



The Jeffersonian Era, 1800-1824

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Topics of Consideration

- I. The End of the Federalist Era
- II. Jefferson and the "Empire of Liberty"
- III. Monticello and Sally Hemings
- IV. Foreign Trade and the Barbary Wars
- V. Native Americans and the War Hawks
- VI. The War of 1812
- VII. The Era of Good Feelings

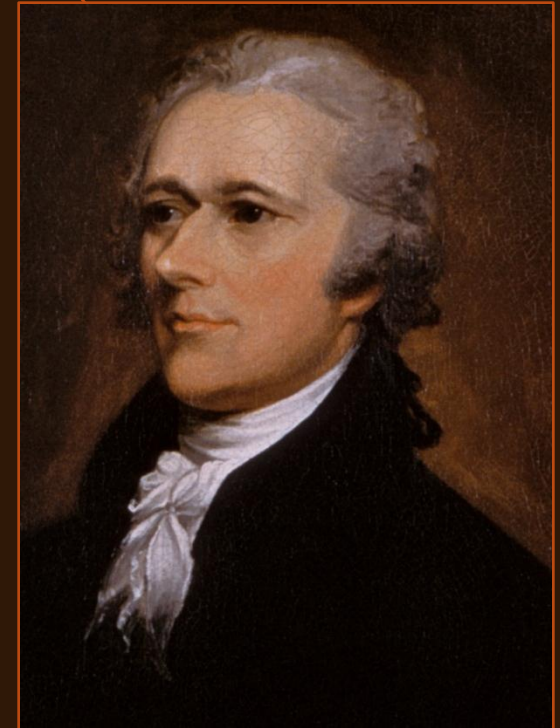


The Jeffersonian Era, 1800-1824



I. The End of the Federalist Era

- A. George Washington's Presidency (1789-1797)
- B. Alexander Hamilton's Financial Plans (1790-91)
- C. Jefferson-strict construction; Hamilton-loose construction
- D. First Party System: Republicans vs. Federalists
- E. Creation of National Bank; taxes to pay off war debts
- F. Federalist crushed Whiskey Rebellion (1794)
- G. French Revolution and Its Impact on Domestic Politics
- H. Election of 1796 and John Adams
- I. Quasi-War with France (1798-1800)
- J. Alien & Sedition Acts - Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions (1798)



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II. Jefferson and the Empire of Liberty

A. 1800 Election: Adams, Jefferson, Burr; tie; Hamilton > Jefferson

B. Jefferson - “The Revolution of 1800”

C. Washington D.C. Becomes Capital

D. Jefferson’s vision of the world

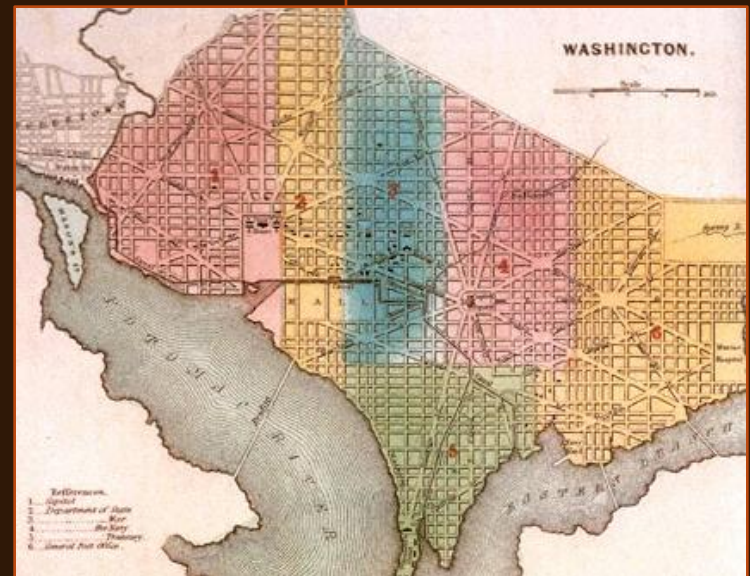
E. Jefferson Wants to Reduce Federal Power

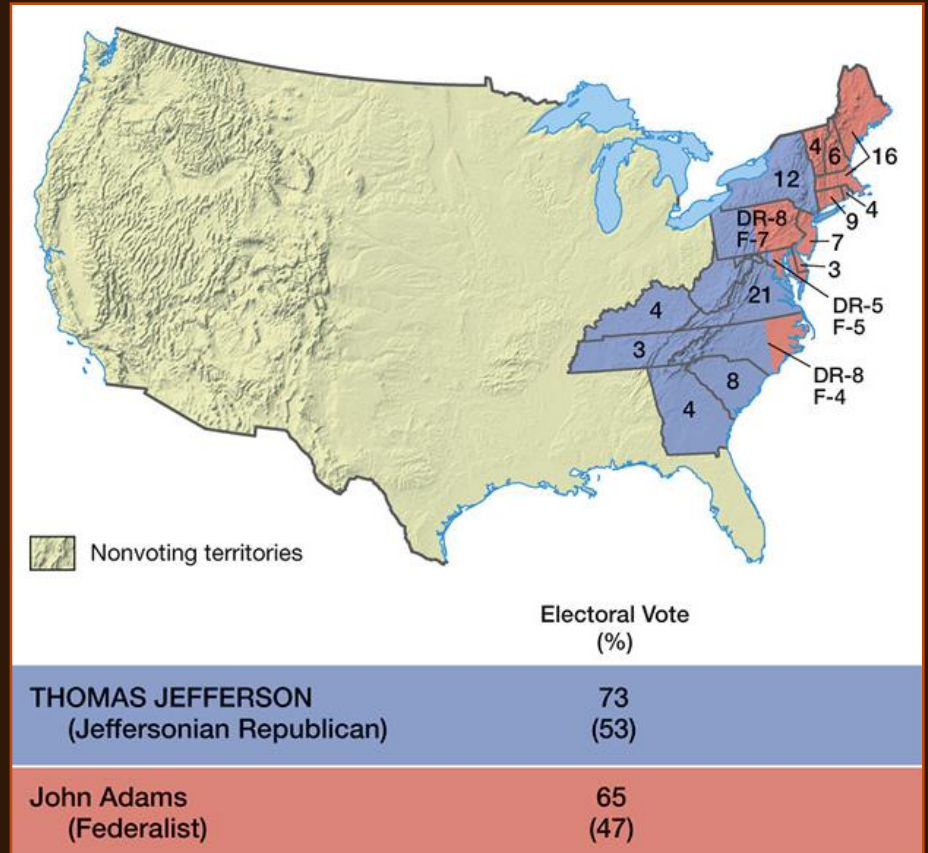
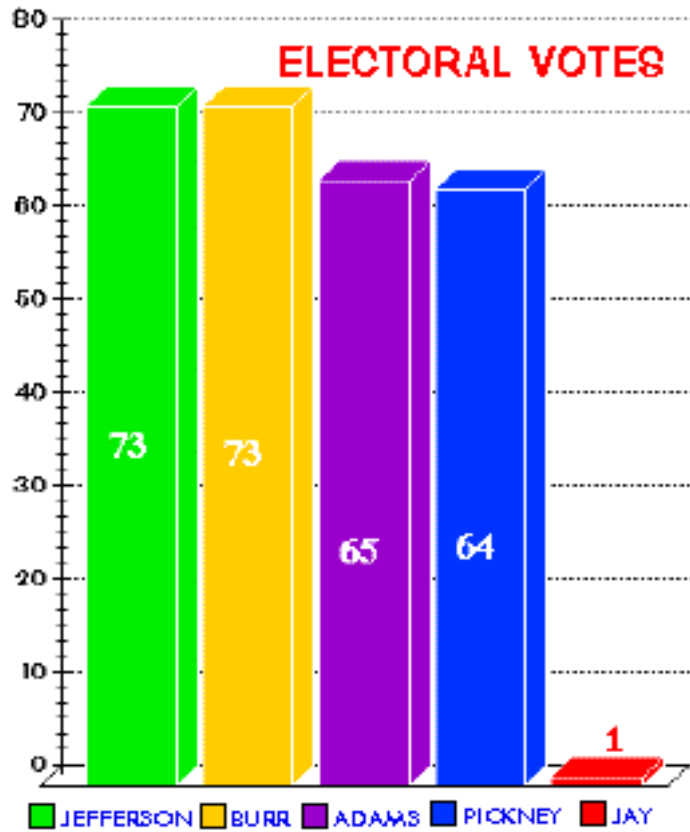
F. Govt. dangerous; reduces employees, spending, taxes

