

## Chapter 1 : THOMAS JEFFERSON

*Thomas Jefferson and His World is an ideal book for middle and high school students. The concise and clearly written narrative is supplemented with many paintings, prints, and drawings of the period. In short, this book is a great introduction to one of the most accomplished Americans in United States history.*

Visit Website Did you know? Capitol, which housed the Library of Congress, during the War of In , Jefferson graduated from the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, where he reportedly enjoyed studying for 15 hours then practicing violin for several more hours on a daily basis. He went on to study law under the tutelage of a respected Virginia attorney there were no official law schools in America at the time , and began working as a lawyer in Jefferson, who had a keen interest in architecture and gardening, designed the home and its elaborate gardens himself. Over the course of his life, he remodeled and expanded Monticello and filled it with art, fine furnishings and interesting gadgets and architectural details. He kept records of everything that happened at the 5,acre plantation, including daily weather reports, a gardening journal and notes about his slaves and animals. The couple moved to Monticello and eventually had six children; only two of their daughters—Martha and Mary —survived into adulthood. Jefferson was distraught and never remarried. However, it is believed he fathered more children with one of his slaves, Sally Hemings Although he was an advocate for individual liberty and at one point promoted a plan for gradual emancipation of slaves in America, he owned slaves throughout his life. Jefferson inherited some slaves from his father and father-in-law and owned an estimated slaves over the course of his life. He freed only a small number of them in his will; the majority were sold following his death. The Declaration of Independence, which explained why the 13 colonies wanted to be free of British rule and also detailed the importance of individual rights and freedoms, was adopted on July 4, In the fall of , Jefferson resigned from the Continental Congress and was re-elected to the Virginia House of Delegates formerly the House of Burgesses. He considered the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, which he authored in the late s and which Virginia lawmakers eventually passed in , to be one of the significant achievements of his career. It was a forerunner to the First Amendment to the U. From to , Jefferson served as governor of Virginia, and from to , did a second stint in Congress then officially known, since , as the Congress of the Confederation. In , he succeeded Benjamin Franklin as U. In this post, Jefferson clashed with U. In the presidential election of , Jefferson ran against John Adams and received the second highest amount of votes, which according to the law at the time, made him vice president. Jefferson ran against Adams again in the presidential election of , which turned into a bitter battle between the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans. Jefferson defeated Adams; however, due to a flaw in the electoral system, Jefferson tied with fellow Democratic-Republican Aaron Burr The House of Representatives broke the tie and voted Jefferson into office. In order to avoid a repeat of this situation, Congress proposed the Twelfth Amendment to the U. Constitution, which required separate voting for president and vice president. The amendment was ratified in Jefferson Becomes Third U. President Jefferson was sworn into office on March 4, ; his was the first presidential inauguration held in Washington , D. George Washington was inaugurated in New York in ; in , he was sworn into office in Philadelphia, as was his successor, John Adams, in Instead of riding in a horse-drawn carriage, Jefferson broke with tradition and walked to and from the ceremony. At more than , square miles, the acquisition which included lands extending between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains and the Gulf of Mexico to present-day Canada effectively doubled the size of the United States. Jefferson then commissioned Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the uncharted land, plus the area beyond, out to the Pacific Ocean. At the time, most Americans lived within 50 miles of the Atlantic Ocean. The expedition, known today as the Corps of Discovery, lasted from to and provided valuable information about the geography, American Indian tribes and animal and plant life of the western part of the continent. In , Jefferson ran for re-election and defeated Federalist candidate Charles Pinckney of South Carolina with more than 70 percent of the popular vote and an electoral count of However, after Great Britain and France, who were at war, both began harassing American merchant ships, Jefferson implemented the Embargo of The act, which closed U. Jefferson chose not to run for a third term in and was

succeeded in office by James Madison , a fellow Virginian and former U. He also helped found the University of Virginia, which held its first classes in Jefferson died at age 83 at Monticello on July 4, , the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was buried at Monticello. However, due to the significant debt the former president had accumulated during his life, his mansion, furnishing and slaves were sold at auction following his death. Monticello was eventually acquired by a nonprofit organization, which opened it to the public in Jefferson remains an American icon. His face appears on the U. Start your free trial today.

## Chapter 2 : Thomas Jefferson - HISTORY

*Film: Thomas Jefferson's World Monticello's powerful introductory film orients all Monticello visitors to key notions regarding Jefferson's ideas and accomplishments, especially his core concepts about liberty that have reached far beyond his place and time in history to the present day.*

