The Early Republic

Chapter 7: Jefferson, Madison and the War of 1812
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Look at the map above and answer the following questions:

1. Who did not win the election of 1800?

2. Which political party did Jefferson belong to? Adams?

3. Which northern region did Adams win all of the electoral votes?

4. Which state had the most electoral votes? Second most?

5. How many total electoral votes were cast?

6. What % of the electoral votes were cast for Jefferson? Adams?

7. Why were there no votes cast from the territories?

8. Which state cast the fewest electoral votes? 3rd fewest?

9. Which soon-to-be state is south of Georgia?

10. What soon-to-be state, in 1800, was part of Massachusetts?
Establishing a National Culture

For the early republic, it was important to establish an “American” culture or sense of self, separate from the British

Americans see themselves as carriers of virtue and democracy

Comprehensive education for all young men became an important priority for the young republic

**Women** were also given an education - but only in the ways of becoming a good and proper mother. **“Republican Motherhood”**

Judith Sargent Murray, *On the Equality of the Sexes* 1790

Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, 1792
Establishing a National Culture

Most schools were private (and therefore) catered to the wealthy

**Noah Webster** - development of Webster’s Spelling Book

**Mason Weems** - *Life of Washington* (invention of American myths)

**Washington Irving** - *Rip Van Winkle* and *Sleepy Hollow* & **James Fenimore Cooper** - *Last of the Mohicans*
The Revolution of 1800

Adams left office by making federal appointments to the new circuit courts and appointing John Marshall (Federalist) to the Supreme Court

First peaceful change in power from one political party to another

Election ended in a tie between Jefferson and Aaron Burr - 12th Amendment fixes this problem today

Vote went to Federalist controlled House

Hamilton convinces House members (after 36 votes) that Jefferson is lesser of two evils.
Thomas Jefferson

Views on government

strict constructionist

power of government strongly with states

Extremely informal and candid personality

Dinner fiasco with Anthony Merry (Br.)

Removed all signs of pomp and formality including walking speeches to Congress and not speaking (a trait continued until W.Wilson)

Against Federal Debt - although took nation into debt to purchase Louisiana Territory

Funded Louis and Clark expedition as a means of scientific and diplomatic research

Viewed Native Americans as ‘Noble Savages’ and desired they conform and join American society
Marbury v. Madison 1803

The previous president, John Adams, appointed Marbury to be a federal judge but it was never made official.

Therefore, Jefferson and Madison refused to allow Marbury to be appointed.

Marshall (Federalist) led Supreme Court

Precedent: Court can act on constitutionality of laws and be the final authority on the meaning of the Constitution (aka: Judicial Review)
Republican Policies

Both Federalists and Republicans view political parties as self-serving and corrupt.

Jefferson moved to strengthen his position with Federalists by appointing New Englanders to major offices (patronage).

**Domestic Policies** - favored passive federal policy. Repealed Judiciary Act of 1801 and undid some of Adam’s Alien/Sedition policies (wants small gov’t)

**Economy** - (wants agrarian lifestyle) Jefferson saw debt as benefitting only the rich. Proposed to get rid of debt by:

1. import duties
2. sale of public land
3. cuts in gov’t employment
4. cuts in military
5. cuts in navy
The Westward Movement

Opens up land for expansion

Kentucky 1792
Tennessee 1796
Ohio 1807

Public land sold for $2 per acre and $80 per farm

With the advent of the **Cotton Gin**, slavery became very profitable surrounding the cotton industry.

The Industrial Revolution in England also increases immigration to America as people seek work.
The Westward Movement

Land claims by new settlers happened so quickly that agreements between Indians and US Gov’t had yet to be worked out

Policies towards Indians:

1. Encouraged into debt; so land could be taken as repayment
2. Indians who fought were forced out
3. Unfair treaties were often used

By 1809, Indians had lost 100 million acres in Ohio region
Louisiana Purchase 1803

Napoleon, under the Treaty of San Ildefonso, transfers Louisiana to France (from Spain) - plans to close New Orleans

Jefferson argues that if Mississippi River is closed that we will ally with Britain

Livingston and Monroe negotiate with France (approved to spend $2 million for New Orleans)

France (Talleyrand) offers Louisiana Territory for $15 million
Louisiana Purchase 1803

Purchase doubles the size of US

Napoleon sells because:

1. Failed to stop slave rebellion in Santo Domingo (Haiti)
2. War against the British
3. Needed money

Federalists argued value of land

Republicans feared expanding powers of the president under Jefferson (just a tad ironic)
LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION
1804-1806
Political Complications

Aaron Burr ( & the *Essex Junto*) paranoid by western expansion, felt secession by NY, NJ and NE was imminent for the Federalist party to survive.

Hamilton works (again) to defeat Burr as Gov. of NY calling him a “dangerous man who ought not to be trusted with the reins of gov.”

**Burr-Hamilton Duel** - July 11, 1804

Hamilton shoots first (above Burr’s head on purpose)

Burr reacts and shoots Hamilton in the abdomen

Burr raises an army and travels to Ohio Valley to attack New Orleans. Plot was exposed and made public by James Wilkinson and Burr went to trial for treason.
War and American Trade

1808-1811 - Britain impressed over 6,000 American sailors.