G. Favors expansion - farmers virtuous

H. Louisiana Purchase (1803)

I. Lewis and Clark Expedition



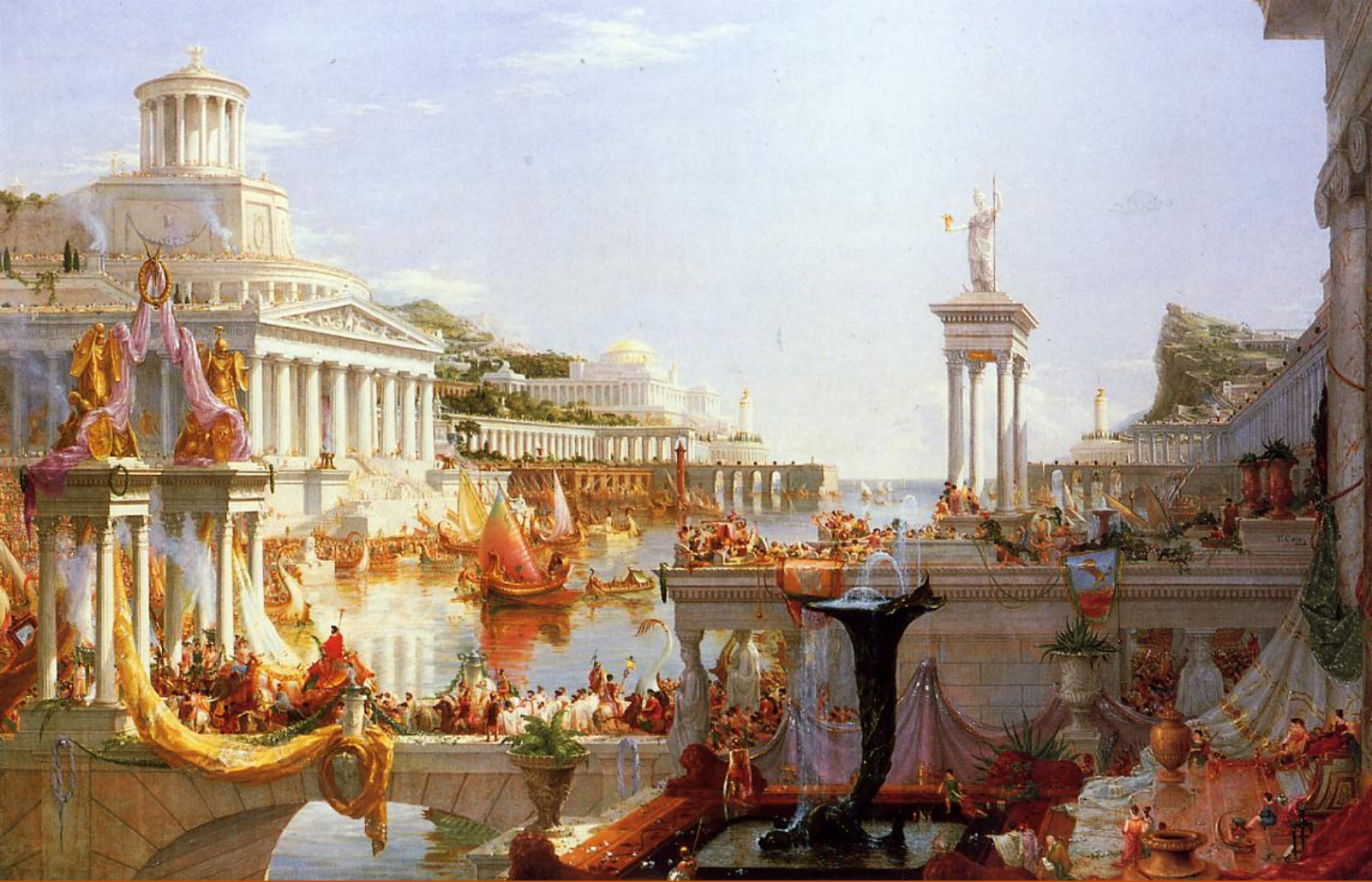




Thomas Cole, *The Course of Empire, The Savage State* (1834)



Thomas Cole, *The Course of Empire, The Pastoral or Arcadian State* (1834)



Thomas Cole, *The Course of Empire, The Consummation of Empire* (1835-36)



Thomas Cole, *The Course of Empire, Destruction* (1836)



Thomas Cole, *The Course of Empire, Desolation* (1836)

Migration West after 1790

Kentucky - 1792

Tennessee - 1796

Ohio - 1803





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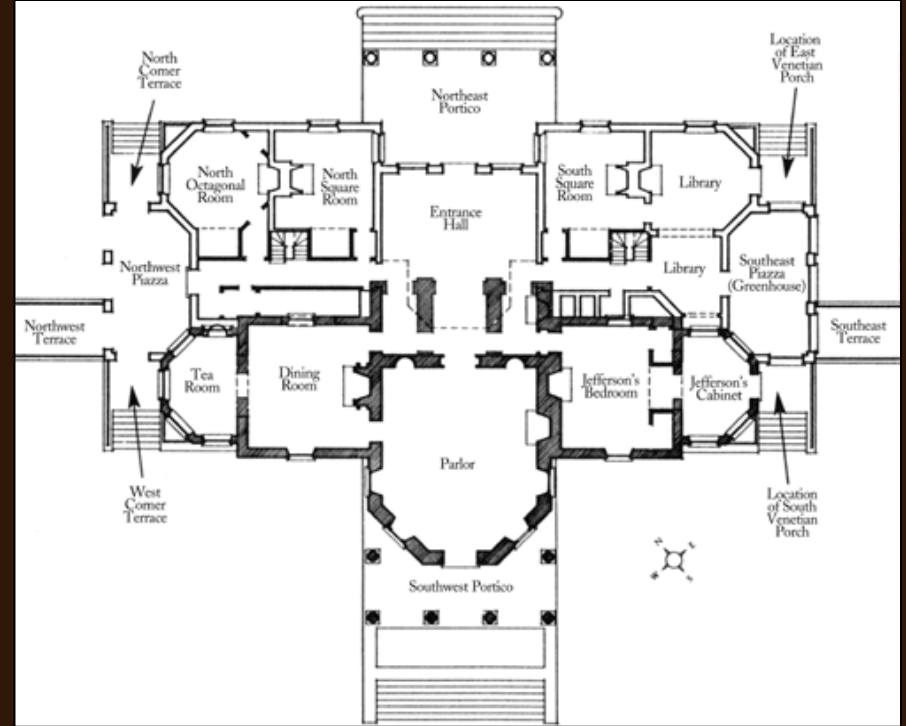


III. Monticello and Sally Hemings

- A. Jefferson rebuilt his home at Monticello three times.
- B. Monticello is regarded as one of the great examples of early American architecture
- C. Jefferson designed the home himself.
- D. It was at Monticello that Jefferson had a relationship with an enslaved woman named Sally Hemings
- E. What follows is a series of slides presenting the home of Thomas Jefferson and his relationship with Hemings.

