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Thomas Jefferson and his intellectual and political role 1769-1800

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Abstract

Given Thomas Jefferson's scientific and political personality, influential in the modern history of the United States, he touched on the intellectual aspect as he was a thinker and a scientist. We cannot say that George Washington was a scientist because he was a military man in the field, while Thomas Jefferson was a man with political opinions and intellectual and legal proposals.

Thomas Jefferson is one of the favorites of American history, the builder of American politics and one of the founders of its great edifice. At the opening of the University of Virginia because of his belief that the generation of the simple class is the sober generation that preserves the achievements of the American Revolution, so he was keen on educating them and allocating a portion of the land for them in order to build schools for them. Thomas Jefferson's interventions were containment, far from emotions, but rather scientific and objective, and this is what we seek in his intervention within the economic aspects.

Keywords: Thomas Jefferson, political

Introduction

The personality of Thomas Jefferson occupies the first place in the history of the United States of America from an intellectual point of view because President George Washington, although he was the first president of the United States, but he was a field and military man and was not a thinker like Thomas Jefferson, followed intellectually by Alexander Hamilton, the first assistant to George Washington, but Thomas Jefferson beat Alexander Hamilton by many. It is an intellectual and legal proposition that transcends it at the political level. Despite the differences between the two men, the differences did not go beyond the principle and the goal, because the general policy for both of them had lofty goals, which is to maintain the system and government of the United States of America, regardless of the ruling individuals, because the American union is greater and more important than any intellectual differences and other opinions.

The role played by Thomas Jefferson in setting the independence of the United States of America from Britain, but rather from European countries in general, building an independent American personality with its own entity, cutting off the interests and British economic independence of the United States of America, and if Britain wants to deal with it, it must calculate the accounts of the American individual with an independent personality that does not Less like the original English character.

Thomas Jefferson wanted from his intellectual propositions to make it clear that the immigrant generation to the United States is a generation that has cut off its connection with European origins, but rather it is an independent American generation with distinction that grew up in the United States of America with rights and duties as a result of education and upbringing in this country or the new world with its constitution, entity and economic system independent of Others, even if they are his closest family or whoever belongs to them, he must learn American sciences and expand his intellectual circle of knowledge away from formal and fundamental pressures and annoyances.

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) was born on April 13, 1743, in the Appalachian Highlands, in Shaelwell, Virginia, into a large family. His father, Peter Jefferson, was a wealthy landowner who owned 2,500 hectares of land. Maps His father also served as commander of the Revolutionary Guards and a member of the Colonial House of Representatives for the county of Albemarle, but no one disagrees that Peter Jefferson's family was an immigrant family from the county of Sunowdonia, north of Weles, Peter, father of Thomas Jefferson, married Jane Randolph, whose family is one of the well-known names in Virginia society, Jefferson

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lived with his parents and pretended to revere his father and did not care about his mother at all (Christopher, 2007) ^[8].

In his teens he is at some point prone to squandering his energy and time with decadent company, and there are painful moments in his love life that occur in the Apollolroom at the Ralegh tavern when Jefferson muster all his courage to get closer to the girl they want to be with. Rebecca Burwell unfortunately failed and made himself such a laughing stock that he wrote to one of his friends, "Oh my God! What a situation!" This situation caused him to suffer the first migraine attack that would plague him for the rest of his life, followed by another light-heartedness like His unsuccessful attempt to seduce the wife of his friend John Walker.

As for the reason for mentioning these incidents, is that Jefferson was passionate about everything related to women, but his experiences in this field taught him to be careful and careful when he recovered from the state of instability after the success of his marriage.

Jefferson received his school education in a religious school nearby and Leah Mazburg received a traditional education along with some mathematics and natural sciences lessons that caught his interest to a large extent and before he finished his studies he moved to specialize at the hands of a senior lawyer.

He studied at the College of Willian and Mary in 1762 at the age of seventeen, and the college was in the capital of the colony, then he became a lawyer in 1767, but this year his father died and Jefferson later plunged into the world of politics, and he began his life by marrying (Martha Wells Selton), a wealthy widow he met in Williamsburg, when he was a member of the House of Representatives, and after ten years of his marriage, bore him (6) children (The Encyclopedia Americana, 1962) ^[31].

