

The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic

1800 – 1812

Democratic-Republicans Take Over Government

- Election of 1800 seemed like clear choice
 - John Adams (Federalist) campaigned for strong government and public order
 - Thomas Jefferson (Democratic-Republican) campaigned for farmers, liberty, and states' rights
- Once Democratic-Republicans took power, events of early 1800s forced them to expand government power, even though they were ideologically opposed to this

Federalist and Republican Mudslingers

- Weakness of Federalists
 - Alien and Sedition Acts had increased hostility of Jeffersonians
 - Hamiltonians (High Federalists) split with Adams
 - No war with France
 - Federalists had prepared for war with France, increasing taxes and public debt
 - Preparations seen as wasteful and extravagant

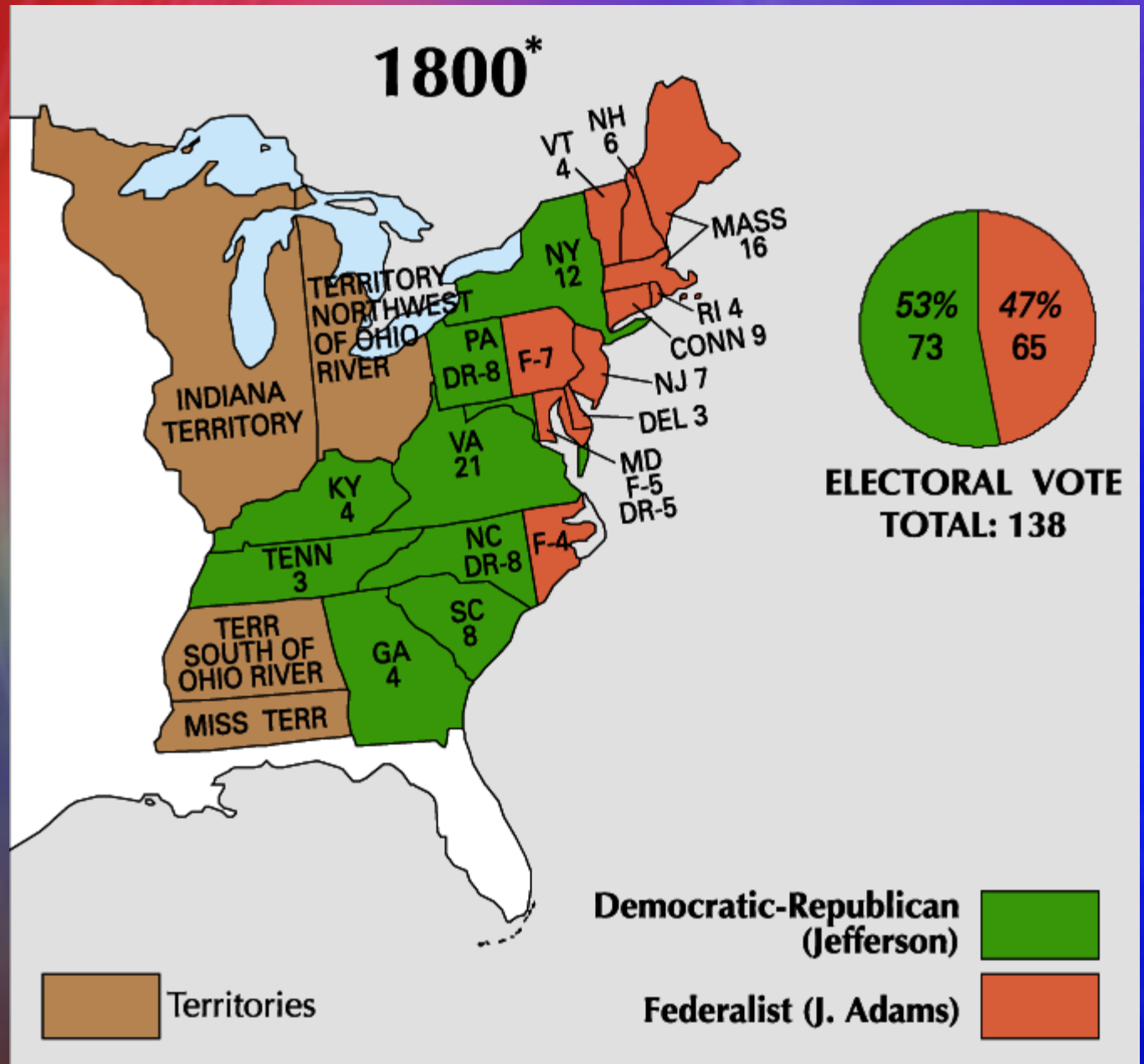
Federalist and Republican Mudslingers

- Federalists made vicious attacks on Jefferson
 - Robbed a widow and children of trust fund
 - Fathered mulatto children with his female slaves
 - Atheist (because of successful struggle to separate church and state in Virginia)

The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800”

- Jefferson won the election of 1800
 - 73 to 65 electoral votes primarily in states in South and West
 - Aaron Burr got New York to vote for Jefferson by narrow margin, deciding the election
 - Had gone to Adams in 1796
 - 3/5 clause helped Jefferson win
 - Gave slave states that voted for Jefferson extra electoral votes
- Adams was last Federalist president
 - Party disappeared around 1816

Election of 1800



The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800”

- Jefferson vs. Burr
 - Both received same number of electoral votes
 - Before 12th amendment, each elector had 2 votes; 2nd place finisher would become vice president

Electoral Vote, Election of 1800

Presidential Candidate	Party	Home State	Popular Vote ^(a)		Electoral Vote
			Count	Percentage	
Thomas Jefferson	Republican	Virginia	41,330	61.4%	73
Aaron Burr	Republican	New York	—	—	73
John Adams	Federalist	Massachusetts	25,952	38.6%	65
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney	Federalist	South Carolina	—	—	64
John Jay	Federalist	New York	—	—	1
		Total	67,282	100.0%	276
				Needed to win	70

