The presidency of Thomas Jefferson to the War of 1812

1801 - 1814

Mr. McAtee, Iroquois High School

November 2016

Presidential Election of 1800 - 1st election with Political Parties

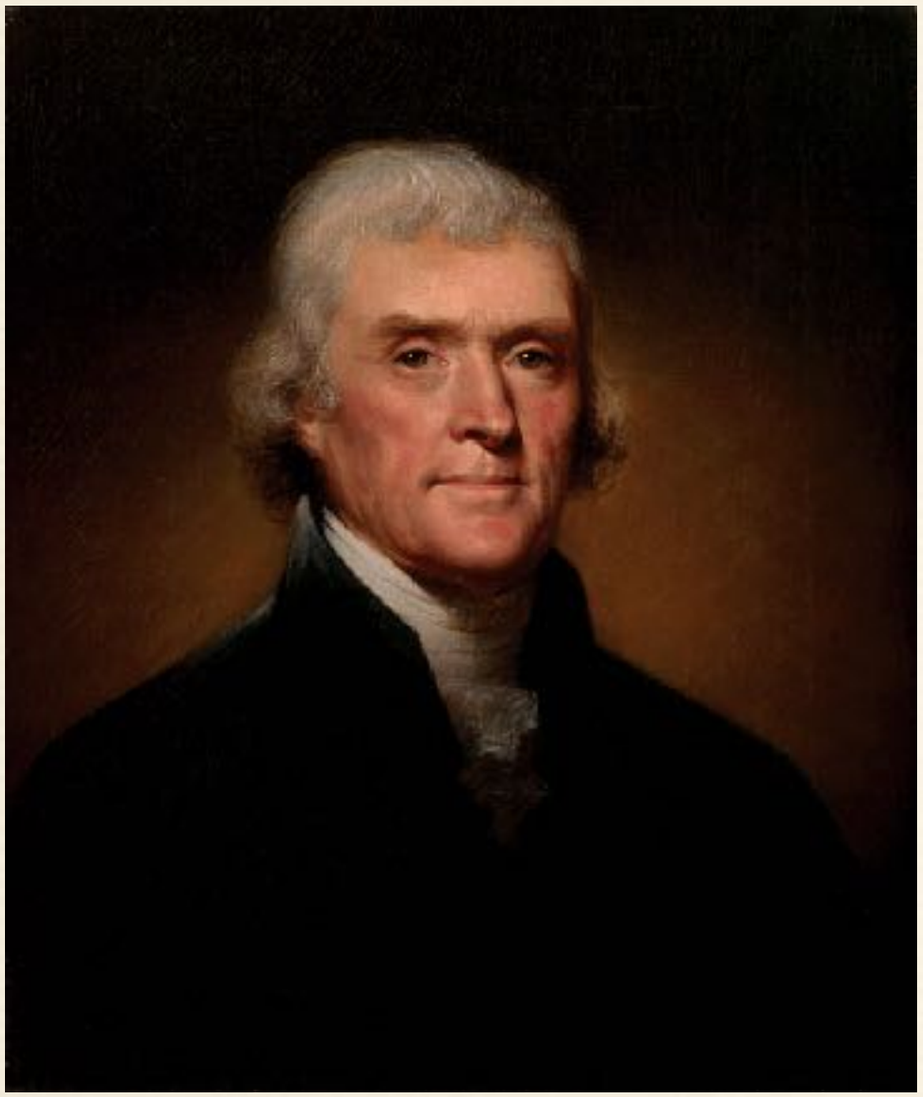
Federalists

- **Strong Central Gov.**
- **Loose interpretation of the Constitution**
- **National Bank**
- **Industrial, Urban Economy, Big Business**
- **Pro-British**
- **Wealthy, Educated Men**

Democratic-Republicans

- **State's Rights**
- **Strict Interpretation of the Constitution**
- **Farming, Agrarian**
- **Against Tariffs**
- **Oppose National Bank**
- **Pro-French**
- **Common Man**

The Revolution of 1800



Thomas Jefferson
by Rembrandt Peale (1800)

U.S. President 1801-1809
Leader of the
Democratic-Republicans

Opposed the Federalists.
Wanted to limit the power of the national government - more power to the states & people

To achieve goals, taxes and government spending were cut

Reduced military to 3,000 soldiers

Jefferson's Home - Monticello

Charlottesville, Virginia

Looking down on Monticello

The Main Entrance

Outside the main entrance

Inside the Front Door

A display of items gathered by Lewis and Clark during their expedition to the West

More items sent by Lewis & Clark

Jefferson's bed and his office

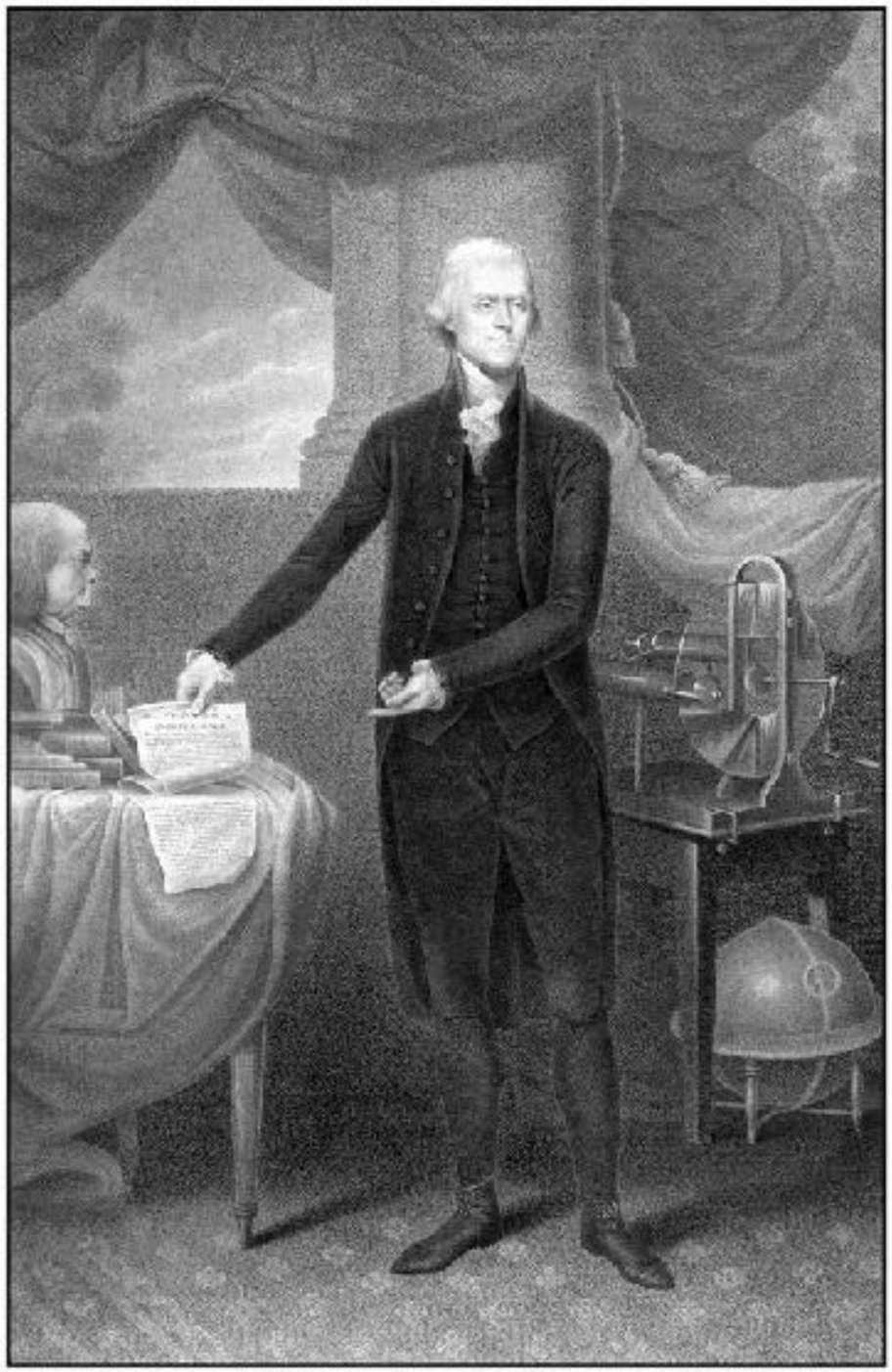
Jefferson's Office - his "Cabinet"

