

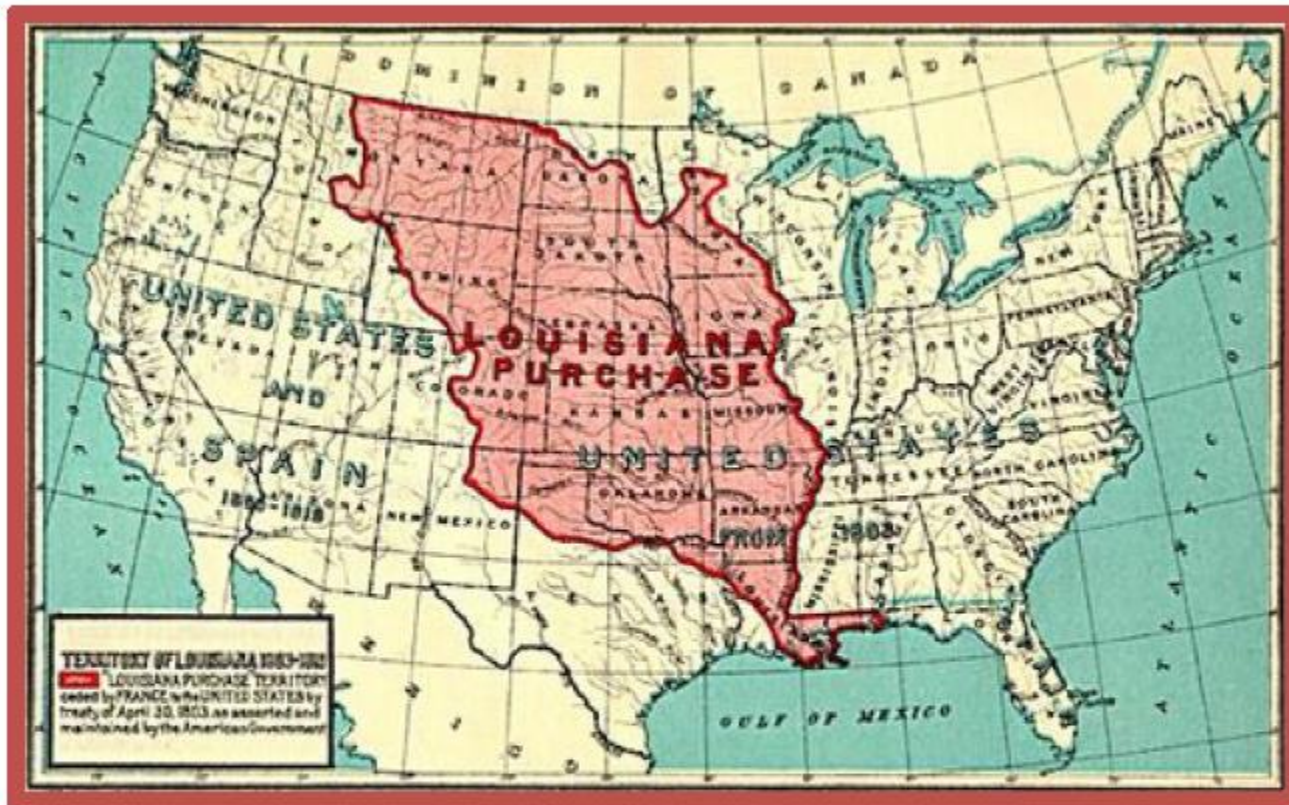
Thomas Jefferson



President—3

- Served from 1801 to 1809
- Democratic-Republican Party
- Was responsible making the Louisiana Purchase from France and commissioning Lewis and Clark to explore the territory.
- Promoted neutrality, keeping the United States out of the wars going on in Europe.

