

# Chapter 11:

“The Triumphs and Travails of  
the Jeffersonian Republic”

1800 – 1812

# Democratic-Republicans Take Over Government

- The election of 1800 seemed to give the voters a clear choice
  - **John Adams** (Federalist) campaigned for strong government and public order
  - **Thomas Jefferson** (Democratic-Republican) campaigned for farmers, liberty, and states' rights

# Federalist and Republican Mudslingers

- **Weakness of the Federalists**
  - The Alien and Sedition Acts had increased the hostility of the Jeffersonians toward them
  - Hamiltonians (High Federalists) had split with Adams principally over his decision not to go to war with France
  - Federalists had prepared for a war with France, increasing taxes and public debt; these preparations were seen as wasteful and extravagant

# Federalist and Republican Mudslingers

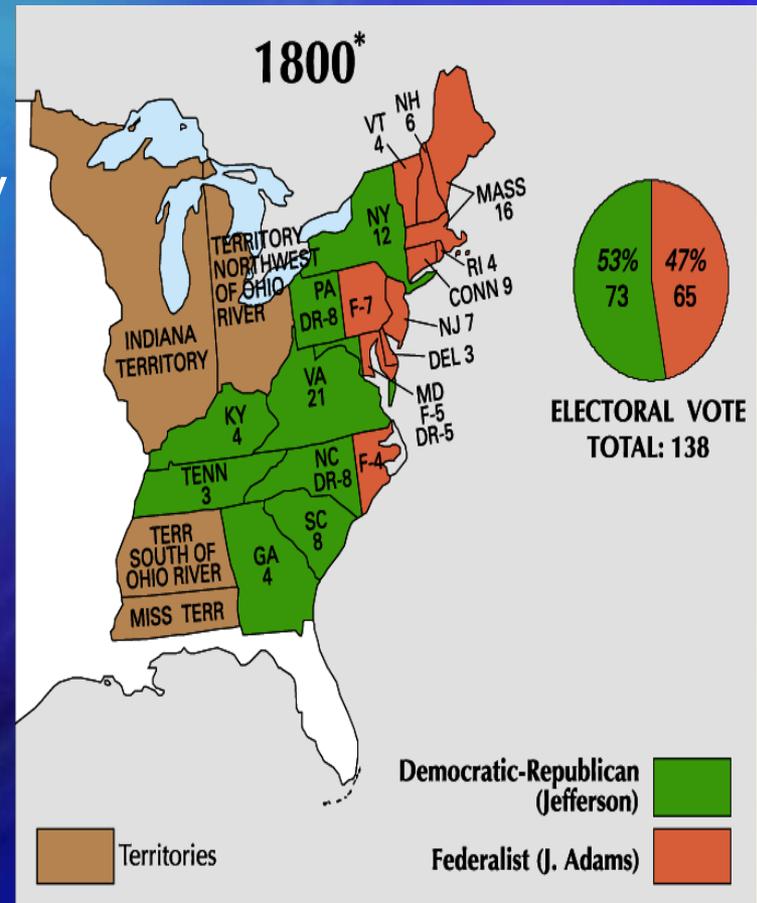
- Federalists made vicious attacks on Jefferson
  - Robbed a widow and children of trust fund
  - Fathered mulatto children with his female slaves
  - Atheist (because of his successful struggle to separate church and state in Virginia)



\* A Federalist Newspaper Cartoon in 1800 Attacks a Drunken Jefferson for Trying to Pull Down the Pillars of the Washington-Adams Federalist Achievements with the Aid of the Devil and Devilish Ideas in His Pocket

# The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800”

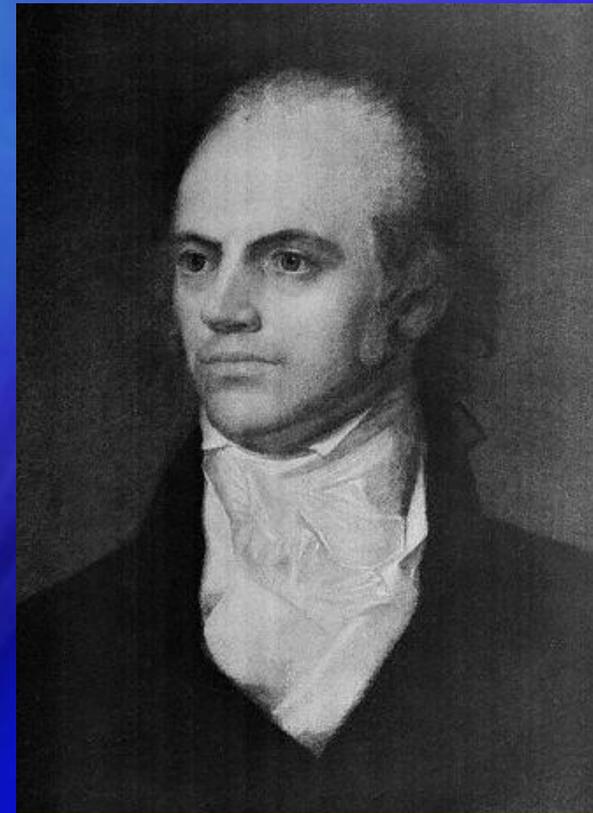
- Jefferson won the election of 1800
  - 73 to 65 electoral votes primarily in states in the South and West
  - The 3/5 clause helped Jefferson win, giving slave states that voted for Jefferson extra electoral votes
- Adams was the last Federalist president
  - The party soon disappeared around 1816



# The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800”

## • Jefferson vs. Burr

- Both received same number of electoral votes in the election of 1800 because Republican supporters had all voted for Jefferson and Burr
  - It had been understood that they were voting for Jefferson as president and Burr as his vice president; Burr should have told one of his supporters to vote for Jefferson instead, but because of his ambition he did not
- Before the 12<sup>th</sup> amendment, each elector had 2 votes; the 2<sup>nd</sup> place finisher would become vice president



