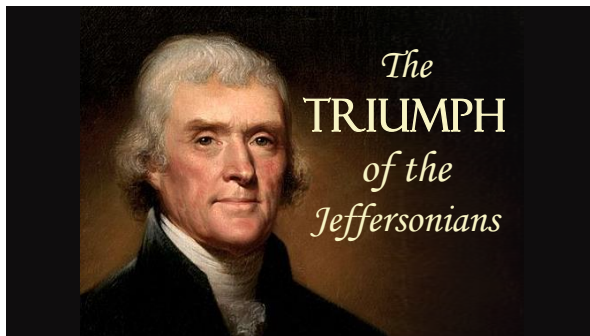


Chapter 11

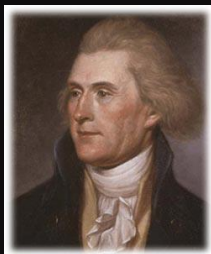
*The Triumphs and
Travails of the
Jeffersonian Republic,
1800–1812*



THINK ABOUT IT

- To what extent did Jefferson's administration and ideology maintain continuity and foster change in American politics and economics from 1787 to 1812?

THOMAS JEFFERSON (D-R) (1801-1809)



- Plantation and slave owner from Virginia
- Statesman
 - Assemblyman
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Governor
 - Minister to France
 - Secretary of State
 - Vice-President
 - President
- Democratic-Republican
 - Founded the party in opposition to Alexander Hamilton's Federalists
 - Kentucky Resolution
- Inaugural Address
 - "Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle... We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."
- "Renaissance Man"
 - Inventor, philosopher, architect, scientist



p209

WHAT IS JEFFERSONIANISM?

- **Republicanism and Civic Virtue**
 - Civic duty
 - Voting and efficacy
 - Role in education
 - Natural Elites
 - Resist corruption
- **Federalism and States' Rights**
 - Ultimate sovereignty in the states and nullification
 - Strict constitutionalism
 - Dominant legislature, weak judiciary
 - Economic coercion over standing armies
- **Yeoman Farmers as Ideal Citizens**
 - Educated landowners exemplified independence and virtue
- **Agriculture Over Manufacture/Industry**
 - Responsibility of subsistence
 - Dependence led to class conflict
- **Empire of Liberty and Foreign Policy**
 - America's responsibility to spread democracy
 - Avoid entangling alliances
- **Society**
 - Republican motherhood: absent from politics
 - Natives capable, just need to catch up (noble savages)
 - Black inferiority and white superiority
 - Separation of Church and State



WAS JEFFERSON JEFFERSONIAN?

- Consider the following historical concepts and events in regards to the question...
- The Federal Judiciary
- Louisiana Purchase
- Barbary/Tripoli Pirates
- Embargo Act of 1807

FIRST POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM (1789-1824)



Alexander Hamilton

► Federalists

- National policies
- Strong central government
- Loose constructionists
- Commerce and manufacturing
- Urban
- The rich, the well-born, the able: merchants, bankers
- Pro-British
- Northeast



Thomas Jefferson

► Democratic-Republicans

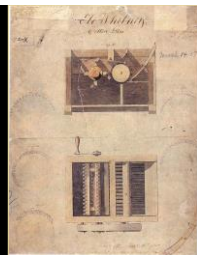
- States rights
- Strong local/state governments
- Strict constructionists
- Agricultural
- Rural
- Small farmers, plantation owners, artisans
- Anti-British
- West and South



AMERICA IN 1800

National Development in the Early Republic

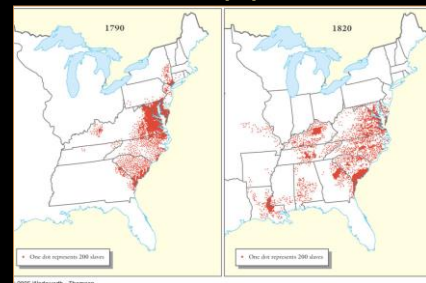
- Samuel Slater
- Eli Whitney
 - cotton gin
 - interchangeable parts
- Robert Fulton
 - The *Clermont* (1807)
- Turnpikes



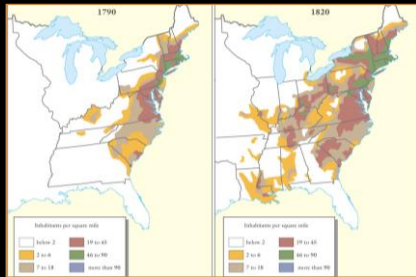
The Cotton Gin (National Archives)

1. BEGINNINGS OF INDUSTRY

Distribution of slave population 1790-1820



Population density: 1790 & 1820

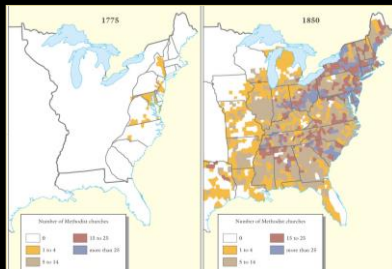


2. RELIGION: BEGINNINGS OF THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING

- Deism
- Unitarianism
- Second Great Awakening (1806-30s)
 - camp meetings
 - Charles Finney
 - John Wesley
 - "burned over"



Growth of American Methodism 1775-1850



3. RISE OF CULTURAL NATIONALISM



Washington Irving (Portrait by Gilbert Stuart)

- Education? - the "virtuous citizen"
- Distinctively American literature?
 - Washington Irving
 - Noah Webster

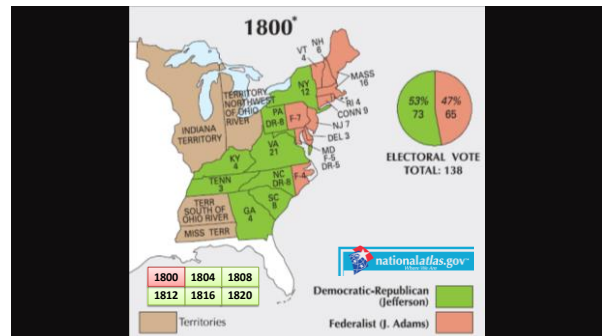
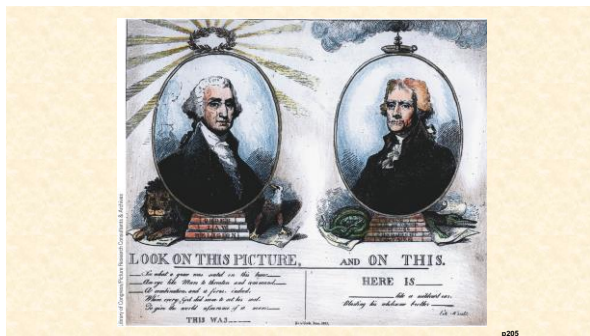


I. Federalist and Republican Mudslingers

- In 1800 election, Federalists faced handicaps:
 - Alien and Sedition Acts incited many enemies
 - Feverish preparations for war with France swelled federal debt and required new taxes, including a stamp tax
 - Military preparations ended up unnecessary and therefore seemed extravagant

I. Federalist and Republican Mudslingers (cont.)

- Federalists concentrated their fire on Jefferson himself:
 - He became victim of rumors:
 - Fathered numerous mulatto children by his slave women
 - Long intimacy with Sally Hemings
- A liberal in religion, Jefferson supported separation of church and state in Virginia
- He did believe in God, but preachers throughout New England thundered against his atheism



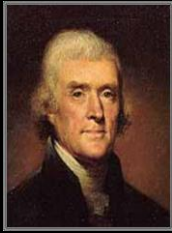
II. The Jeffersonian "Revolution of 1800"

- Jefferson won by a majority of 73 electoral votes to 65 (see Map 11.1)
 - New York went for Jeffersonian, largely because of Burr's intensive activity
 - Most of Jefferson's strength was in South & West
 - 3/5 clause of Constitution was decisive in his victory

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Candidate	Party	State	Votes
Thomas Jefferson	[Jeffersonian] Republican	VA	73
Aaron Burr	[Jeffersonian] Republican	NY	73
John Adams	Federalist	MA	65
Charles C. Pinckney	Federalist	SC	64
John Jay	Federalist	NY	1

THOMAS JEFFERSON



- Born in Virginia
- Graduate of William and Mary College
- A practicing lawyer and member of Virginia's House of Burgesses
- Father of the DOI
- Secretary of State under President Washington
- Vice President under Adams
- Owned 200 slaves

AARON BURR



- Aaron Burr (1756-1836)
- Born in Newark N.J.
- Fought with the continental Army in the Revolutionary war.
- A practicing lawyer in New York City against Hamilton
- Vice President of the United States (1801-1805).
- Kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel
- Involved in the Burr Conspiracy

II. The Jeffersonian "Revolution of 1800" (cont.)

—Jefferson's victory dampened by an unexpected deadlock:

- Jefferson, the presidential candidate, and Burr, the vice-presidential candidate, received same number of electoral votes for presidency
- Under Constitution, tie could be broken only by House of Representatives (see Art. II, Sec. I. para. 2)
- House was controlled by Federalists who preferred Burr

The Election of 1800 (cont.)