Jefferson's Tomb - at Monticello

He died in 1826 - on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence

Jefferson wrote the words that he wished to have on his tombstone

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

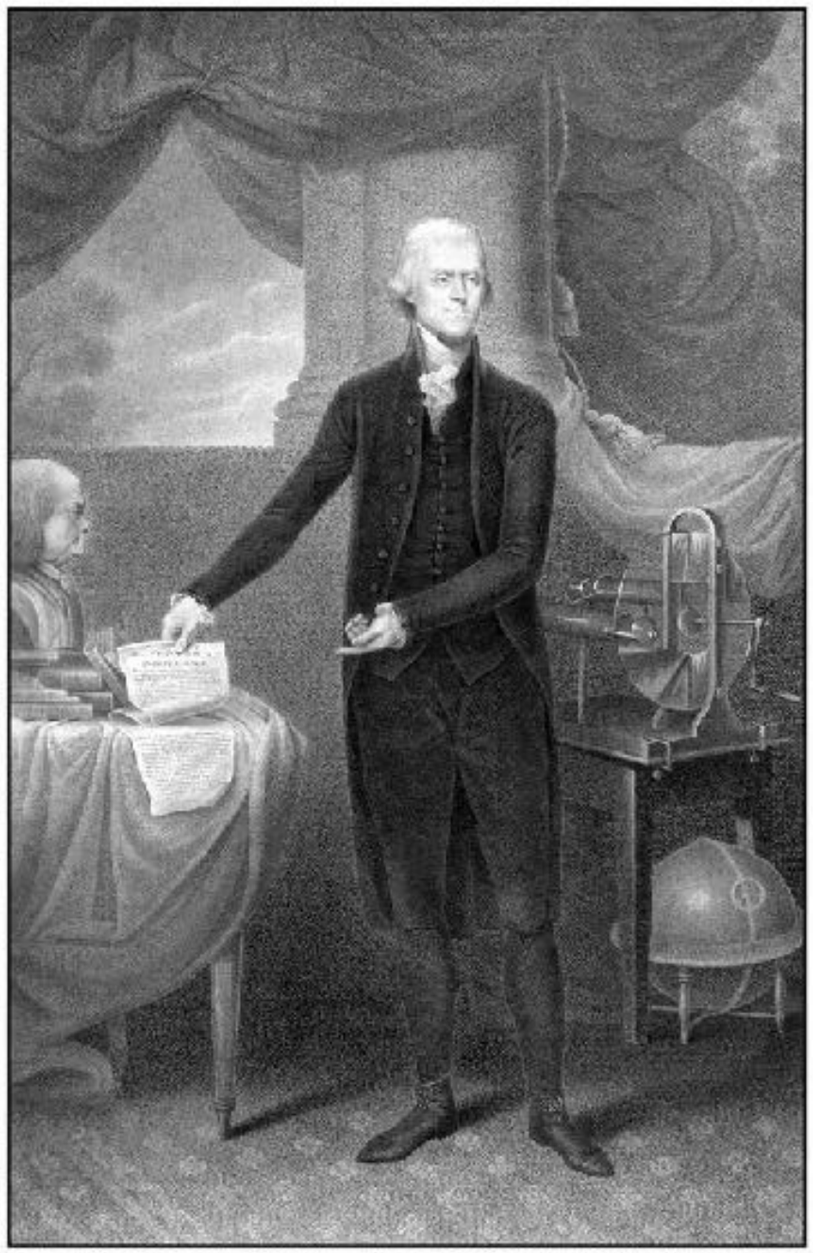


THOMAS JEFFERSON

America was offered the chance to buy Louisiana from France

Jefferson believed in a STRICT INTERPRETATION of the Constitution - Nothing in the Constitution about buying land. What to do????

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

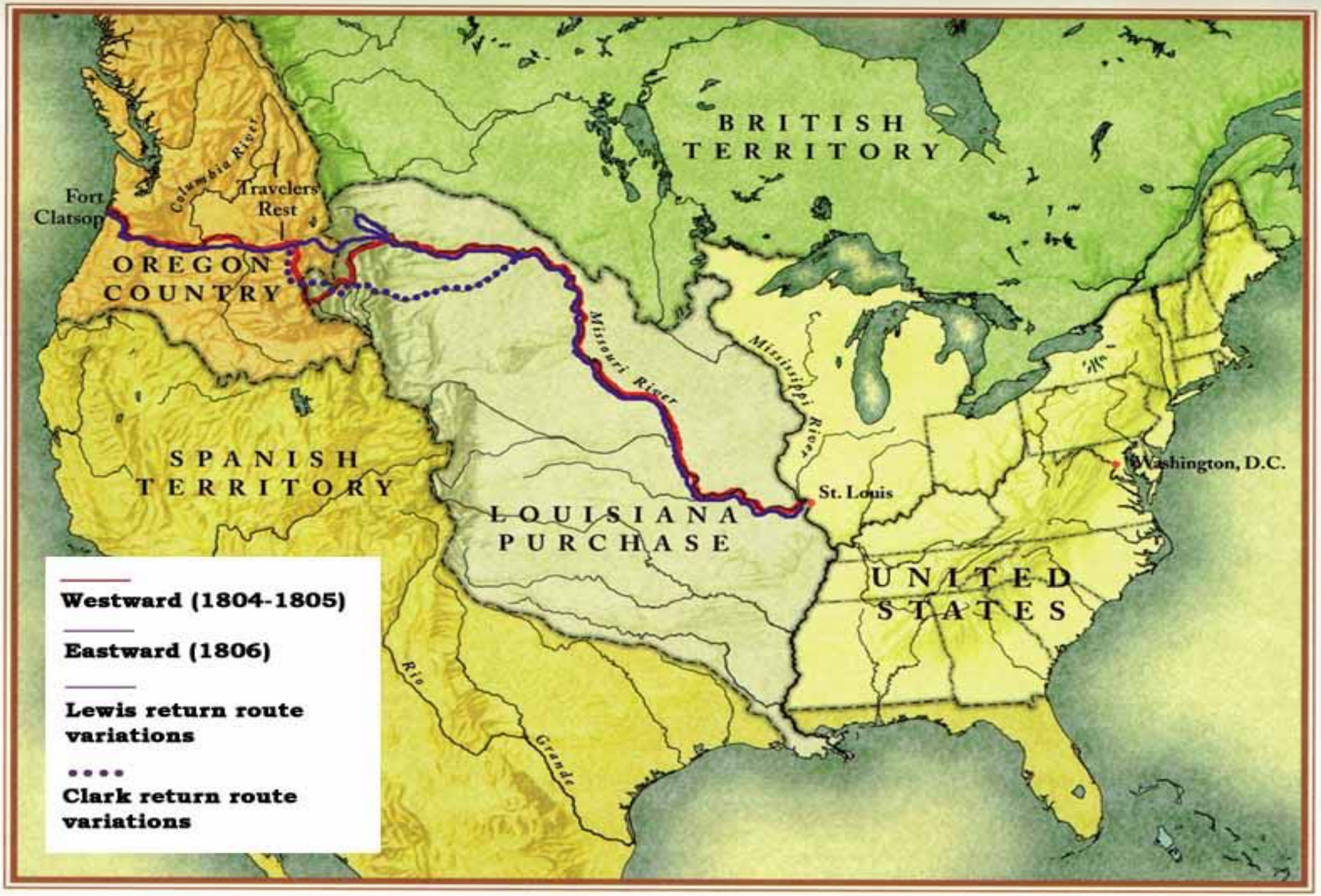


THOMAS JEFFERSON

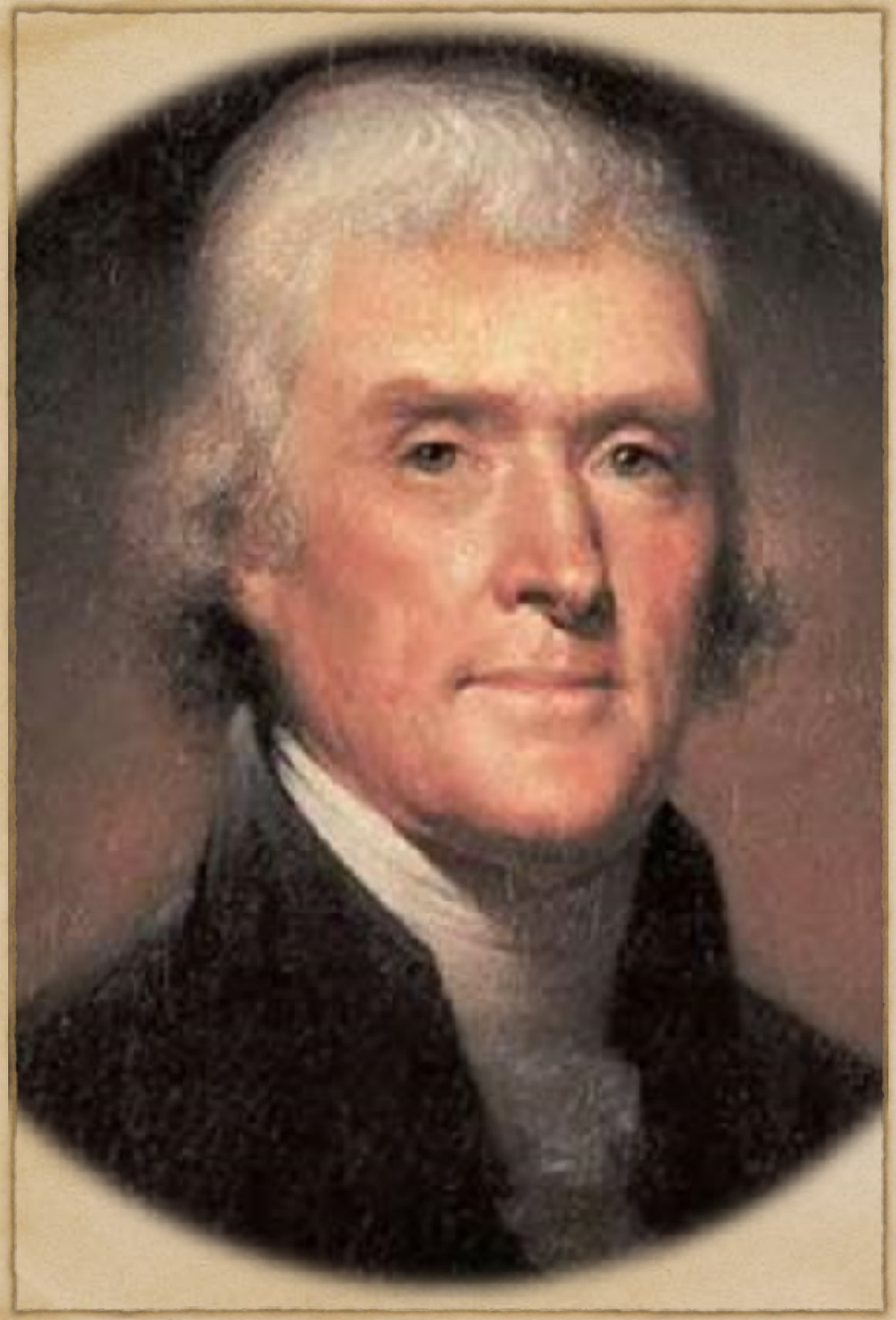
America agreed to
purchase Louisiana
from France for $15 million

