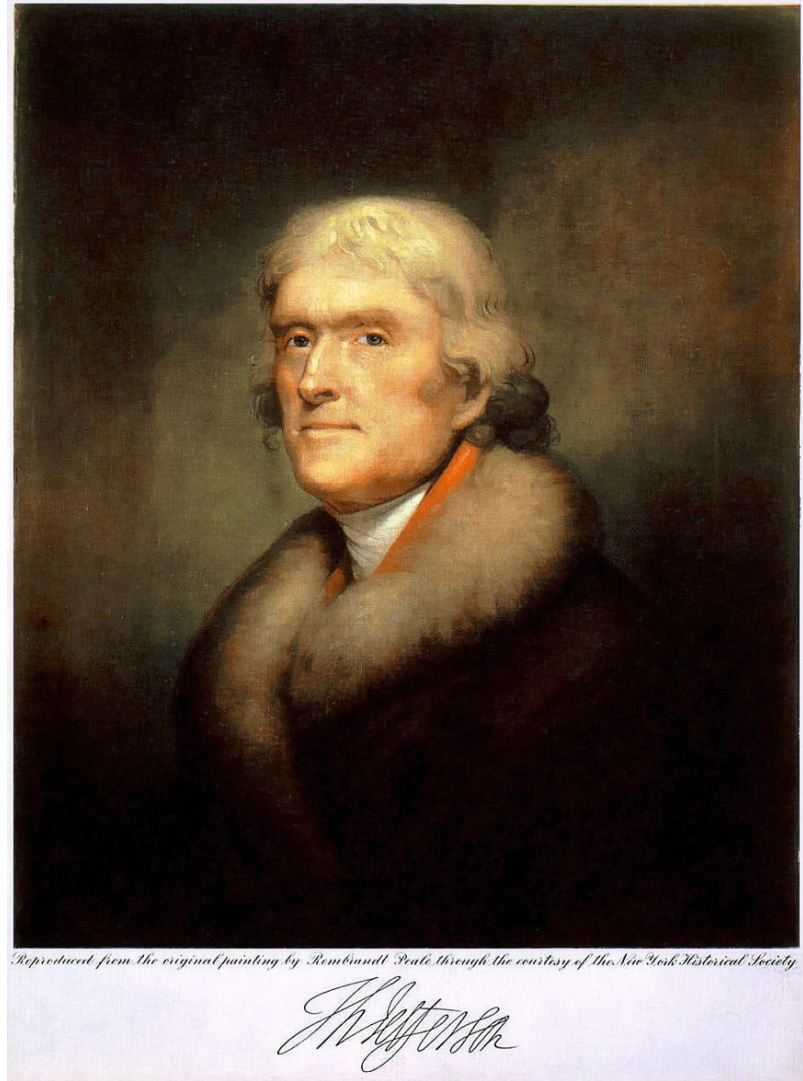


An Era of Expansion: Thomas Jefferson's Presidency

“We are all republicans--we are
all federalists...”



Reproduced from the original painting by Rembrandt Peale through the courtesy of the New York Historical Society



Election of 1800

- Democratic-Republican candidates - Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr
 - To avoid a divided executive, Republican electors cast a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr. On the 36th ballot, the election was decided in the House of Representatives. Leads to 12th Amendment.
- Jefferson inaugurated March 4, 1801
 - Walked to the Capitol dressed as a “plain citizen”
 - Connects as a “man of the people”
 - “*We are all republicans – we are all federalists...* Let us, then, with courage and confidence pursue our own federal and republican principles, our attachment to our union and representative government.” –Inaugural Address



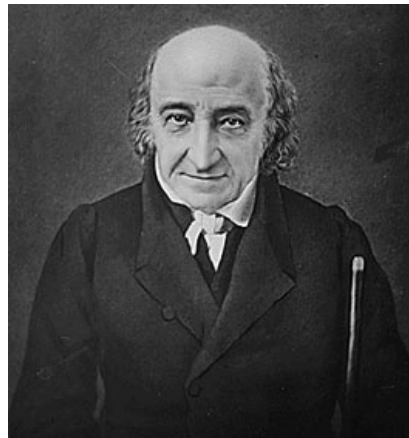
Democratic-Republicans Take Power

Democratic-Republicans also won the majority in both houses of Congress

- Demonstrated the peaceful transition of power under Constitution
- Republicans hoped to reduce the power of the federal government:
 - ☐ Reduce the size of the army
 - ☐ Lower taxes
 - ☐ Eliminate the national debt
 - ☐ Do away with the pomp and formality that surrounded the office of the Presidency
- Jefferson resisted pressure to replace all the Federalists with Republican appointees
- Kept the National Bank system because it was practical

Jefferson's Cabinet

- James Madison—Secretary of State
- Albert Gallatin—Secretary of the Treasury
- Henry Dearborn—Secretary of War
- Caesar A. Rodney—one of 4 men who served as Attorney General during Jefferson's 2 terms





Marbury v. Madison

- ❑ “It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department [the courts] to say what the law is.”
- ❑ Translation: The judicial branch determines if a law or executive order is constitutional.
- ❑ Case arose from an Adams midnight appointment
- ❑ Established the principle of *judicial review*.
- ❑ Greatly expanded the power of the courts to check the actions of the Executive and Legislative branches.