- The election was deadlocked. ¶
- Both Jefferson and Burr received 73 electoral votes, so the House of Representatives had to decide the election. ¶
 - The Federalists decided to support Burr to prevent the election of Jefferson. ¶
 - Hamilton distrusted Burr but was not a friend of Jefferson either. ¶
 - Finally, at Hamilton's request, one Federalist voted against Burr, and Jefferson became president and Burr vice president.

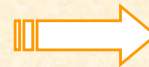
II. The Jeffersonian "Revolution of 1800" (cont.)

- Sometimes referred to as **Revolution of 1800**:
 - No revolution in true sense of word
 - Jefferson narrowly squeaked to political victory
 - He saw his mission to:
 - Restore republican experience
 - Check growth of government power
 - Halt decay of virtue

REVOLUTION OF 1800



John S. Adams
Federalist



Thomas Jefferson
Democratic/Republican

Significance of Election of 1800

- peaceful transfer of power from one political party to another
- "revolutionary" achievement

II. The Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800” (cont.)

- Peaceful & orderly transfer of power was “revolutionary”:
 - Remarkable achievement for any young nation, especially so at this time in world history
- Americans could take pride in vigor of experiment in democracy

THE TWELFTH AMENDMENT



DISTINCT BALLOTS for president and vice president



III. Responsibility Breeds Moderation

- Jefferson inaugurated on March 4, 1801:
 - In swampy village of Washington, crude new capital
 - He spurned a horse-drawn coach and walked to the Capitol from his boardinghouse
 - His inaugural address was a classic statement of democratic principles



Document
4.1

Jeffersonian Principles

From Jefferson's First Inaugural Address

“We are all
republicans,

We are all
federalists.”

Document
4.1

Jeffersonian Principles

From Jefferson's First Inaugural Address

“We are all
republicans,

We are all
federalists.”

III. Responsibility Breeds Moderation (cont.)

- New capital reflected simplicity and frugality of Jeffersonian Republicans:
 - Contrast with elegant atmosphere of Federalist Philadelphia, former temporary capital
 - Jefferson extended democratic principles to etiquette
 - Established rule of pell-mell at official dinners—that is, seating without regard to rank
 - He was shockingly unconventional in receiving guests
 - He started precedent of sending messages to Congress to be read by a clerk



III. Responsibility Breeds Moderation (cont.)

- Yet Jefferson in practice reversed many political principles he had championed
- In practice, two Jeffersons existed:
 - One was scholarly private citizen
 - Other was harassed public official
 - He was therefore consistently inconsistent
 - It is easy to quote one Jefferson to refute the other

III. Responsibility Breeds Moderation (cont.)

- Jefferson's eviction of Federalists marked first party overturn in American history.
- Jefferson showed unexpected moderation:
 - Dismissed few public servants for political reasons
 - **Patronage**-hungry Jeffersonians watched Federalist appointees continue in office

Chapter 9

Reference Atlas

PRESIDENTS' Gallery

HISTORY Online

The Jefferson Era, 1800–1816

Section 1
Lecture Notes

Jefferson's Policies (cont.)

- The number of federal government employees was small under Jefferson. ¶
- He believed that the responsibility of government should be limited to delivering the mail, collecting customs duties, and conducting a census every 10 years.

IV. Jeffersonian Restraint

- Jefferson, however, determined to undo Federalist abuses:
 - Pardoned “martyrs” convicted under Sedition Act
 - Enacted new naturalization law of 1802:
 - Reduced requirement of 14 years of residence back to 5-year requirement
 - Had Congress repeal excise tax because it hurt farmers

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HISTORY Online

The Jefferson Era, 1800–1816

- Democratic-Republican–controlled Congress helped put his republican ideas into practice.
 - Allowed the hated Alien and Sedition Acts to expire.
 - Lowered military spending.
 - Got rid of domestic taxes.
- Believed main functions of federal government were
 - Protecting the nation from foreign threats.
 - Delivering mail.
 - Collecting customs duties.
- Kept some Federalist ideas, like Bank of the United States.

Chapter 9 The Jefferson Era, 1800–1816

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Jefferson's Policies

- Jefferson surrounded himself with men who shared his Republican principles. ⚡
- His cabinet had James Madison as secretary of state and Albert Gallatin as secretary of the treasury. ⚡
- Under Jefferson the government allowed the unpopular Alien and Sedition Acts to expire and repealed the Naturalization Act.

IV. Jeffersonian Restraint (cont.)

- Albert Gallatin proved to be able secretary of the Treasury
 - Agreed with Jefferson that national debt was a bane rather than a blessing
 - By strict economy, they reduced debt while balancing budget
- Jeffersonians left Hamiltonian framework essentially intact:

IV. Jeffersonian Restraint (cont.)

- Did not tamper with funding national debt at par and assuming Revolutionary War debts of states
- Launched no attack on Bank of United States
- Did not repeal mild protective tariff
- In future years, re-chartered a larger bank and bolstered protective tariff to higher levels
- Jefferson's moderation cemented "Revolution of 1800" because showed political change need not be disastrous for defeated group

Chapter 9 The Jefferson Era, 1800–1816 Section 1 Lecture Notes

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Jefferson's Policies (cont.)

- Jefferson and Gallatin reduced the huge national debt. ⚡
- They cut back on military expenses by reducing the size of the army and navy. ⚡
- Jefferson and Gallatin also persuaded Congress to repeal federal internal taxes, including the whiskey tax. ⚡
- The government funds would come from **customs duties**, or taxes on imported goods, and from the sale of Western lands.

Chapter 9 The Jefferson Era, 1800–1816

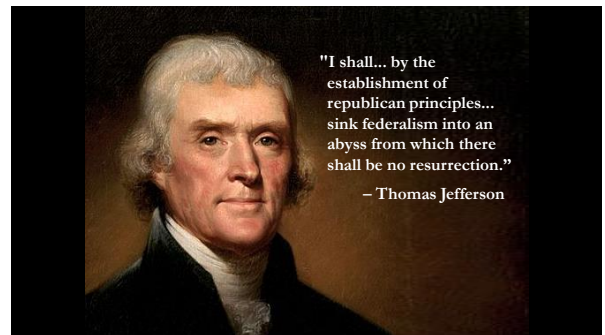
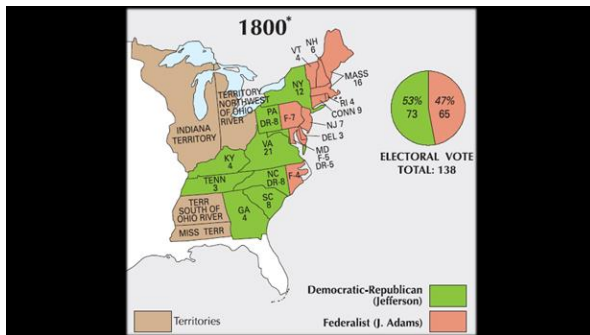
Reference
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Online

- Jefferson was a proponent of states' rights. ⚡
- He believed strong states would best protect freedom and that a large federal government would threaten liberty. ⚡
- He also believed in *laissez-faire*, a policy in which government plays a small role in the economic concerns of a country.