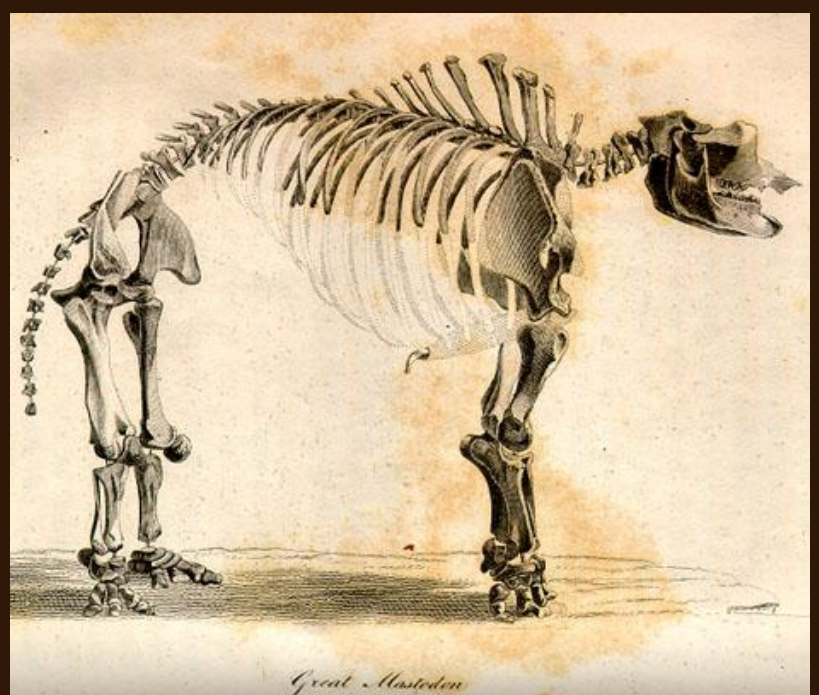












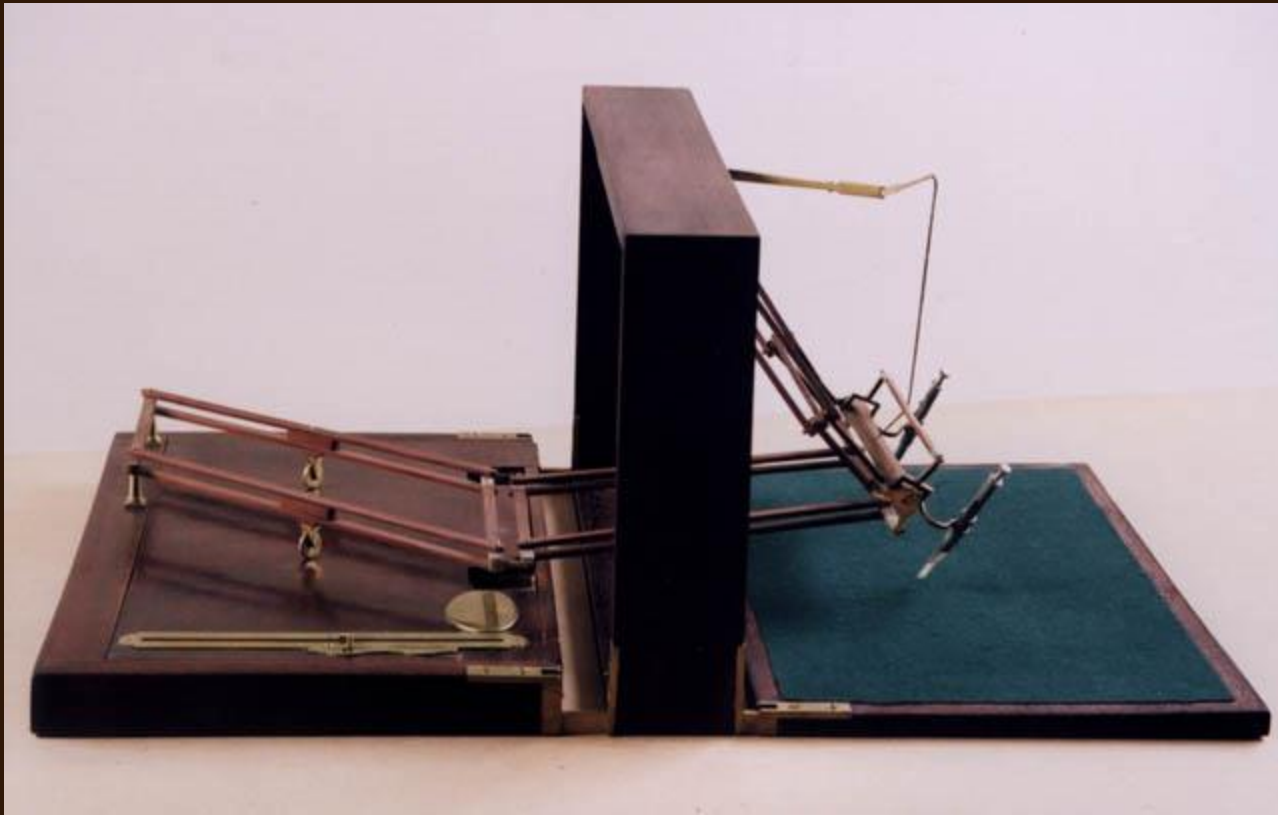












Polygraph machine designed by Charles Wilson Peale



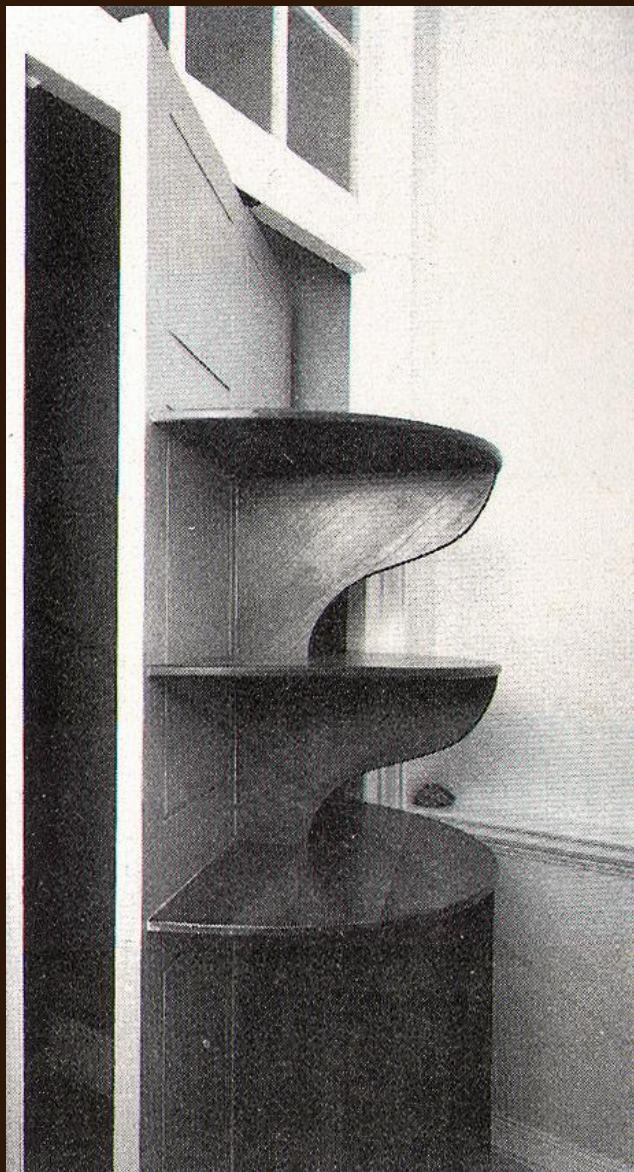


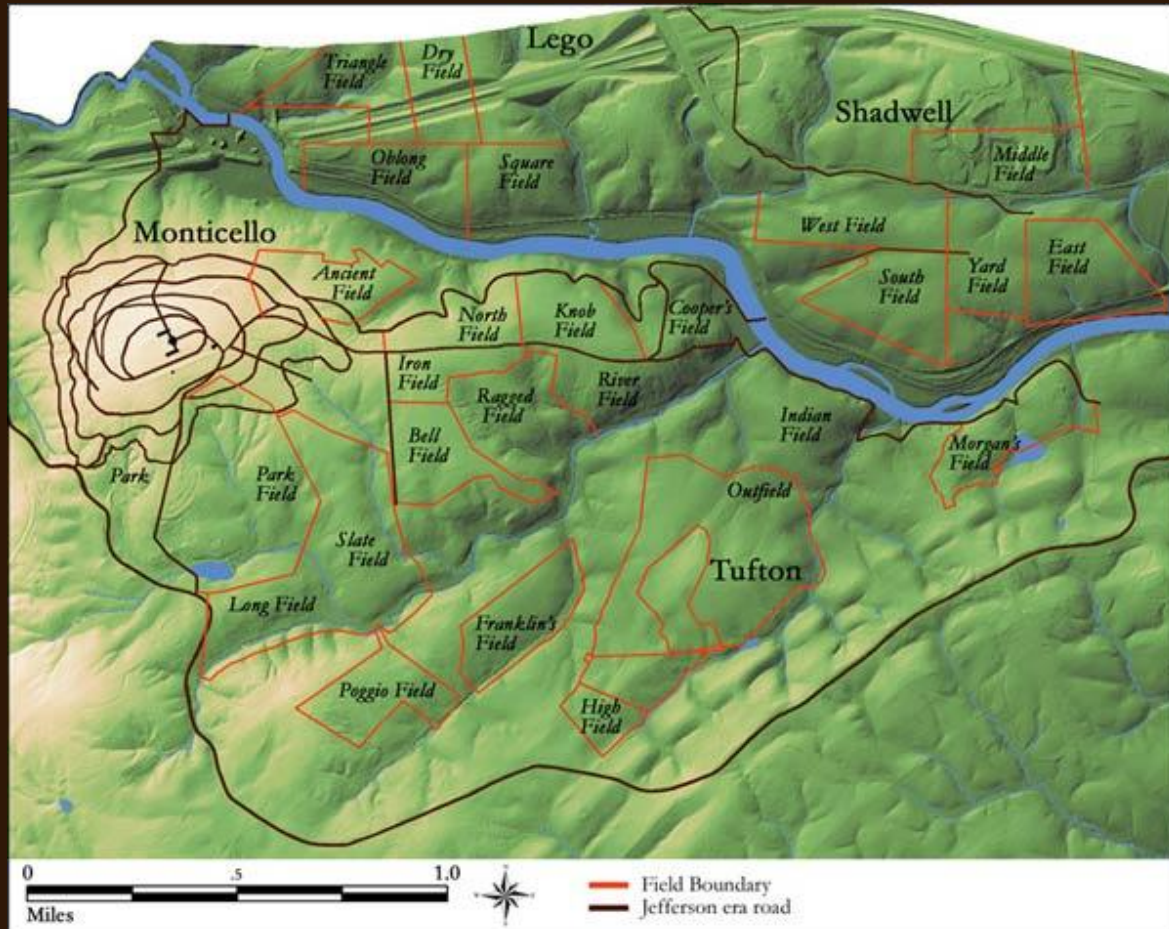






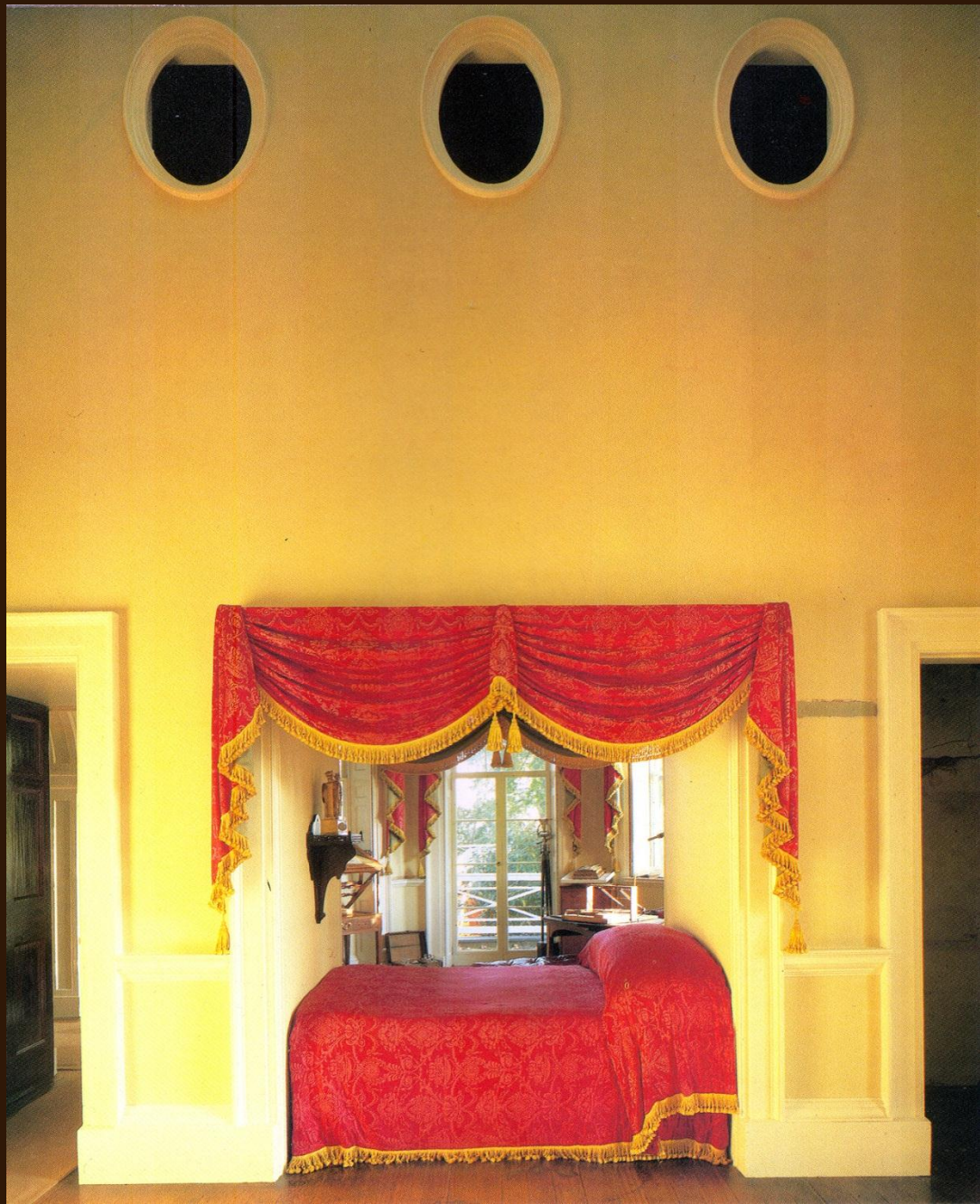












September 1, 1802, in the *Richmond Recorder* James Thomas Callender's said Jefferson had long maintained a sexual relationship with one of his slaves:

It is well known that the man, *whom it delighteth the people to honor*, keeps and for many years has kept, as his concubine, one of his slaves. Her name is Sally. The name of her eldest son is Tom. His features are said to bear a striking though sable resemblance to the president himself.

sequence, it is not in our power to gratify his wishes by striking him out. If he has formerly paid money to any person with a direction to subscribe to the Recorder, and that we expect to be the case, he has been imposed upon. We never heard of him till last week.

THE PRESIDENT AGAIN.

IT is well known that the man, *whom it delighteth the people to honor*, keeps, and for many years past has kept, as his concubine, one of his own slaves. Her name is SALLY. The name of her eldest son is TOM. His features are said to bear a striking although sable resemblance to those of the president himself. The boy is ten or twelve years of age. His mother went to France in the same vessel with Mr. Jefferson and his two daughters. The delicacy of this arrangement must strike every person of common sensibility. What a sublime pattern for an American ambassador to place before the eyes of two young ladies!

If the reader does not feel himself disposed to pause we beg leave to proceed. Some years ago, this story had once or twice been hinted at in *Rind's Federalist*. At that time, we believed the surmise to be an absolute calumny. One reason for thinking so was this. A vast body of people wished to debar Mr. Jefferson from the presidency. *The establishment of this SINGLE