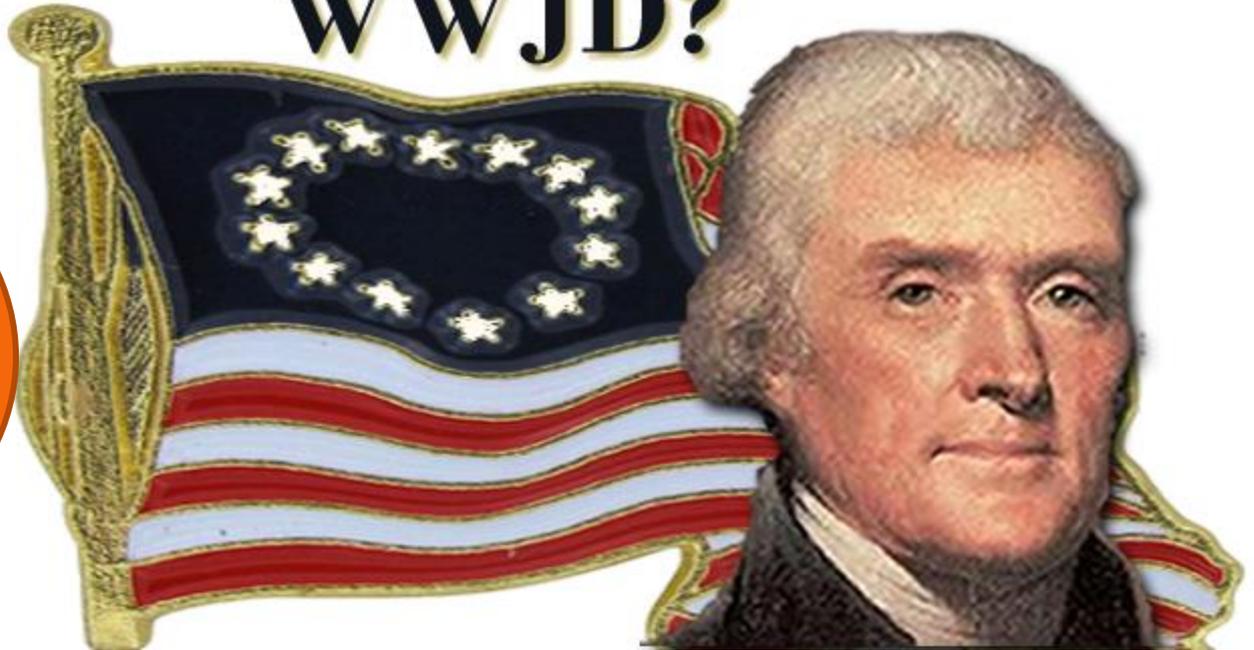
The Pike Expedition

- ✧ Zebulon Pike also explored the Louisiana Purchase
- ✧ Traveled in 1806
 - Mapped much of the upper Mississippi River
 - Traveled to Colorado, mapped the mountain now known as “Pike’s Peak”
 - Mapped part of the Rio Grande, and southern TX



WWJD?

The Dem-Rep Congress then tried to remove other Federalist judges through impeachment



Dem-Rep leaders believed impeachment of judges was one of the checks and balances that Congress held

1804: House impeached Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase:

- House moved to impeach, but the Senate refused to convict
- Set the precedent that judges could only be removed for criminal behavior, not just because Congress disagreed with their decisions

The Essex Junto



- ✂ New England Federalists were worried about the Louisiana Purchase – WHY?
 - Large parcels of land meant they would have less influence
- ✂ A small group of New England lawyers and merchants joined together to make a plan to pull New England out of the Union
 - Group known as the Essex Junto
- ✂ Group asked Alexander Hamilton to lead the movement - he declined
- ✂ Group then approached the sitting **VICE PRESIDENT**, Aaron Burr, who accepted the offer to become governor of NY in 1804



Jefferson's 2nd

Inaugural Address

- March 1805
- Compared to his 1st IA (which attempted to ease the fears of the Federalists who were losing their majority in all 3 branches while also calling for political unity and “frugal” govt spending), his 2nd addressed the expanding country's need for “internal improvements” and a stronger military force