The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800”

- House of Representatives (with Federalist majority) decided election
 - Jefferson needed majority of states (at least 9 of 16) to win
 - On 36th ballot, a few Federalists switched to give Jefferson the election
 - Realized peaceful transfer of power forced them to vote for Jefferson

36 Ballots in House of Representatives

Jefferson Burr no result

1st – 35th ballots	8	6	2
36th ballot	10	4	2

2 states (South Carolina and Delaware) abstained

The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800”

- Jefferson claimed election of 1800 was “revolution” comparable to 1776
 - Return to principles of founding of US, which had been betrayed (according to Jefferson) by Federalists and especially Hamilton
 - Jefferson wanted to stop growth of government power and decay of “republican virtue”

The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800”

- Peaceful transfer of power
 - Both sides accepted the outcome
 - Important achievement for a new nation after partisan bitterness under Adams
 - No other country at that time had mechanism like US that was popularly accepted and worked

Responsibility Breeds Moderation

- March 4, 1801 – Jefferson’s inauguration
 - Inaugural address
 - Tried to bring Democratic-Republicans and Federalists together
 - “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists”
 - Spoke of majority rule with minority rights
 - Promised friendship with other nations, but not entangling alliances

Responsibility Breeds Moderation

- Jefferson brings more democracy to US
 - Walked to capitol from his house in Washington, DC (did not ride in carriage) during inauguration
 - Washington, DC at the time was a small, rural village compared to Federalist Philadelphia (previous capitol)
 - Seating at dinners done pell-mell (without regard to rank)
 - Sent speeches to Congress to be read by clerk (Federalist practice of public appearances to monarchical – king-like)

Responsibility Breeds Moderation

- Two Jeffersons
 - Once in office, he was forced to reverse many previous positions
 - Theory of philosopher did not always work in real world of politics

Responsibility Breeds Moderation

- Spoils of office
 - Federalists and Democratic-Republicans expected Jefferson would remove many Federalist office-holders in favor of Republicans
 - Jefferson generally did not do this
 - Pleased Federalists
 - Angered some office-seeking Democratic-Republicans

Responsibility Breeds Moderation

- Jefferson was talented politician
 - Able to entertain congressmen at dinner party while serving fine food and wine

Responsibility Breeds Moderation

- Democratic-Republicans united only by opposition to Federalists
 - Did not have patronage to distribute to supporters (because Jefferson did not fire many Federalists)
 - Well-developed and disciplined parties would not come until later

Jeffersonian Restraint

- Jefferson's moderate changes
 - Undid Federalist abuses during anti-French hysteria of Alien and Sedition Acts
 - Jefferson pardoned those jailed
 - Government paid back many fines
 - Passed Naturalization Act of 1802
 - Time for naturalization of aliens reduced from 14 years back to 5 years
 - Repealed excise tax that hurt farmer supporters
 - Cost government \$1 million per year in needed money

Jeffersonian Restraint

- Jefferson and the national budget
 - Appointed Albert Gallatin as very good secretary of treasury
 - Substantially reduced national debt while balancing budget by strict cost-cutting measures

Jeffersonian Restraint

- Jefferson did not change much of Federalists' framework
 - Hamilton's budgetary programs left intact
 - Bank of the US left alone
 - Federalist tariff not repealed

Jeffersonian Restraint

- Jefferson's moderation strengthened the "Revolution of 1800"
 - Showed change in ruling party was not disastrous for defeated group
 - Led way for 2-party system in US

The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- Judiciary Act of 1801
 - Last major act of Federalist Congress (before being replaced by Republican majority)
 - 16 new federal judgeships created, along with other judicial offices
 - Adams signed judgeships up to last day in office
 - “midnight judges” came from story that Adams stayed up late on his last night in office, although the story isn’t true

The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- Needed reform, but Republican reaction was angry
 - Seen as attempt to pack the court with Federalists
 - Federalists, who had been voted out of 2 branches, would entrench themselves in 1
 - Jefferson called it a violation of the people’s will

The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- Republican Congress repealed the Judiciary Act of 1801
 - 16 federal justices not seated

The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- John Marshall
 - Appointed by Adams; little formal schooling in law (6 weeks), but powerful mind that shaped the Supreme Court for 34 years
 - Served in Revolution at Valley Forge and saw need for powerful government
 - Decisions increased power of federal government

The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- Marbury v. Madison
 - William Marbury (a “midnight judge”) had been appointed justice of the peace for District of Columbia
 - Sued new secretary of state (Madison) to have it delivered
 - Court would have had to issue a “writ of mandamus”, forcing Madison to deliver Marbury’s commission, if Marbury had won
 - Marshall ruled that the part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 on which Marbury based his suit was unconstitutional
 - Act had attempted to assign to the Supreme Court powers (original jurisdiction for writs of mandamus) that Constitution had made appellate
 - Marshall dismissed Marbury’s suit (giving Republicans what they wanted)

The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- Importance of Marbury v. Madison
 - Had been controversial who had final authority to determine meaning of Constitution
 - Jefferson had argued (in 1798 in the Kentucky resolutions that states had final authority)
 - Marshall asserted principle that Supreme Court had final authority (“judicial review”)
 - Greatly increased power of Supreme Court

The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- Republicans took revenge by impeaching Supreme Court justice Samuel Chase
 - Partisan Federalist who strictly enforced Sedition Act, jailing several Republican editors
 - So unpopular that Republicans named dogs after him
 - Impeachment is based on “high crimes, and misdemeanors” (from Constitution)
 - Chase was not guilty of these, and conviction failed in Senate

