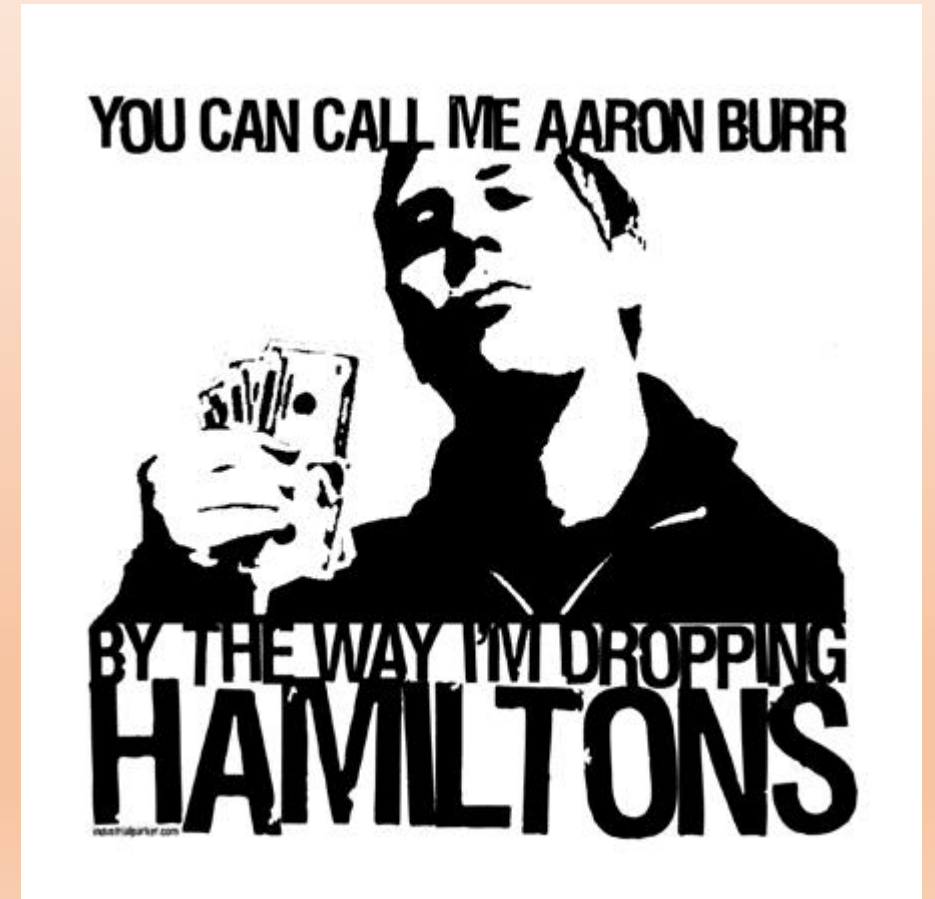


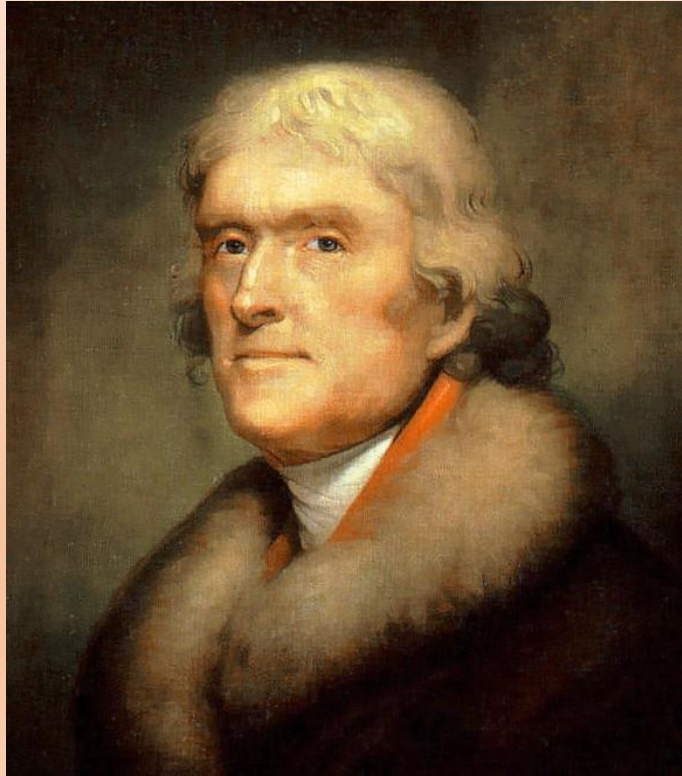
# APUSH

## Chapter 11: Jeffersonian Republic



# Federalist and Republican Mudslingers

- Thomas Jefferson and the Sally Hemings incident



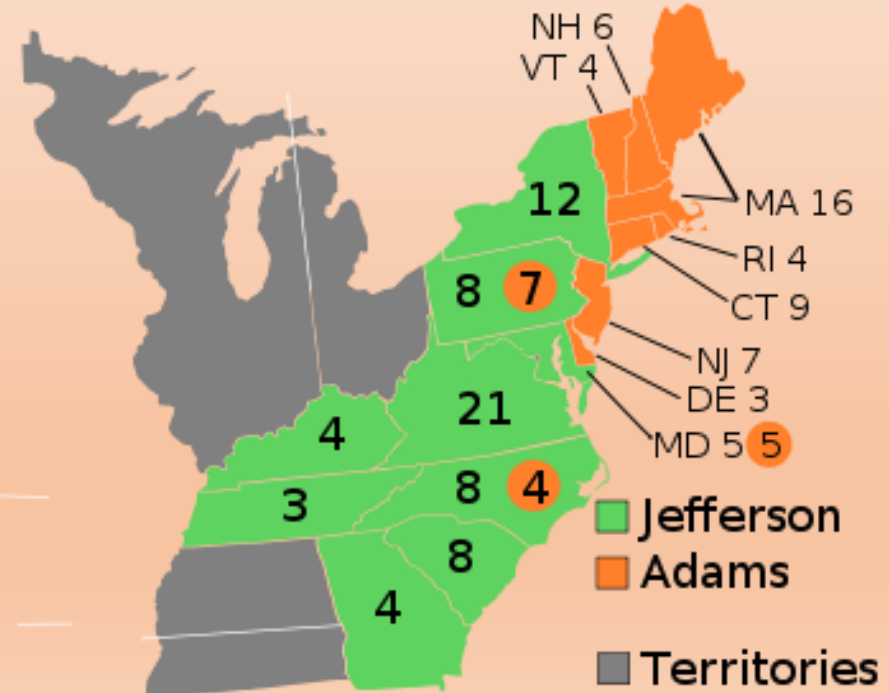
Tom



Sally

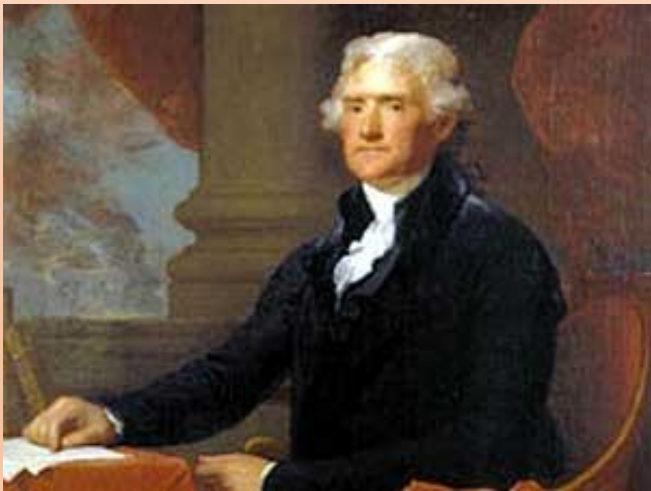
# The Jeffersonian Revolution of 1800

- Thomas Jefferson beat John Adams to win the **election of 1800** by a majority of 73 to 65 electoral votes.
- **Revolution of 1800**



