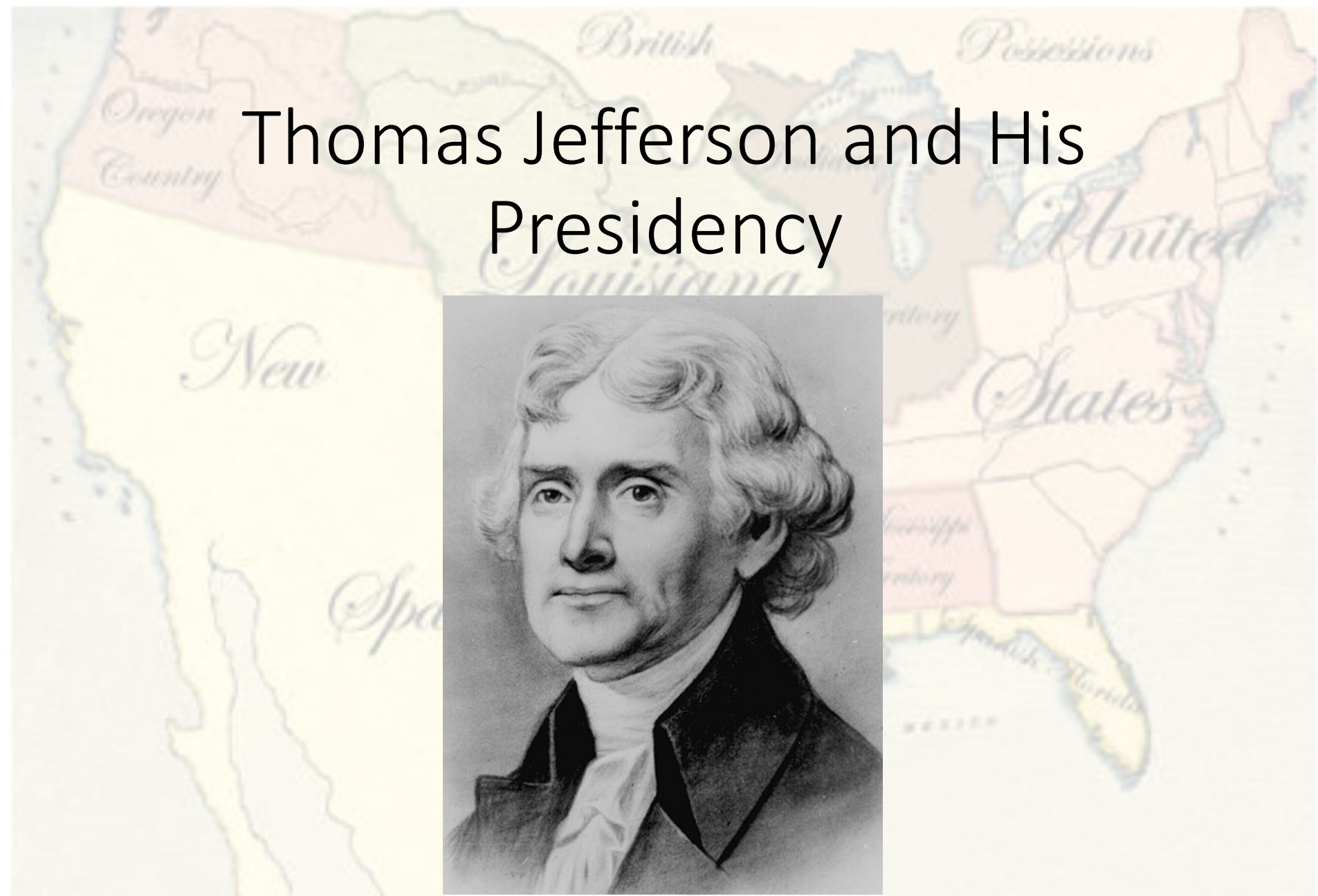
