

## **Jefferson**

- Cuts debt
- Lowers taxes
- Removes military
- Increases jobs
- Agricultural society
- Limits the power of the federal government

## **Jefferson's foreign policy issue**

- Barbary Pirates
  - They were charging taxes to go through the Mediterranean
- Jefferson solves the problem by paying them a lot of money

## **Judicial Review**

- Marbury v. Madison
  - Starts with Adam in office
  - "Midnight appointments" for federalist presence in the federal government
  - Marbury is one of these people and he however does not receive his commission to be a justice of the peace
  - Marbury sues that he is owed his commission
  - Marbury is entitled to the commission but they cannot force Madison to give it to him
    - It is unconstitutional because the Judiciary Act of 1801 had Congress over using its power

## **Jefferson's interest in Louisiana territory**

- The port city of New Orleans had been closed to westerners
- France wanted to sell the property because they had a revolution going on in Haiti and they were dealing with Britain
- They did not want to spread their resources too thin
- Jefferson sent the delegates to get New Orleans but the French offer was much more than this so they take it all

## **New England federalists threaten succession after the war of 1812**

### **Andrew Jackson leads the Battle of New Orleans**

- New Orleans battle was fought after peace negotiations

## **New Englanders who were against the war led at the Hartford Convention**

### **1804 - 1815 : Napoleonic Wars**

## **Major Themes:**

### **Louisiana Purchase**

- James Monroe and Livingston had to first decide whether they should even consider making a treaty for the purchase of the entire Louisiana territory because they had not been authorized by the government to do so
- They had to proceed without further instruction, scared that Napoleon might withdraw the offer
- The two men signed the agreement on April 30, 1803
- The U.S. was to pay 80 million francs (\$15 million) to the French government
- The U.S. was also to grant certain exclusive commercial privileges to France in the port of New Orleans and was to incorporate the residents of Louisiana into the Union with the same rights and privileges as other citizens
- The boundaries of the purchase were not clearly defined; the treaty simply said that Louisiana would occupy the “same extent” as it had when France and Spain had owned it
- Jefferson was both pleased and embarrassed when he received the treaty
  - He was uncertain whether the U.S. had the authority to accept it, since he had always insisted that the federal government could rightfully exercise only those powers explicitly assigned to it
  - The Constitution said nothing about the acquisition of new territory
- The Republican Congress promptly approved the treaty and appropriated money to implement its provisions
- France took control of the land from Spain and turned the territory onto General James Wilkinson, the commissioner of the United States
- The first territory was admitted to the Union as the state of Louisiana in 1812

### **War of 1812**

- The British were not eager for conflict with the United States because they were preoccupied with their struggle against Napoleon in Europe
- Britain largely ignored the Americans and they had declared war
- By late 1813, with the French Empire on its way to final defeat, Britain was able to turn its military attention to America

### **Lewis and Clark**

- In 1803, before Napoleon’s offer to sell Louisiana, Jefferson helped plan an expedition that was to cross the continent to the Pacific Ocean, gather geographical facts, and investigate prospects for trade with the Indians
- He named Merriwether Lewis, a veteran of Indian wars skilled in the ways of the wilderness, as the leader

- Lewis chose as a colleague William Clark, his older brother -- who was an experienced frontiersman and Indian fighter
- With 4 dozen men, in 1804, they started up the Missouri River from St. Louis
- Sacajawea was their guide and they eventually crossed the Rocky Mountains, descended the Snake and Columbia Rivers, and in the late autumn of 1805 camped on the Pacific Coast
- In September of 1806, they were back in St. Louis with elaborate records of the geography and the Indian Civilizations they had observed along the way

### **Burr-Hamilton Duel**

- Aaron Burr was a New York Federalist and great political rival of Hamilton
  - Hamilton accused Burr of plotting treason and made numerous private remarks, widely reported in the press, about Burr's "despicable" character
  - When Burr lost the election, he blamed his defeat on Hamilton's malevolence
    - He challenged Hamilton to a duel
- Hamilton was afraid that refusing Burr's challenge would make him look like a coward
- On a July morning in 1804, the two men met at Weehawken, New Jersey
  - Hamilton was mortally wounded and died the next day
- Burr had to flee to New York to avoid indictment for murder