FACT* would have rendered his election impossible. We reasoned thus; that if the allegation had been true, it was sure to have been ascertained and advertised by his enemies, in every corner of the continent. The suppression of so decisive an enquiry serves to shew that the common sense of the federal party was overruled by divine providence. It was the predestination of the supreme being that they should be turned out; that they should be expelled from office by the popularity of a character, which, at that instant, was

project of sale. These were Mr. Braesgrave, Dr. James Reynolds, Mr. John Beckley, Mr. John Smith, federal marshal of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Mathew Carey, bookseller, whose name has been heard of in every county and corner of the United States. This appeal harmonized with the feelings of innocence and defiance. If the friends of Mr. Jefferson are convinced of his innocence, they will make an appeal of the same sort. If they rest in silence, or if they content themselves with resting upon a general denial, they cannot hope for credit. The allegation is of a nature too black to be suffered to remain in suspense. We should be glad to hear of its refutation. We give it to the world under the firmest belief that such a refutation *never can be made*. The AFRICAN VENUS is said to officiate, as housekeeper at Monticello. When Mr. Jefferson has read this article, he will find leisure to estimate how much has been lost or gained by so many unprovoked attacks upon

J. T. CALLENDER.

SOMETHING shall appear in our next Recorder, which will convince our readers that Mr. Henry Banks is not, nor ever was directly, or indirectly, concerned in this paper, or ever proposed it; and that he has not, upon any occasion, caused or promoted the controversy between the Joneses and ourselves. On the contrary, he has behaved with a degree of delicacy and friendliness respecting them, which some of their late papers shew that they have been very far from deserving.

