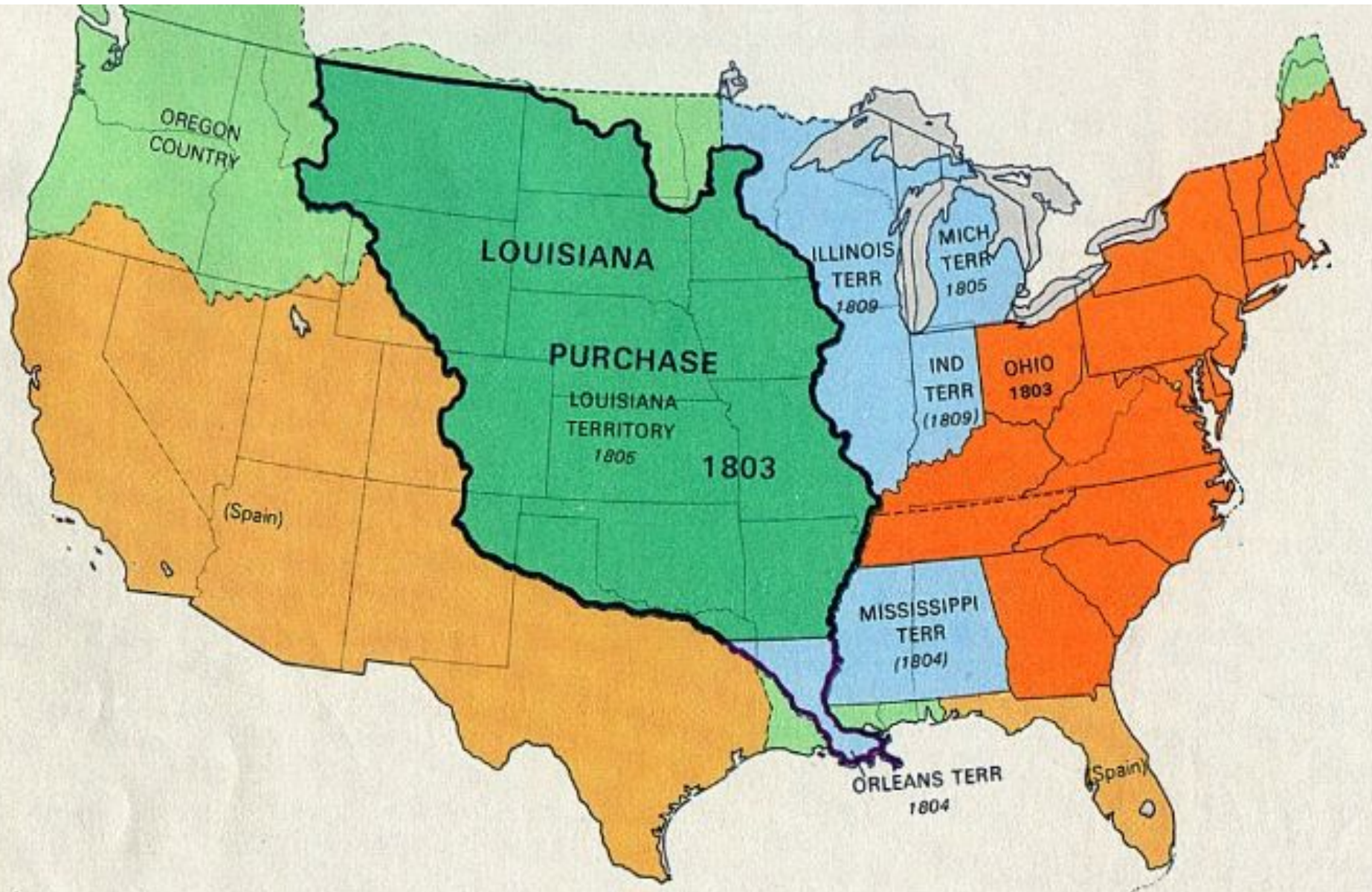


The Antebellum Era (1781-1860): The Impact of Thomas Jefferson



Jefferson's Campaign for the Presidency

- In 1800, **Thomas Jefferson** led the ***Democratic-Republicans*** as candidate for President of the USA.
- He faced off against **John Adams** of the ***Federalist Party***.
- Aaron Burr**, Jefferson's running mate, and Jefferson got the same amount of electoral votes. In this era, your running mate was in the race for the presidency as well.

