**Thomas Jefferson (1801 – 1809)**

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| **Election or “Revolution” of 1800** |
| * Known as the **Revolution of 1800** because John Adams’s accepted defeat in the election and set a precedent for a peaceful transfer of power in the U.S. * Thomas Jefferson would have lost the election without the **3/5th Compromise** because it gave more power and votes to the South. (chart: <http://teachers.usd497.org/kgrinnel/apu2c5threefifthsgraphs.htm> ) * **What was the outcome of this election**? House of Representatives determined election due to tie between Jefferson and Aaron Burr  (both got 71 electoral votes). <http://www.270towin.com/1800_Election/>  Hamilton (federalist) helps swing vote to Jefferson rather than Burr because he felt Burr was "an embryo Caesar"   Winners: President Thomas Jefferson & VP Aaron Burr   * **12 Amendment** – changed the operation of the electoral college   Originally, the electoral college voted for 2 people on the ballot and the one with the most votes would be President and the runner-up was Vice President. 1800 Election, Jefferson tied with his running mate Aaron Burr, so the House of Representatives broke the tie.   * **Republicans campaigning** proved to mobilize large numbers of voters and be effective. |
| **Political Parties Democratic-Republicans take power from Federalist party** |
| * After becoming President, Thomas Jefferson tried to roll back almost everything the Federalist had done by cutting taxes and reducing the size of government. * Jefferson pardoned anyone imprisoned under the Sedition Act * Reduced government employees, army, and navy * Ended Hamilton's Whiskey tax |
| **Domestic Events** |
| **Louisiana Purchase (1803)** Video (3:38)[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sMh8RCqJf9U**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sMh8RCqJf9U)  Geography:   * Stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada and from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains   Purchase from France (Napoleon):   * Jefferson knew Napoleon's dream of Empire in America ruined by the loss of Saint Dominque (became Haiti an independent nation), needed money for military campaigns; France gave up on the western hemisphere * Double size of the United States * American laws in territory were more oppressive; slave codes   Paid : $15 million ($250 million today)  Jefferson's Vision: this land acquisition would help the spread of agrarian republicanism  Lewis & Clark Expedition: they were seeking a water route to the Pacific ocean, it took 2 years to complete their journey, brought back plant and animal specimens, found that global markets between western American Indians and Europeans were already established, 15 year old Shoshone Indian women, Sacajawea acted as their guide and interpreter |
| **Thomas Jefferson (1801 – 1809)**  **Foreign Problems** |
| **Barbary Wars (1801 - 1805)**  Jefferson used the US Navy against North African states because Tripoli had declared war on the United States after Jefferson refused demands for increased payment to the Barbary pirates. Trade on the Mediterranean was paralyzed until the US defeated Tripoli, but the treaty was not long lasting as American ships continued to be harassed here.  **Embargo Act (1807)**   * 1806, even though the US was only trading nonmilitary goods to the warring nations of Britain and France (rules of neutrality), a blockade or stoppage of American trade was imposed by Britain and France who hoped to deny the other supplies * 6,000 American soldiers impressed by Britain; US Warship *Chesapeake* was bombarded by British frigate *Leopard* off the coast of Maryland * Embargo Act stopped all American vessels from sailing to foreign ports - an amazing use of federal power, especially by a president supposedly dedicated to a weak central government * Jefferson wanted to support free trade and farmers access to markets in Europe and the Caribbean * Jefferson hoped to restrict trade to punish Britain and France, but it was unsuccessful * It caused an economic depression within the United States;   **ACTIVITY: Write 1-2 sentences for each list of concepts. Use all terms.**   1. **Louisiana Purchase, Strict Construction, Loose Construction, Constitution** 2. **Embargo Act, Free Trade, Economic Depression** |

**James Madison (1809 - 1817)**

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| **Major Events** |
| **Macon's Bill No. 2 (1810):**  Allowed trade to resume, ending the Embargo Act, France stopped harassing American shipping, but Britain increased impressment on American ships and Madison reimposed the embargo on trade with Britain in 1812.  **Tecumseh and Tippecanoe (1811)**   * Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa were Shawnee brothers who preached a militant message to Native Americans early in the 19th century * Preached that they should separate from whites, regain traditional ways, resist US federal government * Gathered at Prophetstown (Wabash River, Indiana) and traveled Mississippi river to spread message * 1810, American Indians attacked frontier settlements * Battle of Tippecanoe: 1811, William Henry Harrison's US Army forces destroyed Prophetstown   **War Hawks (1811-12) - Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun (Congressmen)**   * political leaders who supported war with Britain, defend American honor against British insults * Henry Clay (Kentucky, Speaker of the House), John C. Calhoun (South Carolina) * War Hawks in Congress pressed for territorial expansion into Florida and Canada   **War of 1812**  Causes:  Results of War on the United States   * Americans felt increasingly separate from Europe * Native Americans lost much of their remaining land and power in the Old Northwest and the South, which eased white settlement * Andrew Jackson became a national hero as an example of how virtuous citizens could defeat forces of a "despotic" Europe * The Federalist Party disappeared as a significant political entity (Hartford Convention)   **Treaty of Ghent (1814)**  **Hartford Convention (1814)**   * the alleged treasonous activities at this convention fatally damaged the Federalist Party reputation * 1814, group of New England Federalists gathered at Hartford, Connecticut * Federalists had not supported the War of 1812 and Jackson's defeat of the British at the Battle of New Orleans made them look like they lacked patriotism   **The Second Bank of the United States (1816)** (pg. 379-380) (Chapter 10) |

Hamilton & Adams soap opera - <http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Hamilton/01-25-02-0110-0001>

Hamilton & Burr soap opera [- https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/hamilton/essays/understanding-burr-hamilton-duel](file:///C:\Users\Andrea\Documents\AP%20US%20History\AP%20Unit%203%20(1754%20-%201800)\CH%208%20-%20SECURING%20THE%20REPUBLIC\-%20https:\www.gilderlehrman.org\history-by-era\hamilton\essays\understanding-burr-hamilton-duel)