A Republican Run Republic (1801-1824)

Hoisting American Colors

Louisiana Cession, 1803

James Madison

President

1809 - 1817

Some of the 50 tribes Lewis and Clark met on the way to the Pacific

James Monroe

President

1817 - 1825

Jefferson and Westward Expansion

"too idle; too talkative; too passionate;... and too shiftless to acquire either property or character."

– New Englander Timothy Dwight

- Federalists feared the West
- Too Jefferson the West was a means to preserve the republic
- America was to be "an empire of liberty"
- Minimum purchase of land to 320 acres
- Before long America would own Florida and "the rest of Mississippi"
- Spain ceded Louisiana to France in
- Spain revoked America's right to navigate the lower Mississippi

Timeline of Events

1803 - British Impressment of Americans
1806 - Non-Importation Act
1807 - Embargo Act
1809 - Tecumseh's confederacy established
1812 - War declared against England
1813 - Battle of the Thames
1814 - Treaty of Ghent
1815 - Battle of New Orleans
1816 - Second Bank of the United States
1819 - Spain cedes East Florida to the U.S.
1819 - McCulloch v. Maryland
1820 - Missouri Compromise
1823 - Monroe Doctrine
1828 - Andrew Jackson
1836 - Martin Van Buren
1840 - William Henry Harrison
1844 - James Polk
Why Did Napoleon sell?

- Napoleon (1769-1821) seized power in 1799
- Napoleon envisioned new America empire
- 1800 Napoleon secretly signs Treaty of Ildefonso
- 1802 Napoleon attempts slavery in Hispaniola
- Toussaint L'Ouverture leads slave revolt
  - French colony of Saint-Domingue (Hispaniola)
- French troops sent to Hispaniola
- Britain declares War on France in 1805

The Louisiana Purchase, 1803

"Let the land rejoice, for you have bought Louisiana for a song."

Authorized to pay up to 10 million for the Port of New Orleans and Florida, Robert Livingston and James Monroe closed the most important real estate deal in history. The Louisiana Purchase nearly doubled the size of the United States and was the size of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal combined.

The treaty signed on April 30, 1803, gave the United States more than 2 million sq km (800,000 sq mi) of land extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. The price 15 million.
Slide 7

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

Slide 8

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

- 1803 Congress approves exploration up the Missouri River
  - Look for route to Pacific
  - Secure “friendship” of the Indians in northwest
  - Strengthen title to Oregon
- Exploration took from 1803 to 1806
  - Meet 50 Native American Tribes
  - Map of region
  - Discovered several passes over Rockies
  - Lots of data

Slide 9

Thomas Jefferson and Neutral Rights

- In 1804 Jefferson wins 2nd term
- Jefferson preoccupied with foreign policy
  - England’s Orders of Council
  - England impressment of American sailors
  - “The one is a den of robbers, the other of pirates”
- Jefferson unleashes the Embargo of 1807
- Act is unenforceable, hurts New England
- Jefferson repels Embargo Act (1809)
Slide 10

Jefferson's Embargo of 1807

Slide 11

A Second War for Independence

"In this question something besides dollars and cents is concerned and no alternative [is] left but war or the abandonment of our rights as an independent nation."
-- John Quincy Adams

Slide 12

President James Madison

• Madison elected president (1809)
• Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 and Macon’s Bill of 1810
• Warhawks see United States greatness stifled
• The United States declares war on Great Britain
  – Vote is very close
    – Federalists do not support the war
    – Hartford Convention (1812)
• The nation is unprepared for the war of 1812
• US tries once again to invade Canada, 1812
The War of 1812 (1812-1815)

- 1813 Admiral Oliver Hazard Perry wins lake Erie
- 1813 Battle of Thames
- 1814 Battle of Horseshoe Bend
- In 1814 Napoleon defeated at Waterloo
  - Britain invades the United States (1814)
    - Washington is burned
    - "Star Spangled Banner"
- Battle of New Orleans in 1815 (January 8th, 1815)
- Treaty of Ghent (December 14th, 1814)
- Napoleon returns to France (February 26th, 1815)
Slide 16

American Nationalism

- Respectability among nations?
- Upsurge in nationalism brings
- Victories in West (Ohio River Valley)
- America develops an industrial base
- America and Britain become "fast-friends"
- 1810-1813 US occupied & annexed Florida

"Let any man look at the degraded condition of the country before the war. The scorn of the universe, the contempt of ourselves... What is our present situation? Respectability and character abroad – security and confidence at home." – Henry Clay, War Hawk, Senator & almost president

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Slide 17

Hatred and Inferiority

"one of those uncommon geniuses which spring up occasionally to produce revolutions and overturn the established order of things..."
-- William Henry Harrison describes Tecumseh

"All red men [must] unite in claiming a common and equal right in the land, as it was at first, and should be yet, for it never was divided, but belongs to all, for the use of each."
-- Tecumseh

"In their places a new generation [of Indians] will arise who know thei duties better. The weapons of warfare will be exchanged for the utensils of husbandry; and the wilderness which now wethers in sterility and seems to mourn the desolation which overspreads it, will blossom as the rose, and become the nursery of the arts."
-- Andrew Jackson

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Slide 18

Population of the United States

[Graph showing population growth over time]
The Prophet & Tecumseh

- For most Indians assimilation was unappealing
- Tecumseh and “The Prophet” (Tenskwatawa) speak of Indian solidarity
- 1808 Prophet’s Town is founded
- 1811 William Henry Harrison defeats the prophet at Tippecanoe River
- 1813 Andrew Jackson defeats Red Stick Creeks at Fort Mims
- In 1813 Tecumseh dies at Battle of the Thames

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Indian Fighting

White settlers in “West”
- 1790 – 100,000-150,000
- 1800 – 400,000
- 1820 – 2,000,000

Death of Tecumseh, Battle of Thames, October 18th, 1813. Print. Courtesy of Devin Bent.

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President James Monroe (1817-1825)

- The last of the revolutionary generation
- Soundly defeats Federalist Rufus King
- Hopes to eliminate party structure
- Monroe made unusually strong Cabinet choices
  - John C. Calhoun
  - John Quincy Adams
  - Henry Clay refused to sit in cabinet
- Will be the first to take a “goodwill” tour while in office
- Ardent nationalist
- Missouri Compromise
- Monroe doctrine
**Slide 22: The Era of Good Feelings**

- Monroe will not succeed on domestic agenda
  - Interior improvements
  - The National Bank
  - Tariffs to protect industry and commerce
- Monroe’s presidency is famous for its foreign policy
  - Rush-Bagot (1817)
  - Convention of 1818
  - Transcontinental Treaty 1819
- Countries boundaries were secure

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**Slide 23: Missouri Compromise**

- Congress prohibits slave trade in 1808
- Louisiana becomes state in 1812
- Missouri applies for admission in 1818
- Alabama becomes state in 1819
  - 11 slave and 11 free states
- Missouri Compromise
  - Missouri comes in as slave and Maine as Free
  - Slavery forbidden above the 36°30´ (southern boundary of Missouri)
- The 36°30´ proviso held until 1854
- Henry Clay, “the great pacificator,” (great compromiser)
Slide 25

The Missouri Compromise, 1820

Slide 26

**Fugitive Slaves**

> And be it further enacted. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and delivered by the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid.

- Section 8 of the Missouri Compromise

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