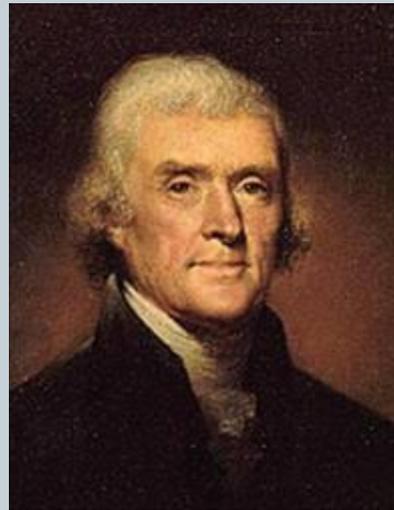


# Chapter 7

## The Jeffersonian Era



**“WE ARE ALL REPUBLICANS, WE ARE ALL  
FEDERALISTS”- THOMAS JEFFERSON  
(INAUGURAL ADDRESS)**



# The Jeffersonian Era

## The Jeffersonian Vision

- “A society of sturdy independent farmers, happily free from the workshops, the industrial towns, and the city mobs of Europe.”
- Favored **universal education**
- Emphasized **localism** and **republican simplicity**.
- Proposed a federal government of limited power where most of the authority belonged to the states.

## Reality of the Era

- Almost nothing worked out the way the Jeffersonian’s had envisioned it.
- Growing cities, surging commerce, and expanding industrialism made it impossible for a simple, agrarian society.



# The Rise of Cultural Nationalism

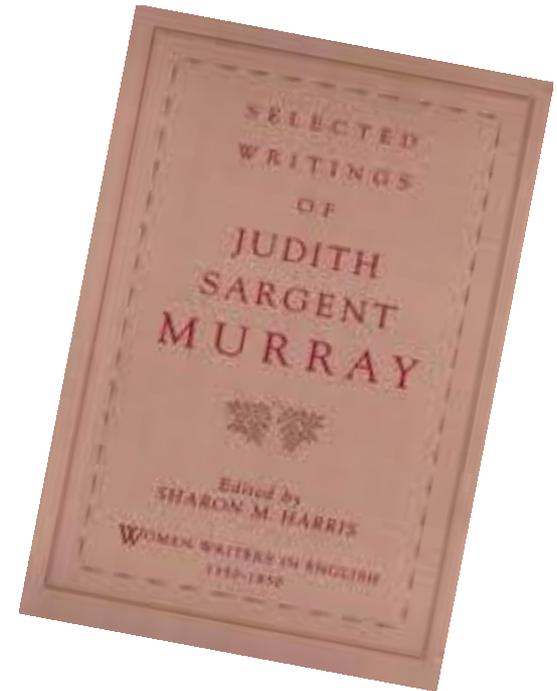


- Patterns of Education:

- “**crusade against ignorance**” – the Jeffersonian republicans held highly the concept of “virtuous and enlightened citizenry”
  - ✦ Believed in the creation of a **nationwide system of public schools** and that all males should receive free education
  - ✦ In 1789, Massachusetts issued a law reaffirming the colonial laws by which each school was required to support a school, however it was not strongly enforced
  - ✦ Still by 1815, there was not a single state that had a comprehensive public school system
- **Private schooling became the primary source of education**
  - ✦ Religious groups ran most schools in the South
  - ✦ The New England schools were more secular:
    - Reflected the Phillips schools of Andover, MA and Exeter, NH
    - Aristocratic: training their students to become members of the nation’s elite
    - There were few schools open to the poor



- “republican mother” - to train the new generation
- It raised the question:
  - If our women remain ignorant, how could they raise their children to be enlightened?
- In 1784, **Judith Sargent Murray** published an essay defending women’s right to education
  - Argued that men and women were equal in intellect and potential
  - Should have opportunities to establish a role for themselves in society separate from their husbands and families



## New Opportunities for Women

# Patterns of Education

## Indian Education

- Jefferson and his followers thought of Native Americans as “**noble savages**”
  - Uncivilized, but not necessarily innately inferior
- Thought that schooling Native Americans in white culture would “uplift” the tribes
  - Missionaries and mission schools became common among tribes
- No white people believed that African Americans needed to be educated

## Missionaries with Native Americans



Drawn by J. A. Galt

Engraved by J. C. Butler

ELIOT, THE FIRST MISSIONARY AMONG THE INDIANS.

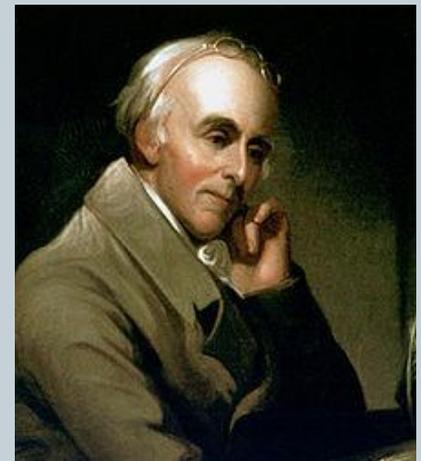
New York: Johnson, No. 47

Entered according to act of Congress, in 1817, by J. Johnson, Proprietor, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of New York.