From the PORT FOLIO.

Our massa Jefferson he say,
Dat all mans free alike are born;
Den tell me, why should Quashee stay,
To tend de cow and hoe de corn?

Of all the Damsels on the green
On mountain or in valley
A lass so luscious ne'er was seen
As Monticellan Sally
-(Philadelphia literary magazine Port Folio)

Thou Sally, though my house shall keep
My widow's tears shall dry!
My virgin daughters--see! they weep
Their mother's place supply.

Oh Sally hearken to my vows!
Yield up thy sooty charms—
My best beloved! My more than spouse
Oh! Take me to thy arms.
-(Published in the Boston Gazette)

James Akin.
"A Philosophic Cock"

Newburyport, Massachusetts, c. 1804.
Hand-colored aquatint.

Sean Wilentz's notes: "Aside from its sexual reference, current in English for at least two centuries before this, the title is a pun on the Gallic cock, symbol of Jefferson's beloved France."



S.H. Grandmother



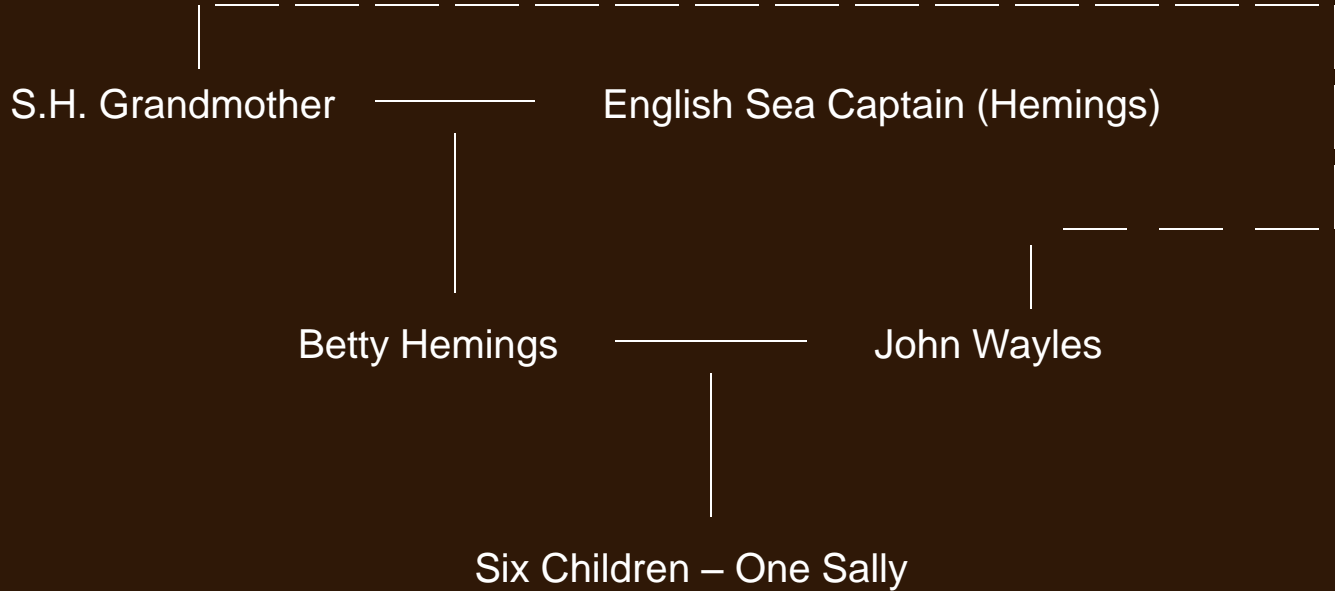
English Sea Captain (Hemings)