Jefferson justified this decision on the“Implied Powers” contained in the Constitution
[Necessary and Proper clause]

A “Loose Interpretation”
of the Constitution



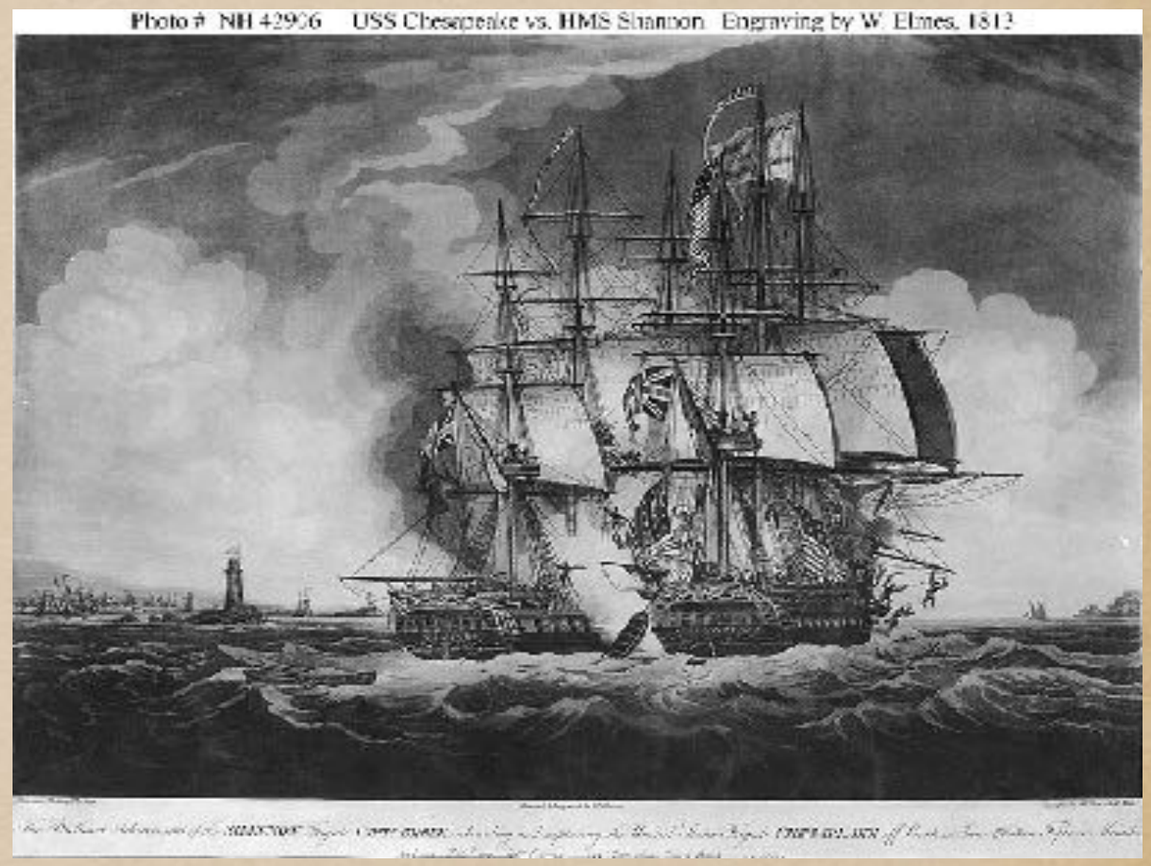
The Lewis and Clark Expedition



Jefferson's Foreign Policy Struggles

Foreign Policy Struggles

- British navy implements a policy of Impressment



- British stopped American ships at sea and captured (kidnapped) American sailors - forcing them to serve aboard the British ship

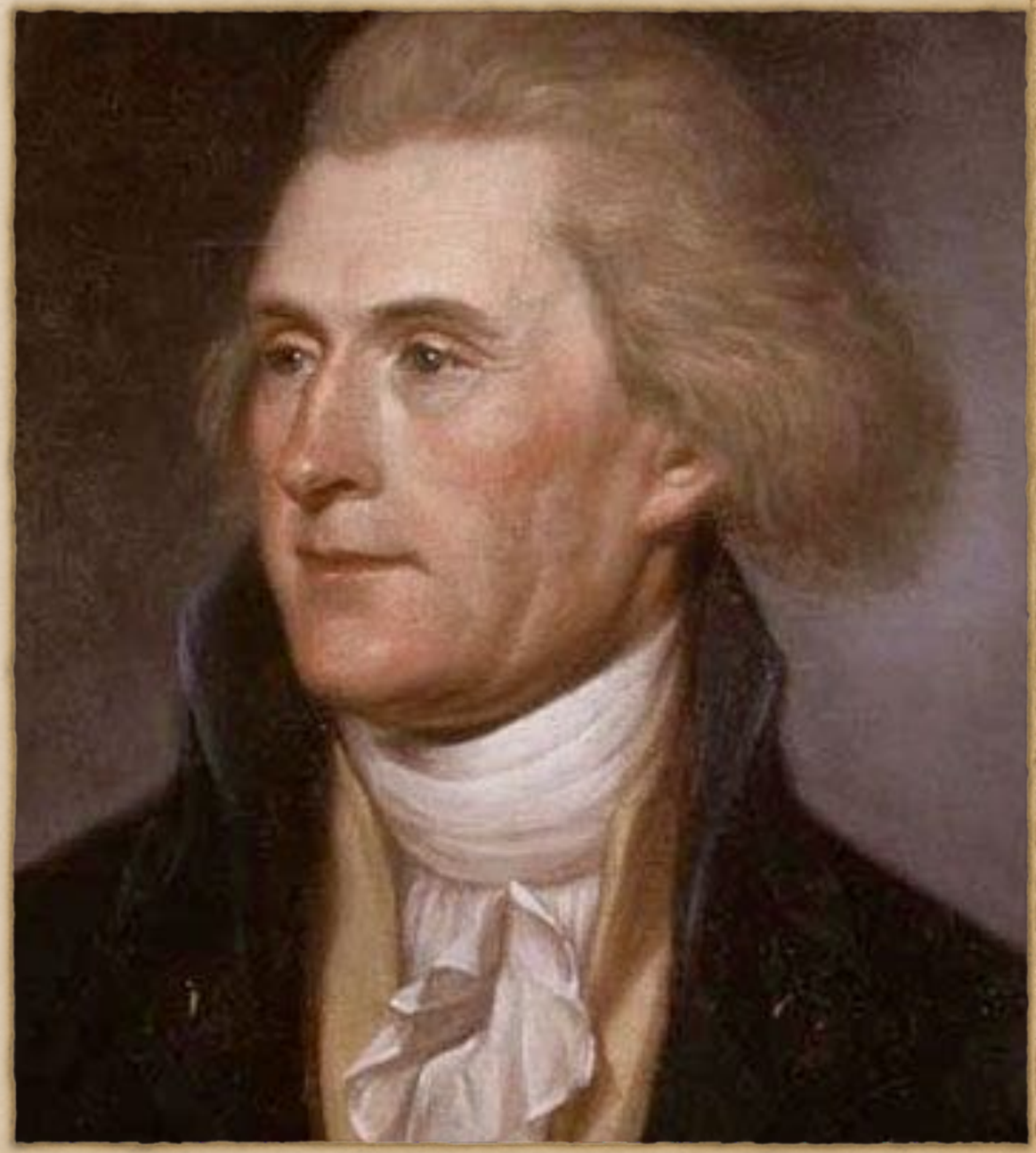
- U.S.S. Chesapeake attacked by British searching for sailors in 1807. 21 Americans killed!

Jefferson's Response to Impressment

<u>Embargo Act of 1807</u>

America stoped all trade with European nations.

The law caused a great deal of economic hardship in the U.S.



