

# *The Jefferson Era*

(1801-1816)

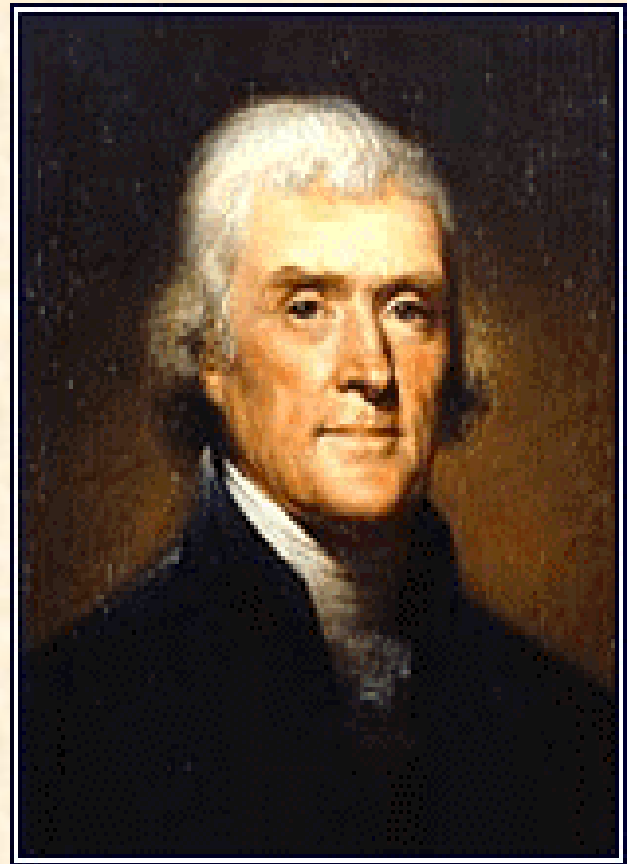


**Thomas  
Jefferson**

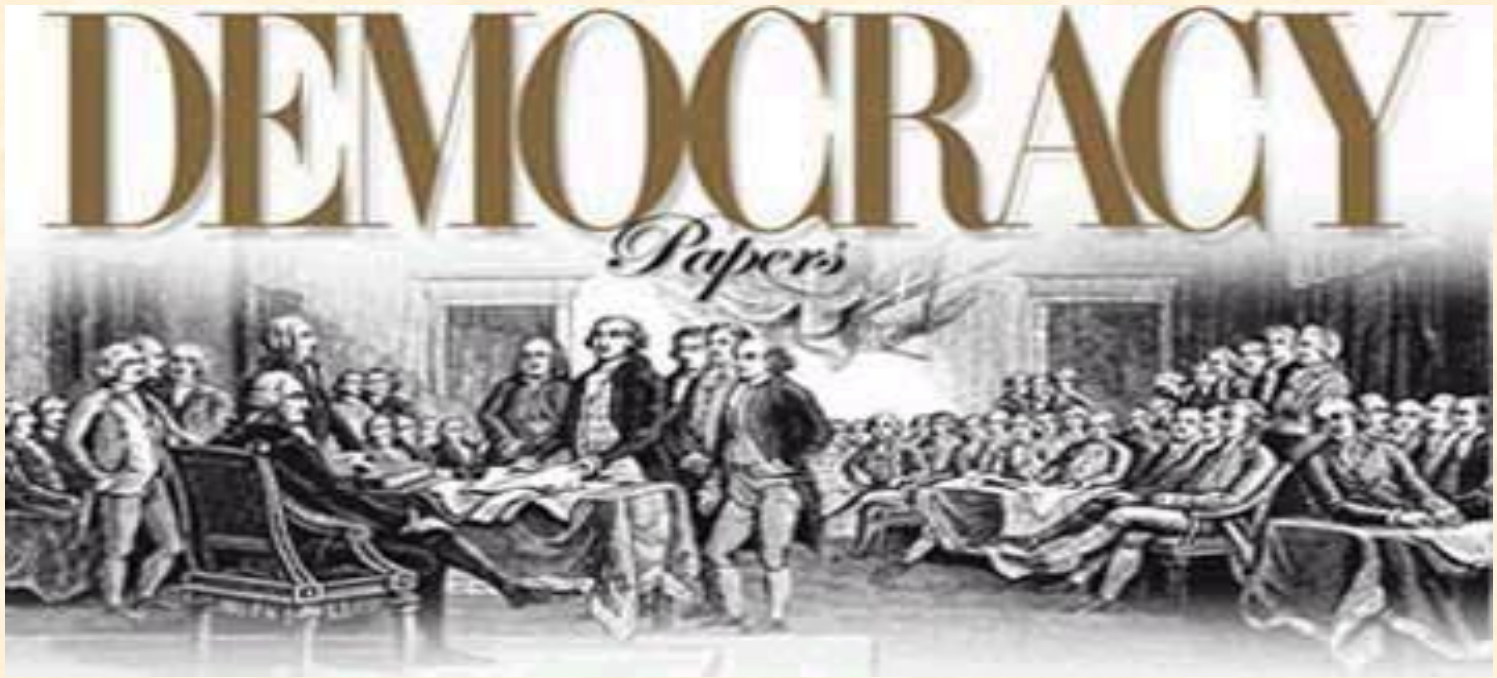
# 1.A Republican Takes Office

## *President Thomas Jefferson*

**Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated as the new President in 1801. He wanted a simple inauguration. President Jefferson sought to expand and protect the rights of the ordinary citizens. Jefferson wanted to represent the farmers who formed the backbone of the nation as he turned our nation in a new direction.**

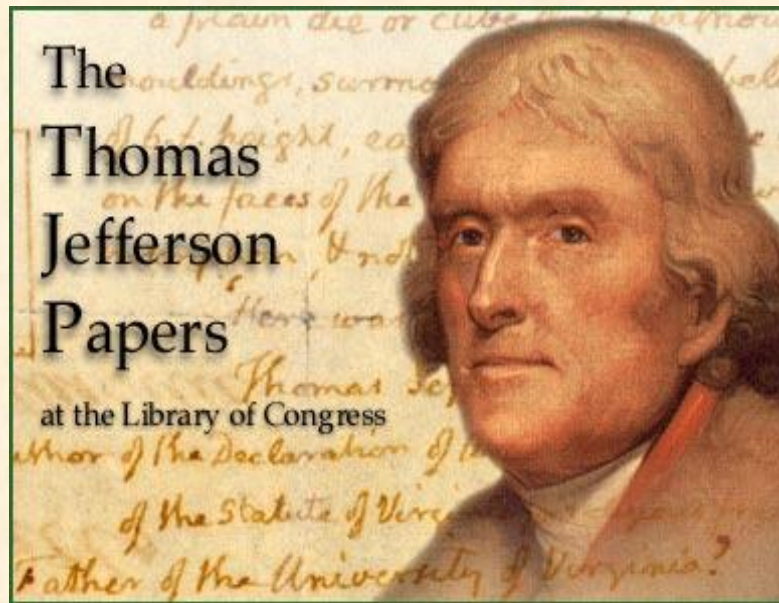


A banner celebrating Jefferson's inauguration



## A New Style of President

***Thomas Jefferson*** brought new ideas to the capital. He believed in the good sense of ordinary people.



## A New Style of President

He promised to make government more democratic. Democratic means ensuring that all the people have the same rights. Jefferson wanted a smaller size government. He wanted to Lower taxes and cut federal spending. Jefferson believed in the idea of laissez faire.