In an age of great men Jefferson was remarkable for his wide-ranging curiosity on many subjects. He helped the United States get started, and his plans for the future helped it grow. The Man and His Ideas Jefferson was a tall, straight-bodied, loose-jointed man. He stood and walked straight and his shoulders were always square. He was hazel-eyed and freckle-faced; he had a long, high nose; and no one ever thought of him as handsome. His hair was reddish, becoming sandy as he grew older. Even when he was an old man his hair was plentiful. Unlike other gentlemen of his day, he never wore a wig. In the fashion of his time, Jefferson dressed in a long, dark coat usually blue, and in the summer generally of silk, a ruffled stock, or cravat in place of the modern necktie, a red waistcoat, short knee breeches, and shoes with bright buckles. Except in his days of courtship and married life, he paid little attention to clothes. When he was president of the United States he made a habit of plainness, both in dress and in matters of ceremony. He was a courteous person, bowing to everyone he met. He was reserved, and no one ever called him by his first name. He was a very poor public speaker in a day of great orators. He talked in a thin, fine voice, and with his arms folded. He loved music, played the violin well, liked to sing, and usually hummed or sang as he walked or rode. A good horseback rider, he often rode for pleasure in a day when men generally rode only as a means of travel. Jefferson is often called the founder of the Democratic party. Many other groups also claim to follow his principles. He is known to everyone as the author of the ringing statement in the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal, that among their inalienable rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. His writings have stood as a torch to the defenders of individual freedom, in spiritual as well as in worldly affairs. Jefferson was the chief thinker and writer among a group of men who risked their lives, their fortunes, and their honor in fighting against a tradition. This tradition was that people need to be protected against themselves by the rich, the wellborn, the educated, or the powerful. Jefferson was foremost among the influential men who believed that laws should be made by those who are to obey them. Their use of the words "all men are created equal" left out racial minorities. There is much evidence that Jefferson did not exclude them. Give the people light, said Jefferson, and they will find their own way. He meant all the people. His mother, Jane Randolph, was of the old Virginia aristocracy. Jefferson was the third child and eldest son in a family of four sons and six daughters. Most of his brothers and sisters died early in life. He was born on April 13, 1743, at Shadwell, in the red western hills of what is now Albemarle County, Va. Seven of his first nine years were spent at Tuckahoe, the Randolph estate on the James River near Richmond. He remembered, as a two-year-old, being handed up to a slave on horseback, who carried him on a pillow as they rode down the river road. When Jefferson was nine, his family moved back to Shadwell. From his father and in the English school at Tuckahoe he had already learned to read and write. By this time he could ride a horse. He learned to become a strong swimmer and to shoot straight. When not at school, he went with his father to hunt the plentiful deer and wild turkeys along the Rivanna River. Jefferson had started school when he was five, and at nine he entered a boarding school. This was conducted by the Rev. William Douglas, a Scottish clergyman, whose pies he remembered as moldy and whose teaching except in the classics he remembered as excellent. When he was 14, his father died. He was then sent to the classical school of the able and learned Rev. There he studied until he was ready for college. At this time his outdoor sports were long walks in the mountains, hunting, riding, and swimming. He played the violin, danced, and very early formed the habit of reading for his own amusement. He learned classical and modern languages as a child. For two years he studied mathematics, literature, and philosophy under Dr. William Small, a stimulating Scotsman. Small then arranged for him to study law privately under George Wythe. Wythe, later one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, led Jefferson into law practice. He continued this work until the Revolution. Then the demands of public service interfered, and he never resumed regular private practice. While Jefferson was studying law at Williamsburg, the resolutions against the Stamp

Act were proposed. From the door of the Virginia House of Burgesses the young law student heard Patrick Henry make his "If this be treason" speech. Jefferson later said that "Mr. There he was recognized as one of the outstanding young revolutionists. He was a member of the Virginia convention. He did attend the Virginia Convention of , and he was a delegate to the Continental Congress in both and During their 11 years of happy married life, his wife bore six children. Only two of them, Martha nicknamed Patsy and Maria baptized Mary, but called Polly by her father , lived through the rigors of 18th-century childhood. Patsy, tall like her father, married and had 11 children. Polly was small and pretty like her mother. She died in her mids after the birth of her second child. Martha Jefferson had never recovered from the birth of her sixth child. She died on Sept. If in the house of Hades, men forget their dead, Yet will I even there remember my dear companion. He served until he was elected governor of Virginia in June As a lawmaker he started with a broad program of reform. He had served only five days in the legislature when he moved for a complete revision of the laws. He was immediately elected to the Board of Revisors. For the next two years he helped to build a set of laws in which he hoped "every fiber of ancient or future aristocracy" would be erased and a foundation laid for a government of the people. Jefferson proposed many bills that struck at the old aristocracy of wealth and family in favor of government by what he would later call an aristocracy of talent and virtue. The bill abolishing entails-- that is, repealing laws permitting land and other wealth to be set aside for the benefit of one line of descendants, who might enjoy the profits as they so chose but who could never sell or divide the estate. Jefferson considered that this bill saved the land of his country from the dead hand of the past. The statute for religious freedom, separating church and state and removing the private right of religious belief from control by public law. This statute has come down to present generations as one of the timeless declarations of intellectual freedom. The bill for general education, allowing everyone, without regard to birth or wealth, to have as much free education as each person was fitted for. However, elements of the plan are at the root of all the public school and free library systems in the United States. As governor of Virginia during the Revolution, Jefferson was unable to use his talents as well as he could as a legislator. He did his best to raise supplies and men for the army. He moved the capital of Virginia from Williamsburg to Richmond, but he could not defend the state from British invasion. His hesitancy in taking unconstitutional steps in a time of crisis cost him popular support. However, his influence remained strong enough to overcome the movement by Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee to appoint a dictator. In Jefferson retired to his home, his books, and his family, intending never to reenter public life. Congress Again--and France This first retirement was brief. In a year his wife died. Jefferson reentered Congress, throwing himself into the work of lawmaking, this time for the national government. Within two years he wrote some of the most meaningful state papers of the Continental Congress. Three reports were especially good: The provision in the Instructions to the Ministers, in which he proposed that new treaties specify that in wartime unfortified towns remain unmolested by enemy armed forces. The Notes on the Establishment of the Money Unit, which led to the adoption of our present decimal system of copper pennies, silver dimes, and dollars. Neither the 2-dollar bill nor the common 5-cent piece, both of which carried pictures of Jefferson and of his home, was among the money units he proposed. In Jefferson sailed for Europe with his daughter Patsy. Polly joined them later. With Franklin and John Adams he was one of the ministers who were to make treaties of commerce. In he was appointed to succeed Franklin as minister to France. Jefferson stayed in Europe until the fall of , skillfully practicing the diplomatic arts of peace.

Chapter 3 : Thomas Jefferson - Wikipedia

*Thomas Jefferson was born on April 13, , at Shadwell, a plantation on a large tract of land near present-day Charlottesville, Virginia. His father, Peter Jefferson (/), was a.*

