

President Thomas Jefferson

Election of 1800

Electoral votes (voted for two with top two being elected President and V. P.)

- 73 Jefferson (D-R)
- 73 Aaron Burr (D-R)
- 65 Adams (Fed.)
- 65 Pinckney (Fed.)

Burr challenged for the presidency and lost when Hamilton convinced Federalists to vote for Jefferson.

President Thomas Jefferson (2 terms, 1801-1809) (V. P.'s Burr & George Clinton)

- “Jeffersonian Revolution” = peaceful transfer of power
- “Pell Mel” style
- Alien and Sedition Acts expired in 1801 & 1802
- Abolished excise taxes and relied on tariffs for revenue
- Tried to cut spending, especially military (except Navy – “Jeffs”)
- Lowered national debt from \$83 million to \$57 million
- Showed no sympathy for large cities or businesses – felt government should encourage agriculture - brought out the “goodness” in people

The West

- Spain feared Russian outposts as they colonized California in 1700s
- 21 missions by 1820
- British Canadians claimed pacific northwest
- 1800s - New Englanders began trading along Oregon coast

Great plains

- Spain claimed area but only settled Santa Fe
- Indians moved to the plains and established the buffalo culture

Trans-Appalachia Pioneers

- By 1800 - Kentucky and Tennessee = states
- 1803 – Ohio
- “Davey Crockett” – log cabin culture
- Mississippi river culture
- Helped Democratic Republicans
- Favored states rights
- Plagued by fever and sickness

Jefferson foreign affairs

- Napoleon wanted Louisiana territory back from Spain. (Threatened force) –got it!
Jefferson believed he had no constitutional authority to purchase the territory – only New Orleans
Napoleon had lost thousands of men to disease and wanted to dump Louisiana
- **Louisiana purchase** (1803) \$15 million
Doubled the size of the U.S.
- **Barbary Pirates** of Algiers (Tripoli) – Jefferson sent Navy to try to stop the piracy. Although unsuccessful militarily, he was able to “buy” a treaty
- **Lewis and Clark** (1804-1806) north
Sent to explore the new land (from St. Louis)
Made claim to Pacific Northwest.
- **Zebulon Pike** (1806-1807) south
Pikes Peak in Rockies
Arrested in Spanish territory (trespassing) & released

The Essex Junto

- Federalists extremists joined by Burr to plot the secession of New England & New York
- exposed by Hamilton
- combined with Burr’s failed run for Governor of NY (also undermined by Hamilton) led to Burr – Hamilton Duel

Burr’s Western Conspiracy

- Burr approached British with an offer to split western half of continent off and join with Great Britain 110,000 British pounds – Great Britain declined
- recruited Gen. James Wilkinson and formed a force of about 80 men
- Objective: to go down the Mississippi River take New Orleans and go west taking Spanish land and recruiting frontiersmen
- Wilkinson betrayed Burr
- Burr captured in Florida in 1807 - Charged with treason
- Chief Justice Marshall in Circuit Court decided in Burr’s favor - - Organizing and advising a revolt is not treason unless attempted
- Jury acquitted in 25 minutes
- Burr fled to Europe

Federalist Judiciary

- Adams had appointed John Marshall Chief Justice
 - 34 years as Chief Justice
 - criticized for his limited judicial experience
 - Shaped constitutional traditions forever
- 16 “midnight judges” - Judiciary Act 1801
- Not all judges had been sworn in - Jefferson did not feel he had to serve Adam’s appointments.
- ***Marbury v. Madison 1803***
 - Stephen Marbury sued Sec. of State James Madison for his commission
 - Asked the Supreme Court to issue a *Writ of Mandamus* forcing the executive branch (Sec. of State Madison) to grant him his commission
 - The Federalist appointed Chief Justice Marshall seemed to be in a “no win situation – ruling in favor of Marbury would demonstrate his willingness to control Jefferson’s administration thus further damaging the Federalists, and ruling against Marbury would strengthen Jefferson’s authority and that of the Democratic-Republicans
 - Marshall brilliantly found a way to not rule on the case while also forever establishing the right of *judicial review* for the courts. Marbury’s argument was based on the earlier *Judiciary Act of 1789*, which granted the court the right to issue Writs of Mandamus to the executive branch. Marshall declared that legislative act unconstitutional – forever establishing the court’s right of judicial review over legislation – previously vague. While Marbury does not get the bench, the Federalists, and more importantly the Judicial Branch itself secures a most important power and check.

Conflicts with Great Britain

- Orders in Council 1806
- Impressment
- The Chesapeake
- Embargo Act