THE MARSHALL COURT

Revenge of the Federalists





V. The "Dead Clutch" of the Judiciary

- **Judiciary Act of 1801**
 - One of last laws passed by Federalists:
 - Created 16 federal judgeships and other offices
 - Adams signed some commissions for Federalist "midnight judges" on last night in office
 - Aroused bitter resentment for "packing" lifetime posts with anti-Jeffersonians



John Marshall

THE DOOMSDAY CLOCK




After their devastating defeat in the Election of 1800, "doomsday" was quickly approaching for John Adams and the Federalist Party.

"LAME DUCK" SESSION

1801

ELECTION → SUCCESSOR'S TERM



In a "lame duck" session, the outgoing Congress meets and passes laws before the newly-elected members of Congress can take their seats.

From Article III, Section 1

We the People

The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

THE JUDICIARY ACT OF 1801

The "Midnight Judges" Act

Sixteen new federal circuit judges

Sixteen federal judges with life tenure would be able to undermine Jefferson and the Republicans from the bench.



V. The "Dead Clutch" of the Judiciary

• Judiciary Act of 1801

—New Congress quickly repealed Judiciary Act of 1801

V. The "Dead Clutch" of the Judiciary (cont.)

- Jeffersonians were also after new Chief Justice John Marshall:
 - Served 34 years under various presidents
 - Dominated Supreme Court by intellect and personality
 - Shaped American legal tradition more than any other figure
 - Committed to strengthening power of federal government

JOHN MARSHALL



- Federalist
- Secretary of State (Adams Administration)
- Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
"Midnight" Appointment

V. The "Dead Clutch" of the Judiciary (cont.)

- "Midnight judges" presented Marshall with historical opportunity:
 - William Marbury appointed a justice of the peace by Adams
 - Sued when he learned commission would not be delivered
 - Marshall dismissed Marbury's suit
 - **Marbury v. Madison** (1803) enabled Marshall to address question of who had final authority to determine meaning of Constitution

MARBURY V. MADISON (1803)



William Marbury
(Midnight Judge)

VS.



James Madison
(Secretary of State)

MARBURY V. MADISON (1803)

Writ of
MANDAMUS
as per Judiciary Act of 1789

From *The Federalist* No. 78



The judiciary, from the nature of its functions, will always be the least dangerous to the political rights of the Constitution...

MARBURY V. MADISON (1803)

John Marshall
Chief Justice

Marshall's Dilemma

*MARBURY V. MADISON* (1803)

John Marshall
Chief Justice

Marshall's Decision

JUDICIARY ACT OF
1789 IS
UNCONSTITUTIONAL

JUDICIAL REVIEW

IT IS EMPHATICALLY THE
PROVINCE AND DUTY OF
THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
TO SAY WHAT THE LAW IS.

MARBURY V. MADISON
1803

V. The "Dead Clutch" of the Judiciary (cont.)

- Marshall promoted principle of "judicial review" —
 - Supreme Court alone had final word on questions of constitutionality
 - Marshall inserted keystone into arch that supports tremendous power of Supreme Court in American life
- Jefferson urged impeachment of Justice Samuel Chase, but effort failed
- Established precedent of judicial independence

JUDICIAL REVIEW



John Marshall
Chief Justice

Marshall:

The Supreme Court can declare laws to be unconstitutional.

– (in this case, a federal law passed by Congress)

Marshall (Federalist)	COMPARING JEFFERSON & MARSHALL		Jefferson (Republican)
Strong Central Government	Federalism	States' Rights	
Loose	Strict / Loose Construction?	STRICT	
Constitutional	National Bank?	Unconstitutional	
Commerce	Favored Economic Pursuit?	Agriculture	
Marbury v. Madison: SUPREME COURT	Who interprets the Constitution?	Kentucky Resolution: STATES	

VI. Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior

- Early on, Jefferson reduced military:
 - Wanted to win friends through “peaceful coercion”
 - North African pirates of Barbary States (see Map 11.2) plundered & blackmailed merchant ships that ventured into Mediterranean
 - War across Atlantic was not part of Jefferson's vision

TROUBLES AT SEA

- Significance of American Shipping
- Barbary pirates



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The Jefferson Era,
1800–1816

Americans in Foreign Seas

- Many American merchant ships profited from trade with foreign nations in the late 1700s and early 1800s. ⚓
- Ships made calls in South America, Africa, and along the Mediterranean Sea. ⚓
- By 1800 the United States had almost 1,000 ships trading around the world.

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The Jefferson Era,
1800–1816

Americans in Foreign Seas (cont.)

- Sailing foreign waters could be dangerous, however. ⚓
- Ships had to watch for Barbary pirates from Tripoli and other Barbary Coast states of North Africa. ⚓
- These pirates demanded **tribute**, or protection money, to let ships safely pass the Mediterranean waters.

Jefferson and the Barbary/Tripoli Pirates

- Washington and Adams
 - Paid bribes to Barbary states to avoid piracy
- Jefferson
 - Barbary states increase bribes
 - U.S. Navy and Marines dispatched

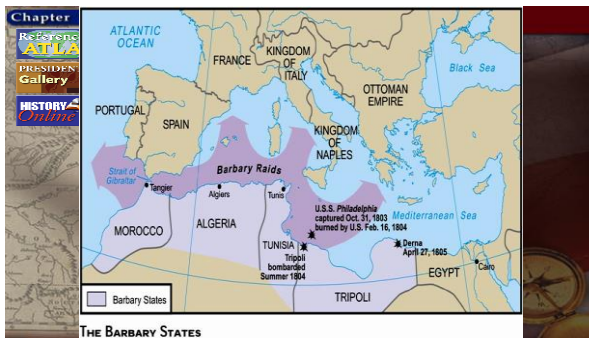


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The Jefferson Era, 1800–1816

Americans in Foreign Seas (cont.)

- The United States entered a war with Tripoli. ⚔
- When the ruler of Tripoli asked the United States for more money in 1801, Jefferson refused. ⚔
- War broke out. Jefferson sent ships to blockade Tripoli, but the Barbary pirates were too powerful to be defeated.



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The Jefferson Era, 1800–1816

Americans in Foreign Seas (cont.)

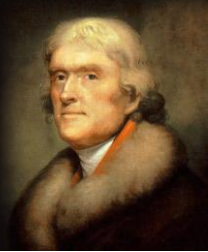
- In 1804 the pirates seized the United States warship *Philadelphia* and towed it into Tripoli Harbor. ⚔
- When a United States navy captain and his raiding party burned the ship, a British admiral called it a "bold and daring act." ⚔



VI. Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior (cont.)

- Showdown came in 1801–1805, **Tripolitan War**:
 - Jefferson sent infant army to "shores of Tripoli"
 - Four years of intermittent fighting
 - The conflict ended in June 1805 when Tripoli agreed to stop demanding tribute. ⚔
 - Succeeded in extorting treaty of peace from Tripoli in 1805; bargain price of \$60,000 (ransom payment for captured Americans)
- Jefferson also advocated construction of small coastal craft; about 200 tiny gunboats built.

The Louisiana Purchase



VII. The Louisiana Godsend

- 1800, secret pact signed:
 - Bonaparte induced Spain to cede immense region of Louisiana, including New Orleans
 - Spaniards at New Orleans withdrew warehouse rights guaranteed by Pinckney's Treaty of 1795
 - Hoping to quiet clamor in West, Jefferson in 1803 sent James Monroe to Paris to work with Robert Livingstone, the regular minister there

VII. The Louisiana Godsend (cont.)

- Instructed to buy New Orleans and as much land as possible for \$10 million
- Napoleon suddenly decided to abandon dream of New World empire and sell all of Louisiana
- Failed in effort to reconquer sugar-rich island of Santo Domingo (Haiti)
- Slaves struck for freedom in 1791
- **Haitian Revolution** eventually crushed, but yellow fever killed thousands of French troops



A LA MEMOIRE DE TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE
— HÉROS DE LA LIBERTÉ, ARTISTE DE L'INDÉPENDANCE DE L'HAÏTI —
BORN: JAN 18, 1758, DEPOSE: AUG 29, 1804, AGE: 46

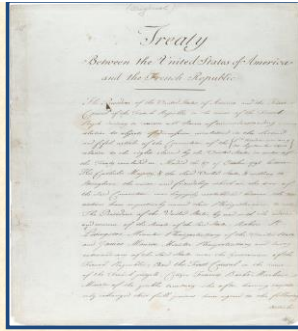
VII. The Louisiana Godsend (cont.)

