Chapter 8
The New Republic Faces a New Century
1800-1815

The Second Great Awakening

- American Protestant denominations cut off from English seminaries develop own institutions to train clergy and missionaries.
- Lasted approximately from 1790 to 1840
- Methodist & Baptist denominations experience a surge at expense of other faiths
- Itinerant preachers produce new converts

Religion and Education

- Second Great Awakening will result in an increase in religious schools of all forms.
- Each denomination will want its own schools to train its youth & its ministers.
- New seminaries will be built by each denomination to train new clergy.
- Eventually non-clergy males can attend too.

Homegrown Religions

- Denominations not found in Europe begin in America reflecting American values.
- They reflect America’s cultural and subsequent theological isolation.
- The Mormons begin in western New York.
- The Shakers form celibate communes.
- Dissenting from religious traditions found in England or other parts of Europe.
- New revelations about ancient scripture.

Free Former Slaves

- Slavery ended in eventually all North.
- A few Southern slave owners free their slaves when they die, very few did this.
- Slaves, like Frederick Douglass, escape and assume new identities in Northern cities.
- African Americans in north face bigoted actions of individual people but no race laws– Some endure violence in North.
The Election of Jefferson

• Federalists were split internally allowing Jefferson’s Republicans to win.
• Southern Federalists support Jefferson
• Jefferson and Burr tie in the electoral college
• Many considered Burr eccentric, egoistic.
• Hamilton supports Jefferson over Burr
• Twelfth Amendment passed to end problem
• Hamilton blocks Burr win with NY’s vote.

Jefferson’s Revolution

• A chance to practice Jefferson’s democratic and agrarian view of politics.
• Keep federal government to a minimum.
• Jefferson was pro-France; he had been U.S. ambassador there when Constitution written
• Capital now in Washington, D.C.
• Rural, southern area with few buildings.
• Jefferson will often abuse executive power.

Marbury vs. Madison

• The actual details of the case are unimportant
• The role of the judiciary had been largely undefined at the Constitutional Convention.
• The fatigue and frustration had taken its toll on the delegates so they simply passed on it.
• What came into play was the judicial traditions of England and the colonies; i.e. practices.

Judicial Review

• This results from a deductive process.
• If the Constitution is the “supreme law of the land” all laws must meet that standard.
• Judiciary Act allows judges to issue “writs of mandamus,” i.e. orders to do something.
• Current attacks on the judiciary are focusing on the absence of detail in the Constitution.
Chief Justice John Marshall

• A Virginian and distant cousin of Jefferson.
• A close friend of Washington; a Federalist.
• Considered a brilliant lawyer in Virginia
• Elected to Congress in 1799
• Appointed Secretary of State in 1800
• Appointed to the Supreme Court in 1801 by President Adams after Adams lost re-election to Jefferson.

The Emergence of the Supreme Court as an Equal Power

• The Supreme Court finds a federal law unconstitutional for the first time.
• Logical to extend to the Constitution.
• Though not mentioned in the Constitution the Separation of Powers principle required that the judiciary have some real authority.
• It has been a principle that has worked.

The Louisiana Purchase

• Post revolutionary France needed money.
• They ask $15 million, Jefferson offers $2 million; they accept the lesser among.
• Nearly doubles the size of the nation.
• Lewis and Clark explore it
• Jefferson sought no legislative approval.
• Proof that Jefferson no longer held all the philosophies he did when he was young

Lewis and Clark

• The expedition sought to make peaceful contact with Native Americans of region.
• A trip of inquiry, not of exploitation.
• Lewis & Clark sought knowledge about the land and the people that inhabited it.
• The idealism and ethics evident in this first venture will be lost to subsequent generations.

Jefferson’s view of government

• The people should rule.
• The people could be trusted.
• Slaves should be free; but willing to do so.
• Native Americans were backwards.
• Jefferson freed his slaves as part of his will.
• Rumors continued as to whether he had an affair with his young slave, Sally Hemmings
• Confirmed by DNA analysis of descendents.

Jefferson’s Second Term
• Drifting Toward War
• Europe involve in total warfare.
• France attempts to conquer all Europe.
• Both New England and New York talk of secession.
• America seeks to remain neutral.
• European war halts trade which produces economic depression.

Native American Spiritualism
• Repeated defeats by Euro-Americans and constant loss of land result in soul searching.
• Prophets arise among Indians telling them that they are being punished for failings.
• Failure to perform traditional religious rituals result in punishments by deities.
• Prophets often promoted violent resistance.

Tecumseh
• A Shawnee whose name meant shooting star
• Brother of the Prophet Tenskwatawa
• Sought the return of the Northwest Territories
• Known for his opposition to unnecessary, arbitrary killing
• Allied with the British in War of 1812.
• Canadians believe he was heroic ally who played an essential role in saving Canada.

Amerindians Follow Prophets
• European-Americans never understand the complexities of Native American religion.
• To acknowledge complexities might require admission of potential legitimacy.
• Complex theologies mean these people were not “savages” but rather nomadic.
• The real problem is the U.S. government does not care about Indian land claims

**The Prophet is Defeated**
• U.S. army defeats united Indian force at the Battle of Tippecanoe, they destroy the encampment known as Prophetstown.
• Native Americans no longer a threat in the Northwest Territories
• Many are driven further west and in doing so come into conflict with tribes living there.
• Western moving tribes move others too.

**James Madison as President**
• Deep divisions in country.
• With the elite sharing political power with the common people, many are unaccustomed to democratic tolerance.
• Problems with English in Northwest Territory leads to war.
• Hawks wanted war—Most from South and West.

**The War of 1812**
• England never accepted American independence.
• Internal problems in U.S. produces desire to seek external solutions.
• Most Americans coveted Canada’s territory.
• Most Americans believed Canada would join the U.S. if given incentive.
• Most in Northeast states did not want war.

**The End of the War of 1812**
• England still a major international power.
• The war was largely a stalemate.
• Numerous attacks on Canada undocumented by American history, not taught in schools
• Sackett’s Harbor scene of major battle
• U.S. Marines attack Kingston, Ontario
• The Battle of New Orleans fought after treaty was signed; makes hero out of Gen. Jackson.