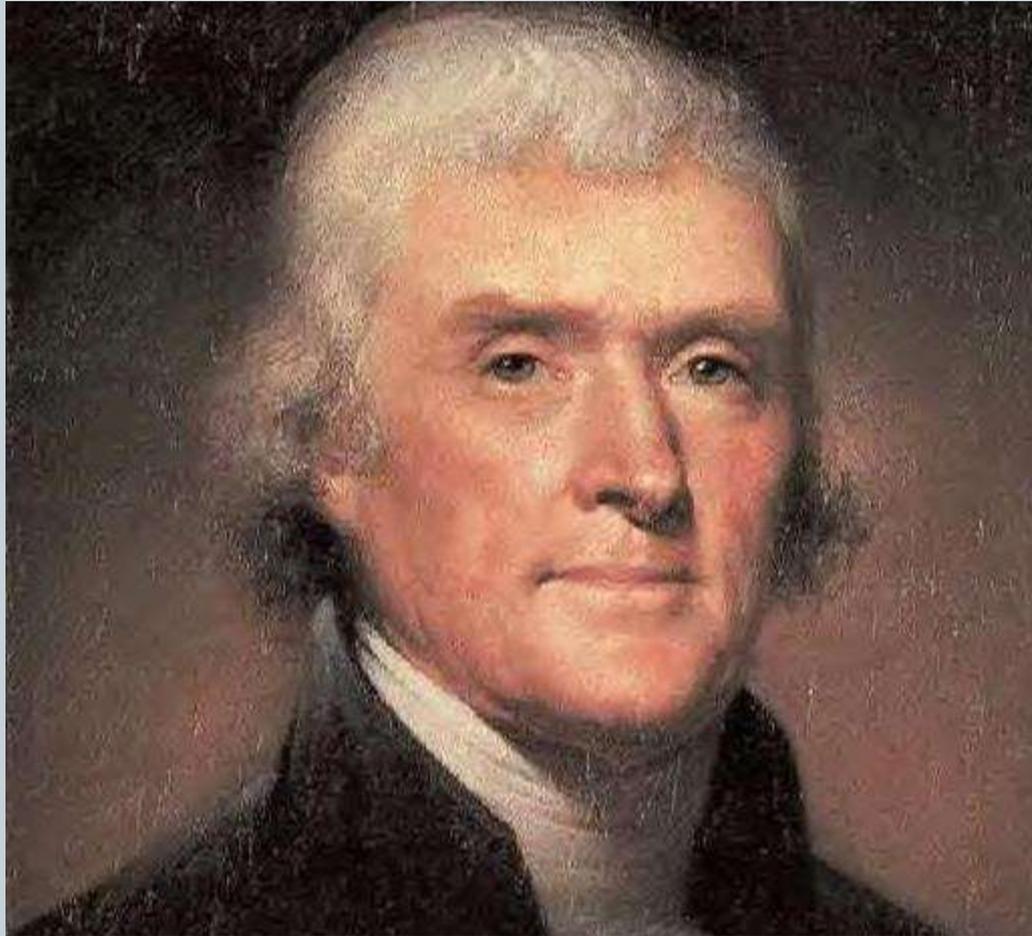


# Jefferson Alters the Nation's Course

## Ch. 6 # 2



# First 3 U.S. Presidents



- **George Washington**- known as the "Father of our Country" and was unanimously elected the first President of the United States (1789-1797). He was Commander of the American forces during the Revolutionary War and helped frame the Constitution of the United States. Died 1799, health.
- **John Adams** -known as a Founding Father, the first vice president of the United States and the second president. His son, John Quincy Adams, was the nation's sixth president. President 1797-1801, Died July 4, 1826, health
- **Thomas Jefferson**- is famous for writing the Declaration of Independence and for being the third president of the United States. President from 1801-1809, Died July 4, 1826, health
- 4 year terms, no amendments determine how many terms one could run. Not until the Twenty-Second Amendment -1947.