- Without Haiti, no need for Louisiana's food supplies.
- To keep Louisiana from British, Napoleon decided to sell it and use money for schemes in Europe.
- Livingston was shocked when French asked him what he would give for all of Louisiana:
 - On April 30, 1803, treaties signed ceding Louisiana to United States for about \$15 million

VII. The Louisiana Godsend (cont.)

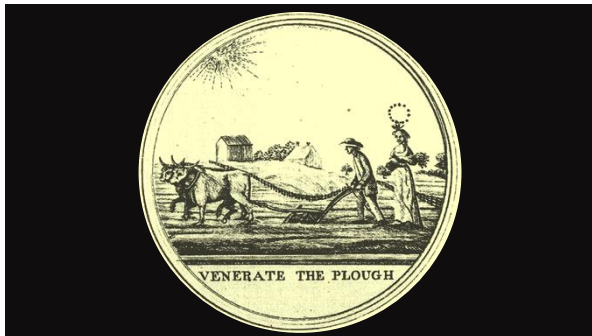
- Treaties included immense tract to west of New Orleans that would more than double size of U.S.A.
- Once again, two Jeffersons wrestled with each other:
 - The theorist and former strict constructionist versus the democratic visionary
 - Jefferson submitted treaties to Senate, while privately admitting purchase was unconstitutional
 - Gained 828,000 square miles at three cents an acre

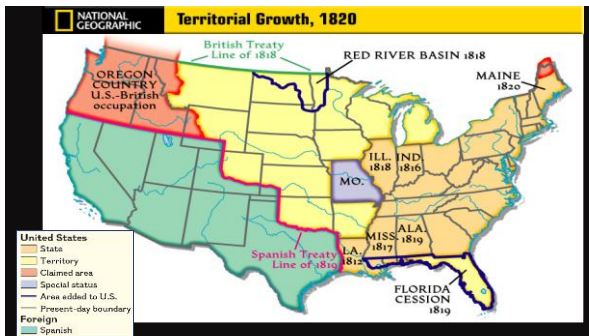
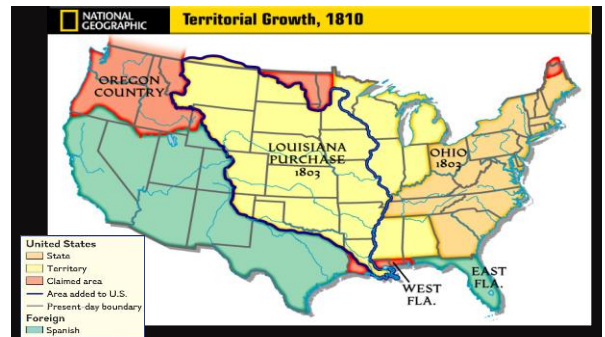
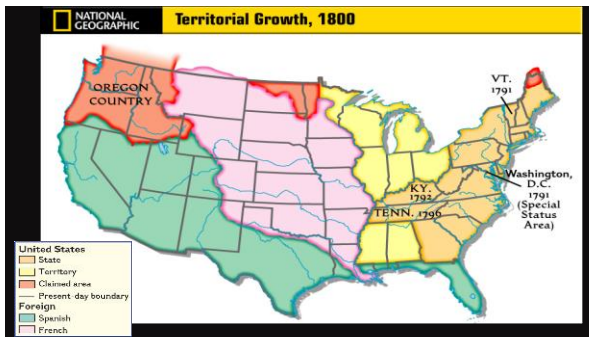
Louisiana Purchase Treaty



VIII. Louisiana in the Long View

- **Louisiana Purchase**—
 - Secured western half of richest river valley in world & laid foundation of a future major power
 - Established valuable precedent for future expansion on basis of equal membership
 - Imperialism with a new democratic face
 - Would lead to displacement of many Indians
 - Made isolationist principles of Washington's Farewell operational because remove Europe from N. America





QUESTIONS:



1. Where, in the Constitution, is the power *delegated* to the President to add land to the United States?
2. To what extent did Jefferson compromise his strict constructionist principles by purchasing Louisiana?

From Article II,
Section 2

We the People

[The President] shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur...



The Louisiana Purchase (1803)



Lewis and Clark

- 1804-1806
- Purposes:
 - Explore new territory
 - Claim to Oregon
 - political & trade relations with Indians



<http://dash.wing.uoregon.edu/~cattin/america/interactive/map06.html>

Events of 1802-1803

- October 16, 1802: Spain revokes American goods to move into or through New Orleans
- November 1802: Jefferson learns that Spain secretly transferred Louisiana Territory to France
- **1803: Jefferson sends negotiators to France and offers \$10 million for NO & West Florida**
- **April 11, 1803: Napoleon offers entire territory for \$15 million (\$275 million adjusted)**
 - Gained 828,000 square miles at three cents an acre

Question of Constitutionality

- The Constitution did not directly give Jefferson the authority to buy new territory for the nation.
- Jefferson and his fellow strict constructionists decided that the right to acquire territory was **implicit** in the president's constitutional power to make treaties.
- October 20: Senate approves sale & treaty
 - Jefferson submitted treaties to Senate, while privately admitting purchase was unconstitutional
- October 21: Jefferson convinces Congress to send an expedition into Territory

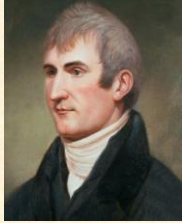
VIII. Louisiana in the Long View (cont.)

- Lewis and Clark's **Corps of Discovery**:
 - 1804 Jefferson sent personal secretary, Meriwether Lewis, and army officer William Clark to explore northern part of Louisiana
 - Exploration took 2 ½ years
 - Rich harvest of scientific observation, maps, knowledge of Indians, and adventure stories
 - Demonstrated viability of overland trail to Pacific

The Nation Expands

- Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the new territory even before the Louisiana Purchase was complete. ↓
 - Jefferson saw the expedition as a scientific adventure, while Congress was interested in commercial possibilities and places for future ports. ↓
 - Lewis and Clark put together a crew and left St. Louis in the spring of 1804. ↓
 - Along the way they kept a journal of valuable information on people, plants, animals, and geography of the West.

Meriwether Lewis

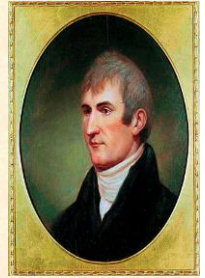


William Clark



- Meriwether Lewis was born on August 18, 1774. He had five years of formal schooling. He was an excellent woodsman who knew how to hunt, fish and make herbal medicines.
- Lewis joined the US Army in 1794. He quickly became a captain in 1800.
- He was an excellent naturalist who studied medicine, botany, zoology, and celestial navigation.
- He was over six feet tall, had a slender build, and dark hair. He was often moody and impatient.
- In 1801, Lewis became private secretary to President Thomas Jefferson.
- Under President Jefferson's direction, Lewis planned an expedition across the Louisiana Purchase to the Pacific Ocean. He asked William Clark to assist him on this dangerous journey.

Meriwether Lewis



- William Clark was born on August 1, 1770 in Virginia. Although he didn't have much formal schooling, his older brothers helped him with his studies.
- He was an experienced geographer, mapmaker, nature artist and riverboat man.
- He was excellent at hunting, fishing, and trapping, tracking, camping and land navigation.
- He was over six feet tall, had a stocky build, and bright red hair. He was sociable and even-tempered.
- In 1792, he joined the US Army and became an officer. While in the military, Lewis and Clark became friends.
- He retired from the military four years later to run his family's plantation.
- Lewis asked Clark to join him as a co-commander on the Expedition.

William Clark



[View Diagram about Lewis and Clark](#)

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Map of the expedition



Corps of Discovery

- While Lewis gathered supplies for the trip, Clark trained the men. Twenty-one soldiers, eighteen river men, an interpreter, Clark's slave and a Newfoundland dog made up the Corps of Discovery.
- In 1803-1804, a winter camp was established at Camp Wood, just north of St. Louis Missouri. Here training and final preparations were made for the departure in May.
- On May 14, 1804, the Expedition started up the Missouri River in a long keelboat and two small shallow pirogues (pronounced pee-ro) with a crew of 43 men.