The Burr Conspiracy - 1806

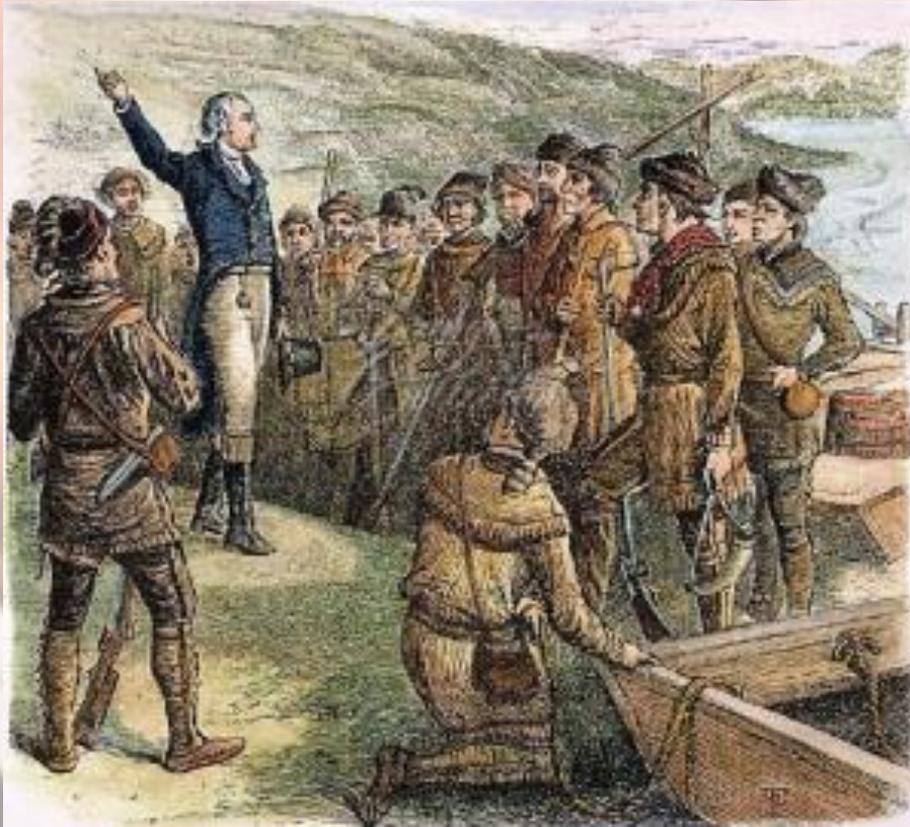
-Jefferson informed by an anonymous person that Burr wanted to overthrow the government by making his own Pro-British country in TX and parts of the L.P. by starting a war with Spain

-Jefferson had Burr arrested in KY for treason

-Jefferson used **executive privilege** to not testify or release the anonymous note as evidence

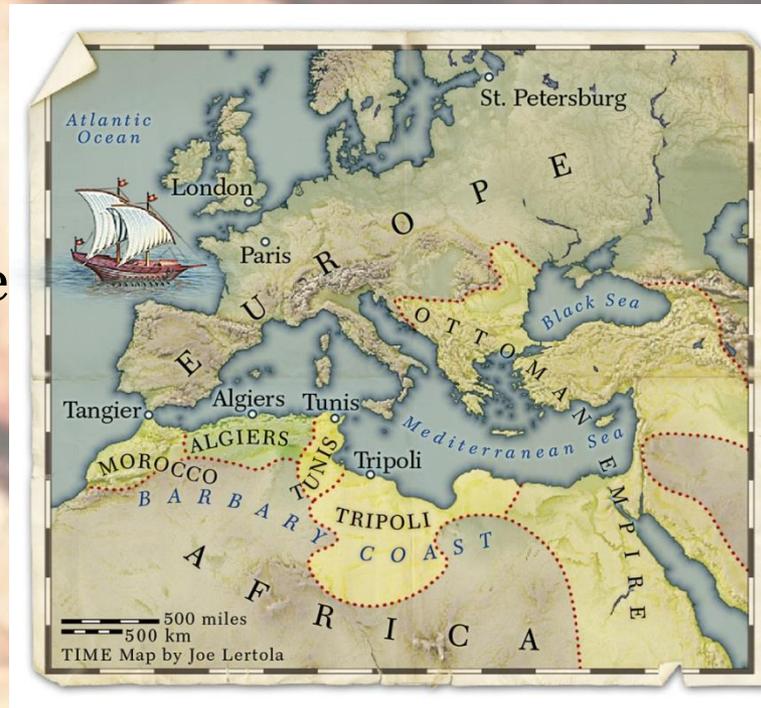
-Henry Clay defended Burr and Burr was acquitted of treason since it was only a plan that never came to fruition

-Burr was now a social outcast, this helped shift support to Jefferson and his policies