# Jefferson wins election 1800



- 1800- Jefferson (Democratic Rep, supporter of revoultion) vs. President John Adams (Federalist, British style monarchy)
- Jefferson wins and extended peace to his opponent.
- Wanted a simple government- walked at his inauguration (instead of riding in a carriage), took of his powder wig, wore dress down clothes and slippers around.
- Reduced the size of the army, didn't expand the navy and reduced gov social spending.
- Favored- free trade, internal taxes reduced.
- First to take office in new federal capital, W D.C.
- Around 200 slaves, under age of 16. Died on July 4, 1826 same day as John Adams

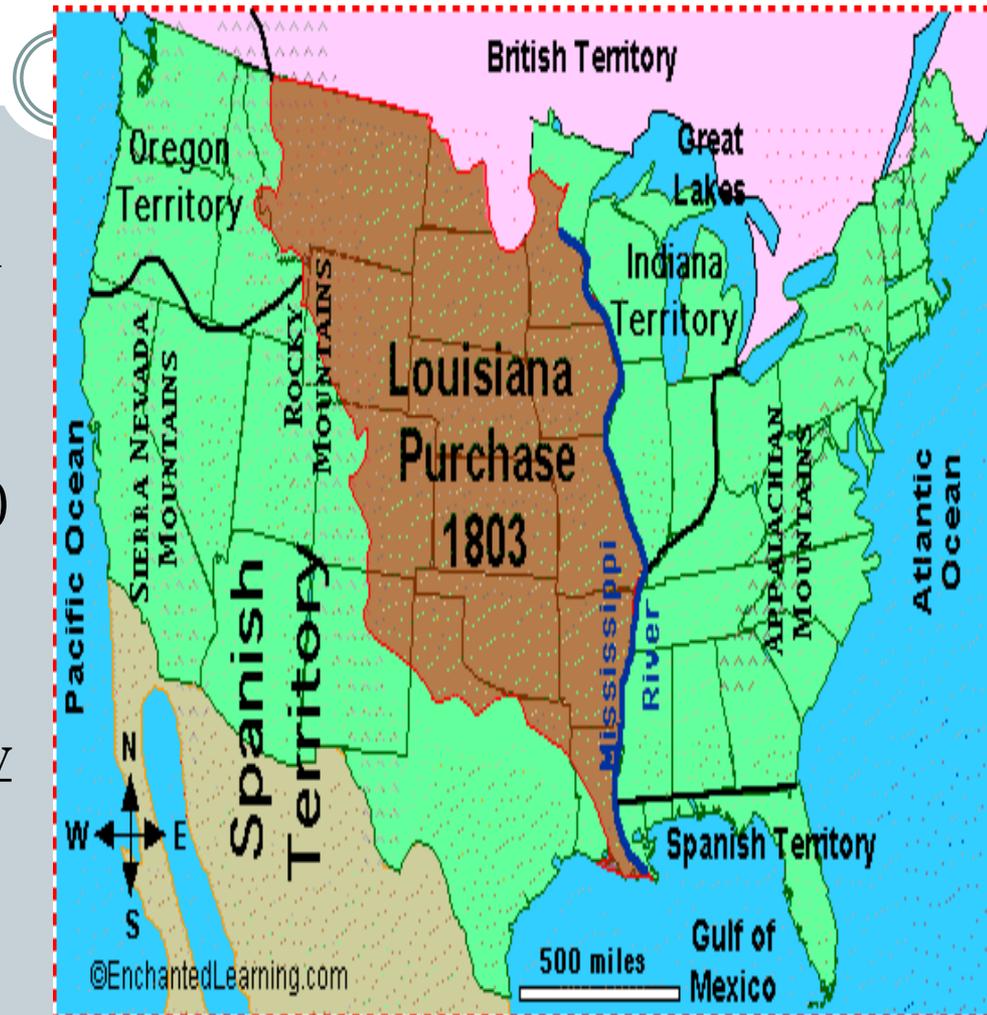
# Marbury vs. Madison 1803

- Most important Supreme Court decision of the time.
- The facts:
  1. Adams appoints federal judges before leaving office – William Marbury
  2. Jefferson denies Marbury as federalist judge
  3. Issue – Marbury argued that the Supreme court has the power to make a gov. official to perform a certain duty.
  4. The Decision- Judicial Review, Supreme Court can declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. Marbury was denied.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OgHnSCo5CAU>

# US Expands West

- Americans continue westward expansion across the Appalachians.
- Pioneers continued to explore new territory. Life was hard and dangerous.
- Louisiana Purchase- Napoleon Bonaparte of France owned territory of New Orleans (Spain) and Western Florida. 1803 Bonaparte sold Louisiana territory to US.
- LP added 90,000 sq mi territory to the US. Purchased for about \$15 million around 3-4 cents an acre from France.
- Doubled the size of the US.