# Medicine and Science



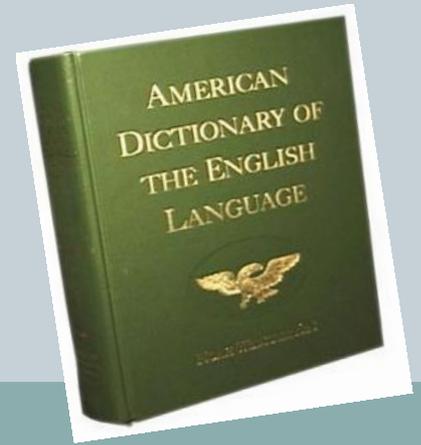
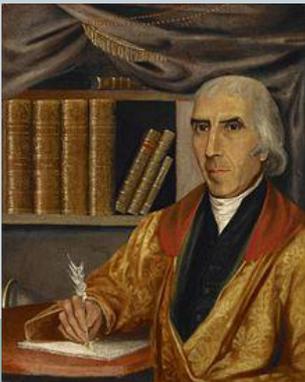
- **University of Pennsylvania** created the **first American medical school** in the eighteenth century
- Benjamin Rush- blamed the lack of adequate sanitation for the spread of disease
  - ✦ Advocate for the new and supposedly scientific method of bleeding and purging
    - Many patients died from this method
- Midwifery had been an important occupation for women
  - Now physicians began to handle deliveries themselves and demanded strict restrictions on the roles of midwives



# Cultural Aspirations in the New Nation



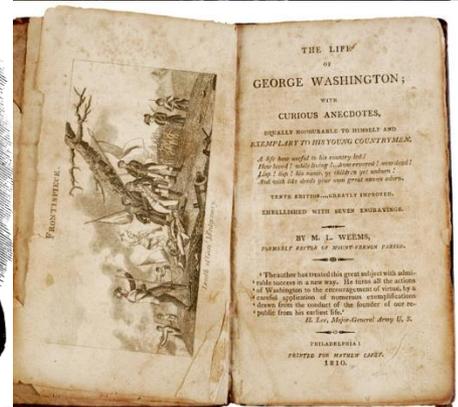
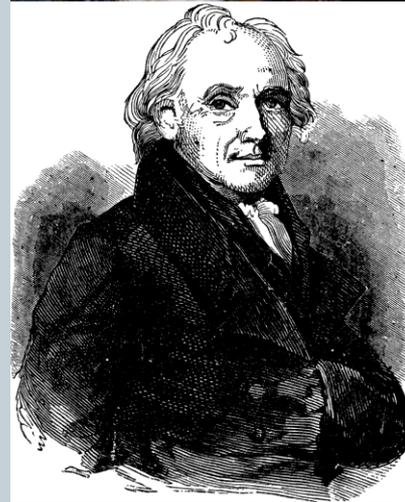
- After having won political independence from Europe, there was a growing sense of Nationalism, and people aspired to form [cultural independence](#)
- **Jedidiah Morse** wrote *Geography Made Easy* (1784)
  - He felt the country must have its own textbooks to prevent the aristocratic ideas of England from infecting the people
- **Noah Webster** published the *American Spelling Book* (1783), which simplified and “Americanized” spelling
  - The book sold over 100 million copies
  - Commonly known as the “blue book speller”
- Webster also published *An American Dictionary of the English Language*
  - His dictionary established a nation standard of words and usages

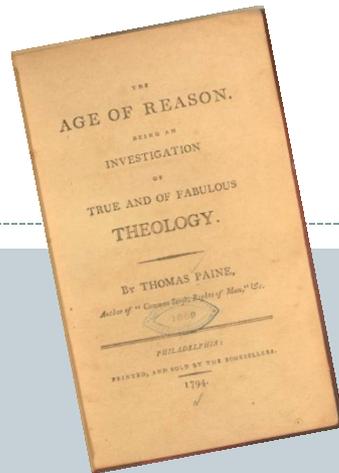


# Cultural Aspirations Continued



- **Washington Irving-** wrote satirical histories of the early American life
  - ie: Rip Van Winkle; Ichabod Crane
  - Widely acknowledged leader of American literary life in his era
  - His works would continue to be read by later generations
- **Mercy Otis Warren-** she wrote the *History of the Revolution*
  - Emphasizing the heroism of the American struggle
- **Mason Weems-** Anglican clergyman who wrote *Life of Washington*
  - The best selling book of the era
- History was serving as a vehicle for instilling a sense of nationalism in the American people





