

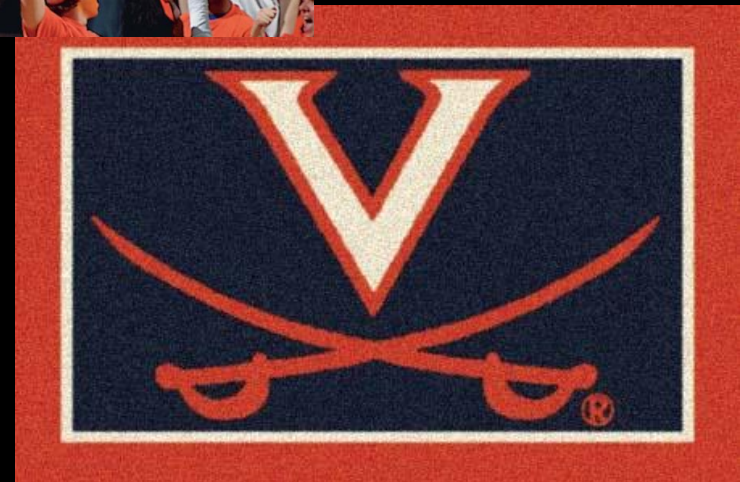
# Thomas Jefferson as President



# Resume

- After attending College of William & Mary, Jefferson became a lawyer.
- He was then elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses.
- He was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence.
- He served as governor of Virginia during the Revolution.
- He served as minister to France.
- He worked as George Washington's secretary of state, as John Adams's vice president
- America's third president.
- He was responsible for the Louisiana Purchase.

One of the things he's most proud of...  
Founder of  
**The University of Virginia**



The only university to be founded by a  
President



Home in Virginia

# Monticello

Designed by TJ



He was a violinist, architect, farmer, scholar, a horseman, and an inventor



**Moldboard Plow of Least Resistance**



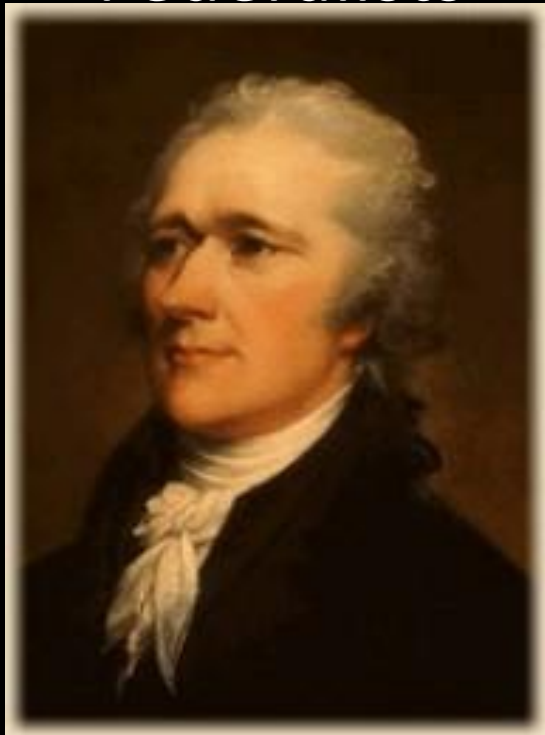
Polygraph machine for copying documents



Wheel cipher to encode and decode messages

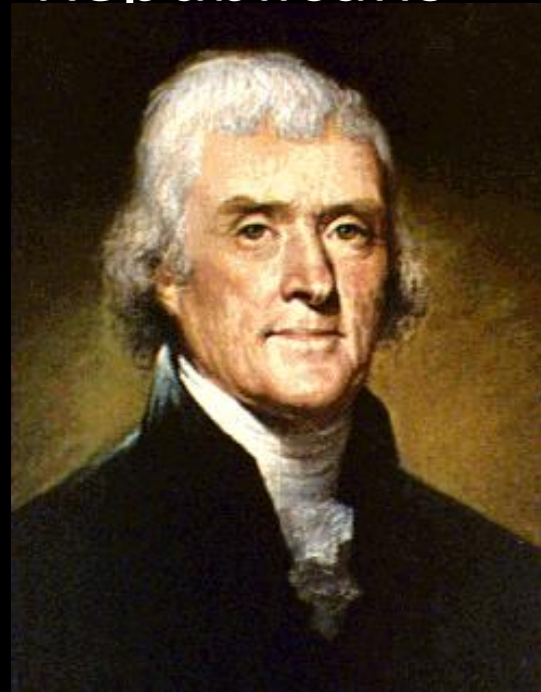
# Election of 1800

- Federalists



VS

- Republicans





# Political Parties-Review

- **Federalists**
- Strong National Government
- Democracy is dangerous
- Manufacturing and trade = Basis of national wealth
- Artisans, merchants, manufacturers, bankers
- **Republicans**
- Support for Agrarianism (Farmers are backbone of our nation)
- As long as people own their own land, they will defend it.
- Too much emphasis on commerce
- Rural supporters in S & W