# Lewis and Clark

- Jefferson eager to explore territory. Appointed Meriwether Lewis to lead expedition. Chose William Clark to be 2<sup>nd</sup> in command.
- Goal- scientific info, plants, animals, route to Pacific, and learn about Native Americans. Sacajawea interpreter and guide. Took 2 yrs and 4 mo. Around 50 men.
- Sacajawea was around 16, helped the party gather food, understand the ways of the natives, she traveled with her baby which other tribes believe it was a peaceful visit.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PnTok9wdDZo>





- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cBAsURdQFio>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sMh8RCqJf9U>

# The War of 1812

## Ch 6 # 3



# Uncle Sam Comes About

- Samuel Wilson became symbol for the nation. Owner of a meat packing company, began supplying army with meat. Stamped packages U.S., people joked it stood for Uncle Sam. Became symbol for American values of honesty and hard work.



# Native Resistance

- Indiana governor talks Native Americans into signing away 3 million acres of land. Not all chiefs agreed.
- Tecumseh (Shawnee leader) wanted to create a Native American confederacy against US Government. Remove tribes from US.
- Traveled throughout Midwest and South recruiting fellow natives but many already accepted cash payments for their land.



# Continued



- Tecumseh gets British assistance against Americans. Believed British victory would give land back to the Native American tribes.
- Raids between Natives/British against US broke out in 1811.
- 1812- President Madison declares war on British, felt they were hurting trade and American economy.