### ***Marbury v. Madison***

- William Marbury was one of Adam's "midnight appointments," and had been named a justice of the peace in the District of Columbia
- His commission, although signed and sealed, had not been delivered to him before Adams left office
- Once Jefferson took office, James Madison, the new secretary of state, was responsible for transmitting appointments and had refused to hand over the commission
- Marbury applied to the Supreme Court for an order directing Madison to perform his official duty
- Marbury had the right to commission, but the court had no authority to order Madison to deliver it
- On the surface the decision was a victory for the administration but of much greater importance than the insignificant matter of Marbury's commission was the Court's reasoning in the decision

### **People and Terms to Know:**

#### **Thomas Jefferson**

- He set out to act in a spirit of democratic simplicity in keeping with the frontier-like character of the unfinished federal city
- Wealthy aristocratic farmer who owned more than 100 slaves
- Showed crude disdain for pretension
- Walked like an ordinary man to his inauguration
- He disregarded to courtly etiquette of the presidential mansion
- He sometimes never bothered to get dressed on occasions as well
- A simple man overall
- He was a brilliant conversationalist, a gifted writer, and one of the nation's most gifted and intelligent men
- He may have had a wider range of interests and accomplishments than any public figure in American history
- Did several things outside of being a shrewd and practical politician
- He worked hard to exert influence as the leader of his party, giving direction to Republicans in Congress by quiet and sometimes even devious means
- He used his powers of appointment as an effective political weapon
- By the end of his first term about half the government jobs, and by the end of his second term practically all of them, were in the hands of the Republicans
- **Election of 1804**
  - Jefferson won overwhelmingly
  - Charles C. Pinckney, the Federalist nominee, could not even carry most of the party's New England strongholds
  - Jefferson won 162 electoral votes to Pinckney's 14, and the Republican majorities in both houses of Congress increased

### **James Madison**

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- Won the presidential election of 1808
  - A few days before leaving office, Jefferson approved a bill ending his experiment of the Embargo act with what he called, "peaceable coercion"
- To replace the Embargo, Congress passed the **Non-Intercourse Act** just before Madison took office

### **John Marshall**

- The chief justice of the United States at the time of Marbury v. Madison
- One of the towering figures in the history of American law
- Leading Federalist and prominent Virginia Lawyer who had served John Adams as secretary of state
  - Marshall just so happened to have been the one who neglected the delivery of Marbury's commission
- In 1801 Adams made him chief justice and he established himself as a dominant figure on the court
- Through a succession of Republican administration he established the judiciary as a branch of government coequal with the executive and the legislature -- a position that the founders of the republic had never clearly indicated it should occupy
- Jefferson urged Congress to impeach obstructive judges, and Congress attempted to oblige him
- After successfully removing John Pickering from office, the Republicans targeted a justice of the Supreme Court itself, Justice Samuel Chase

### **Aaron Burr**

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- Hamilton was afraid that refusing Burr's challenge would make him look like a coward
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- Burr had to flee to New York to avoid indictment for murder
- Burr and Wilkinson hoped to lead an expedition that would capture Mexico from the Spanish
- There are also rumors that they wanted to separate the Southwest from the U.S. and create a western empire that Burr would rule
  - No evidence that these are true
- When Burr led a group of armed followers down the Ohio River by boat in 1806, disturbing reports flowed into Washington that an attack on New Orleans was imminent << Wilkinson snitched after turning on Burr
- Jefferson ordered Burr and his men arrested as traitors
  - Chief Justice Marshall limited the evidence the government could present and defined the charge in such a way that the jury had little choice but to acquit Burr

### **Alexander Hamilton**

- Yearly federal expenditures had tripled between 1793 and 1800 and Hamilton's money plan led to an increase of the public debt, and created an extensive system of internal taxation, including the hated whiskey excise tax
  - The Jefferson administration tried to reverse this trend
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### **William Henry Harrison**