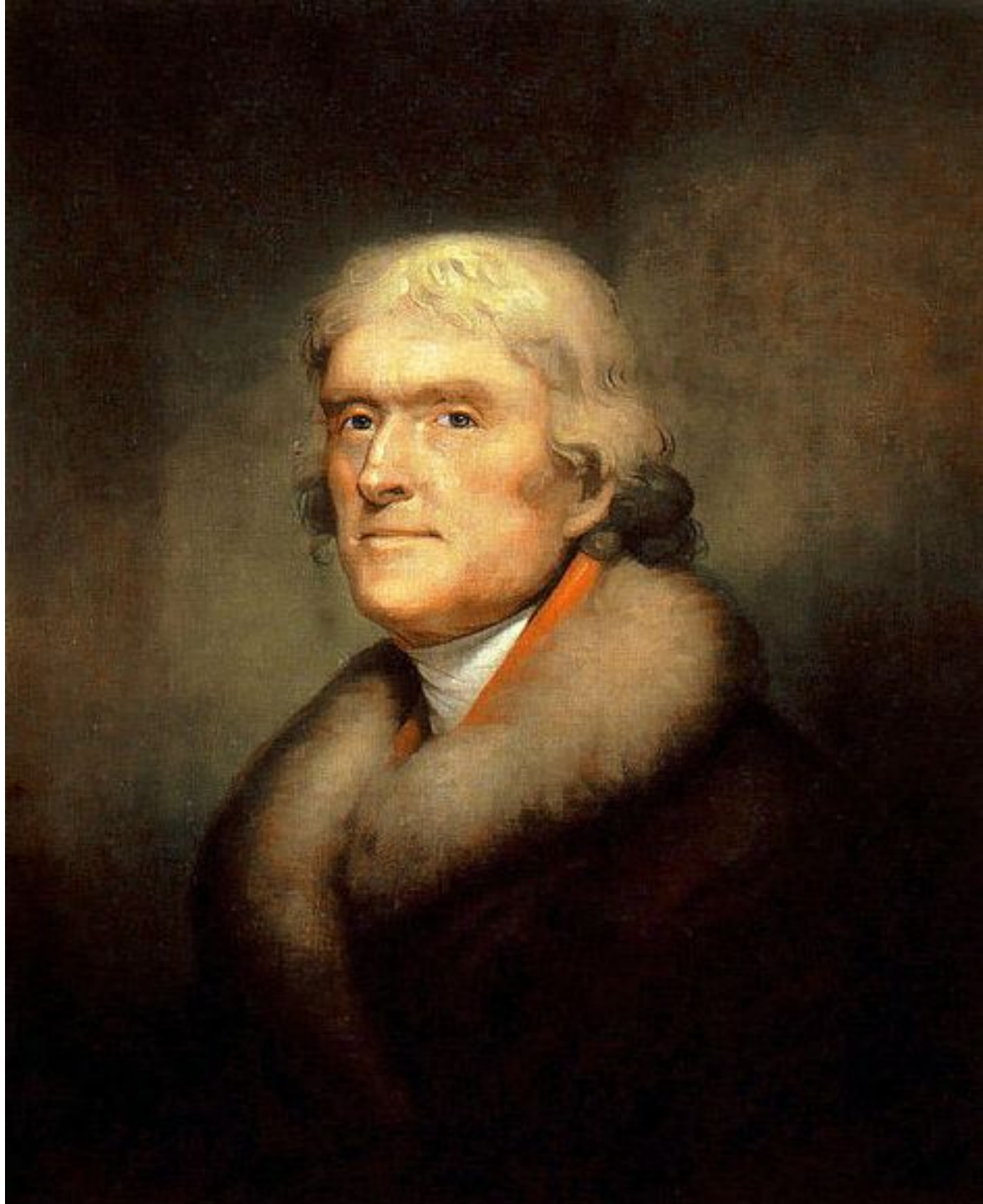
Jefferson Gains a Victory

- The **House of Representatives** had to determine the winner of this election.
- Alexander Hamilton** did not like **Burr** and persuaded many representatives to just cast a blank vote.
- This allowed Jefferson to win with more votes.

Thomas

Jefferson:

Author of the
Declaration of
Independence &
3rd President of
the USA.



Aaron Burr vs. Alexander Hamilton

- In this era, people could challenge others to “duels” to defend their honor, if they were offended.
- Aaron Burr challenged Alexander Hamilton to a duel for ruining his chances to be president and other hostilities.
- Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in that duel while he was still vice-president.

***Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel on July
IIth, 1804***



Thomas Jefferson's Presidency (1801-1809)

- Jefferson** felt the government should be small, simple, and controlled by the people.
- Jefferson believed that, if the common man was independent and self-sufficient, these aspects would protect his freedom.
- He reduced the military, shrunk the Bank of the United States, and took other steps to minimize the government.