# Religious Skepticism



- **Deism**- accepts the existence of God, but considers Him a remote being who, after having created the universe, had withdrawn from direct involvement with the human race and its sins
  - Thomas Paine- wrote *The Age of Reason*
    - ✦ He declared that Christianity was the “strangest religion ever set up” for “it committed a murder upon Jesus in order to redeem mankind from the sin of eating an apple”
- Religious skepticism also produced the philosophies of “universalism” and “Unitarianism”
  - James Murray founded the Universalist church as a separate denomination in Gloucester, MA in 1779
- Most Americans continued to hold strong religious beliefs
  - What most declined was their commitment to organized churches and denominations which was considered too formal and traditional

# The Second Great Awakening



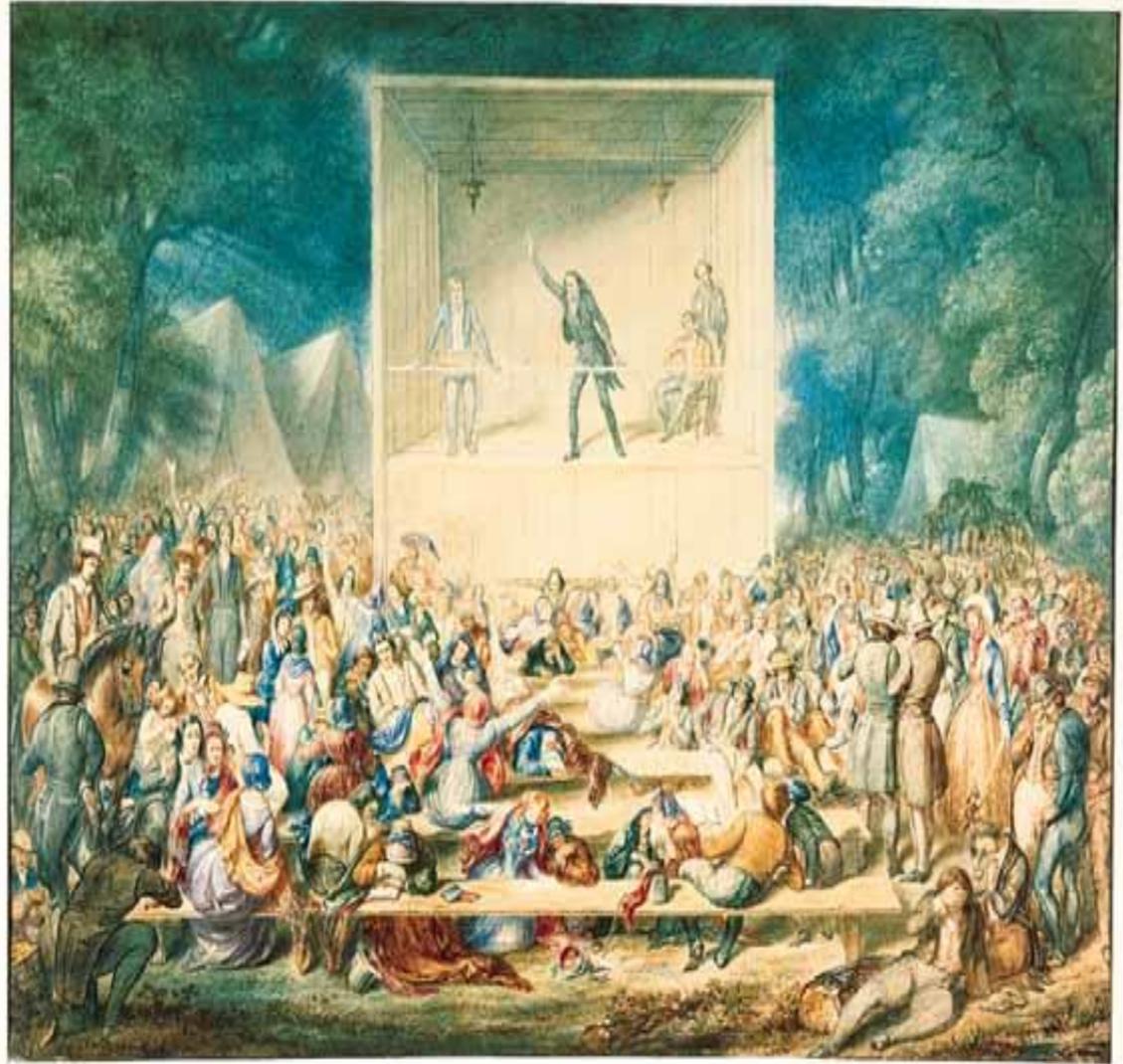
- The origins of the Second Great Awakening:
  1. Fight the spread of religious rationalism
  2. Efforts of church establishments to revitalize organizations
- Presbyterianism, Methodism, and Baptists sprouted out of this movement
  - Methodist Church- the fastest growing denomination in America
  - Presbyterians were very against the **New Light dissenters**- people who had altered religious views to make them more compatible with the world of scientific rationalism
- **Cane Ridge Revival**- “camp meeting”  
an extraordinary revival that lasted several days
  - 25,000 people attended
  - A way for the religious revivalists to harvest new members
  - Peter Cartwright won national fame through these revival meetings
  - “holy jerks”- a religious frenzy that sometimes produced convulsions, fits, rolling in the dirt, and twitching