# Adams' Policies-Review

- French Revolution
  - XYZ Affair
  - Alien and Sedition Acts
  - Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
- 
- **HOW WOULD THESE EFFECT THE ELECTION OF 1800?**







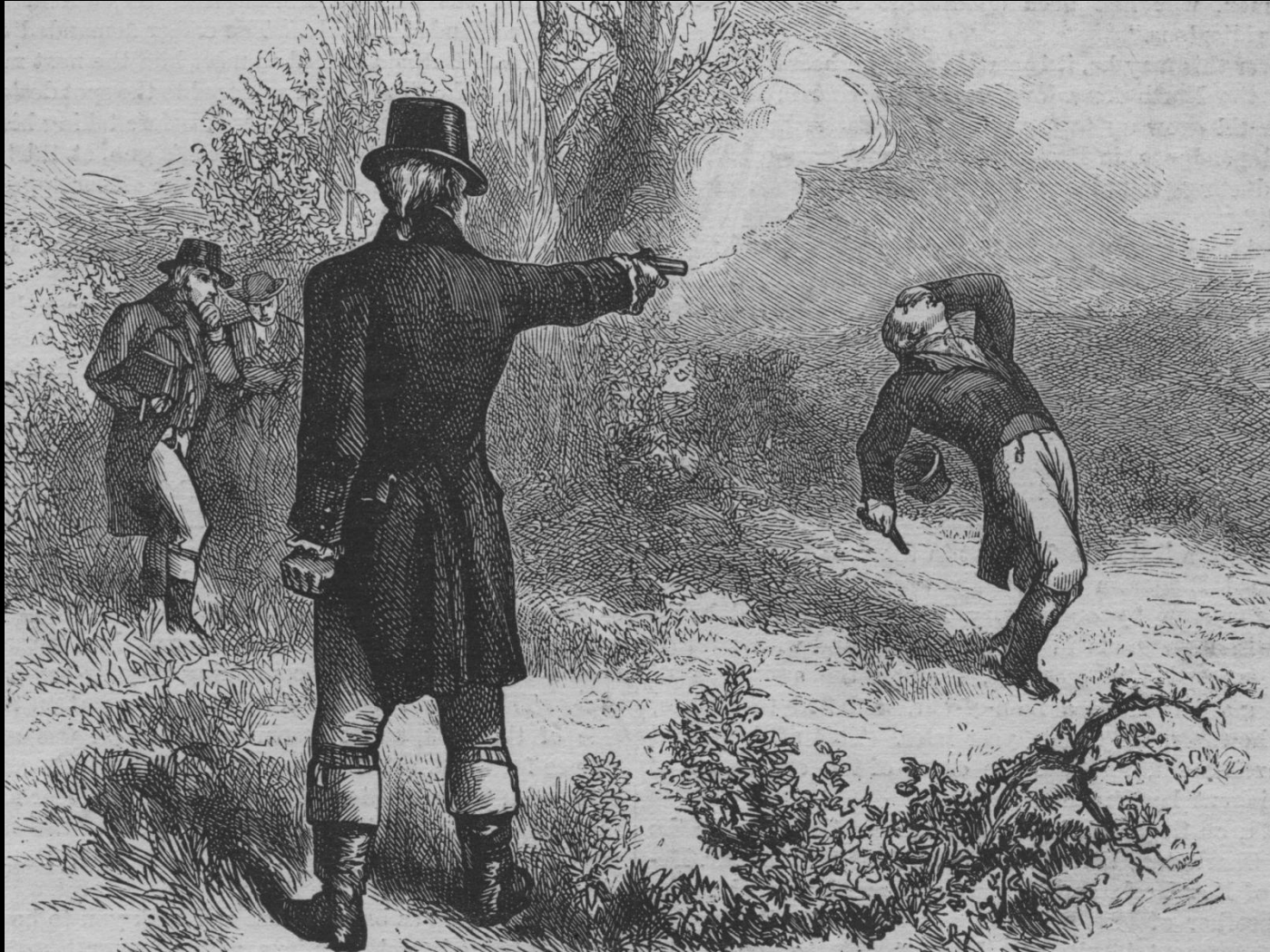
# *Revolution* of 1800

- Emotional: each side thought the other would ruin the country
- Republicans sweep Congress (65-39 in house!)
- Jefferson ties with Adam Burr-Federalists make the final decision (Ham leads again)
- Landmark because? **PEACEFUL PARTY TRANSITION!**

# 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- 1804-why was it created?
- Electoral College! Laymen's terms: "Instead of casting two votes for President, **each elector must pick a President AND a Vice President on his or her ballot**"
- Ensures that the President will be paired with his running mate after the election
- Has been the way we have operated the Electoral College since 1804.