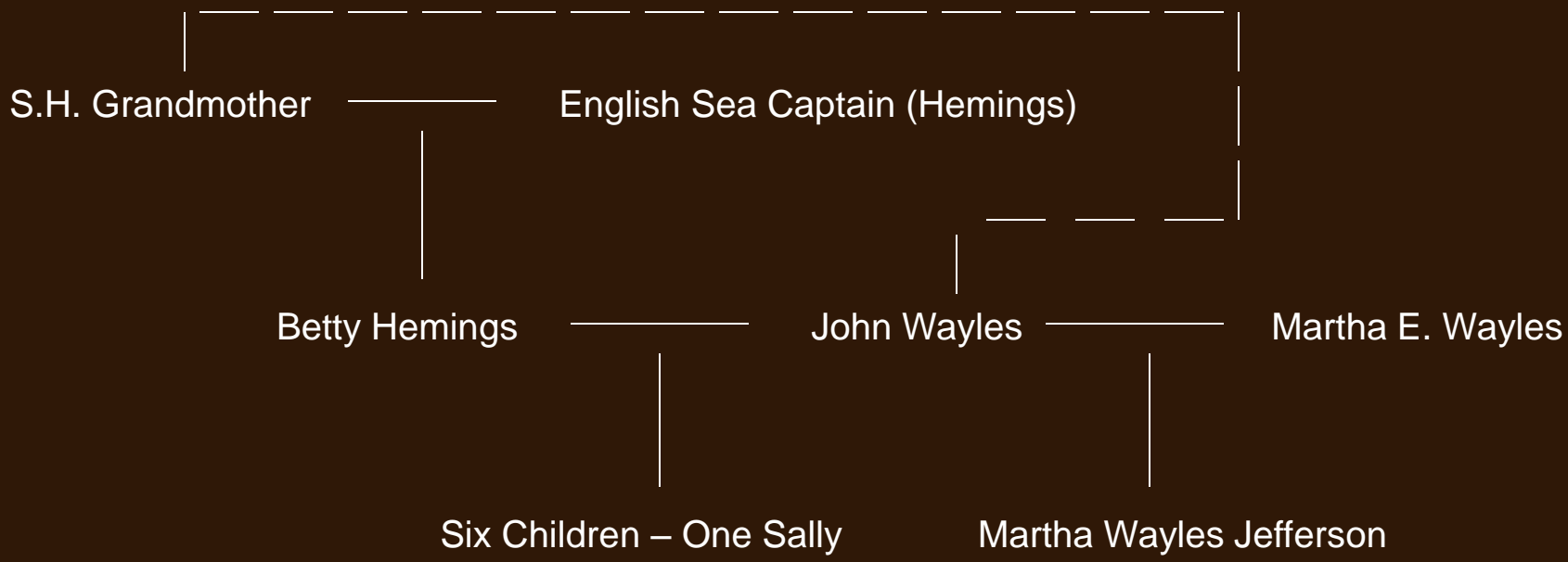
S.H. Grandmother

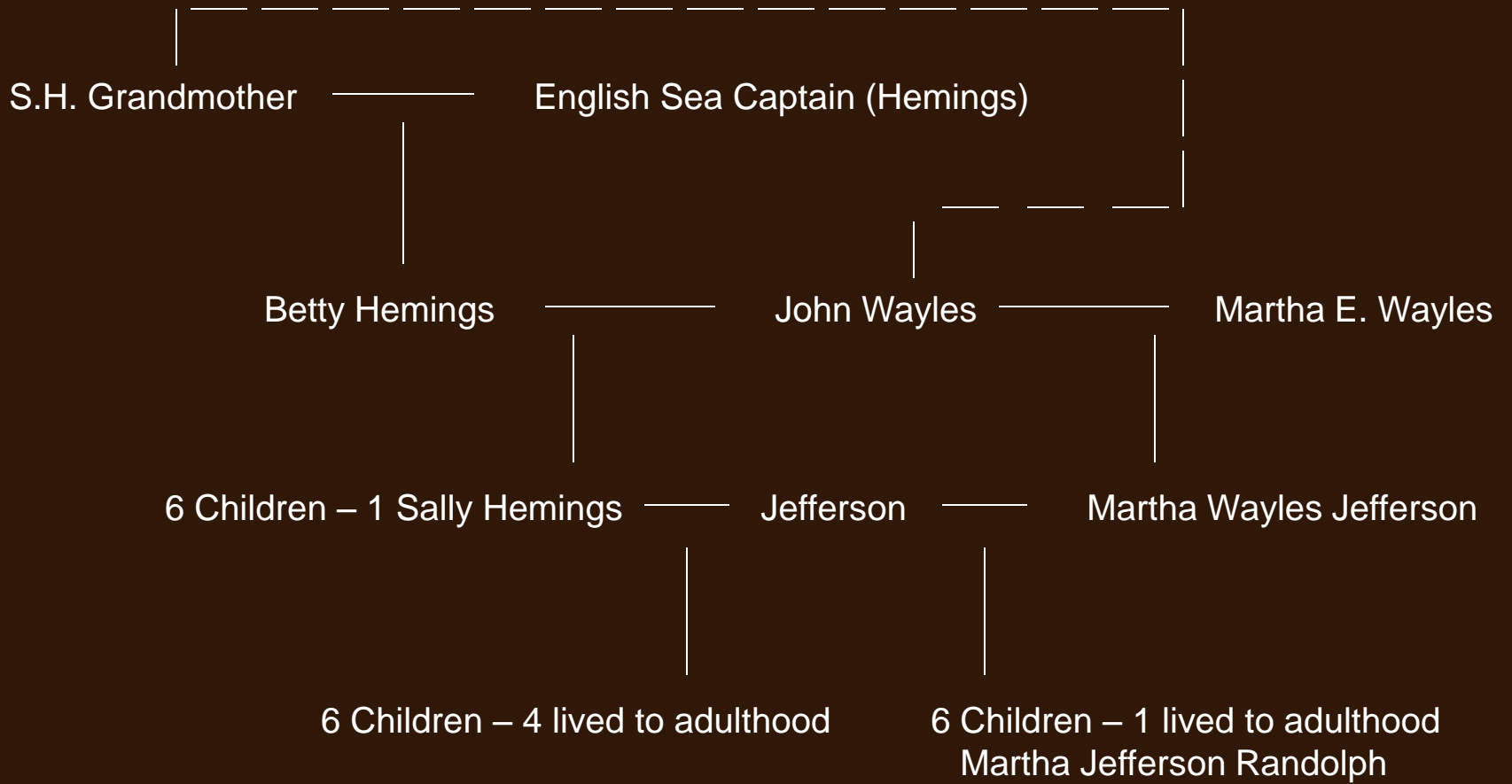


English Sea Captain (Hemings)

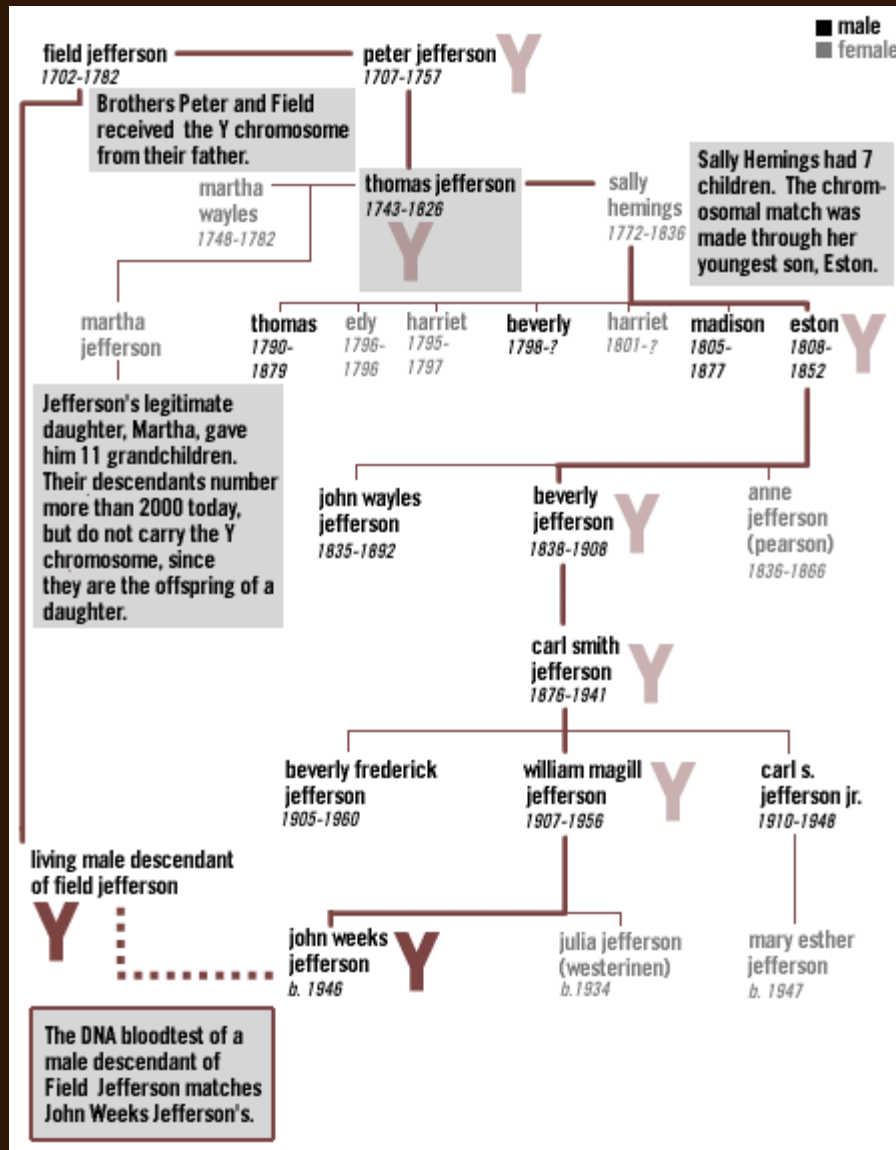
Betty Hemings







Name	Birth Date	Jefferson at Monticello	Death Date
Harriet	October 5, 1795	1794 and 1795 -- all year	December 1797
Beverly	April 1, 1798	July 11 - December 5, 1797	probably after 1873
Thenia?	Dec 7, 1799	March 8 - December 21, 1799	soon after birth
Harriet	May 1801	May 29 - November 24, 1800	probably after 1863
Madison	January 1805	April 4 - May 11, 1804	November 28, 1877
Eston	May 21, 1808	August 4 - Sept 30, 1807	January 3, 1856

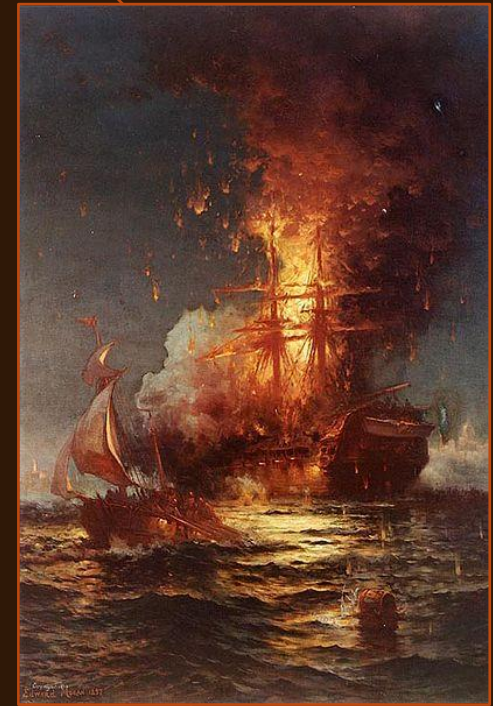


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IV. Foreign Trade and the Barbary Wars

- A. Jeffersonianism Based on Free Trade & Exportation
- B. Barbary states in Africa demand tribute from American ships sailing in the Mediterranean
- C. Washington and Adams had paid fee; Jefferson refused
- D. Jefferson sends the U.S. fleet to “negotiate through the mouth of a cannon”
- E. 1804—U.S.S. Philadelphia captured
- F. U.S. troops destroy ship, attacks Tripoli
- G. 1809—U.S. and Barbary states sign peace treaty





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V. Native Americans and the War Hawks

A. Jefferson saw Native Americans as curiosities and believed that they were objects to be “civilized”

B. 1809 - “temperance, peace and agriculture will raise you up to be what your forefathers were, will prepare you to possess property, to wish to live under regular laws, to join us in our government, to mix with us in society, and your blood and ours united will spread again over the great island.”

C. Jefferson sent “Corps of Discovery” to explore Louisiana Purchase.

“In all your intercourse with the natives, treat them in the most friendly and conciliatory manner which their own conduct will admit.”