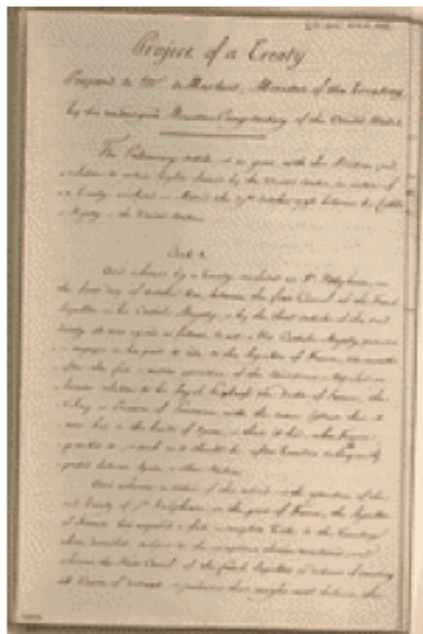
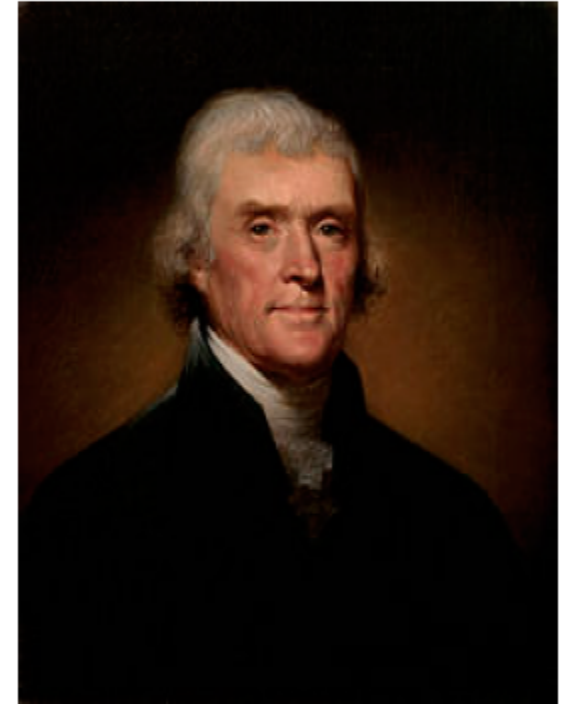
Louisiana Purchase



In 1803, The United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France for 15 million dollars. This purchase doubled the size of the United States and gave the U.S. control of the Mississippi River.

The Constitutionality of The Louisiana Purchase

The Louisiana Purchase raised many questions over the constitutionality of Jefferson's actions. The Constitution did not say the President could authorize the purchase of new land, so many thought Jefferson's actions were unconstitutional.

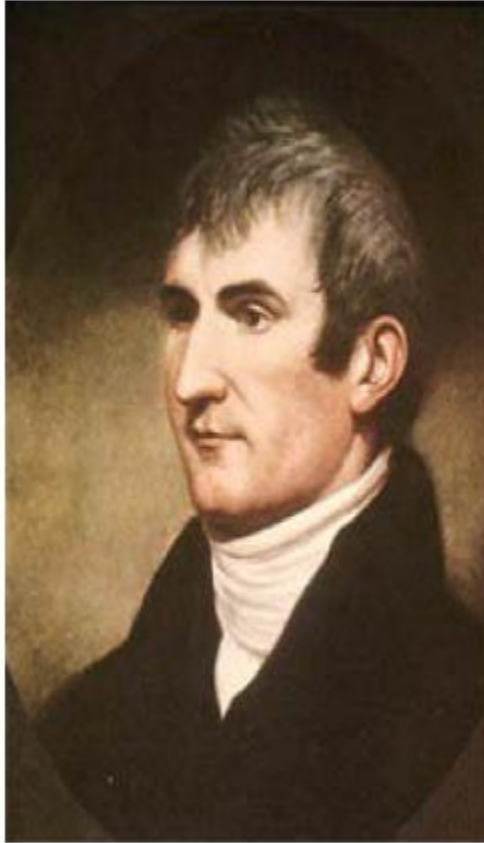


Page 1 of the Louisiana Purchase

Jefferson argued that the Constitution gave the president the power to negotiate treaties and that the Louisiana Purchase was a treaty, ratified by the Senate.