# Laissez Faire

**Laissez faire** is a French word that means, “Let alone.” According to laissez faire government, the government should play a small role in economic affairs.

# A Small and Simple Government



*In Jefferson's term in government  
this is what he did:*

- 1. Jefferson decreased the size of government departments and cut the federal budget.**
- 2. Jefferson reduced the size of the army and navy.**
- 3. Jefferson repealed the whiskey tax.**

## Goals and Policies of Jefferson

### Policies

- Tries to cut federal budget and reduce federal debt
- Promotes laissez-faire policies in economic affairs
- Decreases the size of government departments
- Reduces the size of the army and navy
- Asks Congress to repeal the whiskey tax



Reduce size of government

### GOAL

Reconcile party differences

### Policies

- Retains the Bank of the United States
- Continues to pay off state debts using federal moneys
- Allows many Federalists to keep their government jobs

## GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

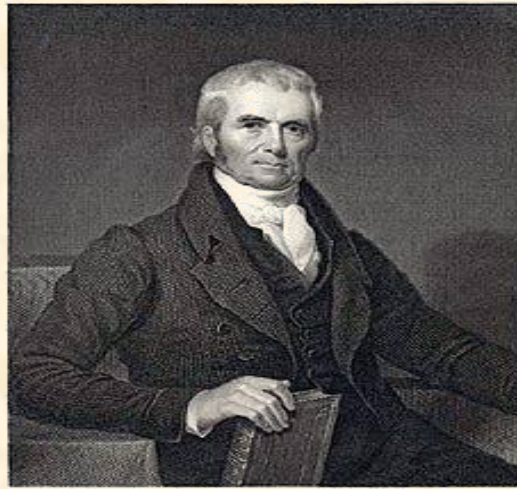
### Skills

Jefferson set the nation in a new direction, but kept some existing policies.

1. **Comprehension** Identify two ways Jefferson continued Federalist policies.
2. **Critical Thinking Linking Past and Present** Which of the goals and policies shown here might still be issues today? Why?



The Supreme Court



John Marshall



Imprint from the door  
on the Supreme Court  
building

## Strengthening the Supreme Court

In 1804 Congress passed a law increasing the number of judges in court in a case called Marbury v. Madison. One of the judges Jefferson appointed was John Marshall. John Marshall was unhappy that the courts had little power. He set out to change that. In 1789 the Supreme Court won the right of judicial review. Judicial review was the power of the Supreme Court to decide whether laws<sub>8</sub> were constitutional or unconstitutional.



## 2. The Louisiana Purchase

Thomas Jefferson felt that the vast land near the Mississippi was valuable. Many Americans lived near the Mississippi River. Farmers relied on the river to ship their corn and wheat. The farmers first shipped their goods to the city of New Orleans. Then from New Orleans the goods traveled up the Mississippi River up the Atlantic coast. In 1795 President Washington signed the Pinckney Treaty. Under the terms of this treaty, Spain agreed to let the Americans ship their goods through New Orleans peacefully.



