

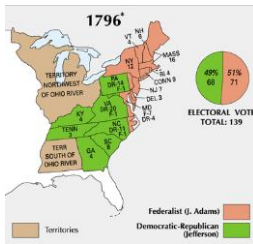
The Age of Jefferson

APUSH: Period 4

Political Parties

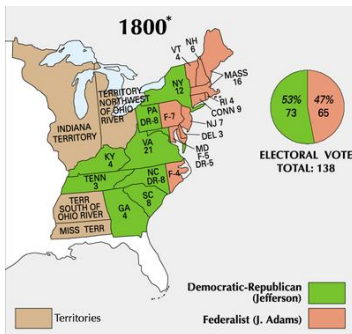
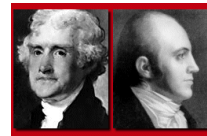
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Federalists (Hamilton)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consisted of the upper classes of well-to-do people: merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and large landowners. 2. Was strongest in the North, especially New England. 3. Believed in government by and for the "rich, well-born and able" distrusted the common people, and feared what Federalists termed the "excesses of democracy". 4. Favored a strong central government and consequently urged a loose interpretation of the Constitution. 5. Emphasized order and stability. 6. Supported Hamilton's financial program as beneficial to the economic interests of the party's supporters. 7. In foreign affairs, tended to favor Britain, whose government was dominated by the upper classes. | <p>Democratic Republicans (Jefferson)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consisted of the lower classes of common people: farmers, small shopkeepers, and city workers. 2. Was strongest in the South and West. 3. Believed in government by capable leaders, emphasized that government should work in the interests of the common people, and strongly advocated democratic principles. 4. Favored states' rights and consequently urged a strict interpretation of the Constitution. 5. Stressed civil liberties and trust in the people. 6. Opposed Hamilton's financial program as harmful to the economic interests of the party's supporters. 7. In foreign affairs, tended to favor France, whose people had revolted in 1789 for liberty and equality. |
|---|--|

Election of 1796



Election of 1800

- once again...Adams v. Jefferson
- platforms
 - Adams- centralized government, public restraint
 - Jefferson- liberty and states rights



Jefferson's Presidency

Overview

- Playing Both Sides
 - to win trust of Federalists
 - maintained National Bank, debt repayment plan
 - maintained neutrality policies of Washington, Adams
 - to keep loyalty of Democratic-Republicans
 - reduced size of military
 - eliminated federal jobs
 - repealed excise taxes

DOMESTIC POLICY

The Louisiana Purchase



- US Interest
 - 1802 – Spanish revoke *right of deposit*, close port of New Orleans
 - Pinckney Treaty of 1795 had allowed farmers tax free use of port

- Napoleon's Problems
 - all resources needed to fight England
 - Haitian Revolution



- Negotiations
 - Jefferson offers \$10 million for New Orleans and strip of Gulf Coast
 - Napoleon offers entire territory for \$15 million



- Jefferson's Predicament
 - believed in **strict interpretation** of Constitution
 - nothing says a President can purchase foreign land

- Results
 - Jefferson sets aside ideology for good of country
- Consequences
 - size of US is doubled
 - French removal
 - extended border past MS River
 - raised popularity of Dem Rep
 - showed Federalists to be weak, sectional



Exploration

- Lewis and Clark



- Importance:
 - maps
 - Indian knowledge
 - possibility of land trail to Pacific



THE MARSHALL COURT

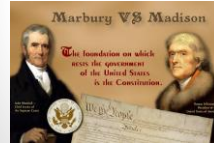
- John Marshall – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - Federalist
 - decisions strengthened central government at expense of states



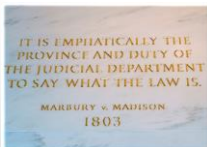
Marbury v. Madison

- stems from Adams appointment of “midnight judges” on his way out
- Jefferson orders commissions held
- William Marbury sues for his commission

- Decision
 - centers around Judiciary Act of 1789
 - Marbury had right to commission but...
 - Act gave court greater power than Constitution allowed



- Result
 - judicial review
 - Supreme court can decide if an act of Congress or the President is constitutional



FOREIGN POLICY

Barbary Pirates

- Washington and Adams
 - paid tribute to protect US merchant ships
- Jefferson
 - ruler of Tripoli demands higher payments
 - Jefferson sends naval fleet
- Result
 - respect and protection

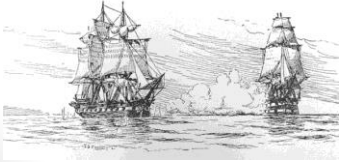


Challenges to US Neutrality

- France and Britain in midst of war
 - attempted naval blockades of enemy ports
 - seized ships of neutral nations
 - impressment of US sailors



- Chesapeake-Leopard Affair
 - British warship (Leopard) fires on US ship (Ches)
 - Result
 - Anti-British sentiment, demands for war
 - Jefferson responds with economic pressure



Embargo Act (1807)

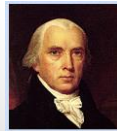
- prohibited American merchants from sailing to any foreign port
 - hoped to pressure Britain to stop violating neutrality
- Results
 - devastated New England economy
 - Jefferson calls for repeal



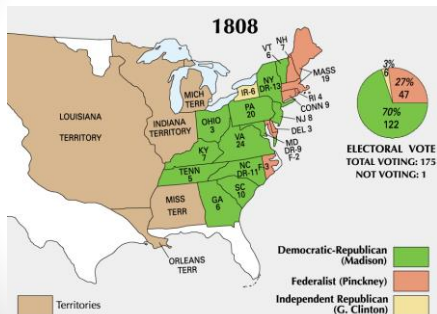
PRESIDENCY OF JAMES MADISON

James Madison

- strengths
 - leader in creation of Constitution
 - developed the Dem-Rep party
- weaknesses
 - weak public speaker
 - lacked political skills



Election of 1808



FOREIGN POLICY

Nonintercourse Act of 1809

- could trade with any foreign nation except Britain and France
- Result
 - found out Britain and France weren't reliant on us
 - short lasting



Macon's Bill No 2 (1810)

- reopened trade with world
- Brit or France lifts restrictions, we embargo the other one



WAR OF 1812

Causation

- Ideological
 - War Hawks
 - belief that US was not independent from England
- Political
 - American Indian presence in the West
- Economic
 - impressment of sailors
 - Embargo Act
 - disruption of trade and commerce

Treaty of Ghent

- Terms
 - no gain for either side
 - ended fighting
 - returned all conquered territory to original owners
 - recognized prewar boundary between Canada and US



Hartford Convention

- comprised of radical Federalists opposed to war
- proposed Constitution be amended, and if not...secession
- labeled as unpatriotic after war



Legacy of War of 1812

- international respect
- decline of Federalist party
- precedent of nullification and secession
- Indians forced to give in to white settlement
- industrial self-sufficiency
- new generation of political leaders
- nationalism