# Hamilton vs Burr: A Duel





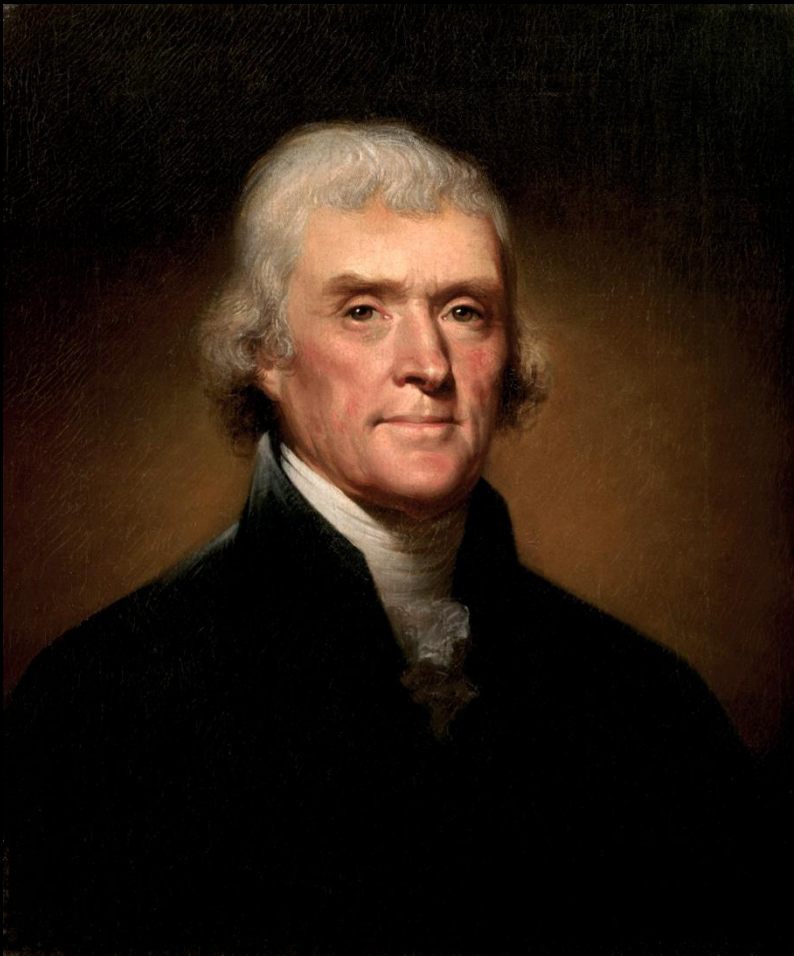
# Why?

- **Hamilton**: Federalist
- Wrote about John Adams's character in a negative way-why bad?
- Lobbied for TJ in the election of 1800-TJ won, Burr not happy
- **Burr**: Republican
- 1791-steals senate seat from Ham's father
- Published Ham's critique of Adams-further split up the Federalist party

# Duel, con't

- Burr runs for Governor of NY-independent
- Ham mistrusts Burr, lobbies against him to NY Federalist party; Burr loses to Republicans
- **Final Straw**: Hamilton speaks badly of Burr at a dinner party; gossiped about then published
- **July 11, 1804 Duel**; Burr unscathed, Ham mortally wounded and dies the next day

# Jefferson; A Humanist



- Decisions of the Majority
- Central gov't: frugal and simple
- Limited federal gov't with **strict interpretation**
- Ended internal taxes
- Agrarian Republic
  - Needed industry
  - Slavery

## Election of 1800

- Once again it was Thomas Jefferson campaigning against John Adams for the Presidency
- Adams, a Federalist, was the incumbent.
- It was a very bitter campaign. Jefferson accused Adams of being a tool of the rich who sought to turn the presidency into a dictatorship. Adams characterized Jefferson as a revolutionary atheist aiming to destroy religion in America.





## Election of 1800

- Jefferson and his running mate Aaron Burr ended up in a tie in the Electoral College.
- Ties in the Electoral College are broken by the House of Representatives. After 35 tries there was still a deadlock between Jefferson and Burr.
- Alexander Hamilton, who did not think Burr was qualified to be President, convinced several Federalist members of the House to cast blank ballots and this gave Jefferson the Presidency.

- Jefferson and his Republican counterparts immediately sought to undo what the Federalists under Adams had done.
- Government positions were filled with Republicans to balance the executive branch.
- The Alien and Sedition Acts were repealed.
- Jefferson brought informality to the office of President.
- Jefferson cut government spending, especially on a planned naval expansion.

# 10 Minute Look-Up

1. Bill of Rights

2. Checks and Balances

3. Judicial Review

4. Original Jurisdiction

5. Rule of Law

6. Separation of Powers

7. Writ of Mandamus



# VOCAB TO KNOW

**Bill of Rights:** First Ten Amendments to the Constitution (including the right to free speech, right to be protected from unreasonable searches and seizures, etc.) that establish the fundamental rights enjoyed by Americans.

**Checks and balances:** System of overlapping the powers of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches to permit each branch to check the actions of the others.