## The Message of the Second Great Awakening

“Individuals must readmit God and Christ into their daily lives, must embrace a fervent, active piety, and must reject skeptical rationalism”



# The Second Great Awakening

## African Americans

- Egalitarian religious message of the SGA that- “salvation was available to all”
- Black preachers became important figures in the slave community
- Revivalism continued to stir racial unrest in the South



## Native Americans

- **Delaware Prophet, Neolin,**
  - sparked a revival in the Old Northwest with a message combining Christian and Indian imagery
- Presbyterian and Baptist missionaries sparked a great wave of conversions among Native Americans
- **Handsome Lake-** called for a rival of Indian ways
  - “tell your people they will become lost when they follow the ways of the white man”
  - Encouraged men to abandon their hunting and become sedentary farmers and for women to do more domestic jobs

# “free thinkers”



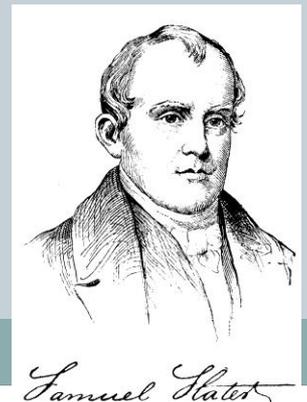
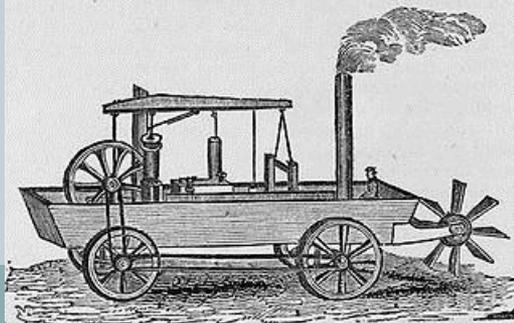
**THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING HAD A  
GREAT EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE THAT DID  
NOT BELIEVE IN ITS TEACHING  
-FREETHINKERS-**

# Stirrings of Industrialism



- Technology in America

- People arrived in America with advanced knowledge of English technology
  - ✦ Samuel Slater- built a spinning mill for the Quaker merchant Moses Brown in Pawtucket, Rhode Island
  - ✦ Oliver Evans- devised a number of ingenious new machines
    - Flour mill, card-making machine, improvements to the steam engine
    - Published America's first textbook of mechanical engineering, *The Young Mill-Wright's and Miller's Guide*
  - ✦ Eli Whitney- revolutionized cotton production through the **cotton gin**
    - b/c of this invention- African American slavery regained its importance and became more firmly fixed upon the South



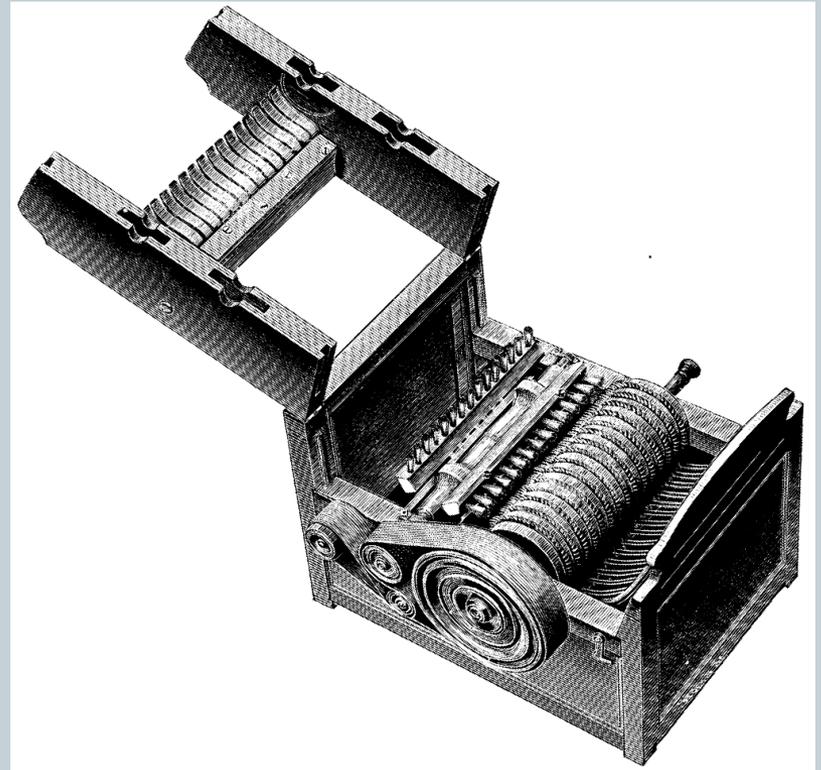
# The Significance of the Cotton Gin

## In the North

- Strong incentive to create an American textile industry
- Helped drive a wedge between the nations two most populous regions
  - North- industrial
  - South- agricultural
  - Contributing to the civil war