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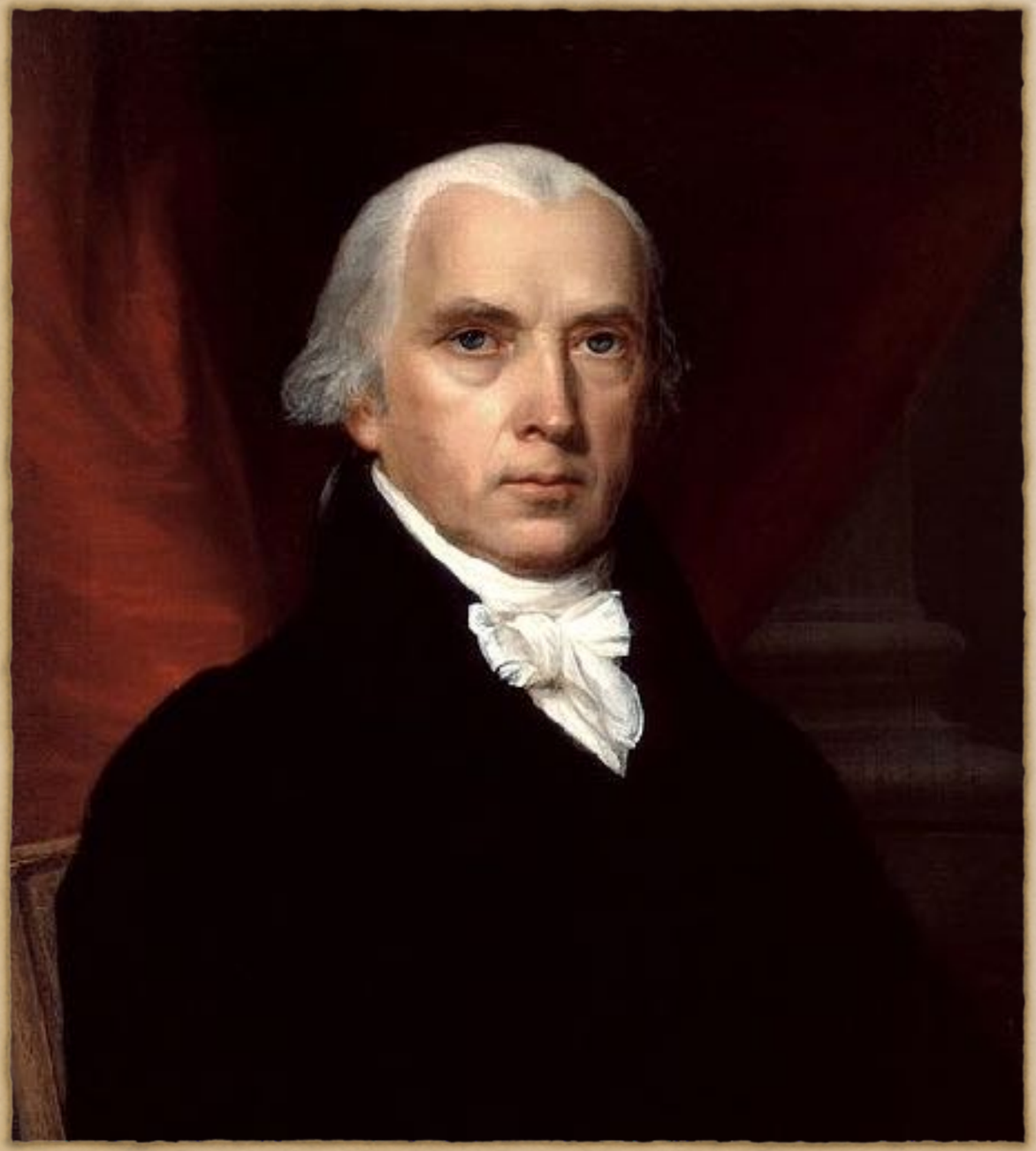
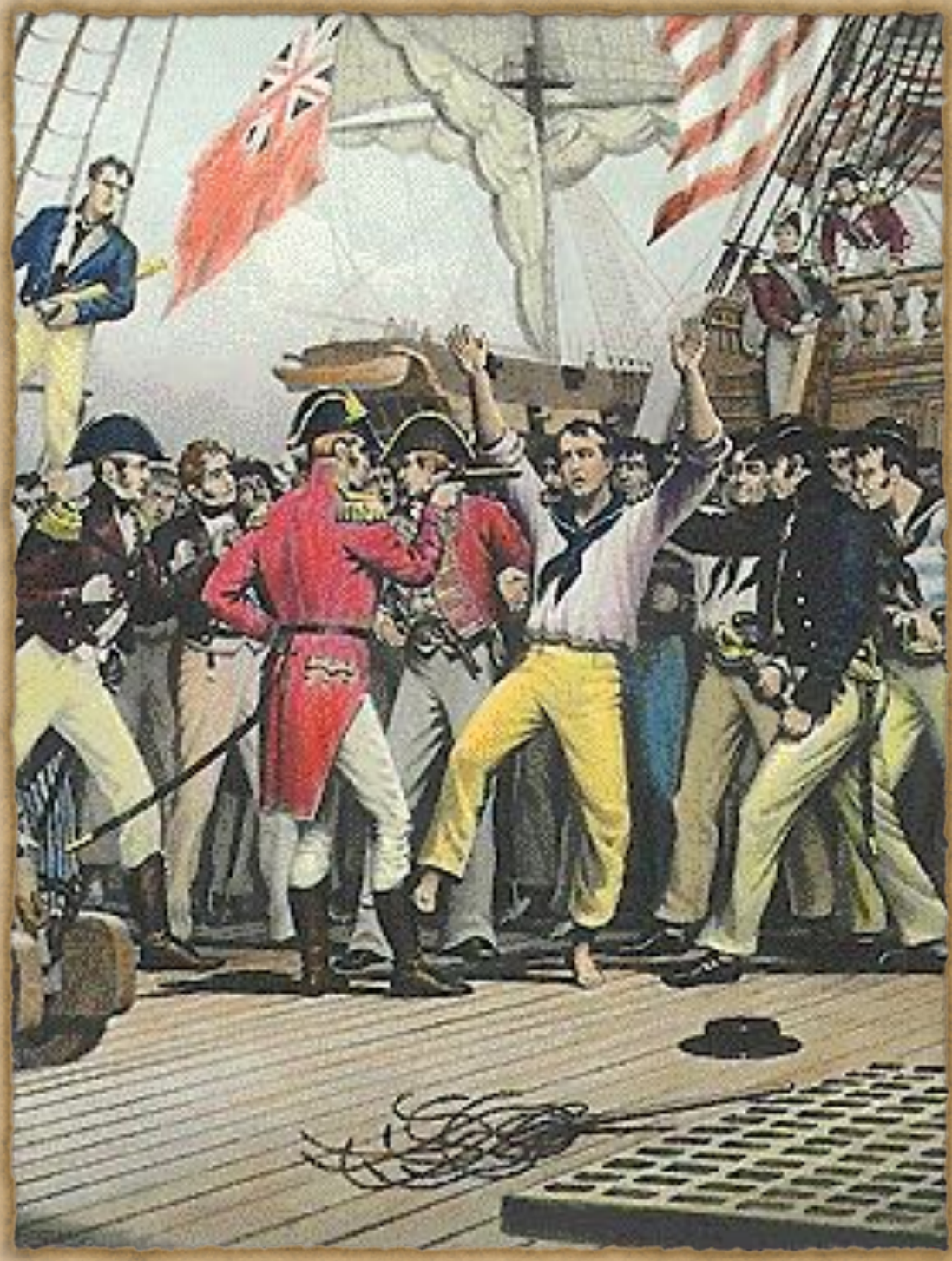
James Madison



- President 1809 - 1817
- Faced many of the same struggles as Jefferson
- President during War of 1812

Causes of the War of 1812

Between 1806-1811 over 6,000 American sailors had been impressed by the British

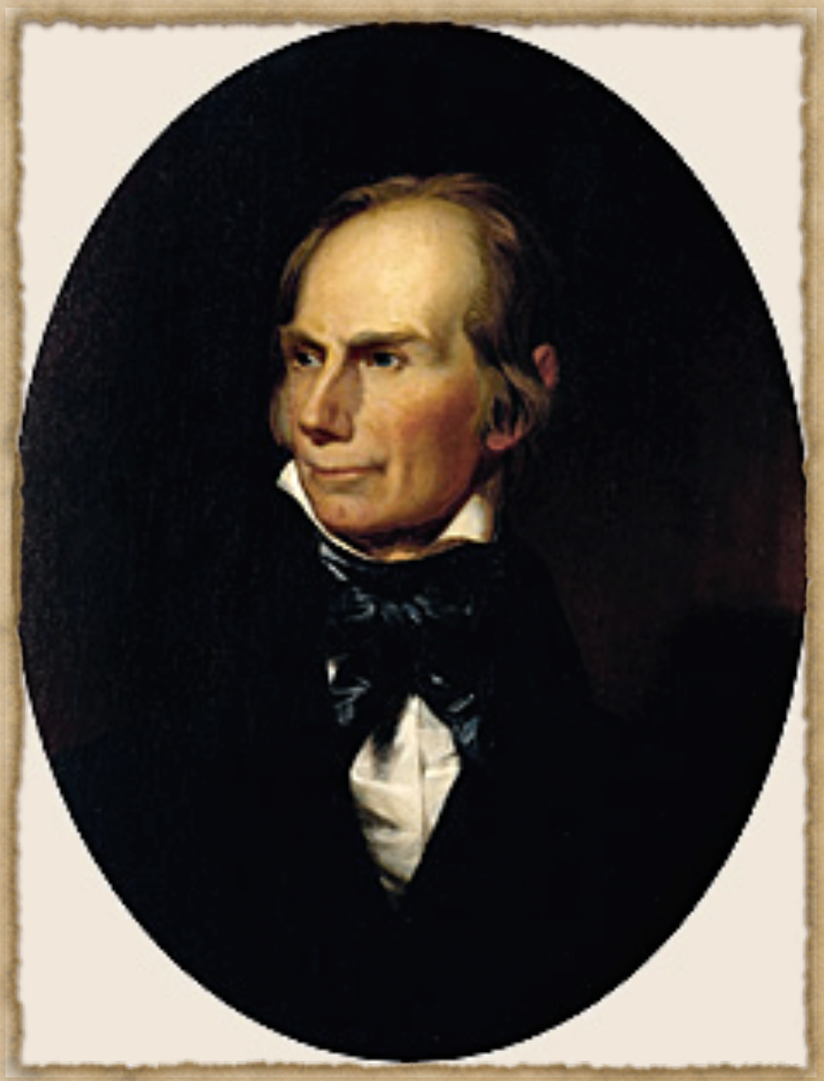


American Desire to take control of Canada

American "War Hawks" saw Canada as land that America could / should control

In 1812 about 7.5 million people lived in the United States.

