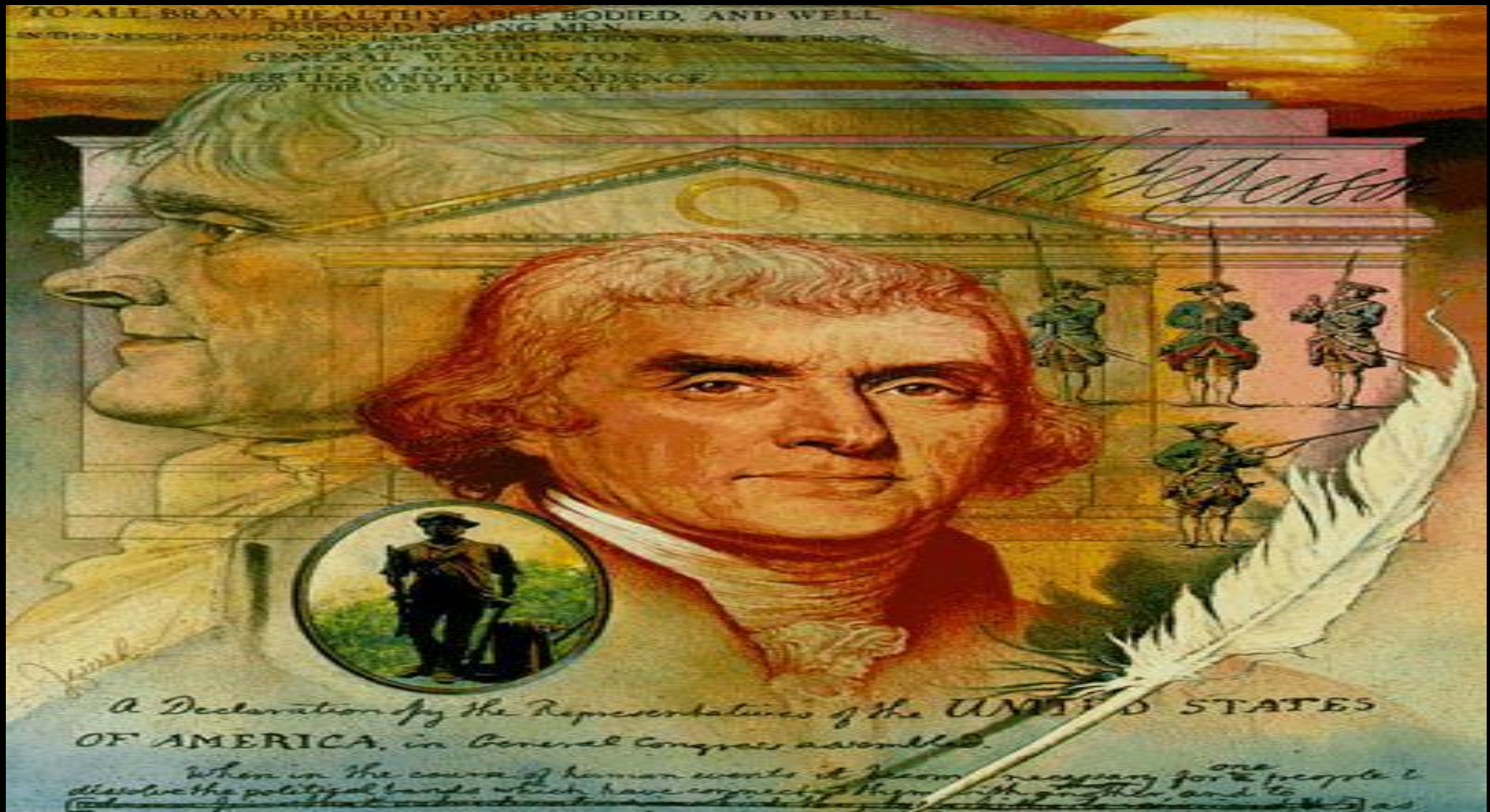


Section 3: Jefferson Alters the Nation's Course



Election of 1800...

- Wild charges made against each candidate.....
Tool for the rich, atheist...
- Between T. Jefferson and J. Adams. Jeff's win.
- **The Fluke:**
.....?

The Election of 1800

John Adams and the Federalists

- Rule by wealthy class
- Strong federal government
- Emphasis on manufacturing
- Loose interpretation of the Constitution
- British alliance

Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans

- Rule by the people
- Strong state governments
- Emphasis on agriculture
- Strict interpretation of the Constitution
- French alliance

The infographic features two portraits: John Adams on the left and Thomas Jefferson on the right, separated by a vertical line of stars. The title 'The Election of 1800' is at the top in a blue banner.