Literature review

1. His views on the revolution (his early political activism)

Thomas Jefferson entered the political field in 1769 when he became a lawyer and entered the Virginia Colony House of Representatives (Mayo, 1942) ^[22]. George III (1760-1820) King of Britain and Jefferson possessed a wide legal culture of knowledge of English law and the philosophy of the Renaissance and Enlightenment, so he supported with wide and great enthusiasm the revolution and its directions. He explained in it (that the early history of the settlements gave them some legal effectiveness because in the first place the colonies received their innocence of rights and privileges from the British Crown) (Peterson, 1925) ^[24] and that the loyalty of the colonies to the royal authority is a voluntary loyalty that the British Parliament does not have the right to impose its authority by force on the colonies because God gave her life and gave her freedom at the same time that the hand of power can destroy life and freedom together, but it cannot separate them from each other (Henry, 2013) ^[15].

On September 15, 1774, he made clear that the relationship between the settlements and the English should be according to legal foundations, and he put forward this idea in the Continental Congress, and he made this clear in the Assembly of Delegates to the Rebellious Colonies (The first continental congress) as a representative of Virginia elected by (56) who had been chosen From the Bourgeois Council (Legislative Assembly) (Harald, 2017) ^[14] because the conference is of a legal nature in which all the settlements

were represented except Georgia. Jefferson suggested that the early history of the settlements gave them some legal efficacy because they received their innocence of rights and privileges from the English crown and not from Parliament (Ali, 2016) ^[27] And that the English Parliament extended its legislative authority after that at a later time and announced that all America should support them in the resistance if Britain used force against American rights.

In May 1776, Jefferson put forth his views forcefully, drawing his philosophy from the philosophy of the Enlightenment, and he framed it in a legal aspect, saying, "The belief that all human beings have been endowed by the Creator with immutable capabilities, that governments can protect rights, and that people can rebel against government or remove it if it becomes harmful." The Americans derived their philosophy from the English philosopher John Locke, but Thomas Jefferson introduced one of the important changes to the American philosophy on natural rights. He did not mention the right of property, and instead spoke of the pursuit of happiness, and thus the revolution could be justified in more liberal and more rational concepts. In moderation, his public opinions were considered revolutionary decisions, and his civic ideas seemed modest, an independent private property, especially farmers.

Thomas Jefferson saw that economic independence is a basic requirement for political freedom, which would be doubtful if it was promised to the wage earners and the landless.

As for the private property that Jefferson wanted to protect, it belongs to farmers who own a piece of land and are working on cultivating it. Jefferson wanted direct government support to farmers and debtors. As for government intervention, according to his opinion, in the economic aspect or economic affairs, Laissez-faire expressed that government intervention in economic problems often What is in the service of a particular group at the expense of the majority or the vast majority of the people (Odo, 2006).

As for his democratic tendency, the central factor in the development of the domestic policy of the United States of America during the revolution stage was the interaction between democracy, aristocracy, radicalism and conservatism between agriculture and trade (Harold, 2016) ^[32].

The first announcement about the stage of the democratic movement in the first period of the revolution's life through the (Sons of Liberty Association) if he believed that democracy is the administration of the government should be by the masses of the people and define their authority. The Enlightenment Movement and Philosophy).

He was influenced by the revolutionary thinkers, whom he described in a letter sent to Benjamin Roche, his personal physician, that they were the greatest trinity that the world had ever produced. It derives from the laws of nature and is not a gift from their ruler) stressing that the Americans possessed the right that nature granted to man, including immigration from a country that does not have a great opportunity, entering the country and establishing a new society there (Ali, 2016) ^[27].

In the middle of 1776, the patriotic forces tightened their pressure in the Second Continental Congress held on July 4, 1776, and they actively demanded that the independence attempt be dealt with more seriously. Popular force contributed to these demands as a result of the British

withdrawal from Boston and the readiness of George Washington's army (Johnson, 2009) ^[20]. Therefore, the conference took On May 15, 1776, a recommendation for the thirteen colonies to establish governments based on the people's desire for sovereignty, they held an immediate meeting on May 20 in Philadelphia, specifically in the city house where the Second Continental Congress was held, which is the seat of the state parliament (Pennsylvania) loyal to the English and wanted to oppose the Declaration of Independence But the Security Committee and Parliament did not agree to that. On May 20, the popular meeting in Beit al-Madina was cancelled. They elected a new parliament and a new government. As for the other colonies, such as Pennsylvania, and on June 7, 1776, the day of the Continental Congress, a dispute occurred over the Declaration of Independence and at the request of From the Virginia State Parliament, where its deputies finally submitted a request for the declaration.