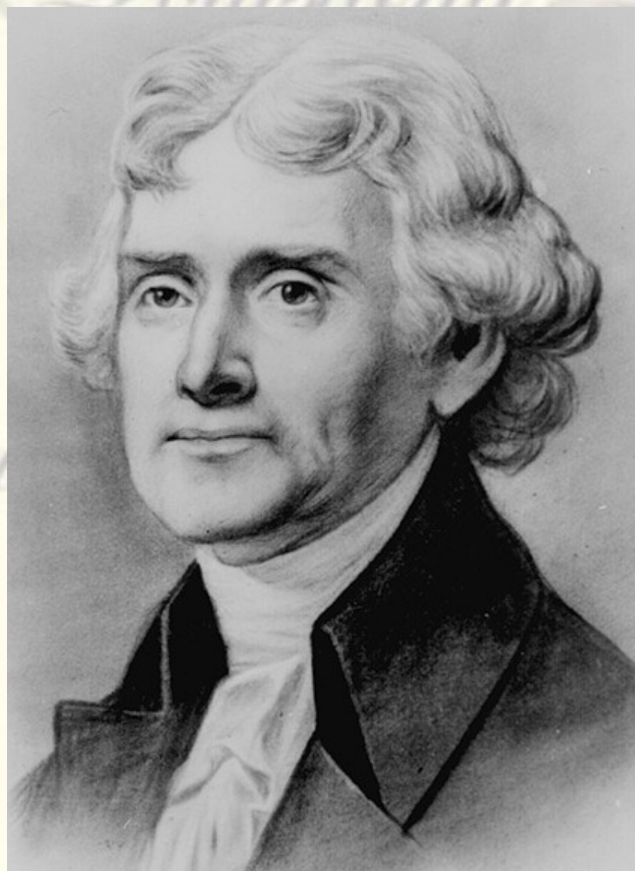


