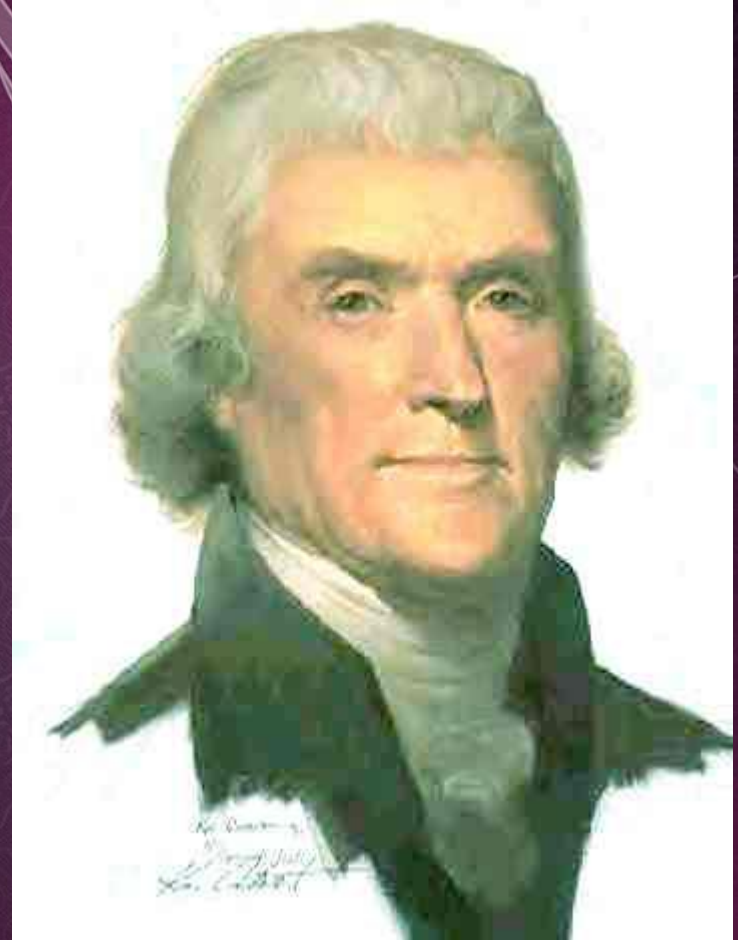


Thomas Jefferson

The Beginning

- March 4, 1801
 - Thomas Jefferson is the first President inaugurated in the new capital city of Washington D.C.
 - He delivers his first inaugural address. This address outlines what he feels are the essential principles of government.



Background and Education

- Father: Peter Jefferson
- Like most sons of land owners, he studied land surveying
- Graduated from William and Mary University in Williamsburg, VA
- Tall, red-headed, quiet

Political Beliefs

- The government which governs least, governs best
- Strongly favored States Rights as opposed to a strong national government
- Believed in a strict construction, or strict interpretation, of the U.S. Constitution
- Wanted to end all taxes of any kind paid by U.S. citizens

Accomplishments Prior to becoming President

- Wrote the first draft of the Declaration of Independence
- Wrote the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom
- Created the University of Virginia
- Served as an ambassador to Europe from the United States

Lewis and Clark Expedition

- January 18, 1803
 - Jefferson asks Congress for funds to explore the land west of the Mississippi
 - His goal is to find a water route to the Pacific
- May 1804
 - Meriwether Lewis and William Clark depart on the expedition



Lewis and Clark Expedition

- January 18, 1803
 - Jefferson sends a secret message to congress regarding the Lewis and Clark Expedition
 - In this message Jefferson asks for permission to establish trading with the Indians

Confidential.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

As the continuance of the Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes will be under the consideration of the legislature at it's present session, I think it my duty to communicate the views which have guided me in the execution of that act; in order that you may decide on the policy of continuing it, in the present or any other form, or to discontinue it altogether if that shall, on the whole, seem most for the public good.

The Indian tribes residing within the limits of the U.S. have for a considerable time been growing more & more uneasy at the constant diminution of the territory they occupy, altho' effected by their own voluntary sales; and the policy has long been gaining strength with them of refusing absolutely, all further sale on any conditions. insomuch that at this time, it hazards their friendship, and excites dangerous jealousies & perturbations in their minds to make any overture for the purchase of the smallest portions of their land. a very few tribes only are not yet obstinately in these dispositions. In order peaceably to counteract this policy of theirs, and to provide an extension of territory which the rapid increase of our numbers will call for, two measures are deemed expedient. First, to encourage them to abandon hunting, to apply to the raising stock, to agriculture and domestic manufacture, and thereby prove to themselves that less land & labour will maintain them in this better than in their former mode of living. the extensive forests necessary in the hunting life, will then become useless, & they will see advantage in exchanging them for the means of improving their farms, & of increasing their domestic comforts. Secondly to multiply trading houses among them & place within their reach those things which will contribute more to their domestic comfort than the profession of extensive, but uncultivated wilds. experience & reflection will devote to them the wisdom of exchanging what they can spare & we want, for what we can spare and they want, in leading them thus to agriculture, to

Embargo Act of 1807

- 1803 - Renewal of the Napoleonic Wars between France and Great Britain
- America was once again trapped between the two nations
- Jefferson wanting to stay neutral proposed an embargo on all foreign trade
- This was highly unsuccessful and devastated the American Economy
- The Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 was put in place to repeal the unsuccessful Embargo Act

First Inaugural Address

- Essential Principles of Government
 - “equal and exact justice to all men”
 - “peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations”
 - “the support of state governments”
 - “the preservation of general government”
 - punishment for those who choose to revolt
 - compliance with the decisions of the majority
 - a well disciplined militia
 - honest payment of debts
 - maintaining a sound economy
 - proper distribution of information
 - freedom of religion
 - freedom of the press

Second Inaugural Address

- Delivered on March 4, 1805
- Stresses the importance of American neutrality in matters of foreign affairs
- Outlines the Louisiana Purchase and the processes by which the original inhabitants of the land will become citizens of the United States
- Stresses the importance of harmony amongst all inhabitants of America

Thanks for your attention!