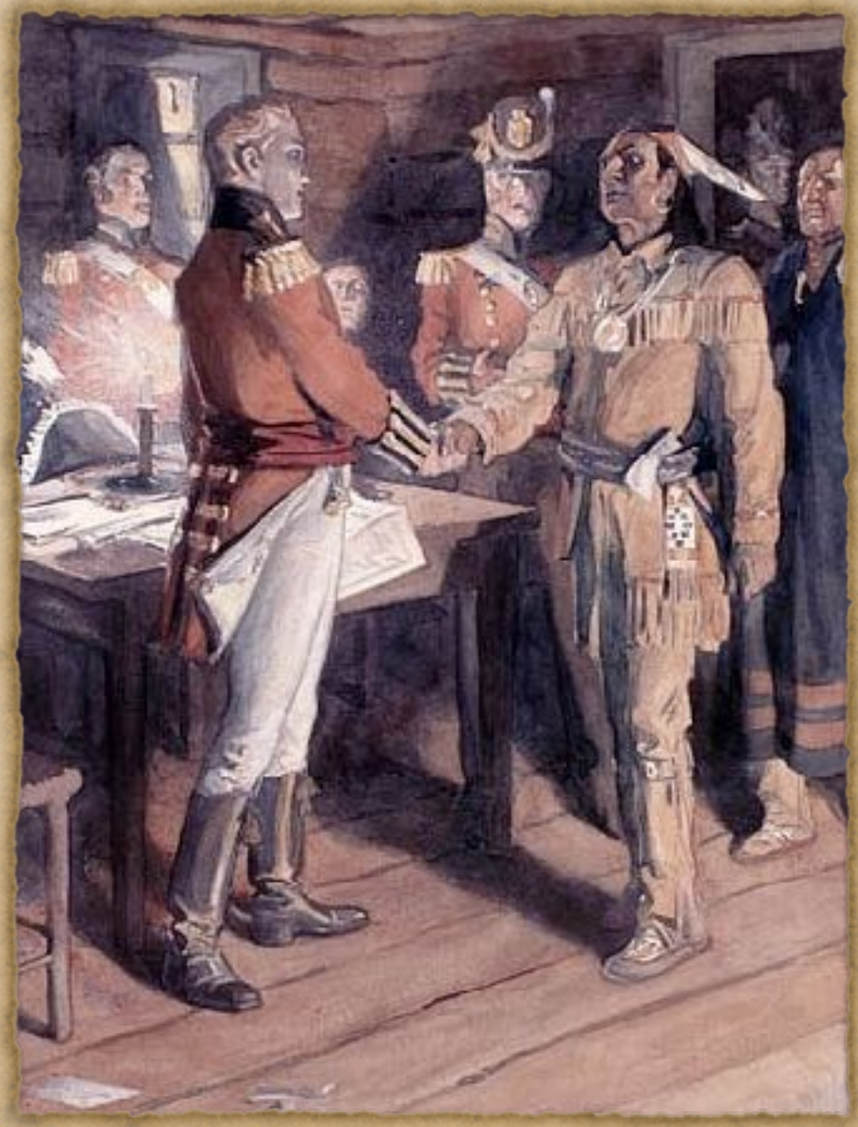
Canada's population was 500,000.



Henry Clay (KY)

U.S. wanted to end British Support of Native Americans in the West

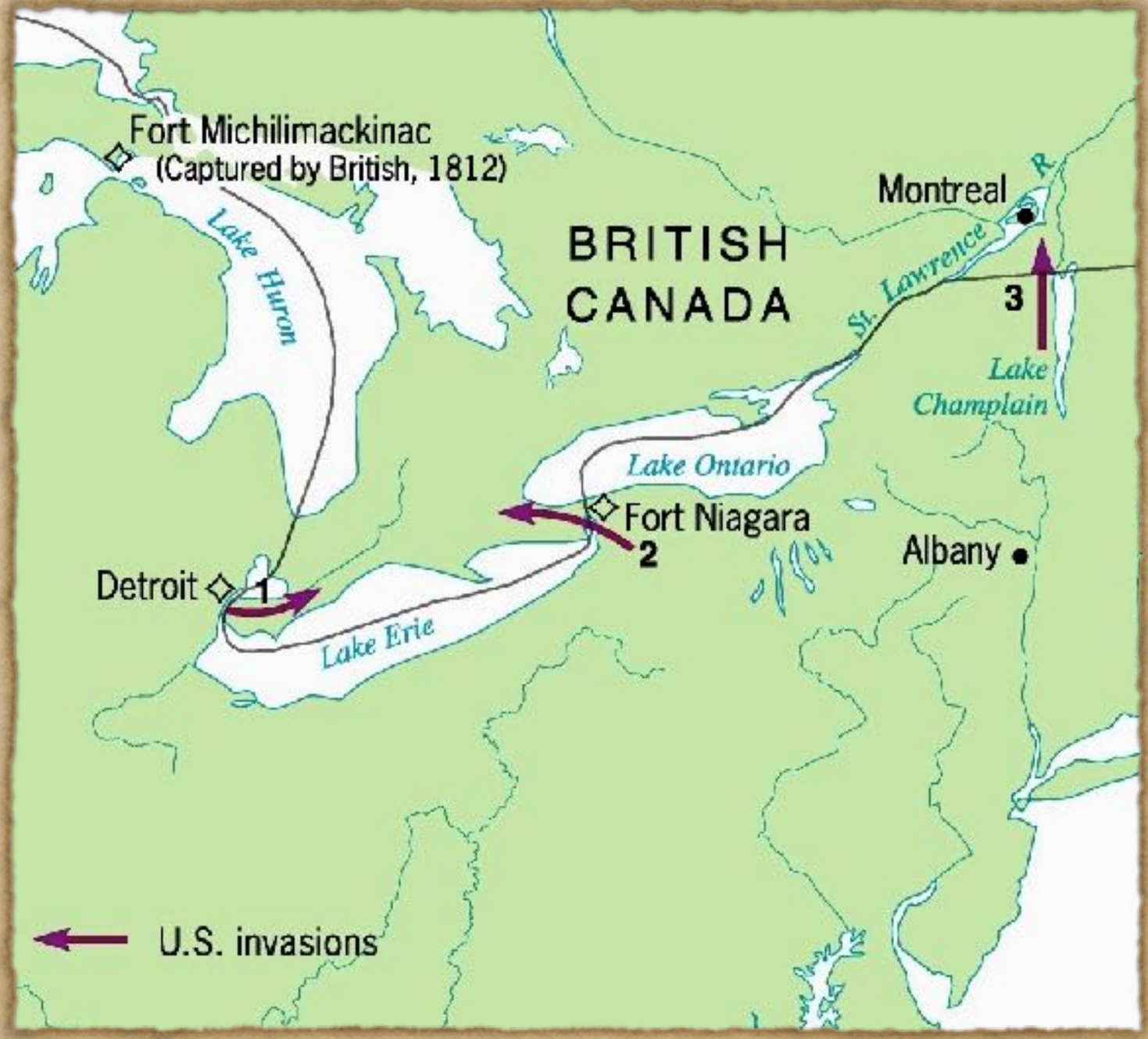
Stopping British aid to Native Americans would make it easier for the U.S. to gain control of land south and west of the Great Lakes