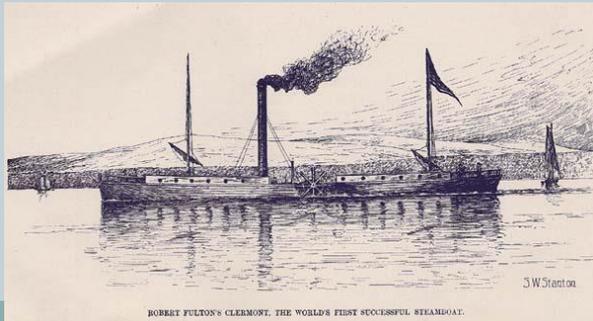
## The Cotton Gin



# Transportation Innovations



- Rapid increase in American shipping
  - Between 1789-180, total of tonnage went from 125,00 to 1 million
- Oliver Evan's development of a high pressure engine made the steam boat more efficient
- Robert Fulton and Robert R. Livingston- responsible for perfecting the steam boat
  - *Clermont* was the first steam ship



ROBERT FULTON'S CLERMONT, THE WORLD'S FIRST SUCCESSFUL STEAMBOAT.

- The Turnpike Era:
  - Began in 1792
  - A corporation constructed a toll road running the sixty miles from Philadelphia to Lancaster



# The Rising Cities



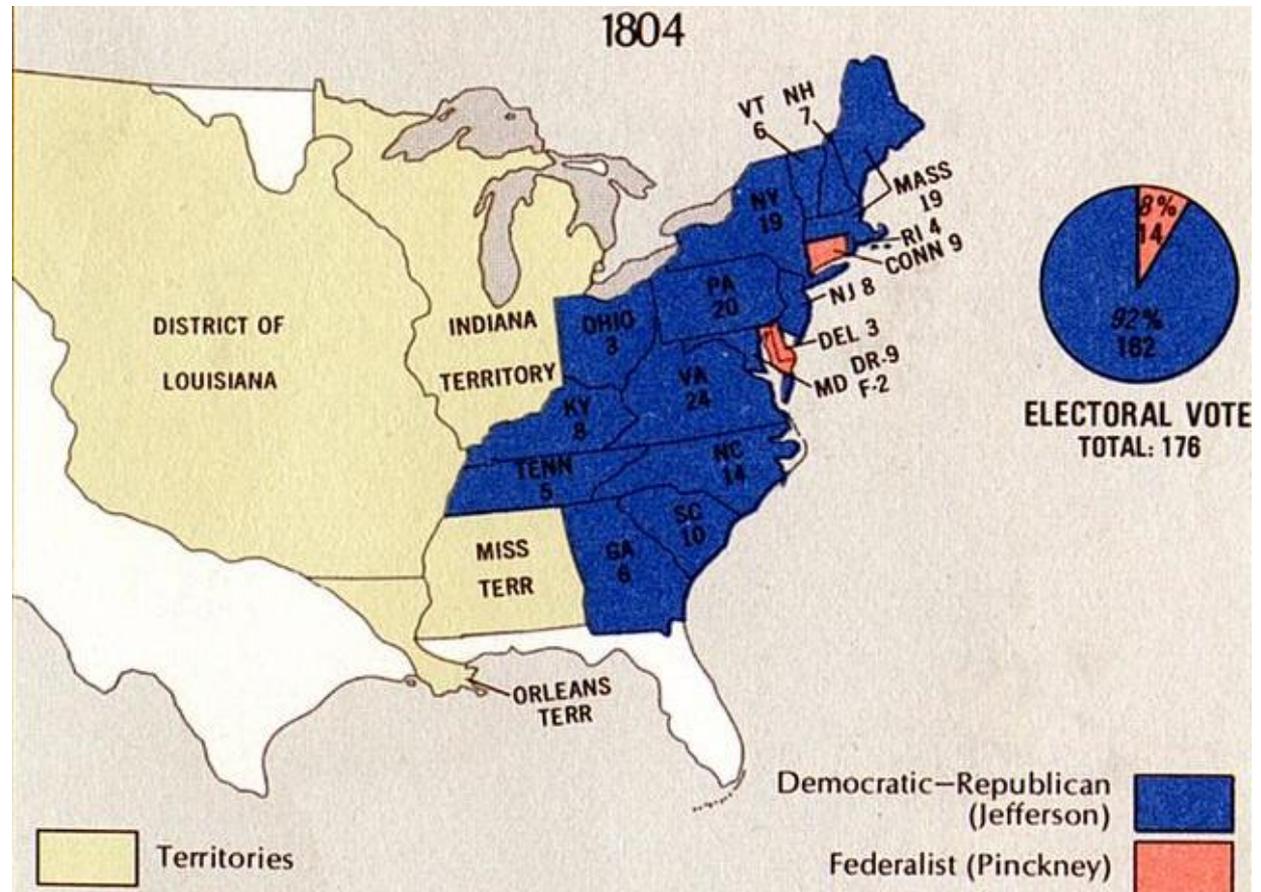
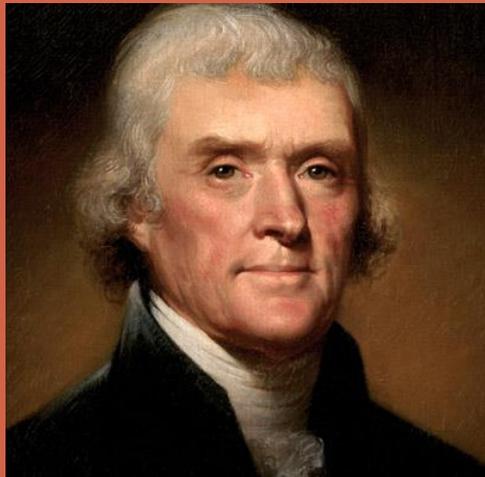
- Philadelphia (70,000) and New York (60,000) were becoming major centers of commerce
  - Developing a distinctive urban culture
- Urban life produced affluence, which produced affluent people
  - They sought increasing elegance and refinement in their homes, their grounds, and their dress
  - Look for diversions in:
    - ✦ Music, theater, dance, horseracing



