Chapter 11

The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic, 1800–1812
I. Federalist and Republican Mudslingers

- A split among the Federalists over France issue-Hamilton wing>political consequences?
- Federalists (Adams wing) target Jefferson.
- Sally Hemings
- Criticism of Jefferson on religious grounds-liberal, perhaps a deist, separation of church and state
Look on this picture, and on this.

Here is__

___like a mildewed ear.
Blasting his wholesome brother _

THIS WAS__

New York, June, 1807.

Vic.阮氏
II. The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800”

- The Election of 1800- Constitution requires a majority in the Electoral College> House of Representatives> each state one vote> Federalist majority at the time> Jefferson and Burr> Some Federalists finally abstain and Jefferson wins 73-65.

- Decline of the Federalists and the Federalist party!

- Was the election of 1800 a bloodless political revolution?
III. Responsibility Breeds Moderation

- Jefferson’s personal traits?
- Jefferson’s political philosophy?
- Jefferson’s actions set the tone!
- Theory v. reality > moderation
- Patronage?
- Weak party politics
A PHILOSOPHIC COCK

Do not be a set of features or collection
Of features of a skin that I admire.
IV. Jeffersonian Restraint

• Reversal of Adams policies-Alien and Sedition Acts expired; those arrested were pardoned; naturalization law was taken back to 5 yr. residence requirement; excise tax repealed(loss of $1 million in revenue)

• Albert Gallatin new Sec. of Treasury-balanced the budget and reduced the debt; other Hamilton policies left in place (fund at par, Bank of U.S., assumption of state debt).

• MODERATION v. radical change
V. The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- Judiciary Act of 1801-16 new federal judgeships.
- Adams appointment of the “midnight judges”
- John Marshall-Who is he? What shaped his ideology?
- Marbury v. Madison
- The impeachment of Justice Samuel Chase- impeachment as a political tool.
VI. Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior

• Jefferson’s reduction of the military to 2500-set the U.S. as an example to the world.
• The Barbary Coast pirates necessitate action.
• Tripolitan War-”Shores of Tripoli”
• 1805 peace treaty with Tripoli
• 200 tiny gunboats=Federalist criticism
VII. The Louisiana Godsend

• France regains Louisiana from Spain Right of deposit withdrawn by Spain just prior which had been guaranteed by Pinckney’s Treaty>economic problem for U.S.

• Louisiana in the hands of Napoleon was a threat to national security.

• James Monroe sent to France-authorized to buy New Orleans and as much land as they could get for $10 million.

• Why did Napoleon decide to sell all of Louisiana?-Haitian Revolution, war in Europe, need for revenue
VIII. Louisiana in the Long View

• Robert Livingston, French foreign minister, starts negotiations before Monroe arrival. Agree to purchase all of Louisiana (828,000 sq. miles at 3 cents per acre) for $15 Million—more than the $10 million authorized.

• Did the Louisiana Purchase violate Jefferson’s political principles? Did he have the constitutional authority to purchase territory?

• French civil law?

• Lewis and Clark-Corps of Discovery

• Sacajawea
IX. The Aaron Burr Conspiracies

- Burr v. Hamilton - the issue? The duel
- The Burr plot
- The Burr trial
X. A Precarious Neutrality

- Jefferson reelected
- Economic setback in British/French circumstances.
- Orders in Council
- Impressment
- Chesapeake affair
XI. The Hated Embargo

• The Embargo Act-Why? What is it?
• Effects on U.S. economy?
• Illicit trade- a black market
• Non-intercourse Act
• Political effects of Embargo Act
• Why did the embargo fail?
• How did the embargo help New England manufacturing?
The PRAIRIE DOG sickened at the sting of the HORNET, or a Diplomatic Puppet exhibiting his Deceptions!
XII. Madison’s Gamble

• Election of James Madison
• Macon’s Bill No. 2-What was it and what was it designed to do?
• Napoleon’s response
• Madison’s gamble? Outcome? Was the gamble successful?
The Plumb-pudding in danger: or State Epicures taking a Petit-Souper.

"the great Globe itself, and all which it inherit, is too small to satisfy such unsatiable appetite"
XIII. Tecumseh and the Prophet

- “war hawks” in the new Congress- How did the new make-up of Congress change things?
- What did the war hawks want?
- Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa and Indian unity
- Issue of land ownership
- Britain’s role?
- William Henry Harrison
- Battle of Tippecanoe
XIV. Mr. Madison’s War

- By 1812 war with Britain had become inevitable in Madison’s mind. Why? 1. 2. 3.
- Declaration of War 6/1/1812. What was the vote?
- What was the Federalist’s opposition based upon?
- How did that opposition manifest itself?
I left you with a precious Chest of choicest...Safeguards supported by three Pillars...Pause, my sons, from pulling at them...Should you remove...are you destroying the...whole.

The Present State of our Country.

This Pillar shall not stand...I am determined to support a just and necessary War.

This Pillar...must come down...I am a friend of Peace.
**Chronology**

1791  Toussaint L’Ouverture launches Haitian Revolution

1800  Jefferson defeats Adams for presidency

1801  Judiciary Act of 1801

1801–1805  Naval war with Tripoli

1802  Revised naturalization law
       Judiciary Act of 1801 repealed

1803  *Marbury v. Madison*
       Louisiana Purchase

1804  Haiti emerges as first independent black republic
       Jefferson reelected president
       Impeachment of Justice Chase

1804–1806  Lewis and Clark expedition

1805  Peace treaty with Tripoli
       Battle of Trafalgar
       Battle of Austerlitz

1805–1807  Pike’s explorations

1806  Burr treason trial

1807  *Chesapeake* affair
       Embargo Act

1808  Madison elected president

1809  Non-Intercourse Act replaces Embargo Act

1810  Macon’s Bill No. 2
       Napoleon announces (falsely) repeal of blockade decrees
       Madison reestablishes nonimportation against Britain

1811  Battle of Tippecanoe

1812  United States declares war on Britain