

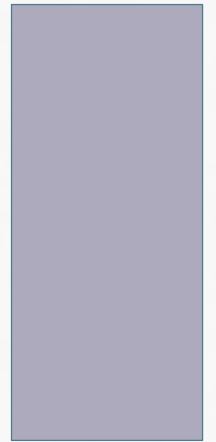
APUSH BELL RINGER 10/31

- How did the Constitution lead to more issues in within government? How did the development of political parties reflect the ideals of the founders in terms of the size of government?
- Answer in at least three sentences



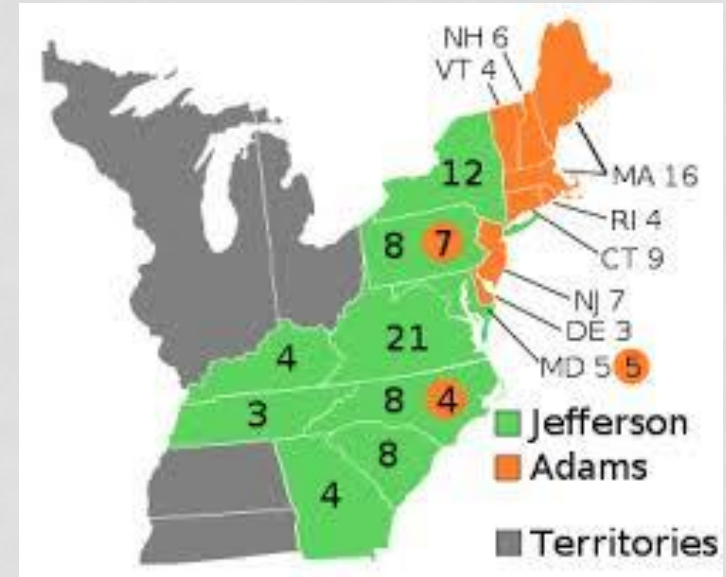
**Turn in chapter 11
Reading Template**

JEFFERSONIAN AMERICA



ELECTION OF 1800

- – Federalists lost control of both the executive and legislative branches
- – **Thomas Jefferson** becomes the 1st **Democratic-Republican** president
- – 1st **peaceful transfer** of power between political parties
- – “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists”



FEDERALISTS AND THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

- Federalists 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)

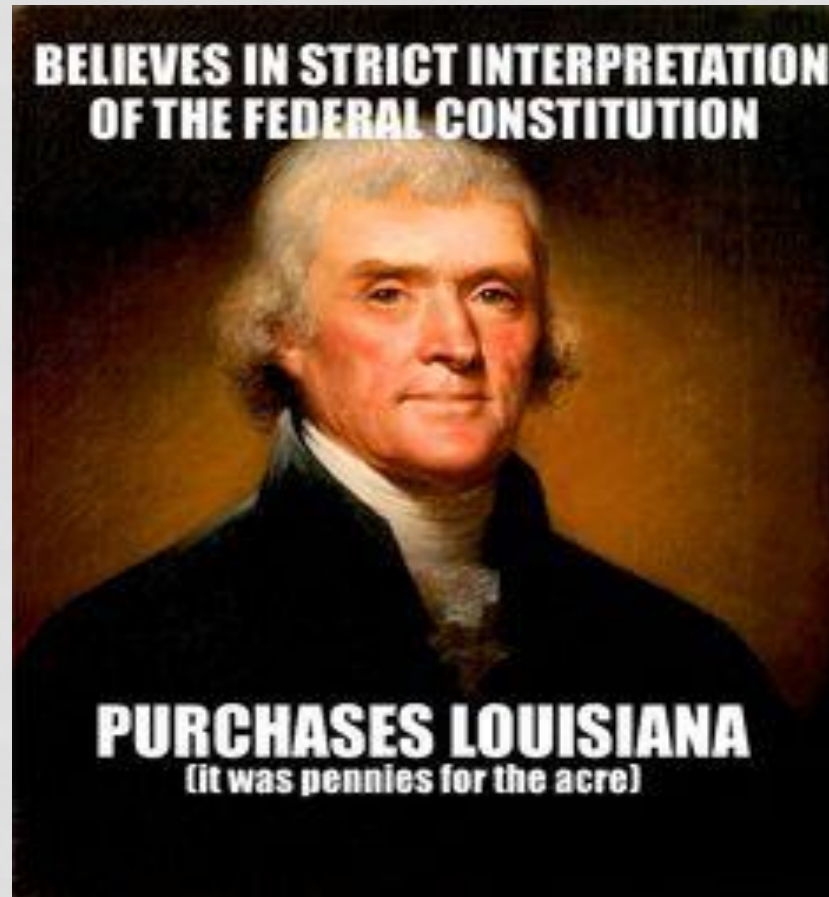
- Parts of the Judiciary Act of 1789 were ruled **unconstitutional**
- Important because it established the idea of **judicial review**
 - – The Supreme Court has the **power to declare federal laws unconstitutional**
 - – **Massive expansion of judicial power**
- **John Marshall**, Chief Justice of Supreme Court from 1801-1835, will dramatically increase power of the federal government