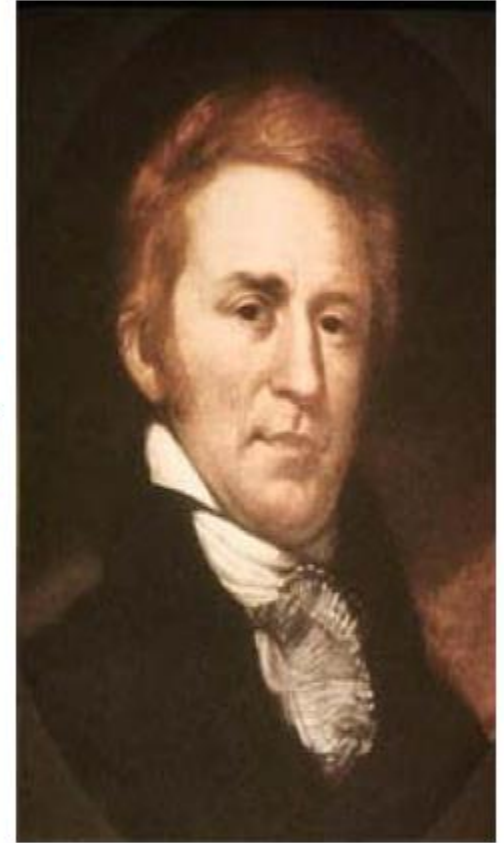
The Louisiana Purchase set the precedent that The United States could purchase land and expand its borders. This was repeated several times in history.

Lewis and Clark



Meriwether Lewis

Chosen by President Jefferson to explore and map out the Louisiana Purchase, and land west of the purchase. The pair made it to the Pacific Ocean.



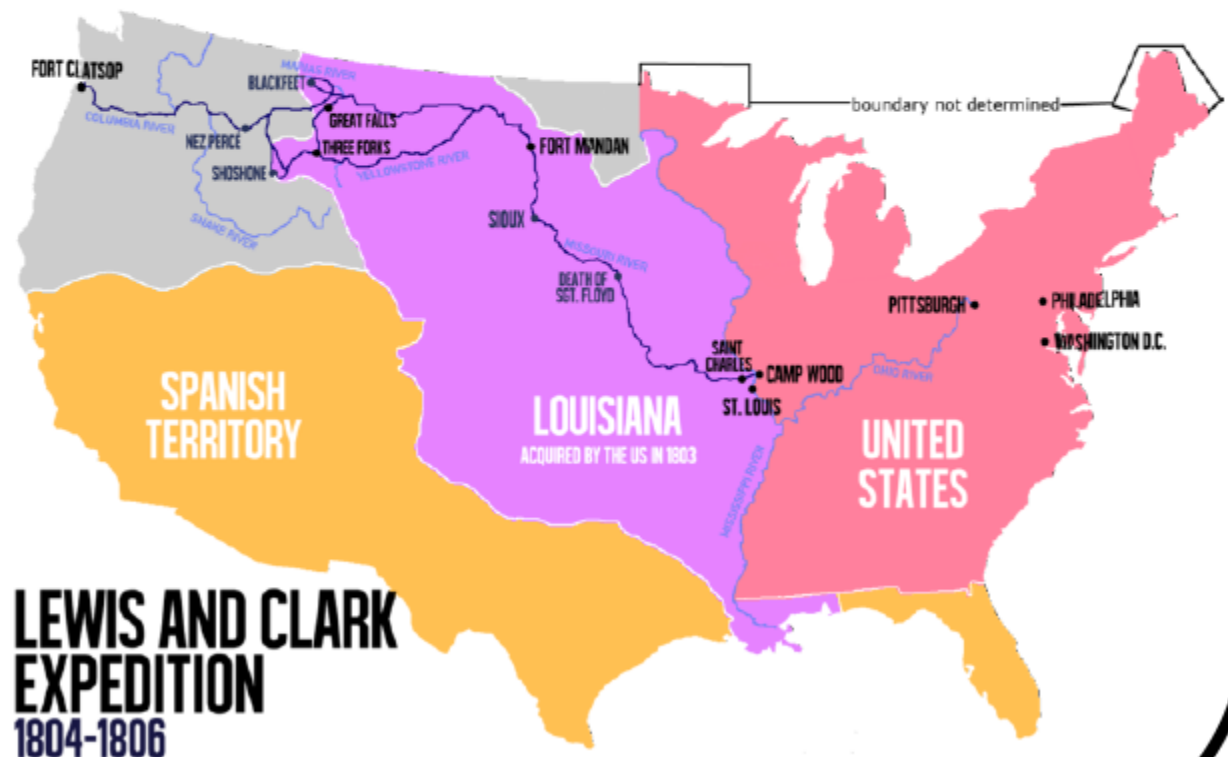
Williams Clark

Corps of Discovery

The name given to the expedition of Lewis and Clark. Thirty-three people started out on the journey. The expedition left from St. Louis, Missouri in 1804, made it all the way to the Pacific Coast, and returned to St. Louis in 1806.