Thomas Jefferson and His Presidency

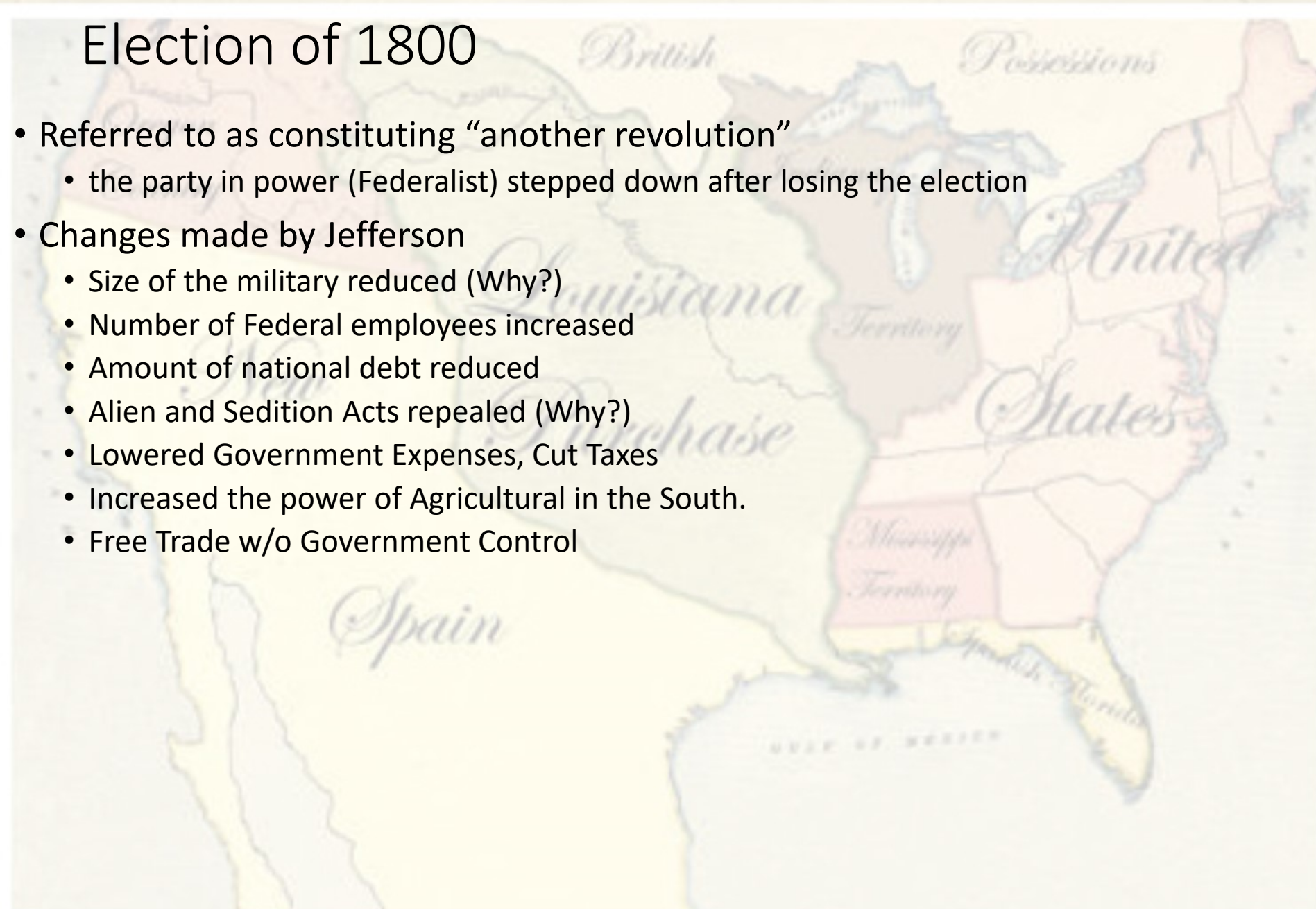


Election of 1800

- Thomas Jefferson & Aaron Burr both tie with 73 votes. It goes to the House and Hamilton controls the outcome and chooses Jefferson! Why?
 - He hates Burr more than Jefferson!
- Thomas Jefferson became our 3rd **president**
- The Democratic-Republicans took control of **Congress**
- The Twelfth Amendment was added to the Constitution
 - Pres and VP run as a **ticket**
- "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."
(Appealing to both Parties)

