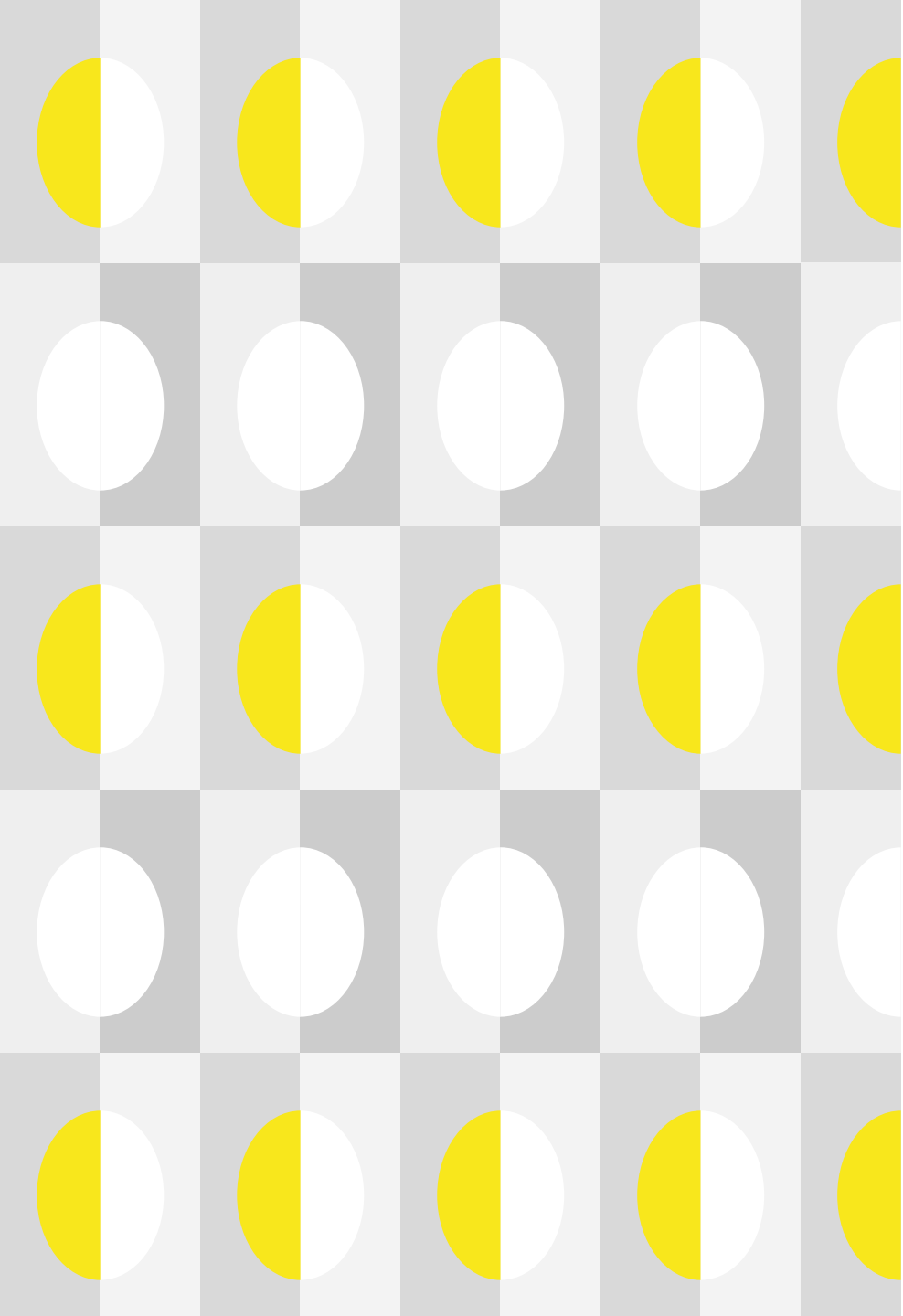


Growth of the New Nation

(c. 1800-1820's)