Goals of the Expedition:

- Explore and document the lands, people, plants, and wildlife in the newly acquired Louisiana purchase.
- Find a practical route through the Rocky Mountains to the West Coast.
- Build relationships with Native Americans in the Louisiana Territory.



Sacagawea



- A Shoshone woman who assisted Lewis and Clark during their exploration of the Louisiana Territory.
- Joined the Expedition around North Dakota and made it to the Pacific Ocean.
- Served as a translator, a guide, and a symbol of peace since she was traveling with her child (no one would attack a party with a woman and child).

Marbury vs. Madison



The Supreme Court Case
that established Judicial Review

The case helped define the boundaries between the different branches of government. The ruling made it clear that the Judiciary Act gave too much power to the Judicial Branch. This is the first time the Supreme Court ruled an act of congress as unconstitutional.



William Marbury,
attributed to Rembrandt Peale
Collection of the Supreme Court



James Madison,
attributed to James Frothingham
University of Michigan
Museum of Art

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

MARBURY v. MADISON
1803

Embargo Act 1807

Originally designed to hurt the British and French economies in response to attacks on U.S. Merchant ships in the Mediterranean Sea during the Napoleonic Wars. The goal was to hurt the economies France and England while forcing them to respect U.S. Neutrality.

England & France are at war.

Pirates attack US merchant ships.

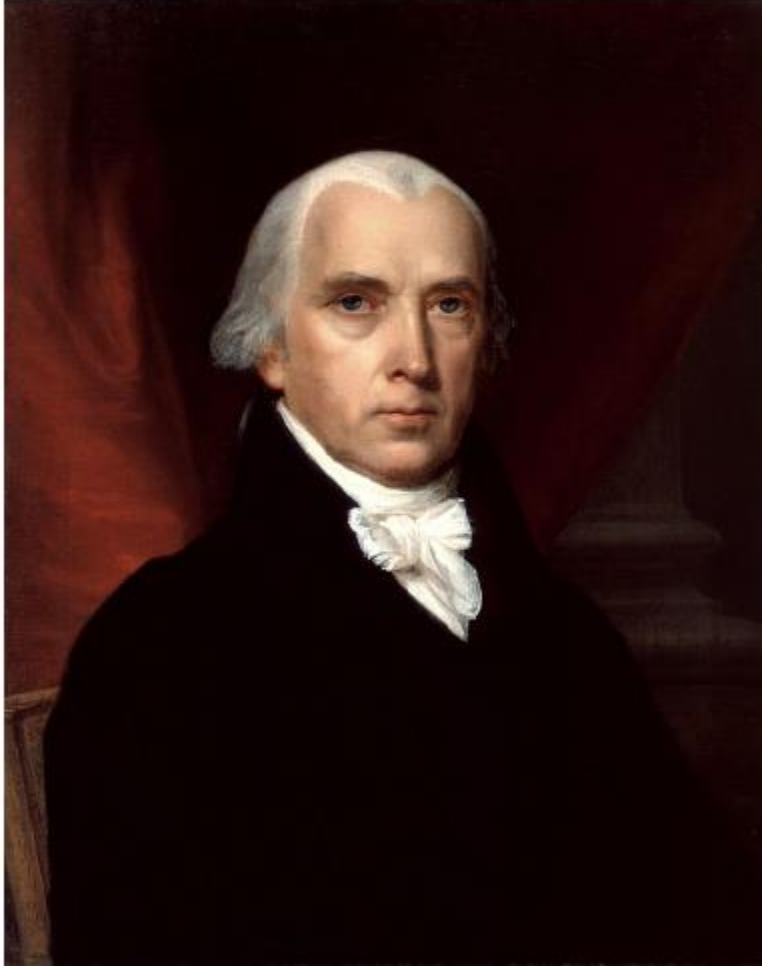
In response trade with most foreign countries was banned.

U.S. ships were forbidden to go to foreign ports.

U.S. ports were closed to British merchant ships.

The Embargo Act crippled the U.S. Economy. The U.S. entered into a period of economic depression. The American people began to question the ability of the government to protect its interest and people. The Embargo act was revoked 15 months later.