- Harrison went to Washington as the congressional delegate from the Northwest Territory in 1799
  - He was an advocate of growth and development in the western lands and was responsible for Harrison's Land Law which enabled white settlers to acquire farms from the public domain on much easier terms than before
- In 1801, Jefferson appointed Harrison governor of the Indiana territory to administer the president's proposed solution to the "Indian Problem"
- Jefferson offered the Natives a choice: Convert themselves into settlers farmers and assimilate -- becoming apart of white society, or they could migrate to the west of the Mississippi
- Harrison played off one tribe against another and used threats, bribes, trickery, and whatever other tactics he felt would help him conclude treaties
- By 1807, the United States had extracted from reluctant tribal leaders treaty rights to eastern Michigan, southern Indiana, and most of Illinois
- In the southwest, Indians were being stripped of their land by white Americans and wanted to fight back
- The British would renew friendships with the Natives and provide them with increased supplies
- Harrison saw a chance to destroy the growing influence of the two native leaders
  - He camped near Tippecanoe (prophetstown) with 1,000 soldiers and on November 7, 1811, provoked a fight
  - Both sides suffered equal casualties but Harrison drove off the Indians and burned their town

- This event illusioned many of the prophets followers but many warriors were still eager for combat, and by the spring of 1812 they were active along the frontier from Michigan to Mississippi
- For Americans, the only way to make the West safe for Americans was to drive the British out of Canada and annex that province to the US

### **Tecumseh**

- The prophet' brother, Tecumseh "The shooting star"; chief of the Shawnees -- emerged as the leader of these more secular efforts
  - He understood only through united action could the tribes hope to resist the advance of white civilization
  - Beginning in 1809, after tribes in Indiana had ceded vast lands of the US, he set out to unite all the Indians of the Mississippi Valley, north and south
  - He believed that all the land belonged to them and that Harrison had maintained no real land
- In 1811, Tecumseh traveled down the Mississippi to visit the tribes of the south and persuade them to join the alliance
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### **The Prophet**

- Brother of Tecumseh
- Tenskwatawa, a charismatic religious leader and orator known as the Prophet had risen as a remarkable Native American leader
- In the process of recovering from alcoholism, he had experienced a mystical awakening
- He began to speak to his people of the superior virtues of Indian civilization and the sinfulness and corruption of the white world
- He inspired a religious revival that spread through numerous tribes and helped unite them
- The prophet's headquarters at the confluence of Tippecanoe Creek and the Wabash River became a sacred place for people of many tribes and attracted thousands of Indians from throughout the Midwest

- They began to consider military efforts as well as political

### **William Clark**

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- Brother of Meriwether Lewis

### **Meriwether Lewis**

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- In September of 1806, they were back in St. Louis with elaborate records of the geography and the Indian Civilizations they had observed along the way
- Jefferson also dismissed Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike, to lead an expedition in the fall of 1805 from St. Louis into the upper Mississippi Valley
- He set out for the Arkansas River in 1806 and encountered what is today called Zebulon's Pike (Colorado)
  - His encounters tell us that the land between the Missouri River and the Rockies was an uninhabitable, uncultivable desert

### **John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay**

- Clay filled committees with those who shared his eagerness for war
  - He appointed Calhoun to the crucial Committee on Foreign Affairs, and both men began agitating for the conquest of Canada
  - Madison hoped for peace but shared the concerns of the other Republicans about the dangers to American trade, and he was losing control of Congress
    - On June 18, 1812, Hamilton gave into the pressure and approved a declaration of war against Britain

### **Samuel Chase**

- A highly partisan Federalist



- He delivered a stridently partisan speech from the bench but he had committed no crime
- Republicans argued that impeachment is not a criminal proceeding
- Congress could not properly impeach a judge for political reasons, for obstructing the other branches of the government and disregarding the will of the people
- The House impeached Chase and send him to trial in front of the Senate in 1805
- Republican leaders were unable to get the  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote for conviction in Senate
- Chase's acquittal helped establish that impeachment would not become a routine political weapon, that something more than partisan disagreement should have to underlie the process
- Marshall stayed the judiciary survived as a powerful force for government