# Jeffersonian Restraint

- Jefferson pardoned the prisoners of the Sedition Acts.
- **Naturalization Law of 1802** undid Alien Laws
- Jefferson eliminated excise tax.



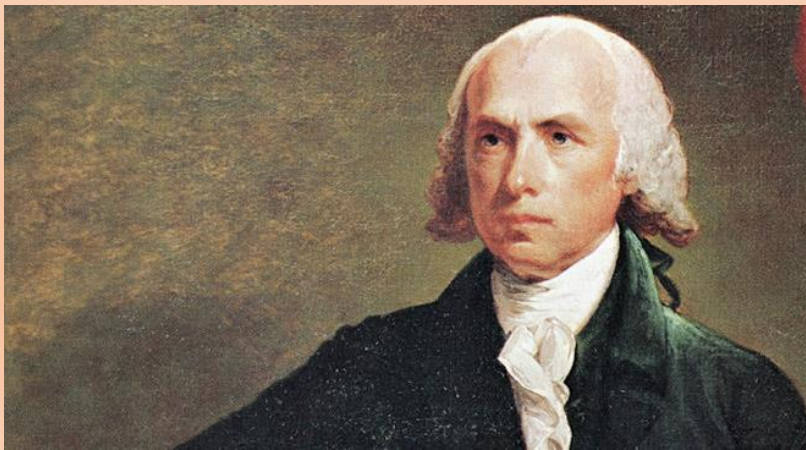
President Jefferson



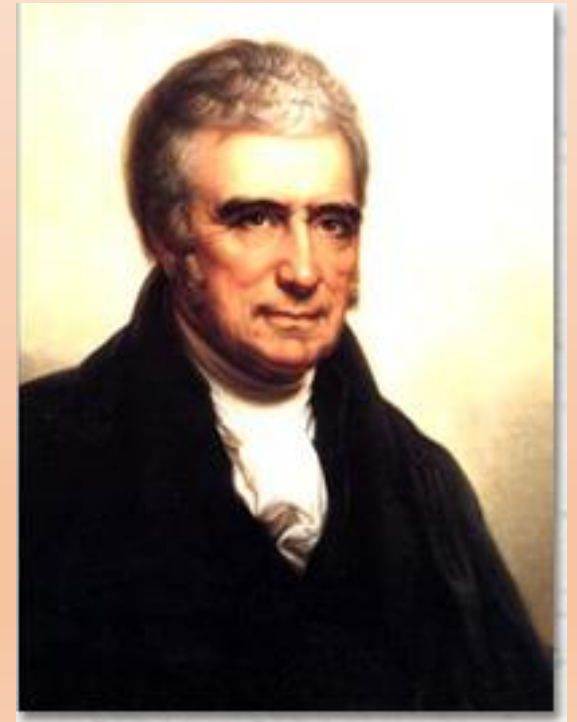


# The “Dead Clutch” of the Judiciary

- **Judiciary Act of 1801:** passed by the Federalist Congress - quickly repealed.
- One **Federalist judge**, Chief Justice John Marshall, not removed. Served for 34 years.
- James Madison - new **Secretary of State**.