Click on picture above for a list of expedition members 107

Jefferson's Orders



- Find all-water route to Pacific Ocean
- Tell natives of "Great White Father"
- Present peace medals to all tribes (right picture on new US nickel)
- Create journals

Seaman

Seaman, Lewis' Newfoundland dog accompanied the expedition and alerted the Discovery Team of unexpected guests.

Learn more about Newfoundland dog
Click on Seaman below



York

York, Clark's slave who accompanied him on the journey West.

The natives had never seen a black man before. They flocked around him and examined him from head to toe.

Also York was given the right to vote as to the location of the fort's quarters.

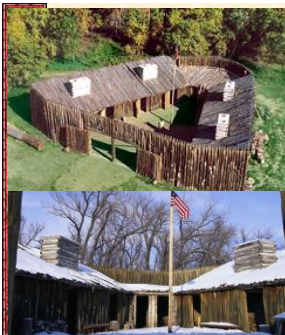


"York" by Charles Russell (1908)



Fort Mandan

- The Discovery Corps travels up from St. Louis to make a winter camp for the winter of 1804 -1805
- They arrive at the Mandan and Hidatsa's village which had a larger population than D.C. or St. Louis
- They made camp across the river from the village
- That winter they recorded the temperature at 45 degrees below zero, colder "than ever they knew in the states"



Sacagawea



- Lewis and Clark hire a French man, Charbonneau, who had been living as an interpreter for the Hidatsa's
- Sacagawea, a Shoshone girl, was the prisoner of the Hidatsa's before being sold to Charbonneau
- While camped for the winter, Sacagawea gave birth to her son, helped into labor by a concoction Lewis made of crushed rattlesnake rattles
- Sacagawea goes with her husband along with Lewis and Clark

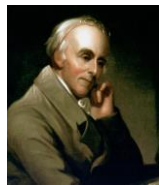
Medicine in the early 1800s

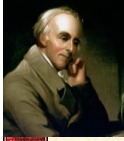
- Germ theory did not come about until the early 1860s
- The top physician of the country was a man named Benjamin Rush
- Rush believed that the best way to cure anything (including mental illness) was to purge the body
- Methods of purging included:
 - Blood letting
 - Ingesting mercury
- Lewis was trained by Rush before the expedition



The Explosive Power of Dr. Benjamin Rush's Thunderpills,

- While today Dr. Benjamin Rush is considered the "Founder of American Medicine" it is important to remember that the Dr. Rush was a man of his time, limited to the misconceptions and lack of scientific knowledge that were common during that age. Dr. Rush believed that most illness was caused by an imbalance in bodily fluids (humors) and that to restore health balance must likewise be restored. One common method of restoring balance was bloodletting, however another method was through purging, either through emesis (vomiting) or with laxatives. One drug that was an invention of the good doctor was "Dr. Rush's Bilious Pills", a drug in pill form that was a strong laxative designed to purge the body of excess humors or unwanted toxins. Each pill contained 10 grains of calomel (mercury chloride), 10-15 grains of jalap resin, and 1.5 grains of gamboge resin. All three of these ingredients were powerful laxatives that would quickly induce a violent and massive bowel movement. Hence, Dr. Rush's Bilious Pills were often nicknamed "thunderbolts", "thunderclappers", and "thunderpills".





The Explosive Power of Dr. Benjamin Rush's Thunderpills,

- Dr. Rush's thunderpills became a popular remedy and cure-all for any ailment; from arthritis to yellow fever, apoplexy to syphilis. The main ingredient of Dr. Rush's thunderclappers was calomel, a compound of chlorine and mercury. At the time, the poisonous properties of mercury were not yet fully understood. Ancient Chinese emperors were known to ingest similar compounds to prolong life. By the 18th century calomel was the most popular drug in Europe and the Americas. One noted patient who dosed himself with calomel was George Washington. Of course today we know that mercury is a deadly poison, causing the death of the first Emperor of China, and causing George Washington to lose all of his teeth.
- While popular all over the newly formed United States, Dr. Rush's thunderbolts go down in history for one particular group of users, Lewis and Clark, and the men of the Corps of Discovery. For their journey, Dr. Rush gave the Corps of Discovery a large supply of thunderpills. Throughout the expedition, disease was common, as was constipation due to the high protein, low fiber diet of the corps. The result was that the Corps of Discovery was literally pooping their way across America. Amazingly today, historians and archaeologists are able to precisely retrace the steps of the Corps of Discovery by detecting higher than normal mercury levels in the soil, a result of the many massive collective bowel movements the men had made over 200 years earlier.

The Expedition

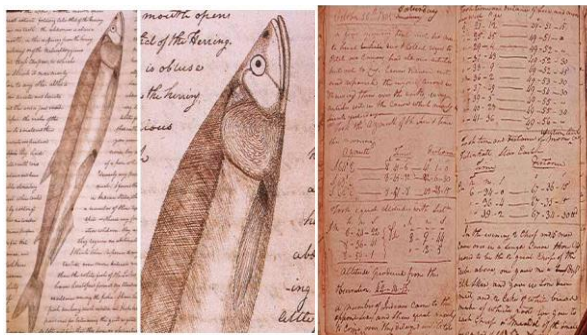
- The men travel all the way to the Pacific coast making great discoveries along the way
- They took samples of the flora and fauna and drew detailed maps of where they went
- They were also able to keep peace with the native tribes they encountered
- On the return journey, Lewis and Clark took separate ways back to Fort Mandan in order to further their discoveries

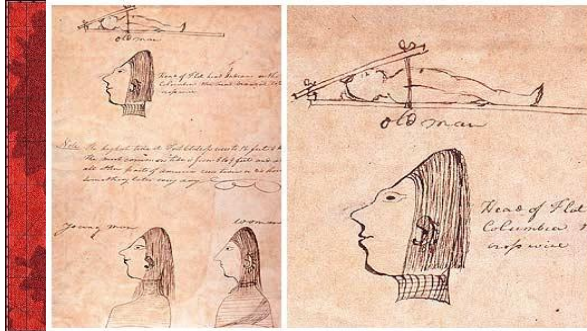


The Journals

- Required by Jefferson
- Included 60 maps
 - Rivers, mountains
 - Very detailed
- Sketches
 - Animals/plant life
- 140,000 words
- Provided important credibility to journey

<https://lewisandclarkjournals.unl.edu/>





Indian Contacts



- Visited/traded with nearly 50 tribes
 - Mandan, Arikara, Nez Perce, Shoshone
- Confrontations between Blackfeet + Sioux (1805, 1806)
 - First deaths of natives by representatives of US

Achievements & Effects of the Journey

- Established etiquette for communicating with the tribes - traders relied on makeshift languages based on combining French, English, Russian, and Native vocabularies

Skookum	Strong
Eena	Beaver
Muckamuck	Food; eat
Canin	Canoe
Piah	Fire
Chinook Jargon	



August 1804 - November 1804

- The Corps of Discovery headed upstream along the "Big Muddy", a nickname for the Missouri River. Because they were traveling against the current, the men had to pole, row or drag the boats with ropes while on the riverbank.
- The expedition experienced friendly council with three native tribes, the Oto, the Yankton Sioux and the Arikara. Gifts were given like blankets, beads and peace medals which signified that the "Great Father" (Thomas Jefferson) was now their new leader.
- The Corps discovered many strange animals along the journey. They collected samples of plants and animals to send back to President Jefferson.
- The expedition finally met the Teton Sioux - a fierce war-like tribe. A fight almost broke out between the two groups.
- Since winter was approaching, the expedition decided to build a fort near the home of the Mandan people.



November 1804 - April 1805

- The Corps of Discovery built and named Fort Mandan after the hospitable Mandan people. They spent 5 months in present day North Dakota.
- The Mandan and Hidatsa people were friendly and helpful to the Corps during a very long and cold winter.
- Lewis and Clark met and hired Toussaint Charbonneau, a fur trader and interpreter. He brought along his pregnant wife, Sacagawea. Baby Jean Baptiste was born in February.
- The men packed the keelboat and a canoe with specimens, maps and notes for President Jefferson. A dozen men headed back home in April to deliver these important discoveries. The remaining crew continued west upriver on the Missouri in two pirogues and six dugout canoes.