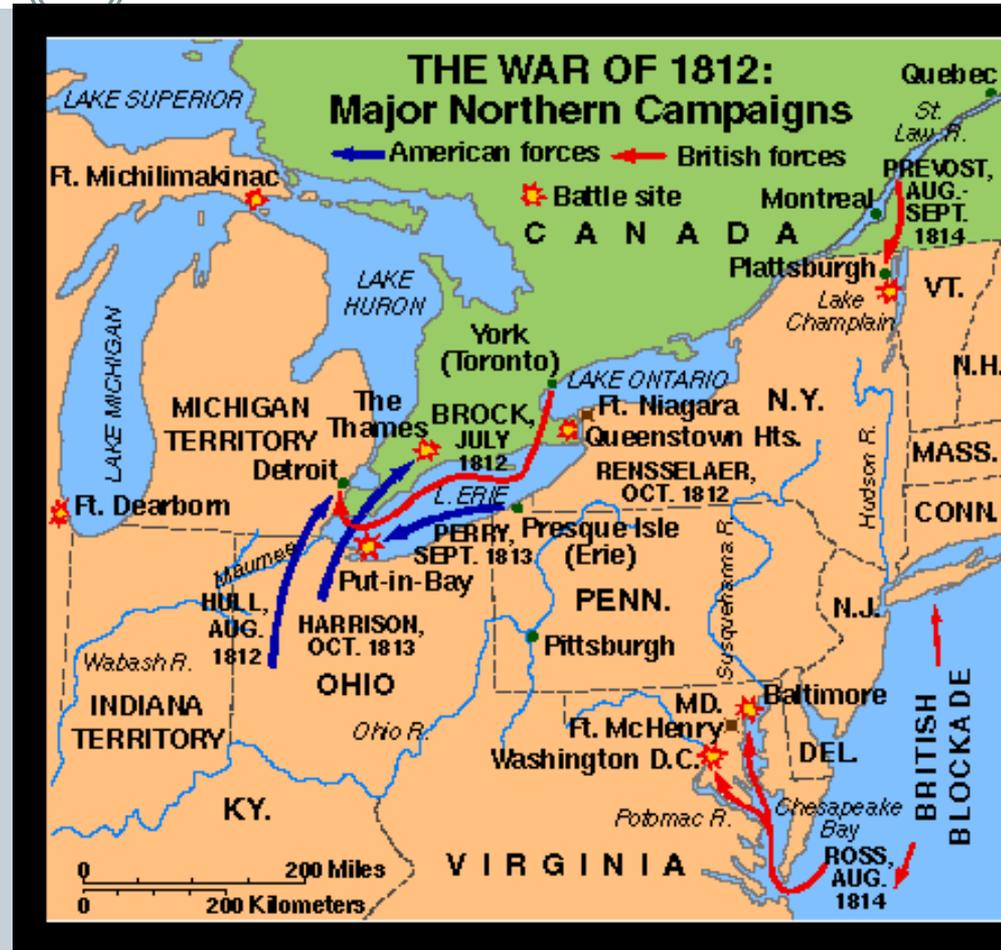
# Causes



- British interfere with American shipping
- British interfere with American expansion of the west
- War Hawks want to expel Britain completely from North America

# War Brings Mixed Results

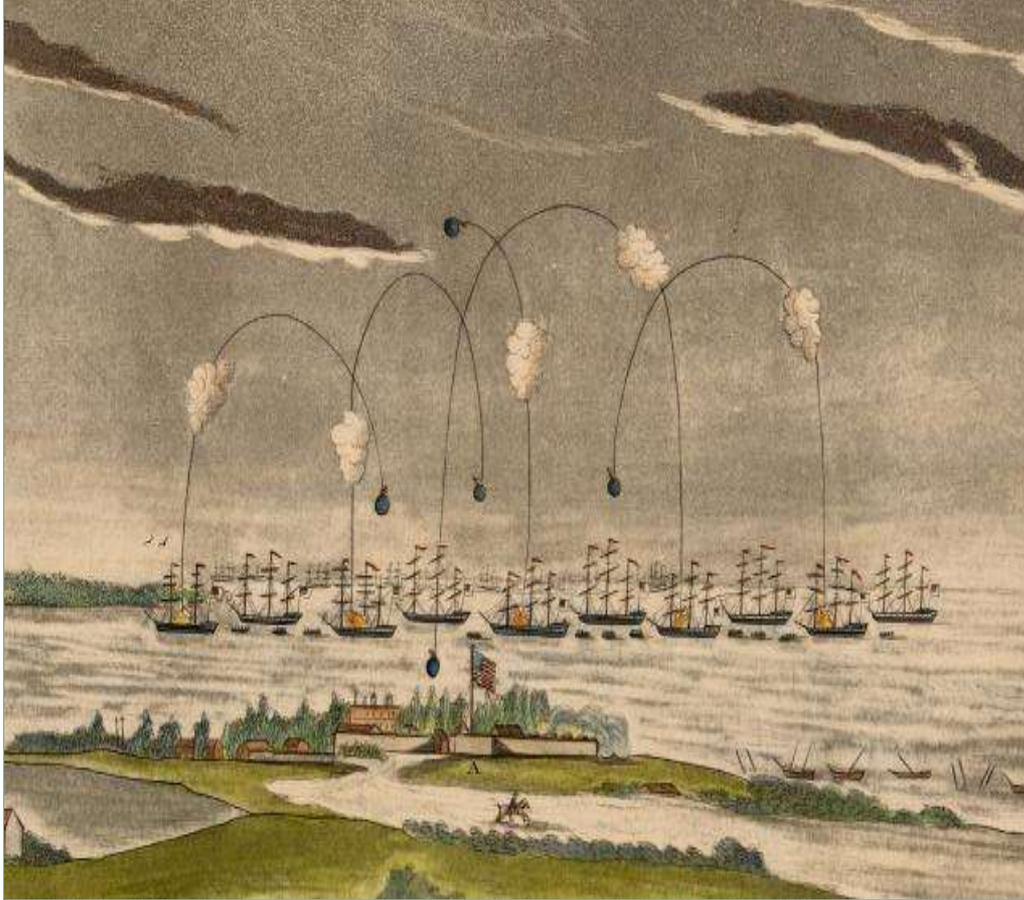
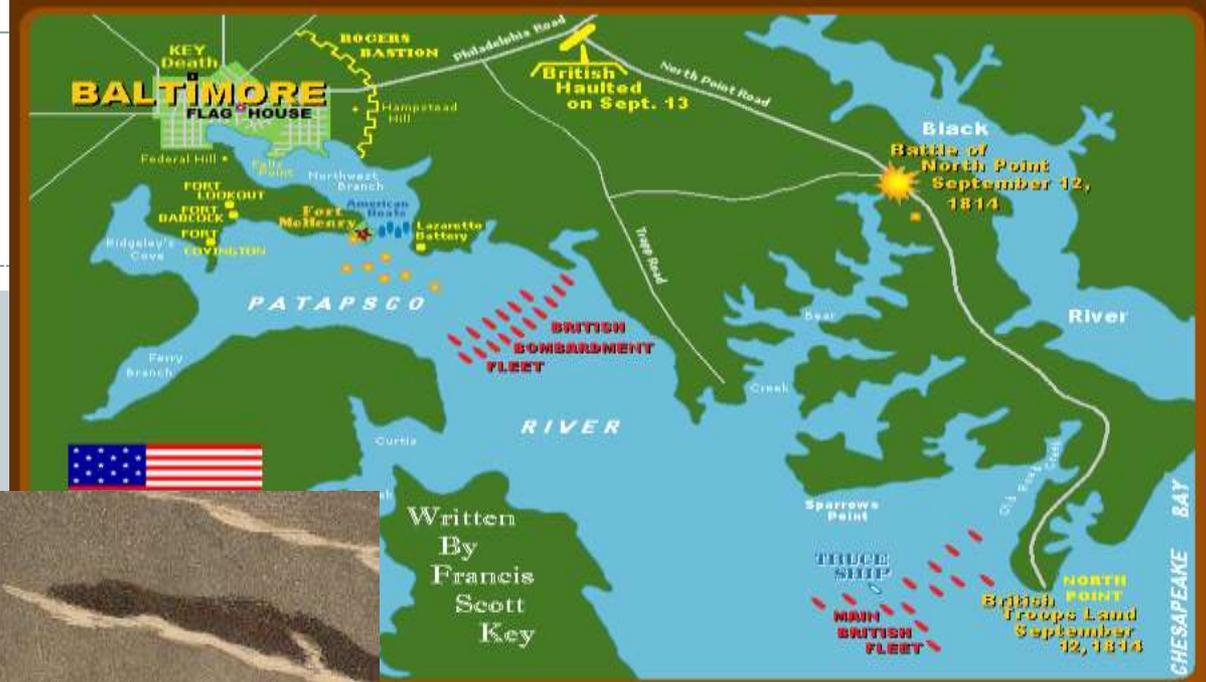
- War fought at sea, on US territory and in British Canada
- US ground military not prepared for battle. Failed attempts.
- War at sea- Young but strong US navy out skilled Britain. Ships had more speed and ability to sail close to enemy and open fire.
- 1814 British Burn White House- British raiding towns along Atlantic coast, as revenge from the Revolutionary War British burn the Capitol and White House.
- James Madison (president) had to flee.