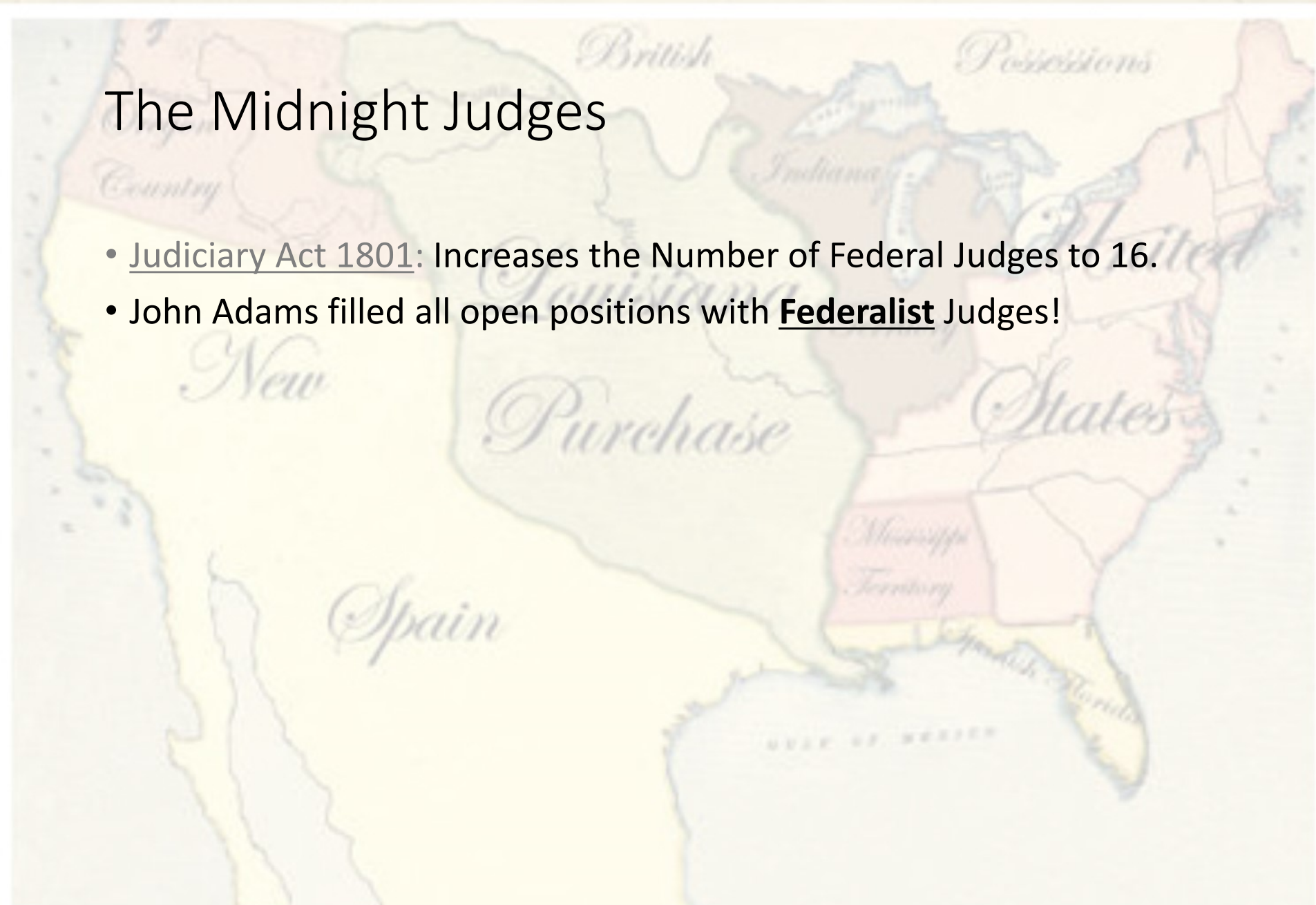
Election of 1800

- Referred to as constituting “another revolution”
 - the party in power (Federalist) stepped down after losing the election
- Changes made by Jefferson
 - Size of the military reduced (Why?)
 - Number of Federal employees increased
 - Amount of national debt reduced
 - Alien and Sedition Acts repealed (Why?)
 - Lowered Government Expenses, Cut Taxes
 - Increased the power of Agricultural in the South.
 - Free Trade w/o Government Control



The Midnight Judges

- Judiciary Act 1801: Increases the Number of Federal Judges to 16.
- John Adams filled all open positions with **Federalist** Judges!





Marbury Vs. Madison (1803)

- William Marbury – A Supreme court **judge** appointed by **Adams** on his last night of Office.
- Jefferson ordered the Secretary of state (James Madison) not to deliver the official papers to Marbury the next day.
- Supreme court rules against Marbury!
- Why?
 - Jefferson was going to ignore the appointment & therefore ignore the supreme court.
 - So...The Supreme Court protects their power keeping judicial review.
- Judicial Review- Gives the SC the power to decide which laws are Constitutional.

Hamilton Vs. Burr

- Duel (1804) When two gentleman cannot settle an argument and ones honor is in question they use Pistols to settled it.
- Hamilton **Supported** Burr's Opponent in the New York Governors race.
- Burr Challenges Hamilton and Kills him.
- Hamilton Never fires a **shot**.



TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

- LEADS A SLAVE REVOLT AGAINST THE FRENCH
- NAPOLEON SENDS **20,000** TROOPS
- YELLOW FEVER AND L'OUVERTURE'S ARMY **DEFEAT** THE FRENCH
- Slaves earn their freedom in France! Unfortunately Takes longer in the US!
- Because of trouble in France Napoleon needs **Money** and **Allies!**
Which leads to....?