The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- Importance of Chase’s impeachment
 - If precedent had been set that political opponents could impeach justices, independence of courts and separation of powers would have been destroyed
 - No serious attempt has been made since then to reshape Court through impeachment

Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior

- Reduction in numbers in army
 - Reduced to 2,500 officers and men
 - Done partly to save money
 - Primarily done out of Jefferson's vision of republicanism
 - US would avoid bloody wars at home and deal with world with "peaceful coercion," not military power
 - Distrusted large standing armies as open invitation to dictatorship
 - Navy not to be feared as much, since it could not march inland and enslave the people, but still should be limited, so as not to involve US in foreign wars

Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior

- Pirates in North African Barbary States
 - Pirates blackmailed and stole from merchant ships in Mediterranean
 - Washington and Adams had paid tribute (bribes) to Barbary States for protection

Four Barbary States of North Africa, c. 1805



Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior

- War in North Africa
 - 1801 – Tripoli (unhappy with amount of protection money it got from US) declared war on US
 - Jefferson (noninterventionist, pacifist, critic of large navy, political opponent of Federalist shippers) decided to fight
 - 1801 – 1805 – Tripolitan War
 - Jefferson sent Marines to “shores of Tripoli”
 - Peace finally came when US defeated Africans

Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior

- Small gunboats
 - Had been used with success in Tripolitan War
 - Jefferson decided to build 200
 - Valuable to protect US coast
 - Would not get US involved in wars on ocean or foreign countries
 - Would be built in many small workshops, where the money spent might get Republicans votes
 - Criticized by Federalists as too weak to defend US

The Louisiana Godsend

- Louisiana
 - 1763 – 1800 – Louisiana belongs to Spain
 - France had lost it to Spain after Seven Years' War
 - Treaty of San Ildefonso (October 1, 1800)
 - Spain cedes Louisiana Territory to France

The Louisiana Godsend

- 1802 – Spanish at New Orleans withdrew right of deposit (warehouse) to US farmers
 - Important because farmers sent produce down Mississippi to be loaded onto ships
 - Bitter anger of Americans – talked of attacking New Orleans, that would have put US into war with Spain and France

The Louisiana Godsend

- Why French ownership of Louisiana was bad for US
 - Spain was weak; did not have any control over area (except New Orleans) and US could take area from Spain when it was ready
 - France was much more powerful; Napoleon was greatest military genius at the time
 - US would eventually have to fight to remove Napoleon, probably being forced to ally with stronger country (like Britain)

The Louisiana Godsend

- Early 1803 – Jefferson sent James Monroe to work with US ambassador to France (Robert R. Livingston)
 - Instructed to buy New Orleans and as much land as possible for up to \$10 million
 - If this failed, instructed to open negotiations with Britain for alliance
 - Jefferson (friend of France and hater of alliances) was willing to ally with Britain (who he hated) to stop France from taking New Orleans

The Louisiana Godsend

- Napoleon suddenly decides to sell all of Louisiana
 - Had failed to reconquer Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)
 - Decided to begin war (after 20 months) against Britain again
 - Hoped US would eventually be power that would defeat British

The Louisiana Godsend

- Had failed to reconquer Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)
 - Louisiana was to serve as supplier of food to sugar-rich island
 - Slaves under Toussaint L'Ouverture resisted (although eventually defeated)
 - Yellow fever (spread by mosquitoes) killed thousands of French troops
 - Since Santo Domingo was not (yet) reconquered, food from Louisiana not needed

The Louisiana Godsend

- Decided to begin war (after 20 months) against Britain again
 - Since Britain controlled sea, might be able to take Louisiana anyway
 - Would take money from US to fight Britain in Europe