AS YOU  
READ

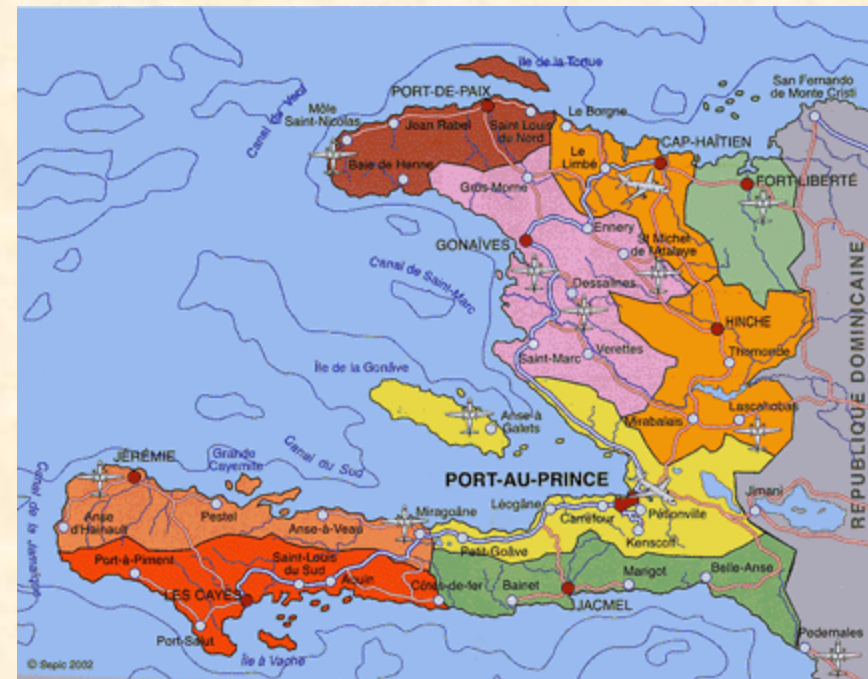
**William Clark's  
journal**

**Draw Inferences** Based on this story, do you think Americans knew very much about their new territory?



**In Jackson Square, Port of New Orleans, goods were stored for shipping up the Mississippi River .**

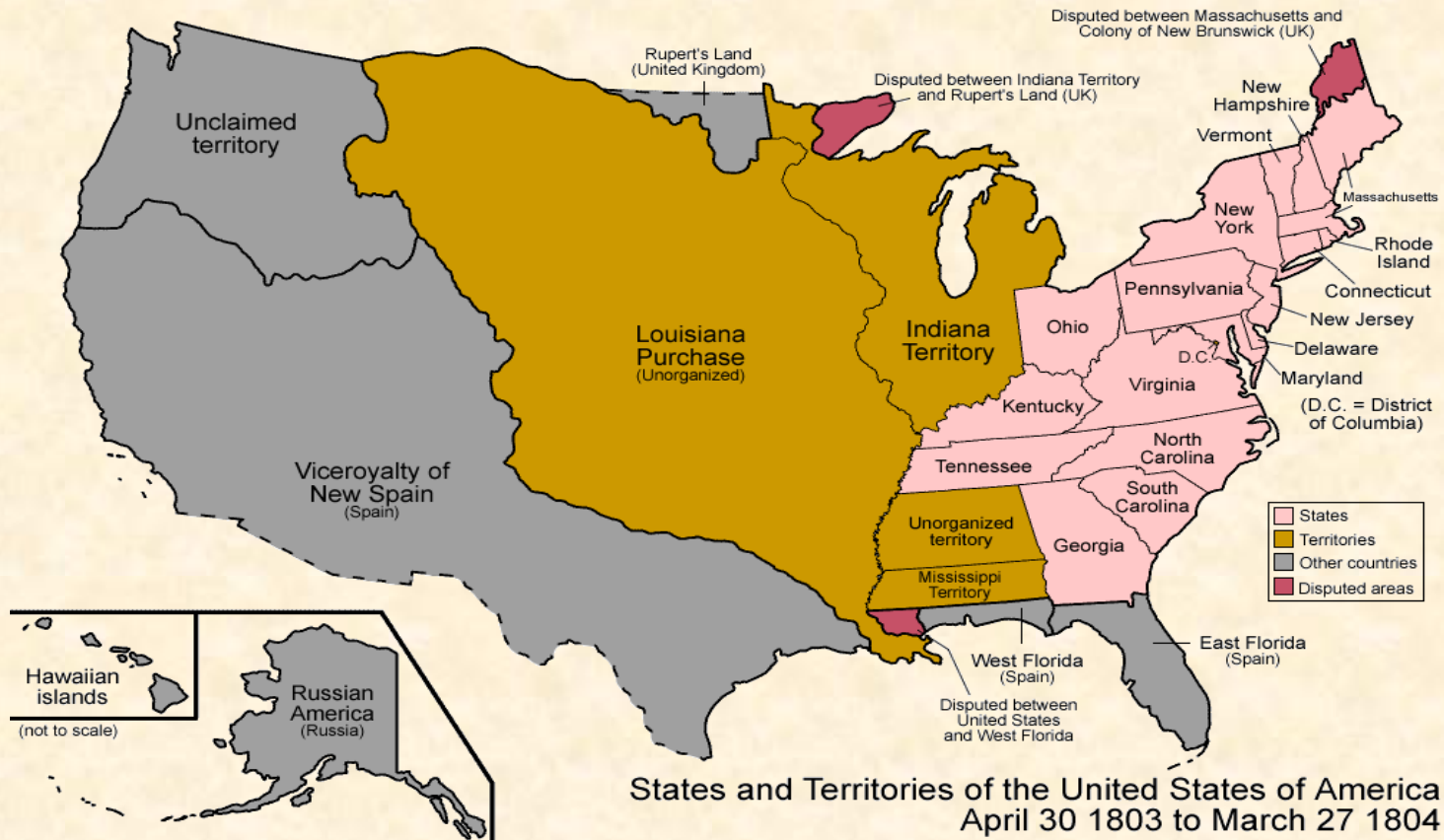
Haiti was the biggest French colony in the Caribbean. There, enslaved Africans worked on sugar plantations and made the French planters very wealthy. During the French revolution slaves were inspired to fight for their liberty. Toussaint L'Ouverture led the revolt. 1801 forced nearly all the French forced out of Haiti.





## The Nation Doubles in Size

At the time that Haiti forced out the French, President Jefferson tried to buy New Orleans from Napoleon. Jefferson wanted to make sure that American farmers could ship their goods through the port of New Orleans. Jefferson sent 2 men, Livingston and Monroe to talk to Talleyrand, the French foreign minister. They were sent to try to buy the colony of New Orleans. The Americans were prepared to offer 2 million dollars for the colony. Talleyrand refused the offer.



Napoleon's loss in Haiti caused many problems. He needed money to pay for his wars. He needed the money to pay soldiers and get weapons. [Napoleon](#) sent Talleyrand back to offer the land called Louisiana. The French sold the land to the Americans for 15 million dollars. No one consulted the Native Americans, who lived on these lands, about the purchase of their homeland. This purchase of land was called the [Louisiana Purchase](#).

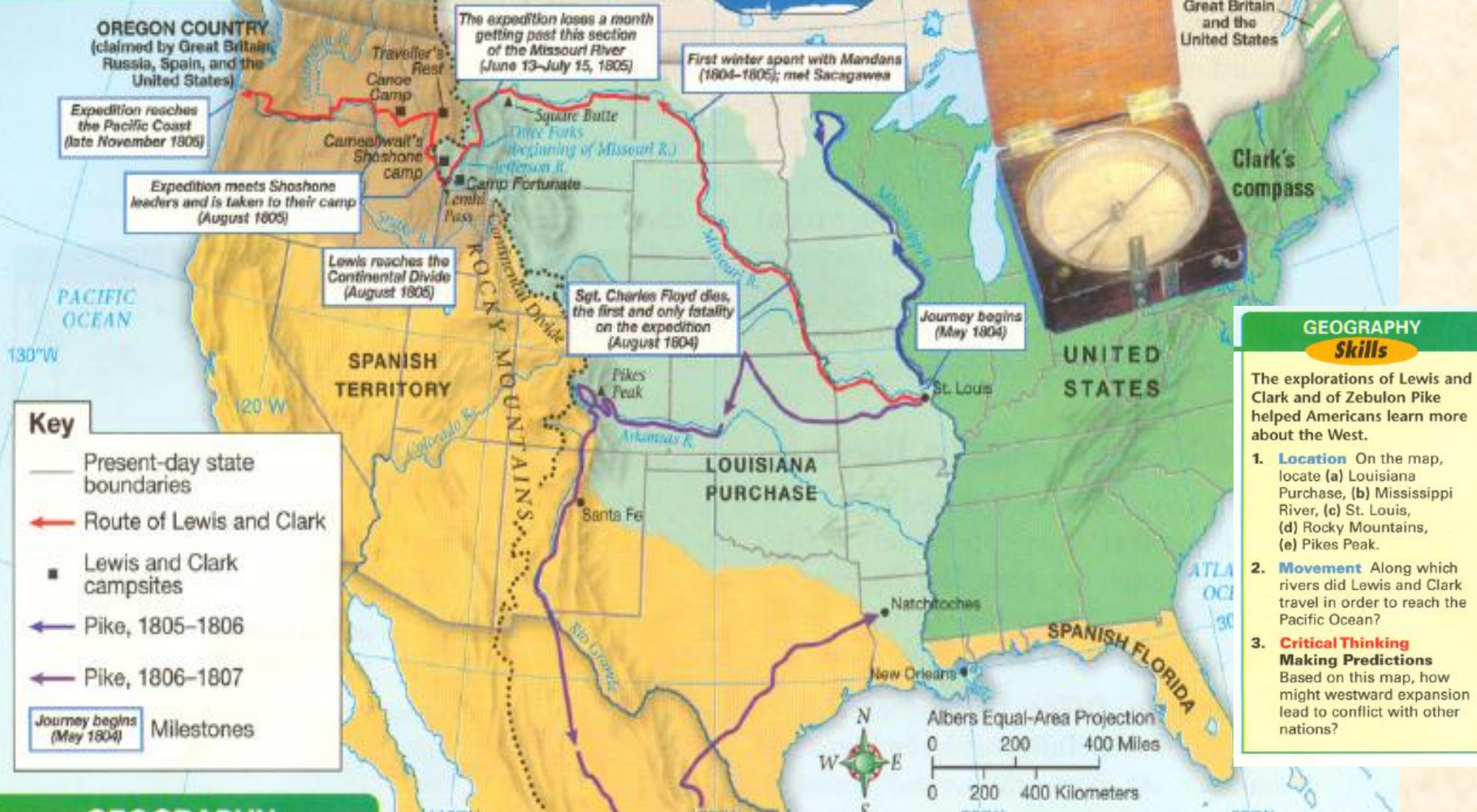
# Lewis and Clarke



## The Louisiana Purchase

Thomas Jefferson sent two explorers, [Meriwether Lewis](#) and [William Clark](#) to explore the land west of the Mississippi. Just two years before Jefferson purchased the territory for the United States.