# The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800”

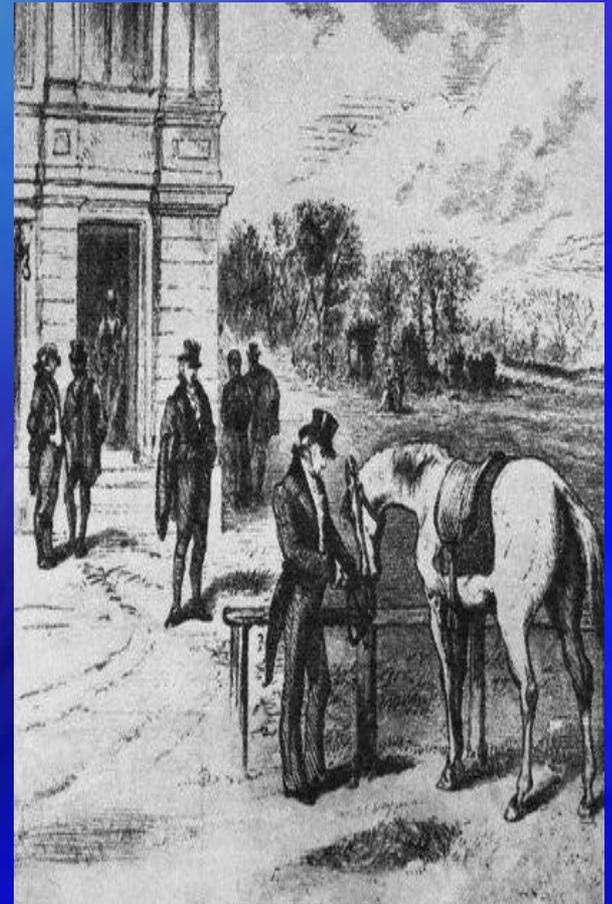
- Following the Constitution, the election went to the House of Representatives (which had a Federalist majority)
  - Jefferson needed a majority of states (at least 9 of 16) to win
  - The Federalists hated Jefferson, but on the 36th ballot, a few Federalists switched to give Jefferson the election
  - They realized that in order to have a peaceful transfer of power they had to vote for Jefferson

# The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800”

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

# Responsibility Breeds Moderation

- March 4, 1801 – Jefferson’s inauguration
  - In his inaugural address he tried to bring Democratic-Republicans and Federalists together
    - “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists”



# Responsibility Breeds Moderation

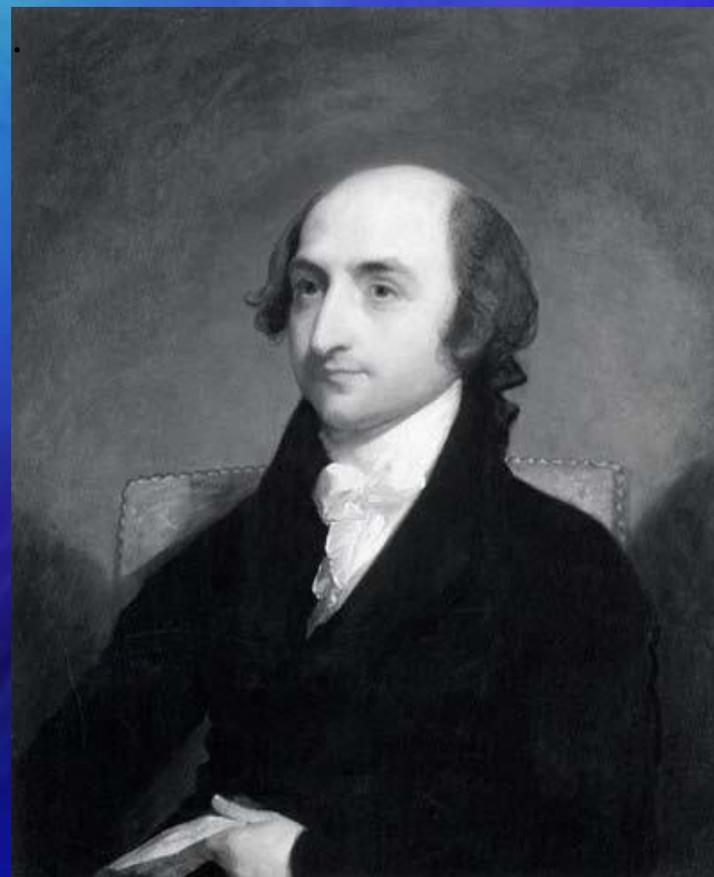
- **Spoils of office**
  - Federalists and Democratic-Republicans expected Jefferson would remove many Federalist office-holders in favor of Republicans
  - Jefferson generally did not do this, which pleased Federalists but angered some office-seeking Democratic-Republicans

# Jeffersonian Restraint

- **Jefferson's moderate changes**
  - Undid Federalist abuses during anti-French hysteria of Alien and Sedition Acts:
    - He pardoned those jailed, the government paid back many fines, and passed the Naturalization Act of 1802 (the time for naturalization of aliens reduced from 14 years back to 5 years)
  - Repealed excise tax that hurt farmer supporters (which cost government \$1 million per year in needed money)

# Jeffersonian Restraint

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



# Jeffersonian Restraint

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

# Jeffersonian Restraint

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

# The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- *Judiciary Act of 1801*
  - Last major act of the Federalist Congress (before being replaced by a Republican majority)
  - 16 new federal judgeships were created, along with other judicial offices
  - Adams signed these judgeships up to last day in office
    - Known as the “**Midnight Judges**”

# The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- Seen as an attempt to pack the court with Federalists
- Federalists, who had been voted out of 2 branches, would entrench themselves in 1
  - The Republican Congress repealed the Judiciary Act of 1801
- The 16 federal justices were not seated

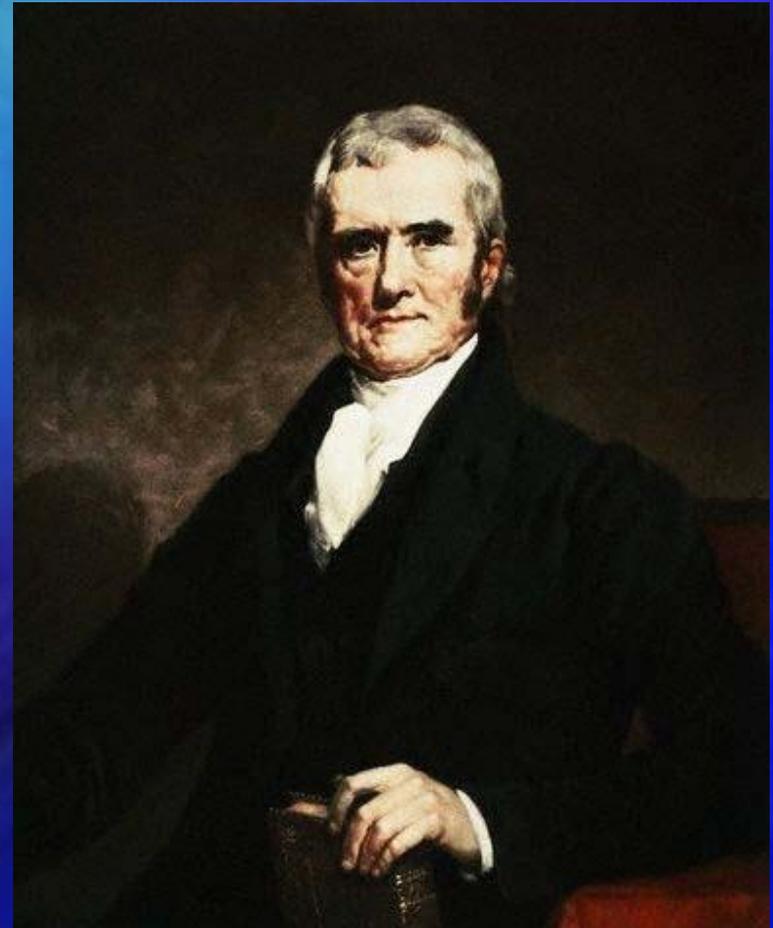
# The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- *Marbury v. Madison*
- William Marbury (a “midnight judge”) had been appointed justice of the peace for the District of Columbia
  - Sued the new secretary of state (**Madison**) to have his commission delivered



