

**Homework # 28 – Due Tomorrow**

**Test Next Tuesday, Nov. 25th**

**Aim:** To what extent was the Election of 1800 a revolution?

**Do Now:** Was John Adams able to “fill” Washington’s shoes? (explain using notes from yesterday’s lesson)



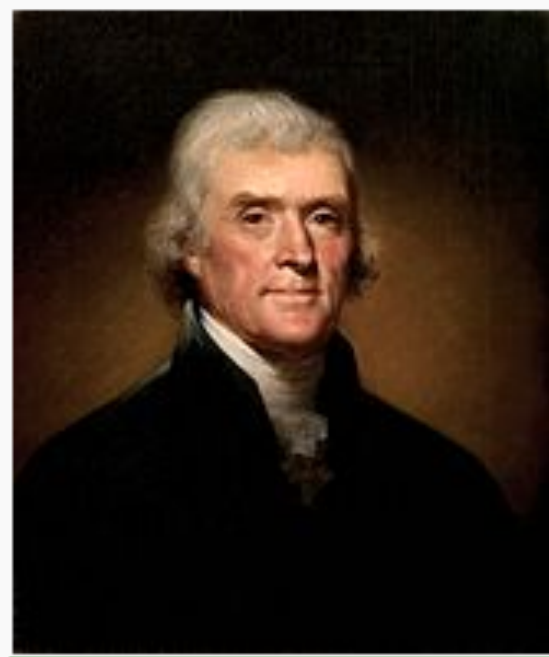
Tie in the electoral college because each elector cast **TWO votes** –

When they did that **Jefferson had 73** and **Burr had 73**.

• At the time, the votes did not distinguish between president and vice president.

• **The 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment was put in place to prevent this problem from happening in the future.**

All 276 electoral votes of the Electoral College for President and Vice President combined, 138 for each office individually  
70 electoral (For President or Vice President individually) votes needed to win



Nominee	Thomas Jefferson	John Adams
Party	Democratic-Republican	Federalist
Home state	Virginia	Massachusetts
Running mate	Aaron Burr	Charles C. Pinckney
Electoral vote	73	65
States carried	9	7
Popular vote	41,330	25,952
Percentage	61.4%	38.6%

# *To what extent was the Election of 1800 a revolution?*

## *Democratic-Republicans*

Common people, farmers

Feared a strong presidency

Support agriculture

States pay debts

What would happen with Jefferson? Would his presidency be revolutionary and really change from the way Adams did things?

## *Federalists*

Wealthy and educated, merchants

Believed a strong president was needed

Support commerce

Federal gov't pays debts

When Adams was president the federal government was strengthened

## ***Document Practice***

Read the documents and complete the following:

Documents 1 & 2 are primary documents.

Documents 3 & 4 are secondary documents.

Consider the arguments in each – **Was Jefferson's presidency a revolution?** How much was it revolutionary? *To a great extent? To some extent? To no extent?*

# Document 1

- “...this [election] being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the Constitution, al will, of course, arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All, too, will bear in mind **this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will to be rightful must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal law must protect, and to violate would be oppression**. Let us, then, fellow-citizens, unite with one heart and one mind...
- We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists. **If there be among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it**...  
Sometimes it is said that man can not be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question.”

# Document 2

“The revolution of 1800... was as real a revolution in the principles of government as that of 1776 was in its form; not effected indeed by the sword, as that, but by the rational and peaceable instrument of reform, the suffrage of the people. **The nation declared its will by dismissing functionaries [ideas] of one principle [party], and electing those of another, in the two branches, executive and legislative,** submitted to their election. Over the judiciary department, the Constitution had deprived them of their control.”

# Document 3

- “On account of his commitments and the strength of the Federalists in Congress, Jefferson had to proceed cautiously after his inauguration; and yet he and his followers moved steadily in the direction which they had mapped out during the campaign of 1800... Jefferson’s inauguration... was marked by studied simplicity. **Republicans had thought that Washington’s custom of reading his messages to Congress smacked of the speech from the throne. Jefferson... adopted the practice of sending his recommendations to Congress by a clerk...**
- In the business of government, the Republicans... kept their thesis well in mind. They had denounced the funded debt as a means of creating a “money power”; they did not repudiate any part of it but they paid it off as rapidly as they could. **They had objected to the excise tax, especially on whisky, and they quickly abolished it amid the general rejoicing of the back-country farmers. They had protested against the high cost of the federal establishment and they reduced expenses...** They had held commerce in low esteem and viewed the navy as a Federalist device for defending it...”



# Document 4

“Despite Jefferson’s “philosophy” and opposition to the views of his predecessors, he made remarkably few changes in the policies of the government during his two terms as President of the United States. Although he later referred to his election as the “revolution of 1800,” there was little in his inaugural address to substantiate such a view. Stating that “we are all Republicans, we are all Federalists,” he pledged his administration to the “honest payment of our debts and the sound preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture and of commerce its handmaid [companion].” The inaugural was so conciliatory [peace-making] in tone that Hamilton thought it “virtually a candid [honest] retraction [withdrawal] of past misapprehensions [delusions], and a pledge to the community that the new President will not lend himself to dangerous innovations [ideas], but in essential points tread [follow] in the steps” of the Federalists. Hamilton had the measure of the

# *Final Summary*

Answer the Aim question by creating an argument for the extent to which the election of 1800 was **a revolution**.

Cite details from the lesson and documents in your answer.