# Exploring the West, 1804–1807



**GEOGRAPHY Skills**

The explorations of Lewis and Clark and of Zebulon Pike helped Americans learn more about the West.

- Location** On the map, locate (a) Louisiana Purchase, (b) Mississippi River, (c) St. Louis, (d) Rocky Mountains, (e) Pikes Peak.
- Movement** Along which rivers did Lewis and Clark travel in order to reach the Pacific Ocean?
- Critical Thinking Making Predictions** Based on this map, how might westward expansion lead to conflict with other nations?

Here is a map of the Louisiana Territory

[Here is a link to an another online map of the Louisiana Territory](#)



A Native American woman, Sacagawea knew the region well. She offered to guide the explorers across the mountains. She also became a translator for the different Native American groups. She contributed greatly to the [expedition](#). She gathered wild vegetables and advised the men where to hunt and fish. As the expedition crossed the [Rocky Mountains](#) the explorers noted the rivers flowed west, toward the [Pacific Ocean](#). They had crossed the continental divide. A [continental divide](#) is a mountain range that separates river systems. See the next slide for a picture of a continental divide.





A *continental divide* is a mountain range that separates river systems.

From 1805-1807 before Lewis and Clarke returned home from their expedition another explorer, [Zebulon Pike](#) explored the upper Mississippi river, the Arkansas River, parts of present day Colorado and New Mexico.



[Zebulon Pike](#)

### 3. New Threats Overseas

Many British ships seized American ships and sailors from around the world.



AS YOU  
READ

**British seize  
American sailors**

**Predict** How do you think the United States will respond to reports of American sailors being forced to serve on British ships?

# Trading Around the World

After the Revolution trade grew rapidly around the world. Americans kept a sharp lookout for everywhere new goods could be traded for a profit by Americans *also known as Yankees*. Traders brought American fur to China that they sold for large profits. Americans took great risks in selling their goods overseas.

## Viewing History

### Trading in China



Chinese tea and fine dishes, or china, fetched high prices in the United States. Still, China permitted foreigners to trade in just a few ports, such as Canton (below).

**Drawing Conclusions** *How would you describe the china shown here? Why do you think Americans were willing to pay high prices for such goods?*

Pirates often attacked the ships and stole the goods. To protect American ships, the United States paid a fee to the rulers of the Barbary States (or the North African States.) Pirates often attacked the ships and stole the goods. To protect American ships, the United States paid a fee to the rulers of the Barbary States (or the North African States.)



A Temple from the  
Barbary States



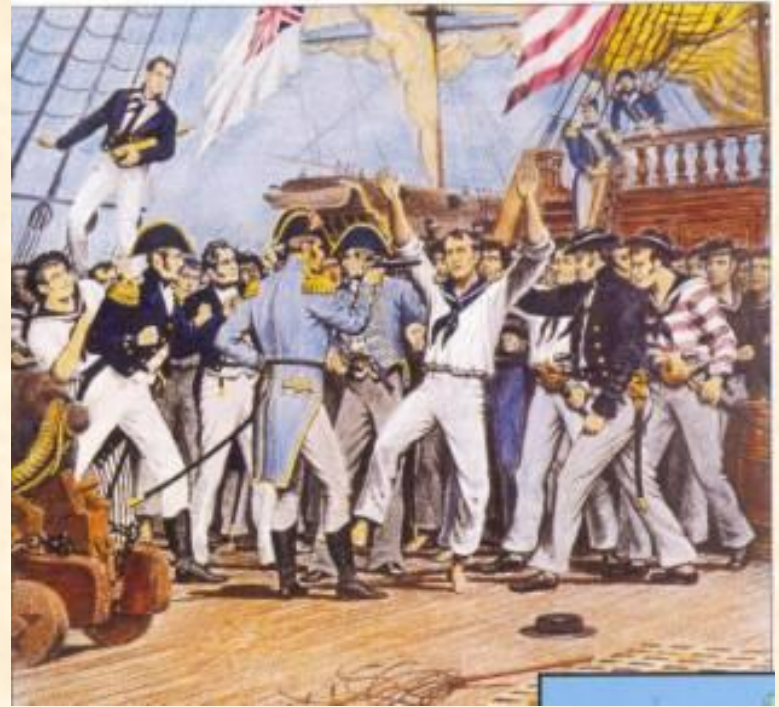
Barbary Pirates attacking American Ships 21

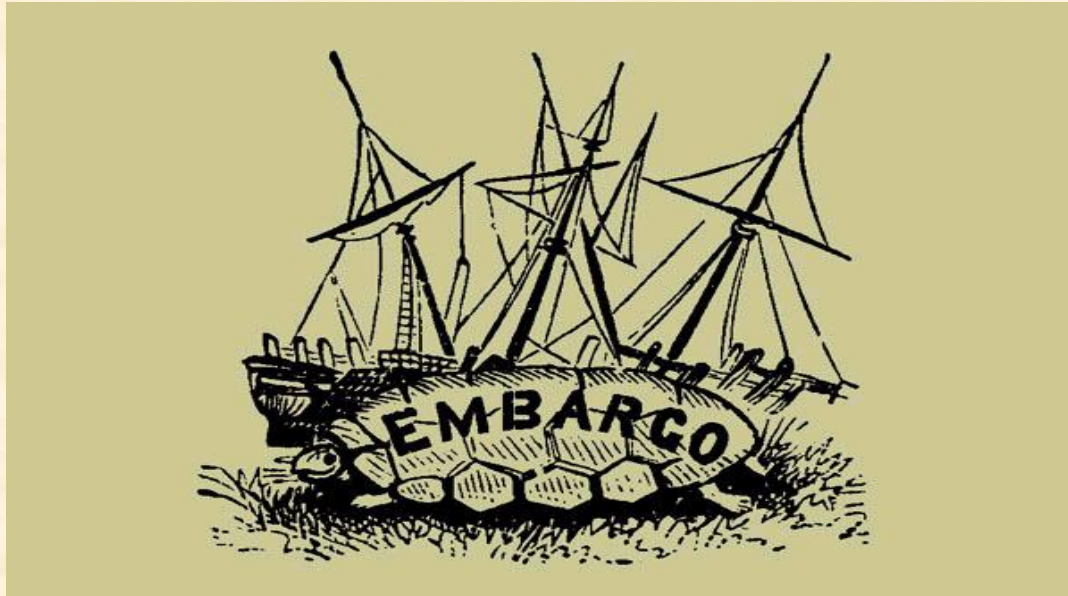


In 1803, Britain and France went to war again. The Americans made a huge profit by selling goods to the French and British. The Americans had a policy of neutrality. Neutrality meant that the United States would not get involved in British or French affairs.