# The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- **Marbury v. Madison**, the decision
  - *Chief Justice John Marshall* ruled that the part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 on which Marbury based his suit was unconstitutional
  - Marshall dismissed Marbury’s suit
    - Republicans got what they wanted so they did not oppose Marshall’s claim that he could declare an act of Congress unconstitutional



# The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- **The importance of Marbury v. Madison**
  - It had been controversial who had the final authority to determine the ultimate meaning of Constitution
  - Jefferson had argued (in 1798 in the Kentucky resolutions) that states had final authority
  - Marshall asserted the principle that the Supreme Court had the final authority (“**judicial review**”)
  - This greatly increased the power of the Supreme Court

# Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior

- Jefferson reduced the army to 2,500 officers and men
  - Done partly to save money, but primarily done out of Jefferson's vision of republicanism
  - The US would avoid bloody wars at home and deal with the world with "peaceful coercion," not military power

# Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior

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



# Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior

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

# The Louisiana Godsend

- *Louisiana*
  - Before 1763 - France claimed Louisiana
  - 1763 to 1800 – Louisiana belongs to Spain (France had lost it to Spain after the Seven Years' War)
  - In the *Treaty of San Ildefonso* (October 1, 1800) Spain ceded the Louisiana Territory back to France

# The Louisiana Godsend

- 1802 – The Spanish at New Orleans withdrew the right of deposit (warehouse) to US farmers
  - Important because farmers sent produce down the Mississippi to be loaded onto ships
  - Americans were very angry; they talked of attacking New Orleans. That would have put the US into war with Spain and France

# The Louisiana Godsend

- Early 1803 – Jefferson sent *James Monroe* to work with the 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 an alliance
  - Jefferson (a friend of France and hater of alliances) was willing to ally with Britain (which he hated) to stop France from taking New Orleans

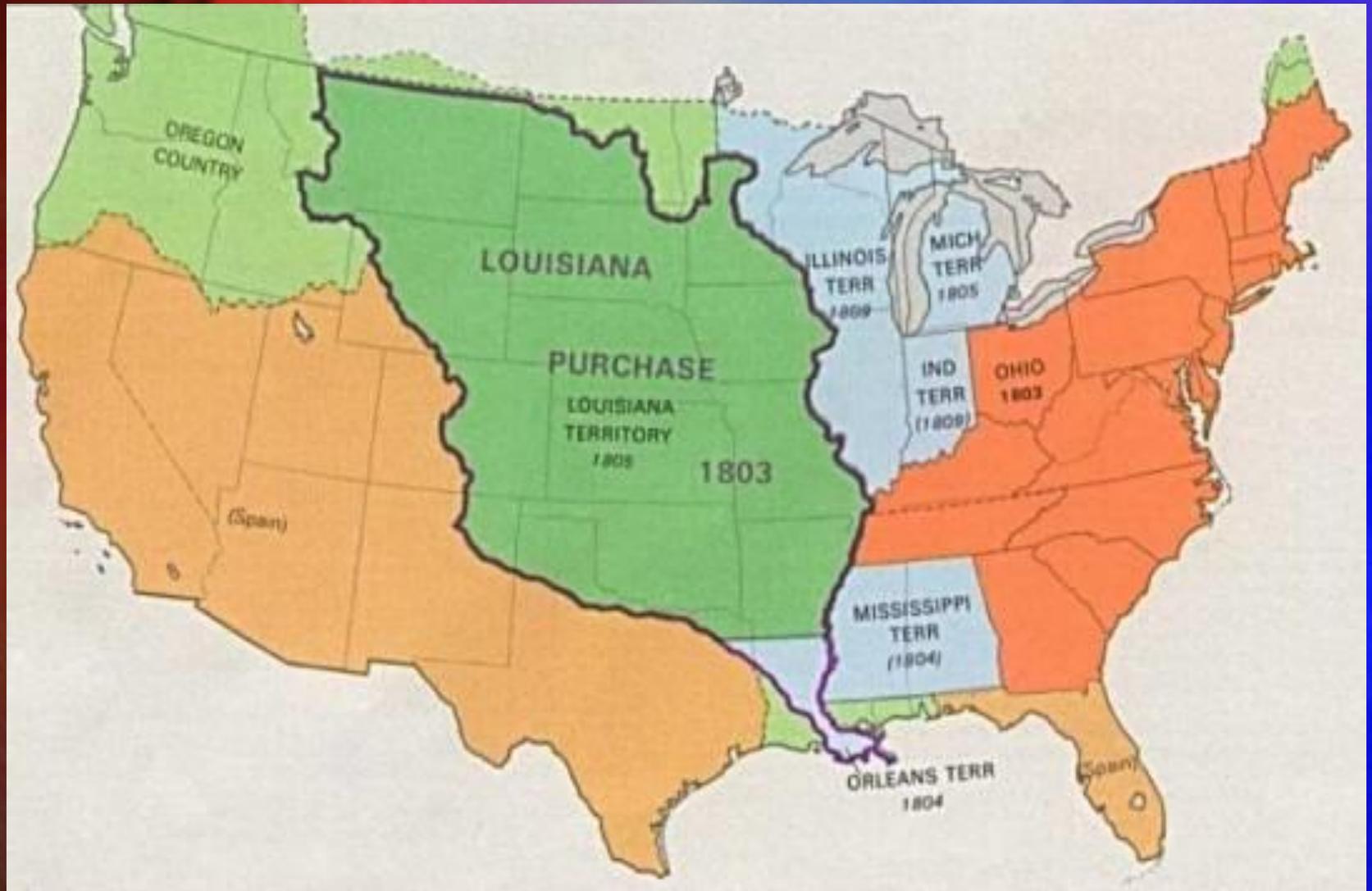
# The Louisiana Godsend

- *Napoleon* suddenly decided to sell all of Louisiana
  - Had failed to reconquer Santo Domingo (the Dominican Republic)
  - Decided to begin a war (after a 20-month truce) against Britain again

# The Louisiana Godsend

- The US ambassador (Livingston) was negotiating with France for New Orleans
  - Suddenly, the French ambassador asked how much the US would pay for all of Louisiana
  - April 30, 1803 – Livingston and the French representatives sign a treaty to purchase all of Louisiana for \$15 million

