

**5.2**

# **Jefferson as President**



## **As a Young Historian, I will be able to...**

- Understand why some saw Jefferson's election as a "Democratic Republican revolution."
- Explain the impact of John Marshall's tenure as Chief Justice of the United States.
- Identity the importance of the Louisiana Purchase.
- Analyze Jefferson's foreign policies.

# **A New Direction for Government**

**The Democratic Republicans take control of the  
Presidency in the 1800s & Thomas  
Jefferson is elected President**

**Jefferson was focused on lowering the national  
debt after issues from Adam's Presidency**

**Jefferson decided to streamline Bureaucracy  
Departments & workers that make up the  
government.**

**Jefferson sought to appeal to the common man rather  
than appear wealthy.**

# The Supreme Court

**John Marshall-** Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, had a major impact on the court system

Marshall believed in the concept of **judicial review-**  
The power to review laws to determine if they were constitutional.

***Marbury V. Madison-*** This ruling set forth the importance of judicial review.

Laws were interpreted broadly to find the implied powers needed for a strong government



# Nation Looks West

**Jefferson believed that farm ownership was essential to the freedom of Americans**

**The population of the U.S. also was skyrocketing & people sought more land.**

**Jefferson sought Spanish land west of the Mississippi river, through war...**

**...but the France dictator, [Napoléon Bonaparte](#), forced Spain to give him the territory.**

# **The Louisiana Purchase**

**Jefferson sends delegates to France, where Napoleon agrees to sell the territory.**

**The Louisiana Purchase-** The purchase of “land rights” from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains.

**Jefferson purchased this without Congressional approval for a cheap price.**

**Jefferson sends Meriwether Lewis & William Clark to explore the new territory, **The Lewis & Clark Expedition****



# Foreign Difficulties

**Pirates began to seize American ships & sailors in the Mediterranean Sea, forcing protection money to the Barbary States**

**Jefferson sends a navy blockade to Tripoli to end the Barbary War.**

**The war in Europe challenged French trade, thus a deal was created for America to “re-export” trade**

**Americans also began to profit from French trade & plantation owners in the West Indies**

# Britain Fights Back

British Navy begins **impressment**- The capture of American sailors to force into the British Navy

Jefferson declares an **embargo**, suspension of trade, with Britain. This begins to bankrupt American Merchants

Jefferson's popularity drops & he loses to **James Madison** in next election

This will lead the U.S. into the **War of 1812**-  
The second war with Britain.