**Judicial review:** The power of the Judiciary to review legislation or other governmental action in order to determine whether it complies with the U.S. Constitution or state constitutions.

# Vocab Con't

**Rule of law:** Concept that citizens are governed by the law and institutions, not individuals. The law supersedes all else and is intended to be constant, predictable, and just.

**Separation of powers:** A basic principle in American government that the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial powers are divided among three independent and co-equal branches of government.

**Writ of mandamus:** Court order directing an individual or agency to do or not do something, particularly, a judicial order directing a government official to carry out official duties of office or not do something in his/her official capacity.



# *Marbury v. Madison*

- William Marbury sues James Madison over a court appointment that was never recognized
- This court case establishes
  - **Judicial Review**- the power to decide whether the laws passed by congress were constitutional AND the power to strike down those that are not constitutional
  - This **STRENGTHENS** the Supreme Court



## Marbury vs. Madison

- John Adams had tried to pack the federal courts with Federalists in the last hours of his presidency.
- Jefferson and his Secretary of State, James Madison, decided not to deliver commissions to the Federalists that were appointed in the final hours of Adams presidency.
- One of the appointees, William Marbury, sued James Madison to force him to deliver his commission.
- The case was heard by the Supreme Court.

## Marbury v. Madison

- Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall used this case as an opportunity to clarify an issue that had been debated in the federal government; who can determine the constitutionality of government actions?
- Marshall and the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Marbury but also ruled that the provision in the Judiciary Act of 1789 that allowed the Supreme Court to hear the case unconstitutional.
- This established for the Supreme Court the power of *judicial review*.

# Lewis and Clark



- Merriwether Lewis and William Clark headed the 50 man “Corps of Discovery”
- Their task was to map a route to the Pacific Northwest, collect scientific information about the plant and animal species they encountered along the way and to learn as much as possible about the Native Americans they encountered along the way.
- Sacajawea served as an interpreter and guide for the “Corps of Discovery”
- The expedition took 2 years and 4 months to complete.

# Lewis and Clark



# Louisiana Purchase

- Adds 828,000,000 miles to the U.S.-doubling size
- Mississippi River to Rocky Mountains
- Territory: France -> Spain -> France -> US
- Worries: Napoleon... “We will have to realign ourselves with the British”-TJ
- Richard Livingston and Monroe to France
- 1803 purchased for ~\$15 million (only 3 cents per acre!)



