The Jefferson Administration

"Egalitarian, Agrarian, Republican"





Monticello

Characteristics

- Unity
- Growth of Judiciary
- Size of U.S. increased
- Federal government weakened
- Inauguration: dressed plainly, walked, sent messages to Congress (not in person)
- Washington DC (designed by Pierre L'Enfant) still provincial
- 1st term successful, 2nd bitter

Successful transfer of power

Domestic Policy

- Suspended enforcement of Alien & Sedition Acts
- Federal bureaucracy reduced = Army/Navy reduced
- Excise taxes repealed
- ❖ Federal income limited to land sales, customs duties
- Land sales restrictions relaxed (smaller parcels)
- ❖ 12th Amendment avoided problems of 1800 election
- Importation of slaves ended in 1808

Fiscal Policy

- Secretary of Treasury = Albert Gallatin (fiscal conservative)
 - Convinced Jefferson to keep Bank
 - Reduced national debt from 83 to 57\$ million in 9 years
 - » Cut expenses
 - » Eliminated internal tax (excise)
 - »Imposed customs duties
 - »Sold Federal land
 - » Paid down the national debt

Judiciary Policy

- · Marbury vs. Madison
 - Federalists lost executive appointments + seats in Congress
 - Decided to strengthen judiciary



· Fed. Congress passed Judiciary Act of 1801 (days before leaving)



Expanded # of Fed. Courts/app't.
 Federalist judges

Marbury vs. Madison (con't)

- · New Congress repealed Jud. Act of 1801
- Jeff. ordered Madison (Sec. of State) to hold appointee's paperwork
 - · Will. Marbury sued Madison for job
- · Chief Justice John Marshall (Federalist) ruled:
 - Marbury had right to commission BUT
 - · According to Article III, SC had no right to force Congress to employ Marbury that section of Jud. Act of 1789
 Unconstitutional

· Est. precedent of Judicial Review

Judicial Review

The right of the Supreme Court to find any Congressional law Unconstitutional

Foreign Policy

Pirates (Berbers of N. Africa) demanding "tribute" from U.S. Navy

- Jeff. stopped paying in 1801
- · Pirates retaliated
 Lt. Stephen Decatur
 set fire to USS
 Philadelphia & drove
 pirates off
- Landed Marines in Tripoli
- Guarantee of safety,
 no payments after
 1815

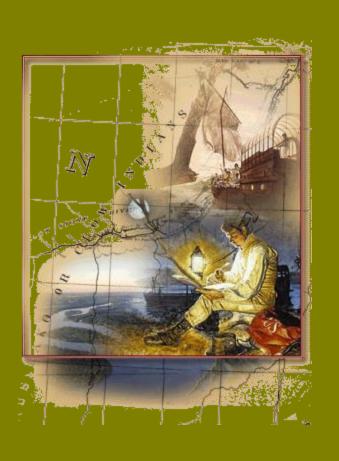
"Millions for Defense, not one cent for tribute"







Louisiana Purchase



- U.S. had a healthy treasury, and
- France had a new leader,So.....

The Purchase

- Napoleon regained La. from Sp. in secret treaty BUT couldn't hold because of revolt in Haiti (led by Toussaint L'Overture) Offers to sell
- T.J. concerned over Constitutionality of fed. Gov't. buying land from foreign country
 - Pres. CAN negotiate treaties (even though he was a strict constructionist)

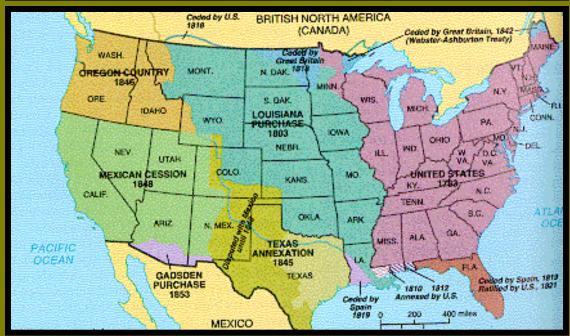
The Purchase

- · April 1803, signed treaty for La.
 - 828,000 sq. mi. at 3 ½ cents/acre = \$15 million

Doubled the size of the U.S.

- Opposed by Federalists (even though they were broad constructionists)
 - = fear of losing political power



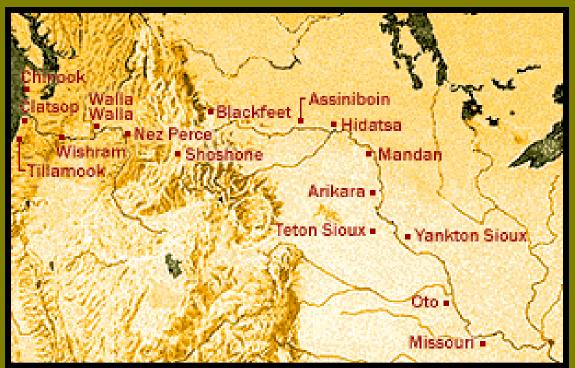


- · Congress gave approval in 1802 for Meriwether Lewis & William Clark to chart territory
- Given \$2500, called the Corps of Discovery
 - 33 permanent members
 - + Lewis' Newfoundland "dogg", "Seaman"
 - Toussaint
 Charbonneau + wife,
 Sacajawea and 55 day
 old son
 - · Clark's slave "York"



Indian Tribes

"Over the course of the expedition, the **Corps of Discovery** would come into contact with nearly **50 Native American tribes**. Quickly, the captains learned how many different definitions there really were for the word "Indian." The **Mandans** lived in earth lodges, farmed corn and were amenable to trade with America. The **Teton Sioux** slept in tepees, hunted buffalo and guarded their territory fiercely against anyone who passed through, whether foreign or Indian. Some tribes had never seen a white or black man before Lewis and Clark. Others spoke bits of English and wore hats and coats they received from European sea captains."

