Chapter 11: The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic, 1800—1812

I. The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic

A. The Election of 1800: Adams vs. Jefferson
   1. John Adams: became unpopular with the people when the country prepared for war with France (but never actually went to war)
      a. This led to an increased public debt and the institution of taxes
   2. Thomas Jefferson: the Republican challenger
      a. Favored a nation based on agriculture
      b. Disliked a strong central government
      c. Favored states’ rights
      d. Strictly interpreted the Constitution

B. The Revolution of 1800
   1. Jefferson defeats Adams
      a. There was a problem: Jefferson and his running mate, Aaron Burr, received the same number of electoral votes for the presidency
      b. The election then would be decided by the House of Representatives as identified in the Constitution
   2. Jefferson became president (73 electoral votes to 65) when some Federalists refrained from voting
   3. This led the Republican Congress to approve the 12th Amendment
      a. This required electors to vote separately for President and Vice President in order to void a tie
   4. Many refer to Jefferson’s election as the Revolution of 1800, since a new political party, the Democratic-Republicans were in control

II. Jefferson’s Administration

A. Peaceful Transition of Power
   1. Jefferson did not seek to oust all of the Federalists from the government when he took office
      a. He was not big on patronage, which hurt his party overall
   2. In his first inaugural address, Jefferson was famous for saying, “We are all Republicans we are all Federalists”—an attempt to bring the two parties together

B. Towing the Federalist Line?
   1. The unpopular Alien and Sedition Acts expired
      a. A new naturalization law was passed in 1802 (residency requirement went back to 5 years)
   2. Jefferson disliked the excise tax on whiskey and persuaded Congress to repeal it
      a. This cost the government about $1 million in revenue
      b. This was the ONLY Federalist idea that he got rid of
   3. The Bank (BUS) was not attacked either and Jefferson continued Hamilton’s debt repayment plan
   4. In foreign policy, he sought to carry on the policy of neutrality held by Washington and Adams
5. As far as federal courts went, Jefferson could not remove any of the Federalists there (only option was to impeach them)
6. Jefferson showed how the transfer of power from one political party to another did not have to be a disaster

C. The Judiciary Act of 1801
1. This was one of the last laws passed by the Federalist Congress of the Adams Administration
2. It created 16 new federal judgeships
   a. Adams was signing these new judgeships on the evening prior to Jefferson’s’ inauguration
   b. This was referred to as the “midnight judges”
3. Jefferson asked the new Republican Congress to repeal the Act
   a. Jefferson wanted to block the Federalist judges that were appointed by Adams
      i. Jefferson told Secretary of State Madison NOT to deliver the commissions to these judges

D. Testing the Supreme Court: *Marbury v. Madison*
1. This led to William Marbury to sue for his commission
   a. The case *Marbury v. Madison* went to the Supreme Court in 1803
2. Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that Marbury had a right to his commission according to Judiciary Act of 1789 BUT the Act had given the Court greater power than allowed by the Constitution
   a. Therefore, this law was unconstitutional and Marbury would not receive his commission
   b. It seemed the decision in this case was a victory for Jefferson and his Democratic-Republicans—none of the midnight judges appointed by Adams received their positions
3. This case was famous for establishing the principal of judicial review, which means the Supreme Court has the ultimate authority to interpret the Constitution
   a. This case also showed that the Supreme Court was very powerful and had the power to rule laws passed by Congress as unconstitutional
   b. At this time the Court was Federalist controlled
   c. In response, the Democratic-Republicans pushed for the impeachment of Justice Samuel Chase (a Federalist) in an effort to reshape the Court
      i. He was never removed from office

E. Problems in North Africa
1. Jefferson reduced size of the army and navy (to save money)
2. Forced to deal with Barbary States (Algiers, Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli) and the capture of merchant ships by pirates
   a. Previous administrations purchased protection
   b. War is declared on the U.S. for lack of money (payment of tribute)
      i. Jefferson sends the navy
   ii. Conflict occurred for 4 years until a peace treaty was signed

F. The Louisiana Purchase
1. From 1763-1800 Louisiana belonged to Spain
   a. A treaty in 1800 ceded this land from Spain to France
2. In 1802 Spanish officials closed the port of New Orleans to American trade—this was a revocation of the terms of Pinckney’s Treaty in 1795
   a. This caused concern for Jefferson—as long as a foreign power held New Orleans they was a risk of being involved in European affairs
3. In 1803 Jefferson sent James Monroe to France to assist Robert Livingston with purchasing New Orleans and as much land east of it for $10 million
   a. If negotiations were to fail, both men had been instructed to begin discussions with Britain for a U.S.-British alliance

4. Napoleon’s ministers decided to sell the land
   a. This was due to his failed efforts to control Santo Domingo and the fact that France was about to enter conflict with Britain again

5. Livingston was offered all of Louisiana by the French foreign minister
   a. He negotiated the purchase for $15 million and negotiated a series of treaties

G. Jefferson’s Response to the Purchase
   1. Jefferson only had authorized the purchase of New Orleans and the area near Florida, for $10 million
   a. In his mind the purchase of this land was unconstitutional (based on his strict interpretation of the Constitution)
      i. He put that aside for the good of the nation and submitted the treaty to the Senate