# Louisiana Purchase



# Louisiana Purchase

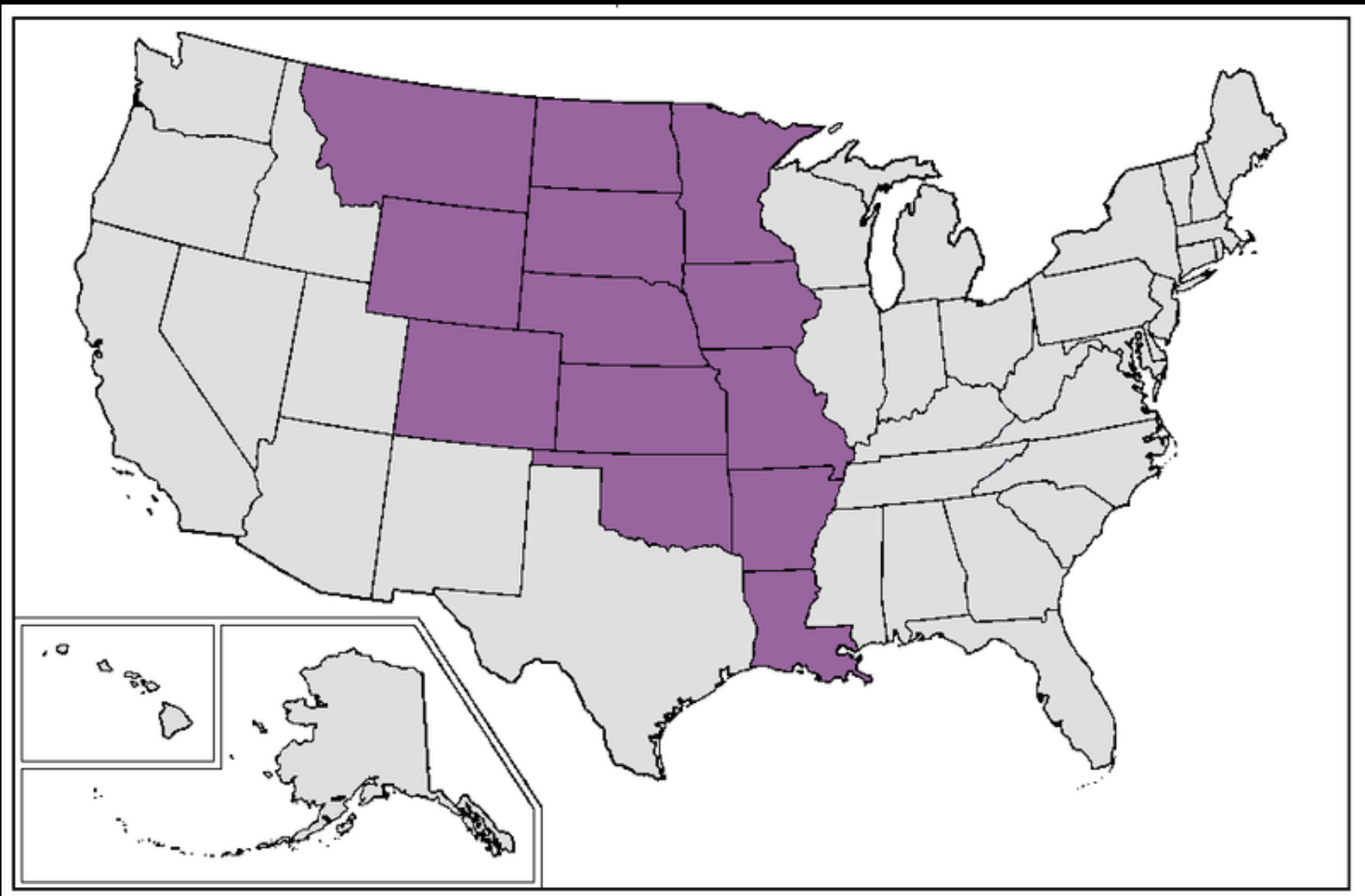


- Spain had lost the Louisiana territory to France; this meant Pinckney's Treaty was null and void
- Jefferson sent a delegation to France to purchase the port of New Orleans/access to Mississippi River for \$10 million.
- Napoleon offers the entire Louisiana Territory for \$15 million and the delegation takes the deal.
- Purchase is questionable because the Constitution does not give clear authority to add territory to the nation to the president.