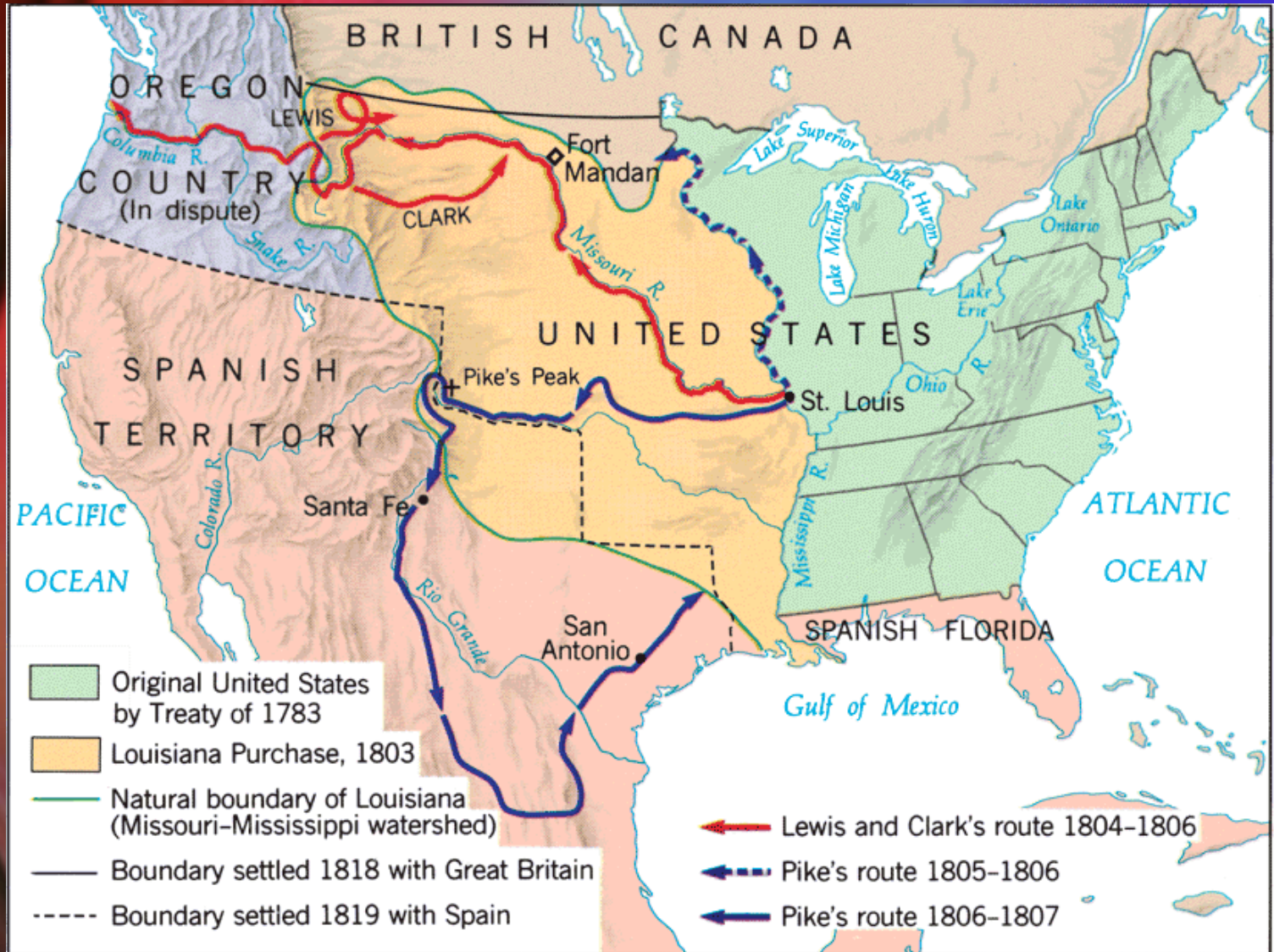
The Louisiana Godsend

- Hoped US would eventually be power that would defeat British
 - “The sale assures forever the power of the United States, and I have given England a rival who, sooner or later, will humble her pride.” – Napoleon

The Louisiana Godsend

- US ambassador (Livingston) negotiated with France for New Orleans
 - Suddenly, French ambassador asked how much US would pay for all of Louisiana
 - April 30, 1803 – Livingston and French representatives sign treaty
 - All of Louisiana is purchased for \$15 million

Exploring the Louisiana Purchase and the West



The Louisiana Godsend

- Jefferson's was surprised when he heard of Louisiana Purchase
 - Treaties for Louisiana had been negotiated without his approval
 - He had only authorized \$10 million for New Orleans, not \$15 million for Louisiana

The Louisiana Godsend

- Jefferson fights with himself over Louisiana
 - Strict construction
 - No where in Constitution was he authorized to purchase huge new tracts of land
 - Land of democracy
 - Louisiana purchase would guarantee US would become “empire of liberty”

The Louisiana Godsend

- Jefferson finally submitted treaty to Senate
 - Had privately proposed constitutional amendment
 - Idea rejected because Napoleon might withdraw the offer if US took too long
 - Senate quickly ratified the treaty
 - US got 828,000 acres at .03 cents per acre

