1. How did Jefferson’s philosophy shape policy toward public expenditures, the judiciary, and Louisiana?

2. What led James Madison to go to war with Britain in 1812?

3. How did the War of 1812 influence American domestic politics?

4. To what extent did Jefferson’s legacy persist into the Era of Good Feelings?
The Age of Jefferson

Jefferson and Jeffersonianism

**Likens:**
- Slaves head back to Africa
- Lower taxes
- Military reductions
- State’s rights
- Public virtue
- Farmers

**Dislikes:**
- Black and white coexistence
- High taxes
- Standing armies
- National tyranny
- Private interests
- City folks
The Age of Jefferson

Jefferson’s “Revolution”

- Tax cuts
- Reduction in National Debt
- Debt Reduction
- Reduced army from 14,000 men to 3,287 men
- Closed foreign embassies
The Age of Jefferson

Jefferson and the Judiciary

On his way out of the presidency, John Adams appointed dozens of “midnight judges” to strengthen the Federalist party in the judicial branch. This led to the case of *Marbury v. Madison* which set up the power of...

JUDICIAL REVIEW!
After Spain ceded Louisiana to Napoleon (which scared Jefferson), Jefferson went against his ‘strict interpretation’ of the Constitution and doubled the size of the U.S. by purchasing Louisiana for only $15 million!
The Age of Jefferson

The Election of 1804

Republican:
Thomas Jefferson
George Clinton (not Burr)

Federalist:
Charles Pinckney
Rufus King

What Jefferson had going for him…
- Defeated the Barbary pirates
- Kept us at peace with Europe
- Reduced taxes
- Reduced the national debt
- Doubled the size of the U.S.

This made it a landslide victory
Exploring the Land: The Lewis and Clark Expedition

Jefferson sent out Lewis and Clark to explore the newly purchased land mainly to record scientific info and map the territory. They couldn’t have done it without the help of the Shoshone woman, Sacagawea (sah-KAH-guh-WEE-uh).
The Gathering Storm

Challenges on the Home Front

Aaron Burr and John Randolph gave Jefferson a few headaches to deal with...

- While VP, Burr sought *Federalist* support in trying to form a Northern Confederacy
- While VP, Burr campaigned to be governor of NY... Hamilton publicly smeared his name (again)... so Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel in Weehawken, NJ... and killed him
- While VP, Burr tried to create a confederacy of western states
- He fled to Europe... while there he tried to get France and Britain to invade the U.S. and Mexico

- Randolph, another *Republican* politician thought that Jefferson was compromising too much – that he wasn’t Republican enough
The Gathering Storm

The Suppression of American Trade and Impressment

During the Anglo-French War, the U.S. thought they could remain neutral and make money by trading with both sides. Instead both sides virtually outlawed all American trade and seized our ships. The British also impressed sailors… even American born sailors!

Although some Americans were getting a fever for war, Jefferson sought to avoid war.
The Gathering Storm

The Embargo Act of 1807

No ships can leave American ports with trade goods… take that Britain and France! This backfired in a BIG way as it scarcely affected Britain and France, but devastated the American economy especially in New England.

Unintended consequence = Manufacturing took off in American cities (remember Jefferson’s outlook) starting the beginning of the industrial revolution.

This will go down as one of Jefferson’s worst failures.
The Gathering Storm

James Madison and the Failure of Peaceable Coercion

Republican:
James Madison
George Clinton

Federalist:
Charles Pinckney
Rufus King

America tries (and fails) to save face with the Non-Intercourse Act and Macon’s Bill #2. Instead the war hawks are on the rise
The war hawks wanted the British out of Canada and the Spanish out of Florida. They thought the British were inciting the Indians (haven’t we been over this before?)

William Henry Harrison makes a name for himself by winning the Battle of Tippecanoe… which also caused many of the Indians, under Tecumseh’s leadership, to join with the British forces as their best chance of survival.
The Gathering Storm

Congress Votes for War

Madison asks Congress to declare war on Britain on June 1, 1812 for the following reasons…

- Impressment
- British ships in American waters
- Continued British violation of neutral rights

Other non-official reasons…

- British incitement of Indians
- Britain’s intentional policies meant to permanently damage the American economy

Without good notes, you might remember the war like this…
The War of 1812

On to Canada

1812 – U.S. tries (and fails) many times to invade Canada

There wasn’t a whole lot of support for blaming Canada in 1812; that wouldn’t happen until much, much later…
The War of 1812

The British Offensive

1814 – The British captured and burned Washington D.C.

And now… the War from the Canadian perspective →
The War of 1812

The Treaty of Ghent, 1814

December 24, 1814 – The Treaty of Ghent is signed restoring the status quo ante bellum. So… two years of fighting for absolutely no gain for anyone. The most famous battle of the war, the Battle of New Orleans (British dead = 2,000; U.S. dead = 71), was fought two weeks after the war was over!
The War of 1812

The Hartford Convention

Republican:  
James Madison  
Elbridge Gerry

Federalist:  
DeWitt Clinton  
Jared Ingersoll

The Federalists made a moderate comeback, however, this would be their last good showing
The War of 1812

The Hartford Convention

The NE states (Federalists) were feeling like the US was being poorly run by the South, so some met in 1814 to discuss terms to allow more state’s rights (sound familiar?). The timing couldn’t have been worse, as the War of 1812 was ending and the meeting just looked treasonous. It pretty much turned out to be the nail in the coffin for the Federalist Party.

Republican:
James Monroe
Daniel Tompkins

Federalist:
Rufus King
John Howard
The War of 1812

The Hartford Convention

Democratic-Republican:
James Monroe
Daniel Tompkins

Independent-Republican:
John Q. Adams
Richard Rush

No more Federalists – just Republicans for 1820
The Awakening of American Nationalism

Madison’s Nationalism and the Era of Good Feelings, 1817-1824

With the Feds gone, the Republicans actually embrace some Federalist policies

Henry Clay, in an attempt to make America self-sufficient comes up with his…

**AMERICAN SYSTEM**

- Second Bank of the United States
- Protective tariff for American manufacturing
- Federal support for internal improvements
John Marshall and the Supreme Court

Marshall (Federalist) strengthened the power of the Federal government at the expense of state’s rights in *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819) and *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
The Missouri Compromise, 1820-1821

Slavery first became a major divisive issue over the Missouri Compromise

- Maine is admitted as a free state
- Missouri is admitted as a slave state
- Slavery is prohibited in the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase above 36°30’
Monroe and Secretary of State, John Q. Adams secured our northern border with British Canada (British-American Convention, 1818) and our southern border with Spanish Mexico (Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819)

Spain also ceded Florida
The Awakening of American Nationalism

The Monroe Doctrine, 1823

- U.S. policy will be to abstain from European wars
- American continents were not to be colonized by Europe
- Any attempt at colonization will be considered an “unfriendly act”
The Awakening of American Nationalism

The Monroe Doctrine, 1823

A summary of James Monroe’s presidency