HOW JEFFERSONIAN WAS JEFFERSON?

Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans:

- Strict interpretation of the Constitution
- Limited federal government
- Advocated agrarian economy: farmers!
- Eliminated excise taxes, lowered national debt
- Did not dismantle all Federalist policies: Kept the Bank of the United States (BUS) & debt plan

THE HISTORICAL AUDACITY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE



LOUISIANA PURCHASE

- Jefferson attempted to buy **New Orleans** from France
- Napoleon offered 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
 - In this case, Jefferson used **loose interpretation** of the Constitution & **implied powers** to make the deal



LOUISIANA PURCHASE--RESULTS

- **Doubled** the size of the U.S.
- Supported 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.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

1804-1806



**Start of U.S. claims
to the Oregon territory
& Pacific coast**

- Meriwether Lewis
- William Clark
- Corps of Discovery
(33 army volunteers)
- Sacagawea
(and husband and baby)
- York
- To find waterway to Pacific
- To establish trade with and
U.S. sovereignty over
native people
- To document plants and
animals in new territory

AARON BURR DOES SOME CRAZY &%\$#!



- Burr plotted with some radical Federalists 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

JEFFERSON AND THE BARBARY PIRATES

- *From the Halls of Montezuma To the shores of Tripoli;
We fight our country's battles In the air, on land, and
sea; First to fight for right and freedom And to keep
our honor clean; We are proud to claim the title Of
United States Marine.*
- -Hymn of the Marines

VIOLATION OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

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

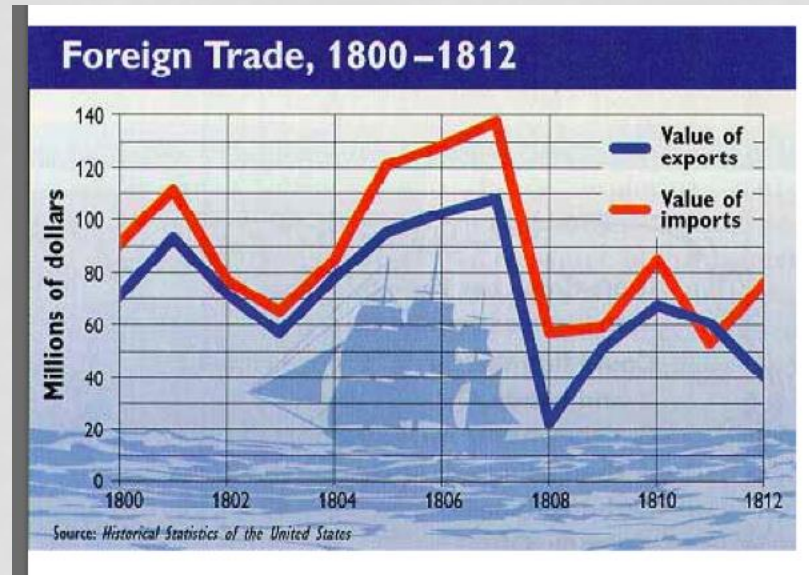
- **Embargo Act of 1807**
 - Banned U.S. trade with **ALL** foreign nations

Immediate Impact:

The United States economy plummeted

Unintended Consequences:

Helped fuel the **industrial revolution** in New England



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



FEDERALIST ATTACK ADS