Do not spare a single one. Let this be carried into execution immediately. Brodie, he also suggested in a letter to a friend that the world would be better if the entire canine species were exterminated. We know that Jefferson did not consider himself exactly a Christian and surely if those fast-disappearing Christian virtues of charity and tolerance extend to all living beings, his attitude towards canines perhaps demonstrated the far limits of his ability to empathize as a humanist. Did it haunt him when his daughter Patsy, in a letter dated May 3, , cried out, "I wish with all my soul the poor negroes were all freed. It grieves my heart"? Certainly he was conflicted about the matter of freeing his slaves -- and he did free a few, though never his own Sally Hemings. He said he abominated slavery but "lived with it, and off it. What his severe lapses in what we might call as a generic "Christian" behavior meant was that he was deeply flawed -- and human. His slave-owning is a terrible shadow on his character. To determine if it is unforgivable, we must time-travel to ask those who suffered as his chattel, and we must ask ourselves now what might be again in a generic sense, "Christian". What do we overlook in the character of Great Men -- and in the characters of ourselves and others? What do we mean when we talk about Christian forgiveness -- as opposed to other kinds of forgiveness? And allow me to demonstrate my own sometimes unforgiving nature and personal meanness and resort to a bit of name-calling. I was raised Catholic, but "lost my faith" as they say early on -- but I indulge myself and most people I know in believing we live lives both thoughtful and spiritual -- generally committed to compassion, enlightened living, the ideal of "the high road". To try to live honestly, to know when we do wrong, to admit it. But we are flawed, we fuck up -- what else is new? All of us fall short, from our founding fathers to our fake TV preachers to our own sorry conscience-stricken selves. We are slobs, we do bad things, then we are sorry because that is a kind of Christianity-derived cycle -- fuck up then forgive. What is new and old, I guess is the tiny loud-mouthed mean-spirited army calling itself Christian these days. Would we, if we were name-calling, label them Faux Christians? Or Evil Winged Oz Monkeys? What they preach is not love as Christ did , they espouse hate and intolerance and cruel judgment. Some of them are willing to resort to violence, to murder, in order to impose their beliefs. The founding fathers, Jefferson et al, made certain of the separation of church and state, they defined religious freedom and freedom of speech. Now we have a handful of freshman representatives in the House who are attempting to destroy the tradition of enlightened governance -- representing factionalism, not free debate. Their insistence on reckless and unrealistic altering of the Constitution for a budget amendment is what John McCain, elder statesman of the once-sane Republican party, has called "unfair" and "bizarro". It would be easy to lean into right-wing radio language with the horrifying example at hand of the Norway Butcher, offering in his own testimony how he was "inspired" by American Neo-Christian hate-bloggers , it would be easy to call them reckless bullies as they cheer the recklessness of a few who have brought our country to the brink of economic disaster. It would be easy to label them bitter unread unthinking fanatical losers, racists, misanthropes -- as they have labeled everyone else. What is hard to know is what to do about these "fellow Americans" even as one seeks to understand, in a "christian" manner -- or seeks to prevent their hateful influence. I have family members in Minnesota -- among them my older brother, a retired judge, and his wife, who are fundamentalist Christians who are deeply involved in the Right to Life movement, who support the monstrous Michele Bachmann and campaign for her. They are anti-gay and anti-feminist. All I can say is that I love them -- but I hate what they stand for -- and we cannot really have conversations at family gatherings. Recently I tried to talk to my sister-in-law about current politics and she responded by denying global warming -- because, she said, she "knew who was behind the whole thing. The notion that some of us have privileged information, are aware of the real Truth, that the rest of us fail to see, right? This is the Closed Door: These troubled souls are not Christians nor even Faux Christians -- they are demagogue fundamentalists -- and thus are not very unlike Islamic fundamentalists, whom they so fear and excoriate. Or maybe not so Lite. If our pal Jesus Christ

showed up again today on the political scene -- a long-haired Jewish boy with his twelve gay-like buddies -- how do you think the Fuck-You Fundamentalists would receive him? Would they cheer and bow down and lead him on a little white donkey through the streets with palm fronds waving? But then they would begin to notice that he forgave adulteresses and thieves, that he said things that sounded, well, too "Christian" -- like "Turn the other cheek" or "Judge not, lest ye be judged" or "Let he who is without sin cast the first stone. Oh no, separation of Church and State? Support for higher taxes? So they found they had to judge him mercilessly in a court. Same thing with that Jefferson dude, who hated clergymen his whole life and loved a black woman -- same thing with women who have the idea that their bodies belong to them and not the state In an offhand remark, Jefferson prophesied the Internet that merciless revelation-engine, where we witness second to second both the nobility and the bleak vileness of human nature with these words , referring to cruel gossip about a friend, " What do you suggest we do now, fellow citizens, Christians, non-Christians, surfers on the internet, witnesses of holy terrorism -- we the people who strive to refuse this "business not fit for any human heart"? And try to live with them? What has been the effect of coercion? To make one half the world fools, and the other half hypocrites. But at least he had the vision, after the fact, to look to someone who did it right -- though that someone was put to death for bringing the News. This post has been updated from a previous version. Do you have information you want to share with HuffPost?

Chapter 4 : Film: Thomas Jefferson's World | Thomas Jefferson's Monticello

*Jefferson was a lawyer, a legislator, a scientist, as well as an inventor. He was an architect, as he designed the original Capitol building in Washington "Thomas Jefferson & His World" by Henry Moscow was an awesome book.*

First Inaugural original text. He had no plans for a permanent two-party system of government. He also began with a strong commitment to