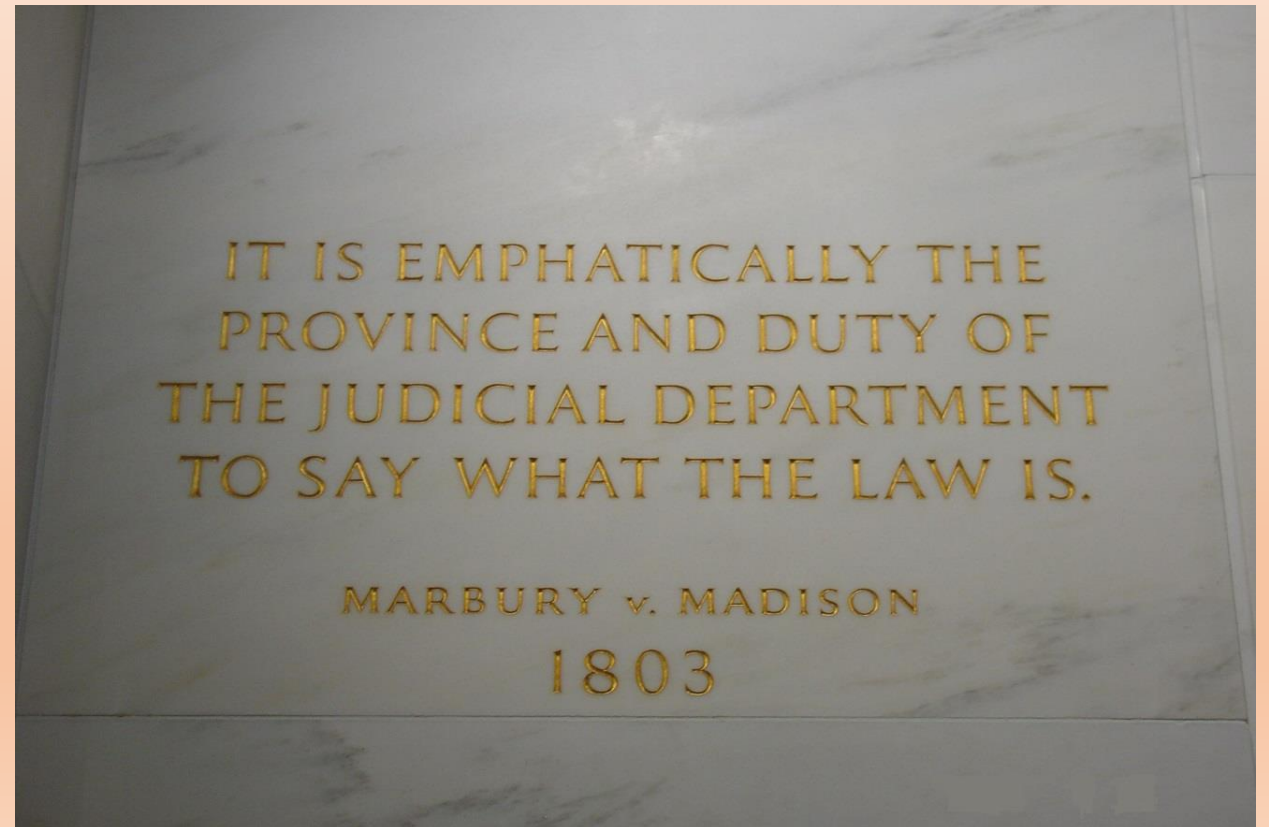
James Madison



John Marshall

# Marbury v. Madison (1803)

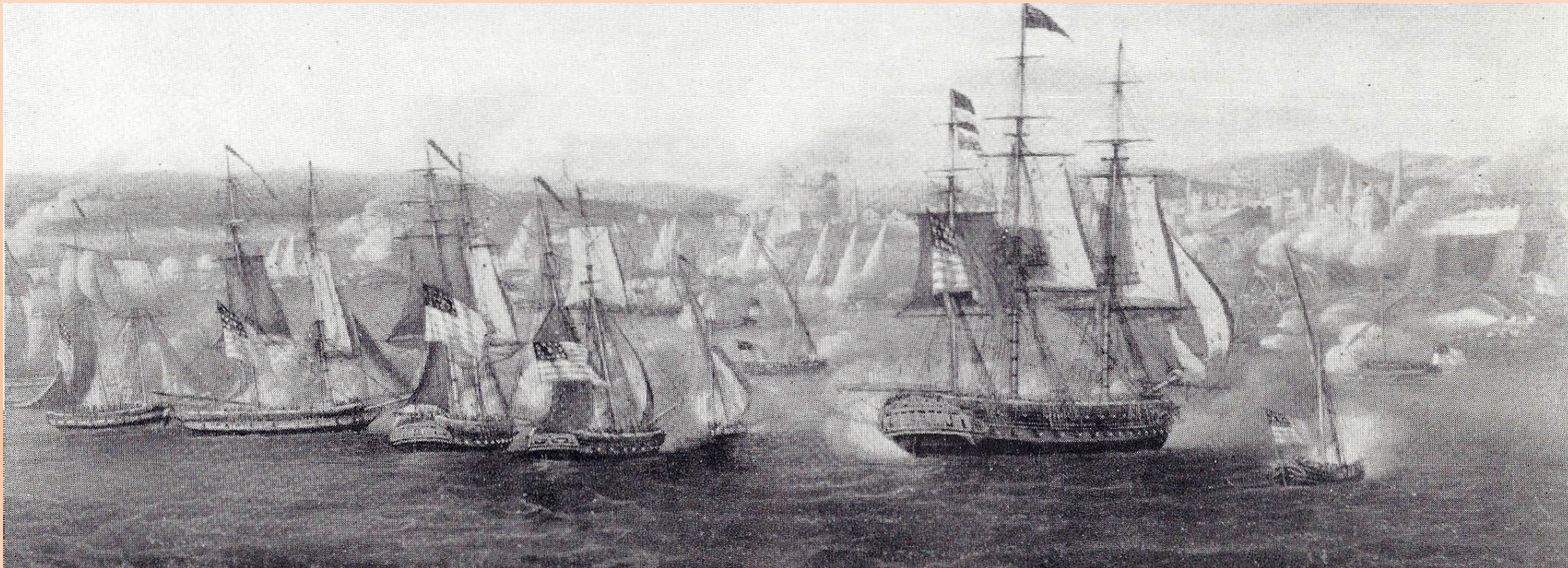
- Marbury to be paid, but the court did not have the authority to force Madison to give Marbury his pay.
- Established Judicial Review





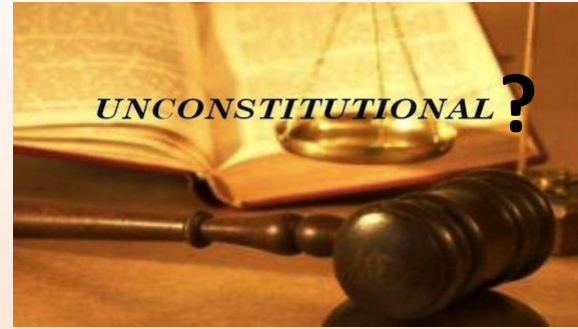
# Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior

- Jefferson preferred to make the military smaller.
- Tripoli changed his mind.