James Madison



President—4

- Served from 1809 to 1817
- Democratic-Republican Party
- Is considered to be “Father of the Constitution” and was an author of the Federalist Papers. Served as Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson.
- Was the first president to sign a declaration of war and led the United States through the War of 1812

War of 1812

The war of 1812 was fought between the United States and Great Britain from 1812 to 1815. This is sometimes called the Second American Revolution



This was the flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write our national anthem. It flew over Ft. McHenry in Baltimore Maryland.

The British were detaining US ships and impressing soldiers into the Royal Navy and tried to restrict trade between the USA and Europe.

England was paying Native Americans to attack U.S. settlers in the Northwest Territories.

War Hawks in Congress pushed for war with England.

President James Madison declares war against Great Britain.

The British attack the U.S. capital, Washington D.C., and use their navy to blockade several coast cities.

After the War of 1812, individuals began to see themselves as Americans, instead of identifying as a citizen of a state or someone from European descent. It fostered patriotism and national pride.

Major Battles in the War of 1812

Many of the battles in the War of 1812 were fought on the coastline and utilized the navy. This war saw victories for both the Americans and British, no one side ever seized the momentum. Naval blockades around the coastline were used both on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico.



The Battle of New Orleans occurred after a naval blockade of the port

The battle of Ft. McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland inspired the writing of the Star Spangled Banner

The attack on Washington D.C. by the British was a major blow to US defenses. The British burned the capital building and the White House

The Star Spangled Banner



The Star Spangled Banner was written by Francis Scott Key while he was on a ship in Baltimore's harbor.



Originally called the "Defense of Fort McHenry" the title was changed to the "Star Spangled Banner"

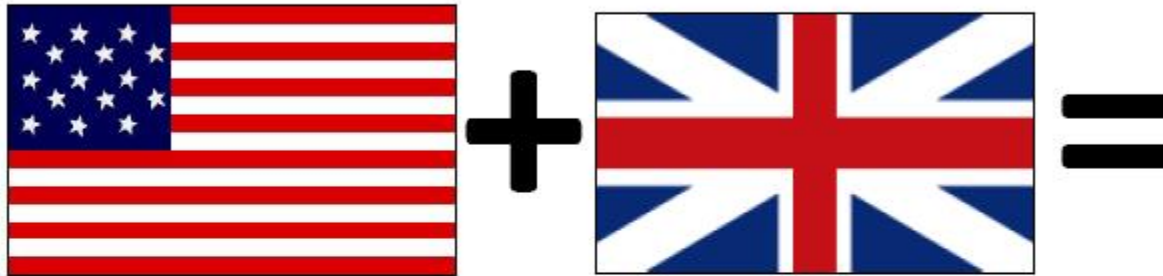
*O say can you see through the night
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight
Leaving our homes and our dear native land
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, wore so
And the rocket's red glare, the
Gave proof through the night that
O say does that star spangled banner
O'er the land of the free and the home
Of the brave*

*On the shore dimly seen through
Where the foe's haughty host in
What is that which the breeze, o'er
As it fitfully blows, half conceals*

President Herbert Hoover signed the resolution making it the National Anthem in 1931.

The Treaty of Ghent

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain which ended the War of 1812



The Peace Treaty that created two centuries of peace between the United States and Great Britain

Terms of the treaty

- Restored pre-war boundaries
- Released all captured prisoners and property



Signed December 24, 1814.