Electoral Tie

T.J. & Aaron Burr

- all the DR cast their votes for Jefferson & Burr (73 Votes Each)
- Federalists cast their votes for Adams & Pinckney (A-65 Votes, P-64 Votes)
- What does Constitution Say?
- TIE Between Jefferson & Burr
- What does the Constitution Say??

Electoral Tie

- House of Representatives Decides
- 36 Votes in the House
- Jefferson selected as winner b/c of help from Hamilton
- Hamilton didn't like Burr....they decide to settle it like men

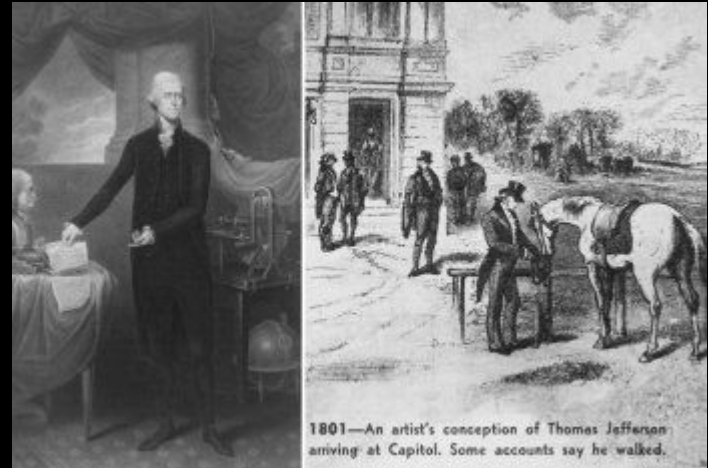


- Hamilton and Burr had a Duel
- Early AM Jul 11, 1804
- Burr won
- Hamilton DEAD



T. Jefferson takes office

- 1st pres to office in new federal building in Washington, D.C.
- He urged the 2 political parties to settle their differences.
- He took steps to reduce the power of the central gov't.
- **HOW?** He walked to his inauguration, he took of the powder Whig, and occasionally wore working clothes to work.



1801—An artist's conception of Thomas Jefferson arriving at Capitol. Some accounts say he walked.

John Marshall and the Supreme Court

- Federalist continued to be in power in the Judicial Power.
- Chief Justice was John Marshall who was appointed by J. Adams
- B4 Adams left office the got passed the Judiciary Act of 1801, which increased the # of federal judges to 16. So night before he left he appointed the **MIDNIGHT JUDGES**. (you must really know this.....)



Marbury vs. Madison

- Marbury one of the mid-night judges never received his papers to be on the supreme court. Madison was Jefferson sec. of state, whose duty was to deliver the papers.
- Supreme court ordered the papers to be delivered and Marbury sued to enforce. Marshall ruled that this was unconstitutional.
- **WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?** It set up Judicial Review (supreme court can declare an act of congress unconstitutional).



This Short 9 min clip will explain in detail. Listen up 😊 and PLEASE no electronic devices out during the clip.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YFFZYJzv8-I>

USA expands West

Folks moved west and territories expanded.

- France sold us Louisiana Territory. It stretched from Gulf of Mexico north to Canada and west of the Rocky Mtns.
- We purchased for \$15 million.
- Jefferson's send Lewis and Clark to explore the land.
- L & C traveled for 2 years from St. Louis to present day Oregon.
- They traveled with Sacajawea.