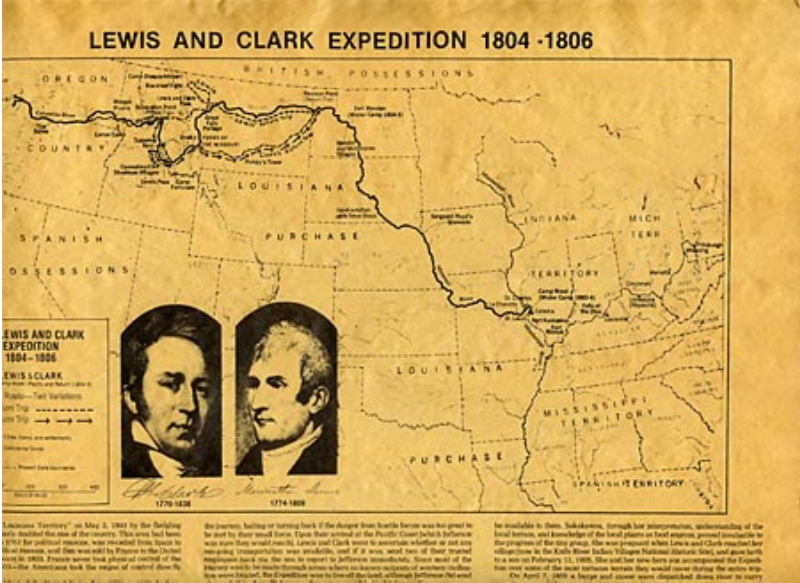
Louisiana Purchase

- ❑ Spain transfers land to France by secret treaty
- ❑ Port of New Orleans is once again closed to American commerce
- ❑ Jefferson sends James Monroe to help Robert Livingston negotiate the purchase of the port and West Florida
- ❑ Napoleon needs money and offers to sell the Louisiana Territory for \$15 million
- ❑ Senate approves the agreement in 1803, doubling the size of the United States.

Louisiana Purchase



- Determine if there is a river route to the Pacific
- Form good relations with the American Indians
- Keep a detailed journal of the climate, natural resources and animals of the area.



Lewis & Clark Expedition

The Outcome

- Guided by and depended upon the Mandan, Sioux, and Shoshone Indians, especially Sacagawea and her brother who guided them across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains.
- After crossing the Rockies, followed the Columbia River to the Pacific with the help of the Nez Perce Indians.
 - Remained in the Northwest for the winter exploring the coast.
 - Learned much about western lands, people and resources.
 - Followed by Pike's exploration of the Southwest.



Violation of Neutrality

- Activities of the Barbary Pirates in the Mediterranean
- Impressment of American sailors
 - 1807~British stop the *Chesapeake* and take American sailors by force



Domestic & International Challenges

- With England and France at war after 1803, the greatest challenge of the second term was these violations of U.S. neutrality and the safety of our ships at sea.
- Embargo Act of 1807 banned trade with foreign countries. It was an unpopular law that had little effect on Britain or France., but hurt the United States' economy.



During Jefferson's presidency, thousands of settlers moved into the Northwest Territory, causing clashes with the American Indians and leading to further hostilities between Great Britain and the United States.

The University of Virginia

- Founded by Jefferson who valued learning and knowledge.
 - Buildings and curriculum designed and overseen by Jefferson himself
 - Opened March 1825
 - Enrollment 123 students



Monticello

- ❑ Retired to his home in the Virginia countryside.
- ❑ Pursued his interests in agriculture, architecture, education, and political philosophy.
- ❑ His collection of books was sold to the government to form the nucleus of the Library of Congress.
- ❑ Died July 4, 1826, at the age of 83.



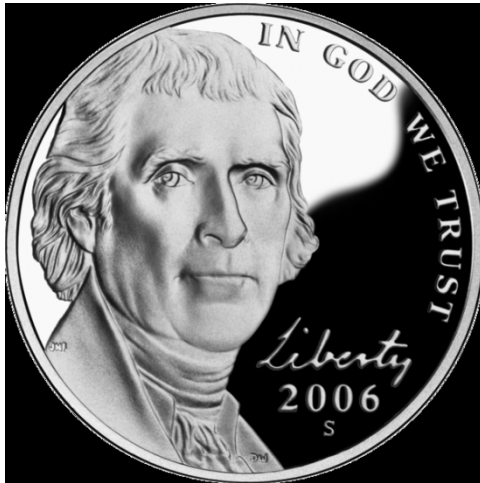
In 1787, Jefferson wrote to his friend George Gilmer:
"All my wishes end, where I hope my days will end, at Monticello."

Epitaph ~ In Jefferson's Own Words



*HERE WAS BURIED
THOMAS JEFFERSON
AUTHOR OF THE
DECLARATION OF
AMERICAN
INDEPENDENCE
OF THE STATUTE OF
VIRGINIA FOR RELIGIOUS
FREEDOM
AND FATHER OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA*

Jefferson's Presidency 1801-1809



Thomas Jefferson
Dollar Coin



Thomas Jefferson on the \$2 bill





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