A series of reactions arose, and their representatives told the representatives of the colonies, except for New York, to vote in favor of the Declaration of Independence. Retreat in the house of a German immigrant (he was known as an architect, Jefferson presented it in three parts that were presented to the members in July 1776 and then submitted to Congress and it contains the governmental principles that the British crown is accused of violating and sealed with the Declaration of Freedom and Independence of the American Colonies, and it was in three parts approved by Congress on July 4, 1776.

The first is the Declaration of the Constitution and includes a sharp criticism of the colonial administration system and the list of the Declaration of Independence in which it is declared that the thirteen colonies are from now on free and are considered independent states with the power to demand (rights, declaring war, making peace, concluding treaties, alliances), so it says: (that The course of human accidents When it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve its political ties with another to take a separate and equal position among the powers of the earth, as the laws of nature and the law of God give it to it, due respect must be given to the people and their opinions in declaring the reasons for which it is necessary to separate We hold to these facts The explicit is that people are created equal and that their Creator has endowed them with non-negotiable rights, including the right to life, the right to freedom, and the pursuit of happiness" (JB, 1952).

And governments preserve rights, and they derive their authority from the consent of the governed, and they have to use other methods in the event of a breach of that, including altering or canceling them, and the unjust government may be overthrown even if by force of arms (Raafat, 2006) ^[25]. The pursuit of happiness. (Gerb, 2003) ^[13].

Thomas Jefferson introduced in this statement one of the other changes when he talked about the grievances of the settlements and English policy, so he preferred the arbitration of King George III only instead of Parliament. What he put forward previously in writing (A Brief Vision of the Rights of British Americans).

This statement, issued on July 15, 1776, had an impact on Thomas Jefferson, making him the chief writer of the Declaration of Independence. Rather, he drew attention to him and gained international fame because he spoke in a stable and clear language, the reasons that called for the colonies to secede from the mother country, and that the

main step of the American political colonies (Peterson, 1925) ^[23] (We believe that all human beings are created equal.

Thomas Jefferson wrote in that document the background of the seeds of democratic thought that had been growing since the Middle Ages in Europe and in its assertion that government should be a servant and not a master of the people, a blow to absolutism that still resonates and will continue to be heard (Carlton, 1987) ^[7].

It can be said that the draft Declaration of Independence is the statement of the birth of all the United States based on the principle of citizenship and a country that sought independence, so its struggle against English colonialism was a new stage for building a modern state whose architect and first architect was Thomas Jefferson.

The colony in a manner consistent with the spirit of the American Revolution. The official Anglican Church, wherever it is found, is prominent in the abolition of laws relating to inheritance. The laws of inheritance, that is, the inheritance belongs to the eldest son alone, giving the right alone to distribute the inheritance as he sees it. Jefferson said, "Oh God, unless he eats a double portion of food and does a double portion of work."

And he mentioned in his book (Notes on Virginia) a group of great aristocratic families that took the form of a patriarchal sultan system and privileges with the pomp of their institutions and majesty, so he launched a campaign to end the wealth on one person, such as (Wittover, Cirley, Tuckaw) and they are owners who supervise the properties of production for the princes of Europe (Salah, 2010) ^[28].

And he had another position and worked towards religion and the church through the Virginia Legislation in the Time of Religious Freedom of 1776 abolition of the privileges that the church enjoyed and accused many people of not belonging to the church or atheism because the official church in it is well-established because most of the aristocratic families were Anglicans and because the political influence He was standing, knowing that he had been baptized according to the Anglican rites. However, the complaining sects found in Jefferson a great personality to care for, even though she had grown up in the arms of the Church of England. He describes his struggle with the Church, saying: (The toughest struggle I was destined to participate in) (James, 1998) ^[17], a religious project that the government does not interfere in church affairs or matters of faith or impose what hinders religious opinion From religious law, use the Religious Freedom Act and the Education Act, in order to instill and preserve the fruits of the revolution through a general demand for popular education (from free schools), because free education and education in general is the only guarantor of freedom. positions of public responsibility, and in this context, he says: (I hope that it will be possible to focus on educating the public, first of all, in the conviction that we can rest with utmost confidence in their good understanding in order to preserve the inevitable degree of freedom).

Among the pillars of building the governance structure in Virginia lies in the (Slavery Prohibition Act), which was implemented in 1782.

When he proposed a law prohibiting the acquisition of slaves in the western regions in the future, and this law remained in the adoption of the new system for the area between Ohio and the Great Lakes, and Thomas Jefferson's opinion on slavery was "that there is no room for the

immediate abolition of slavery, but rather gradually because of the presence of large numbers of them as well as the need them in tobacco plantations for economic conditions) (Salman, 1988) ^[29].