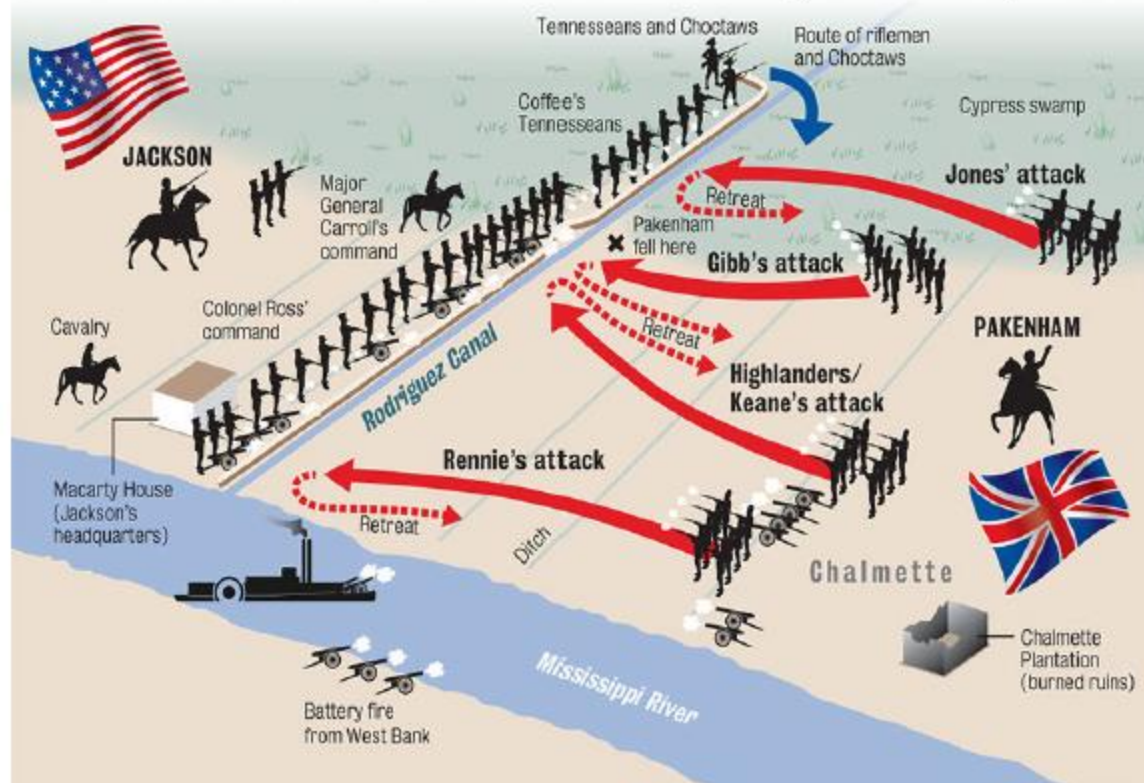
Both countries agreed to work on ending the international slave trade.

Battle of New Orleans

The Battle of New Orleans took place after the official ending of the War of 1812. Word of the peace treaty being signed did not make it to either side. Its historical significance was not its influence on the outcome of the war but how it unified the people of Louisiana and made General Andrew Jackson a hero of national fame.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 8, 1815

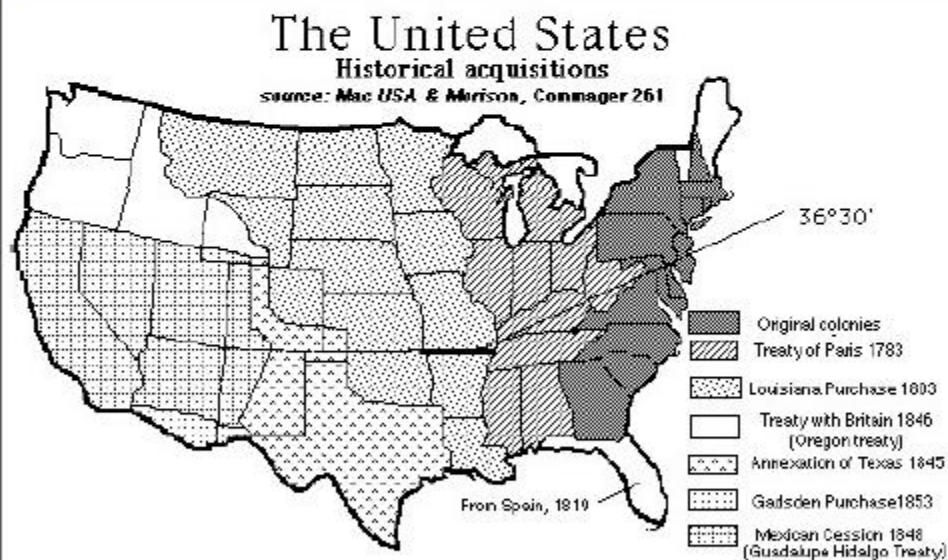
Even though the British outnumbered and outgunned the Americans, the battle lasted only 37 minutes.



The British lost over 3,000 soldiers and the Americans lost less than 50.

Manifest Destiny

The belief that the United States had the divine right to control all the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. That as a country we were destined to inhabit this land. This philosophy led to the westward expansion of the United States.



Some land was gained through treaties with other countries, some land was gained through war, other land was purchased. Texas and Florida were annexed (added) after they had gained their independence.



The use of an angel reinforces the thought that expansion west was a divine right for the United States.