Early years Albermarle county, where Jefferson was born, lay in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in what was then regarded as a western province of the Old Dominion. His father, Peter Jefferson, was a self-educated surveyor who amassed a tidy estate that included 60 slaves. His mother, Jane Randolph Jefferson, was descended from one of the most prominent families in Virginia. She raised two sons, of whom Jefferson was the eldest, and six daughters. By all accounts he was an obsessive student, often spending 15 hours of the day with his books, 3 hours practicing his violin, and the remaining 6 hours eating and sleeping. The two chief influences on his learning were William Small, a Scottish-born teacher of mathematics and science, and George Wythe, the leading legal scholar in Virginia. From them Jefferson learned a keen appreciation of supportive mentors, a concept he later institutionalized at the University of Virginia. He read law with Wythe from 1769 to 1772, then left Williamsburg to practice, mostly representing small-scale planters from the western counties in cases involving land claims and titles. Although he handled no landmark cases and came across as a nervous and somewhat indifferent speaker before the bench, he earned a reputation as a formidable legal scholar. He was a shy and extremely serious young man. In 1772 he made two important decisions: These decisions nicely embodied the two competing impulses that would persist throughout his life—namely, to combine an active career in politics with periodic seclusion in his own private haven. His political timing was also impeccable, for he entered the Virginia legislature just as opposition to the taxation policies of the British Parliament was congealing. MonticelloMonticello, near Charlottesville, Virginia. In 1773 he married Martha Wayles Skelton Martha Jefferson, an attractive and delicate young widow whose dowry more than doubled his holdings in land and slaves. His reputation thus enhanced, the Virginia legislature appointed him a delegate to the Second Continental Congress in the spring of 1775. He rode into Philadelphia—and into American history—on June 20, 1776, a tall slightly above 6 feet 2 inches [1]. In retrospect, the central paradox of his life was also on display, for the man who the following year was to craft the most famous manifesto for human equality in world history arrived in an ornate carriage drawn by four handsome horses and accompanied by three slaves. John Adams, a leader in those debates, remembered that Jefferson was silent even in committee meetings, though consistently staunch in his support for independence. His chief role was as a draftsman of resolutions. In that capacity, on June 11, 1776, he was appointed to a five-person committee, which also included Adams and Benjamin Franklin, to draft a formal statement of the reasons why a break with Great Britain was justified. Adams asked him to prepare the first draft, which he did within a few days. This accurately describes the longest section of the Declaration of Independence, which lists the grievances against George III. It does not, however, describe the following 55 words, which are generally regarded as the seminal statement of American political culture: Capitol Rotunda, Washington, D. Architect of the Capitol Jefferson, Thomas: We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. But they made no changes whatsoever in this passage, which over succeeding generations became the lyrical sanction for every liberal movement in American history. At the time, Jefferson himself was disconsolate that the Congress had seen fit to make any changes in his language. Nevertheless, he was not regarded by his contemporaries as the author of the Declaration, which was seen as a collective effort by the entire Congress. Indeed, he was not known by most Americans as the principal author until the 1820s. Library of Congress, Washington, D. Three areas of reform suggest the arc of his political vision: The last two proposals were bitterly contested, especially the statute for religious freedom, which was not enacted until 1786. The American Revolution, as he saw it, was the first shot in what would eventually become a global battle for human liberation from despotic institutions and all coercive versions of

government. At the end of what was probably the most creative phase of his public career, personal misfortune struck in two successive episodes. Elected governor of Virginia in 1779, he was caught off-guard by a surprise British invasion in 1781 against which the state was defenseless. His flight from approaching British troops was described in the local press, somewhat unfairly, as a cowardly act of abdication. Critics would recall this awkward moment throughout the remainder of his long career. Then, in September 1782, his wife died after a difficult delivery in May of their third daughter. These two disasters caused him to vow that he would never again desert his family for his country. American in Paris The vow was sincere but short-lived. Jefferson agreed, albeit reluctantly, to serve as a delegate to the Continental Congress in December 1785, where his major contribution was to set forth the principle that territories in the West should not be treated as colonies but rather should enter the Union with status equal to the original states once certain conditions were met. Then, in 1789, recognizing the need to escape the memories of Martha that haunted the hallways at Monticello, he agreed to replace Franklin as American minister to France; or, as legend tells the story, he agreed to succeed Franklin, noting that no one could replace him. During his five-year sojourn in Paris, Jefferson accomplished very little in any official sense. Several intractable conditions rendered his best diplomatic efforts futile: But the Paris years were important to Jefferson for personal reasons and are important to biographers and historians for the new light they shed on his famously elusive personality. The dominant pattern would seem to be the capacity to live comfortably with contradiction. For example, he immersed himself wholeheartedly in the art, architecture, wine, and food of Parisian society but warned all prospective American tourists to remain in America so as to avoid the avarice, luxury, and sheer sinfulness of European fleshpots. He made a point of bringing along his elder daughter, Martha called Patsy as a girl, and later sent for his younger daughter, Maria called Polly, all as part of his genuine devotion as a single parent. But he then placed both daughters in a convent, wrote them stern lecturelike letters about proper female etiquette, and enforced a patriarchal distance that was in practice completely at odds with his theoretical commitment to intimacy. Short, Memorandum from Thomas Jefferson to his private secretary, Mr. Short, requesting the purchase of wines and a pasta mold, Paris, The Newberry Library, Gift of Mr. Walter Goldstein, With women in general his letters convey a message of conspicuous gallantry, playfully flirtatious in the manner of a male coquette. Meanwhile, there is considerable evidence to suggest, but not to prove conclusively, that Jefferson initiated a sexual liaison with his attractive young mulatto slave Sally Hemings in 1786, about the time his torrid affair with Cosway cooled down—this despite his public statements denouncing blacks as biologically inferior and sexual relations between the races as taboo. Jefferson initially regarded the assembly as a French version of the Constitutional Convention, then meeting in Philadelphia. Much influenced by moderate leaders such as the Marquis de Lafayette, he expected the French Revolution to remain a bloodless affair that would culminate in a revised French government, probably a constitutional monarchy along English lines. He remained oblivious to the resentments and volatile energies pent up within French society that were about to explode in the Reign of Terror, mostly because he thought the French Revolution would follow the American model. He was fortunate to depart France late in 1789, just at the onset of mob violence. Slavery and racism Even before his departure from France, Jefferson had overseen the publication of Notes on the State of Virginia. This book, the only one Jefferson ever published, was part travel guide, part scientific treatise, and part philosophical meditation. Jefferson had written it in the fall of 1781 and had agreed to a French edition only after learning that an unauthorized version was already in press. What remained unclear was the character of the relationship—consensual or coercive, a matter of love or rape, or a mutually satisfactory arrangement. His critics, on the other hand, considered Jefferson a sexual predator whose eloquent statements about human freedom and equality were hypocritical. Early in his career Jefferson had taken a leadership role in pushing slavery onto the political agenda in the Virginia assembly and the federal Congress. In his original draft of the Declaration of Independence, he included a passage, subsequently deleted by the Continental Congress, blaming both the slave trade and slavery itself on George III. Unlike most of his fellow Virginians, Jefferson was prepared to acknowledge that slavery was an anomaly in the American republic established in 1776. His two most practical proposals came in the early 1790s: Dating the onset of a long silence is inevitably an imprecise business, but by the time of his return to the United States in 1790 Jefferson had backed away from a leadership