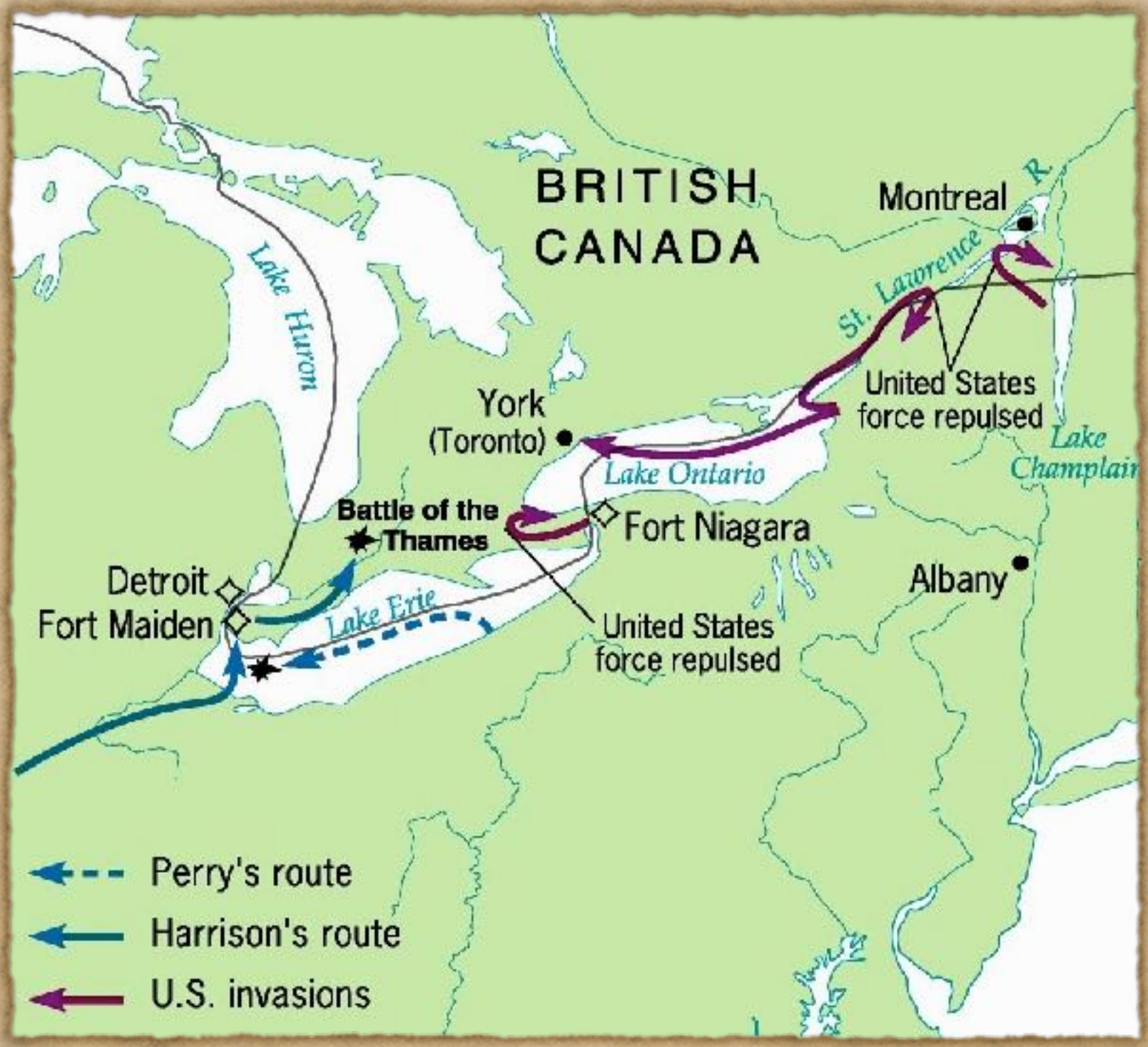
The War of 1812

- America declared war on England on June 1, 1812
- The U.S. was not well-prepared for this war
- American generals were OLD, most soldiers were raw and not well-trained, American navy very small
- No national bank to finance war
- New England & NY oppose the war

U.S. Invasion of Canada, 1812



U.S. Invasion of Canada, 1813



Major Local Battles

Battle of Queenston Heights — October 13, 1812

Failed American attempt to invade Canada

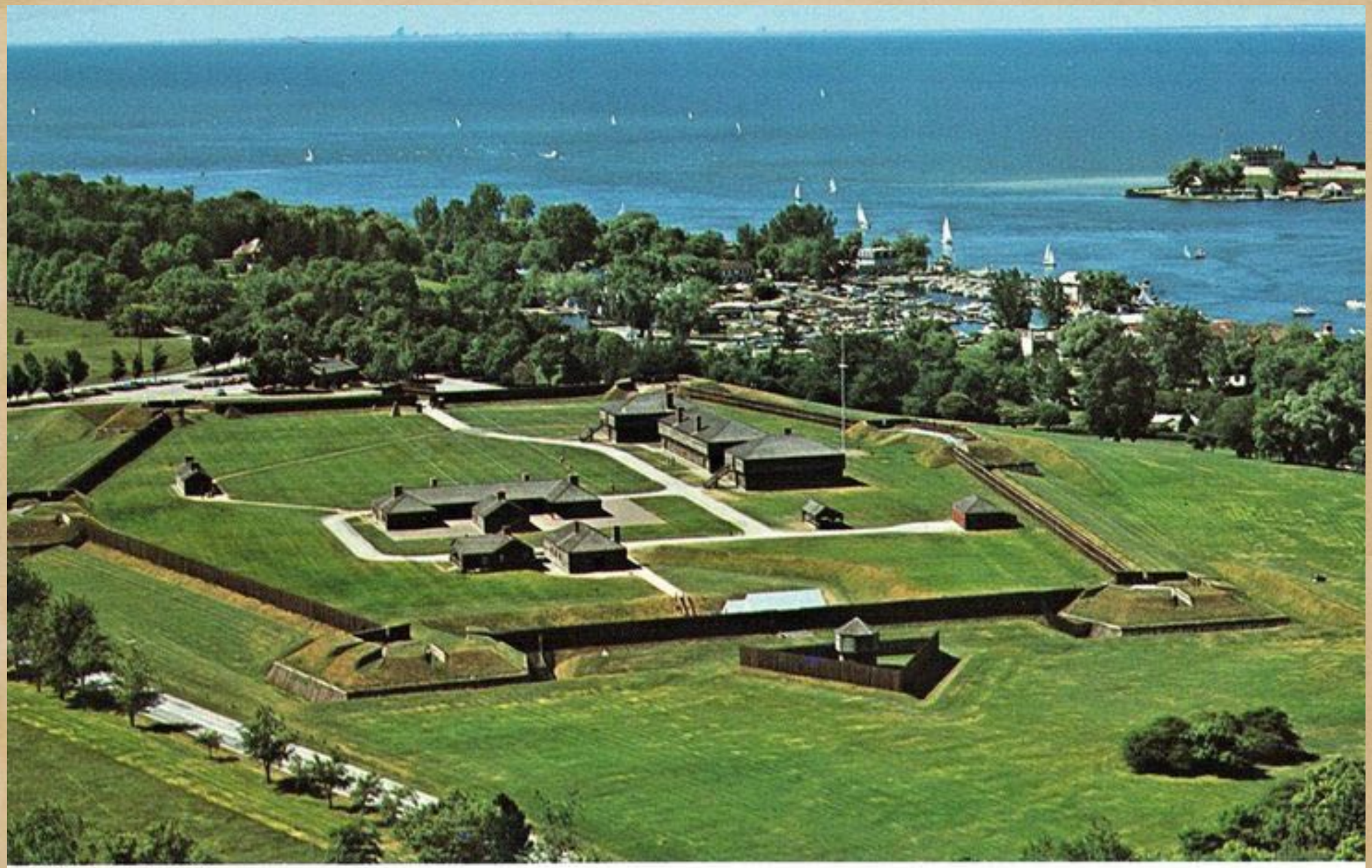
Major Local Battles

Battle of York (Toronto)

