

Chapter 9: The Early Republic

Note: This builds on the Chapter Outline available at <http://www.wwnorton.com/college/history/america6/outline/ch09.htm>

- I. Dynamic economy
 - A. Mobility
 - 1. Increased Western land sales (west of Appalachians)
 - 2. Migration
 - a. Virginia, Maryland, Carolinas → Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi
 - b. Maryland, Virginia → Blue Ridge Mountains → Kentucky, Tennessee
 - c. New England → Berkshires → New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan
 - 3. African Americans
 - a. Slaves
 - I. could not migrate as easily, no money
 - II. slavery outlawed in north
 - b. Free blacks - Fastest growing population segment
 - B. Entrepreneurial spirit
 - 1. Market economy
 - a. Farmers focused on producing surplus crops, livestock
 - b. Cotton price ↑ & plantation agri. ↑
 - 2. New industries
 - a. Textiles, banking, transport, publishing, retail, teaching, preaching, medicine, law, construction, & engineering
 - b. Factors stimulated new industries, businesses
 - I. Steam power, power tools, new transportation
 - II. Mass communication, turnpikes, postal service, banks, corporations
- II. Jeffersonian simplicity
 - A. The new capital city
 - 1. **Washington**, District of Columbia
 - 2. **Only Capitol Hill & Executive Mansion**
 - 3. Entertainment: racetrack, theater
 - B. Inauguration
 - 1. Simple, informal
 - 2. Oath from Chief Justice **John Marshall**
 - C. Evidences of the simple style
 - 1. Simple language, not pompous like federalists/British
 - D. **Essential principles**
 - 1. Equal, justice for all men; peace, commerce, friendship w/ all nations; freedom of press; freedom on person (habeas corpus); trial by jury
- III. Jefferson in office
 - A. **"Revolution of 1800"** – election of Jefferson
 - 1. An orderly transfer of power
 - 2. Jefferson's role as party leader
 - a. Replaced high positions with Republicans, left low Federalist positions
 - b. Sec. of State – **James Madison**

- c. Sec. of Treasury – **Albert Gallatin**
- d. New Englanders – Attorney-general, sec. of war, postmaster gen.
- B. Jefferson and the judiciary
 - 1. Repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801
 - a. Restored to 6 Supreme Court justices, 6 circuit courts
 - 2. Importance of the **Marbury v. Madison** ruling
 - a. Precedent: Court can say federal law invalid b/c violated constitution
 - b. Constitution only specified Court could only see cases w/ ambassadors or states
 - 3. Impeachment of justices
 - a. Republicans didn't want federalists in power
 - b. Dist. Judge **John Pickering** (NH) – impeached for profane/drunken speeches
- C. Conflicts with Federalist policies
 - 1. **Gallatin** accepts the National Bank
 - 2. Repeal of excise taxes
 - 3. Sources of good revenue
 - a. European war increases American shipping → tariff revenues ↑
 - b. Sale of western lands
 - 4. Treatment of army and navy
 - a. Reduces standing army to save money
 - b. Reduces navy to save money → land-based forts & small fleet
 - 5. Slave trade outlawed Jan 1 1808
 - a. South Carolina only remaining state with it legal
 - b. Smuggling continues
- D. Conflict with the **Barbary pirates**
 - 1. Barbary coast of North Africa
 - 2. Americans paid for protection, they demanded more
 - 3. Held *Philadelphia* hostage for 1 year, U.S. paid \$60,000 ransom
- E. **Louisiana Purchase (1803)**
 - 1. Interest in the territory
 - a. Doubles amount of land; didn't want Spain or France to control Mississippi R.
 - 2. Negotiating the purchase
 - a. **Talleyrand** offers entire Louisiana Territory with vague boundaries for \$15 million
 - b. **Treaty of Cession** (April 30 1803)
 - 3. Republican reaction to constitutional issues
 - a. Constitution doesn't mention land purchase
 - b. Jefferson proposes amendment, but no time
 - c. Power to purchase land under power to make treaties
- F. Exploring the continent
 - 1. **Meriwether Lewis** and **William Clark** (*Journals of Lewis & Clark* century later)
 - a. \$2,500 to map & explore
 - b. must live off land; befriend Indians (ex. **Sacajawea**)