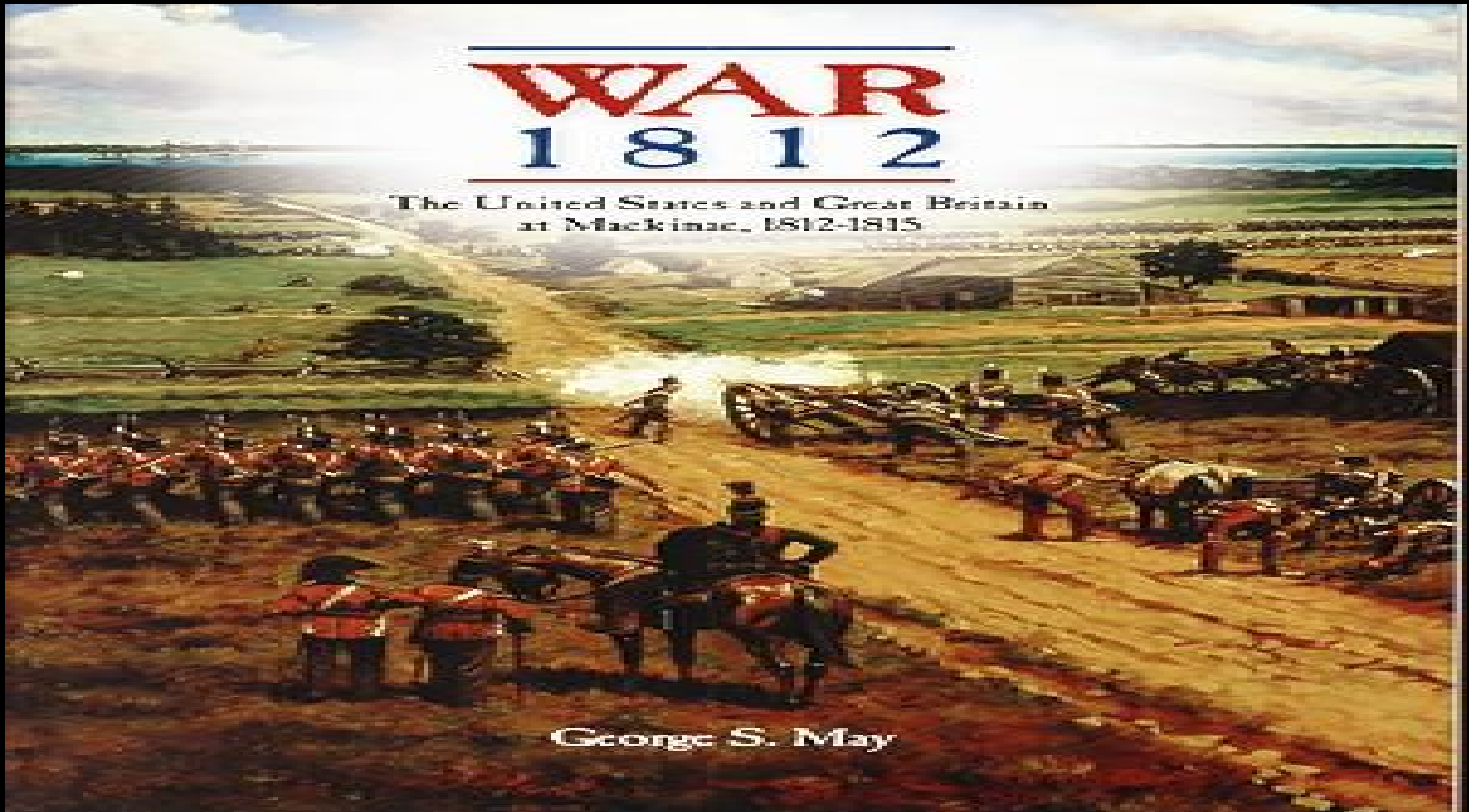


The War of 1812: Ch.6 section 4

WAR 1812

The United States and Great Britain
at Mackinac, 1812-1815

George S. May



Fun Fact

- During the War of 1812 Samuel Wilson owner of a meat packing business, supplied barrels of salted meat to the army. He stamped U. S. on it- one of his employees said it meant “Uncle Sam”.