# Attack on American Ships

Between 1805 and 1807, the French and British captured hundreds of American ships. Britain did even more, they kidnapped American sailors, and The British forced the American sailors to work on the British ships. This policy of forcing people into service was called impressment.





## A Ban on Trade

Americans were mad with the British for attacking their ships and capturing their sailors. Many Americans wanted to go to war with Britain, but Jefferson knew that the American Navy fleet was too small and weak. In response, Jefferson convinced Congress to pass the Embargo Act of 1807. An embargo is a ban on trade from another country. Some merchants turned to smuggling when they could not trade.



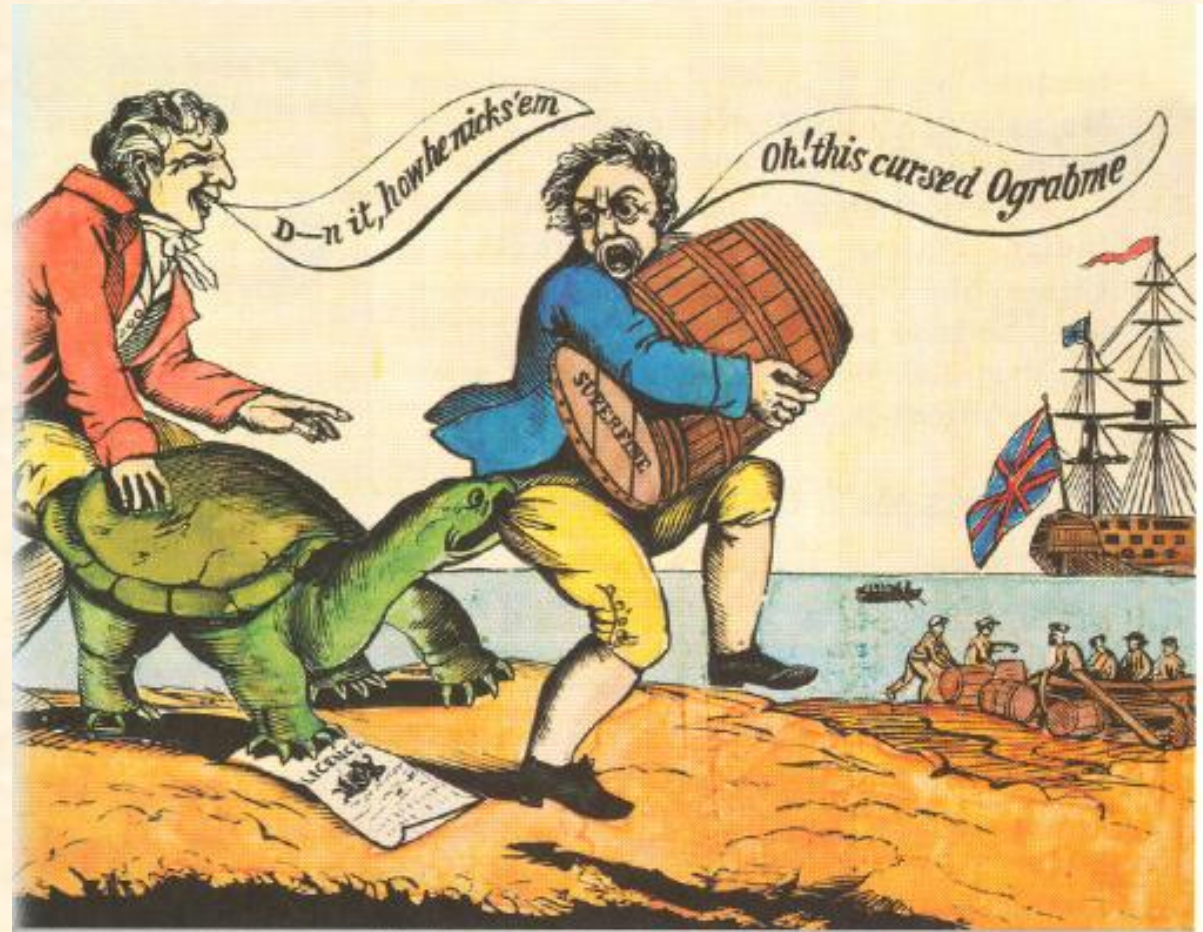
## POLITICAL CARTOON

### Skills

#### The Embargo Continues

This famous political cartoon appeared in 1811, after Congress renewed the embargo against Britain. (The ship is flying a British flag.)

- 1. Comprehension**
  - (a) What is Ograbme spelled backward?
  - (b) Describe the actions of the two speakers.
- 2. Understanding Main Ideas** According to the cartoon, what is the effect of the embargo?
- 3. Critical Thinking**  
**Identifying Points of View** Do you think that this cartoonist was in favor of enforcing the embargo? Explain.



Economics 

A political cartoon showing merchants dodging the "ograbme" = embargo spelled backwards. In 1807

The Embargo Act did not allow Americans to export or import goods. The embargo hurt Britain and France, however the Americans suffered more. Exports dropped from \$108 million to \$22 million in 1808. American sailors had no work and farmers lost money because they could not ship their goods overseas. Jefferson admitted after a year that the Embargo Act had failed.



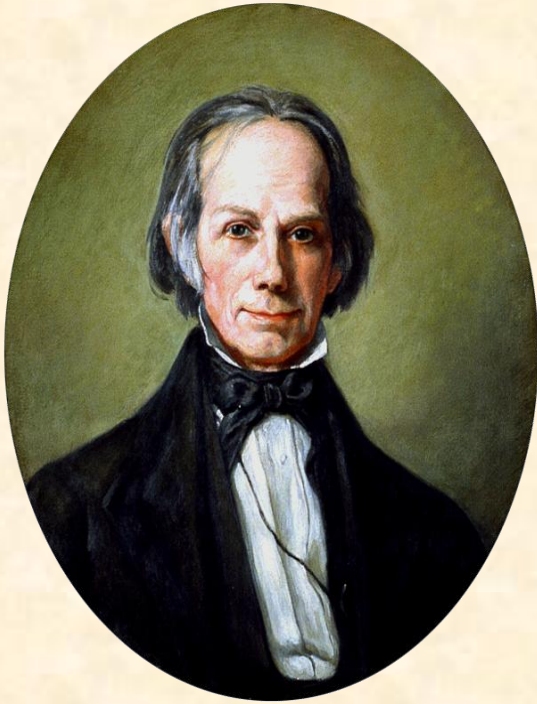
James Madison

In 1809, Congress passed the Nonintercourse Act. This allowed the American to trade with all nations except Britain and France. In 1808, Jefferson followed the precedent set by Washington and refused to run for a third term. James Madison became the next President and took the oath of office in 1809.