# Louisiana Purchase



# The States in the Louisiana Purchase



# The Louisiana Godsend

- Jefferson's was surprised when he heard of the Louisiana Purchase
  - The 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 now fought with himself over Louisiana
  - ***Strict construction***: no where in the Constitution was he authorized to purchase huge new tracts of land
  - **Land of democracy**: the Louisiana purchase would guarantee the US would become “empire of liberty” because of its vast land for independent American farmers

# The Louisiana Godsend

- Jefferson finally submitted the treaty to the Senate
  - The Senate quickly ratified the treaty
  - The US got 828,000 acres at .03 cents per acre, an incredible bargain

# Louisiana in the Long View

- **Effects of the Louisiana Purchase**
  - Had avoided a war with France (and a forced alliance with Britain)
  - Huge amount of land allowed the US to expand

# Louisiana in the Long View

- **Exploring the Louisiana Purchase**

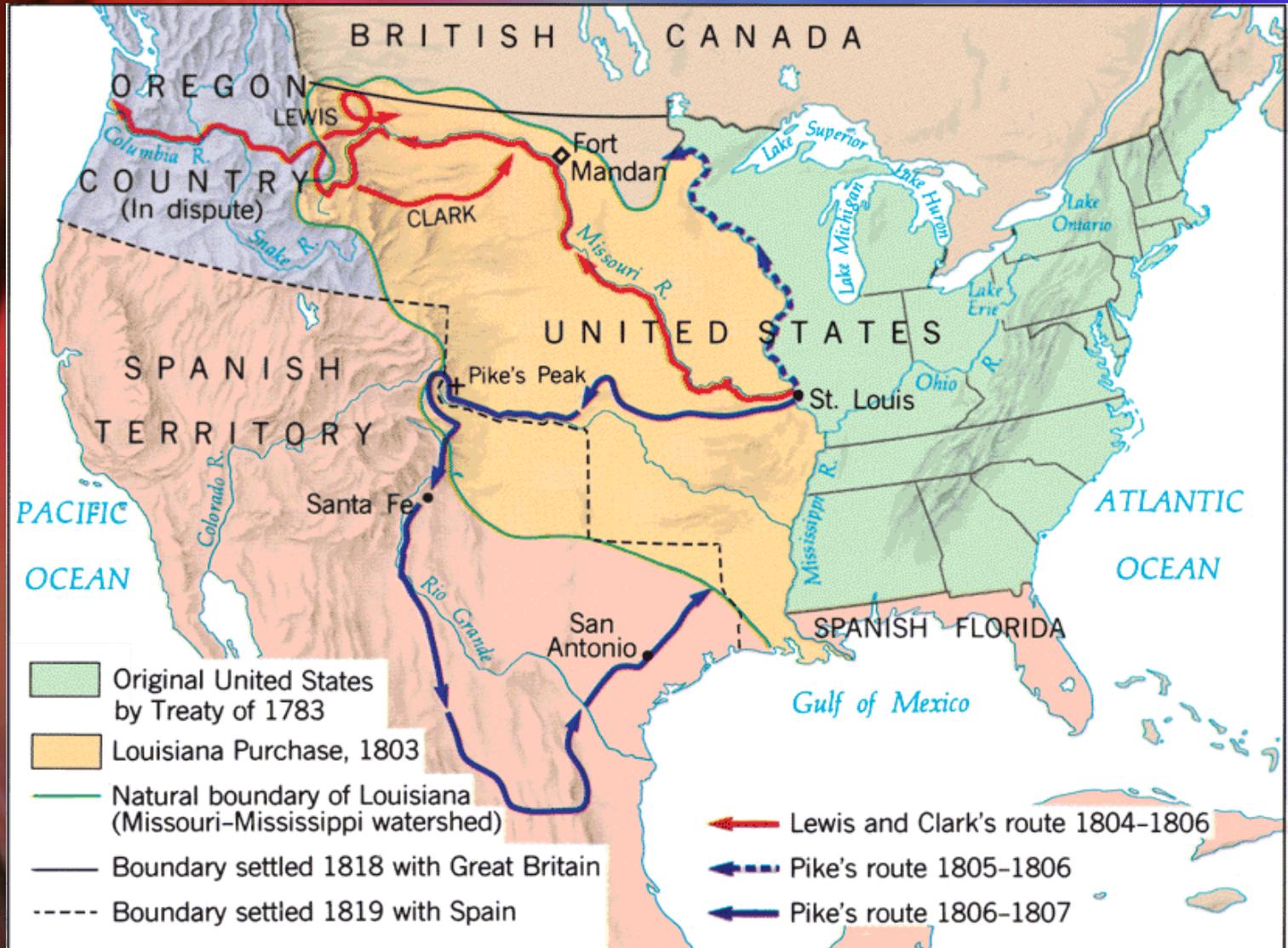
- Spring 1804 – *Meriwether Lewis* (Jefferson's personal secretary) and *William Clark* (an army officer), with *Sacajawea* (a Shoshoni woman who served as a guide) set out on a 2 1/2 year exploration of North America
- Traveled north up the Missouri River, across the Rocky Mountains, to the Columbia River