position on slavery. Moreover, the very logic of his argument in *Notes* exposed the inherent intractability of his position. Although he believed that slavery was a gross violation of the principles celebrated in the Declaration of Independence, he also believed that people of African descent were biologically inferior to whites and could never live alongside whites in peace and harmony. They would have to be transported elsewhere, back to Africa or perhaps the Caribbean, after emancipation. Because such a massive deportation was a logistical and economic impossibility, the unavoidable conclusion was that, though slavery was wrong, ending it, at least at present, was inconceivable. It also shaped his personal posture as a slave owner. Jefferson owned, on average, about slaves at any point in time, and slightly over over his lifetime. In the meantime, his own lavish lifestyle and all the incessant and expensive renovations of his Monticello mansion were wholly dependent on slave labour. Whatever silent thoughts he might have harboured about freeing his slaves never found their way into the record. He freed only five slaves, all members of the Hemings family. His mounting indebtedness rendered all such thoughts superfluous toward the end, because his slaves, like all his possessions, were mortgaged to his creditors and therefore not really his to free. Party politics Jefferson returned to the United States in to serve as the first secretary of state under President George Washington. He was entering the most uncharted waters in American history. There had never been an enduring republican government in a nation as large as the United States, and no one was sure if it was possible or how it would work. The Constitution ratified in was still a work-in-progress, less a blueprint that provided answers than a framework for arguing about the salient questions. And because Jefferson had been serving in France when the constitutional battles of 1788 were waged in Philadelphia and then in the state ratifying conventions, he entered the volatile debates of the s without a clear track record of his constitutional convictions. In truth, unlike his friend and disciple James Madison , Jefferson did not think primarily in constitutional categories. His major concern about the new Constitution was the absence of any bill of rights. He was less interested in defining the powers of government than in identifying those regions where government could not intrude. Diplomacy Center During his tenure as secretary of state 1793 , foreign policy was his chief responsibility. Within the cabinet a three-pronged division soon emerged over American policy toward the European powers. While all parties embraced some version of the neutrality doctrine, the specific choices posed by the ongoing competition for supremacy in Europe between England and France produced a bitter conflict. Washington and Adams, who was serving as vice president, insisted on complete neutrality, which in practice meant tacking back and forth between the two dominant world powers of the moment. Alexander Hamilton pushed for a pro-English version of neutrality—chiefly commercial ties with the most potent mercantile power in the world. Even when the French Revolution spun out of control and began to devour its own partisans, Jefferson insisted that these bloody convulsions were only temporary excesses justified by the larger ideological issues at stake. This remained his unwavering position throughout the decade. Even after he retired from office late in , he issued directives from Monticello opposing the Neutrality Act and the Jay Treaty as pacts with the British harlot and betrayals of our French brethren. His foreign-policy vision was resolutely moralistic and highly ideological, dominated by a dichotomous view of England as a corrupt and degenerate engine of despotism and France as the enlightened wave of the future.

Chapter 5 : Thomas Jefferson and slavery - Wikipedia

*Thomas Jefferson, recognized in Europe as the author of the Declaration of Independence, quickly became a focal point or lightning rod for revolutionaries in Europe and the Americas.*

Pinterest Fathers and sons look alike, but so do uncles and nephews. Was Thomas Jefferson the father of Eston Hemings, or was he just his uncle? This is the tale of a controversy with a year-old past, what genetic analyses reveal about the relationship between Thomas Jefferson, Sally Hemings and her children. Thomas Jefferson Thomas Jefferson, the 3rd of 10 children, was born to a prosperous family in Virginia in their plantation in Albermarle County called Shadwell. His father, Peter Jefferson, was a planter and surveyor. Thomas Jefferson was a jack-of-all-trades. He was one of the most influential founders of the United States. In 1776, at just 33 years of age, Jefferson was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence. In this document each of the individual colonies in North America declared independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain. Independence Day in America on the 4th of July celebrates the approval and adoption of this declaration by Congress. The Declaration of Independence Jefferson later served as the governor of Virginia, and as the minister to France. He was the first Secretary of State under George Washington from 1790 and was elected Vice President from 1797. In 1801, he became the third president of the United States. Jefferson was the first Democratic-Republican President. He was also the first to start and end his presidency in the White House. The Sally Hemings controversy Being a public figure, especially the President of the United States, often comes with scandal. The controversy of his relationship with Sally Hemings, a slave at his plantation, hit the public arena during his first term. The political journalist James T. Library of Virginia From Slate. What evidence supported these rumors? They included Sally Hemings and her siblings, who were half-siblings of Martha. There is no mention in historical records of Thomas Woodson living in the Monticello house. According to anecdotal evidence, he was sent away from the Monticello house as a young boy to a farm owned by a Woodson, where he took the Woodson name. Even now, members of the Woodson family believe that Jefferson was the father of Thomas Woodson. Eston was said to have a striking resemblance to Jefferson. Both Jefferson and Sally were in residence at Monticello at the time that each child would have been conceived. Each child appeared to have received preferential treatment compared to other slaves owned by Jefferson. Jefferson himself refused to respond to these personal attacks. His daughter Martha Jefferson Randolph privately denied the reports. The Jefferson biography American Sphinx: Two paternally related males would have exactly the same or very similar Y-DNA profiles. However, his paternal uncle would have the same Y-DNA. Determined using one paternal line descendant of Eston Hemings. Results of the DNA test:

**Chapter 6 : Thomas Jefferson and the Myth of a Secular America**

*Jefferson gave the Hemingses special positions, and the only slaves Jefferson freed in his lifetime and in his will were all Hemingses, giving credence to the oral history. Years after his wife's death, Thomas Jefferson fathered at least six of Sally Hemings's children.*