2. Results of the purchase
   a. More than doubled the size of the U.S.
   b. Removed a European presence
   c. Extended the western frontier beyond the Mississippi
   d. Increase Jefferson’s belief that the nation’s future would be based on agriculture

H. Investigating the New Land
   1. Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore the new lands in 1804
      a. They reached the Pacific and brought back information about the new territory
   2. Zebulon Pike explored the headwaters of the Mississippi and the southern portion of the Louisiana Territory

III. Jefferson’s Second Administration

A. Election of 1804
   1. Jefferson was reelected in 1804
   2. Former VP Burr was not on the ballot (Burr later kills Hamilton in a duel and sought to break up the Union)
      a. Governor George Clinton of New York was Jefferson’s running mate
   3. The Federalist candidate was Charles C. Pinckney
   4. Jefferson easily won 162 electoral votes to 14

B. Jefferson’s Embargo
   1. In 1803 war was again broke out in Europe between Britain and France
   2. U.S. was in a difficult situation: trading with one nation meant an attack from the other nation
      a. Britain continued its impressment of some 6,000 U.S. citizens

3. The Embargo Act of 1807: cut off trade with all nations (including Britain and France) until they would respect the rights of the U.S.
   a. U.S. ships could not sail to any foreign ports
      i. The hope was that since the U.S. was Britain’s largest trading partner that the British would stop violating the rights of neutral nations rather than lose trade with the U.S.
b. The embargo hurt the merchants of New England more than it hurt Britain and France
c. By March 1809 (end of his term) Congress repealed the embargo and trade was resumed with all other nations except Britain and France

IV. Madison Becomes President (1808)
A. The Presidency
1. Madison (Republican) defeated Charles Pinckney (Federalist)
   a. Was a great legislator, but not nearly as good as President
   b. He inherited a divided Congress (due to the backlash over Jefferson’s embargo)

B. Trade Issues Continue
1. Trade issues with Britain and France were a huge concern for the Madison Administration
   a. The Nonintercourse Act of 1809 provided that the U.S. could not trade with all nations except Britain and France

2. In 1810, Congress passed a bill that reopened trade with the two countries: Macon’s Bill No. 2
   a. The law stated that if either the Britain or France ended its attacks on U.S. ships, the United States would stop trading with the other country

3. Matters became further complicated when Napoleon claimed he would end commercial restrictions
   a. The U.S. would trade with France and not with Britain
   b. This led us closer to a war with Britain and an end to U.S. neutrality (long story short, Napoleon lied to start stuff with Britain)

C. Madison is Reelected
1. 1812: his second term starts and shortly after so does war

D. Mr. Madison’s War (The War of 1812)
1. Reasons for war:
   a. Britain and France would not respect neutral rights on the seas when it came to trade
   b. British impressment of U.S. sailors continued
   c. Madison was being pushed toward war due to the hostile Indians that had been armed by the British (Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811)
      i. As people settled westward, they kept pushing the Indians further and further
      ii. General William Henry Harrison destroyed the Shawnee headquarters and out an end to Tecumseh’s efforts to form an Indian confederacy (Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811)
   d. The War Hawks wanted war (included Henry Clay-KY and John Calhoun-SC)

2. Madison asked Congress for a declaration of war in June 1812
   a. The nation was very divided over war
      i. Those from the South and the West supported the war
   b. New Englanders opposed the war: believed it would hurt trade (like Jefferson’s embargo had) and some were sympathetic to Britain, who had been fighting Napoleon
I. The War of 1812
   A. Fighting the War
      1. The U.S. army was small, lacked training, and disorganized
      2. Canada was an important battleground: their major attack would have been successful if it focused on Montreal
         a. Focused on a three-way attack/invasion of Canada in 1812
      3. Napoleon was defeated in 1814 and allowed Britain to focus its efforts on war with the U.S.
         a. By this time the U.S. army was better trained and prepared
      4. The Battle of New Orleans in 1814 was the last battle of the war
         a. Andrew Jackson was placed in command
         b. This was considered a great victory and resulted in Jackson becoming a national war hero (really occurred 2 weeks after the war was over because a peace treaty had been signed)
   B. Peace Treaty
      1. The Treaty of Ghent (Belgium) was an armistice, or an agreement to stop fighting the war—this was agreed to in December 1814
         a. The issues behind the war: the Native Americans and impressment were never addressed in the treaty
         b. Basically, the war ended in a draw as land holdings went to back to what they were prior to the war
   C. Results of Fighting the War
      1. 2 war heroes emerged: Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison
      2. The War of 1812 was a second war for independence and showed an upsurge in nationalism
      3. Rush-Bagot Agreement was made: limited naval armaments on the Great Lakes
      4. Led Britain to dump cheap goods onto the states to gain revenue
   D. Death of the Federalists: The Hartford Convention (1814)
      1. It was a meeting of New England Federalists during the War of 1812 to discuss their opposition to the war and to other government policies (also threatened secession)
      2. Wanted financial assistance from government for the loss of trade (war was hurting them as had previous trading polices)
      3. Demanded 2/3 vote in Congress before embargos could be imposed, for new states to be admitted, or war to be declared
      4. Sought repeal of 3/5 compromise, to limit the president to one term
      5. As they met, the Treaty of Ghent had been signed
      6. Ultimately, the Hartford Convention resulted in the death of the Federalist Party—made the states that attended look foolish and this was the end of the Federalists