The States in the Louisiana Purchase



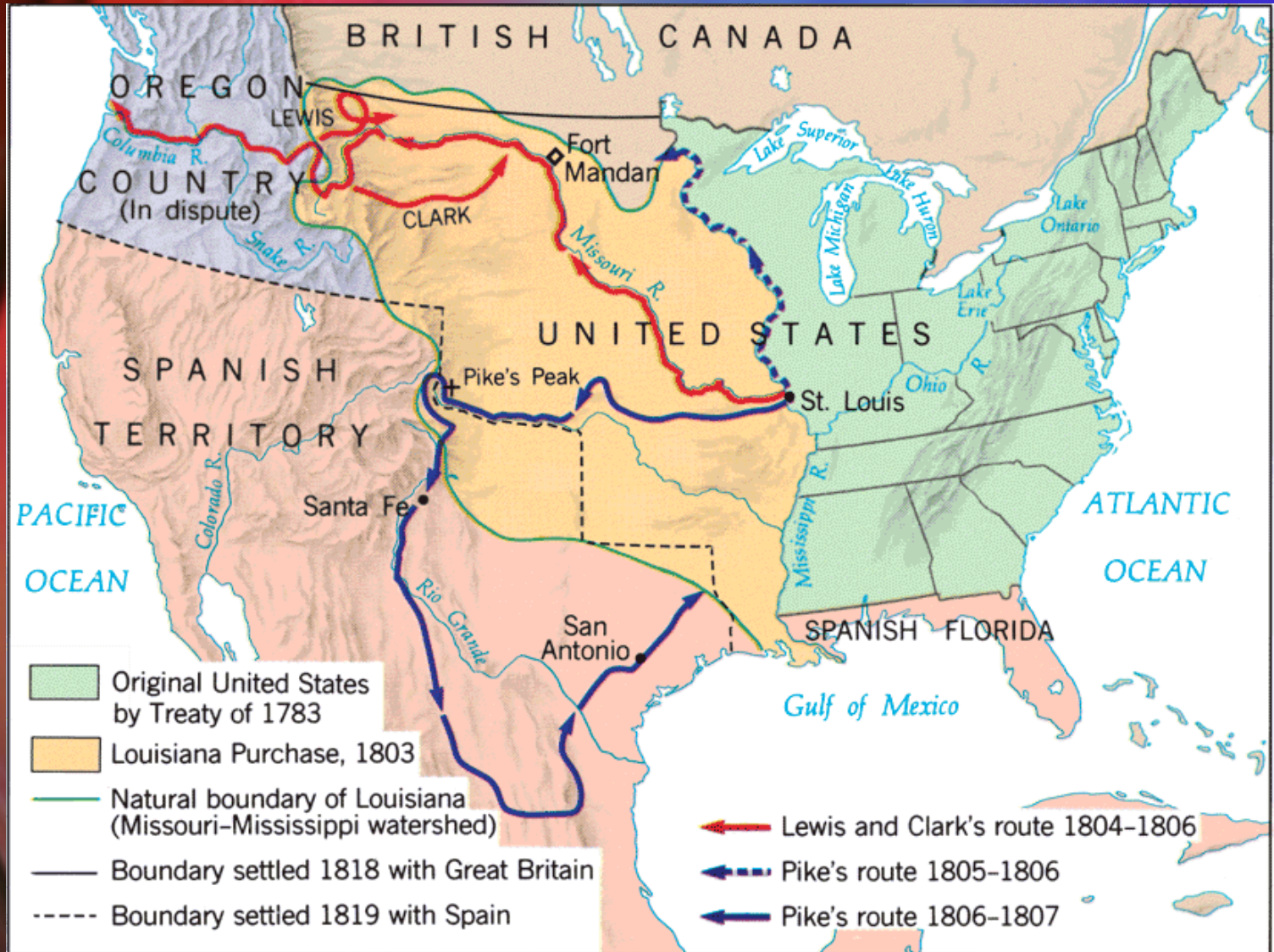
Louisiana in the Long View

- Effects of Louisiana Purchase
 - Had avoided war with France (and forced alliance with Britain)
 - Huge amount of land allowed US to expand
 - Established precedent for future expansion
 - Foreign people brought in on equal partnership with US citizens
 - Allowed US to put into practice isolationism of Washington's Farewell Address
 - US could avoid alliances with Europe because all European powers were removed from North America

Louisiana in the Long View

- Exploring the Louisiana Purchase
 - Spring 1804 – Meriwether Lewis (Jefferson's personal secretary) and William Clark (army officer), with Sacajawea (Shoshoni woman who served as guide)
 - 2 1/2 years of exploration
 - Traveled north up Missouri River, across Rocky Mountains, to Columbia River

Exploring the Louisiana Purchase and the West



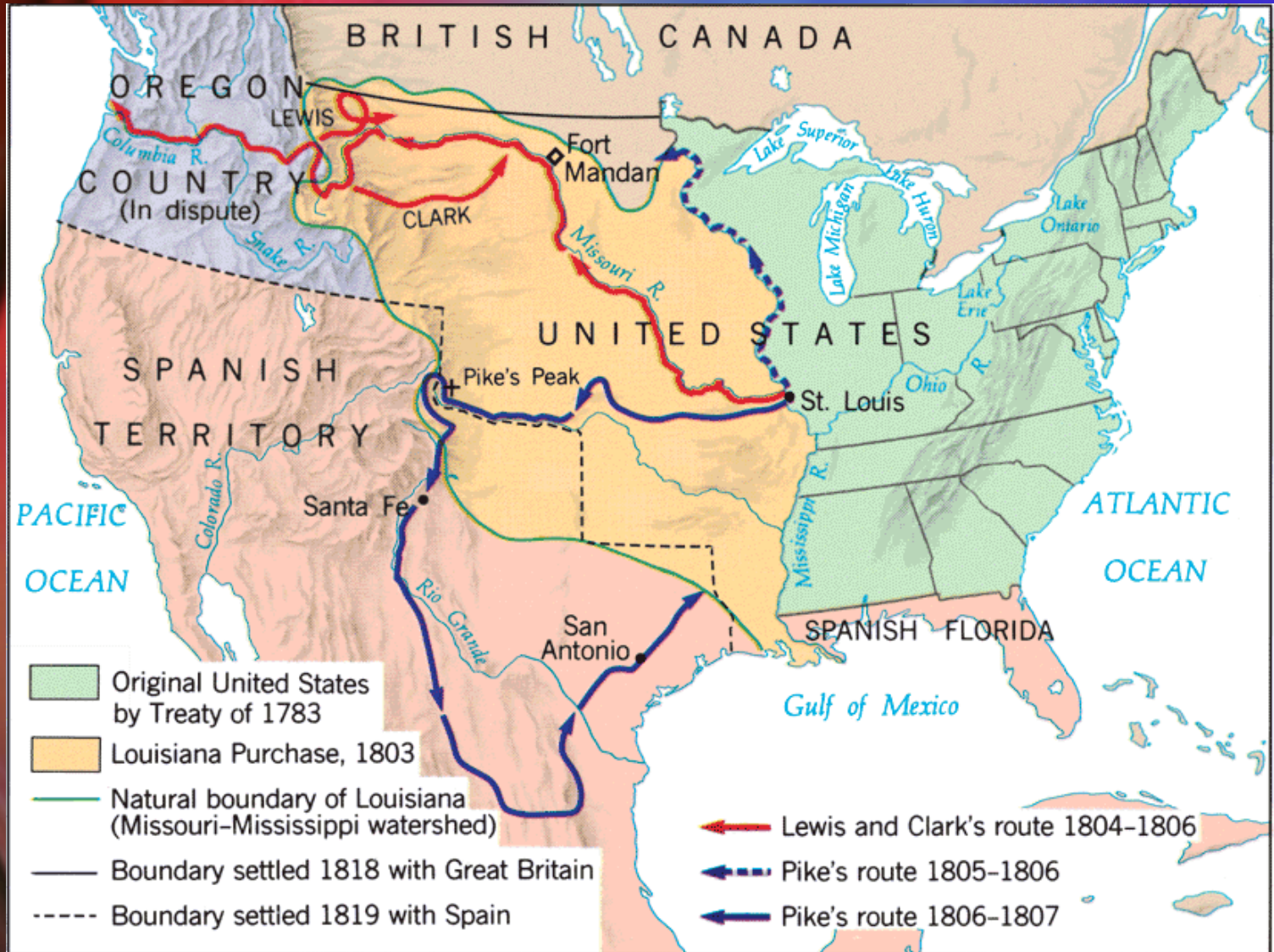
Louisiana in the Long View

- Achievements of Lewis and Clark
 - Scientific observations, maps, knowledge of Indians
 - Demonstrated possibility of traveling overland to Pacific