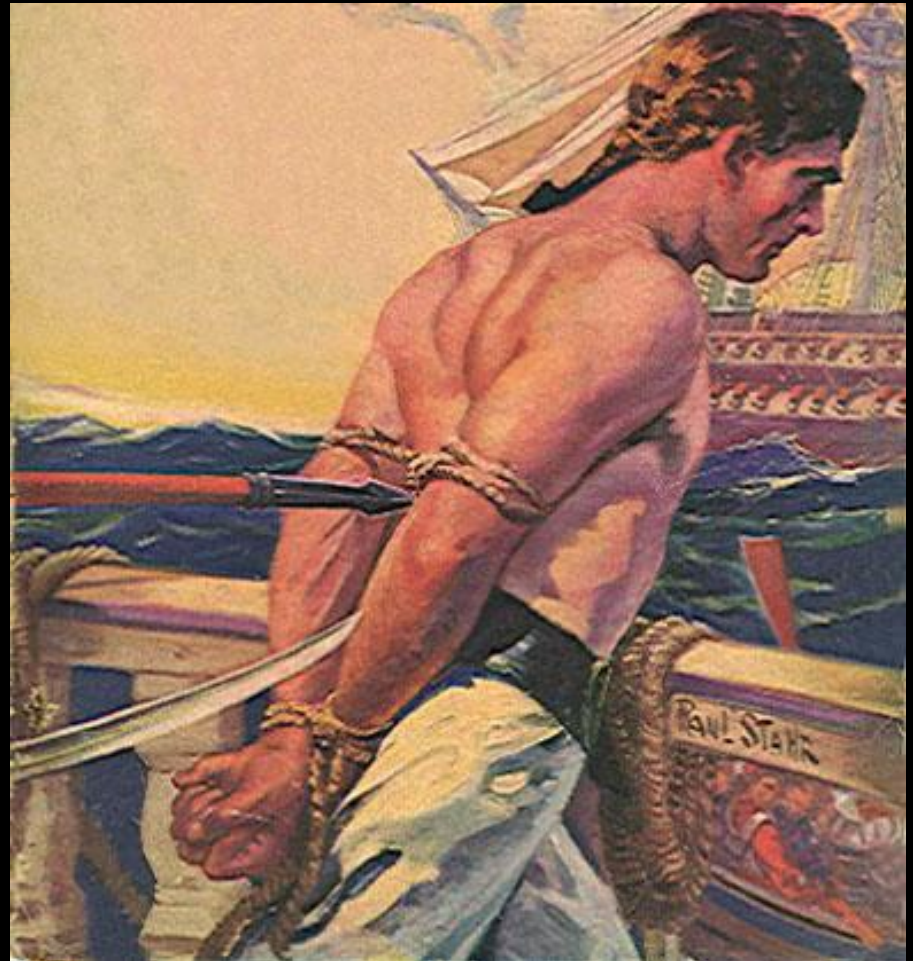
What?

- Britain and France started fighting again which threatened American shipping.
- **Nap** wants to Exclude GB goods from Europe.
- **THEN** GB decided to attack NAP by setting up a Blockade.
- Both started seizing American ships.



Grievances against GB

- France and GB both seized our ships, BUT, **we** focused on **GB. Why?**
- They were taking our boys off our ships and drafting them into the British Army- **impressments.**
- We are also upset over the **Chesapeake incident** (1807, 3 Americans killed)



Embargo Act of 1807

- To cut off supplies TJ **banned the flow of exports to foreign countries.**
- HE THOUGHT THIS WOULD **HURT** them.
- It wined up hurting America.
- **It was lifted in 1809**—
Except with GB and France



William Henry Harrison

- 1809- WHH, gov of Indiana Territory, invited several Native American Chiefs to Fort Wayne Indiana
- He convinced them to sign away 3 million acres of tribal land to the USA.
- Not all natives gave in
- *Little Turtle (Miami confederacy)* and *Tecumseh (Shawnee Indians)*.
- They believed the only way to defeat the Whites was to form a Native Confederacy.



Tippecanoe

- While Tecumseh was absent his bro (Prophet) led an attack on WHH
- WHH struck back.
- Happened on the banks of the **Tippecanoe River**. This Made WHH a hero but his troops suffered heavy losses.
- **WHY?** The Natives had guns.
- **Why did they have guns?**
 - British...



Tecumseh's Confederacy and the War Hawks

- James Madison is the next President. And the situation with Natives got worse.
- Natives (led by Tecumseh) were receiving weapons from the British.
- Congress from the South (the war hawks) called for War in 1812.
- War was declared in June of 1812.



Leaders of War Hawks

- John C. Calhoun of S.C.
- Henry Clay of Kentucky.