April 1805- June 1805

- The expedition reached the mouth of the Yellowstone River.
- Events that challenged the Corps:
Lewis was almost bitten by a rattlesnake Lewis was charged by a grizzly bear, a wolverine, and 3 bison.
Charbonneau nearly capsized a pirogue- Sacagawea saved items
A sandstorm hit camp

Decision Point

- On June 3, 1805, the expedition came to a large fork in the river. They had to make a decision. The soldiers wanted to take the north fork because it seemed muddy like the Missouri River unlike the south fork's water which was clear. Lewis and Clark scouted both forks and discovered the south fork lead to the Great Falls. The north fork river was named the Marias (ma-rye-us) after Lewis' cousin.

Great Falls

- On June 13, 1805, they found "the grandest sight I ever beheld" the Great Falls which was 18 miles long and made up of five waterfalls. It took the expedition one month to portage around the falls. Portage means to carry boats and supplies over land until water can be reached for travel.

First sighting of Big Horn Sheep



July 1805- November 1805

- As they continued to travel on the Missouri River, they came upon The Three Forks of Missouri. They named the rivers Jefferson, Gallatin, and Madison.
- The mighty Rockies lay ahead. They also discovered the source of the Missouri River. Now they knew that the Northwest Passage did not exist. There was no more river to travel on. Horses were needed.
- It was imperative that the Corps find the Shoshone tribe so they could trade for horses. These horses were needed for traveling over the Rockies.
- Sacagawea reunited with her Shoshone family& discovered her brother was Chief Cameahwait.
- August 30, 1805 the Corps began the most difficult part of their journey, traveling over the Bitterroot Mountains (a range of the Rocky Mountains). On horseback, they crossed over the Continental Divide which is a line that divides the waters flowing into the Atlantic Ocean from those flowing into the Pacific.
- While traveling over the snowy-covered mountains, they ran out of food. They ate 20 lbs. of candles, portable soup, and some of their horses in order to survive.
- They finally made it over the mountains and entered the Clearwater River Valley. Here they met the Nez Perce Indians who taught them how to make burn out canoes.
- They traveled quickly down the Clearwater River which runs into the Snake River. The Snake River runs into the Columbia River.

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Ocean In View and the Journey Home

- In November 1805, The Corps of Discovery finally reached the Pacific Ocean.
- The Corps, including York and Sacagawea, voted on the location of the fort.
- The Corps built a winter fort called Fort Clatsop in honor of the friendly Clatsop people. They traded frequently with the Chinook and Clatsop Indians.
- After 4 wet months of rain, the Corps headed home on March 23, 1806.
- They traveled upriver on the Columbia, met and stayed with the Walla Walla people and picked up their horses from the Nez Perce.
- In July, Lewis and Clark went in different directions to explore- Clark followed the Yellowstone River and Lewis continued on the Missouri and explored the Marias.
- Lewis was shot by Peter Cruzatte.
- The Corps met back up and continued on to Fort Mandan where they dropped off Sacagawea, Charbonneau and baby Pompey. Chief Big White agreed to go to Washington D.C. to meet the President.
- They finally arrive back home to St. Louis on September 23, 1806.

Expedition Challenge-put events in chronological order

Click on picture



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Their Return

- The expedition returns to St. Louis where everyone thought they were dead
- They had been gone for 2 and a half years
- They were given a heroes welcome and there were many balls and celebrations in the towns they traveled through on their way home
- Lewis was named governor of the Louisiana territory and Clark was made the Indian agent for the west

What Became of Lewis, Clark, and Sacagawea

- William Clark marries a woman, Julia, who he loved before his trip and named a river after
- In 1809 Meriwether Lewis commits "suicide"
- In 1812 Sacagawea dies and Clark takes custody of her son Jean-Baptiste and daughter Lisette
- Clark dies of old age in 1838 in the home of his eldest son, Meriwether Lewis Clark

After the Journey

- Lewis and Clark gathered information on 178 new kinds of plants, 122 new kinds of animals, and more than 40 Indian tribes.
- Because of their expedition, trappers and later, settlers started moving west.
- Early in 1807, Meriwether Lewis became governor of the Louisiana Territory. He was not happy in his job. On October 11, 1809, he was found dead along a Tennessee road. His death is a mystery.
- William Clark was appointed brigadier general of the Louisiana Militia. He married on Jan. 5, 1808 and eventually had 5 children. In 1813, he was appointed governor of the Missouri Territory and the superintendent of Indian Affairs. He died in St. Louis in 1838.
- Sacagawea sent Jean Baptiste (Pompey) to live with Clark. Clark made sure he was well educated. It is unknown when Sacagawea died. Some think she lived until 1884 while others think she died of an illness in 1812.
- York was eventually freed by Clark and he started a freight hauling business in Kentucky.

Play Trivia Quiz

Click on picture



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Achievements & Effects of the Journey

- Studied more than 40 tribes
- Discovered 122 new animals
- Described 178 new types of plants
- “The Northwest Passage is closed forever.”
- Journey signaled beginning of American power + end to native’s way of life

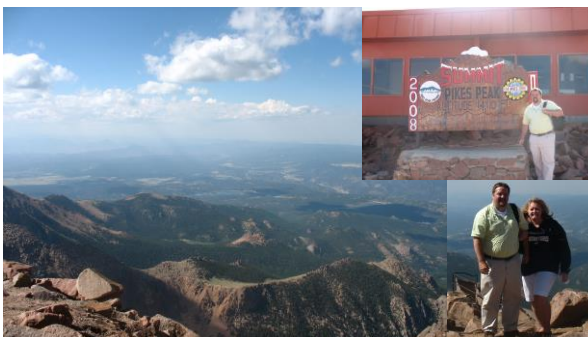
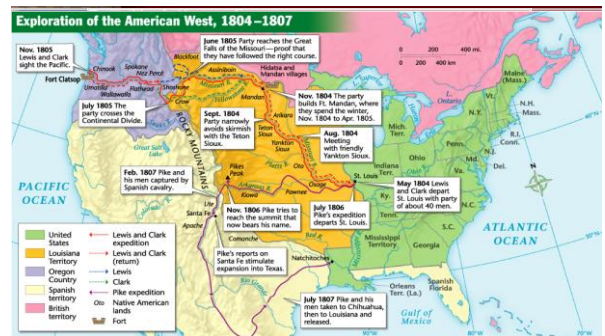
Interesting Facts

- York was the first black man to cross the continent north of Mexico
- *Sacagawea’s name in Shoshone meant “Bird Woman”.*
- Only one member died in the 28 months they were away.
- *Seaman almost bled to death after being bitten by a beaver.*
- One of the group of Indians that Lewis and Clark met in Montana were called the Flatheads. They bound an infants skull between two boards in order to make the head pointed. They thought normal heads were unattractive.
- *Lewis and Clark found communicating with the Indians a long and roundabout process. Every word had to go through 5 different languages.*
- Meriwether Lewis died a poor man. He only had \$9.43 left.
- *The Expedition might have been called The Lewis and Hooke Expedition. Lewis was so tired of waiting for Clark’s reply by letter, he almost asked Lt. Moses Hooke to go.*
- *False Expectations in 1803- Some people thought wooly mammoths lived in the foothills of the Rockies. People also thought giants, a tribe of pygmies, wild llamas and a “Mountain of Salt” existed in the West.*

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The Nation Expands (cont.)

- Jefferson sent another expedition to explore the wilderness. ↓
- Lieutenant Zebulon Pike led two expeditions into a region that is now Colorado. ↓
- There he found a snowcapped mountain he called Grand Peak. Today it is called Pikes Peak.