He conveyed to the public an image of plain, almost crude disdain for pretension.

He was a brilliant conversationalist and gifted writer.

When he ran for reelection in 1804, he won overwhelmingly.

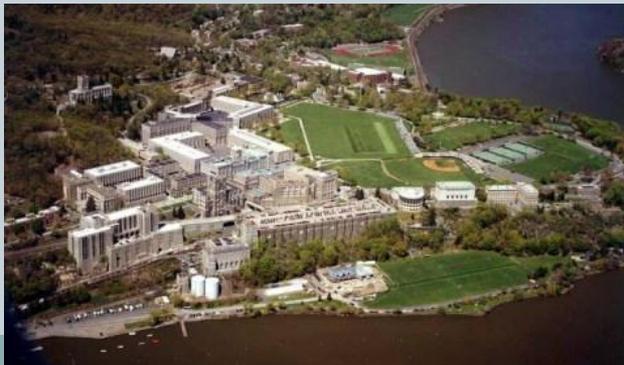


## Jefferson the President

# Jefferson the President



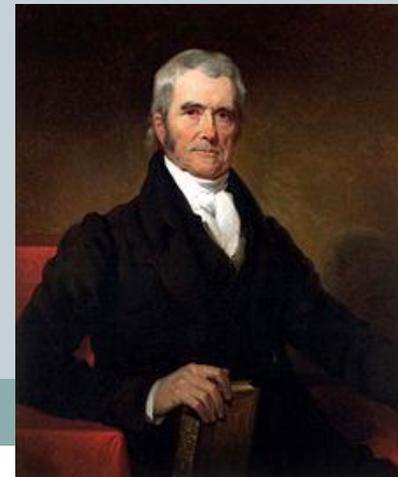
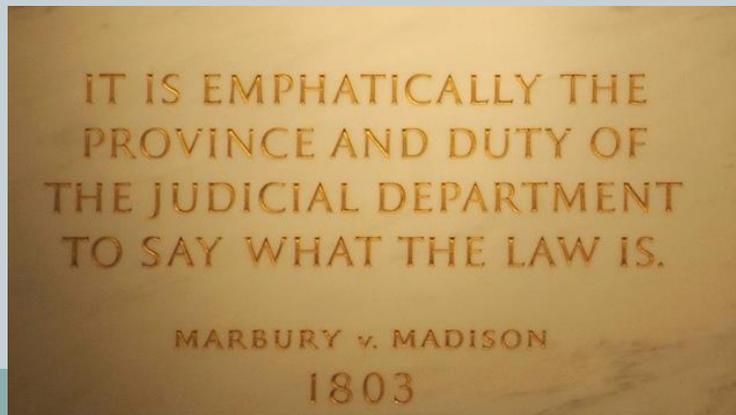
- Limited the Federal Government
  - Persuaded Congress to abolish all internal taxes, leaving custom duties and the sale of western lands as the only source of government revenue
  - Drastically reduced government spending
  - Unable to retire the entire national debt
    - ✦ Cut it in half from \$83 million to \$45 million
  - Reduced the size of the army from 4,000 to 2,500 men
  - Established the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1802
- Built up the army again when the Barbary pirates who were demanding protection money for ships to sail through the Mediterranean