Jefferson also had opinions and economic contributions, as his economic policy aimed to protect the interests and favor the ordinary citizen over those who came from wealthy families. (James, 1998) ^[17].

Thomas Jefferson, like the philosophers of Europe in the eighteenth century, believed that people are innately good and human reason is capable of establishing a new, more advanced society, and that economic independence is a basic requirement for freedom, which would be questionable and suspicious if it was promised only to the wage-earners or the destitute, as they would continue to feel that they were being exploited. With the growth of a large working class in the cities, freedom may be destroyed.

And in 1784, when Congress adopted a law introduced by Thomas Jefferson (the Westward Expansion Project), it was decided to grant the Northwest Territory complete self-administration, and that the territory was actually divided into ten states or more according to Thomas Jefferson's conviction that the land should be free and indeed he proceeded Congress did so when it passed the (Land Act) the Land Ordinance of 1785 provided for the sale of the land by:

Dividing the territory into two nships, each of which has an area of 36 square miles, provided that the government of the United States enters into each region a strip of land of four square miles.

Another section of one square mile area is used to build a school and the remainder of the total area (36) square miles is sold at public auction at a price of not less than one US dollar per acre.

The land materials were of far-reaching importance for education, as millions of acres of public land facilitated its granting to public schools.

2. Intellectual Views of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton

Thomas Jefferson had intellectual views when he became a minister in George Washington's government, shared by Alexander Hamilton (Allen, 1990) ^[1], and both of them laid the intellectual, political, and economic underpinning of American politics.

The government of George Washington faced a lot of diplomatic, financial and economic problems. At the head of the financial authority was Alexander Hamilton, who had economic views opposing the views of Thomas Jefferson through the issue of debts and their payment and the mechanism in them, the transfer of the federal capital and other intellectual intersections when the state of George Washington (1789) -1799).

A position on the federal capital provided by the Constitution When Thomas Jefferson asked Virginia's representatives not to vote against the transition, while Alexander Hamilton in return arranged, through his influence on the Pennsylvania representatives, that the federal capital be built on the Potomac by trade-off on the Deep North Government moved from New York to Philadelphia 1790 From Philadelphia to the new Washington, their views differed on American policy and the way to deal with it, starting with the way the country was governed by Thomas Jefferson (Franklin, 1954) ^[12].

Republicans, while Hamilton Federalists, and even Thomas Jefferson hesitated to accept a cabinet position in the presidency of George Washington as a result of his conflicting views with the theory of Alexander Hamilton and the difference in their views Thomas Jefferson advocated the least central government in which simple people he trusted express their desire through US government and local governments.

Each state to manage its affairs and calls for setting the limits of central authority, and this matter in his view is a guarantee for the continuation of the emerging democracy and represents the most democratic tendency, the most specific and the most spacious area. In everything and on every occasion during the rule, despite the great congruence in their thinking, and the most important of Alexander Hamilton's controversial opinions with Thomas Jefferson is that the first was calling for an effective central federal government that would enshrine the survival of the young state by providing support to the growing industrial sector and then opening up to European countries It represents the predatory desire to achieve a coherent unity and Alexander Hamilton also sees that a federal government run by a selected elite of aristocrats works to serve the owners of money.

With regard to the problems of independence, there was a difference in viewpoints and work in the light of dealing with the problems of independence, the most important of which is the problem of re-dealing with financial and economic problems. Alexander Hamilton's recommendations state that the public is not qualified to govern itself and condemns democratic ideas as theoretical and unscientific, as he felt that the law is order and government Good and individual liberties can only through aristocratic rule and wanted to form an alliance between the federal government and the wealthy class.

Alexander Hamilton presented a financial program to Congress in 1791 on the public debt and in it:

The debt must be collected at the same value because the Confederate authority inherited debts amounting to (50) million dollars, and the federal government takes the debts of the states (20) million in dollars. It would enhance the power of the federal government by winning the support of all civilians while at the same time providing or extending the technical classes with capital for new business ventures.

Alexander Hamilton recommended an increase in taxes, levies, and customs tariffs for fiscal reasons and to strengthen the federal authority in the country, because taxes are of a positive benefit so long as people are attached to or participate in electoral projects and make it difficult for them merely to live by the rights available. Thomas Jefferson opposed Alexander Hamilton's view so he decided to control expenditures in order to pay off debts.