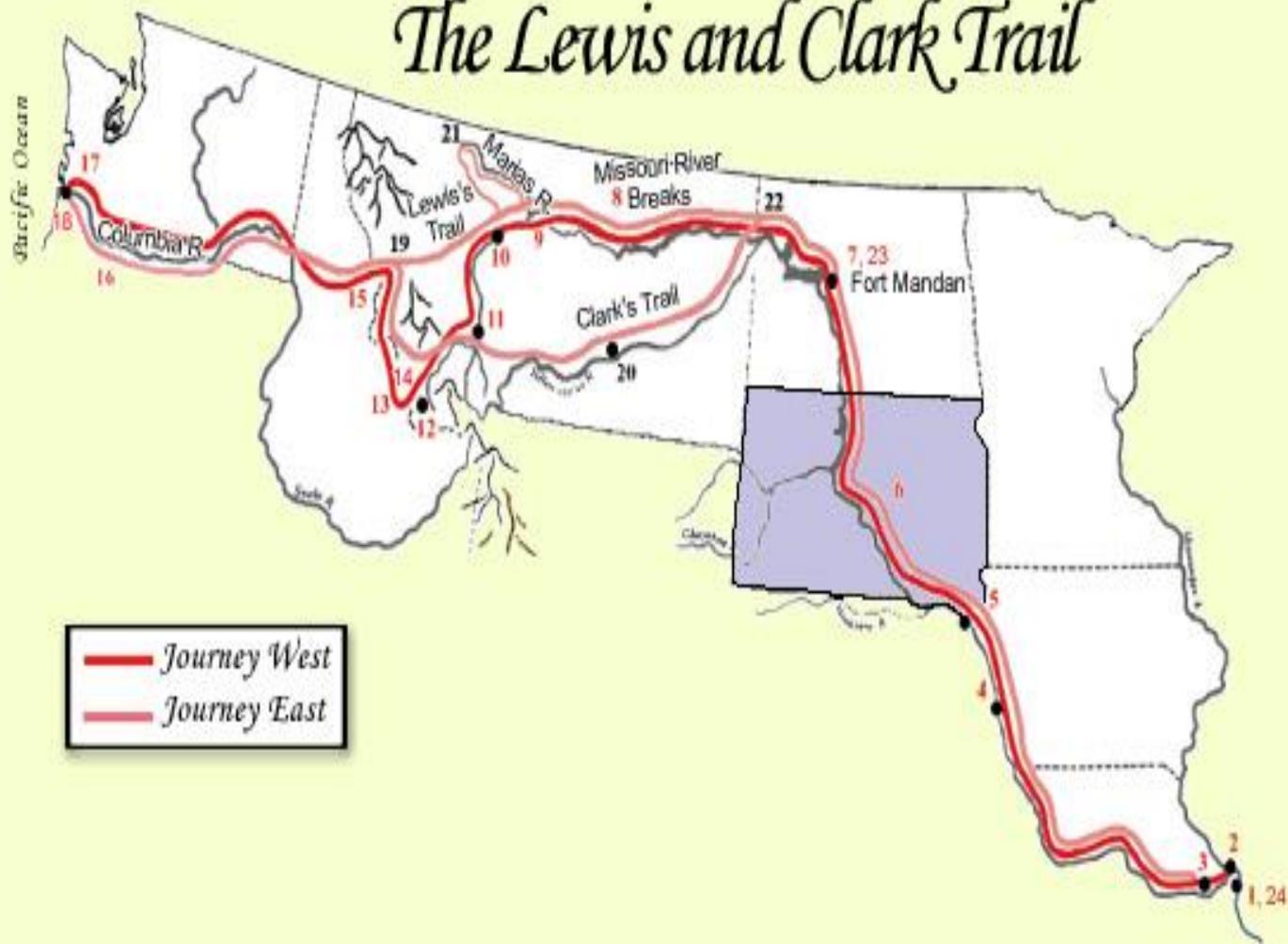
# The Journey of Lewis and Clark



# Exploring the Louisiana Purchase and the West



# The Lewis and Clark Trail



# Louisiana in the Long View

- **The achievements of Lewis and Clark**
  - Scientific observations, maps, knowledge of Indians
  - Demonstrated the possibility of traveling overland to the Pacific

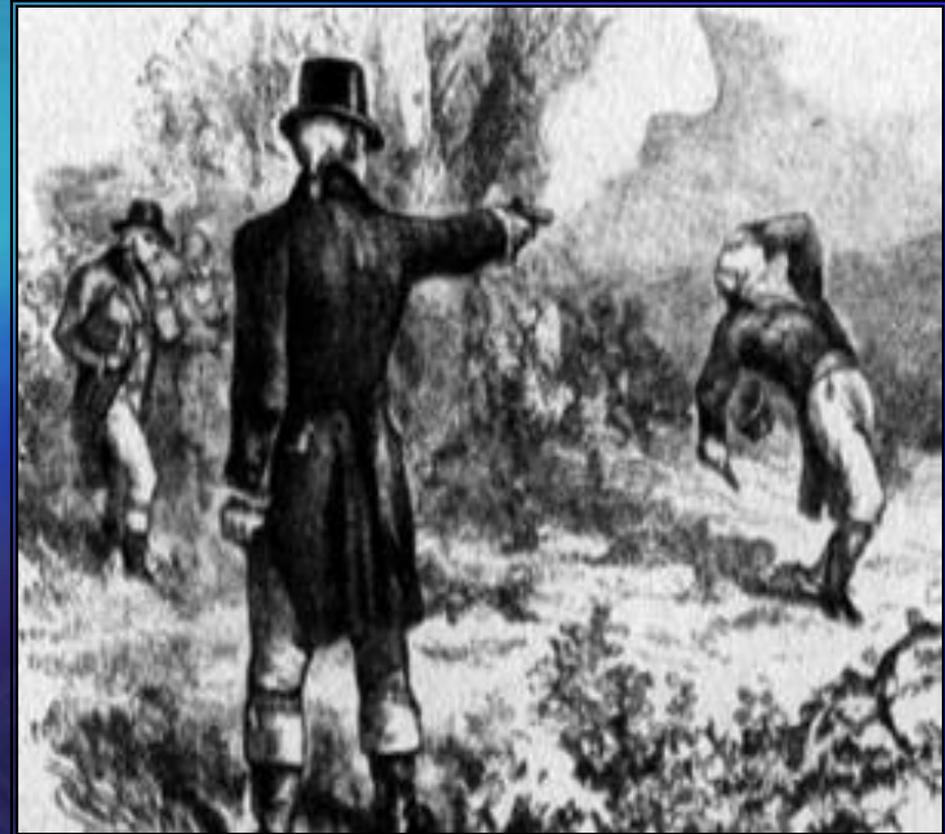
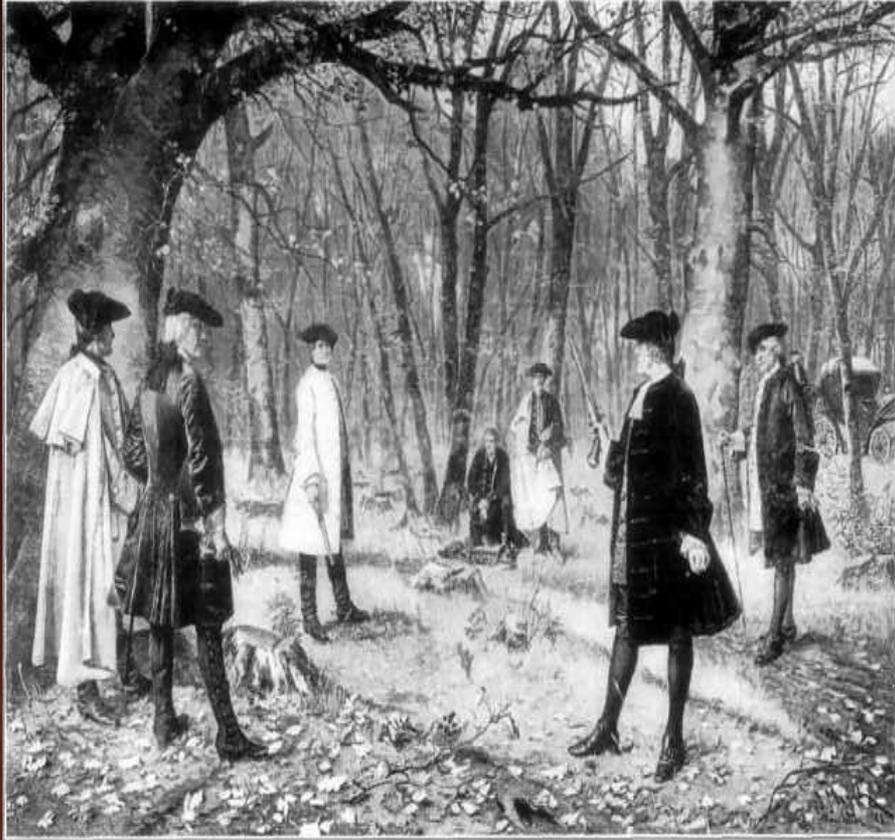
# The Aaron Burr Conspiracies