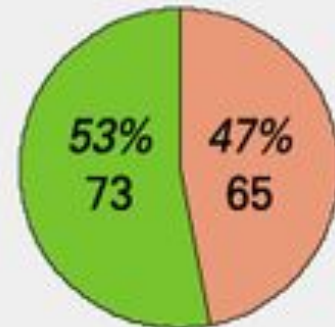
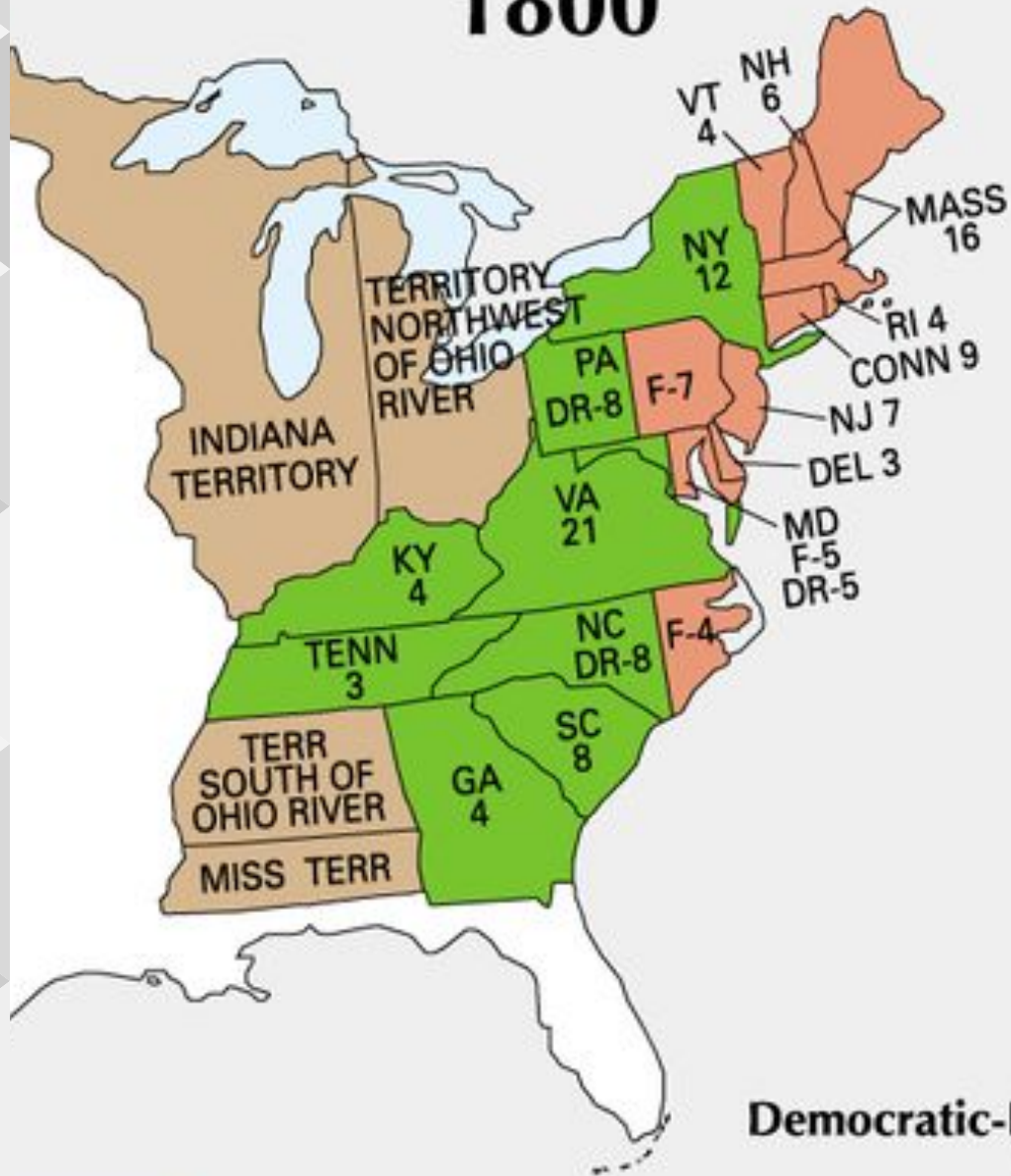
Georgia Standards