# The Louisiana Godsend



- Jefferson wanted to buy as much land from France as he could for \$10 million.





# The Louisiana Godsend



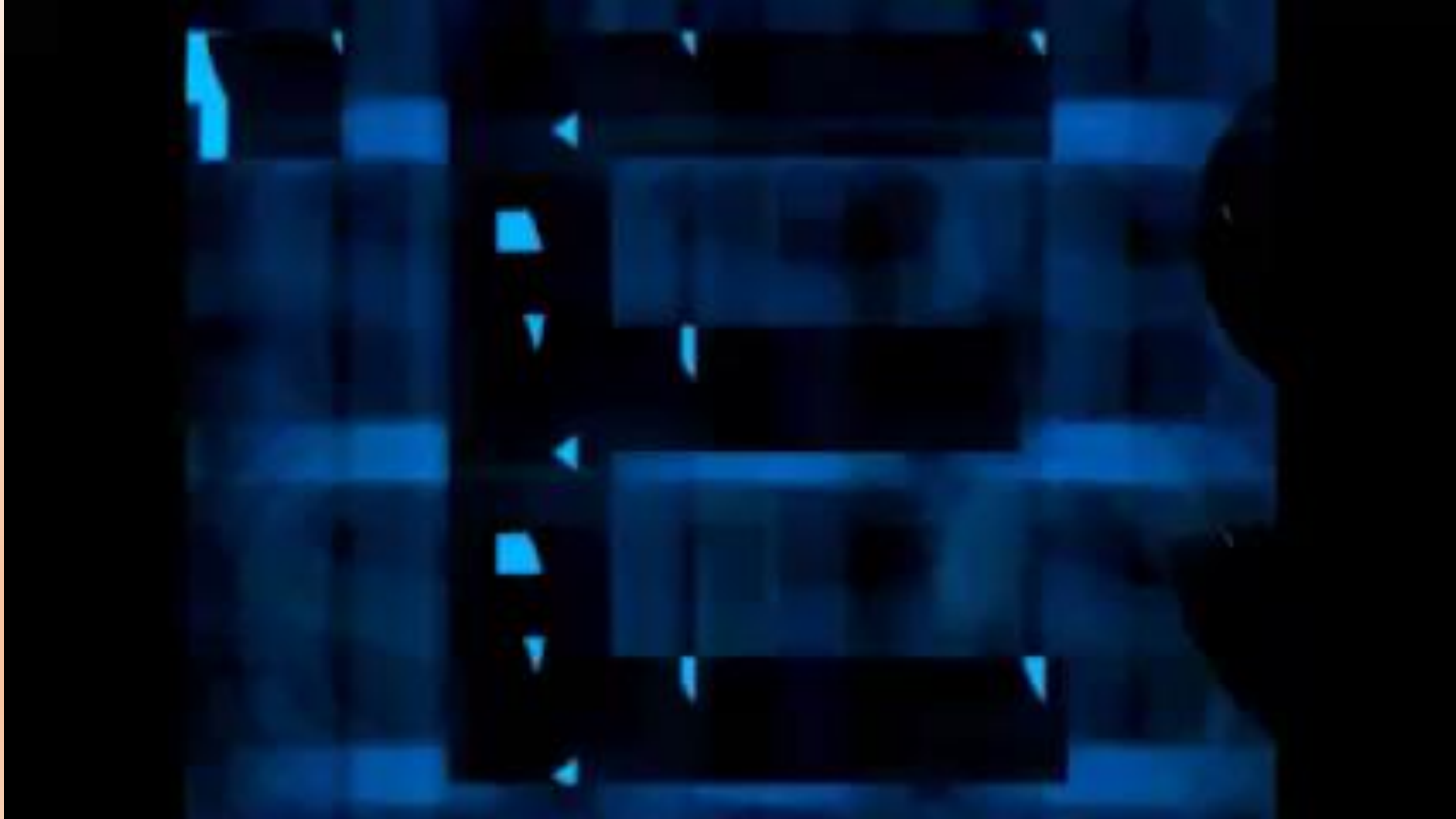
- Napoleon **abandoned his dream of a New World Empire**
  - 1) Could not re-conquer Santo Domingo
  - 2) Britain controlled the seas - Napoleon didn't want Britain to take Louisiana.
- The US paid \$15 million for most of the land to the west of the Mississippi. (**Louisiana Purchase**)



