APUSH
1800-1812
JEFFERSONIAN
AMERICA REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 11
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 6-7
America’s History (Henretta) Chapter 7
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 was 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
• **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
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 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
• **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
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