

Section 1: Jefferson Becomes President

THE ELECTION OF 1800

Thomas Jefferson defeated **John Adams** and became president in 1800. In campaigning, both sides had made their cases in newspaper editorials and letters. Both sides believed that if the other gained power, the nation would be destroyed. The campaigning was intense. Federalists said if Jefferson gained power, revolution and chaos would follow. Republicans claimed that Adams would crown himself king. Jefferson and Aaron Burr, his vice presidential running mate, each won 73 votes. After the thirty-sixth ballot in the House of Representatives, Jefferson was elected President.

JEFFERSON'S POLICIES

Jefferson gave his first speech in the new capitol. He said he supported the will of the majority. He emphasized his belief in a limited government and the protection of civil liberties. Jefferson convinced Congress to let the Alien and Sedition Acts expire. He cut military spending to free money to pay the national debt. The Republican-led Congress passed laws to end the unpopular whiskey tax and other domestic taxes.

In 1801 the national government was made up of only several hundred people. Jefferson liked it that way. He thought that safeguarding the nation against foreign threats, delivering the mail, and collecting custom duties were the most important functions of the federal government. Jefferson had fought Alexander Hamilton over the creation of the Bank of the United States, but he did not close it.

MARBURY V. MADISON

Adams filled 16 new federal judgeships with Federalists before leaving office. Republicans in Congress soon repealed the Judiciary Act upon which Adams's appointments were based. A controversy arose when Adams appointed William Marbury as a justice of the peace. The documents supporting Marbury's appointment were never delivered. When Jefferson took office, secretary of state James Madison would not deliver them. Marbury sued and asked the Supreme Court to order Madison to give him the documents. **John Marshall** wrote the Court's opinion in *Marbury v. Madison*. He ruled that the law which Marbury's case depended upon was unconstitutional. The case established the Court's power of **judicial review**.

Section 2: The Louisiana Purchase

AMERICAN SETTLERS MOVE WEST

Thousands of Americans moved into the area between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River. The settlers used the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to move their products to eastern markets. Jefferson was concerned that a foreign power might shut down the port of New Orleans, which settlers needed to move their goods East and to Europe. Spain governed New Orleans and Louisiana, which extended from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. Under a secret treaty, Spain gave Louisiana to France, transferring the problem of trying to keep Americans out of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

In 1802, before giving Louisiana to France, Spain shut American shipping out of New Orleans. Jefferson sent U.S. representatives to France to buy New Orleans. Napoleon ruled France. He wanted to rebuild France's empire in North America. But Napoleon had no base for a conquest of Louisiana. He also needed money to wage war against Great Britain. The United States bought the western territory for \$15 million in the **Louisiana Purchase**.

EXPEDITIONS UNCOVER THE WEST

Western Native Americans and the land they lived on were a mystery to others. President Jefferson wanted to know about them and their land. He also wondered if there was a river route to the Pacific Ocean. In 1803 Congress provided money to explore the West. **Meriwether Lewis** and **William Clark** were chosen to lead the **Lewis and Clark expedition**, which began in May 1804. Lewis and Clark and their crew traveled up the Missouri River. Finally, they saw Native Americans, and Lewis used interpreters to tell their leaders that the United States now owned the land on which they lived. **Sacagawea** and her husband aided Lewis and Clark. Lewis and Clark did not find a river route to the Pacific, but they learned much about western lands.

In 1806 **Zebulon Pike** was sent to locate the Red River, which was the Louisiana Territory's border with New Spain. In present-day Colorado he reached the summit of Pike's Peak. Spanish cavalry arrested him in Spanish-held lands and imprisoned him. When released he returned to the United States and reported on his trip. He gave many Americans their first information about the Southwest.

Section 3: The Coming of War

VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY

In the late 1700s and early 1800s, American merchant ships sailed the oceans. The profitable overseas trade was dangerous. Pirates seized cargo and held crews for ransom. The United States sent the **USS Constitution** and other ships to end the attacks. When Great Britain and France declared war in 1803, each tried to stop the United States from selling goods to the other. The British and French searched many American ships for war goods. Then Britain started searching American ships for sailors who had deserted the British navy. At times U.S. citizens were seized by accident.

Impressment continued over U.S. protests. Thomas Jefferson, who had been re-elected in 1804, favored an **embargo** rather than war with Britain. In late 1807 Congress passed the **Embargo Act** to punish Britain and France. Merchants lost huge amounts of money because of the act. In 1809, Congress replaced the embargo with the **Nonintercourse Act**. That law did not work either.

CONFLICT IN THE WEST

In the West, Native Americans, the United States, and Great Britain clashed. As settlers poured into the West, Native Americans lost land that they believed was unfairly taken. British agents from Canada armed Native Americans in the West. **Tecumseh**, a Shawnee chief, united his forces with the Creek nation. William Henry Harrison, the governor of the Indiana Territory, raised an army to battle him. At the day-long **Battle of Tippecanoe**, Harrison's forces defeated the Native Americans.

CALL FOR WAR

War Hawks in Congress led in demanding war against Britain. The leaders wanted to end British influence on Native Americans. They resented British restraints on U.S. trade. Others opposed war against Britain. They believed America lacked the military strength to win. In 1808 Republican **James Madison** was elected president. He had difficulty carrying on the unpopular trade policy. In 1812 he asked Congress to vote on whether to wage war against Britain. Congress voted to declare war. Madison was again elected. He became commander in chief in the War of 1812.

Section 4: The War of 1812

EARLY BATTLES

In 1812 the United States launched a war against a dominant nation. The British navy had hundreds of ships. The U.S. Navy had fewer than twenty ships, but it boasted expert sailors and big new warships. American morale rose when its ships defeated the British in several battles. Finally, the British blockaded U.S. seaports.

The U.S. planned to attack Canada from Detroit, from Niagara Falls, and from the Hudson River Valley toward Montreal. British soldiers and Native Americans led by Tecumseh took Fort Detroit. State militia doomed the other two attacks against Canada by arguing that they were not required to fight in a foreign country.

In 1813 the United States planned to end Britain's rule of Lake Erie. Commodore **Oliver Hazard Perry** and his small fleet won the **Battle of Lake Erie**. General Harrison then marched his troops into Canada. He defeated a combined force of British and Native Americans, breaking Britain's power. Tecumseh died in the fighting, harming the alliance of the British and the Native Americans.

In 1814 **Andrew Jackson** won a battle against the Creek nation that ended in the **Treaty of Fort Jackson**.

GREAT BRITAIN ON THE OFFENSIVE

The British sent more troops to America after defeating the French in 1814. The British set fire to the White House and other buildings in Washington, D.C. The British also attacked New Orleans. Andrew Jackson commanded forces made up of regular soldiers. His forces included two battalions of free African Americans, a group of Choctaw Indian militia, and pirates led by Jean Lafitte. Although Jackson's forces were outnumbered, America won the **Battle of New Orleans**, the last key battle of the war. Andrew Jackson became a war hero.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR

Before Federalist delegates from the **Hartford Convention** reached Washington, the war had ended. Slow communications meant that neither Jackson nor the Federalists heard that the **Treaty of Ghent** finished the war. Each nation gave back the territory it had conquered. Yet the war had led to intense patriotism in America as well as growth in American manufacturing.