Louisiana in the Long View

- Zebulon Pike
 - 1805 – 1806 – traveled north to headwaters of Mississippi River
 - 1806 – 1807 – explored southern part of Louisiana Purchase

Exploring the Louisiana Purchase and the West



The Aaron Burr Conspiracies

- Short-term problems with Louisiana Purchase
 - Huge area of US was ungovernable by weak US government
 - Raised fears of secession and foreign plots

The Aaron Burr Conspiracies

- Aaron Burr and Federalists in New England
 - Had been Jefferson's 1st term vice president, but dropped in 1804
 - Plotted with Federalists to have New England and New York secede from US
 - Hamilton exposed Burr's plan
 - An angry Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel and killed him (July 11, 1804)

The Duel



The Aaron Burr Conspiracies

- Aaron Burr and Louisiana Territory
 - Burr plotted with Louisiana territory governor General James Wilkinson
 - Plots still not fully known, but they seemed to want to separate Louisiana from US and invade Spanish-controlled Mexico and Florida
 - Burr betrayed by Wilkinson (after Jefferson had learned of plot)

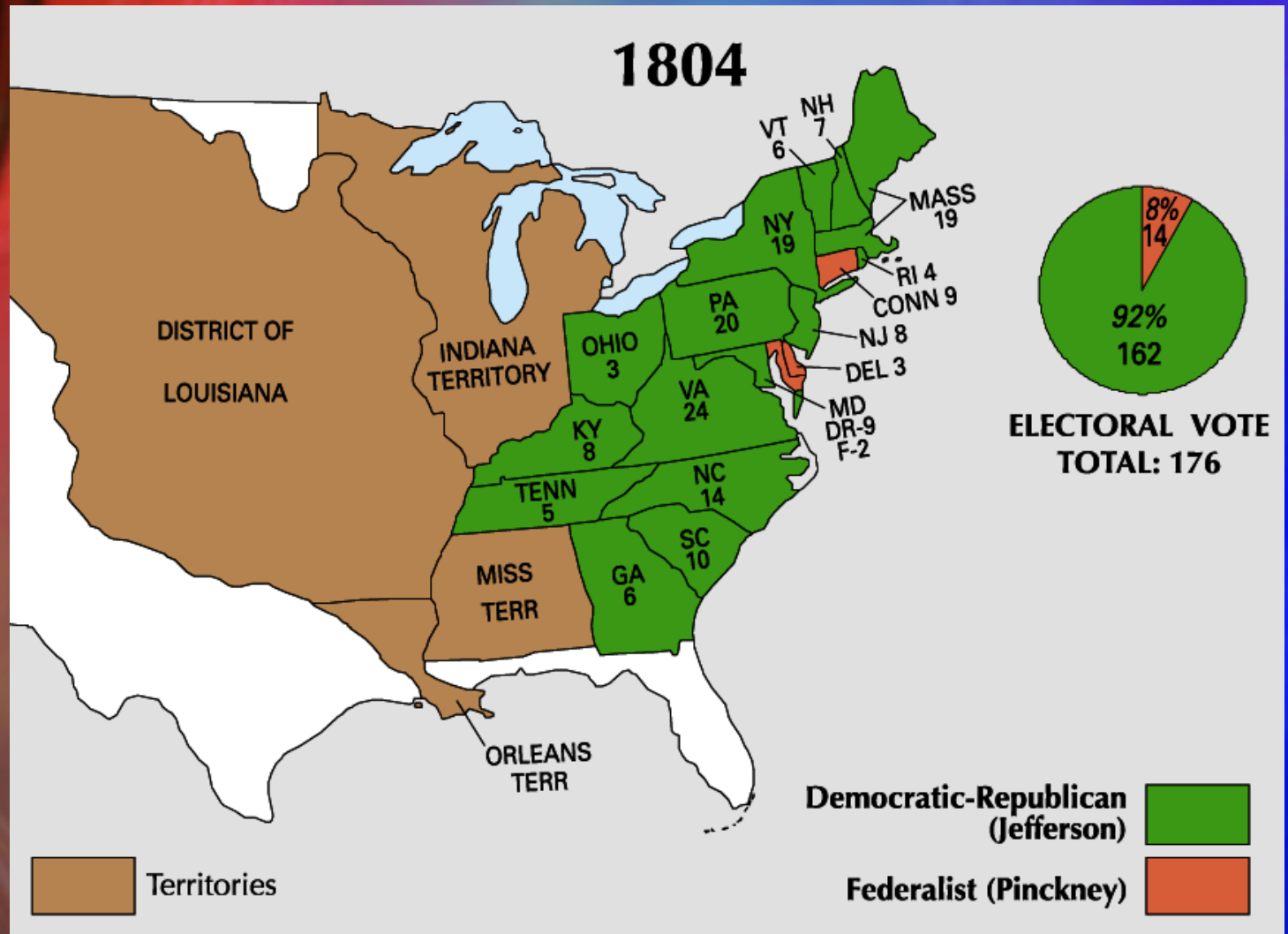
The Aaron Burr Conspiracies

- Burr on trial for treason
 - Marshall insisted guilty verdict required proof of overt acts of treason (not just intentions)
 - Followed Constitution (Art III, Sec III) but seemed too lenient on Burr for most Republicans
 - Burr acquitted and fled to Europe
 - Tried to get Napoleon to stop fighting Britain and invade America

A Precarious Neutrality

- Election of 1804
 - Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King nominated on Federalist ticket
 - Federalists have no national issue
 - Jefferson reelected, 162 to only 14 electoral votes

Election of 1804



A Precarious Neutrality

- 1803 – renewal of war in Europe between France and Britain
- 1803 – 1805 – US shipped to both countries and made good money