International Tensions

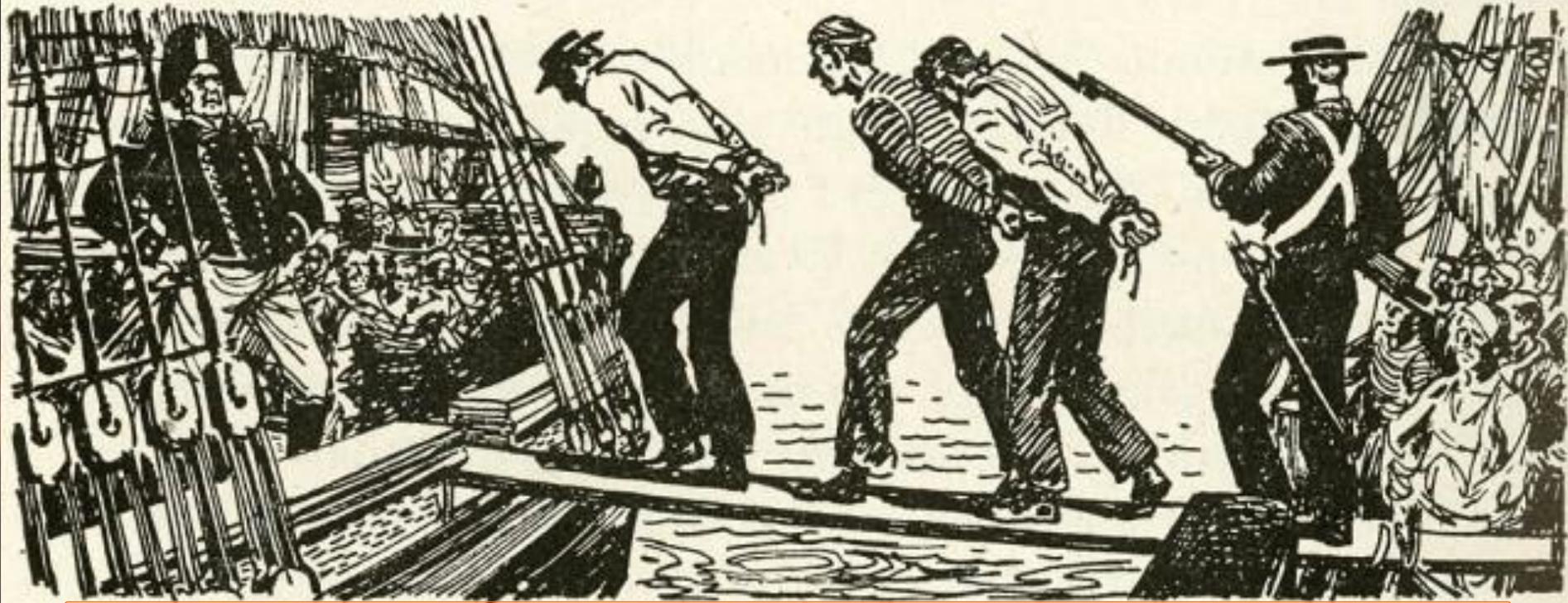
- Barbary states on the northern coast of Africa had interrupted Mediterranean shipping
 - Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli
- European nations routinely paid tribute so the ships wouldn't be bothered
- In 1795, the U.S. paid nearly \$1 mil. for the release of a ship and its crew from Algiers
- Jefferson refused to continue to pay
 - 1801: Tripoli declares war on the U.S.
 - Jefferson sent a naval squadron to Mediterranean
 - First foreign military conflict for U.S.
 - Lasts 4 years





- ∞ By mid-1803, France and Britain were at war again
- ∞ At first, this was good for American merchants
 - British seized French ships, so the American merchants began sending goods into French colonies
 - British left American ships alone because the U.S. was “neutral”
- ∞ 1806: Britain began to require that all ships going to Europe needed British licenses and would be searched for “contraband”
- ∞ Napoleon declared that merchants who obeyed the British system would have their goods confiscated once they reached Europe
- ∞ The U.S. was caught in the middle and would lose goods no matter what

Impressment



- ∞ British navy was short on recruits because of low pay and bad conditions
 - **British sailors often deserted to American merchant ships**
- ∞ British began to stop ships to search for deserters
 - **Would force people (including some Americans) into service in the British Navy**

Issue came to a head when the British ship *HMS Leopard* stopped the American ship *USS Chesapeake* to search for deserters

- Captain of the *Chesapeake* refused
- British opened fire, killing three Americans
- Once the Americans surrendered, the British boarded the *Chesapeake* and seized four additional sailors



The Embargo of 1807

- ✎ The attack on the *USS Chesapeake* enraged the public
 - Americans called for war
- ✎ Jefferson didn't want to get America mixed into European problems
 - Asked Congress to pass the **Embargo Act of 1807**
 - Would halt all trade between the U.S. and Europe
- ✎ Ended up hurting American merchants more than it helped
- ✎ Repealed in March 1809



Abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: 1808