## The Road to War

James Madison was a quiet man that was against war between France and Britain. Many Americans disagreed with Madison and felt that American should go to war. Members of Congress that felt that our country should go to war against the British were known as War Hawks. *War Hawks* had a strong sense of devotion to their country. Nationalism is pride of devotion to one's country. Henry Clay, a *War Hawk*, wanted war for the following reasons:

1. **Henry Clay wanted to revenge Britain for seizing American ships.**
  2. **Henry Clay also wanted an excuse to conquer Canada.**
- War Hawks feared that the British were arming the Native Americans with weapons to fight the Americans.**



Henry Clay



This depiction of the treaty negotiations may have been painted by one of [Anthony Wayne's](#) officers.

### [Treaty of Greenville](#)

A Treaty of Peace  
BETWEEN THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AND THE  
TRIBES OF INDIANS,  
CALLED THE  
*Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanots, Ottawas,  
Chipewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel-  
river, Weas, Kickapoos, Pian-  
kashaws, and Kaskashias.*

TO put an end to a destructive war, to settle all controversies, and to restore harmony and a friendly intercourse between the said United States, and Indian tribes; Anthony Wayne, major-general, commanding the army of the United States, and sole commissioner for the good purposes above-mentioned, and the said tribes of Indians, by their Sachems, chiefs, and warriors, met together at Greenville, the head quarters of the said army, have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the said Indian tribes.

#### ARTICLE I.

Henceforth all hostilities shall cease; peace is hereby established, and shall be perpetual; and a friendly intercourse shall take place, between the said United States and Indian tribes.

#### ARTICLE II.

All prisoners shall on both sides be restored. The Indians, prisoners to the United States, shall be immediately set at liberty. The peo-

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## 4. The Road to War

More people were settling in the United States so many areas became overcrowded. Many settlers moved out further west. In 1795 the Native Americans sold their land in Ohio to the United States in the [Treaty of Greenville](#). In 1803, Ohio joined the United States. By then many settlers were moving beyond Ohio into Indiana Territory. The movement of settlers further west created problems for Native Americans.

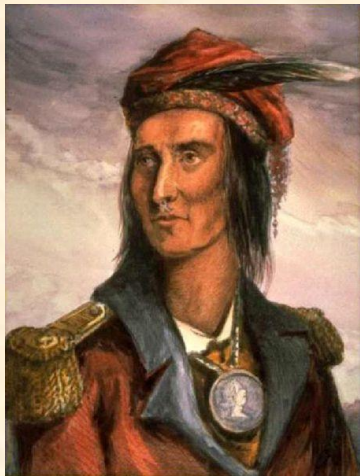
## Indian Lands Lost by 1810



## GEOGRAPHY Skills

As settlers moved west, they settled on Native American lands.

- 1. Location** On the map, locate the original lands of the (a) Iroquois, (b) Miamis, (c) Shawnees.
- 2. Regions** When did Indian nations west of the Ohio River begin to lose land?
- 3. Critical Thinking Drawing Inferences** Why do you think many of the lands lost by Indians were located along rivers?



Tenskwatawa,  
the "Prophet."

This 1848 drawing of  
Tecumseh

## ***Two Shawnee Brothers Seek Unity***

The settlers built farms on land reserved for Native Americans. They hunted deer and birds that the Indians depended on for food. The Native Americans resisted by protesting the United States government about the new settlements. They tried to drive settlers off their lands by attacking them. Two Shawnee Indian brothers, Prophet (Tenskwatawa) and Tecumseh led the revolts against the settlers. The Prophet had an experience in which he envisioned that Native Americans should give up “*white ways*.” He believed Indians should no longer trade with settlers. They should go back to their traditional ways of living. His teaching brought hope for many Native Americans. They settled in a territory called Indiana.

## Showdown at Tippecanoe

In 1811, the governor of Indiana, Henry Harrison marched with 1,000 troops to Prophetstown, on Tippecanoe creek. He was worried the Indians were planning against the “white men.” When the Indians learned about Harrison’s attack they surprised him in a battle, neither side won. Still, whites celebrated the Battle of Tippecanoe as a major victory.



19th century depiction  
of the battle of  
Tippecanoe by Alonzo  
Chappel

## 5. The War of 1812

In June 1812, President Madison asked Congress to declare war on Britain. The house voted in favor of war against Britain.