- **SSUSH6 Analyze the challenges faced by the first five presidents and how they responded.**
- **c. Explore Jefferson's expansion of presidential power including the purchase and exploration of the Louisiana Territory.**
- **d. Explain James Madison's presidency in relation to the War of 1812 and the war's significance in the development of a national identity.**
- **e. Explain James Monroe's presidency in relation to the Monroe Doctrine.**





**THOMAS
JEFFERSON
AND THE
LOUISIANA
PURCHASE**

1800*



**ELECTORAL VOT
TOTAL: 138**

 Territories

Democratic-Republican (Jefferson) 
Federalist (J. Adams) 



Thomas Jefferson

- **Democratic-Republican: believed government power should be in the hands of the states.**
- **Plantation Owner from Virginia- owned several enslaved people, responsible for building family home- Monticello.**
- **States' Rights supporter.**
- **Repealed Alien and Sedition Acts- revoked the anti-Republican acts enforced by J. Adams.**
- **Purchased the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15,000,000.**



The Louisiana Purchase (1803)

- The area known as Louisiana **switched hands** many times, including movement from **Spain to France**.
- President Jefferson, wanting access to the **port of New Orleans**, decided to make an offer to Napoleon for control of that port.
- **Napoleon** (who was in **debt from war**) decided to sell Jefferson not just New Orleans but **ALL** of Louisiana.
- **The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the country and brought with it many valuable resources.**

Jefferson's Dilemma

- Thomas Jefferson (as an **Anti-Federalist**) believed that the **power of the federal government** (including the President) should be **limited**.
- His views on the **Constitution** were those of a **strict constructionist**: meaning that he followed the Constitution **“word for word”**.
- **He felt that the purchase of Louisiana was unconstitutional**; the Constitution did not specifically give the President the authority to buy territory.
- He decided however that the deal was too good to pass up and went through with the purchase.



The **PRAIRIE DOG** sickened at the sting of the **HORNET**

Exploring Louisiana

- No one knew exactly what the lands between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean held.
- In an effort to explore the new territory, Jefferson sent out an expedition team headed by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.
- The team **charted trails, rivers and mountains, discovered new species and interacted with Native Indian tribes.**
- Also staked American claim to the West coast, allowing us to eventually acquire more territory.

