

## Unit 8: [le] Democratic-Republican Period (1801-1828)

- [le] [f]irst (1801-1805) and Second (1805-1809) Jefferson Administrations
  - Domestic Issues
    - March 4, 1801 - Jefferson inaugural (first in D.C.) - “We are all Federalists, we are all Republicans”
    - January 1, 1802 - Jefferson’s “wall of separation between Church & State” letter to Danbury Baptists
    - March 16, 1802 - United States Military Academy at West Point founded
    - *Marbury v. Madison* (February 24, 1803) - SC unanimously establishes power of judicial review, by which it can declare an act of Congress unconstitutional (Section 13 of the 1789 Judiciary Act)
    - March 1, 1803 - Ohio, admitted as free state under the 1787 Northwest Ordinance, becomes the 17th state
    - Louisiana Purchase (April 30, 1803) - U.S. buys area from Mississippi River to Rocky Mountains from France for \$15 million, doubling its size (828,000 sq. mi at \$18.10 each); includes all or part of 13 states; negotiated by Robert Livingston and James Monroe; ratified October 20, by Senate 24-7
    - Lewis (Meriwether) and Clark (William) (May 1804 - September 1806) - traveled Missouri, Snake, and Columbia Rivers all the way to the Pacific NW (Astoria, OR)
    - 1804 (June 15) - 12th Amendment provides for separate voting of President and Vice-President; passed in response to 1796 and 1800 elections
    - July 11, 1804 - (VP) Burr v. Hamilton duel, Weehawken, New Jersey
    - February 4-March 1, 1805 - Federalist Associate Justice Samuel Chase (appointed by Washington in 1796) impeached on charges of political bias, tried, acquitted; remained on Court until 1811 death; only time Justice ever impeached
    - August 10-September 1, 1807 - former VP Burr tried before Supreme Court for treason, acquitted
    - January 1, 1808 - importation of slaves outlawed (see Constitution Article I, Section 9, Clause 1); 250,000 slaves illegally imported from 1808-1860
  - Foreign Issues
    - Embargo Act(December 22, 1807) - in an attempt to stay neutral in the war between Britain and France, this law forbid American ships to leave the United States for all European ports; opposed by New England
    - Non-Intercourse Act (March 1, 1807) re-opened American trade to all of Europe except England and France
- [le] First (1809-1813) and Second (1813-1817) Madison Administrations
  - Domestic
    - 1810 - 3rd U.S. census total population of 7.2 million, 1.3 million slaves

and 186,000 free blacks

- March 16, 1810 - in *Fletcher v. Peck*, the Supreme Court unanimously rules that the Constitution's contract clause (Article I, Section 10, Clause 1) forbids a state from impairing the obligation of contracts
- May 1, 1810 - Macon Act (Democratic-Republican North Carolina Representative Nathaniel Macon) restores trade with England and France
- April 30, 1812 - Louisiana, a slave state, becomes the 18th state
- December 11, 1816 - Indiana, a free state, becomes the 19th state
- March 20, 1816 - in *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, Supreme Court unanimously upholds constitutionality of Section 25 of 1789 Judiciary Act, which gave the Supreme Court power to review state court decisions
- American System - nationalist program of Henry Clay (Rep. KY) and John C. Calhoun (Rep. SC) which advocated protective tariffs, establishment of Second Bank of U.S., and federal funding of internal improvements (roads and canals)
- Madison supports protective tariff (Tariff Act of April 27, 1816), and Second Bank (Established 1816, again with 20 year charter), but vetoes internal improvements (Bonus) Bill (March 3, 1817)
- Foreign: [le] War of 1812 (criticized by New Englanders as "Mr. Madison's War")
  - Causes:
    - Impressments of American sailors by British, 1808-1812
    - Violations of other American neutral rights at sea by British (June 1807 Chesapeake incident)
    - Incitement of natives in American west by British (November 7, 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe won against the Shawnee Indians by William Henry Harrison, first Governor of Indiana Territory)
  - Conduct
    - June 18, 1812 - U.S. declares war on Britain (House 79-49, Senate 19-13); war hawks S & W
    - June 1, 1813 - Captain James Lawrence of USS Chesapeake ("Don't give up the ship!") loses to HMS Shannon outside of Boston
    - September 10, 1813 - Captain Oliver Hazard Perry wins naval victory at Put-in-Bay on Lake Erie: "We have met the enemy and they are ours"
    - October 5, 1813 - Shawnee leader Tecumseh killed at Battle of Thames (October 5, 1813 in Canada), fighting for British; American victory
    - August 24-25, 1814 - British attack and burn Washington, D.C.
    - September 12-14, 1814 - American defense of Fort McHenry, Baltimore inspires Francis Scott Key to write "Star Spangled Banner"; attack led by British Vice-Admiral Alexander Cochrane
    - December 15, 1814-January 5, 1815 - Hartford Convention - Fed.