- **Short-term problems with the Louisiana Purchase**
  - This huge new area of the US was ungovernable by the weak US government
  - Raised fears of secession and foreign plots

# The Aaron Burr Conspiracies

- **Aaron Burr and Federalists in New England**
  - Burr had been Jefferson's 1st term vice president, but was dropped in 1804
  - Plotted with the Federalists to have New England and New York secede from the 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

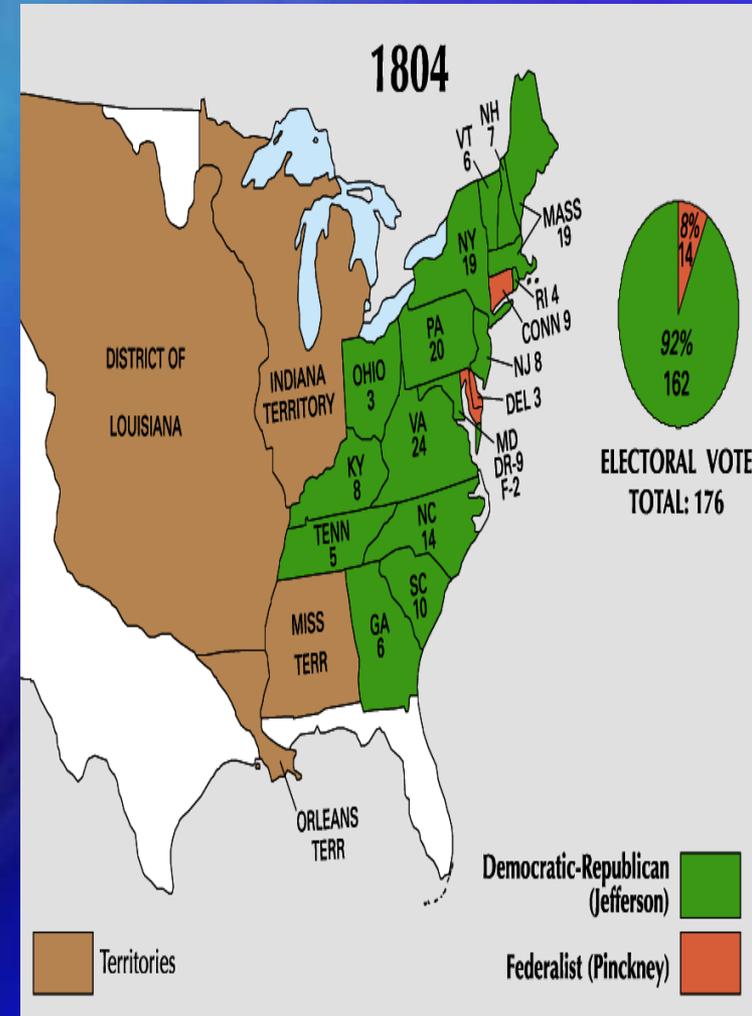
- **Aaron Burr and Louisiana Territory**
  - After being exposed by Hamilton, Burr next plotted with the Louisiana territory governor General James Wilkinson
  - Plots are still not fully known, but they seemed to want to separate Louisiana from the US and invade Spanish-controlled Mexico and Florida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

# The Aaron Burr Conspiracies

- **Burr on trial for treason**
  - Marshall insisted that a guilty verdict required proof of open acts of treason (not just intentions)
  - Burr was acquitted and fled to Europe where he tried to get Napoleon to stop fighting Britain and invade America

# A Precarious Neutrality

- **Election of 1804**
  - *Charles C. Pinckney* and *Rufus King* were nominated on the Federalist ticket
  - The Federalists had no national issue on which to oppose Jefferson
  - Jefferson was reelected, 162 to only 14 electoral votes



# A Precarious Neutrality

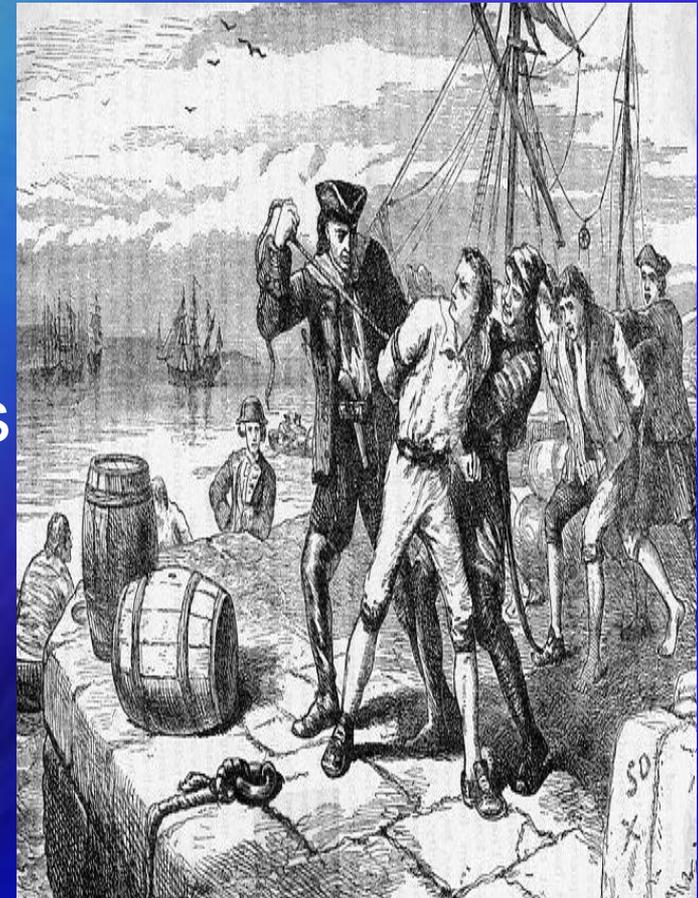
- 1803 – renewal of the war in Europe between France and Britain
- 1803 to 1805 – US shipped to both countries and made lots of money

# A Precarious Neutrality

- 1806 – Britain closed European ports under French control to foreign shipping (including American) unless they stopped at British ports first
- Napoleon retaliated with the ***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