# Louisiana Purchase

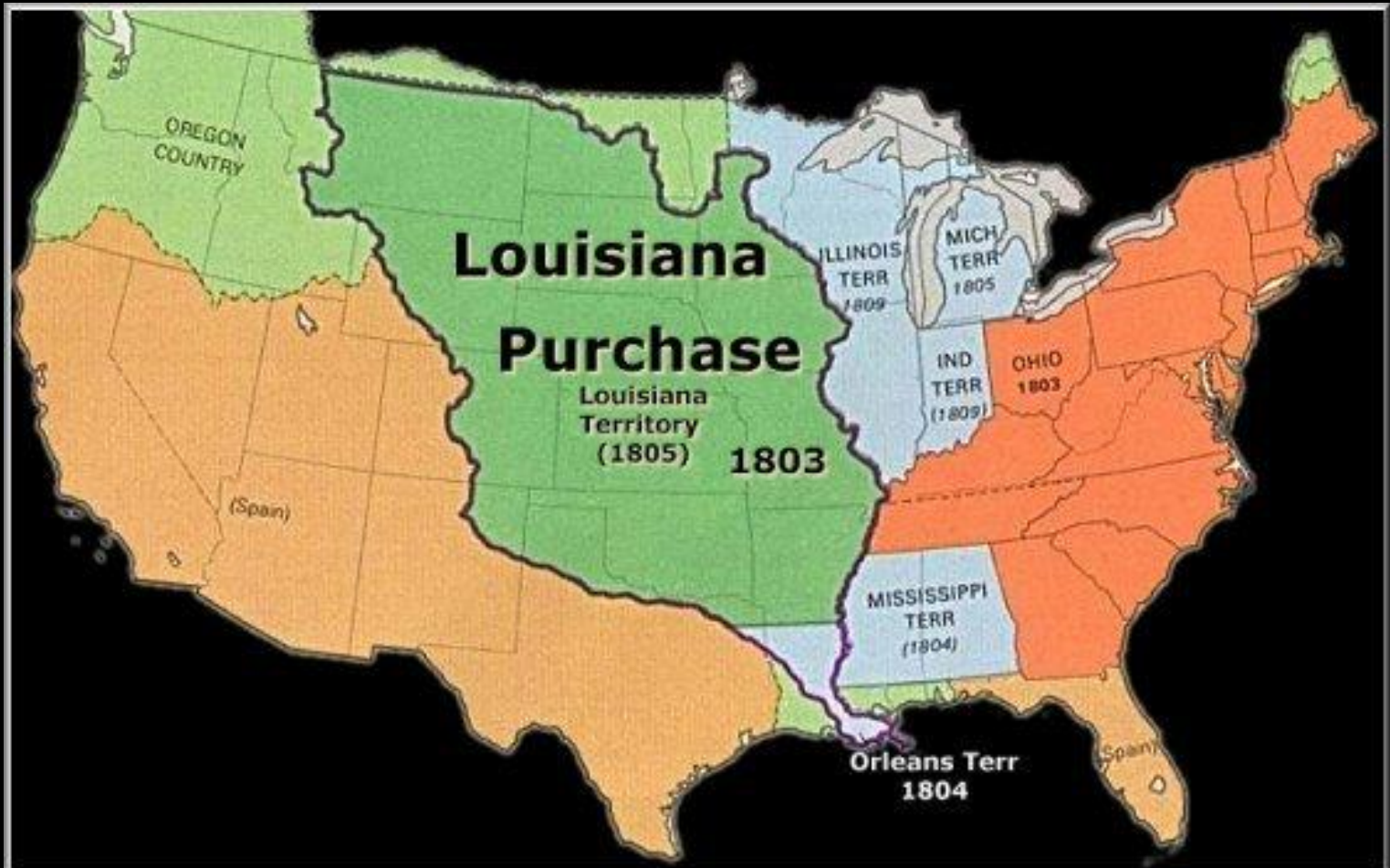


- Congress does approve the deal.
  - Doubles the size of the nation.
  - Gives the United States clear and unobstructed access to the Mississippi River.
- 
- Jefferson decides to send an expedition into the newly acquired territory to check things out.



# Louisiana Purchase

Greatest real estate deal in history \$15 million (4 cents an acre)



# Review: Adams and TJ

1. Why is the Alien and Sedition Acts considered one of the first greatest threats to the New Republic?
2. How did the 12<sup>th</sup> amendment remedy the problems experienced in the 1800 Election?
3. Why is the Louisiana Purchase called the greatest real estate deal in American history?



Thomas Jefferson

# **FOREIGN POLICY**

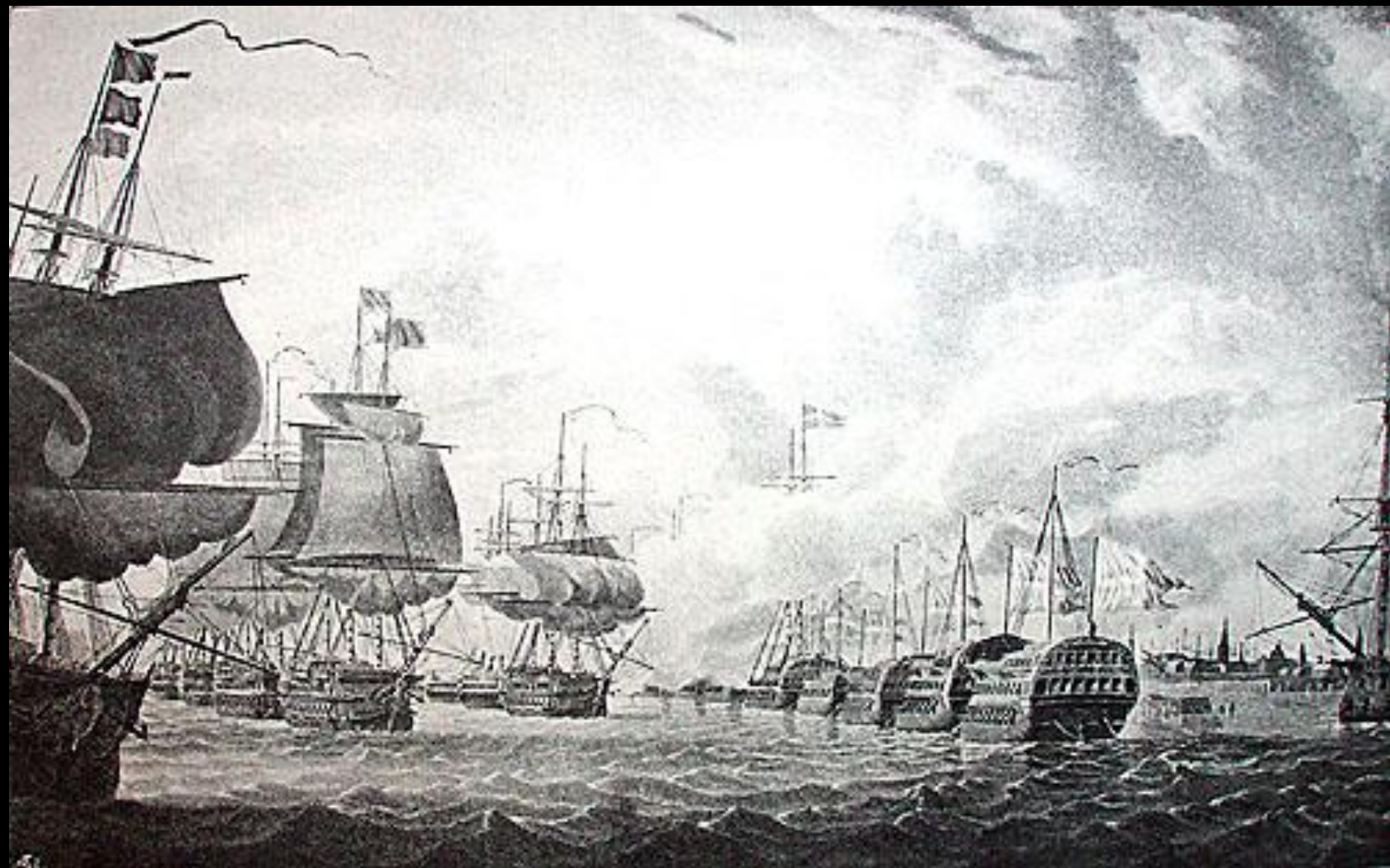
# Barbary War

- Barbary States of N. Africa
- Seizing American ships for money
- GW/JA paid protection money; Jefferson does the same
- Increased price: TJ blocks Tripoli port until peace in 1805