VIII. Louisiana in the Long View (cont.)

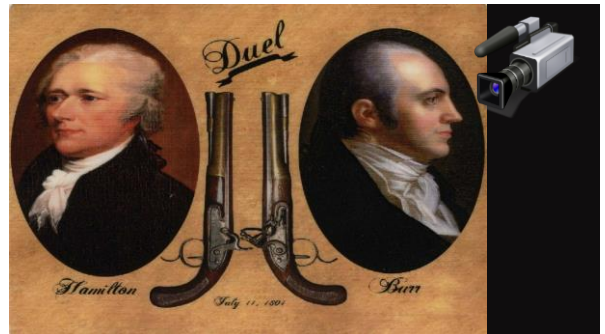
Thousands of missionaries, fur-traders, and pioneering settlers later made their way to claim Oregon Country

- Zebulon Pike trekked to headwaters of Mississippi River, 1805-1806
- Pike explored southern part of Louisiana Territory in 1807, where he sighted Colorado peak that bears his name

IX. The Aaron Burr Conspiracies

Louisiana Purchase expanded fortunes of United States and power of federal government

- In short term, vast new territory and feeble reach of government raised fears of secession and foreign intrigue (see Map 11.3)
- Burr, Jefferson's first-term vice president, helped justify such fears
- Burr joined with Federalist extremists to plot secession of New England and New York
- Hamilton exposed and foiled conspiracy



HAMILTON VS BURR



• Angered by an insulting remark attributed to Hamilton,

• Burr challenged the Federalist leader to a duel and fatally shot him

• Hamilton's death in 1804 deprived the Federalists of their last great leader and earned Burr the enmity of many

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WNFF7nMIGnE>

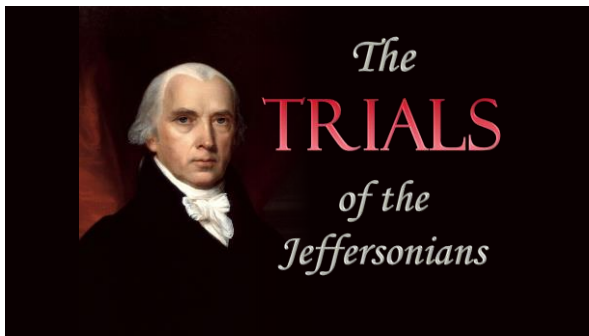


IX. The Aaron Burr Conspiracies (cont.)

- Burr then turned his plotting to trans-Mississippi West
- Struck deal with General James Wilkinson, unscrupulous military governor of Louisiana and secret agent for Spain
- Wilkinson's army was to meet Burr at Natchez

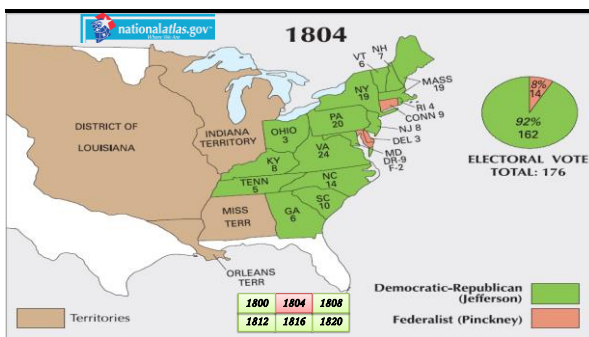
IX. The Aaron Burr Conspiracies (cont.)

- When Wilkinson heard that Jefferson learned of plot, Wilkinson fled to New Orleans
- Burr was arrested and tried for treason
- Marshall, strictly interpreting Constitution, insisted guilty verdict required proof of overt acts of treason, not merely treasonous intentions (see Art. III, Sec. III)
- Burr was acquitted and fled to Europe
- His actions demonstrated that it was one thing to purchase large expanses of territory but quite another to govern them effectively



X. A Precarious Neutrality

- Jefferson triumphantly reelected in 1804:
 - 162 electoral votes to only 14 votes for Federalist opponent
- Napoleon provoked renewed war with Britain—conflict would rage for next 11 years.
- During first two years of war, maritime United States enjoyed commercial pickings.



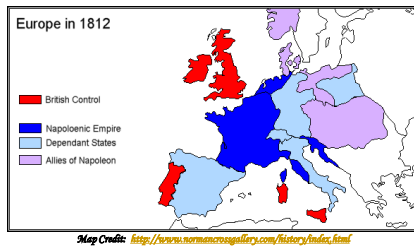
NAPOLEONIC WARS



FRANCE <i>and allies</i>	BRITAIN <i>and allies</i>
LAND POWER	NAVAL POWER
Continental System	Naval Blockade of Europe



BLOCKADE



X. A Precarious Neutrality (cont.)

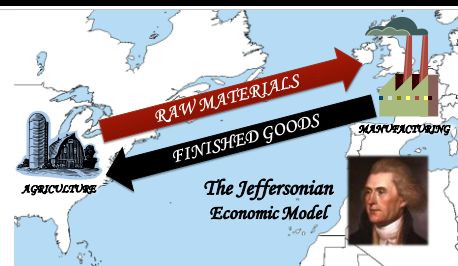
- 1805 Battle of Trafalgar:
 - Lord Nelson smashed French & Spanish fleets
 - Ensured Britain's supremacy on sea
- Battle of Austerlitz in Austria (the Battle of the Three Emperors):
 - Napoleon crushed Austrian and Russian armies
 - Ensured his mastery on land

X. A Precarious Neutrality (cont.)

- 1806 London issued **Orders in Council**:
 - Closed ports under French control to foreign shipping, including American, unless vessels stopped at a British port first
- Napoleon struck back:
 - Ordered seizure of all merchant ships, including American, that entered British ports
- American vessels were caught -- no way to trade with one nation without antagonizing other

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

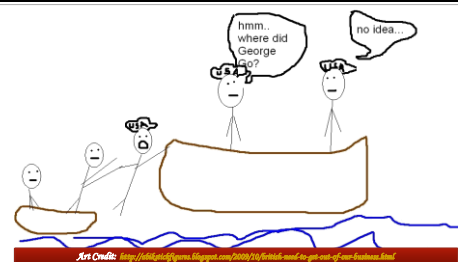
Early 19th Century



X. A Precarious Neutrality (cont.)

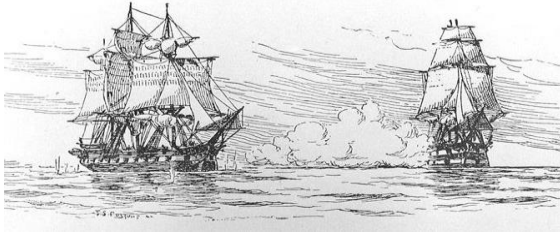
- **Impressment** also upset Americans—
 - Forced conscription of sailors by British
 - Some 6,000 U.S. citizens impressed by Britain (1808 to 1811)

IMPRESSMENT



CHESAPEAKE-LEOPARD AFFAIR

1807



X. A Precarious Neutrality (cont.)

• *Chesapeake* affair (1807):

- British frigate stopped U.S. frigate, the *Chesapeake*, 10 miles off coast of Virginia
- British captain demanded 4 alleged deserters
- London had never claimed right to seize sailors from a foreign warship
- American commander refused demand
- British fired 3 devastating broadsides at close range
- 3 Americans killed; 18 wounded
- 4 deserters taken; *Chesapeake* limped back to port

CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR



Regarding the Chesapeake Affair, the Washington Federalist reported,

"We have never, on any occasion, witnessed the spirit of the people excited to so great a degree of indignation, or such a thirst for revenge, as on hearing of the late unexampled outrage on the Chesapeake. All parties, ranks and professions were unanimous in their detestation of the dastardly deed, and all cried aloud for vengeance."

Most Americans were angered over this incident and public opinion was to go to war with the British.

X. A Precarious Neutrality (cont.)

- Britain clearly wrong as London Foreign Office admitted
- London's contrition availed little as roar of anger swelled from infuriated Americans
- Jefferson could easily have had war if he wanted it

EMBARGO ACT OF 1807



OBJECTIVES:

Economic Coercion

Avoid War

(Get Britain to stop impressing American sailors without going to war)

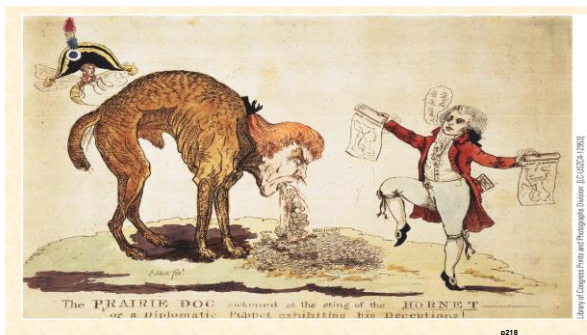
RESULT: FAILURE



XI. The Hated Embargo

Honor would not permit submission to British & French mistreatment, but USA not ready for war.