Louisiana Purchase

- Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana had its origins in his desire to
 - Give the United States control over the **Mississippi** River
 - Acquire a **port** to provide an outlet for western crops
 - Hoped to preserve an agricultural (agrarian) society by making abundant lands available to future generations
 - To prevent war with France over control of the Louisiana Territory and secure American commerce





JEFFERSON WANTS NEW ORLEANS

- JEFFERSON SENDS JAMES MONROE & ROBERT LIVINGSTON TO PARIS.
- THEY ARE TO BUY NEW ORLEANS- CAN PAY AS MUCH AS \$10 MILLION

Louisiana Purchase

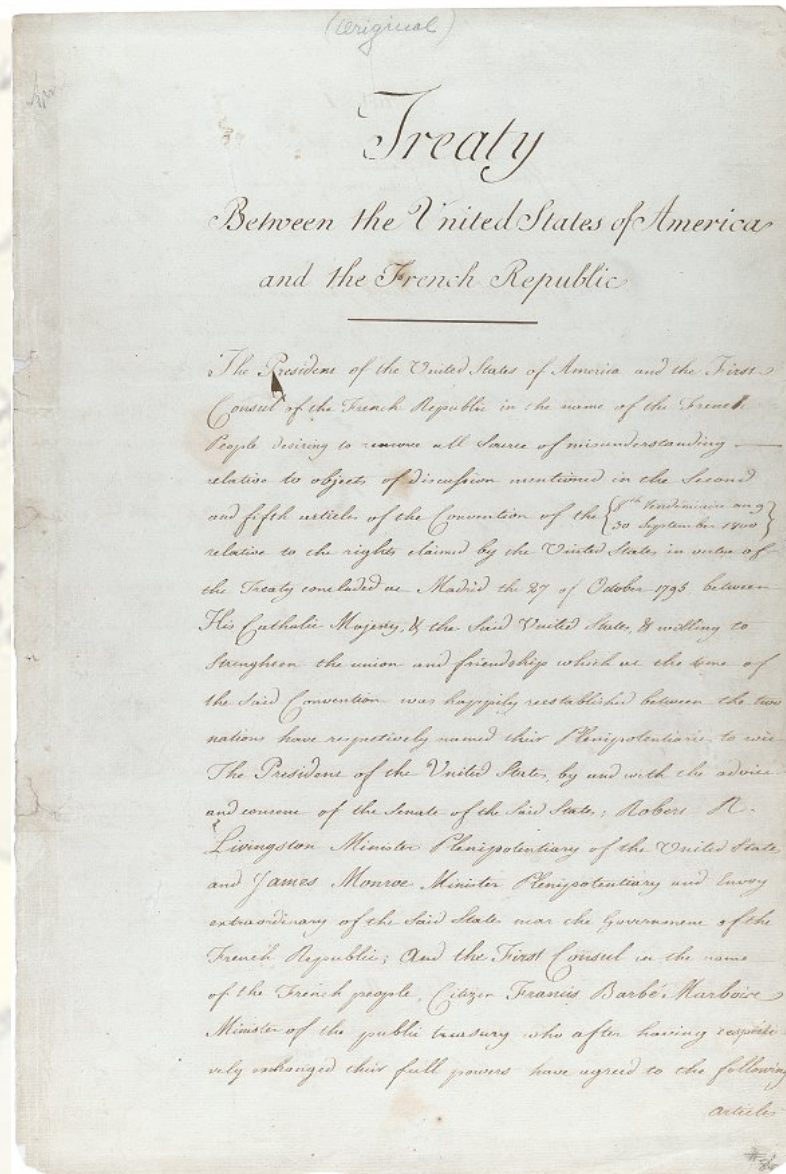
■ April 30, 1803

■ Robert Livingston & James Monroe signed the Louisiana Purchase Treaty in Paris

■ The United States paid **\$15 million** for the land, roughly 4 cents per acre

■ The purchase added **828,000** square miles of land west of the Mississippi to the United States

■ July 4 the Louisiana Purchase is publicly announced



Original treaty can be found at:
http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/american_originals_iv/sections/louisiana_purchase_treaty.html

Maps of the Louisiana Purchase





JEFFERSON'S PRINCIPLES GET IN THE WAY.