# Star-Spangled Banner and the War of 1812



- Made in Baltimore, Maryland, in July-August 1813 by flagmaker Mary Pickersgill
- Commissioned by Major George Armistead, commander of Fort McHenry
- Original size: 30 feet by 42 feet
- Current size: 30 feet by 34 feet
- Fifteen stars and fifteen stripes (one star has been cut out)
- Raised over Fort McHenry on the morning of September 14, 1814, to signal American victory over the British in the Battle of Baltimore; the sight inspired Francis Scott Key to write “The Star-Spangled Banner”
- Preserved by the Armistead family as a memento of the battle
- The Battle of Baltimore- British attacked the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest city after Washington was up in flames.
- British troops bombarded Fort McHenry from their ships. U.S. soldiers refused to back down although British firepower was much stronger. British fleet retreat.
- As the British retreat America raises U.S. flag, troops fired guns into the air and celebrated their victory.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iiVryYnzmdI>



# Treaty of Ghent



- Andrew Jackson named general, victories destroyed the military power of Native Americans and hundreds of British die.
- Treaty of Ghent signed 12/24/1814. Effectively a draw.
- Armistice signed, Americans were eager for peace.
- War brought hardship to the US but reinforced the bonds of national unity, showed US could stand up to anyone. British forced to retreat.

# Effects



- \* Revealed need for strong standing army
- \* American nationalism
- \* Shattered strength of Native American resistance