April 27, 1813

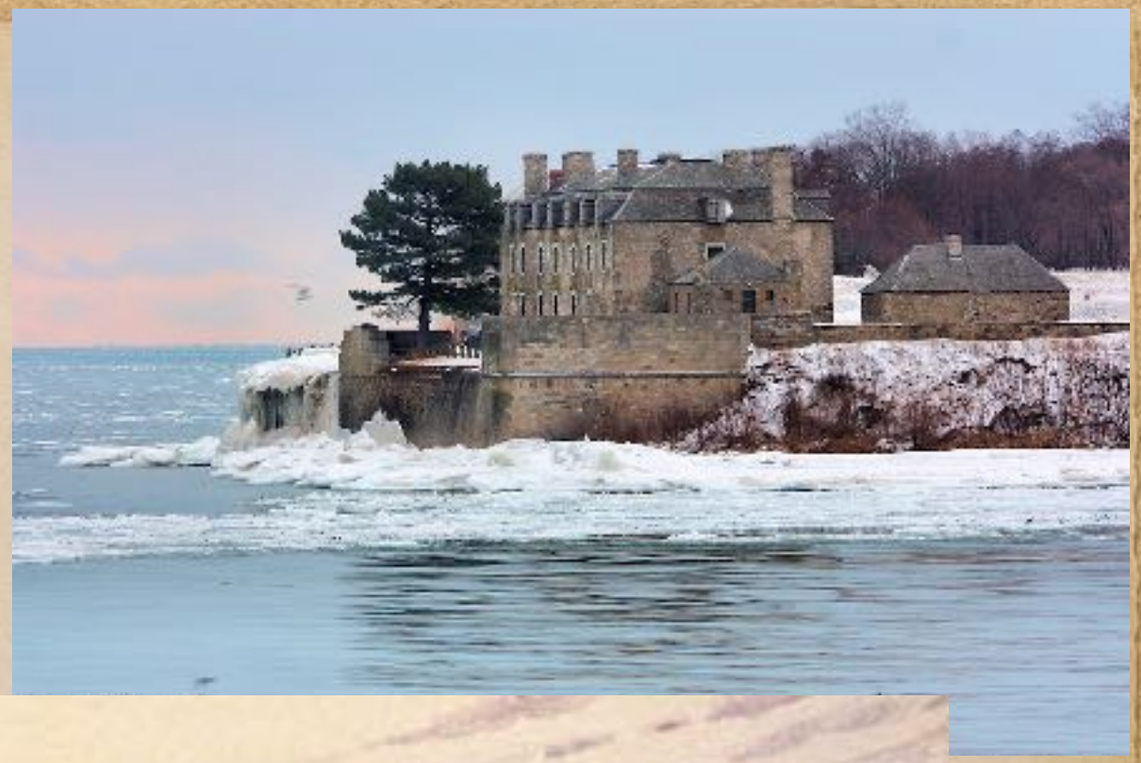
City was Burned by United States

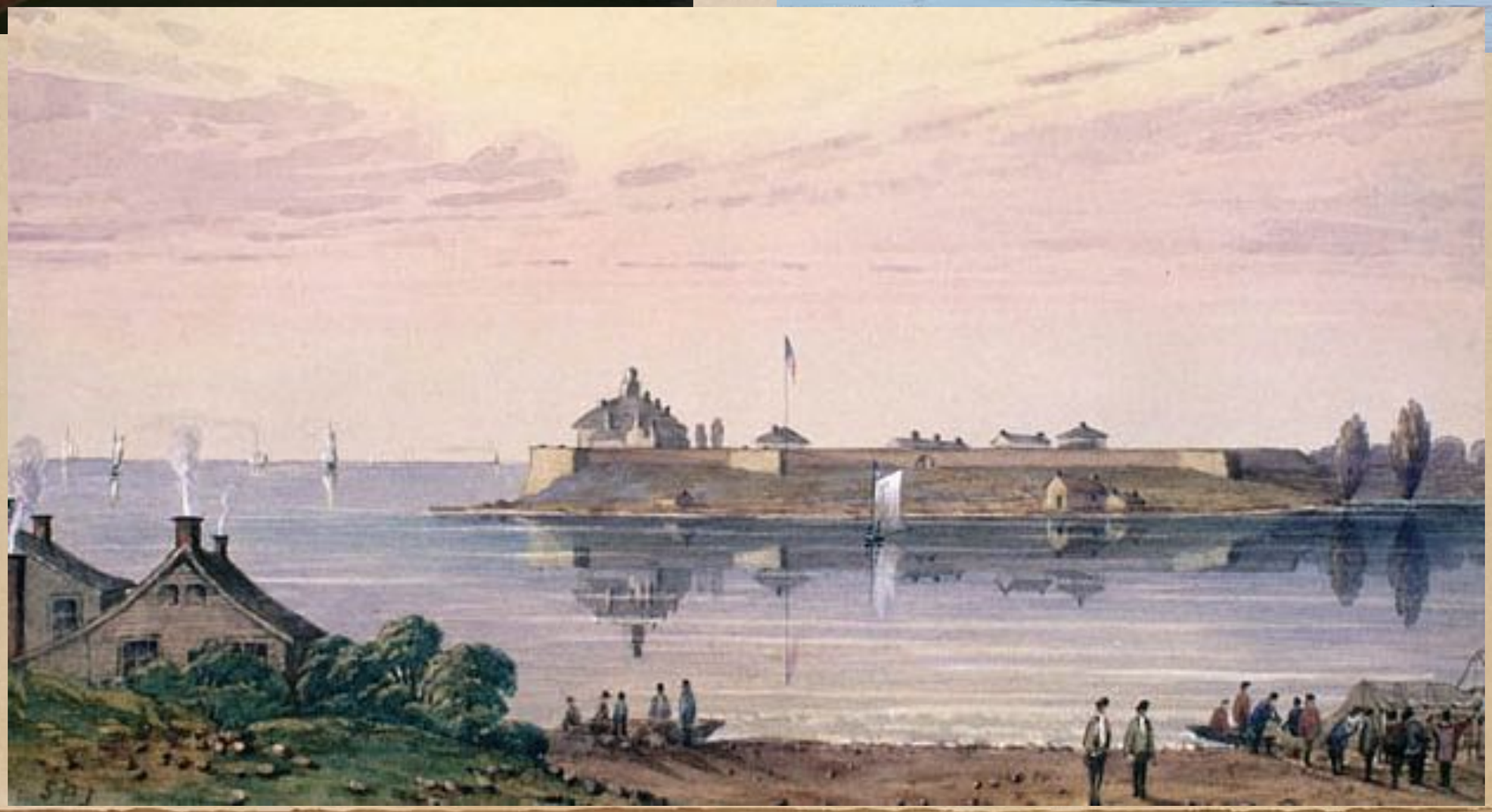
Fighting Along the Niagara River



Historic Fort George

Photo: H. R. Oakman





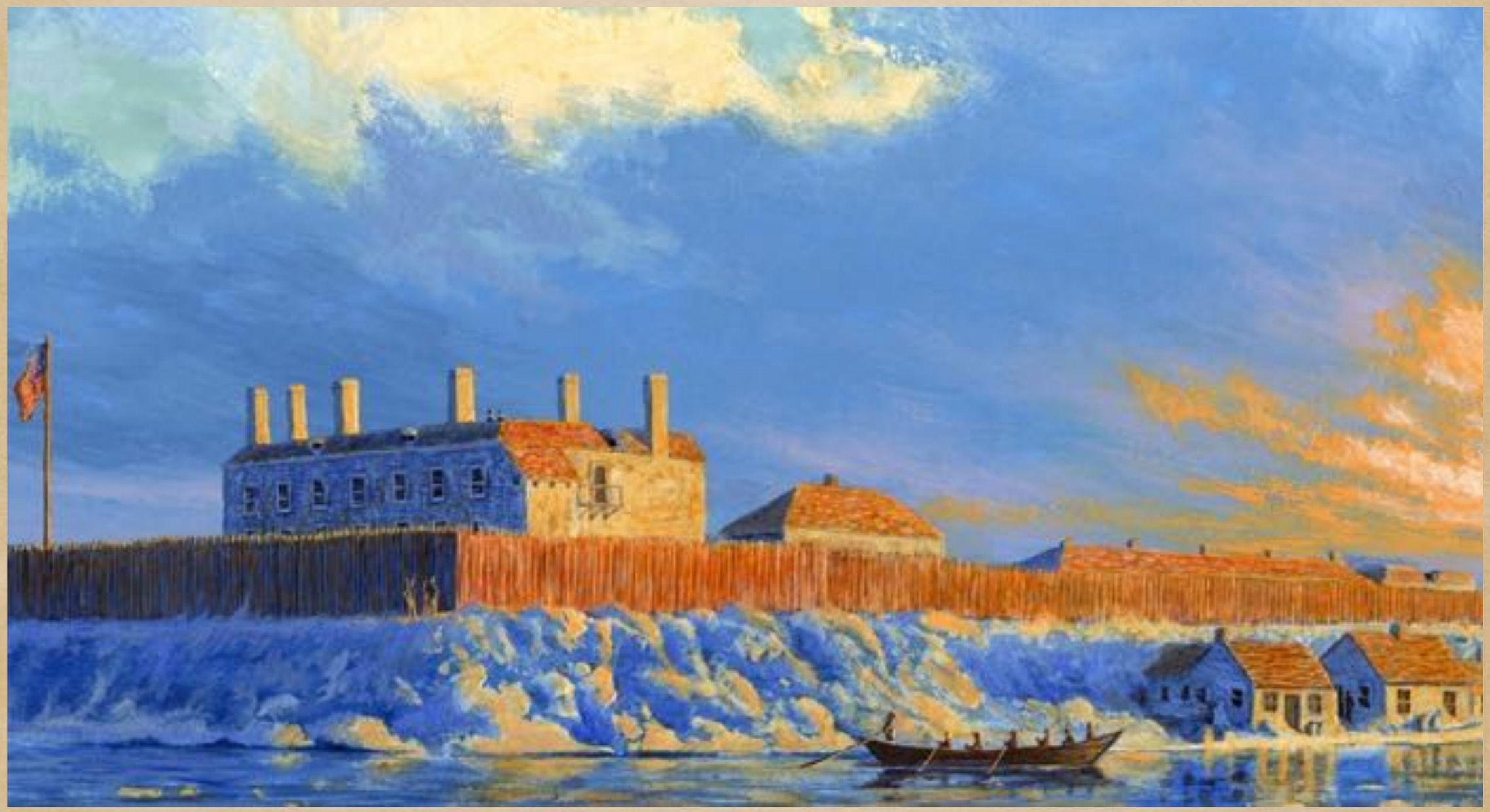
Battle of Fort George (Niagara-on-the-Lake)

May 25 - 27, 1813 U.S. victory!

The U.S. abandoned the fort and burned the town on December 10, 1813

British Capture Fort Niagara

December 18 - 19, 1813



British & Canadian troops, in retaliation for American actions, burn Lewiston and other nearby settlements

The Burning of Buffalo

December 30, 1813

Burning of Buffalo.

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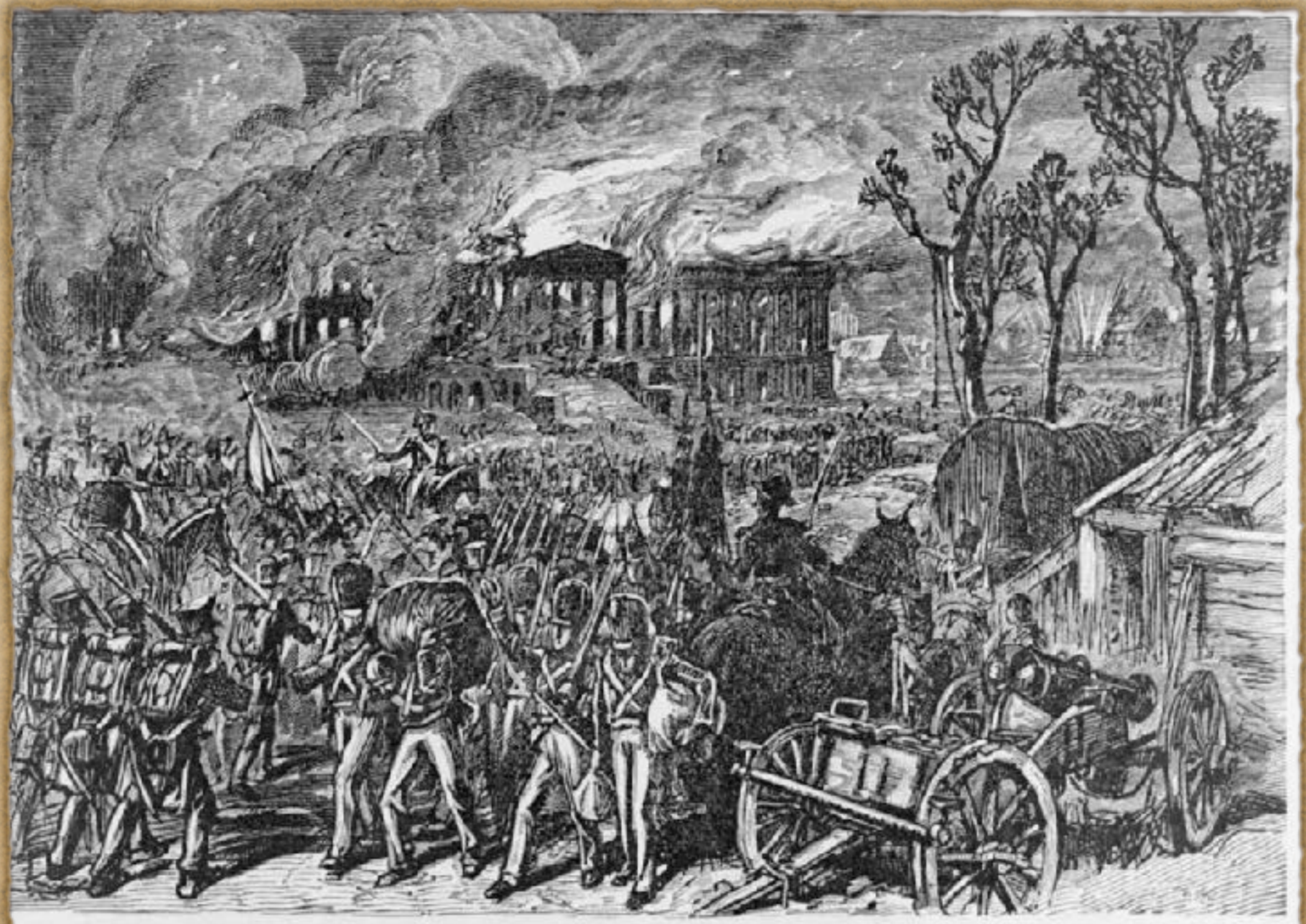
British Troops Invade / burn Washington D.C., Aug. 24, 1814