# Foreign Policy

- France and Great Britain are still fighting
- US proclaims neutrality again
- British ships v. French ships v. American ships
- **Re-export**: America picks up cargo in colonies, sells it out of American ports to France
  - Trade soars, tripled merchant marine
- British extremely upset
  - Sustained Napoleon's Army, US=biggest competitor



# British Impressment

- Britain starts **impressment**—kidnapping US soldiers and forcing them into the British Navy
  - Starts with forcing British deserters back into the Navy; desperate for soldiers
  - Spreads to American born merchants

# Political Parties

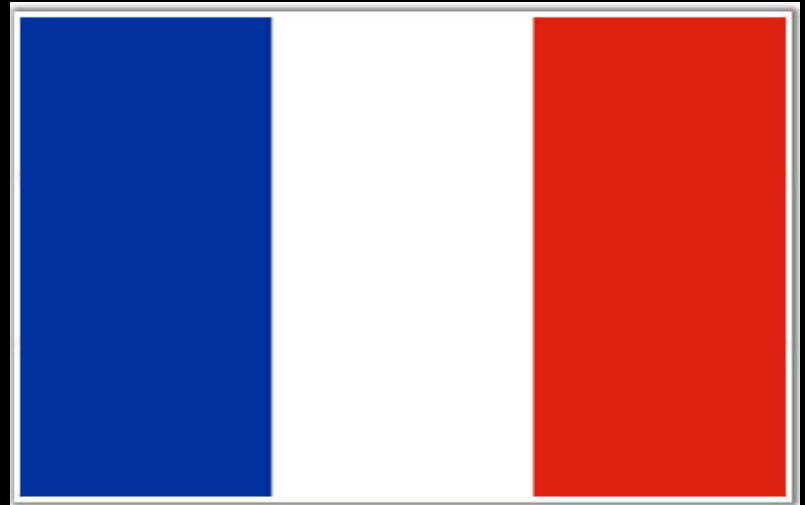
## Federalists

- Unfortunate cost of doing business
- Trade with GB more valuable than reexport



## Republicans

- Insulting the US
- Threatened the country's economic growth



# Tensions Rise

- 1807 British warship *Leopard* asks to board American warship *Chesapeake* to look for British Deserters.
  - *Chesapeake* Captain refuses.
  - British open fire, kill 3 Americans then seize 4 sailors
- What should Jefferson do?



# Economic Diplomacy

- Jefferson doesn't want to go to war-**Economic Diplomacy**
- Jefferson gets congress to pas the Embargo Act of 1807-prove neutrality
- **Embargo**—a government ban on trade with other countries, in this case, France and Britain
  - This hurts the US more than France or Britain
  - Exports drop from \$108 million to \$22 million

# Embargo Reactions

- Embargo is wildly unpopular
- Congress repeals the Embargo to help decrease the bad opinions of the Democratic-Republicans;  
“**Non-Intercourse Act**”
  - Lifted embargo on ships except those headed to GB/F
- Jefferson is ready to retire after 2 terms, goes back to Monticello
- Secretary of State James Madison takes office