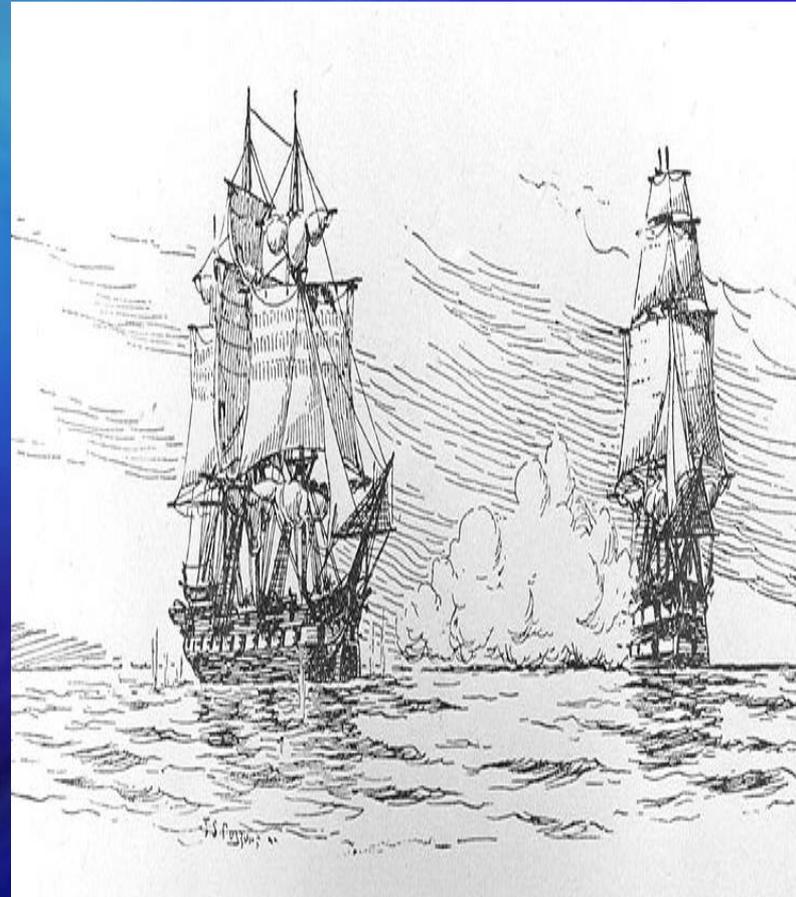
# A Precarious Neutrality

- *Impressment*
  - Forcible enlistment of sailors
  - Britain especially implicated in impressing foreign sailors
  - 1808 to 1811 – over 6,000 US citizens were impressed by Britain from US merchant ships



# A Precarious Neutrality

- ***Chesapeake affair (June 1807)***
  - A British warship came upon a US warship (the Chesapeake) 10 miles off the coast of Virginia
  - British demanded 4 men they claimed were deserters
  - Britain had never before asserted the right to take sailors from a foreign warship; the US commander refused
  - British fired at the Chesapeake, severely damaging it, and took the 4 deserters



# A Precarious Neutrality

- **US reaction to the Chesapeake affair**
  - Britain was in the wrong, which London admitted
  - US was angry and ready for war
  - It was up to Jefferson whether to fight or not

# The Hated Embargo

- The US was unprepared for war
  - The army and navy were both weak, partly due to Jefferson's cuts
  - A defeat by British would weaken America

# The Hated Embargo

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

# The Hated Embargo

- Late 1807 – the *Embargo Act* passed
  - Forbade export of all goods from the US, in US or foreign ships
  - Jefferson called this “peaceful coercion”
  - If this worked, a new way of conducting foreign affairs would be opened; if not, the US might be dragged into European wars

# The Hated Embargo

- The Embargo Act backfired, severely hurting all parts of the US economy
  - Widespread illegal trade was carried out across Canadian border

# The Hated Embargo

- Jefferson got Congress to pass strict enforcement laws for the embargo
  - Many saw these as very intrusive and tyrannical
- The Federalist party was revived
- New England even spoke of secession

# The Hated Embargo

- March 1, 1809 – Congress repealed the embargo
- ***Non-Intercourse Act*** passed in its place
  - Reopened trade with all nations but Britain and France

# The Hated Embargo

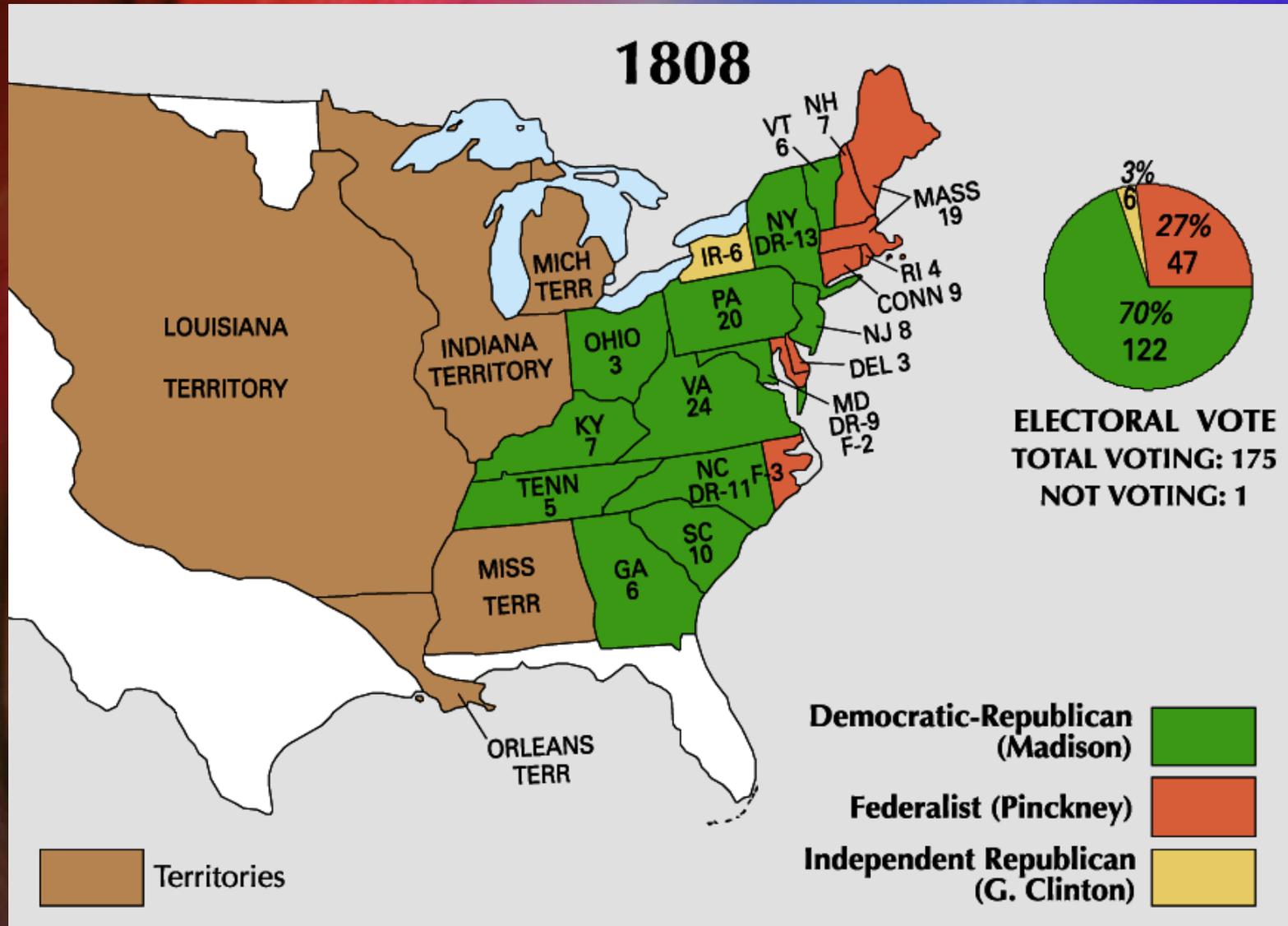
- **Why Jefferson's embargo failed**
  - Underestimated the determination of British
  - Overestimated dependence of Europe on US trade
  - Underestimated the difficulty of enforcing such an unpopular law