- c. **Fort Mandan** in N. Dakota; send back new specimens (ex. Prairie Dog)
 2. Lieutenant **Zebulon Pike**
 - a. Sent to find source of Mississippi R.; messes up
 - b. Gives overall picture of Great Plains & Rocky Mountains
 - G. Political schemes of the Federalist camp
 1. **Thomas Pickering** and the **Essex Junto** considered secession from Union
 - a. Link NY w/ New England via **VP Burr (Hamilton: "Dangerous man")**
 2. **Burr's** duel with **Hamilton** over Hamilton's remarks → Hamilton dies
- IV. Divisions within the Republican party
- A. **Jefferson & George Clinton** in 1804 win over **Charles C. Pinckney & Rufus King**
 - B. Emergence of John Randolph and the *Tertium Quid* (*Third Somethings*)
 1. **John Randolph**
 - a. Spokesman for "Old Republicans", strict Jeffersonians
 - b. Philosopher: **John Taylor**
 - c. Would not accept Jefferson's shifting principles
 2. **Yazoo fraud**
 - a. Georgia sale of 35 million acres for \$500,000 (<1 ¢/acre) to 4 companies
 - b. *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) - John Marshall rules it fraudulent, but still a contract
 3. Randolph's final break with Jefferson
 - a. Jefferson seeks \$2 million bribe for French to make Spanish give up Florida
 - C. The Burr conspiracy
 1. **Burr's** background and character – Brilliant, opportunist
 2. **Burr's** excursion
 - a. Kills **Hamilton** in duel
 - b. Seeks Louisiana to secede & setup republic for him (personal empire)
 3. Disposition of the charge of treason
 - a. Jefferson's use of **executive privilege**
 - I. Ignores subpoena requiring him to appear in court w/ papers
 - b. Rigid definition of **treason** adopted
 - I. "levying war against the United States or adhering to their enemies... [requires] two witnesses to the same overt act" for conviction
 4. Burr's later life
 - a. Not guilty of treason (not 2 witnesses)
 - b. Fled to France, returned to practice law in NY, divorced for adultery
- V. War in Europe
- A. **Napoleon's** victories – control of land
 1. Defeats Russian & Austrian forces at Austerlitz ⇒ control of W. Europe
 - B. Harassment of shipping by Britain and France
 1. **Essex** – British court says goods not neutral if shipped through America
 2. Mutual blockades
 - a. British – **Orders in Council** (1806-1807) "paper blockade" of all trade between England & Europe

- b. France – **Berlin Decree** (1806) – paper blockade of British Isles, no British ships in French ports; **Milan Decree** (1807) – seizure of neutral ships complying with British law
- 3. Impressment of sailors
 - a. British tactic of kidnapping men & recruiting for Navy; American vessels new source of recruits
- C. The Jefferson Embargo
 - 1. stopped all export of American goods/ American ships could not leave foreign ports
 - 2. not effective, failed
- D. **Madison** and **Clinton** elected in 1808
- E. The drift toward war
 - 1. **Non-Intercourse Act**
 - a. Reopened trade with all countries except France & Britain; Pres. To open trade if either lifts their restrictions — ineffective
 - 2. **Macon's Bill No. 2**
 - a. Reopened trade, if one side drops their restrictions then no trade with other side
 - 3. Intrigues with Britain and France over the trade restrictions
 - a. **Duc de Cadore** – Napoleon's foreign minister – withdraws Berlin & Milan decrees if Britain does the same
- F. Madison's request for war (June 1 1812)
 - 1. British remove Orders in Council (Jun 16 1812)
 - 2. Congress authorizes war w/o knowing ↑ above (Jun 18 1812)
- VI. The War of 1812
 - A. Causes of the war
 - 1. Demand for neutral rights
 - 2. Geographical distribution of war sentiment
 - a. Farming region (pro war, nowhere to ship to) and shippers (anti-war b/c made money regardless)
 - b. Concern for the Indians
 - I. Need more western lands
 - II. **Tecumseh** – wants to unify Indians
 - III. **William Henry Harrison**–bloody **Battle of Tippecanoe** (1811)
 - I. Canadians assist Indians for friendship & fur trade
 - c. Desire for new land in Florida and Canada
 - I. W/o Canada, Indians would not have much support
 - II. Both vulnerable to attack
 - 3. National honor
 - a. Southern & westerners wanted war to defend national honor
 - b. War Hawks – **Henry Clay** (Speaker of House), **Richard M. Johnson**, **Felix Grundy**, **John C. Calhoun**
 - I. Named by **John Randolph**
 - B. Preparations for war
 - 1. Banking problems affecting financing of the war
 - a. **National Bank** 20 year charter expires; state banks mismanaged