D. Jefferson wanted Lewis and Clark to tell Indians that their land now belonged to the U.S. and that they were ruled by a “great white father”



Native American Tribes : 1783



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V. Native Americans and the War Hawks

E. Shawnee Tecumseh urged Native unity against whites

F. Tenskwatawa, “The Prophet,” urged Indians to embrace traditional ways

G. They created “Prophetstown” in Indiana Territory

H. William Henry Harrison negotiated with Tecumseh

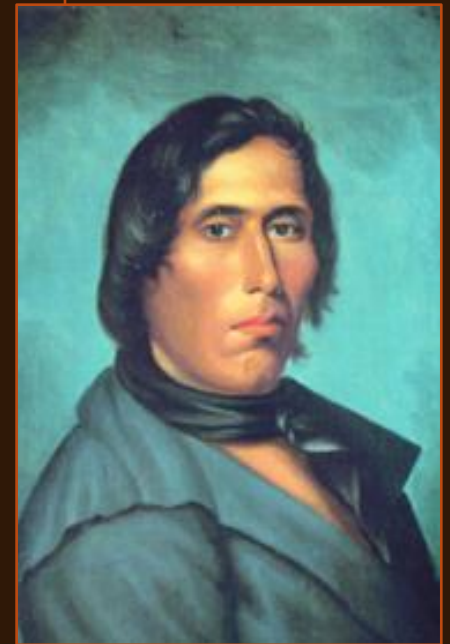
I. Tecumseh warns *“When Jesus Christ came upon the earth you killed him ... You thought he was dead, you were mistaken”*

J. 1811- U.S. troops destroyed Prophetstown

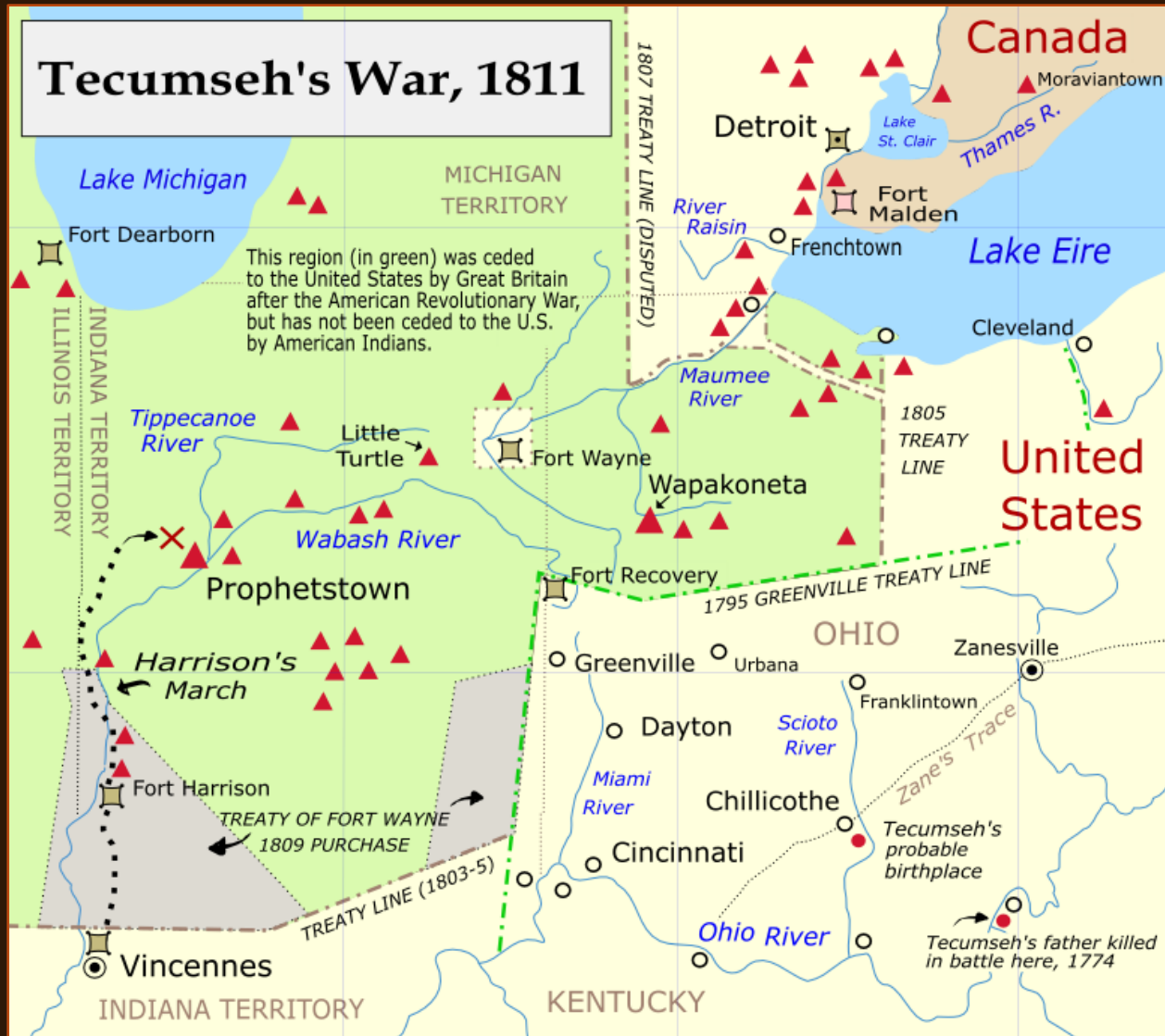
K. “War Hawks” form in Congress led by Henry Clay & John Calhoun

L. Promote American nationalism; Want to raise taxes, grow military

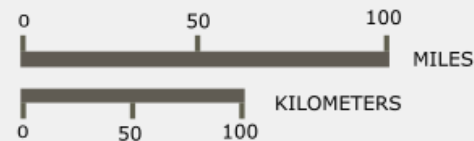
M. War Hawks argue that foreign nations are inciting Indians against US



Tecumseh's War, 1811



- ▲ = American Indian village
- = U.S. town
- ⊙ = State/territorial capital
- Not all towns and villages shown
- ⊞ = U.S. fort
- ⊞ = British fort
- = Point of interest
- ✕ = Battle site

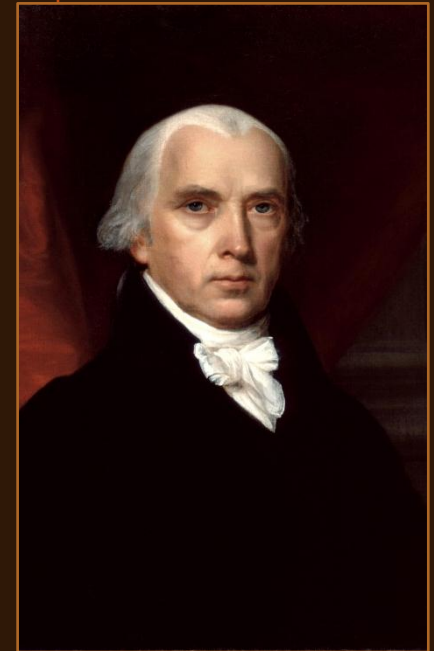


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VI. The War of 1812

- A. 1789—French Revolution; 1790s-1800s—Britain and France go to War
- B. British & French blocked each other's ports while at war
- C. British say: US ships must stop in Britain before trading with France;
French say: France will seize any ship that stopped first in Britain
- D. British Leopard sank USS Chesapeake; killing 4; impressing 4 (1807)
- E. Jefferson signs Embargo Act (1807)
 - 1. Prohibit U.S ships from anchoring at any foreign port
 - 2. Plan to ruin Britain & France's economy → but hurt US
- F. Repealed the Embargo Act; Signed Non-Intercourse Act 1809
- G. James Madison Becomes President, 1809
- H. U.S. trade with foreign nations except Britain and France
- I. 1810: US lifts restrictions with UK & FR if they recognize neutrality