- Warring nations needed United States for raw materials and foodstuffs
- Jefferson thought if America cut off exports, offending powers would relent
- Congress issued **Embargo Act** in 1807:
 - Forbade export of all goods from United States, whether in American or foreign ships
 - Embodied Jefferson's idea of "peaceful coercion"



XI. The Hated Embargo (cont.)

American economy devastated by embargo long before Britain or France began to bend

- Enormous illicit trade mushroomed in 1808, especially along Canadian border
- Embargo revived moribund Federalist party
- On March 1, 1809, three days before Jefferson retired, Congress repealed embargo

- **Non-Intercourse Act** formally opened trade with all nations, except Britain and France

EMBARGO ACT

• **Reasoning:** Since England and France were at war with one another and traded for most of their natural resources with U.S., if we cut off our exports to them it would force them to respect our **neutrality**....THIS IS CALLED **ECONOMIC COERCION**.

• It would have the reverse effect.....

• The **Embargo Act** not only hurt France and Britain but it also hurt U.S. trade which was our economic survival as a nation. As a result, many Americans defied the law and began to smuggle goods from these countries as well as others.

- Hurt American businesses
- New Englander's shift from trade to industry
- U.S. smuggled
- New England talked of secession.....
- Lasted 15 months, repealed in March of 1809

EMBARGO ACT

A Federalist circular in Massachusetts against the embargo cried out,

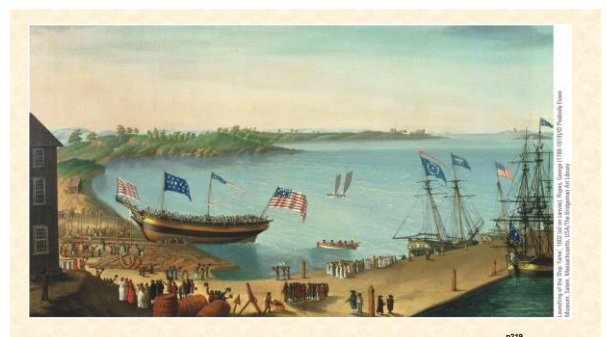
"Let every man who holds the name of America dear to him, stretch forth his hands and put this accursed thing, this Embargo from him. Be resolute, act like sons of liberty, of God, and your country; nerve your arms with vengeance against the Despot (Jefferson) who would wrest the inestimable germ of your Independence from you—and you shall be Conquerors!!!"

"Our ships all in motion,
Once whiten'd the ocean;
They sail'd and return'd with a Cargo;
Now doom'd to decay
They are fallen a prey,
To Jefferson, worms and EMBARGO."

- American people were hostile towards Jefferson

• Referred to the Embargo as "Dambargo, Mobrage, Go Bar Em"

- Would be replaced by the **Non-Intercourse Act** by President Madison which allowed U.S. exports and trade but not with France and Great Britain.....



XI. The Hated Embargo (cont.)

Embargo act failed because Jefferson:

- Underestimated British determination
- Overestimated dependence of both belligerents on America's trade
- Miscalculated unpopularity of a self-crucifying weapon and difficulty of enforcing it

New England plucked new prosperity from ugly jaws of embargo:

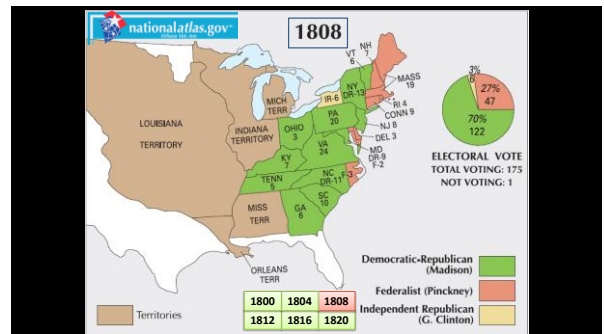
- Resourceful Yankees reopened old factories and erected new ones

XI. The Hated Embargo (cont.)

- Foundations of modern America's industrial might laid behind protective wall of embargo.
- Jefferson, avowed critic of factories, may have done more for manufacturing than Hamilton, industry's outspoken friend.

XII. Madison's Gamble

- Madison took oath on March 4, 1809:
 - Just as conflict in Europe escalated
 - Non-Intercourse Act (1809) would expire in 1810
- Congress dismantled embargo completely with a bargaining measure—**Macon's Bill No. 2**
 - If either Britain or France repealed its commercial restrictions, America would restore its embargo against nonrepealing nation
 - To Madison, bill was a shameful capitulation



XII. Madison's Gamble (cont.)

- **Macon's Bill No. 2:**
 - French implied their restrictions might be repealed
 - Madison did not trust Napoleon, but he gambled
 - Threat of exclusive U.S. trade with France would lead British to repeal restrictions
 - Gave British three months to revoke Orders in Council & reopen Atlantic to neutral trade
 - British refused; Madison's gamble failed



XIII. Tecumseh and the Prophet

- When 12th Congress met in late 1811, older “submission men” replaced by young hotheads, many from South and West:
 - Dubbed **war hawks** by Federalists, newcomers advocated war with England
 - Also wanted to destroy renewed Indian threat for settlers moving to trans-Allegheny wilderness

THE “WAR HAWKS”



HENRY CLAY (KY)



JOHN C. CALHOUN (SC)



XIII. Tecumseh and the Prophet (cont.)

Two Shawnee brothers, Tecumseh & Tenskwatawa, known to non-Indians as “the Prophet,” decided to resist tide of white encroachment

- Began to form confederacy of all tribes west of Mississippi
- Frontiersmen and their war-hawk spokesmen became convinced that British in Canada were nourishing the Indians' growing strength
- In 1811, William Henry Harrison gathered an army and advanced on Tecumseh's headquarters

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE 1811



Tecumseh



William Henry Harrison

Harrison's army defeats an Indian force associated with Tecumseh.

MADE IN CANADA



Americans accused the British of arming Tecumseh and encouraging him to start an uprising against the United States.

XIII. Tecumseh and the Prophet (cont.)

Tecumseh was absent, but the Prophet attacked Harrison's army with a small force of Shawnees

- Shawnees were routed and their settlement burned
- Battle of Tippecanoe** made Harrison a national hero
- Discredited the Prophet and drove Tecumseh into an alliance with British
- During America's war with Britain, Tecumseh fought for England until killed in 1813 at Battle of the Thames
- With his death, dream of an Indian confederacy perished



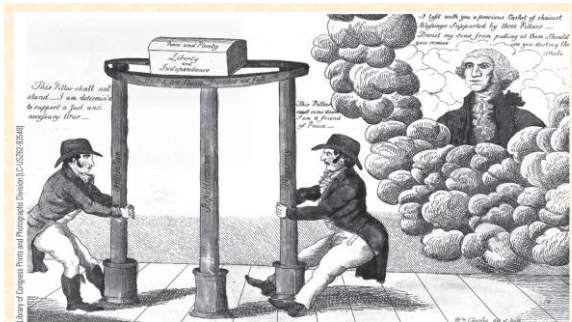
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XIV. Mr. Madison's War

- Pushed by war hawks & upset by Indian attacks, Madison believed war with England inevitable by 1812.
- Madison also believed war would restore faith in republican experiment.
- Congress approved request for war in June:
 - Republicans, esp. South & West, supported war
 - Federalists, esp. from New England, opposed

XIV. Mr. Madison's War (cont.)

- Many New Englanders refused to support war and actually helped British.
- USA went to war badly divided by party and by section.



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CHRONOLOGY

1791	Toussaint L'Ouverture launches Haitian Revolution	1805	Peace treaty with Tripoli Battle of Trafalgar Battle of Austerlitz
1800	Jefferson defeats Adams for presidency	1805-1807	Pike's explorations
1801	Judiciary Act of 1801	1806	Burr treason trial
1801-1805	Naval war with Tripoli	1807	Chesapeake affair Embargo Act
1802	Revised naturalization law Judiciary Act of 1801 repealed	1808	Madison elected president
1803	Marbury v. Madison Louisiana Purchase	1809	Non-Intercourse Act replaces Embargo Act
1804	Haiti emerges as first independent black republic Jefferson reelected president Impeachment of Justice Chase	1810	Macon's Bill No. 2 Napoleon announces (falsely) repeal of blockade decrees Madison reestablishes nonimportation against Britain
1804-1806	Lewis and Clark expedition	1811	Battle of Tippecanoe
		1812	United States declares war on Britain

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