A Precarious Neutrality

- 1805 – Battle of Trafalgar
 - Horatio Nelson defeated French and Spanish fleet off coast of Spain
 - Cemented Britain's strength on sea
- 1805 – Battle of Austerlitz (Battle of the Three Emperors)
 - Napoleon defeated combined Russian and Austrian armies
 - Cemented France's strength on land

A Precarious Neutrality

- 1806 – Orders in Council
 - Britain closed European ports under French control to foreign shipping (including American) unless they stopped at British ports first
- Napoleon retaliated with Continental System
 - Ordered all merchant ships (including American) seized that entered British ports
- America had no way to trade with either nation without facing attack from the other

The Continental System



A Precarious Neutrality

- Impressment
 - Forcible enlistment of sailors, using clubs and stretchers (for unconscious men)
 - Britain especially implicated in this
 - 1808 – 1811 – over 6,000 US citizens impressed by Britain from US merchant ships

Impressment



A Precarious Neutrality

- Chesapeake affair
 - British warship came upon US warship (the Chesapeake) 10 miles off coast of Virginia
 - British demanded 4 deserters
 - British had never before asserted right to take sailors from foreign warship; US commander refused
 - British fired at Chesapeake, severely damaging it, and took the 4 deserters

A Precarious Neutrality

- US reaction to the Chesapeake affair
 - British in the wrong, which London admitted
 - US angry and ready for war
 - Up to Jefferson, whether to fight or not

The Hated Embargo

- US unprepared for war
 - Army and navy both weak, partly due to Jefferson's cuts
 - Defeat by British would weaken America

The Hated Embargo

- Europe depended on US for raw materials and food
 - Jefferson believed that if US cut off exports, Britain and France would be forced to give in and respect US shipping rights

The Hated Embargo

- Late 1807 – Embargo Act passed
 - Forbade export of all goods from US, in US or foreign ships
 - Peaceful coercion
 - If it worked, new way of conducting foreign affairs would be opened
 - If not, US might be sucked into European wars

The Hated Embargo

- Embargo Act severely hurt all parts of US economy
 - Shipbuilders, shippers, and merchants in New England
 - Farmers of South and West who could not export produce
 - Widespread illegal trade carried out across Canadian border
 - Americans called the embargo “O Grab Me” and cursed the “Dambargo”

Oh! This cursed Ograbme



The Hated Embargo

- Jefferson got Congress to passed strict enforcement laws
 - Very intrusive and tyrannical
- Federalist party revived
 - Talked of nullification of embargo law
- New England spoke of secession

The Hated Embargo

- March 1, 1809 – Congress repealed embargo
- Non-Intercourse Act passed instead
 - Reopened trade with all nations but Britain and France

The Hated Embargo

- Why Jefferson's embargo failed
 - Underestimated determination of British
 - Overestimated dependence of Europe on US trade
 - British used their own produce and trade with Latin America
 - France controlled European continent
 - Underestimated difficulty of enforcing such an unpopular law

