

# Agree or Disagree:

After Washington and Adams, the fledgling country should continue to have a Federalist President to keep order and help the country grow.

# Jeffersonian Democracy

Unit III: Expansion, Nationalism, Sectionalism

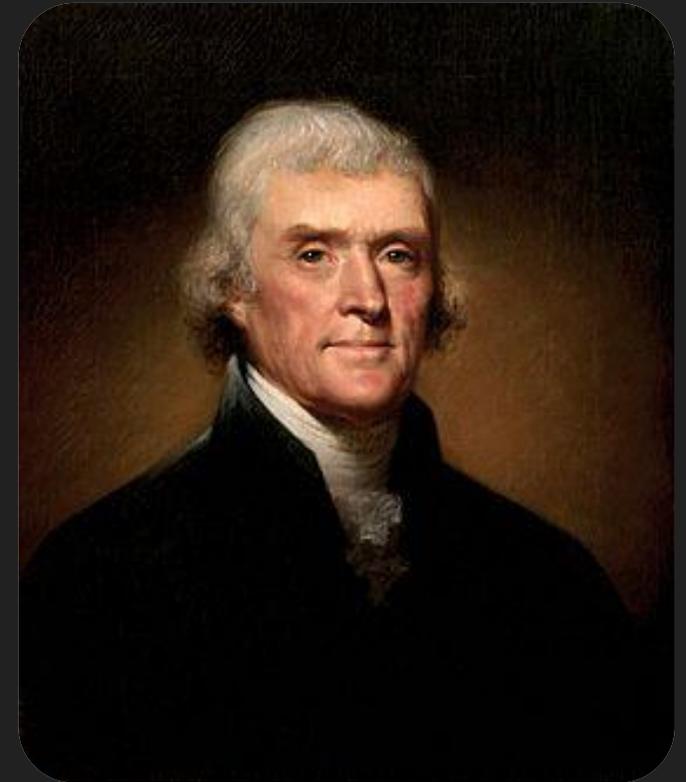


# Revolution of 1800

- Refers to Election of 1800
- 180 degree political swing
  - Federalists lost the Presidency and majority in Congress
- **Federalist Argument – (Adams, Pinckney)**
  - Democratic Republicans would be unable to control/develop country
  - Opposition favored violent rebellions
- **Democratic Republican Argument – (Jefferson, Burr)**
  - Federalists abused power
  - Favored wealthy to establish an oligarchy or monarchical principles

# Revolution of 1800

- Inflated Victory: Jefferson wins partly due to 3/5 Compromise giving the south more votes with fewer “citizens”
- Jefferson and Burr each received 73 electoral votes
- Congress (controlled by Federalists) had to decide the split
- Hamilton convinces congress that Jefferson is “the lesser of two evils”
- Burr is named VP
- In 1804 the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment is added so votes clearly say President or Vice President – today both P and VP come from the same party



# Jeffersonian Democracy

- Republicanism
  - Government is *by the people for the people*
- Anti-aristocratic
- Opposed corruption
- Equal rights for all white male citizens
  - Preference to Yeoman farmers, planers, and plain folk
- Small, less powerful central government
- Value of state powers and 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- No standing or massive army – militia is good enough
- No alliances, only the duty to spread liberty (refer to French Revolution)
- Government must protect natural and Bill of Rights
  - Jefferson's ideas often reflect Enlightenment ideologies

