

The Presidency of Thomas Jefferson (1801 – 1809) & Jeffersonian Democracy (1800-1824)

1. The Election of 1800
 - A. Dirty Campaign - Federalist and Republican Mudslingers
 - B. "whispering campaigns"
 - i. Jefferson becomes a victim
 - ii. Federalists accused him of having an affair with one of his slaves

2. The Jeffersonian "Revolution of 1800"
 - A. Thomas Jefferson beat John Adams
 - B. 73 to 65 electoral votes
 - C. Republicans also win control of Congress
 - D. Why was this "Revolutionary"?

3. Jeffersonian Changes
 - A. Jefferson quickly pardoned the prisoners of the Sedition Acts
 - B. The Naturalization Law of 1802
 - i. Undoes Alien Act
 - ii. reduced the requirement of 14 years of residence to the previous 5 years
 - C. Jefferson eliminates the excise tax.
 - D. Reduces the national debt
 - i. Albert Gallatin – Secretary of Treasury
 - ii. believed national debt wasn't a blessing
 - iii. reduced national debt with strict economic policies

4. Jefferson & the Courts
 - A. The Midnight Judges
 - i. Judiciary Act of 1801
 1. passed by the expiring Federalist Congress
 2. created 16 new federal judgeships and other judicial offices
 - ii. The new Republican-Democratic Congress
 1. quickly repealed the act
 2. kicked out the 16 newly seated judges
 - iii. Chief Justice John Marshall
 1. Federalist Justice
 2. was not removed
 3. served under presidents including Jefferson for 34 years
 4. shaped the American legal tradition more than any other person
 - B. *Marbury vs. Madison* (1803)
 - i. James Madison
 1. new secretary of state
 2. had cut judge Marbury's salary
 - ii. Marbury sued James Madison for his pay
 - iii. The Supreme Court ruled
 1. Marbury had the right to his pay

- 2. But the court did not have the authority to force Madison to give Marbury his pay.
 - iv. Precedent:
 - 1. The Supreme Court had the final authority in determining the meaning of the Constitution
 - C. Samuel Chase
 - i. Supreme Court Justice
 - ii. Democratic-Republican Congress Impeached him
 - iii. Retaliation for John Marshall's decision regarding Marbury
 - iv. was not removed due to a lack of votes in the Senate
 - v. Only Supreme Court Justice to be impeached
5. Jefferson in Review
- A. Jefferson preferred to make the military smaller
 - B. The Barbary War
 - C. The Louisiana Purchase
 - D. Lewis and Clark Expedition
 - E. The Aaron Burr Conspiracies
 - F. Reelected in 1804 – 1808 to 14 electoral votes (Federalist Charles Pinckney)
 - G. The Embargo Act (1807)
6. Jeffersonian Democracy (1800 – 1824)
- A. A set of political writings, goals, & policies named after Thomas Jefferson
 - B. Core Ideals:
 - i. Representative Democracy
 - 1. it's the core political value of America
 - 2. citizens have a civic duty to aid the state and resist corruption
 - 3. especially monarchy and aristocracy
 - ii. The Yeoman Farmer
 - 1. best exemplifies civic virtue and independence
 - 2. government policy should be for his benefit
 - 3. Financiers, bankers and industrialists make cities the cesspools of corruption and should be avoided
 - iii. "The Empire of Liberty"
 - 1. Americans had a duty to spread democracy to the world
 - 2. But should avoid "entangling alliances"
 - iv. The National Government is Dangerous
 - 1. Yet a dangerous necessity
 - 2. It is to be instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation or community
 - 3. It must be watched closely and limited in its powers
 - v. Separation of Church & State
 - 1. Wall of separation is the best method to keep:
 - a. religion free from intervention by the federal government
 - b. government free of religious disputes
 - c. religion free from corruption by government

- vi. Rights of the Individual
 - 1. Federal Govt must not violate the rights of individuals
 - 2. The Bill of Rights is key for protection
- vii. States' Rights
 - 1. Federal Govt must not violate the rights of the states
 - 2. The KY & VA Resolutions of 1798 proclaim these principles
- viii. Freedom of Speech & Press
 - 1. Best method to prevent tyranny of the people by their govt
 - 2. Federalist violation of this ideal makes this a major issue
- ix. No Standing Army or Navy
 - 1. Dangerous to our liberty
 - 2. Should be avoided
 - 3. Economic coercion is a better diplomatic tool
- x. Strict Constitutional Interpretation
 - 1. The Constitution was written to ensure people's freedom
 - 2. However, "no society can make a perpetual constitution or even a perpetual law. The earth belongs always to the living generation." (letter to Madison, 1789)