# Conflict in the Courts



- The first act of the Jeffersonian Republicans was to repeal the Judiciary Act of 1801
  - Thus eliminating the judgeships to which Adams had made his “midnight appointments”
- Marbury v. Madison
  - The judges had repudiated a relatively minor power (the power to force the delivery of a commission) by asserting a vastly greater one ( the power to nullify and act of Congress)
  - John Marshall- established the judiciary as the branch of government coequal with executive and the legislature



# Jefferson and Napoleon



- Napoleon began to dream of restoring French power in the New World
  - Under a secret treaty, Treaty of San Ildefonso 1800, France regained title to Louisiana, which included almost the whole Mississippi Valley to the west of the river, plus New Orleans
- Toussaint L'Overture
  - Africans in Santo Domingo revolted and created a republic of their own under Toussaint L'Overture's leadership
  - Napoleon crushed the insurrection and restored French authority
- French occupation became a problem when French intendants forbade American ships to deposit their cargoes in New Orleans
  - Jefferson sent Robert Livingston to negotiate with Napoleon over the matter but instead they sold **the entire Louisiana territory \$15 million**
  - Jefferson was troubled over whether he had the authority to accept the offer (was it constitutional or not?)



# Lewis and Clark Expedition

- Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were to cross the continent to the Pacific Ocean and gather facts and investigate prospects for trade with the Indians
  - Sacajawea was their guide
  - Came back with elaborate records of geography and the Indian civilizations they had observed along the way



- Zebulon Pike
  - Zebulon Montgomery led an expedition in the fall of 1805 from St. Louis into the Upper Mississippi Valley
  - Found the land between the Rockies and the Missouri River



# The Burr Conspiracy



- Essex Junto- concluded that the only recourse for New England was to secede from the Union and form a separate “Northern Confederacy”
- Aaron Burr
  - Rumors that he supported the Essex Junto
  - Alexander Hamilton accused Burr of plotting treason
  - Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel
  - Hamilton was mortally wounded and died the next day
  - Burr was now a political outcast who had to flee New York to escape indictment for murder
  - Jefferson ordered Burr and his men arrested as traitors



# Expansion and War

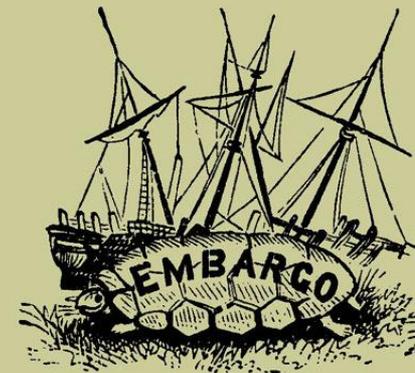
## Impressment

- The British navy was known as “floating hell”
- British ships claimed the right to seize naturalized Americans born on British soil
- Jefferson expelled all British War ships from American waters and demanded that the British government renounce impressment



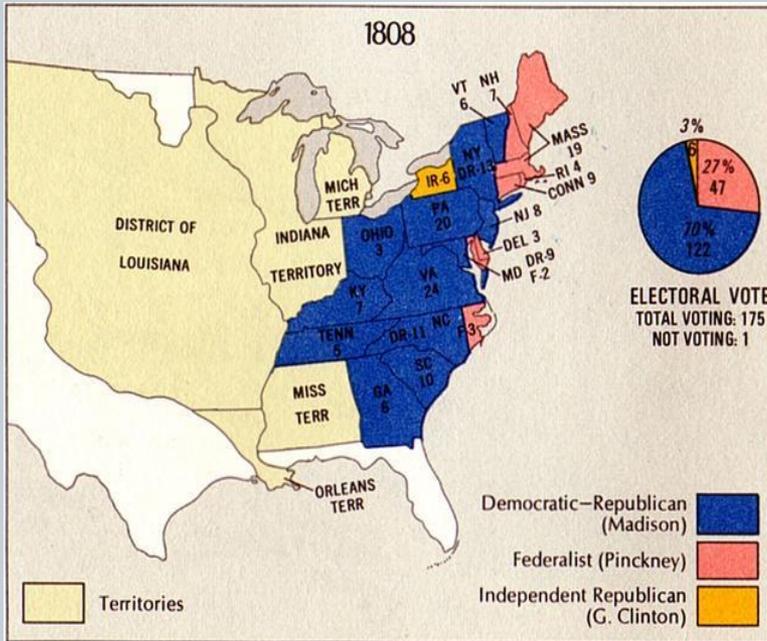
## “Peaceable Coercion”