Santa Domingo location



# Jefferson's Presidency



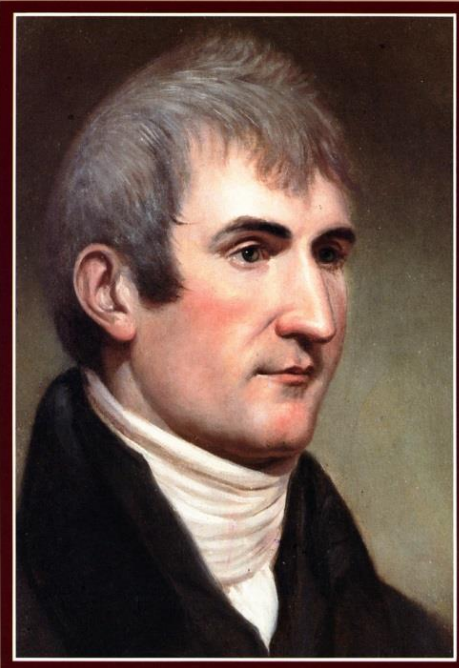


# Louisiana in the Long View

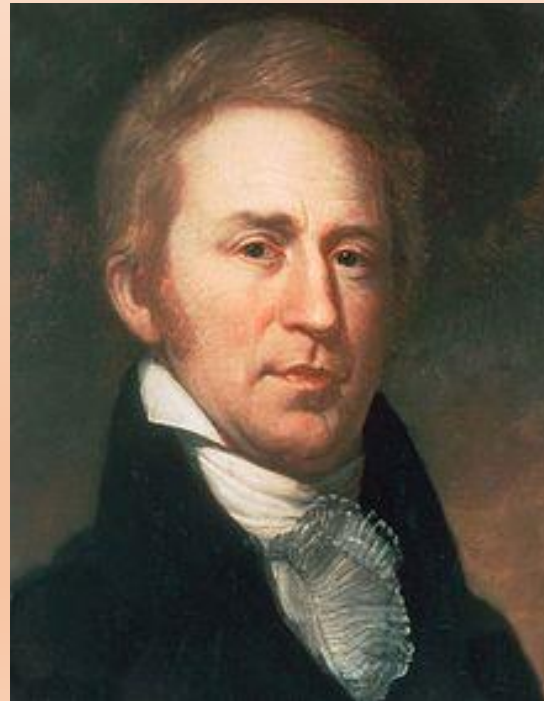


Sacagawea  
←

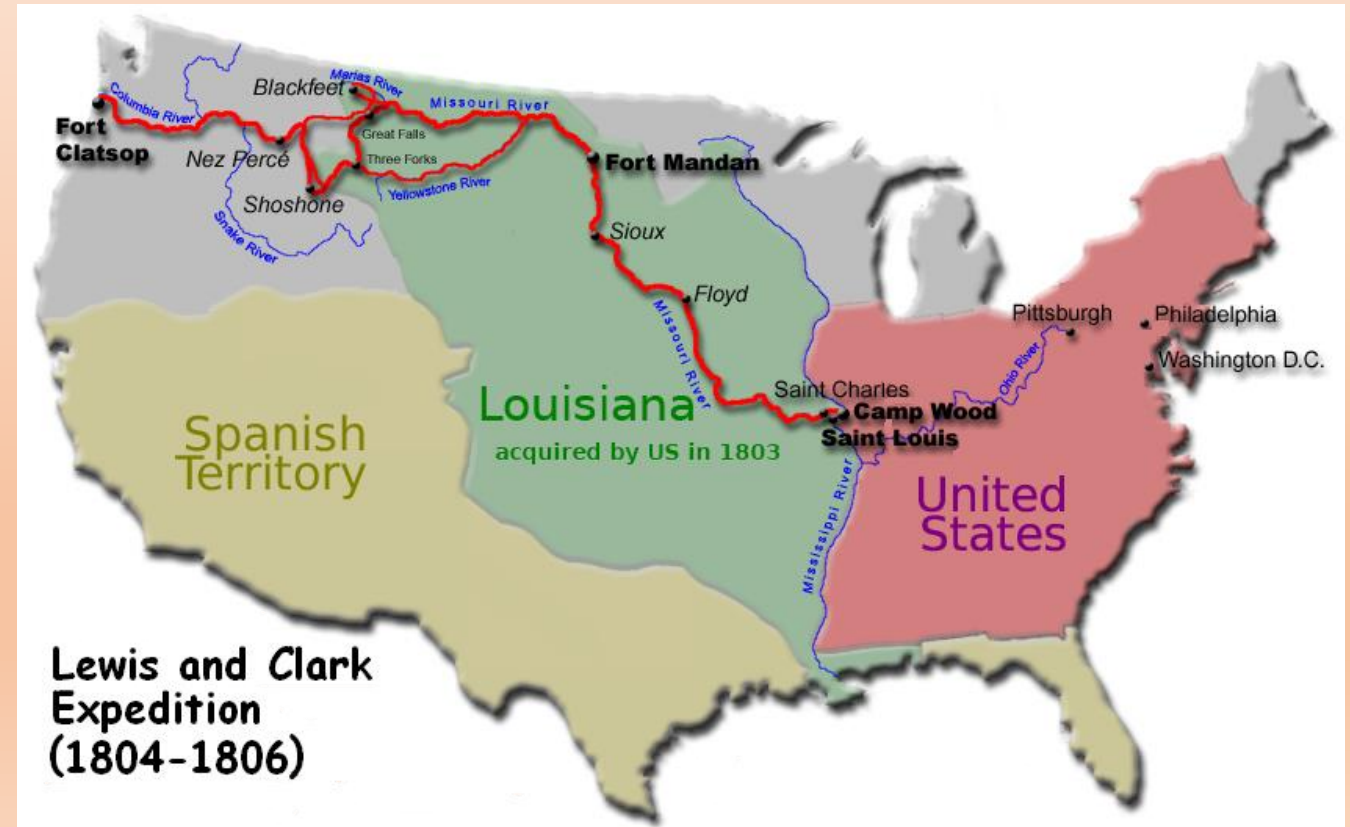
- Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the northern part of the **Louisiana Purchase**.



Meriwether Lewis



William Clark