The Hartford Convention and the Death of the Federalist Party (1814)

1. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island met in 1814 in Hartford, Connecticut
2. Secret meeting to discuss their disgust of the War of 1812 and to redress their grievances
3. The Hartford Convention's final report demanded:
 - A. Financial assistance from Washington to compensate for lost trade from embargos
 - B. Constitutional amendments requiring a 2/3 vote in Congress before:
 - i. an embargo could be imposed
 - ii. new states admitted
 - iii. war declared
 - C. The abolition of slavery
 - D. That a President could only serve 1 term
 - E. The abolition of the 3/5 clause
 - F. The prohibition of the election of 2 successive Presidents from the same state
4. The Hartford resolutions marked the death of the Federalist party
5. The Federalists nominated their last presidential candidate in 1816

The So-Called Era of Good Feelings (1815 – 1825)

1. The time during the administrations of President James Monroe (1817 – 1825)
2. Republicans are the only political party
3. Events of the Era:
 - A. The Panic of 1819
 - B. Growth of the West
 - i. 9 new States added between 1791 and 1819
 - ii. The Land Act of 1820 authorized a buyer to purchase 80 acres at a minimum of \$1.25 an acre
 - C. Slavery and the Sectional Balance of Power
 - i. The Missouri Compromise 1820
 - ii. Henry Clay introduced the compromise
 - iii. Missouri admitted as a slave state in 1820
 - iv. Maine admitted as a separate, free state
 - v. 12 slave states and 12 free states
 - vi. forbade slavery in the remaining territories in the Louisiana Territory north of the line of 36° 30', except for Missouri
4. The Marshall Court in the Era of Good Feelings
 - A. John Marshall, Chief Justice
 - B. *Fletcher vs. Peck* (1810)
 - i. Georgia legislature granted 35 million acres to private speculators
 - ii. the next legislature cancelled the bribery-induced transaction
 - iii. Marshall let the state give the acres to the speculators calling it a contract and constitutional
 - iv. The decision protected property rights against popular pressures
 - C. *Dartmouth College vs. Woodward* (1819)
 - i. Dartmouth College was given a charter by King George III
 - ii. New Hampshire wanted to take it away
 - iii. John Marshall ruled in favor of the college.
 - D. *McCulloch vs. Maryland* (1819)
 - i. Attempt by Maryland to destroy a branch of the Bank of the United States by imposing a tax on the Bank's notes
 - ii. John Marshall declared the U.S. Bank constitutional by invoking the Hamiltonian doctrine of implied powers
 - iii. Strengthened federal authority and slapped at state infringements when he denied the right of Maryland to tax the Bank
 - E. *Cohens vs. Virginia* (1821)
 - i. Involved the Cohens appealing to the Supreme Court for being found guilty of illegally selling lottery tickets by the state of Virginia
 - ii. Virginia won and the conviction was withheld.
 - F. *Gibbons vs. Ogden* (1824)
 - i. Attempt by the state of New York to grant to a private business a monopoly of waterborne commerce between New York and New Jersey
 - ii. Meaning that no other company could use the waterway
 - iii. New York lost

The End of the Era of Good Feelings

1. The Election of 1824 – The "Corrupt Bargain"
 - A. 4 main "Republican" candidates:
 - i. Andrew Jackson
 - ii. John Quincy Adams
 - iii. William Crawford
 - iv. Henry Clay
 - B. Andrew Jackson had received the popular vote
 - C. No candidate won the majority of the electoral votes
 - D. House of Representatives had to choose the winner
 - E. Henry Clay, the Speaker of the House, was eliminated
 - F. Clay convinced the House to elect John Quincy Adams President
 - G. Adams agreed to make Clay the Secretary of State
 - H. Much of the public felt that a "corrupt bargain" had taken place
 - I. Also is the end of the VA Dynasty

2. The Presidency of John Quincy Adams (1825 – 1829)
 - A. strong nationalist
 - B. supported the building of national roads and canals
 - C. also supported education
 - D. never overcame the stigma of the "corrupt bargain"
 - a. One term like his father

As one Era ends, another begins:

The Age of Jackson & Jacksonian Democracy