2. Problems with building an army
 - a. 6 700 men, poorly trained, poorly equipped, aging officers
 - b. **Winfield Scott** – young Virginia officer
3. State of the navy
 - a. Able officers, trained men, well outfitted ships (16 of them); practice against France & Tripoli
 - b. British blockade coast except for New England in 1 year
- C. War in the North
 1. Three-pronged strategy failed
 - a. Lake Champlain towards Montreal (**Gen. Henry Dearborn**)
 - b. Niagara River (**Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer**)
 - c. Upper Canada north of Lake Erie (**Gen. William Hull**)
 2. Detroit and Fort Dearborn forces surrendered
 - a. British commander calls his bluff about Indian power
 3. Niagara contingent refused to fight in Canada
 - a. NY Militia refuse to cross border, not required to leave country
 4. Champlain group would not march to Canada
 - a. Militia refused to cross border, etc...
 5. **Commodore Oliver H. Perry's** exploits on Lake Erie
 - a. *Lawrence* (American ship) destroyed, uses 2nd & defeats British
 6. Harrison won victory at **Battle of the Thames** (Oct 5)
 - a. eliminates British power in Upper Canada
- D. War in the Southwest
 1. Indians attack **Fort Mims** north of Mobile, Alabama (Jackson's Florida Raid)
 - a. Jackson defeats them on Mar 27 1814
 - b. **Treaty of Fort Jackson** – Creeks ceded 2/3 of land to U.S., parts of Georgia, most of Alabama
- E. British threefold plan of 1814
 1. Invasion via Niagara and Lake Champlain
 2. Extension of coastal blockade to New England
 3. Seizure of New Orleans
- F. Macdonogh's victory on Lake Champlain
 1. **Thomas Macdonough** (American commander of navy on L. Champlain)
 2. *Saratoga* destroys/captures British fleet in local area
- G. Invasions at Washington and Baltimore
 1. British march into Washington w/o opposition, burn Gov. buildings
 2. Defenses at Baltimore (Fort McHenry) hold British off
 - a. "The Star-Spangled Banner" written
- H. Battle of New Orleans
 1. **Andrew Jackson** prepares New Orleans for defense
 2. British **Gen. Sir Edward Pakenham** takes long time, gives U.S. time to prep.
 3. Battle assures ratification of Treaty of Ghent
- I. **Treaty of Ghent**
 1. U.S. ambassadors – Albert Gallatin, James Bayard, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell
 2. Issues to be resolved

- a. Stop impressments, paper blockades, payment for seizures of American Ships
3. Terms of the treaty
 - a. End war, return prisoners, restore previous boundaries
- J. **The Hartford Convention** – Federalist action against British blockade in New England
 1. Composition
 - a. Proposed 7 amendments to limit republican influence
 - b. Don't count slaves for representation, 2/3 vote to declare war/admit states, embargoes for max of 60 days, no foreign-borns in federal office, no successive presidents from same state
 2. Actions taken
 - a. None, seemed like secession demands
 3. Consequences of the gathering
 - a. Federalist party marked with stigma of disloyalty
- K. Aftermath of the war
 1. Inspired patriotism and nationalism
 2. Action against the pirates of the Barbary Coast
 - a. **Capt. Stephen Decatur** sent w/ 10 ships to crush them
 3. Reversal of roles by Republicans and Federalists
 - a. **Madison** is “re-federalized” accepts need for National Bank, protective tariffs, transportation improvements, broad interpretation of constitution

Chapter Timeline

March 1801 Inauguration of Jefferson

1801–1805 War with Barbary pirates

1803 Louisiana Purchase

1803 *Marbury v. Madison*

1804 Hamilton-Burr duel

1804 Jefferson reelected

1804–1806 Lewis and Clark expedition

1807 Embargo Act

January 1, 1808 Slave trade outlawed

1808 Madison elected

1809 *Fletcher v. Peck*

1811 Battle of Tippecanoe

June 1812 Declaration of war

1814 Washington, D.C., burned

1814 “Star Spangled Banner” composed

December 1814 Treaty of Ghent

December 1814 Hartford Convention

January 1815 Battle of New Orleans