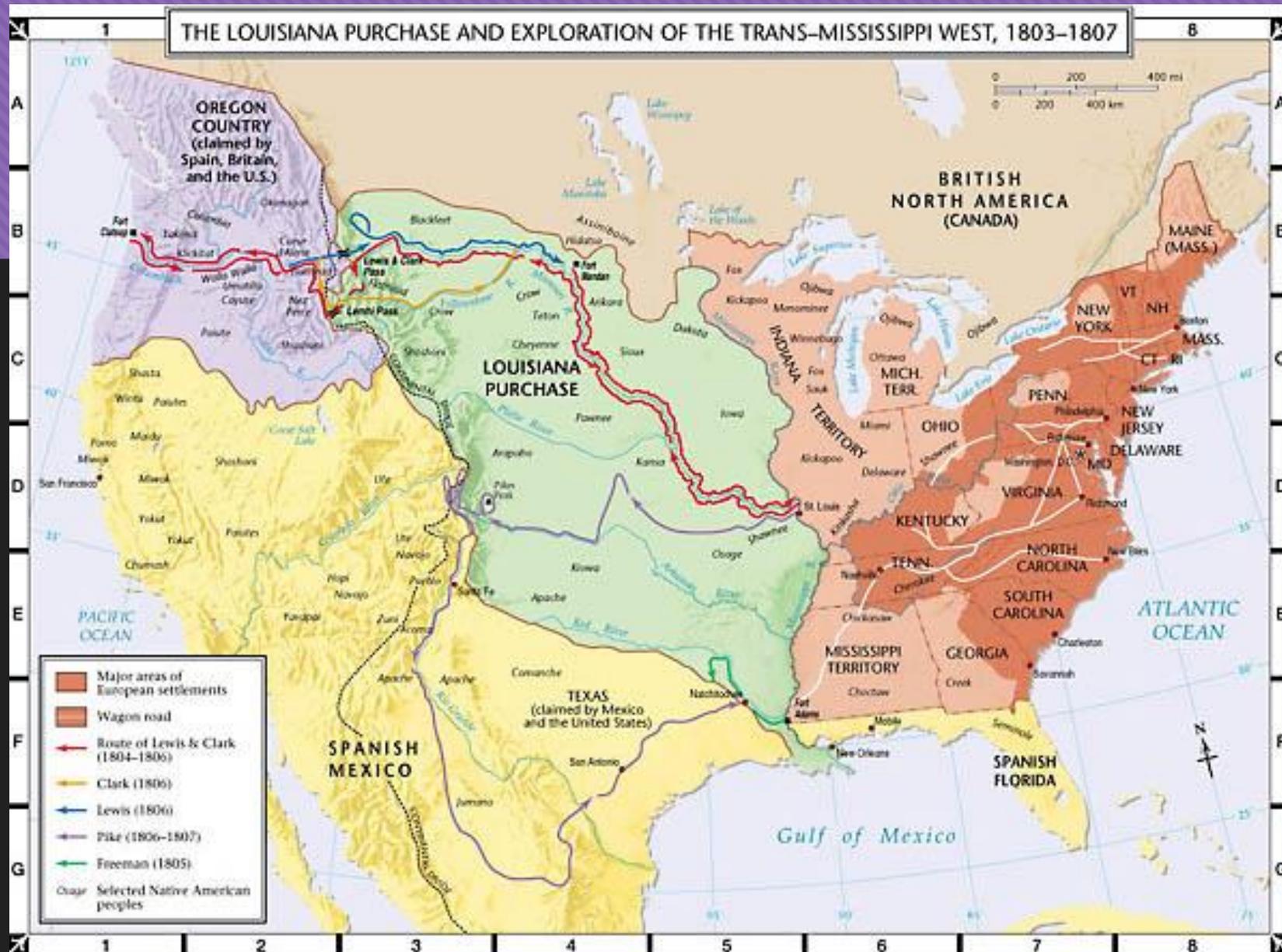
# Jefferson's Actions: First Term

- Jefferson aimed to minimize the size and reach of government
- He nullified or let the Alien and Sedition Acts expire
- Reduced navy from 25 to 7 ships and cut military size
  - He did establish West Point in 1802 to train officers
- Eliminated excise tax
  - Income/Sales tax was not an "everyday" thing
- Cut 500 federal jobs
- Did not act to remove the National Bank
- Minimalized federalist influence in judiciary by blocking Adams' "midnight appointees" – results in **Marbury v. Madison**

# Jefferson's Actions: Louisiana Purchase

- Jefferson loved farming and dreamed of expanding the US westward
  - Understood need to hold New Orleans for Right of Deposit
- 1803: Napoleon needs money to fight wars in Europe
- Offers the entire Louisiana Territory to the United States for \$15

Why is Jefferson's decision to buy the territory controversial?

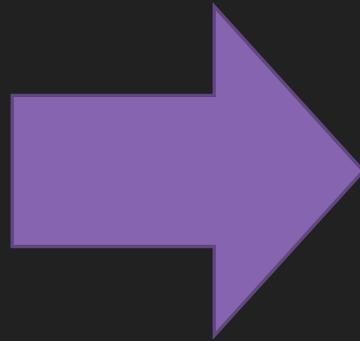


Doubles the size of the US. Roughly 23% of today's US. \$18/acre.



# Jefferson's Second Term: European Problems

- France and Britain *continued* their fighting
- US wants to make money off trade with countries in war
- Countries in fight do not want US to supply their enemy
- Britain becomes very aggressive and attacks US ships
- British Navy forces US crew members to work on their ships!
- Britain and France both threaten to attack or end **all** trade with US



- **Non-Intercourse Act 1806**: Ended importation of British goods
- **Embargo Act**: Prohibited trade from **all** foreign countries.
  - People despised Jefferson for this because it hurt their businesses and made life difficult (domestic prices rose)
- **Non-Intercourse Act 1809**: Opens trade back up. Countries abusing US ships would not have business conducted with them.
- **\*James Madison Becomes President after Jefferson's terms expire**

# Post Presidency

- Jefferson retired to his plantation, Monticello
- Helped design and found the University of Virginia
- Jefferson excelled in farming, was an inventor, and loved agriculture



# Exit Slip: Ranking Exercise

Of the first three Presidents, name them in order of most effective to least effective with at least 5 reasons to support your decision.