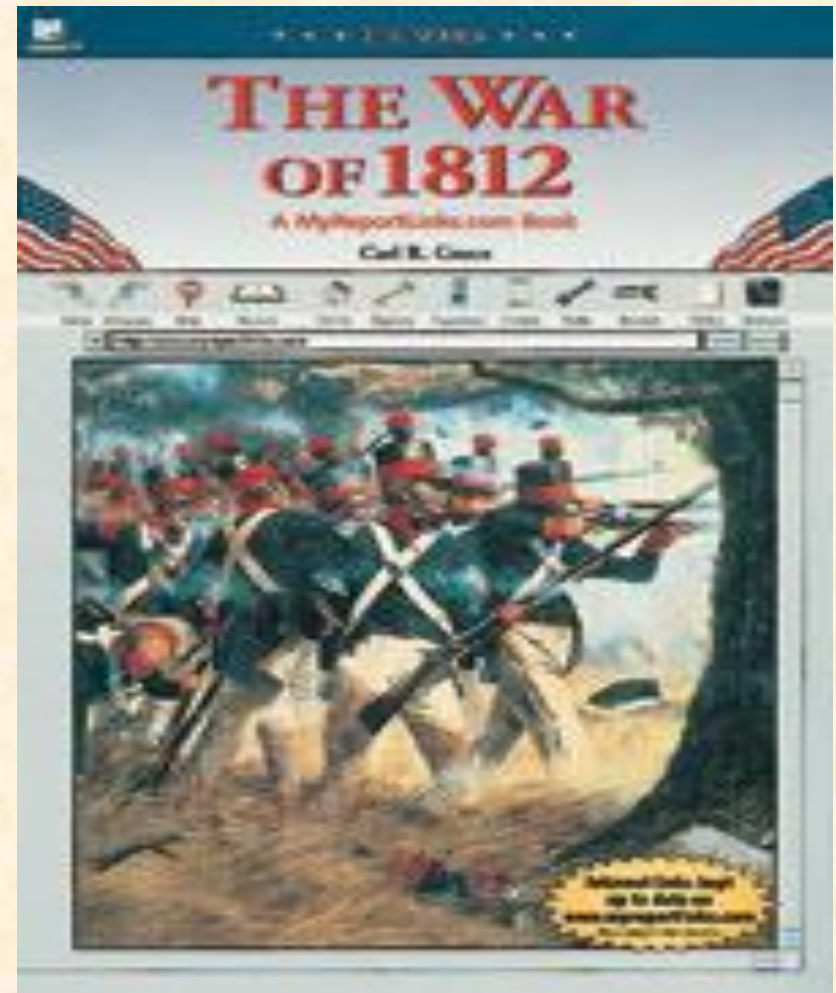
James Madison



War of 1812







### Preparing for War

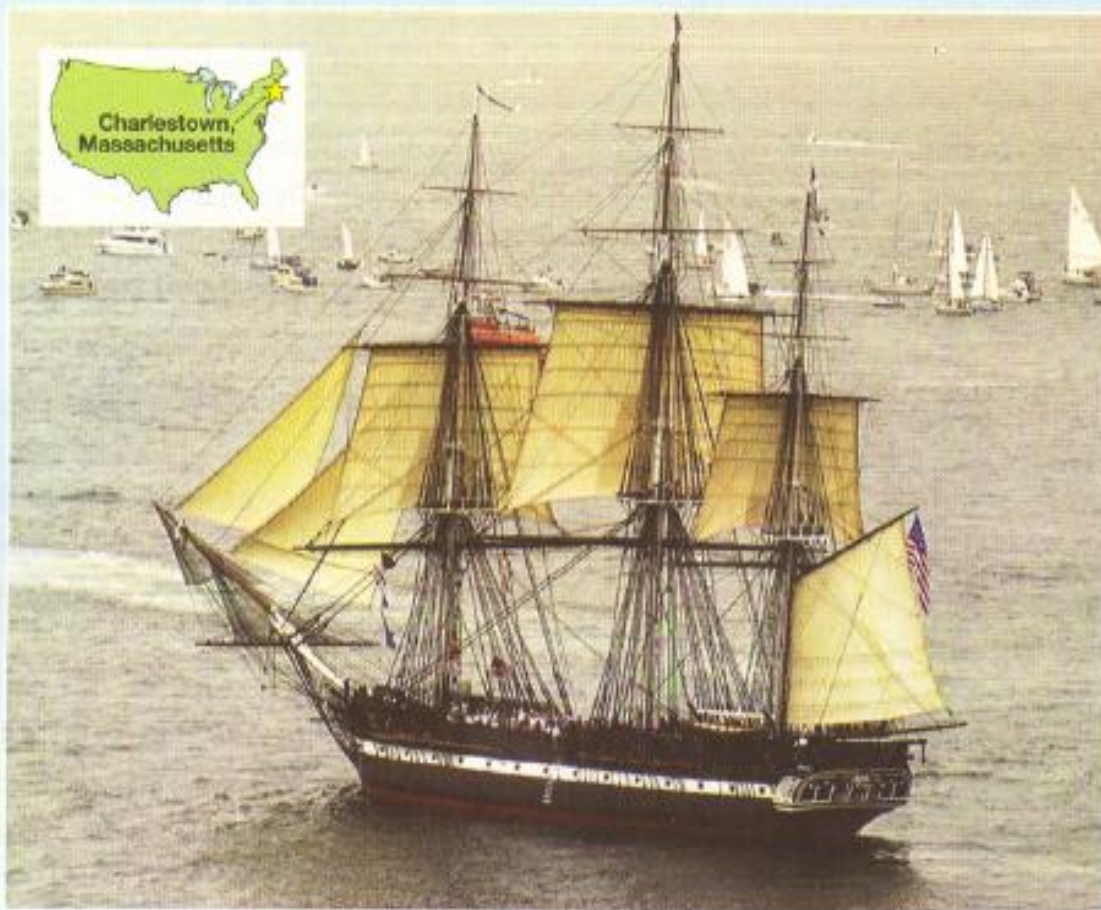
Many Americans feelings were mixed about going to war. Some Americans wanted war while others wanted the United States to settle their differences with Britain, peacefully.

## Fighting at Sea

The United States was not ready for war. The navy only had 16 ships to fight against the British Navy. In addition the American naval officers were inexperienced and the United States had very few regular troops. They had to ask for volunteers. Volunteers would get \$124.00 and 360 acres of land for their services. The money was high pay at that time. (\$124.00 was equal to the average yearly salary.) The American declaration of war took Britain by surprise. The British were locked in a battle with [Napoleon](#). They could not spare troops to fight the United States. The British navy blocked the American Ports. Because the American fleet was so small they were unable to stop the British ships and stop the blockade.



[Napoleon](#)



### USS Constitution

The USS Constitution is affectionately known as "Old Ironsides." During the War of 1812, British cannonballs bounced off her thick wooden hull. Later, a public outcry saved the old ship from being scrapped. Today, if you visit Boston, you can step aboard the restored "Old Ironsides." In the nearby museum, you can relive naval history by hoisting a sail or firing a cannon.



#### Take It to the NET

**Virtual Field Trip** For an interactive look at the *Constitution*, visit *The American Nation* section of [www.phschool.com](http://www.phschool.com).



[William Hull](#)

As mentioned earlier, one of the goals of the [War Hawks](#) was to conquer Canada.

[William Hull](#) led the American troops into Canada from Detroit. General Isaac Brock, of Canada, tricked the Americans to retreat from Canada. The invasion into Canada had failed.

In 1813, Americans set out to control Lake Erie. Captain Oliver Hazard Perry built his own fleet of ships to fight against the British at the Battle of Lake Erie. The British chased Perry away in the battle but luckily he was picked up by an American ship. Perry took this American back to battle the British ship and conquered it.



Captain Oliver Perry and the Battle of Lake Erie

## An American Profile



**Oliver Hazard Perry**

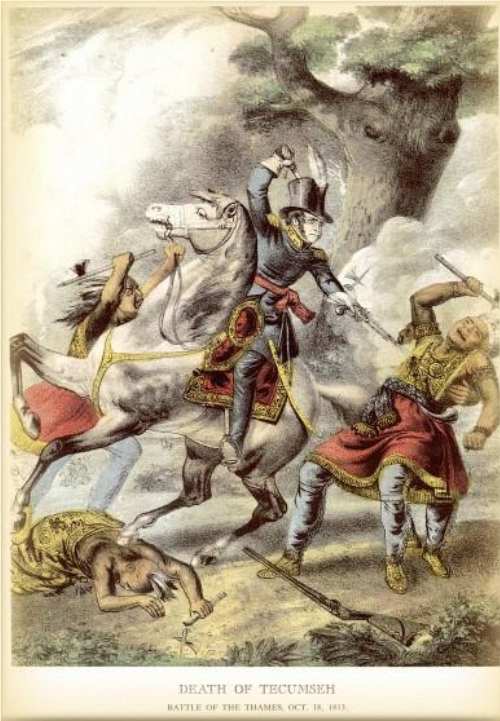
1785–1819

At age 14, Oliver Hazard Perry joined the United States Navy. He spent the rest of his life there.