# Lewis and Clark Exploration





# Excavating Fort Clatsop



# The Aaron Burr Conspiracies

- Aaron Burr: Jefferson's first-term vice president; he helped **plot the secession of New England and New York**
- Hamilton uncovered the plot. Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel. **Hamilton refused to shoot and was killed.**
- Burr later fled to Europe

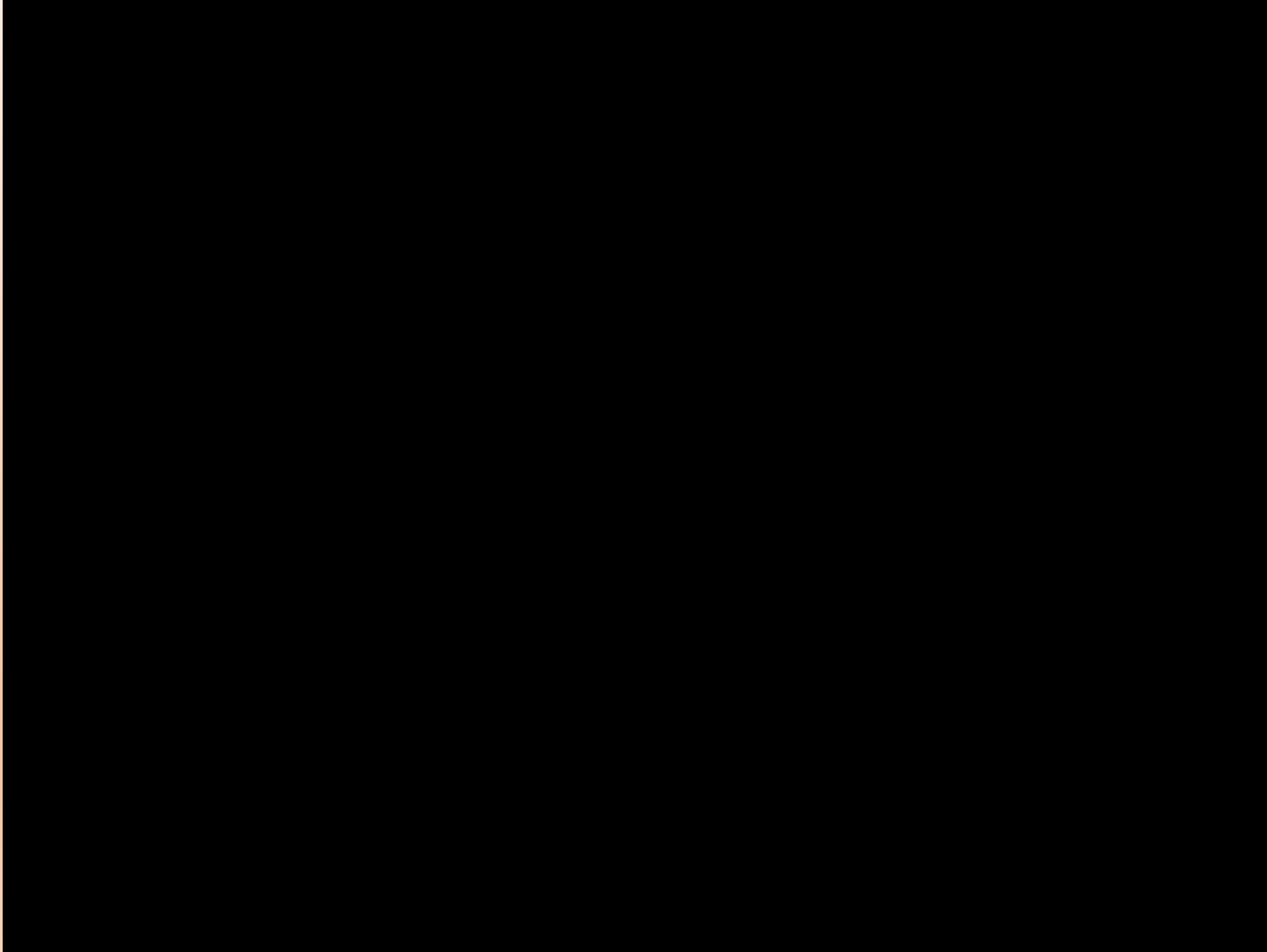
In 1804, Alexander Hamilton & Aaron Burr met in a famous duel.