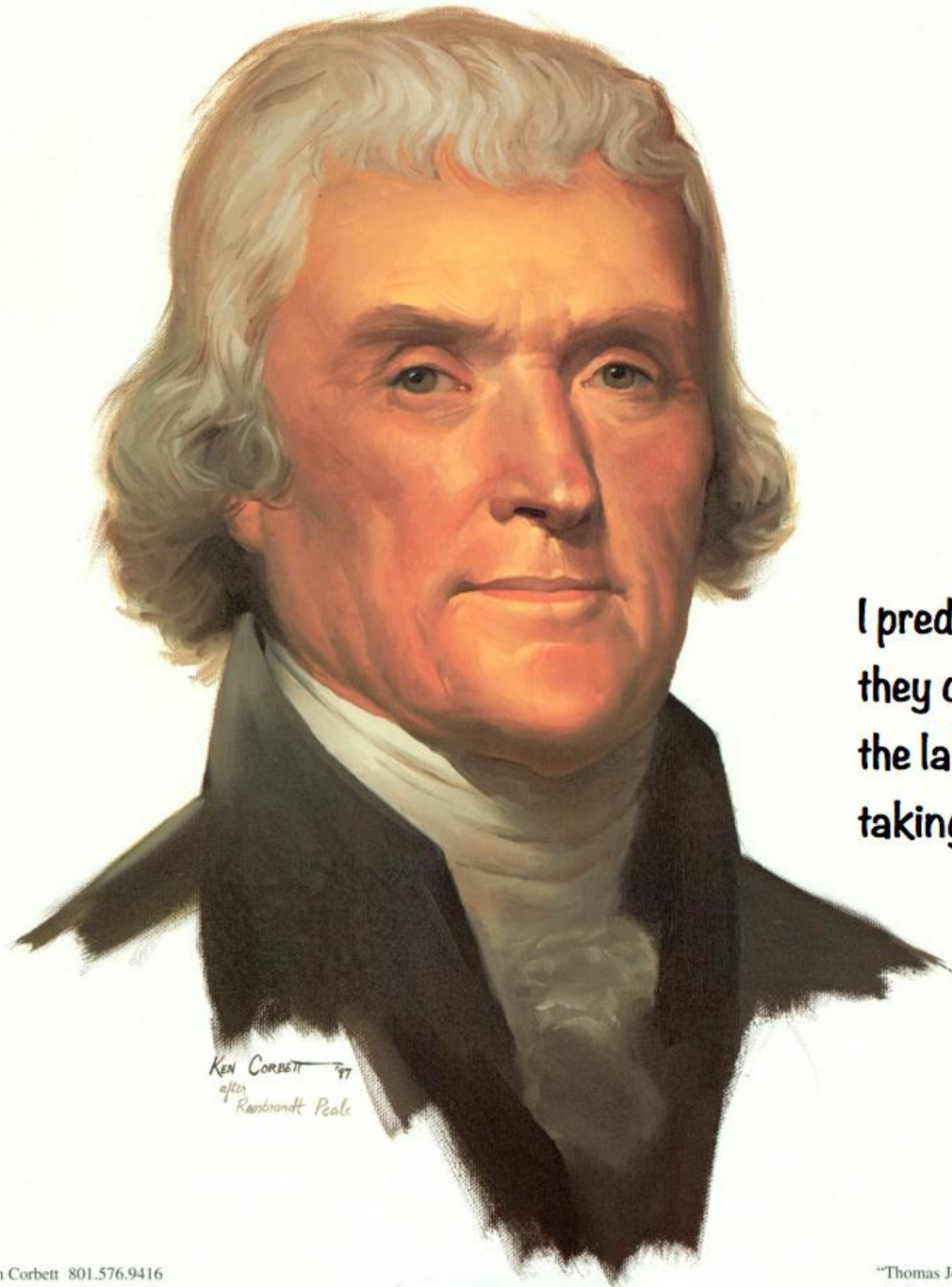
# Thomas Jefferson's Presidency

## Expansion of Central Power

- Louisiana Purchase expanded federal power (elastic clause)
- Jefferson bought the Louisiana Purchase with loans from the National Bank

## Constriction of Central Power

- Presidency=more casual
- Reduced number of government employees
- Cut down size of Army and Navy
- Reduced national debt
- Strict interpretation of Constitution (when convenient)



I predict future happiness for Americans if they can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them.

# Late in Life

- Retired from office in 1809
- Went back to Monticello. He never again left the state of Virginia
- Sold his extensive library to government of the US to restart the Library of Congress, which had been burned during the War of 1812 by British



# RIP

- Jefferson died at Monticello on July 4, 1826 the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- John Adams died later that same day
- They were the only 2 signers of the Declaration of Independence who were elected President

# Epitaph

- Jefferson designed his own tombstone and epitaph

*Here was buried Thomas Jefferson,  
Author of the Declaration of Independence, of  
the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom,  
and the Father of the University of Virginia.*

- Comment on what is included and what is omitted

# Where do we see Thomas Jefferson today?

- \$2 bill
- Nickel
- Jefferson Memorial
- Mount Rushmore
- University of Virginia



# Questions to Consider

1. Partisan politics have plagued the US since its inception. Explain this statement using Midnight Judges as the basis for your response.
2. Briefly explain Chief Marshall's predicament in the court ruling Marbury v. Madison.
3. How did the Writ of Mandamus influence the Supreme Court ruling?
4. Why is M v. M one of the most critical Supreme Court cases in our history?

# REVIEW: GW

- 1. Identify 3 presidential precedents set by George Washington
- 2. Briefly contrast Hamilton's and Jefferson's visions of both the national econ. and gov't
- What was Jay's Treaty and why was it not well received at home?
- 4. List 2 things GW talked about in his Farewell Address to the nation.

# REVIEW: JA & TJ

1. Discuss 2 of the 4 events that killed Adam's presidency.
2. Why is the Election of 1800 considered a REVOLUTION?
3. Who were the Midnight Judges?
4. How did the Marbury v. Madison case impact the power of the Supreme Court?