- Jefferson Is A Strict **Constructionist**.
- Must Use Implied Powers To Justify The Deal.
- Federalist Attack Jefferson For Stretching The Constitution.

A historical map of the United States, showing territorial acquisitions. The map is color-coded: yellow for the original 13 colonies, light green for the Northwest Territory, light blue for the Louisiana Purchase, and light red for the Florida Purchase. Labels include "British Possessions" in the north, "Country" in the west, "United States" in the center, "Spanish Florida" in the south, and "GULF OF MEXICO" at the bottom. The text "CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEAL" is overlaid in large black letters at the top.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEAL

- DOUBLED THE SIZE OF THE UNITED STATES.
- GAINED A RICH RIVER VALLEY
- SECURED NEW ORLEANS AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Lewis and Clark Expedition

- January 18, 1803
 - Jefferson asks Congress for funds to explore the land west of the Mississippi
 - His goal is to find a water route to the Pacific
- May 1804
 - Meriwether Lewis and William Clark depart on the expedition



Map of Lewis and Clark's Route

Original map can be found at:

http://www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/archive/maptrack_b.html

Lewis and Clark Expedition

- January 18, 1803
 - Jefferson sends a secret message to congress regarding the Lewis and Clark Expedition
 - In this message Jefferson asks for permission to establish trading with the Indians

Confidential.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

As the continuance of the act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes will be under the consideration of the legislature at it's present session, I think it my duty to communicate the views which have guided me in the execution of that act; in order that you may decide on the policy of continuing it, in the present or any other form, or to discontinue it altogether if that shall, on the whole, seem most for the public good.

The Indian tribes residing within the limits of the U.S. have for a considerable time been growing more & more uneasy at the constant diminution of the territory they occupy, altho' effected by their own voluntary sales; and the policy has long been gaining strength with them of refusing absolutely, all further sale on any conditions. insomuch that, at this time, it hazards their friendship, and excites dangerous jealousies & perturbations in their minds to make any overture for the purchase of the smallest portions of their land. a very few tribes only are not yet obstinately in these dispositions. In order peaceably to counteract this policy of theirs, and to provide an extension of territory which the rapid increase of our numbers will call for, two measures are deemed expedient. First, to encourage them to abandon hunting, to apply to the raising stock, to agriculture and domestic manufacture, and thereby prove to themselves that less land & labour will maintain them in this better than in their former mode of living. the extensive forests necessary in the hunting life, will then become useless, & they will see advantage in exchanging them for the means of improving their farms, & of increasing their domestic comforts. Secondly to multiply trading houses among them & place within their reach those things which will contribute more to their domestic comfort than the profusion of extensive, but uncultivated wilds. experience & reflection will devote to them the wisdom of exchanging what they can spare & we want, for what we can spare and they want, in leading them thus to agriculture, to



LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION 1804-1806

- ASCEND THE MISSOURI RIVER AND CROSS TO THE PACIFIC
- SURVEY THE AREA AND ESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH THE INDIANS

Embargo Act 1807



Forbade export of all goods from U.S.

- Jefferson got Congress to hastily pass the act
- Reasoned that a U.S. embargo would force Britain & France to respect its rights.
- Loose construction of the Constitution
 - Congress' power to "regulate commerce" meant it could stop exports.
 - Undermined Jefferson's states' rights philosophy
- Embargo Act was a disaster to the U.S. economy. Why? We need foreign business more than they do.
- Non Intercourse Act (ended Embargo Act)
 - Formally reopened trade with all nations of the world except France and Britain
 - Remained U.S. policy until War of 1812.

Evaluating Jefferson

Positives

- Expands the size of the United States. “Louisiana Purchase”
- Keeps US out of a costly war
- Preserves neutrality

Negatives

- Contradicts his own interpretation of the constitution.
 - ~ Why? for the good of the country
- Naval Policy Leads To Weakness.
 - When the war of 1812 comes we must build real ships to contend with the British.