

JEFFERSON'S PRESIDENCY

Election of 1800

_____ vs. _____

- The Democratic-Republicans said that _____ served the _____ and wanted to create a British-style _____
- The Federalists said that _____ was a dangerous supporter of the _____ and an _____ who wanted to destroy organized _____
- Jefferson _____ Adams by 8 _____

Electoral Deadlock

- However, _____, Jefferson's running mate, received the same number of votes in the _____
- So, the _____ had to vote to decide who would be the next _____
- The House was at a _____ and cast 35 _____ before deciding on a winner
- _____ finally got enough _____ to support Jefferson and he wins
- Hamilton _____ with _____ politically, but thought he was better suited for the presidency than _____

12th Amendment

- The Election of 1800 showed the _____ in how the Constitution defined _____ of the _____
- Congress passed the _____, which established that electors cast _____ for president and vice-president

Burr and Hamilton Duel

- Burr read _____ Hamilton made about him and challenged him to a _____
- Hamilton fired his shot in the _____, and Burr _____ him in the stomach
- Hamilton _____ as a result

Jefferson's Changes

- Jefferson wanted to wage a " _____ " to restore the republican ideals of _____
- He believed in _____ power and tried to _____ the government and _____ costs whenever possible
- Jefferson also tried to rollback Hamilton's _____ by decreasing the power of the _____

Southern Political Dominance

- _____ was the first president to take office in the new capital,
- The _____ of the capital reflected the growing importance of the _____ in _____
- Jefferson and the two presidents to follow him were all from _____

Decline of the Federalists

- The growing _____ of the South showed the declining influence of _____ and the _____

- Federalists would not _____ because they did not want to appeal to the _____ for support
- The _____ of the U.S. also hurt Federalists because settlers in the new states usually voted for Democratic-Republican, who represented _____

John Marshall and the Supreme Court

- _____ continued to exert control over the _____
- Adams appointed _____, a staunch Federalist, as _____ of the Supreme Court
- Adams also pushed the _____ through Congress, which increased the number of federal judges by 16

Marbury v. Madison

- _____ filled most of these positions with _____
- These judges were known as the _____, because Adams signed their appointments late on his last day in office
- This made Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans angry, and Jefferson argued that the _____ were _____
- This argument led to one of the most important supreme Court cases, _____ (1803)
- _____ was one of the midnight judges who did not receive his papers because James _____ (Jefferson's Secretary of State) did not deliver them
- Marbury sued based on the _____ which required the _____ to order that the papers be delivered
- Marshall decided that this was _____, that the Supreme Court was not given this power by the Constitution
- This decision was significant because it affirmed the principle of _____
- Judicial Review:

Louisiana Purchase

- _____ convinced Spain to return the _____ to France in 1800
- Americans became _____ and Jefferson feared that the French presence in the West would lead to an _____ with _____
- Jefferson sent James Monroe to join the ambassador in _____ to negotiate to buy _____ and western Florida from the French
- By that time, Napoleon decided to abandon his _____ in the Americas and sold the entire Louisiana Territory to the U.S. for _____ in 1803
- This more than _____ the size of the United States

Lewis and Clark

- In 1803, Jefferson appointed _____ to lead expedition called the _____ to explore the new territory
- They recorded information about _____, _____, and _____ in the new territory
- _____, a Native American woman, served as _____ and _____ for the expedition

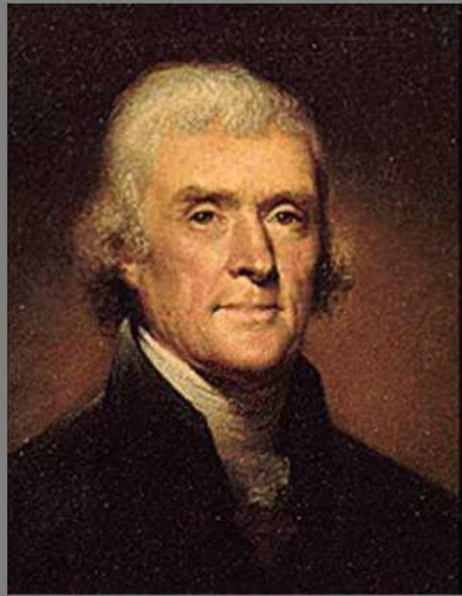
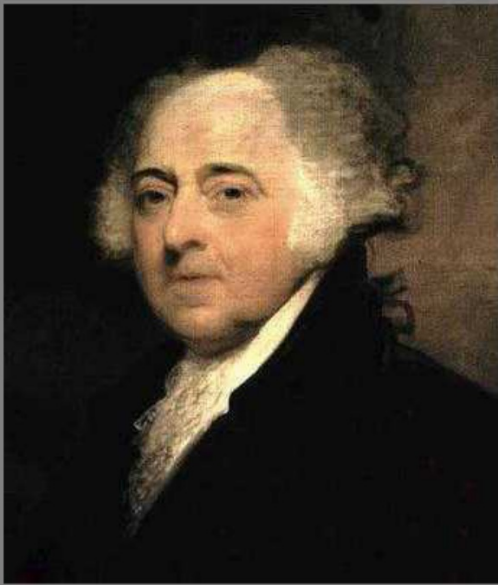
Jefferson's Presidency

Unit 3

EQ: What events occurred during Jefferson's Presidency?