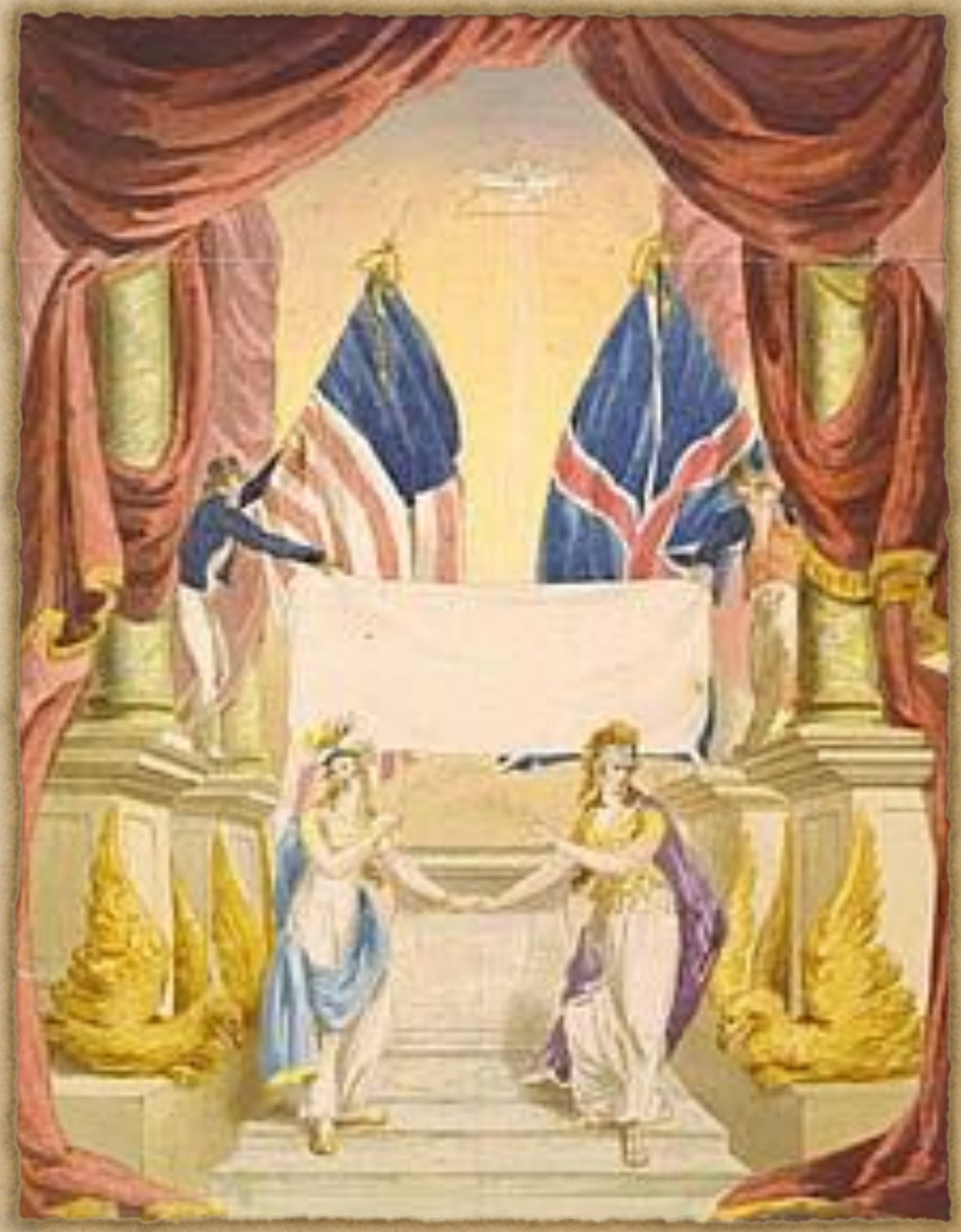
CAPTURE AND BURNING OF WASHINGTON BY THE BRITISH, IN 1814.

Treaty of Ghent,

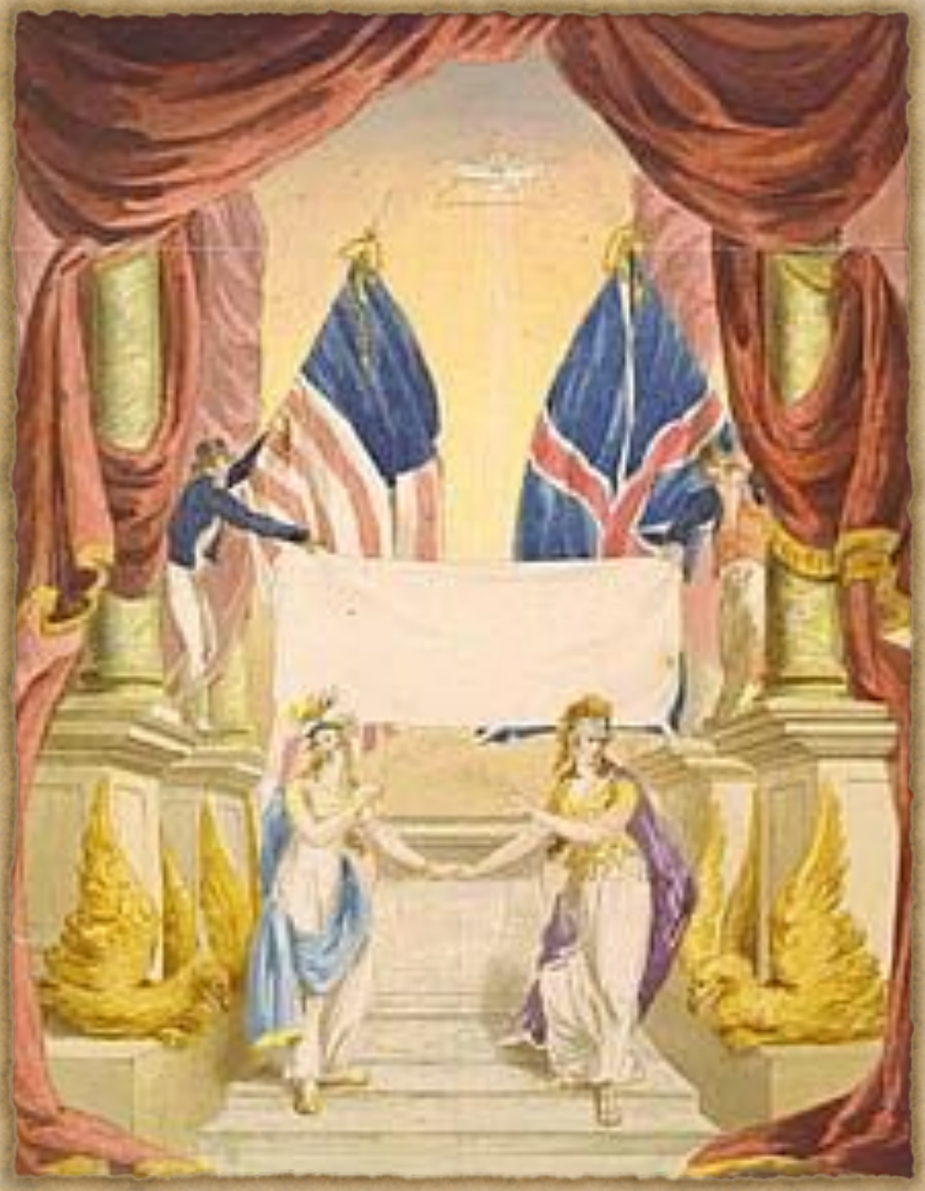
Signed December 24, 1814

Britain and the U.S. agree to stop fighting

Both sides agree to return all land that they had been captured



Long-Term Consequences



U.S. more united as a country -- increased patriotism / pride

U.S. manufacturing increased -- less dependent on foreign trade

Without British support, Native Americans living south and west of the Great Lakes will, in time, give up their land to the U.S.

Battle of New Orleans

January 8 - 18, 1815

Took place after the peace treaty was signed -- news traveled slowly in those days!

Andrew Jackson led the American forces, and became a great American hero!