*Chesapeake-Leopard Affair* - June 21, 1807

Br. Captain fired on the USS Chesapeake.

3 dead, 18 wounded.

Br. Foreign Office said it was a mistake.

Jefferson’s Response: Forbade Br. ships to dock in American ports.

Ordered state governors to call up as much as 100,000 militiamen.
The Embargo Act of 1807

Forbade export of all goods from the US.

Fines and forfeiture of goods if caught

Unexpected Consequences:

1807 exports $108 mil.

1808 exports $22 mil.

Federalists argued potential secession and supported anti-embargo protests

OGRABME, or. The American Snapping-turtle.
The Non-Intercourse Act (1809)

Replaced the Embargo Act.

Later modified with the **Macon Bill No. 2 (1810)**

Reopened trade with all nations EXCEPT Britain and France.

Remained U. S. policy until 1812.

**Unexpected Consequences:**

N. Eng. was forced to become self-sufficient again [old factories reopened].

Laid the groundwork for US industrial power.

Jefferson, a critic of an industrial America, ironically contributed to Hamilton’s view of the US
James Madison and War of 1812

June 18, 1812 congress supports Madison’s declaration of War with Britain

Federalists (industrialists were against)

Federalists (merchants and sailors were supportive)

Republicans and new Congressional War Hawks support war (Clay, Calhoun)

1. expanded territory
2. economic growth
3. increase in nationalism
James Madison and War of 1812

British ally with Indians (Tecumseh and the ‘Prophet’) unifies tribes to attempt to push out Americans

Britain’s willingness to ally with ‘savages’ ended any congeniality between the two nations.

William Henry Harrison attacks Br. and Indians

   Tremendous victory at Bat. of Tippecanoe, 1811

Native American Alliance was dealt a major blow at the Battle of the Thames River, 1813

   Tecumseh suffers fatal injury - ends hope for N.A. victory
James Madison and War of 1812

Madison wins election - but barely - nation is divided during war with Britain

Lack of naval expansion under Jefferson and Madison resulted in uneven conflicts

Americans had 16 finished ocean going vessels and 74 in progress. The British had over 800 in the Atlantic.

Madison hoping Britain would be occupied with France again.

By 1814 British are focused on only America

White House is burned to the ground (Aug 24, 1814)
War of 1812

Battle of Lake Erie, 1813 - “Old Ironsides”; (Battle of Thames River)

Battle of Plattsburg Sept, 1814 - Decisive victory in NE/Lake Champlain

Battle of Fort McHenry (Sept. 1814) - national anthem (Francis Scott Key) based on events in this battle; defense of Baltimore

Treaty of Ghent (Dec. 24, 1814) - both sides argued to have unreasonable demands met. However, British public is weary from war and taxes after decades of conflict between the American colonies and France. Therefore, treaty is signed that restores all conditions prior to the conflict (a draw)
Battle of New Orleans (Jan. 1815) - Word had not spread to Jackson yet on the peace agreement. Andrew Jackson in New Orleans attacked and massacred British troops. 700 British die to 8 Americans
Jackson Decides to Take Florida for the President

Adams Onis Treaty, (1819) - Jackson under the guise of punishing Indians for siding with the British leads a military force into Florida to “encourage” a treaty with Spain for acquisition of Florida.

Three Important Consequences of the War

1. End of the Federalist Party
2. Encouraged American Industrial Growth
The Adams-Onís Treaty
showing area claimed by the US before the treaty, and results of the new agreement

- Oregon Country (claimed by US, Great Britain)
- Viceroyalty of New Spain
- Natural boundary of Louisiana Purchase (then unknown)
- Boundary of US after Revolutionary War (Treaty of Paris, 1783)
- Disputed with Britain

Legend:
- US States
- US Territories
- New Boundary Line
- Area Ceded by Spain
Results of the War of 1812

Winners: War Hawks emboldened (platform of western expansion, national improvements like turnpikes) Republicans in general and Andrew Jackson

Losers: Native Americans, Federalists

Hartford Convention 1814-15 - Convention of NE Federalists that met to discuss unhappiness with War of 1812, Louisiana Purchase, Embargoes starting in 1807; also discussed 3/5th Compromise, restricting Westward expansion and potential NE secession from the Union. A. Jackson’s victory humiliated the Federalists and further strengthened the national shift to the Jeffersonian Republicans.
Results of the War of 1812

Renewed sense of nationalism/American exceptionalism

Rush-Bagot Agreement, 1817 - demilitarized US/Canada border

End of involvement in European affairs for next 100 years

America looks inward

Isolation comes as a result of Monroe Doctrine

Industry begins in the U.S.

1814 Francis Lowell of Mass. opens the first totally mechanized factory for processing raw cotton into finished cloth.

1814 Eli Terry of Conn. develops a 30 hour (wind up) table clock that utilizes ‘interchangeable parts’