The Antebellum Era (1781-1860): The Impact of Thomas Jefferson
Jefferson’s Campaign for the Presidency

-In 1800, Thomas Jefferson led the Democratic-Republican party 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 11th, 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 2\textsuperscript{nd} 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.
- 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 the power of judicial review.
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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