Aaron Burr

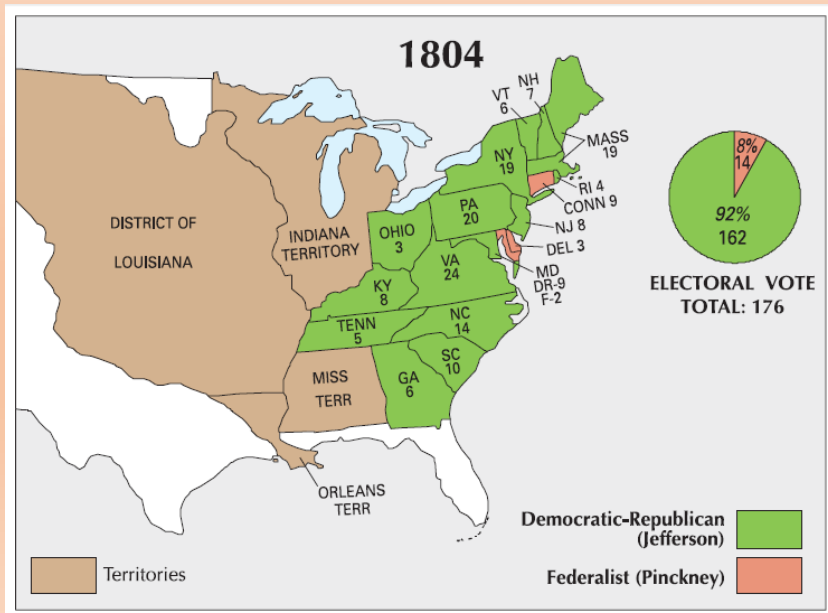


# ESPN Covers the Hamilton/Burr Duel



# A Precarious Neutrality

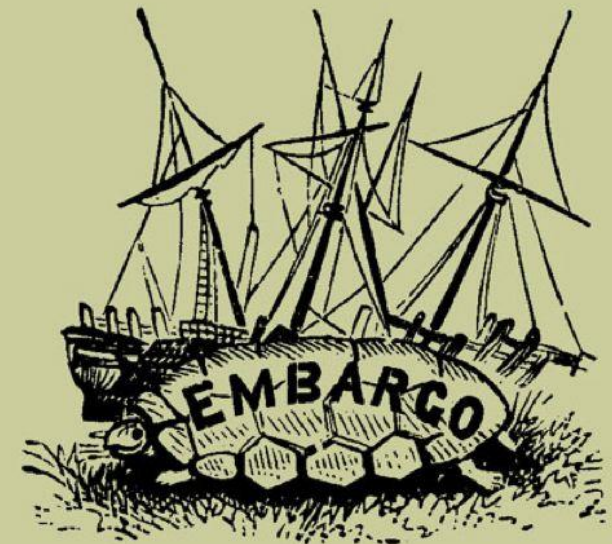
- Jefferson **reelected in 1804**
- England the power of the seas – France the power of land.
- **England** closed European ports under French control. The **French seized of all merchant ships** entering British ports.
- **The Chesapeake Affair – American ship boarded by the British**



# A Hated Embargo

- Jefferson passed the **Embargo Act (1807)**. Banned the exportation of any goods to any countries.
- Repealed in **1809** - a substitute act was enacted
  - The **Non-Intercourse Act**: Trade ok with every country except France and Britain.
- America too dependent on British and French trade
  - Both Britain and France could look elsewhere