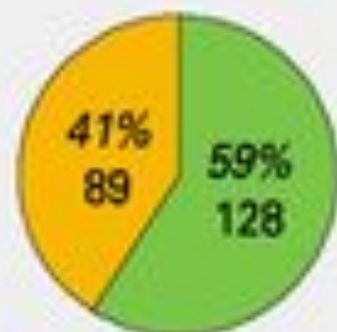
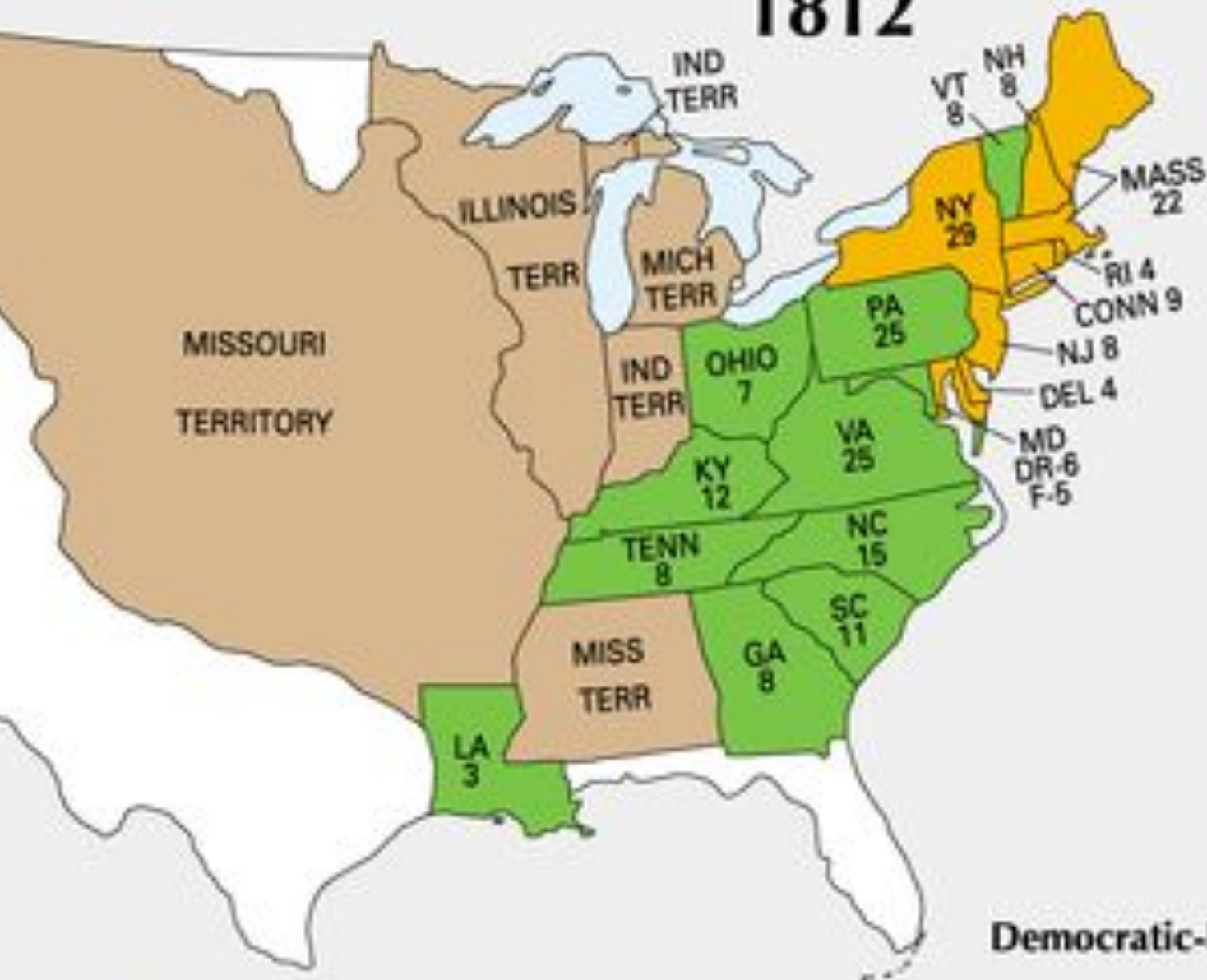