Election of 1800

John Adams v. Thomas Jefferson



- The Democratic-Republicans said that Adams served the rich and wanted to create a British-style monarchy

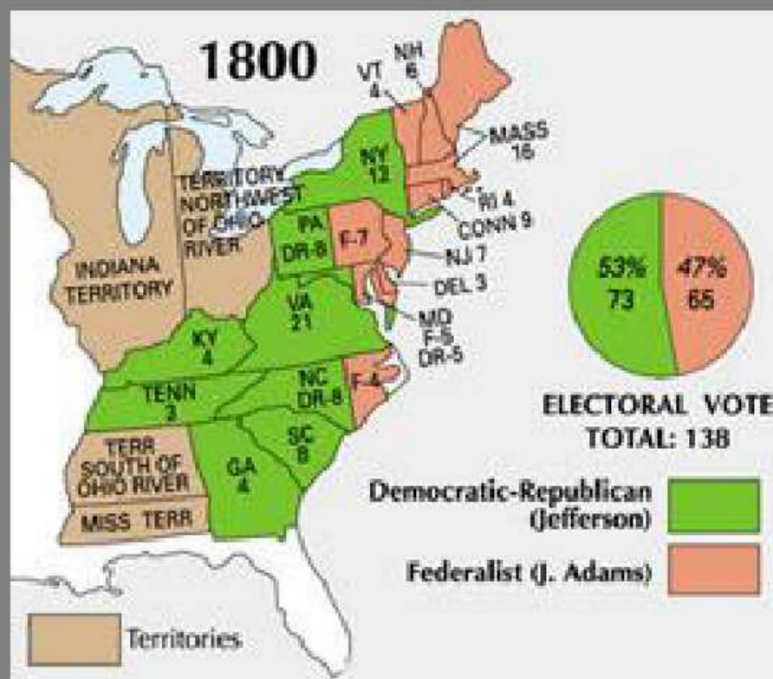


- The Federalists said that Jefferson was a dangerous supporter of the French Revolution and an atheist who wanted to destroy organized religion



Election of 1800

- Jefferson defeats Adams by 8 electoral votes



Electoral Deadlock

- However, Aaron Burr, Jefferson's running mate, received the same number of votes in the Electoral College
- So, the House of Representatives had to vote to decide who would be the next president



Aaron
Burr

Electoral Deadlock

- The House was at a deadlock and cast 35 ballots before deciding on a winner
- Alexander Hamilton finally got enough federalists to support Jefferson and he wins
- Hamilton disagreed with Jefferson politically, but thought he was better suited for the presidency than Burr

12th Amendment

- The Election of 1800 showed the flaws in how the Constitution defined election of the presidency
- Congress passed the 12th Amendment, which established that electors cast separate ballots for president and vice-president

Burr and Hamilton

- Burr read insulting remarks Hamilton made about him and challenged him to a duel
- Hamilton fired his shot in the air, and Burr shot him in the stomach
- Hamilton died the next day



Jefferson's Changes

- Jefferson wanted to wage a “peaceful revolution” to restore the republican ideals of 1776
- He believed in decentralized power and tried to shrink the government and cut costs whenever possible

- Jefferson also tried to rollback Hamilton's economic program by decreasing the power of the Bank of the United States



Southern Political Dominance

- Jefferson was the first president to take office in the new capital, Washington, D.C.
- The location of the capital reflected the growing importance of the South in national politics
- Jefferson and the two presidents to follow him were all from Virginia



Decline of the Federalists

- The growing influence of the South showed the declining influence of New England and the Federalists
- Federalists would not campaign because they did not want to appeal to the common man for support

- The expansion of the U.S. also hurt Federalists because settlers in the new states usually voted for Democratic-Republican, who represented farmers' interests



John Marshall and the Supreme Court

- Federalists continued to exert control over the judicial branch
- Adams appointed John Marshall, a staunch Federalist, as chief justice of the Supreme Court
- Adams also pushed the Judiciary Act of 1801 through Congress, which increased the number of federal judges by 16

Marbury v. Madison



- Adams filled most of these positions with Federalists
- These judges were known as the midnight judges, because Adams signed their appointments late on his last day in office
- This made Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans angry, and Jefferson argued that the appointments were invalid

- This argument led to one of the most important supreme Court cases, Marbury v. Madison (1803)
- Marbury was one of the midnight judges who did not receive his papers because James Madison (Jefferson's Secretary of State) did not deliver them



James Madison

Marbury v. Madison

- Marbury sued based on the Judiciary Act of 1789 which required the Supreme Court to order that the papers be delivered
- Marshall decided that this was unconstitutional, that the Supreme Court was not given this power by the Constitution
- This decision was significant because it affirmed the principle of judicial review
- Judicial Review: the ability of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional

Louisiana Purchase

- Napoleon convinced Spain to return the Louisiana Territory to France in 1800
- Americans became alarmed and Jefferson feared that the French presence in the West would lead to an alliance with Britain



- Jefferson sent James Monroe to join the ambassador in Paris to negotiate to buy New Orleans and western Florida from the French
- By that time, Napoleon decided to abandon his empire in the Americas and sold the entire Louisiana Territory to the U.S. for \$15 million in 1803
- This more than doubled the size of the United States



James Monroe



Lewis and Clark

- In 1803, Jefferson appointed Meriwether Lewis to lead expedition called the Corps of Discovery to explore the new territory





- They recorded information about plants, animals, and Native Americans in the new territory
- Sacajawea, a Native American woman, served as interpreter and guide for the expedition