Jefferson after  
the Embargo Act





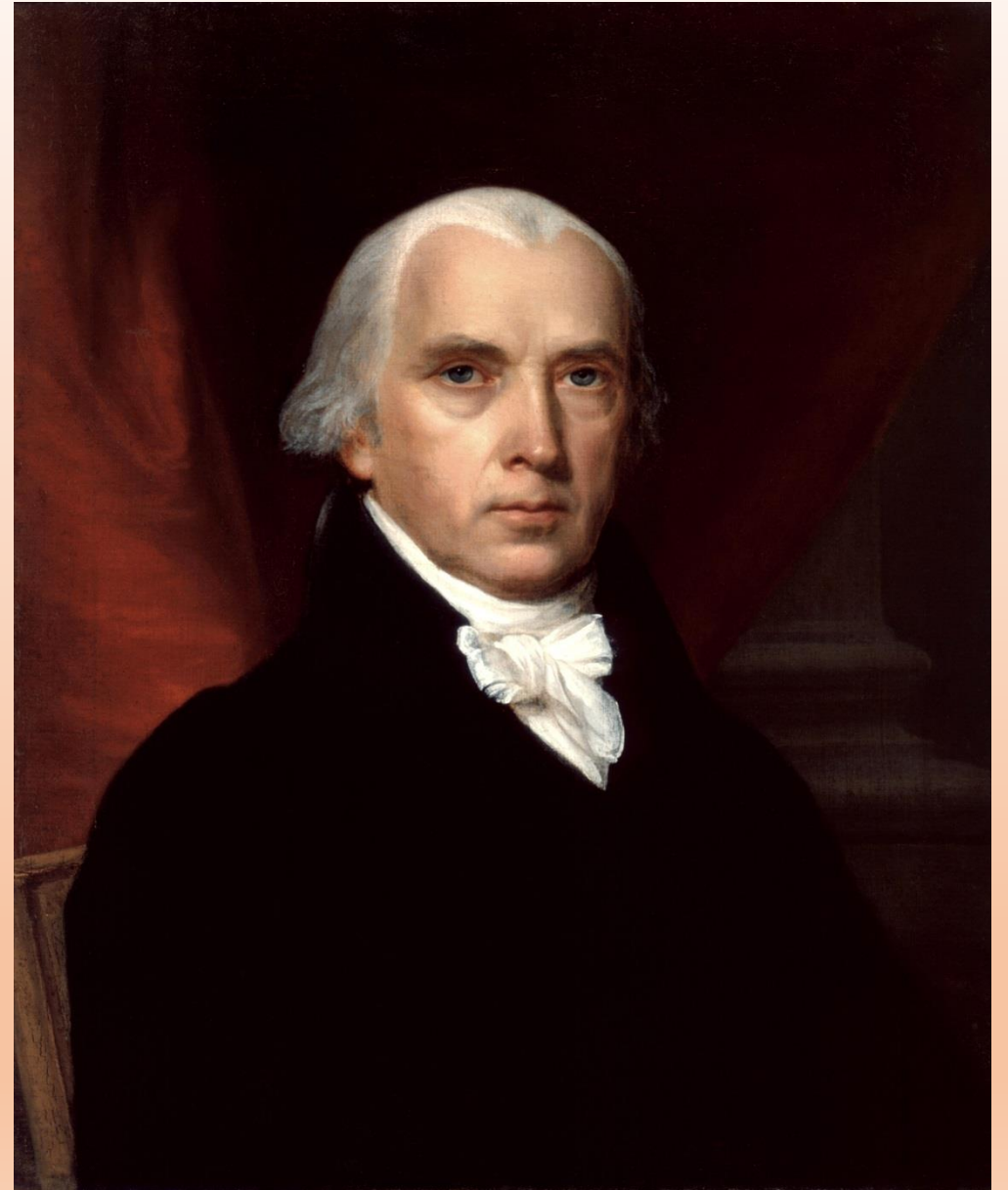
# Foreign Trade, 1800-1812



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

# Madison's Gamble

- James Madison became president in **1809**.
- **Macon's Bill No. 2**. reopened all American trade. Eventually, Britain was embargoed again.
- Macon's Bill No. 2 helped lead to the **War of 1812**.



James Madison



# Tecumseh and the Prophet



US  
Capital  
Building  
(1800)  
←

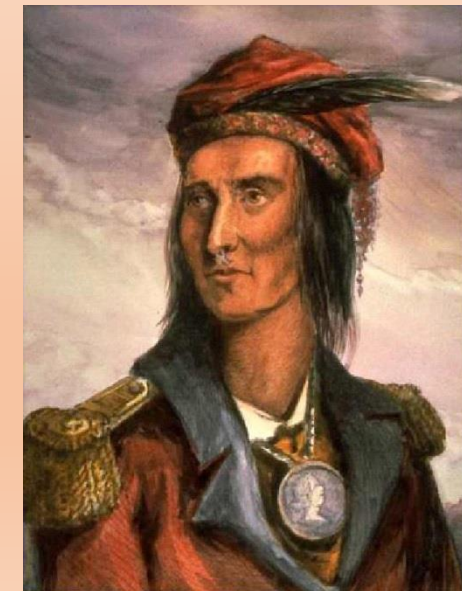
- **1811 Congress - (war hawks)**
- Tecumseh & Tenskwatawa: Shawnee brothers who unified many Indian tribes against settlers.
- William Henry Harrison: Governor of the Indiana territory; defeated the Shawnee at the Battle of Tippecanoe.



William Henry Harrison



Battle of Tippecanoe



Tecumseh



# The Battle of Tippecanoe



# Mr. Madison's War

- **June 1, 1812**, Madison asked for declaration of war.
- The **Democratic-Republicans** ("war hawks") felt America had to assert their rights.
- The **Federalists were opposed** because they supported Britain.



1813 Cartoon depicting President Madison beating up the King of England (John Bull was the embodiment of England)



# Jefferson's Second Home (Poplar Forest)