# Madison's Gamble

- **Election of 1808**
- Republicans nominated *James Madison* and *George Clinton*
  - Federalists nominated *Charles C. Pinckney* and *Rufus King* (the same ticket as 1804)
  - Madison won with 122 of 175 electoral votes
  - Despite their loss, the Federalists gained strength in Congress by campaigning against the unpopular embargo



# Election of 1808



# Madison's Gamble

- Madison inherited a very unpopular foreign policy
  - Especially the embargo and Non-Intercourse Act against Europe

# Madison's Gamble

- ***Macon's Bill No. 2 (1810)***
  - 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 surrender to Europe
  - Would mean that the US admitted it could not live without European trade
  - Left the choice of who the US would ally with to European powers

# Madison's Gamble

- *Napoleon's maneuvering*
  - France promised to respect US shipping (agreeing to the terms of Macon's Bill No. 2)
  - In reality France just wanted to force the US to be hostile toward Britain; really had no intention of respecting US shipping rights

# Madison's Gamble

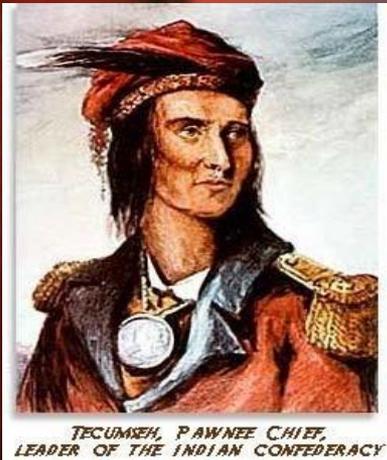
- **Britain's reaction**
  - According to the law, they had 3 months to lift the Orders of Council, opening Atlantic to neutral trade
  - Britain refused to bargain since they controlled the seas
  - Madison was forced to reestablish the embargo against Britain
  - This was the end of US neutrality and the final step to war

# Tecumseh and the Prophet

- **“War Hawks” in Congress**
  - The 1810 elections had brought in many young Republicans from the South and West
  - They wanted the US to stand up to British violations on the sea and against Indians to the west

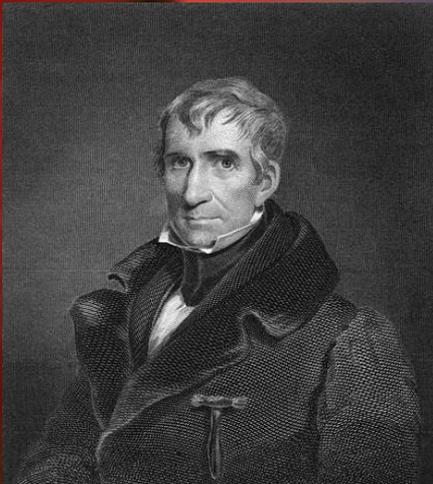
# Tecumseh and the Prophet

- *Tecumseh* and his brother *Tenskwatawa* (known as “the *Prophet*” to whites) united Indians east of the Mississippi
  - They called for a rejection of white clothing, alcohol, and treaties



# Tecumseh and the Prophet

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



# Ohio Valley, 1750 – 1811

Ohio Valley, 1750–1811



# The Battle of Tippecanoe



BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE

# Tecumseh and the Prophet

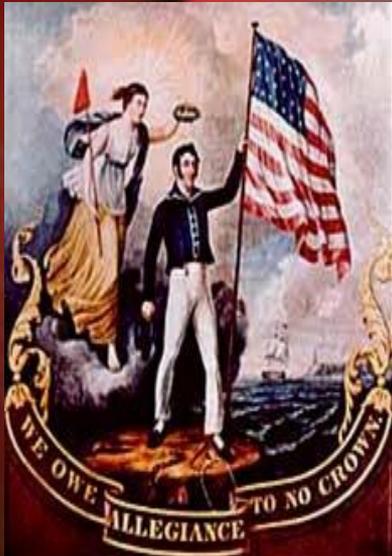
- **Effects of the Battle of Tippecanoe**
  - Made Harrison a national hero
  - Drove Tecumseh into an alliance with the British
    - These Indians fought fiercely with the British during the War of 1812
  - The dream of an Indian confederacy died

# Mr. Madison's War

- **Madison came to believe war with Britain was inevitable because of:**
  - British arming of hostile Indians in the west
  - War hawks' cries for war
  - Belief that only war could restore American rights
    - The US had tried to avoid war and had been insulted by European powers; if the US could not defend itself, the nation was doomed

# Mr. Madison's War

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



# Road to War: War of 1812

**TABLE 8.1**

## Road to War: War of 1812

1807	<b>Leopard-Chesapeake Affair</b>	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.
	<b>Embargo Act</b>	Prohibits all American trade with foreign nations.
1809	<b>The Non-Intercourse Act</b>	Reopens overseas commerce except to Britain and France; trade with these countries is to be reinstated if they halt interference with American shipping.
1810	<b>Macon's Bill No. 2</b>	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.
	<b>Trade Disputes</b>	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.
	<b>Congressional Elections</b>	Voters sweep the "War Hawks" into Congress.
1811	<b>The Battle of Tippecanoe</b>	Battle in Indiana Territory shatters the influence of the Shawnee Prophet, Tenskwatawa.
1812	<b>Declaration of War</b>	Congress declares war against Britain on grounds of British impressment of American seamen, interference with trade, and blockading of American ports.