At the Battle of Lake Erie, Perry's ship, the USS *Lawrence*, drew most of the British fire in the early hours of the battle. When the *Lawrence* could no longer fight, Perry took down his ship's flag. He then rowed a mile—while under fire—to reach another American ship. Raising his flag again, he fought on to victory.

Perry was hailed across the country as a hero. Today, the U.S. Naval Academy treasures his battle flag from Lake Erie.

***Why did Americans consider Perry a hero?***



A speculative depiction of Tecumseh's death at the hands of Richard M. Johnson.



In September 1813, The Americans gained control of [Lake Erie](#). General William Henry, now a general, invaded Canada in search of Tecumseh and the British. They met in the [Battle of the Thames](#) Battle of the Thames.

*Tecumseh* died in the fighting. Now without Tecumseh's leadership, the Indian [confederation](#) he had worked so hard for fell apart.

# The War of 1812

**Key**

- ← American forces
- ★ American victories
- British forces
- ★ British victories

**Action in the South**

0 200 Miles  
0 200 Kilometers



## GEOGRAPHY Skills

- The War of 1812 was fought along several fronts.
- Location** On the map, locate the following: (a) Lake Erie, (b) Horseshoe Bend, (c) Baltimore, (d) New Orleans.
  - Movement** Describe the American route from Huntsville to New Orleans.
  - Critical Thinking Drawing Conclusions** Based on the map, do you think the British blockade had a serious impact on Americans? Explain.



### The British Burn Down Washington

In 1814, Britain and its allies defeated France. Now Britain could send their troops to the United States. The British ships sailed to the Chesapeake Bay in the summer. They landed 30 miles from Washington, D.C. The Americans tried to stop the British from arriving in Washington but they were unsuccessful. The British continued their march to the capital. In the President's mansion, Dolley Madison (the President's wife), waited for her husband to return home. Soon afterwards, the British troops marched into the capital. The British troops burned the capital. Luckily, Dolly Madison sneaked out the back with some important papers and a portrait of George Washington. In those papers was the original Declaration of Independence.





Soon afterwards the British moved up north to Baltimore's [Fort McHenry](#). One evening on September 13th the British bombarded the harbor. When it was morning, the flag still was flying over the fort. This inspired [Francis Scott Key](#) to write [The Star Spangled banner](#), our country's national anthem.



[Jackson Defends New Orleans](#)  
Next the British attacked New Orleans. [Andrew Jackson](#) led the American troops to victory in the [Battle of New Orleans](#). Overnight Jackson became a hero. Only 7 American soldiers died in the battle. Two weeks ago a peace talks began but Jackson was not notified of a cease-fire.



### Viewing History

#### **Battle of New Orleans**



The Battle of New Orleans was the single bloodiest engagement of the War of 1812. Here, Americans under the command of Andrew Jackson fire at advancing British soldiers.

**Analyzing Information** *How does this painting show the varied makeup of Jackson's troops?*

**African Americans in the War** The Battle of New Orleans was not the only place where black and white soldiers fought side by side. Throughout the War of 1812, African Americans joined in defending the nation against the British.

Following the British attacks on Washington and Baltimore, African American volunteers helped defend Philadelphia against a possible British attack. Bishop Richard Allen and the Reverend Absalom Jones recruited more than 2,000 men to help build Philadelphia's fortifications. The state of New York organized two regiments of black volunteers to serve in the army.

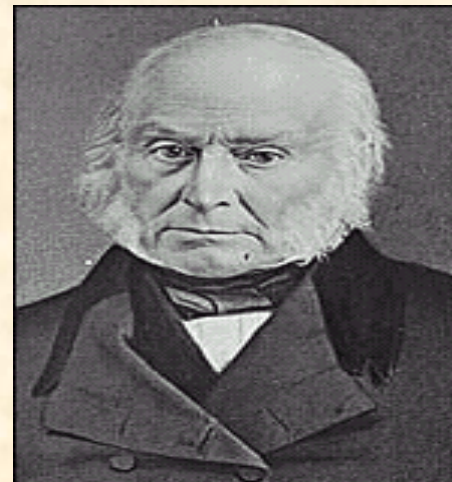
African Americans also served with distinction in the United States Navy. They helped win the Battle of Lake Erie as well as other naval battles. Commander Nathaniel Shaler praised one particular black sailor who was killed in battle:

“ He fell near me, and several times requested to be thrown overboard, saying he was only in the way of others. When America has such [sailors], she has little to fear from the tyrants of the ocean. ”

—Nathaniel Shaler, letter to his agent, January 1, 1813

## Peace at Last

By late 1814, peace talks between Britain and the United States began. The United States gained land in Canada and Florida. The new states were carved out of these lands. *The Treaty of Ghent* was signed on December 24, 1814. According to [John Quincy Adams](#), “nothing was adjusted, nothing was settled in this war.” Both sides returned to their positions and matters before the war began.



### Evening Gazette Office,

Boston, Monday, 10, a. M.  
The following most highly interesting article has just been received from the Great West, from a dispatch across the Atlantic and the Pacific to assist in the prompt spread of the Glorious News.

## Treaty of PEACE signed and arrived.

Received after Feb. 13, 1815. Reflected in the morning.  
WE have this instant received in Thirty-two hours from New-York, the following

### Great and Happy News! FOR THE PUBLIC.

To BERNARD RUSSELL, Esq. Central Office, Boston  
New-York Feb. 11, 1815—Saturday Evening, 10 o'clock.

SIR—

I HASTEN to inform you, for the information of the Public, of the arrival here this afternoon of H. Br. M. ship of war Furze, in which has come passenger Mr. Cassin, American Messenger, having in his possession

### A Treaty of Peace

Between this Country and Great Britain, signed on the 24th December last.

Mr. Baker also is on board, as Agent for the British Government, the same who was formerly Charge des Affaires here.

Mr. Carroll reached town at eight o'clock this evening. He showed to a friend of mine, who is acquainted with him, the packet containing the Treaty, and a London newspaper of the last date of December, announcing the signing of the Treaty.

It depends, however, as my friend observed, upon the act of the President to suspend hostilities on this side.

The gentlemen left London the 3d Jan. The Transit had sailed previously from a port on the Continent.

This city is in a perfect agony of joy, shouts, illuminations, &c. &c.

I have undertaken to send you this by Express—the rider engaging to deliver it by Eight o'clock on Monday morning. The expense will be 250 dollars—if you can collect so much to indemnify me I will thank you to do so.

I am with respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN GOODRUE

The first words uttered on hearing of the glorious news which we have just heard of in whole Atlantic—Glorious!

PEACE EXTRA.

The End