He was inspired by the Enlightenment ideals of the sanctity of the individual, as well as by the writings of Locke and Montesquieu. The committee initially thought that Adams should write the document, but Adams persuaded the committee to choose Jefferson. He drafted bills in three years, including laws to streamline the judicial system. He took the lead in abolishing what he called "feudal and unnatural distinctions. The entail laws made it perpetual: As a result, increasingly large plantations, worked by white tenant farmers and by black slaves, gained in size and wealth and political power in the eastern "Tidewater" tobacco areas. Jefferson escaped to Poplar Forest, his plantation to the west. A second daughter of that name was born the following year, but she died at age three. Jefferson included his written responses in a book, *Notes on the State of Virginia*. Peterson described it as an accomplishment for which all Americans should be grateful. He was a member of the committee setting foreign exchange rates and recommended an American currency based on the decimal system which was adopted. Jefferson was the principal author of the Land Ordinance of 1784, whereby Virginia ceded to the national government the vast area that it claimed northwest of the Ohio River. He insisted that this territory should not be used as colonial territory by any of the thirteen states, but that it should be divided into sections which could become states. Congress made extensive revisions, including rejection of the ban on slavery. No man can replace him. In 1786, he met and fell in love with Maria Cosway, an accomplished and married Italian-English musician of 25. They saw each other frequently over a period of six weeks. She returned to Great Britain, but they maintained a lifelong correspondence. Jefferson had taken her older brother James Hemings to Paris as part of his domestic staff, and had him trained in French cuisine. He was in Paris during the storming of the Bastille [94] and consulted with Lafayette while the latter drafted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Jefferson later left the cabinet voluntarily; Washington never forgave him, and never spoke to him again. Hamilton favored a capital close to the major commercial centers of the Northeast, while Washington, Jefferson, and other agrarians wanted it located to the south. Jefferson had been suffering from migraines and he was tired of Hamilton in-fighting. Historians recognize this letter as the earliest delineation of Democratic-Republican Party principles. Seeking a return to private life, Jefferson resigned the cabinet position in December 1793, perhaps to bolster his political influence from outside the administration. Jefferson warned that it would increase British influence and subvert republicanism, calling it "the boldest act [Hamilton and Jay] ever ventured on to undermine the government". Jefferson continued his pro-French stance; during the violence of the Reign of Terror, he declined to disavow the revolution: As presiding officer of the Senate, he assumed a more passive role than his predecessor John Adams. He allowed the Senate to freely conduct debates and confined his participation to procedural issues, which he called an "honorable and easy" role. Jefferson believed that these laws were intended to suppress Democratic-Republicans, rather than prosecute enemy aliens, and considered them unconstitutional. Jefferson advocated nullification, allowing states to invalidate federal laws altogether.

### Chapter 7 : Thomas Jefferson, a Brief Biography | Thomas Jefferson's Monticello

*Jefferson, Thomas: memorandum to Mr. Short, Memorandum from Thomas Jefferson to his private secretary, Mr. Short, requesting the purchase of wines and a pasta mold, Paris, The Newberry Library, Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Goldstein,*

Are we a brave new world in a secular mold or are we endowed by our Creator with inalienable rights? Secularists have tried to change America into a godless void. And they have recruited a caricature of our third president to do so. Thomas Jefferson did have some serious doubts that he harbored about core Christian doctrines, privately, near the end of his life. But did he and the other founding fathers intend America to drive God out of the public arena? In our book, we point out the following facts, which dispel the myth that Jefferson favored America being some sort of godless void. This list compiled by Beliles is abridged and does not include, for example, his references to God in both of his Inaugural Addresses: Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God. Vice President Jefferson, as leader of the U. Senate, approved at least tacitly that the Capitol building be used for Christian worship services. He personally attended many times during his years in Washington. As President, he asked for certain evangelical ministers to preach in the Capitol services. He presented a Treaty with the Kaskaskia and other Indian Tribes, which provided federal funds for the construction of churches and salaries for Catholic priests and missionaries. He promised the Nuns of the Order of St. Be assured it will meet all the protection which my office can give it. Gideon Blackburn build a school for the Cherokees in Tennessee. He signed an act that approved the payment of chaplains for the government. We do not claim these under the charters of kings or legislators, but under the King of kings. He praised the use of the Albemarle County Virginia courthouse by churches and personally attended their services. He said that God is the foundation of our liberties. Remove Him, and we end up with chaos kind of like modern America:

**Chapter 8 : Thomas Jefferson Hated Dogs and Clergymen | HuffPost**

*Thomas Jefferson was a draftsman of the Declaration of Independence and the third U.S. president (). He was also responsible for the Louisiana Purchase. This website uses cookies for.*