II. Post-war Nationalism
   A. Victory=Nationalism
      1. The War of 1812 led to a massive increase in nationalism
         a. The U.S. had fought its second war for independence and had won
      2. Congress revived the Bank in 1816
      3. The army was expanded
      4. The spirit of manufacturing also hit
a. After the war the British were dumping cheap goods on the U.S.
b. U.S. manufacturers wanted to be protected
   i. The response was the Tariff of 1816: the first tariff for protection of American industry
      aa. Would place a 20-25% tariff on imports

5. Nationalism was also represented by the **American System** (Henry Clay, 1824)
   a. It focused on three areas:
      i. Strong banking system
      ii. Protective tariff
      iii. Development of roads and canals for transportation (internal improvements)

   b. The goal was to connect the nation
      i. It was difficult to connect the nation with roads when President Madison, and later Monroe, vetoed a bill that would give $1.5 million to the states for internal improvements

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### III. The Monroe Administration: The Era of Good Feelings, 1817

#### A. The Era of Good Feelings—Not really...

1. James Monroe was Madison’s former Secretary of State (and War for a bit too)
   a. He was nominated for President in 1816 by the Republicans
   b. His election supposed ushered in this “Era of Good Feelings” (reelected in 1820 by a huge margin)

2. People felt that since war was over, a new era of prosperity would be instituted

3. This was anything but an era of good feelings as sectionalism was mounting over issues such as the bank, tariffs, and internal improvements

4. The Era of Good Feelings was fractured by a financial panic in 1819
   a. The Second Bank of the U.S. tightened credit and this led to inflation
   b. The West was in severe debt as a result of overspeculation in frontier lands

5. Monroe's first task as president was to address the idea of the American System
   a. Speaker of the House, Henry Clay, pled his case for the construction of roads, canals, etc. to connect the nation (Clay wins)

#### B. Sectionalism (think early cause of the Civil War)

1. As people moved westward, there was controversy over the settling of land and how this would affect the union

2. Missouri, a western state, wanted to become a state
   a. The response was the Tallmadge Amendment, which attempted to stop slaves from coming into Missouri
      i. James Tallmadge wanted to prohibit the bringing of any more slaves into Missouri, and to grant freedom to the children of slaves born within the state (at age 25) after its admission
      ii. This caused the South to wonder if Congress was trying to get rid of slavery
   b. The amendment passed the House, but **not** the Senate

#### C. Henry Clay, the Great Compromiser, To the Rescue

1. 1820, Clay helped settle a dispute between the North and South over the expansion of slavery
2. He helped win congressional approval of a plan that became known as the **Missouri Compromise** (Compromise of 1820)
   a. Allowed Missouri to enter as a slave state
   b. Maine would enter as a free state
c. Goal: maintain the balance of slave to free states

3. Set the **36° 30' line** as the border of slave-free states
4. This temporarily quieted the issue of slavery for the next 30 years

D. More Land

1. Treaty of 1818
   a. Treaty negotiated with Britain to resolve some disputes
   b. Agreed to joint occupation of Oregon Country for 10 years and setting the northern limits of the Louisiana Territory to the 49th parallel

2. Florida Purchase Treaty of 1819 (Adams-Onis Treaty)
   a. Spain ceded the rest of Florida in exchange for the rights to Texas
   b. Came about after General Andrew Jackson pursued a military campaign in Florida (Spanish control in FL has been weakened due to revolts in South America which Spain needed its troops to put down)
      i. Jackson went too far as he killed two Seminole chiefs and destroyed their villages

E. The Marshall Court

1. John Marshall (Federalist) wielded extreme power in the Supreme Court
2. His decisions favored central government and the rights of property against those who advocated states’ rights

3. Famous cases
   a. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
      i. Maryland attempted to tax the Second Bank of the U.S. (located in MD)
      ii. The ruling: a state could not tax a federal institution (The power to tax is the power to destroy—and federal laws are supreme over state laws)

   b. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1821)
      i. New York tried to grant a monopoly to a steamboat company
      ii. The ruling: this was unconstitutional and established the federal government’s control over interstate commerce

IV. Monroe’s Second Administration

A. Reelected, 1820

1. Monroe was easily reelected (received all but 1 vote in the Electoral College)

B. Monroe Doctrine, 1823

1. Was a warning to European powers, which stressed noncolonization and nonintervention in the Americas
2. Was a direct result of the U.S. recognizing new countries that had formerly been controlled by Spain (and other powers) and also due to the restoration of many monarchies abroad
3. The doctrine said also that the American continents were "henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers"
   a. This statement meant that the United States would not allow new colonies to be created in the Americas, nor would it permit existing colonies to extend their boundaries