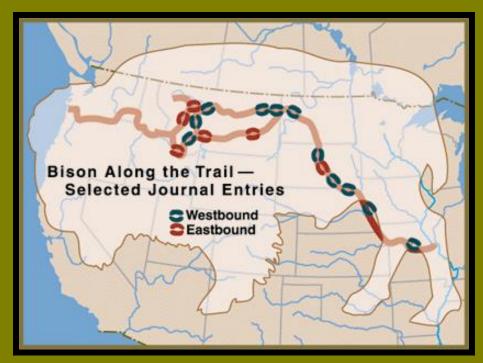


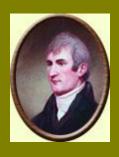
Wildlife

- Observed 120 mammals, birds, reptiles and fish, as well as almost 200 plant specimens
- · Buffalo, misquitoes, grizzly bears, prairie dogs, gnats

"I find the curiosity of our men with respect to this animal is pretty much satisfied."







Journals



Lewis

Clark

"This senery already rich pleasing and beautiful was still farther hightened by immence herds of Buffaloe deer Elk and Antelopes which we saw in every direction feeding on the hills and plains. I do not think I exagerate when I estimate the number of Buffaloe which could be comprehended at one view to amount to 3,000."

The Journals of Lewis & Clark



Lemhi Pass

Party of four were first
Americans to cross the
Continental Divide

"... the road took us to the most distant fountain of the waters of the Mighty Missouri in surch of which we have spent so many toilsome days and wristless nights. thus far I had accomplished one of those great objects on which my mind has been unalterably fixed for many years, judge then of the pleasure I felt in all[a]ying my thirst with this pure and ice-cold water . here I halted a few minutes and rested myself. two miles below McNeal had exultingly stood with a foot on each side of this rivulet and thanked his god that he had lived to bestride the mighty & heretofore deemed endless Missouri. after refreshing ourselves we proceeded on to the top of the dividing ridge from which I discovered immence ranges of high mountains still to the West of us with their tops partially covered with snow . . . here I first tasted the water of the great Columbia river . . . "

The Pacific Ocean

- · Reached in mid-November of 1805
- ·On a big pine, Clark carved "William Clark December 3rd 1805. By land from the U.States in 1804 & 1805"
- · Clark had written in his journal, "Ocian [sic] in view! O! The Joy!".
- One journal entry is captioned "Cape Disappointment at the Enterance of the Columbia River into the Great *South Sea* or Pacific Ocean".
 - Began home in March of 1806 to report to Jefferson and Congress

Traveled 8000+ miles in just 2 ½ years, lost only 1 man



Lewis and Clark's Outbound Route Shown in Red, Inbound in Blue

Essex Junto

- Secession move by N.E. + NY + NJ
- Some Federalists supported (promised Burr governorship of NY) = Hamilton opposed
- Failed = hurt Fed. in next election

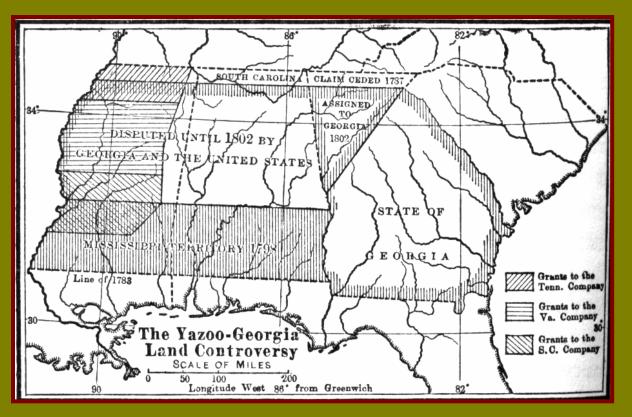
Election of 1804

Easy Republican victory for T.J.
 vs. Charles Pinkney

West Florida/Burr-Hamilton Duel

- T.J. tried to negotiate, seize land in Spanish "West Florida"
 - Westerners tried to seize: Aaron Burr involved in scheme
 - Fed. backed Burr (lost NY gubernatorial race b/c Hamilton insulted)
 - Burr challenged Hamilton to duel =
 Wehawken, NJ = Hamilton killed
 - Arrested, tried for treason, acquitted by John Marshall = set new limitations on "treason"

- * Western Georgia ceded to 3 corporations
- Speculators buy Western lands, make a fortune
- ❖ Gov't. forces Georgia to cede lands to federal gov't . for 1.25 million + promise to remove the Cherokees



1795

To

1803

Challenges of 2nd Term

Trade Rivalries

- Chesapeake-Leopard Incident
 - 1803 Fr. fighting Br. again = challenged Amer. Neutrality
 - Br. blockaded U.S. ships to Fr. interfering with "freedom of seas"
 - Impressments continued
 - Br. Leopard demanded to board U.S.S. Chesapeake for deserters = fired when refused, killed 3 Amer., wounded 18, took 4 sailors

• T.J. tried to avoid not prepared b/c Rep. had reduced military

- Embargo Act of 1807
 - Stopped all US ships from leaving ports
 - Planned to hurt Eur. markets, BUT hurt US worse (unemployment, falling prices, smuggling resumed)
- Non-Intercourse Act of 1809
 - Repealed Embargo Act = allowed trade anyone but Fr. or Br.
- · Macon's Bill Number 2 of 1810
 - First of Br. or Fr. to lift trade restrictions would get exclusive trade rights with U.S.