The Role of the Supreme Court

- In this era, an important court case, *Marbury vs. Madison* came about.
- The 2nd President, **John Adams**, tried to load down the courts with Federalists before his presidency ended with men such as **William Marbury**.
- It was disputed that his appointments came after his term and the appointments were, therefore, null and void.

Judicial Review

- Congress tried to force Secretary of State, James Madison, to hand over the nominations and let the appointments move forward.
- The Supreme Court ruled Congress could not do this. This set a precedent called *Judicial Review*.
- Marbury vs. Madison proved the Supreme Court could stop government actions if they felt they were **unconstitutional**.

This is inscribed on the Supreme Court Building in Washington D.C. to show Marbury vs. Madison played a huge role in displaying

IT IS EMPHATICALLY THE
PROVINCE AND DUTY OF
THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
TO SAY WHAT THE LAW IS.

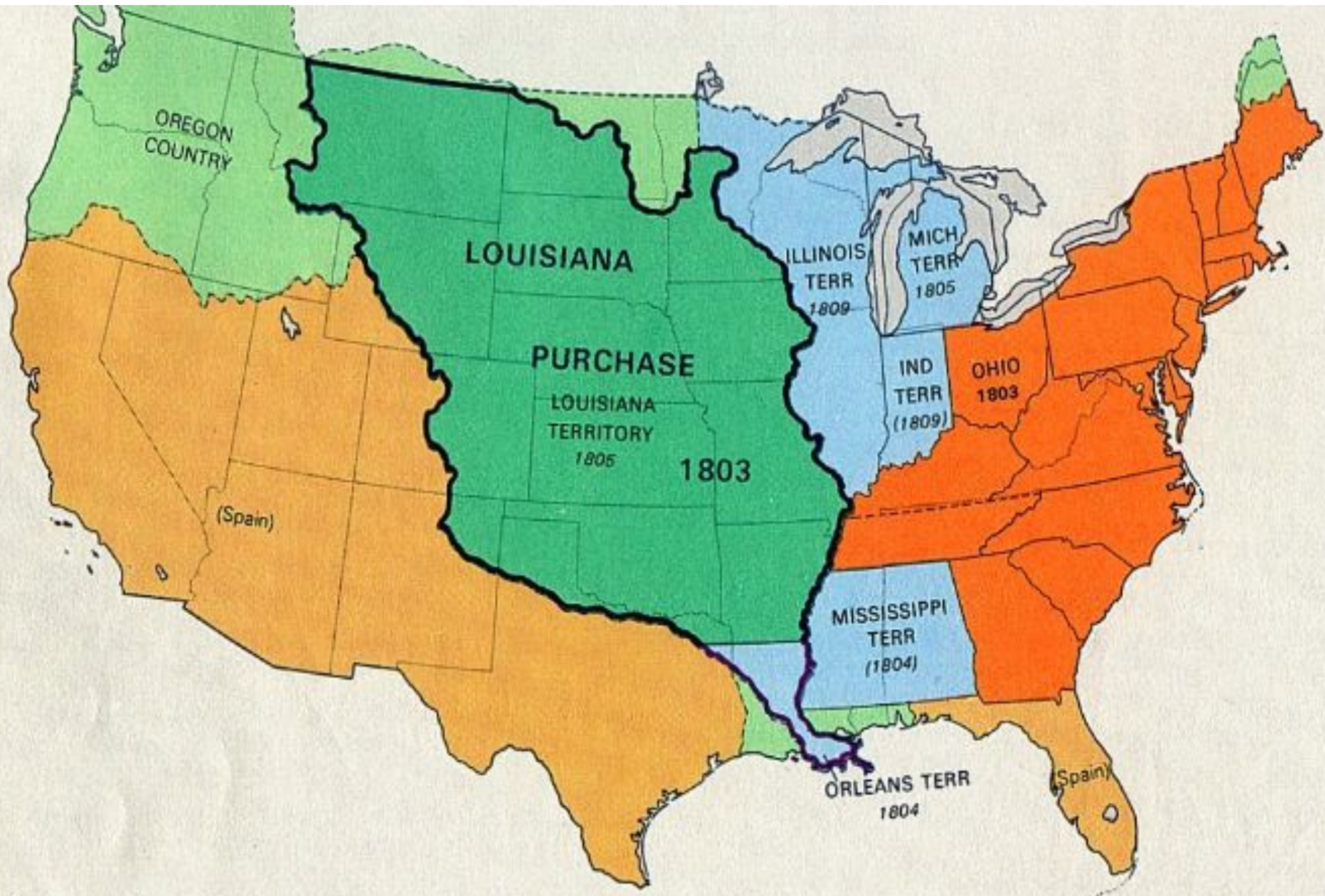
MARBURY v. MADISON

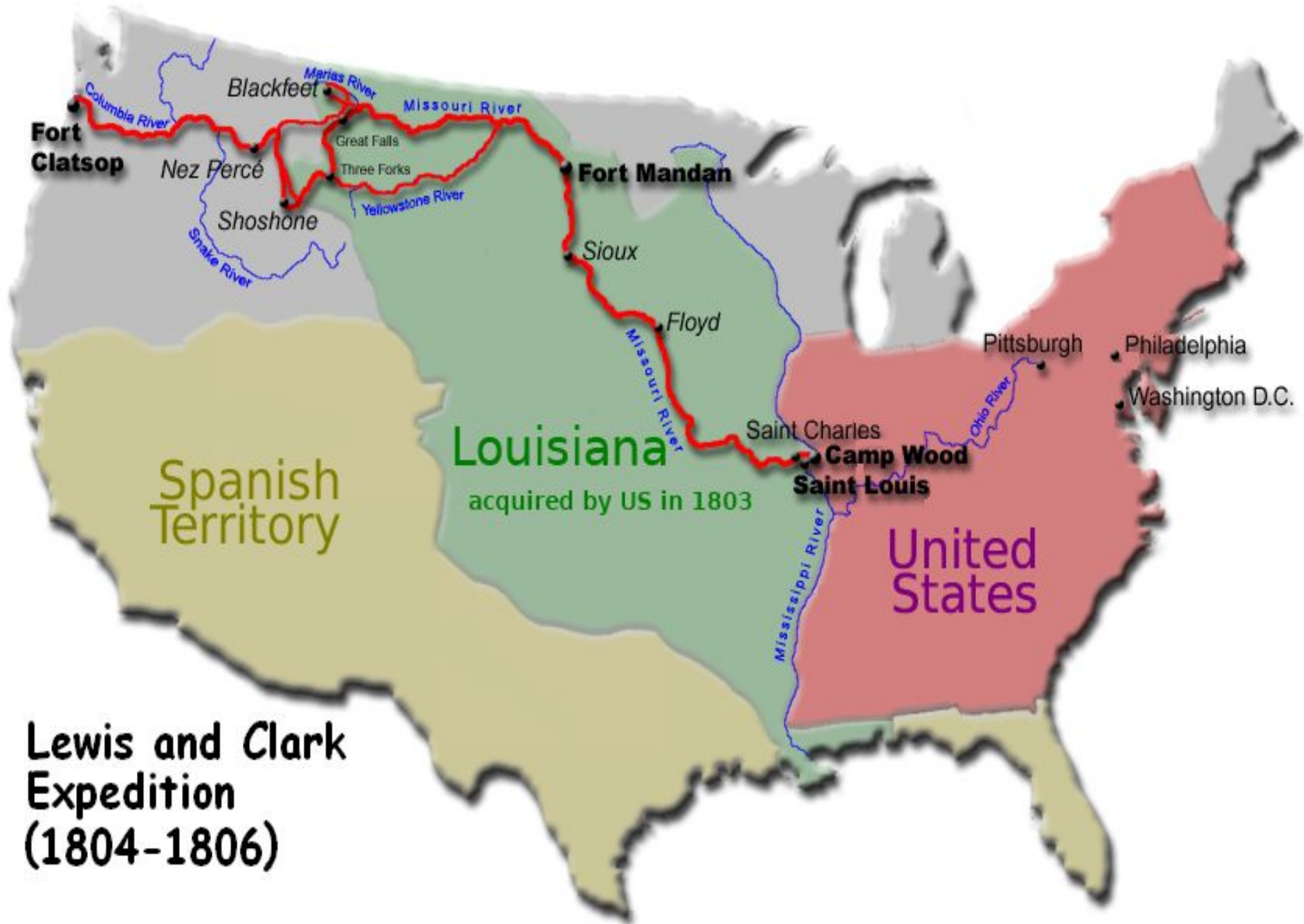
1803

The USA Expands: The Louisiana Purchase

- In 1800, **Napoleon Bonaparte**, a leader in France who initiated war through much of Europe, gained the Louisiana Territory from Spain.
- In 1803, Napoleon sold the Louisiana territory to **Thomas Jefferson** and the USA to fund his war endeavors in Europe.
- Meriwether Lewis and William Clark** were two men sent to explore the new area from 1804-1806.

The Louisiana Purchase of 1803





**Lewis and Clark
Expedition
(1804-1806)**

THE

END

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