Election of 1800

- Election of 1800: Federalist lost control of both the executive and legislative branches
  - Thomas Jefferson becomes the 1st Democratic-Republican president
- "Revolution of 1800" 1st peaceful transfer of power between political parties
  - "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists"

Federalist & the Judicial Branch

- Federalist wanted to maintain some grip on power and passed the Judiciary Act of 1801
  - Created new judicial positions
- Called the Midnight Appointments
  - Attempt by Adams administration to put Federalist judges in place before leaving office
- One of the midnight judicial appointees (William Marbury) sued Secretary of State James Madison for refusing to deliver his commission
- Marbury vs. Madison (1803)
Marbury vs. Madison (1803)
- Parts of the Judiciary Act of 1789 were ruled unconstitutional
- **SUPER IMPORTANT:** Established the idea of judicial review
  - The Supreme Court has the power to declare federal laws unconstitutional
  - Massive expansion of judicial power
- As Chief Justice John Marshall will dramatically increase power of the federal government

How Jeffersonian was Jefferson?
- Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans:
  - Strict interpretation of the Constitution
  - Limited fed government, farmers!
- **Jeffersonian policies:** Eliminated excise taxes, lowered national debt
- Does not dismantle all of the Federalist policies: Kept the BUS & debt plan
- TJ attempted to buy New Orleans from France
  - Napoleon offers to sell all of the Louisiana territory for $15 million
    - Haitian Revolution
    - Fight against England
- Although the Constitution does not say the president could purchase foreign land, TJ supported the deal
  - Jefferson used loose interpretation of the Constitution & implied powers to make the deal

Louisiana Purchase
- **Doubled** the size of the U.S.
  - Supports Jefferson’s vision of a **agrarian society** of independent farmers
- Avoided a potential threat (France) along the nation’s borders
- Further weakened the Federalist party
- **Lewis and Clark** led a scientific exploration of the trans-Mississippi West.
  - Start of U.S. claims to the Oregon territory & Pacific coast
Aaron Burr does some wild stuff

- Burr plotted with some radical Federalist to secede New England states from the union
  - Alexander Hamilton helped defeat Burr in the NY election
- Burr killed Hamilton in a duel in 1804
- Plotted to take part of Mexico from Spain and potentially unite it with Louisiana territory under his rule
  - Put on trial for treason but acquitted

Violation to American Neutrality

- The war in Europe continued to cause problems for the United States
- Violations of U.S. Neutrality
  - Impressment: forced enlistment of Americans into the British navy
  - France issued the Berlin Decree (1806) that said they would seize ships trading with England
  - England issued the Orders in Council (1806) that said ships must stop in England first

SHOWDOWN:
- Chesapeake Leopard Affair (1807): English ship Leopard attacked American ship the Chesapeake

Jefferson’s Response

- Jefferson issued the Embargo Act of 1807
  - Banned U.S. trade with ALL foreign nations
- Impact: The United States economy plummeted
- Unintended Consequences:
  - Helped fuel the industrial revolution in the New England region
President James Madison

- James Madison becomes president in 1809
- Non-Intercourse Act (1809): the United States could trade with all nations EXCEPT France & England
- Macon’s Bill #2: U.S. would end embargo if the country respected U.S. neutrality and freedom of the sea
- Members of Congress in 1811 known as “War Hawks” advocated for war against England
  - Stop British harassment
  - Wipe out Native resistance on the frontier
  - Take Canada from England

Native Resistance on the Frontier

- Shawnee brothers Tecumseh and “the Prophet” organized a confederacy of tribes east of the Mississippi
- William Henry Harrison organized an army and attacked native resistance in 1811 at Battle of Tippecanoe
  - Huge blow to native resistance and win for American expansion

War of 1812 Declared!

- England's arming of Natives on the frontier
- England's continued violations of U.S. neutrality
- Pressure from War Hawks in Congress
  - Desire for more land, protect American honor, etc.
- Democratic-Republicans tended to favor France