Early years – [ edit ] Monticello Thomas Jefferson was born into the planter class of a "slave society," as defined by the historian Ira Berlin , in which slavery was the main means of labor production and elite slaveholders were the ruling class. Starting in , Jefferson served in the Virginia House of Burgesses for six years. He proposed laws that severely restricted free blacks from entering or living in Virginia: Jefferson suggested that any free black found in violation of the laws would be in jeopardy of the lynch mob. In , he defended a young mulatto male slave in a freedom suit , on the grounds that his mother was white and freeborn. He lost the suit. The Virginia colony at the time bound illegitimate mixed-race children of free women as indentured servants: With this inheritance, Jefferson became deeply involved with interracial families and financial burden. As a widower, his father-in-law John Wayles had taken his mulatto slave Betty Hemings as a concubine and had six children with her during his last 12 years. Betty Hemings and her 10 mixed-race children 4 of which she had before being with Wayles were among the slaves who were moved to Monticello. Over the years, some served Jefferson directly for decades as personal valets and butlers. These additional slaves made Jefferson the second-largest slaveholder in Albermarle County. In addition, he held nearly 16, acres of land in Virginia. Slavery supported the life of the planter class in Virginia. It covered Jefferson as a slaveholder and the roughly slaves who lived at Monticello over the decades, with a focus on six slave families and their descendants. It was the first national exhibit on the Mall to address these issues. In February , Monticello opened a related new outdoor exhibition, Landscape of Slavery: In , Thomas Jefferson joined the Continental Congress as a delegate from Virginia when he and others in Virginia began to rebel against the British governor Lord Dunmore. Trying to reassert British authority over the area, Dunmore issued a Proclamation in November that offered freedom to slaves who abandoned their rebel masters and joined the British army. In , when Jefferson co-authored the Declaration of Independence , he referred to the Lord Governor when he wrote, "He has excited domestic insurrections among us. According to Finkelman, "The colonists, for the most part, had been willing and eager purchasers of slaves. It was one of the first jurisdictions in the world to ban the slave trade, and all other states except South Carolina eventually followed prior to the Congress banning the trade in Hemings and other slaves were taken as British prisoners of war; they were later released in exchange for British soldiers. In , the Daughters of the Revolution DAR honored Mary Hemings as a Patriot , making her female descendants eligible for membership in the heritage society. Jefferson had escaped before their arrival and gone with his family to his plantation of Poplar Forest to the southwest in Bedford County ; most of his slaves stayed at Monticello to help protect his valuables. The British did not loot or take prisoners there. Of the 27 slaves they took as prisoners, Jefferson later noted that at least 24 had died of disease in the prison camp. While claiming since the s to support gradual emancipation , as a member of the Virginia General Assembly Jefferson declined to support a law to ask that, saying the people were not ready. After the United States gained independence, in the Virginia General Assembly repealed the slave law of and made it easier for slaveholders to manumit slaves. Unlike some of his planter contemporaries, such as Robert Carter III , who freed nearly slaves in his lifetime, or George Washington , who freed all his slaves in his will of , Jefferson formally freed only two slaves during his life, in and Following the Revolution – [ edit ] Some historians have claimed that, as a Representative to the Continental Congress , Thomas Jefferson wrote an amendment or bill that would abolish slavery. But according to Finkelman, "he never did propose this plan" and "Jefferson refused to propose either a gradual emancipation scheme or a bill to allow individual masters to free their slaves. Jefferson said that southern representatives defeated his original proposal. Jefferson was only able to obtain one southern delegate to vote for the prohibition of slavery in all territories. All of his life, he supported the concept of colonization of Africa by American freedmen. The historian Peter S. Onuf suggested that, after having children with his slave Sally Hemings, Jefferson may have supported colonization because of concerns for his unacknowledged

"shadow family. Because they were from different political parties, they had difficulty working together. Later the Constitution was amended so that candidates for these two positions had to be elected as a ticket representing the same political party. He won more electoral votes than Adams, aided by southern power. States with large slave populations, therefore, gained greater representation even though the number of voting citizens was smaller than that of other states. It was only due to this population advantage that Jefferson won the election. As President " [ edit ] Moved slaves to White House[ edit ] Like other slave-owning presidents, Jefferson brought slaves to work in the White House. He offered James Hemings , his former slave freed in , the position of White House chef. Hemings refused, although his kin were still held at Monticello. Hemings later became depressed and turned to drinking. He committed suicide at age Haitian Revolution Jefferson feared a violent slave revolt, that was taking place in Haiti, could spread into the United States After Toussaint Louverture had become governor general of Saint-Domingue following a slave revolt, in Jefferson supported French plans to take back the island. In , Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase. That year and once the Haitians declared independence in , President Jefferson had to deal with strong hostility to the new nation by his southern-dominated Congress. Historian Tim Matthewson noted that Jefferson faced a Congress "hostile to Haiti", and that he "acquiesced in southern policy, the embargo of trade and nonrecognition, the defense of slavery internally and the denigration of Haiti abroad. He hoped that "Haiti would eventually demonstrate the viability of black self-government and the industriousness of African American work habits, thereby justifying freeing and deporting the slaves" to that island. In , book peddler Samuel Whitcomb, Jr. This was on the eve of the greatest emigration of U. Blacks to the island-nation. Jefferson told Whitcomb that he had never seen Blacks do well in governing themselves, and thought they would not do it without the help of Whites. It permitted re-enslavement of freedmen who remained in the state for more than 12 months. This forced newly freed blacks to leave enslaved kin behind. As slaveholders had to petition the legislature directly to gain permission for manumitted freedmen to stay in the state, there was a decline in manumissions after this date. In , Jefferson denounced the international slave trade and called for a law to make it a crime. He told Congress in his annual message, such a law was needed to "withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights The nations cooperated in enforcing interdiction of the slave trade on open seas. By , with the growth of the domestic slave population enabling development of a large internal slave trade, slaveholders did not mount much resistance to the new law, presumably because the authority of Congress to enact such legislation was expressly authorized by the Constitution, [73] and was fully anticipated during the Constitutional Convention in Jefferson did not lead the campaign to prohibit the importation of slaves. On April 22, Jefferson criticized the Missouri Compromise because it might lead to the breakup of the Union. Jefferson said slavery was a complex issue and needed to be solved by the next generation. Jefferson wrote that the Missouri Compromise was a "fire bell in the night" and "the knell of the Union". Jefferson said that he feared the Union would dissolve, stating that the "Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm. He entrusted his assets to Jefferson with a will directing him to spend the American money and proceeds from his land in the U. He used his hundreds of slaves as collateral to his creditors. This debt was due to his lavish lifestyle, long construction and changes to Monticello, imported goods, art, etc. He frequently entertained house guests for extended periods at Monticello, and served them expensive wines and food. She had separated from her husband, who had become abusive from alcoholism and mental illness according to different sources , and brought her family to live at Monticello. Jefferson urged Coles not to free his slaves, but the younger man took all his slaves to the Illinois and freed them, providing them with land for farms. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other. Jefferson characterized slavery as a dangerous animal the wolf that could not be contained or freed. He believed that attempts to end slavery would lead to violence. She was the only female slave he freed. Congress finally implemented colonization of freed African-American slaves by passing the Slave Trade Act of signed into law by President James Monroe. The law authorized funding to colonize the coast of Africa with freed African-American slaves. In , Jefferson proposed an overall emancipation plan that would free slaves born after a certain date. He also realized that separating children from slaves would have a humanitarian cost. Jefferson believed that his overall plan was worth implementing and that setting over a million slaves free was worth the financial and emotional costs.