- The Embargo- prohibited American ships from leaving the United States for any foreign ports anywhere in the world
  - Created a serious depression
  - Hit merchants and ship-owners the hardest



# The Election of 1808

- James Madison won the presidency



- Congress passed the Non-Intercourse Act-
  - reopened trade with all nations except Great Britain and France
- Replaced it with Macon's Bill No. 2
  - Reopened free trade relations with Great Britain and France, but authorized the president to prohibit commerce with either belligerent if one should continue violating neutral shipping after the other had stopped
- Naval policies were only part of the reason for tensions between Britain and the United States

# The “Indian Problem” and the British

- Native Americans had continued to look to Great Britain for protection
  - They were fur trade and military allies
- Jefferson’s Offer
  - Native Americans could convert themselves to being settled farmers and assimilate OR migrate west of the Mississippi
  - Played tribes against each other
  - Used threats, bribes, trickery to sign treaties



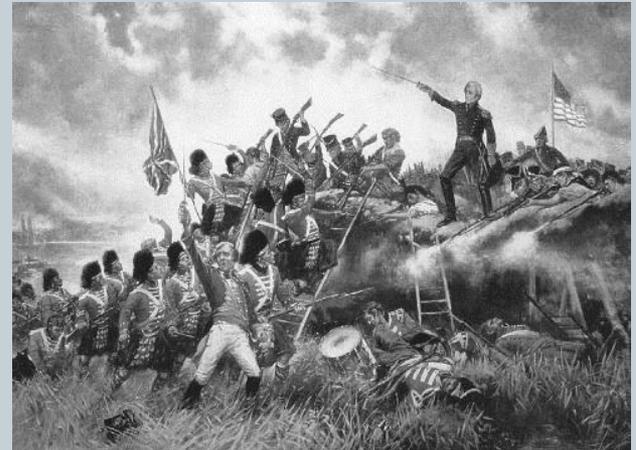
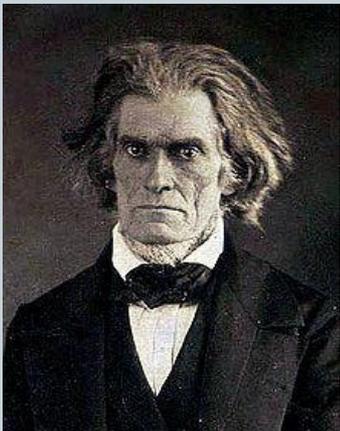
- Tecumseh and the Prophet
  - Tecumseh understood only through united could the tribes hope to resist the advances of white civilization
  - Battle of Tippecanoe- during Tecumseh’s absence, William Henry Harrison, provoked a fight with the Indians and drove them off and burned their town
  - Only way to make the West safe for Americans was to drive the British out of Canada and annex the province to the United States



# Florida and War Fever



- American settlers in West Florida seized the Spanish fort at Baton Rouge and asked the federal government to annex the territory to the United States
  - President Madison happily agreed
- War Hawks
  - A large number of representatives of both parties eager for war with Britain
  - Ex) Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun
- On June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1812 Madison gave into the pressure and approved the declaration of war against Great Britain



# The War of 1812



## Early Battles

- Americans took command of Lake Ontario in which they raided and burned
  - Seized control of Lake Erie
- Battle of Horseshoe Bend
  - Jackson's men took terrible revenge on the Indians, slaughtering women and children along with warriors
  - Broke the resistance of the Creeks
  - Tribe agreed to cede most of its land to the United States

## Battles with the British

- On August 24<sup>th</sup>, 1814, the British troops entered Washington and set fire to the capital
  - Lowest point of American fortunes in the war
- Francis Scott Key scribbled a poem "The Star Spangled Banner" watching the battles in Baltimore Harbor
  - Became the national anthem in 1931
- Battle of New Orleans
  - Could have been prevented because after the Americans won, Jackson was informed that a peace treaty had been signed several weeks before

# The Revolt of New England



- In New England, opposition to the war and to the Republican government that was waging it was so extreme that some Federalists celebrated British victories
- Hartford Convention-
  - Delegates from New England met in Hartford to discuss their grievances
  - Those who were in favor of secession were outnumbered by the comparatively moderate majority
  - Amendments designed to protect New England from the growing influence of the South and the West
  - The failure of the secession effort was a virtual death blow to the Federalist Party



# The Peace Settlement

- Treaty of Ghent (1814)
  - Americans gave up their demand for British renunciation of impressment and for the cession of Canada to the United States
  - British abandoned their call for the creation of an Indian buffer states in the Northwest and other minor territorial cessions
  - Required the United States to restore tribal lands seized during the fighting, but the provisions were never enforced
- Rush Bagot Agreement (1815)
  - Provided for mutual disarmament of the Great Lakes

- The war was ultimately another disastrous blow to the Native Americans
- The end of the war spurred a great new drive for white settlers to journey into the West