The War of 1812




Click on the Menu Below for the Appropriate Page


1812

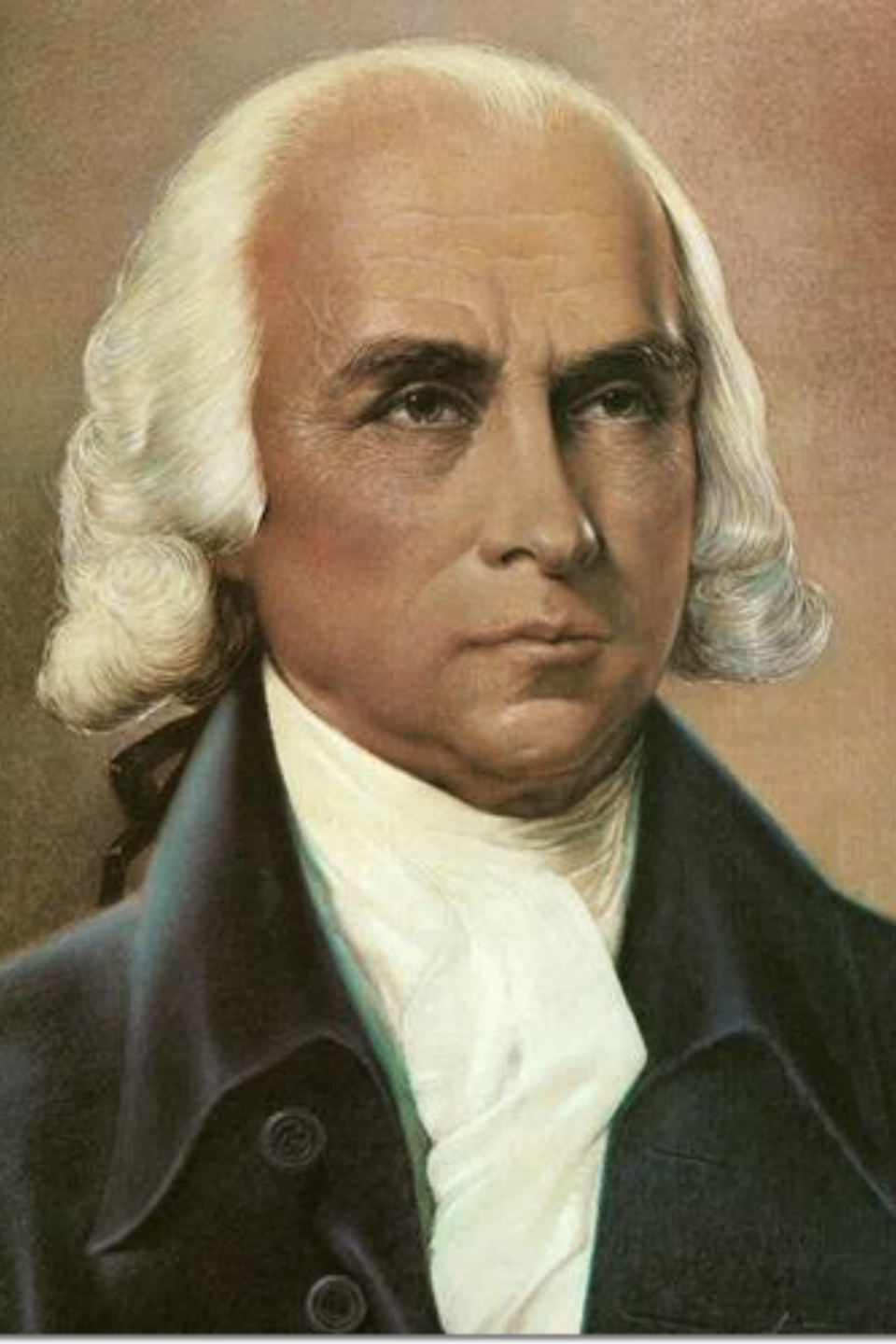


ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 217
NOT VOTING: 1

 Territories

 Democratic-Republican
(Madison)

 Fusion (De W. Clinton)



James Madison

- Elected **President in 1812.**; after serving as T. Jefferson's **Secretary of State.**
- **Democratic-Republican.**
- **“Father of the Constitution”.**
- Co-author of the **“Federalist Papers”.**

Dispute with Great Britain

- For the first decade of the 19th century, **American merchant ships** had been caught in the middle of an ongoing fight between **England and France**.
- James Madison attempted to determine a way to **remain neutral** while **increasing American trade**
- **Jefferson** was able to **avoid war** with these countries through **diplomacy** and economic **embargoes**.
- However hostilities intensified and in 1812, **President Madison asked Congress to formally declare war on Great Britain.**





Star-Spangled Banner

- While imprisoned on a British ship & inspired by American victory at Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key penned “The Star-Spangled Banner”.
- The song embodied a **new spirit** for the American people.
- Even after being independent of England for over 30 years, many still held to their English roots.
- The “victory” in the War of 1812 ushered in a period of intense nationalism and pride in being an American.



- **O say can you see, by the dawn's early light,**
- **What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,**
- **Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight**
- **O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?**
- **And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,**
- **Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,**
- **O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave**
- **O'er the land of the free...**
- **...and the home of the brave?**

The Americas Gain Independence

- During the early 1800's, many **Central and South American** nations gained their independence from Spain and Portugal.
- In the 1820's, these European nations set their sights on recolonizing these recently freed nations.



The Monroe Doctrine

- In reaction to this **attempt to recolonize** parts of Central and South America, American **President James Monroe** issued the **“Monroe Doctrine”** in 1823.
- **The doctrine stated that the United States would not tolerate Europeans meddling in the affairs of the Western hemisphere.**



Monroe Doctrine

The occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

- Monroe Doctrine

December 2, 1823