Jefferson included a petition to the legislature to allow the five men to stay in Virginia, where their enslaved families were held. This was necessary since the legislature tried to force free blacks out of the state within 12 months of manumission. Most of the sold slaves either remained in Virginia or were relocated to Ohio. He gave John Hemings and Joe Fossett each an acre on his land so they could build homes for their families. They were bought by four different men. Fossett worked for years to buy back his family members. While Jefferson made no provision for Sally Hemings, his daughter gave the slave "her time", enabling her to live freely with her sons in Charlottesville, where they bought a house. She lived to see a grandchild born free in the house her sons owned. In 1783, the auction of slaves took place at Monticello. The sale lasted for five days despite the cold weather. Within three years, all of the "black" families at Monticello had been sold and dispersed. Sally Hemings and her children[ edit ] Main article: Jefferson–Hemings controversy For two centuries the claim that Thomas Jefferson fathered children by his slave, Sally Hemings, has been a matter of discussion and disagreement. In 1875, the journalist James T. Callender, after being denied a position as postmaster by Jefferson, published allegations that Jefferson had taken Hemings as a concubine and had fathered several children with her. Although not legally freed, Sally left Monticello with her sons.

**Chapter 9 : Thomas Jefferson & His World by Henry Moscow**

*In U.S. history, the relationship between Thomas Jefferson and slavery was a complex one in that Jefferson worked to gradually end the practice of slavery while himself owning hundreds of African-American slaves throughout his adult life.*

For his home state of Virginia he served as governor and member of the House of Delegates and the House of Burgesses as well as filling various local offices – all tallied into almost five decades of public service. He also omitted his work as a lawyer, architect, writer, farmer, gentleman scientist, and life as patriarch of an extended family at Monticello, both white and black. He offered no particular explanation as to why only these three accomplishments should be recorded, but they were unique to Jefferson. Other men would serve as U. More importantly, through these three accomplishments he had made an enormous contribution to the aspirations of a new America and to the dawning hopes of repressed people around the world. He had dedicated his life to meeting the challenges of his age: He never wavered from his belief in the American experiment. I have no fear that the result of our experiment will be that men may be trusted to govern themselves. Thomas Jefferson, 2 July He spent much of his life laying the groundwork to insure that the great experiment would continue. When Jefferson was fourteen, his father died, and he inherited a sizeable estate of approximately 5, acres. That inheritance included the house at Shadwell, but Jefferson dreamed of living on a mountain. This would eventually be referred to as the South Pavilion and was where he lived first alone and then with his bride, Martha Wayles Skelton, following their marriage in January In a typical year, he owned about , almost half of them under the age of sixteen. About eighty of these lived at Monticello; the others lived on his adjacent Albemarle County farms, and on his Poplar Forest estate in Bedford County, Virginia. Over the course of his life, he owned over enslaved people. These men, women and children were integral to the running of his farms and building and maintaining his home at Monticello. Some were given training in various trades, others worked the fields, and some worked inside the main house. Many of the enslaved house servants were members of the Hemings family. Jefferson gave the Hemingses special positions, and the only slaves Jefferson freed in his lifetime and in his will were all Hemingses, giving credence to the oral history. The Declaration has been regarded as a charter of American and universal liberties. The document proclaims that all men are equal in rights, regardless of birth, wealth, or status; that those rights are inherent in each human, a gift of the creator, not a gift of government, and that government is the servant and not the master of the people. Jefferson recognized that the principles he included in the Declaration had not been fully realized and would remain a challenge across time, but his poetic vision continues to have a profound influence in the United States and around the world. Abraham Lincoln made just this point when he declared: All honor to Jefferson – to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document, an abstract truth, and so to embalm it there, that to-day and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression. In late , as a member of the new House of Delegates of Virginia, he worked closely with James Madison. Elected governor from to , he suffered an inquiry into his conduct during the British invasion of Virginia in his last year in office that, although the investigation was finally repudiated by the General Assembly, left him with a life-long prickliness in the face of criticism and generated a life-long enmity toward Patrick Henry whom Jefferson blamed for the investigation. Several aspects of this work were highly controversial. It neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg. During this period, he avidly studied European culture, sending home to Monticello, books, seeds and plants, along with architectural drawings, artwork, furniture, scientific instruments, and information. In he agreed to be the first secretary of state under the new Constitution in the administration of the first president, George Washington. His tenure was marked by his opposition to the policies of Alexander Hamilton which Jefferson believed both encouraged a larger and more powerful national government and were too pro-British. In , as the presidential candidate of the nascent Democratic-Republican Party, he became vice-president after losing to John Adams by three electoral votes. Four years later, he defeated Adams in another hotly contested election and became president, the first peaceful transfer of authority from one party to another in the history

of the young nation. Perhaps the most notable achievements of his first term were the purchase of the Louisiana Territory in and his support of the Lewis and Clark expedition. His second term, a time when he encountered more difficulties on both the domestic and foreign fronts, is most remembered for his efforts to maintain neutrality in the midst of the conflict between Britain and France. Unfortunately, his efforts did not avert a war with Britain in after he had left office and his friend and colleague, James Madison, had assumed the presidency. Retirement During the last seventeen years of his life, Jefferson generally remained at Monticello, welcoming the many visitors who came to call upon the Sage. During this period, he sold his collection of books almost volumes to the government to form the nucleus of the Library of Congress before promptly beginning to purchase more volumes for his final library. He spearheaded the legislative campaign for its charter, secured its location, designed its buildings, planned its curriculum, and served as the first rector. Like so many Virginia planters, he had contended with debts most of his adult life, but along with the constant fluctuations in the agricultural markets, he was never able to totally liquidate the sizeable debt attached to the inheritance from his father-in-law John Wayles. His finances worsened in retirement with the War of and the subsequent recession, headed by the Panic of Dumas Malone, Jefferson and His Time, 6 vols. Bear and Lucia Stanton, eds. Princeton University Press, TJ to Benjamin Latrobe, 10 Oct. Letter from Abraham Lincoln to Henry L. Nicolay and John Hay, eds. Complete Works New York: Notes on the State of Virginia. University of North Carolina Press, Library of America, , Thomas Jefferson and the Problem of Debt Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, , ; for notes signed in , see p.