### **Barbary Pirates**

- The first challenge came from the Mediterranean, off the coast of northern Africa
- The Barbary states of North Africa (Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli) had been demanding protection money from all nations whose ships sailed the Mediterranean
- In the 1780s and 1790s, the US had agreed to treaties providing for annual tribute to the Barbary states, but Jefferson was reluctant to continue this policy of appeasement
- "Tribute or war is the usual alternative of these Barbary pirates," he said. "Why not build a navy and decide on war" ~ Jefferson
- In 1801, the pasha of Tripoli forces ordered the flagpole of the American consulate chopped down -- a symbolic declaration of war
- Jefferson built up the fleet for the next few years and in 1805, the US reached an agreement with the pasha that ended American payments of tribute to Tripoli but required the US to pay a substantial ransom of \$60,000 for the release of American prisoners that had been seized

### **War Hawks**

- In the congressional elections of 1810, voters elected a large number of representatives of both parties eager for war with Britain
  - Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun

### **Napoleonic Wars**

- The Napoleonic Wars began and both the British and French took steps to prevent the U.S. States from trading with the other
- As a result of the ceaseless westward expansion of white settlement, colliding again with the Native American populations committed to protecting their lands and their trade from intruders
- In both the north and south the threatened tribes mobilized to resist white encroachment with British forces in Canada and Spanish forces in Florida

- **Conflict on the Seas**
- During the early nineteenth century Britain retained significant naval superiority, but the British merchant marine was preoccupied with commerce in Europe and Asia and devoted little energy to trade with America
- The U.S. stepped effectively into the void and developed one of the most important merchant marines in the world, which soon controlled a large proportion of the trade between Europe and the West Indies
- **1805 Battle of Trafalgar**
  - A British fleet virtually destroyed what was left of the French Navy
  - Napoleon now chose to pressure England through economic rather than naval means
- The result was known as the **Continental System**
  - Was designed to close the European continent to British trade
  - Napoleon issued a series of decrees barring British ships and neutral ships that had called at British ports from landing their cargoes at any European port controlled by France or its allies
  - The British responded with a series of “orders in council” -- a blockade of the European Coast
    - It stated that any good being shipped to Napoleon’s Europe be carried either in British vessels or in neutral vessels stopping at British ports -- precisely what Napoleon’s policies forbade

### **Nonintercourse Act**

- To replace the Embargo, Congress passed the **Non-Intercourse Act** just before Madison took office
  - It reopened trade with all nations except Great Britain and France
    - In 1810, Congress allowed the Non-Intercourse Act to expire and replaced it with **Macon’s Bill No. 2**

### **Macon’s Bill No. 2**

- This reopened free commercial relations with Britain and France, but authorized the president to prohibit commerce with either belligerent if one should continue violating neutral shipping after the other had stopped

### ***Chesapeake-Leopard***

- In the summer of 1807, a British ship, sailing from Norfolk, with several alleged deserters from the British navy among the crew, the American naval frigate Chesapeake encountered the British ship Leopard

- James Baron, the American commander, refused to allow the British to search the Chesapeake and the Leopard opened fire
- Baron had to surrender and a boarding party from the Leopard dragged 4 men off the American frigate
- When news surfaced, there was a great popular clamor for revenge
  - Jefferson expelled all the British war-ships from American waters, to lessen the likelihood of future incidents
  - He then send instructions to his minister in England, James Monroe, to demand that the British government denounce impressment
  - British said that they would offer compensation for those who were killed or wounded in the incident, and promised to return three of the captured sailors (one would be hung)
    - They refused to renounce impressment

### **Impressment**

- The British Navy were known as “floating hell” to its sailors
- Few volunteered and most had to be “impressed” into the service (forced)
- By 1807, many deserters had joined the American merchant marine or the American navy
  - To check this loss of vital manpower, the British claimed the right to stop and search American merchant ships and reimpress deserters
    - They could not take native-born Americans, but they could take naturalized Americans born on British soil
- After the Chesapeake Leopard Incident:
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### **Embargo**

- Jefferson presented, and Republican legislators promptly enacted a drastic measure known as the **Embargo**
  - It became one of the most controversial political issues of its time
  - It prohibited American ships from leaving the U.S. for any foreign port anywhere in the world
  - Congress also passed a “force act” to give the government power to enforce the Embargo

- It was widely evaded but was effective enough to create a serious depression through most of the nation
- Merchants and shipowners were hit the hardest, most of them Federalists
  - They became convinced that Jefferson had acted unconstitutionally
- James Madison won the presidential election of 1808
  - A few days before leaving office, Jefferson approved a bill ending his experiment of the Embargo act with what he called, “peaceable coercion”
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### **Blockade**

- By 1813, The British Navy -- now less preoccupied with Napoleon, was counterattacking effectively, driving the American frigates to cover and imposed a blockade on the U.S.

