The Elusive Republic: The Federalist Era and Jeffersonian America, 1789-1815
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Topics of Consideration

I. The Federalist Era, 1789-1800

II. Jefferson’s Presidency, 1800-1809

III. The War of 1812

IV. The Era of Good Feelings, 1815-1824
The Elusive Republic: The Federalist Era and Jeffersonian America, 1789-1815

I. The Federalist Era

A. Washington’s Presidency (1789-1797)

B. Alexander Hamilton’s Financial Plans (1790-91)

C. Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

D. French Revolution and Its Impact on Domestic Politics

E. Election of 1796

F. Quazi-War with France (1798-1800)

G. Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)

H. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (1798)

I. Election of 1800
Political Parties by 1796

**Federalists**
- Vision: trade and manufacturing
- Merchants, artisans, commercial interests
- Strong central government
- Pro-British
- Northeast
- View of other: mobocracy

**Democratic-Republicans**
- Vision: agrarian republic
- Farmers
- Limited central government
- Pro-French
- South and west
- View of other: monarchy/aristocracy
II. Jefferson’s Presidency

A. Jefferson’s View of the World

B. Louisiana Purchase (1803)

C. Louis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806)

D. Monticello

E. Sally Hemings and Slavery

F. Foreign Affairs and Contradictions
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)
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.
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'rs 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)

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  

John Wayles  

Six Children – One Sally
S.H. Grandmother

English Sea Captain (Hemings)

Betty Hemings

John Wayles

Martha E. Wayles

6 Children – 1 Sally Hemings

Jefferson

Martha Wayles Jefferson

6 Children – 4 lived to adulthood

6 Children – 1 lived to adulthood

Martha Jefferson Randolph
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Jefferson at Monticello</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harriet</td>
<td>October 5, 1795</td>
<td>1794 and 1795 -- all year</td>
<td>December 1797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverly</td>
<td>April 1, 1798</td>
<td>July 11 - December 5, 1797</td>
<td>probably after 1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thenia?</td>
<td>Dec 7, 1799</td>
<td>March 8 - December 21, 1799</td>
<td>soon after birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet</td>
<td>May 1801</td>
<td>May 29 - November 24, 1800</td>
<td>probably after 1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>January 1805</td>
<td>April 4 - May 11, 1804</td>
<td>November 28, 1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eston</td>
<td>May 21, 1808</td>
<td>August 4 - Sept 30, 1807</td>
<td>January 3, 1856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The DNA blood test of a male descendant of Field Jefferson matches John Weeks Jefferson’s.
1. Northern states gradually abolished slavery during the Revolution

2. Southern states maintained their slave systems after the Revolution

3. There were revolutionary attempts to limit slavery’s expansion into the West -- but these ended up focusing only on the Northwest

   a. Jefferson’s failed 1784 attempt to outlaw slavery in all U.S. territories

   b. The Northwest Ordinance (1787)

   c. Slavery expanded in the southwest.

4. Even though the North and South were divided, the Founders compromised on slavery at the Constitutional Convention

   a. 3/5 clause; The “fugitive slave” clause; international slave trade provision

   b. Both sides saw slavery as a “necessary evil” -- thus the words “slave” and “slavery” don’t appear in the Constitution.
### TABLE 3

SLAVE POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION, 1790 and 1860

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1790</th>
<th></th>
<th>1860</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(17.8%)</td>
<td>(12.6%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>697,897</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,953,760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North regional share</td>
<td>40,370</td>
<td>(2.1%)</td>
<td>64†</td>
<td>(0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South regional share</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>657,527</td>
<td>(33.5%)</td>
<td>3,953,696</td>
<td>(32.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper South</td>
<td>521,169</td>
<td>(32.0%)</td>
<td>1,530,229</td>
<td>(22.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regional share</td>
<td></td>
<td>74.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep South</td>
<td>136,358</td>
<td>(41.1%)</td>
<td>2,423,467</td>
<td>(44.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regional share</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>61.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UPPER SOUTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1790</th>
<th></th>
<th>1860</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>8,887</td>
<td>(15.0%)</td>
<td>1,798</td>
<td>(1.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>103,036</td>
<td>(32.2%)</td>
<td>87,189</td>
<td>(12.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,185</td>
<td>(4.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>293,427</td>
<td>(39.2%)</td>
<td>490,865</td>
<td>(30.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>100,572</td>
<td>(25.5%)</td>
<td>331,059</td>
<td>(33.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>11,830</td>
<td>(16.2%)</td>
<td>225,483</td>
<td>(19.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>114,931</td>
<td>(9.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>3,417</td>
<td>(9.5%)</td>
<td>275,719</td>
<td>(24.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DEEP SOUTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1790</th>
<th></th>
<th>1860</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>107,094</td>
<td>(43.0%)</td>
<td>402,406</td>
<td>(57.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>29,264</td>
<td>(35.5%)</td>
<td>462,198</td>
<td>(43.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61,745</td>
<td>(44.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>111,115</td>
<td>(25.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>435,080</td>
<td>(45.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>16,544*</td>
<td>(51.6%)</td>
<td>331,726</td>
<td>(46.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>436,631</td>
<td>(55.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>182,566</td>
<td>(30.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In 1785; not included in regional or national totals.
† Includes 18 lifetime "apprentices" in New Jersey.
Foreign Policies and Contradictions

Issue I: Piracy in the Mediterranean
A. Barbary Pirates: Seized U.S. ships in the Mediterranean
B. Presidents Washington & Adams had paid a “fee”
C. Leader of Tripoli demanded more
D. Jefferson refused to pay any “fees”
E. Tripolitan Wars (1801-1805)
   1. U.S. Navy slowed the pirates down
   2. Gained U.S. credibility overseas

Issue II: British and French Conflict Affects America
A. British & French blocked each other’s ports while at war
B. British Orders of Council: Closed French ports; U.S. go to Britain or confiscated
C. French Milan Decree: Seize any ship that first stopped in Britain
D. British ship Leopard sank U.S. ship Chesapeake; killing 4; impressing 4 (1807)
E. Embargo Act 1807
   1. Prohibit U.S. ships from anchoring at any foreign port
   2. Plan to ruin Britain and France’s economy → but ended up ruining the U.S.!!
F. Repealed the Embargo Act 1809
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III. War of 1812

A. Origins in James Madison’s Presidency (1809-1817)
B. Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 – for 1 year
C. U.S. trade with foreign nations except UK & FR
D. 1810: Macon’s Bill Number 2
E. Lift restrictions with UK & FR if they recognize neutrality
F. UK and FR continued impressment & seizure of U.S. ships
G. Nationalism “War Hawks” -- Henry Clay & John Calhoun
H. Eliminate British troubles; Eliminate British armed Indians
I. Battle of Tippecanoe: Tecumseh; Prophet, William Harrison
J. Indians defeated
K. Congress declared war on UK (June 1812)
L. Britain repealed the Orders in Council
M. Few Congressmen in favor of “Mr. Madison’s War”
N. “Second War of Independence”
O. Small, disappointing war for the U.S.
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
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IV. The Era of Good Feelings, 1816-1824

A. Era of one party domination
B. General agreement on development
C. Foreign conflict minimal
D. Missouri Compromise (1820)
E. Elusive Republic Conclusions