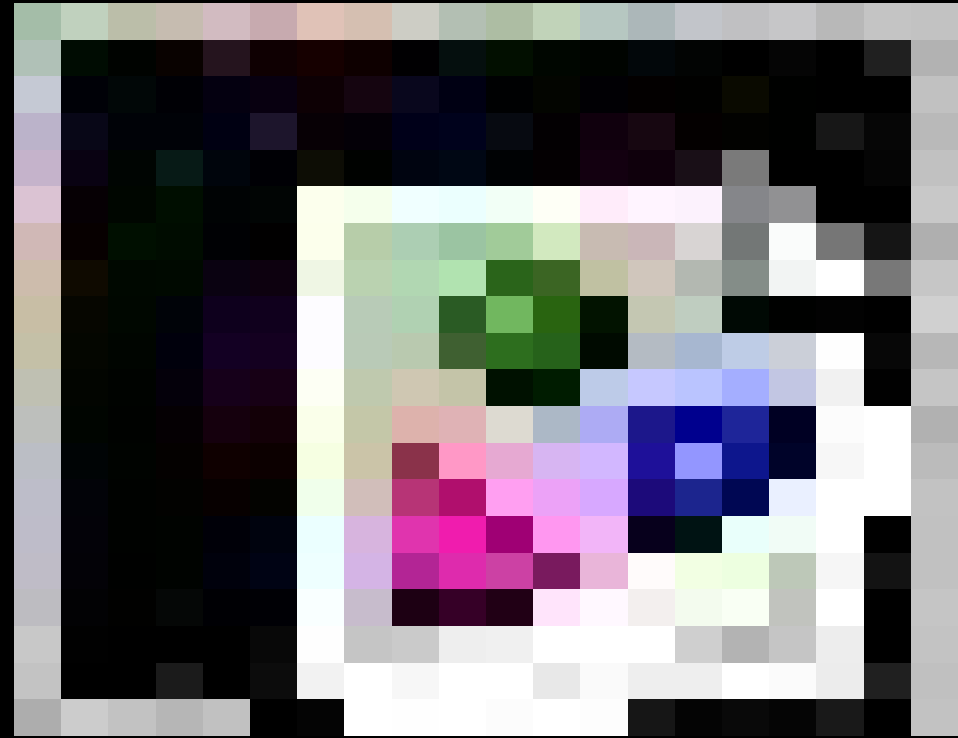
Why War?

1. Impressment
2. Expansion
3. Giving weapons to natives
4. International Shipping Disputes



War Begins

- We lost Detroit. THEN U.S. Navy fleet defeated the Brits on Lake Erie and the **Americans re-took Detroit.**
- Natives sided with Brits.
- **Battle of Thames in 1813**
Tecumseh died.
- HOWEVER the **Brits** formed a blockade on the East coast of America.



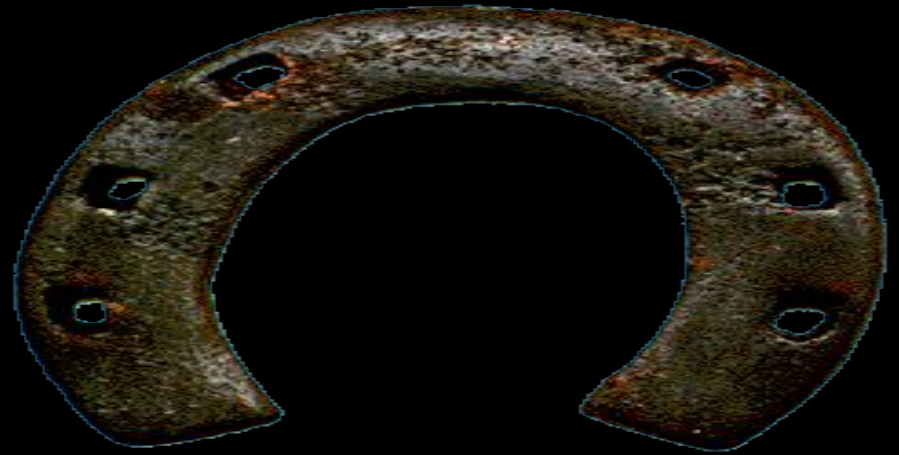
In August 24, 1814 the Brits...

- Entered Washington, D.C. and **burned the capitol**, and the White House.
- Madison and the boys fled. BUT not before **Dolley**, (Madison's wife) could grab a few items.
- **5 Years to rebuild House Chamber.**



Battle of New Orleans and Horseshoe Bend

- General Andrew Jackson (**old Hickory**) from Tennessee, gained attention when he defeated a group of Natives (Creek) in 1814. The battle (of **horseshoe bend**) destroyed the military power of the natives in the south.
- Then old Hickory was in **NOLA**, and defeated some Brits down in Louisiana. He did not know that the War was already over.



Treaty of Ghent

- Signed on Dec. 24, 1814 declared Armistice (an end to fighting). Americans wanted **Peace**.
- The treaty did not address the issue of **impressments**.



Rush Baggot Agreement

- Limited the # of war ships on the Great Lakes.
- 1815- USA and GB trade again
- 1818- 49th Parallel was set--- all the way out to Rocky Mtn.



The End