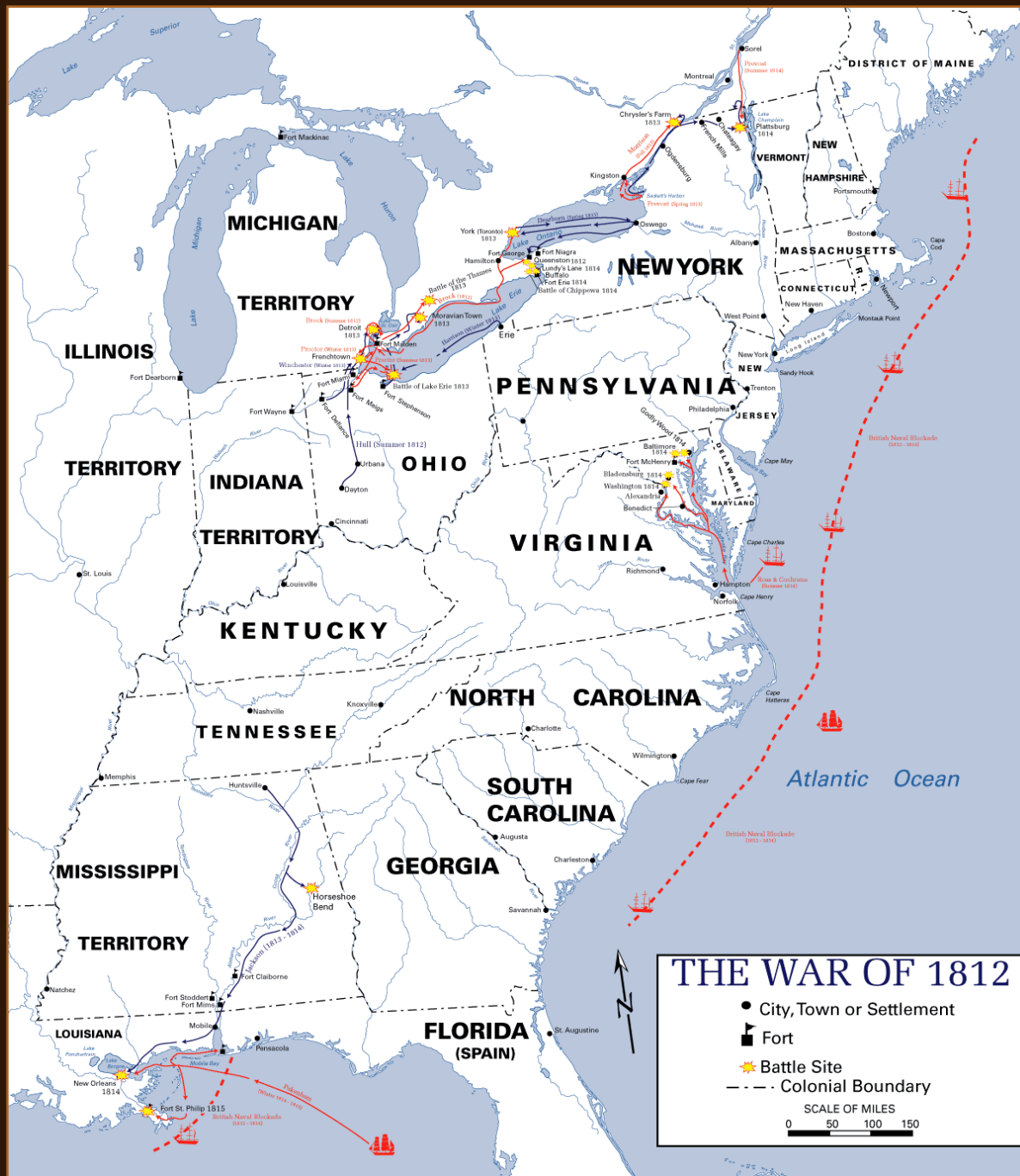
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VI. The War of 1812

- J. UK and FR continued impressment & seizure of U.S. ships
- K. “War Hawks” claim UK also arming Indians: William Harrison & Battle of Tippecanoe: Defeats “The Prophet”
- L. Congress declared war on Britain (June 1812)
- M. Britain repealed the Orders in Council
- N. Few Northern Congressmen in favor of “Mr. Madison’s War”
- O. “Second War of Independence” - Francis Scott Key - “Star Spangled Banner” during British bombardment of Fort McHenry in Baltimore
- P. August 14, Washington D.C. burned to the ground!
- Q. Gen. Andrew Jackson - Battle of New Orleans
- R. Treaty of Ghent (Dec 24, 1814) - status quo antebellum
- S. Hartford Convention “nail in the coffin” of Federalist Party





THE WAR OF 1812

- City, Town or Settlement
- Fort
- ★ Battle Site
- - - Colonial Boundary

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150

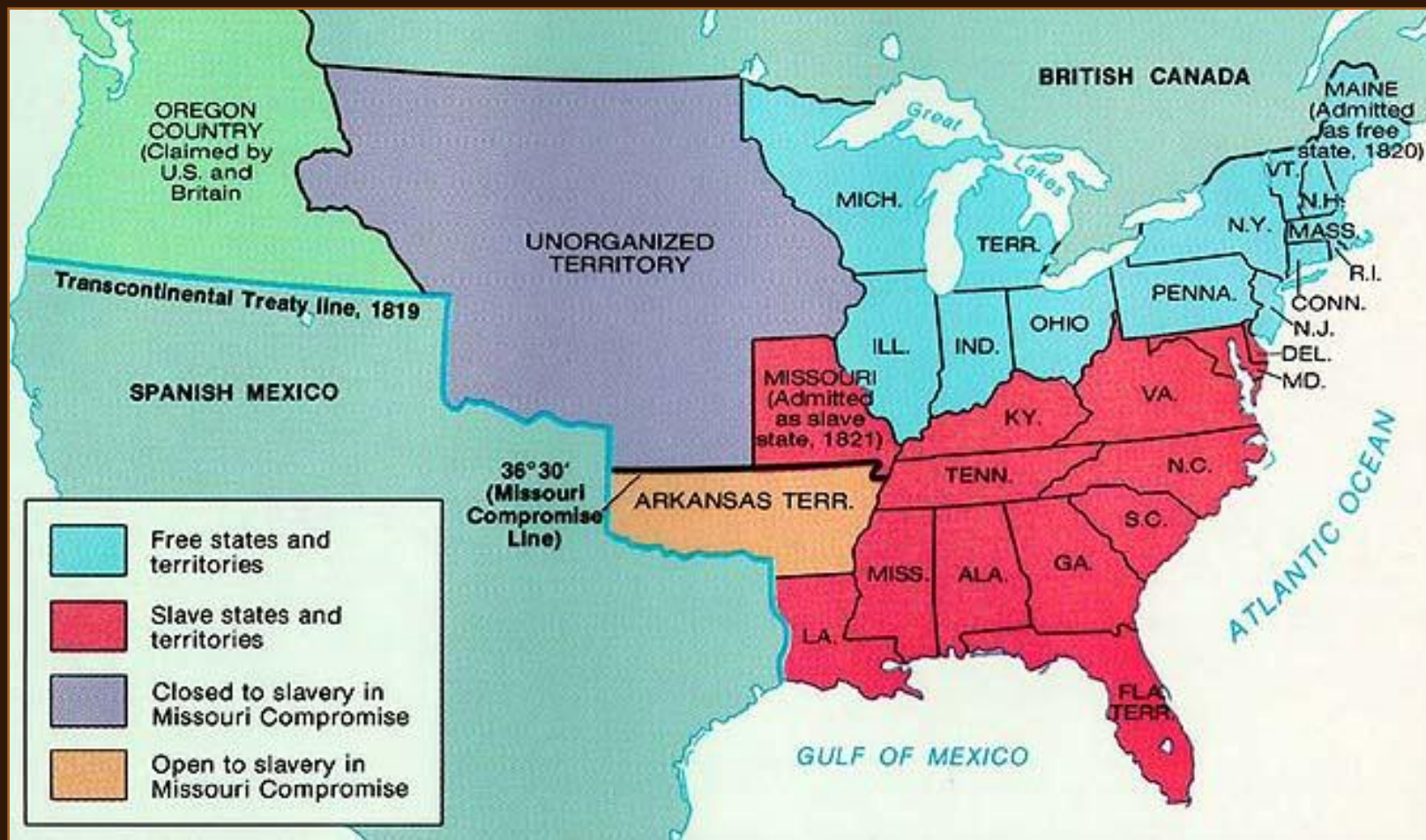
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VII. The Era of Good Feelings, 1815-1824

- A. Era of one party domination
- B. General agreement on development
- C. Second Bank of the United States
- D. James Monroe, President, 1817-1825
- E. Monroe Doctrine
- F. Missouri Compromise (1820)





The Missouri Compromise (1820)