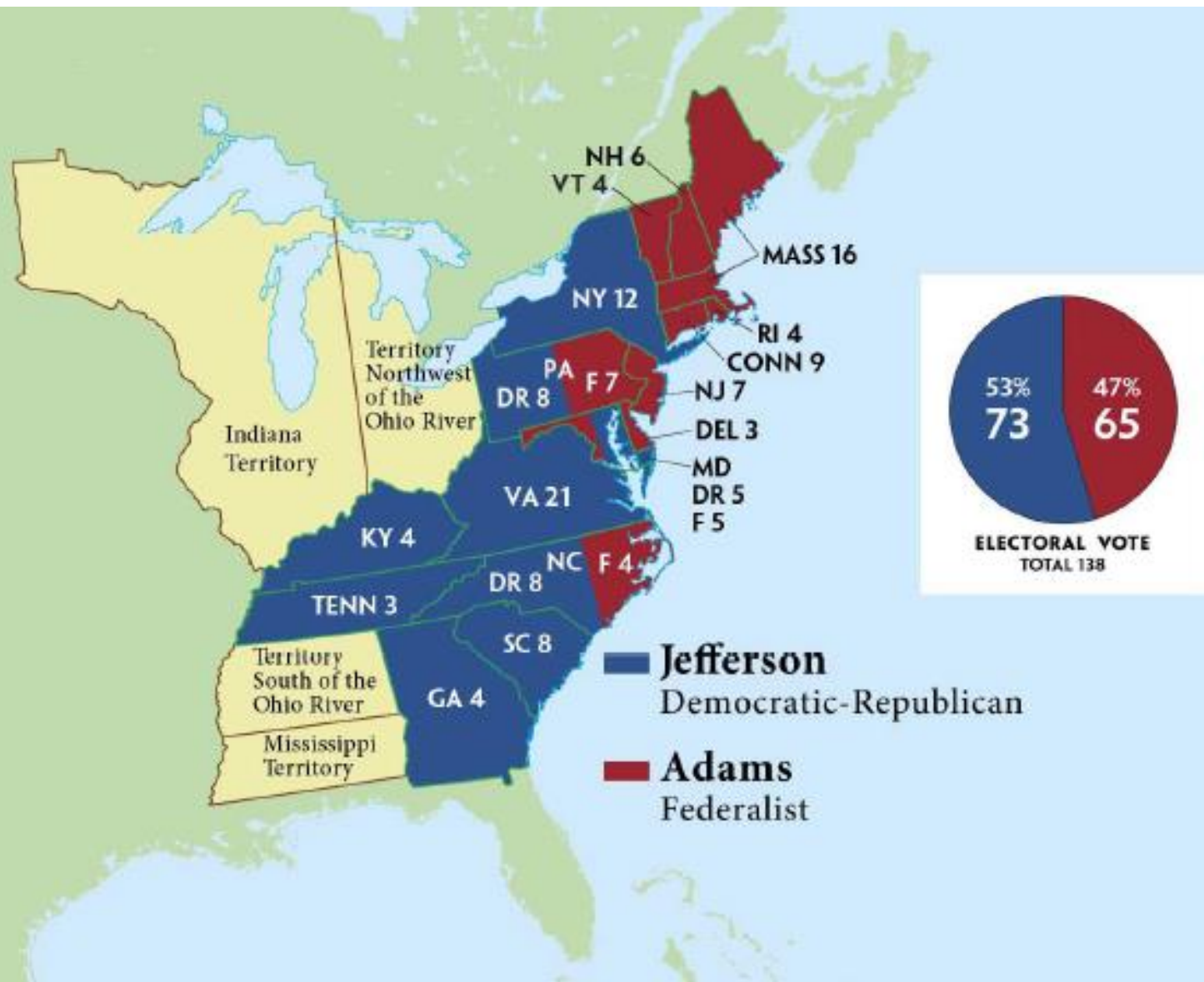


Thomas Jefferson

Election of 1800 – Popular Vote



Thomas Jefferson
 of Virginia
 Aaron Burr
 New York
 John Adams
 of Massachusetts
 John Jay
 of New York

New Hampshire			6	6	
Massachusetts			16	16	
Rhode Island			4	3	1
Connecticut			9	9	
Vermont			4	4	
New York	12	12			
New Jersey			7	7	
Pennsylvania	8	8	7	7	
Delaware			3	3	
Maryland	5	5	5	5	
Virginia	21	21			
Kentucky	4	4			
North Carolina	8	8	4	4	
Tennessee	3	3			
South Carolina	8	8			
Georgia	4	4			
	73	73	65	64	1

Election of 1800

Bitter debates and campaigning

Jefferson referred to it as the “Revolution of 1800”

- Jefferson – 73 (DR)
- Adams – 65 (F)
- Burr – 73 (DR)
- John Jay – 1 (F)
- Charles Pinckney – 64 (F)

Election of 1800

A tie is decided by the House of Reps.

Six days to decide / 36th Vote Jefferson wins

Change is needed

- Never anticipated P & VP from opposing parties
- 12 Amendment – Run together

Aaron Burr is his Vice President

Thomas Jefferson

- First President to be inaugurated in Washington D.C.
- Felt they should be “less” fancy
- Walked to his inauguration
- Ended bowing to President – Now shake hands
- **Used speech to bring country together**

Changing Federalist Policies

Released anyone jailed under the sedition acts.

Federalist had made a list of immigrants for deportation. This blew up and Congress ended up apologizing to citizens

Acts proved to be embarrassing for Federalist Party

Jefferson's New Policies

Laissez fair – French – leave alone

- Belief that government should stay out of the economy

Fires all the tax collectors

Reduced number of diplomats

Reduced military (almost half)

Money came from trade tariffs not from the people

The Supreme Court

Before leaving office Adams appoints

- Judge William Marbury (F)
- Other judges right

DRs argued that he did this to maintain power.

Jefferson orders Madison (Secretary of State) to ignore the appointments

Judicial Review

- Marbury sues Madison

Marbury vs. Madison

- **John Marshall (SCCJ) rules that the Supreme Court gets powers from the Constitution**
- Cannot take away appointments or actions from Congress, etc.
- **Establishes precedent**

Louisiana Purchase

- Spain was preventing American Ships from using New Orleans as a port
- **Spain transfers Louisiana Territory to France**
- **Jefferson worried what would happen if France took over**

Louisiana Facts

- Sends James Monroe and Robert Livingston to France
- **\$15,000,000**
- **3-4 Cents an acre**
- **Doubles the size of the United States**

A Deal too Good to Pass Up

- Jefferson plans to buy New Orleans only
- Napoleon needs money to support war with GB. Offers to sell ENTIRE Louisiana Territory
- Monroe and Livingston act fast and agreed to buy the entire territory

Jefferson Dilemma

- Great deal but does he have the power to buy without Congress's approval?
- Decided it was like a treaty.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sMh8RCqJf9U>

Corps of Discovery

- Set out - Spring of 1804
- Lewis and Clark explore the Louisiana Territory
- 40 men / 3 boats / 1 dog
- Return - Summer of 1806
- Starts “Manifest Destiny”

Pike's Expedition

- 1806-1807
- Zebulon Pike - leader
- Explore southern part of Louisiana Territory
- West to the Rockies

Pike's Expedition

- Colorado – Pike's Peak
- Explore Spanish-New Mexico
- Spanish arrest members of the party as spies
- Escorted them back to the US border