## New England political protest against war

- January 8, 1815 - Battle of New Orleans - Andrew Jackson becomes national hero
- Consequences
  - 6,000 American casualties
  - Treaty of Ghent (December 24, 1814) - ends war; no territory exchanged
  - Era of Good Feelings (1816-1820) - period of national unity and one-party politics. (Federalist Party disappeared after 1816 election)
- [le] First (1817-1821) & Second (1821 - 1825) Monroe Administrations
  - Domestic Issues
    - 1819 Panic caused in part by overspeculation of western lands; resulted in April 24, 1820 Land Act
    - February 2, 1819 - In *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, SC rules 5-1 that the Constitution's Contract clause denies a state the power to alter or repeal private corporate charters (see handout)
    - March 6, 1819 - in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Supreme Court unanimously upholds power of Congress to create national bank; establishes implied powers and national supremacy doctrines (see handouts)
    - December 10, 1817 - Mississippi, a slave state, becomes the 20th state
    - December 3, 1818 - Illinois, a free state, becomes the 21st state
    - December 14, 1819 - Alabama, a slave state, becomes the 22nd states
    - Missouri Compromise (March 6, 1820) - Introduced by Henry Clay, admitted Missouri as a "slave state" in 1821 (the 24th state) and Maine as a "free state" in 1820 (the 23rd state) in order to maintain the balance of power in Congress (now becomes 12 of each), also excluded slavery north of 36° 30' parallel (see map)
      - Arguably divides the nation by drawing a line
      - Big TJ: Slavery is like holding a wolf by the ears; you don't like it, but you can't let it go.
    - 1820 - 4th U.S. census shows a total population of 9.6 million, 1.7 million of whom are black
    - March 3, 1821 - in *Cohens v. Virginia*, Supreme Court (for the second time) unanimously upholds its power to review state court decisions
    - March 2, 1824 - In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, Supreme Court unanimously rules that the Constitution's commerce clause (Article I, Section 8, Clause 3) grants Congress the exclusive right to regulate interstate commerce (see handout)
    - May 22, 1824 Tariff - raised
  - 4[n] issues
    - Rush-Bagot Treaty (April 28, 1818) - Secretary of State Richard Rush, British Minister to United States Sir Charles Bagot: (naval) disarmament of

#### Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Regions after War of 1812

- Anglo-American Convention of 1818 (October 20) - resolved northern boundary of Louisiana Territory at 49 N latitude
- Adams-Onis Treaty/Florida Purchase Treaty(February 22, 1819) - Secretary of State JQA, Spanish Foreign Minister Luis de Onis; Spain cedes Florida to United States for \$5 million; ratified February 22, 1821
- Monroe Doctrine (December 2, 1823) - warned European powers against colonization and interference in Americas; written by Secretary of State John Quincy Adams
- [le] e[re]ction of 1824 and John Quincy Adams Administration (1825-1829)
  - Summary

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Candidate	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote	House Vote (February 9, 1825)
Secretary of State John Quincy Adams (MA)	108,740	84	13
General Andrew Jackson (TN)	153,544	99	7
Speaker of the House Henry Clay (KY)	47,136	37	0
Secretary of Treasury William H. Crawford (GA)	46,618	41	4
		261	24

- When John Quincy Adams appoints Clay as Secretary of State, Andrew Jackson cries “corrupt bargain”
  - Clay told his supporters in the house to vote for John Quincy Adams instead
- Because President John Quincy Adams continued the American System, he became known as a National-Republican
- July 4, 1826 - on 50th Anniversary of Declaration of Independence, both Adams and Jefferson die
  - still a better love story than Twilight