### **Tippecanoe**

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- For Americans, the only way to make the West safe for Americans was to drive the British out of Canada and annex that province to the US

### **River Thames**

- William Henry Harrison, the American commander of the West, pushed up the river Thames into upper Canada and on October 5th, 1813, won a victory notable for the death of Tecumseh, who was serving as a brigadier general in the British army
  - This weakened and disheartened the Native Americans

- The Creeks, whom Tecumseh had aroused on a visit to the South and whom the Spanish had supplied with weapons, had been attacking white settlers near the Florida border

### **Battle of New Orleans**

- British veterans sat in the south and prepared to advance up the Mississippi
- Awaiting the British was Andrew Jackson with many fortifications behind him (Tennesseans, Kentuckians, Creoles, blacks, pirates, and regular army troops)
- On January 8, 1815, the British advanced, but their exposed forces were no match for Jackson's well-protected men
- The British retreated, leaving behind 700 dead, 1,400 wounded, and 500 prisoners
- Americans had 8 killed and 30 wounded
- It turns out that the U.S. and Britain had signed a treaty several weeks before the Battle of New Orleans

### **Put-In-Bay**

- The U.S then seized control of Lake Erie, mainly through the work of Oliver Hazard Perry
  - He engaged and dispersed the British fleet at Put-In-Bay on September 10, 1813
    - This allowed for another invasion of Canada from Detroit, which Americans could easily reach by water

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### **The Creeks**

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- Andrew Jackson
  - A wealthy Tennessee planter a general in the state militia
- On March 27, 1814 in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Jackson's men took terrible revenge on the Indians -- slaughtering women and children along with warriors
  - The Creeks agreed to cede most of its land to the United States and retreated Westward, father into the interior
  - Jackson gained respect and later led his men into Pensacola and seized the Spanish fort on November 7, 1814

### **Fort McHenry**

- After the surrender of Napoleon in 1814, England prepared to invade the U.S.
- A British armada sailed up the Patuxent River from Chesapeake Bay and landed an army that marched a short distance overland to Bladensburg, on the outskirts of Washington, where it dispersed a poorly trained force of American militiamen
- On August 24, 1814, the British troops entered Washington in partial and set fire to several public buildings, including the White House, in retaliation for the earlier American burning of the Canadian capital of York
- This was the low point of the war for the Americans
- The army proceeded up the bay towards Baltimore after
  - It was guarded by Fort McHenry
  - The Americans had sunk many ships to clog entry to the harbor, thus forcing the British to bombard the fort from a distance

### **Hartford Convention**

- On December 15, 1814, delegates from the New England states met in Hartford, Connecticut, to discuss their grievances
- Those who favored succession were outnumbered by a comparatively moderate majority
- The convention reasserted the rights of the Constitution and proposed seven amendments to the Constitution -- amendments designed to protect New England from the growing influence of the South and West
- The Hartford Convention and the Federalist party came to seem irrelevant after word of a treaty

### **Treaty of Ghent**

- The Americans gave up their demand for a British renunciation of impressment and for the cession of Canada to the U.S.
- In debt, the British abandoned their call for the creation of an Indian buffer state in the Northwest and made another, minor territorial concessions
- The treaty was signed on Christmas Eve 1814
- Known as the Treaty of Ghent
- Of no lasting value to the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi
- It required the U.S. to restore to the tribes lands seized by white Americans in the fighting, but those provisions were never enforced
- A Treaty of 1815 gave Americans the right to trade freely with England and much of the British Empire

**Rush-Bagot agreement**

- Treaty of 1817 that provided mutual disarmament on the Great Lakes; even eventually the Canadian-American boundary became the longest “unguarded frontier” in the world

**Questions to Consider:**

- **Causes and consequences of the War of 1812?**
- **Impact of *Marbury v. Madison*?**
- **How does the Louisiana Purchase change America?**
- **Experiences of Native Americans during early westward expansion, and its impact?**