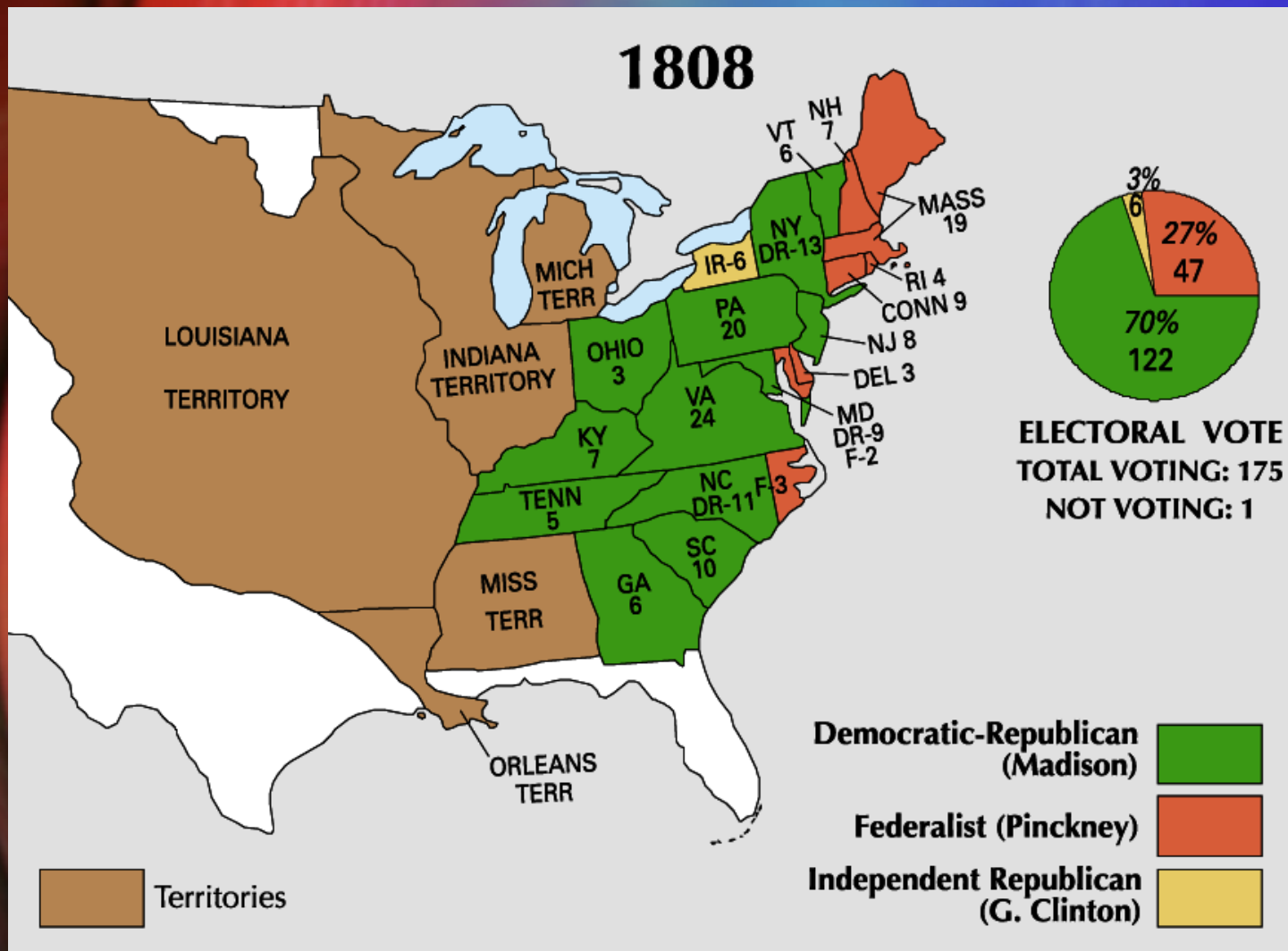
The Hated Embargo

- Long-term benefits to American industry
 - Factories reopened and new ones built to replace goods from England
 - Laid foundations of US industry

Madison's Gamble

- The Election of 1808
 - Republicans
 - James Madison and George Clinton
 - Federalists
 - Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King
 - Same ticket as 1804
- Madison gets 122 of 175 electoral votes
- Federalists gain strength in Congress
 - Campaign against unpopular embargo

Election of 1808



Madison's Gamble

- Madison inherited unpopular foreign policy
 - Embargo and Non-Intercourse Act against Europe

Madison's Gamble

- Macon's Bill No. 2
 - Would reopen trade with all the world (including Britain and France)
 - If either promised to respect neutral shipping, the US would halt trade with the other

Madison's Gamble

- Madison's view of Macon's Bill No. 2
 - Shameful capitulation to Europe
 - Admitted that US could not live without European trade
 - Left choice of who US would ally with to European powers

Madison's Gamble

- Napoleon's maneuvering
 - France promises to respect US shipping (agreeing to terms of Macon's Bill No. 2)
 - France just wanted to make US hostile toward Britain; really had no intention of respecting US shipping rights

Madison's Gamble

- Britain's reaction
 - Had 3 months to lift Orders of Council, opening Atlantic to neutral trade
 - Britain refused to bargain since they controlled the seas
 - Madison forced to reestablish embargo against Britain
 - End of US neutrality and final step to war

Tecumseh and the Prophet

- “war hawks” in Congress
 - 1810 elections had brought in many young Republicans from South and West
 - Wanted US to stand up to British violations on sea and against Indians to west

Tecumseh and the Prophet

- Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa (“the Prophet” to whites) united Indians east of Mississippi
 - Rejected of white clothing, alcohol, and treaties

Tecumseh and the Prophet



*TECUMSEH, PAWNEE CHIEF,
LEADER OF THE INDIAN CONFEDERACY*



*THE PROPHET, PAWNEE MYSTIC
BROTHER OF TECUMSEH*

Tecumseh and the Prophet

- War hawks believed British were inciting Indians
- Fall 1811 – William Henry Harrison (governor of Indiana territory) organized army
 - Attacked Tecumseh's headquarters at Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers
 - The Prophet and his army defeated by whites

Tecumseh and the Prophet

- Effects of the Battle of Tippecanoe
 - Made Harrison national hero
 - Drove Tecumseh into alliance with British
 - Fought fiercely with British during War of 1812
 - Dream of Indian confederacy died

Mr. Madison's War

- Madison comes to believe war with Britain is inevitable
 - British arming of hostile Indians in west
 - War hawks cries for war and attack on and annexation of Canada
 - Only war could restore American rights
 - US had tried to avoid war and had been insulted by European powers
 - If US could not defend itself, the nation was doomed

Mr. Madison's War

- June 1, 1812 – Madison calls for declaration of war
 - House vote: 79 to 49 for war
 - Senate vote: 19 to 13 for war
- Support for war came from South and West; Republicans in populous middle states
- Federalists opposed war; strongest in New England

Mr. Madison's War

- Why Federalists opposed war fought (in part) to protect their shipping
 - Pro-British Federalists sympathized with British and opposed Napoleon and Republican support for him
 - Federalists did not want to annex Canada
 - Would add more farming land and increase strength of Republicans

Mr. Madison's War

- Federalists committed treaty during war
 - Loaned money to British
 - Sent supplies to Canada, allowing British to invade New York
- US had to fight against some of its citizens, while fighting world's most powerful empire

The Road to War

TABLE 8.1

Road to War: War of 1812

1807	Leopard-Chesapeake Affair	British man-of-war H.M.S. <i>Leopard</i> fires upon the American warship U.S.S. <i>Chesapeake</i> , killing three; then the British forcibly remove four alleged deserters, bringing the United States and Great Britain to the brink of war.
	Embargo Act	Prohibits all American trade with foreign nations.
1809	The Non-Intercourse Act	Reopens overseas commerce except to Britain and France; trade with these countries is to be reinstated if they halt interference with American shipping.
1810	Macon's Bill No. 2	Restores trade with Britain and France but stipulates that if either country lifts its restrictions on neutral trade, the United States would terminate trade with the other.
	Trade Disputes	France informs the United States that it will repeal its trade restrictions if the United States halts trade with Britain; United States forbids trade with Britain.
	Congressional Elections	Voters sweep the "War Hawks" into Congress.
1811	The Battle of Tippecanoe	Battle in Indiana Territory shatters the influence of the Shawnee Prophet, Tenskwatawa.
1812	Declaration of War	Congress declares war against Britain on grounds of British impressment of American seamen, interference with trade, and blockading of American ports.