Thomas Jefferson also opposed the issue of the bank because Alexander Hamilton wanted to promote economic activity by establishing a bank for the government and helping it with its financial resources and when necessary to provide loans and issue bonds that circulate in hands as cash.

Reasons for Thomas Jefferson's Opposition to Alexander Hamilton's Financial Project of 1791 Thomas Jefferson's feeling that the bank would give excessive power over the national economy and that the imposition of many loans to gain substantial benefits to a small faction or small group of private investors that bank authorization was not expressly

authorized by the Constitution and according to Thomas' arguments Jefferson, the functions or functions of the federal government should be restricted by a full interpretation of constitutional terms.

His experience and opinions were not limited to the political and educational levels, but extended to the commercial as well as the external levels.

3. Thomas Jefferson's policy and opinions during his State Department (1789-1794)

Thomas Jefferson's experience in political, economic, as well as commercial affairs as a delegate of the Senate to France in 1784 as a commercial delegate was able to conclude many commercial and consular agreements with France during the French Revolution, as well as broadening his intellectual horizons at the level of international relations and his knowledge of French and European lifestyles and interaction with circles Enlightenment and the acquisition of it, as it carries a new view that is not devoid of the spirit of renewal and revolutionary impulsion, and this was achieved when he returned to the United States of America coming from France in 1789. Choosing Thomas Jefferson for the State Department (M. Erol, 1979) ^[21], the latter exercised his duties as Secretary of State on September 26, 1789.

Thomas Jefferson wanted to restore the prestige of the United States of America after it was broken by bypassing many forces on American rights due to the latter's preoccupation with the War of Independence and the loss of Britain to its colonies.) (Les prises Maritimes) an order that prompted the Americans to search for other European powers to protect their trade, since France had refused to help them. The Congress decided on May 7, 1784 to form a committee to conclude agreements with the North African powers (Amin, 2016) ^[5] in which Thomas Jefferson is familiar with French affairs because France has Great interests in that region, and when Thomas Jefferson took over the State Department, he wanted to address this maritime problem, so he obtained an amount of (80) thousand dollars for the purpose of concluding a (American - Moroccan) agreement, so he sent an envoy before him (John Lamb) who entered into negotiations with my father, Muhammad bin Abdullah (1769-1788) who demanded an amount of (59) thousand dollars and 496 dollars, and John Lamb agreed to a sum of six thousand dollars, and then raised the amount to ten thousand dollars because my father stuck to the amount.

On June 28, 1786, an agreement was concluded that stipulated the receipt of ten thousand dollars to the Sultan of Morocco in return for not impeding American trade in the Mediterranean, and for consular representation between the two countries and for the protection of American ships from any attack on the Moroccan shores (Jawad, 2006) ^[18].

And he concluded another agreement with Algeria on September 5, which Thomas Jefferson wanted to carry a financial, diplomatic and judicial method, including the release of the American detainees, and the Algerian father pledged to provide assistance to the American government in order to facilitate the task of concluding treaties with the North African powers (Tunisia, Tripoli, West - Libya currently). American treaties under the auspices of Thomas Jefferson and his direct supervision, as well as commercial and navigational treaties with Tripoli, the West and Tunisia, approved by the American Congress, in which Thomas Jefferson made great efforts in making it a strong pillar for

protecting American interests in the Mediterranean (Zain, 2011) ^[36].

As for the problem of French - American relations after the French Revolution and the British War, - French during the rule of Napoleon Bonaparte and its impact on the United States of America, since France declared war in March 1793 against Britain, then Thomas Jefferson presented the papers of the previous (American - French) treaty of 1778 (Henry, 1945) ^[16] in the cabinet to determine the position, and he insisted President George Washington on the position of neutrality and the declaration of neutrality, but Thomas Jefferson, the Secretary of State, rejected the position of President Washington and the position of his supporter, Alexander Hamilton, the Minister of Finance. to choose allies or alliances but rather an entirely new entity on the other side of the Atlantic) (Thomas, 1987) ^[33].

Thomas Jefferson formed (Democratic Societies) to get supporters for his policy calling for France and received Edmund Charls Genet, France's envoy to the United States of America, and the latter had stated that he came to implement France's policy in fighting all kings and the interests of all peoples rejecting the policy of the French Revolution, and to implement this, he arrived in Philadelphia On board the battleship L'Ambruscade, he announced his intentions to turn American policy toward France, called on Canadians of French roots to break the bondage of British domination, and declared that he was ready to arm the people of Kentucky, and proposed a naval expedition to facilitate its attack on New Orleans, and denounced the lack of enthusiasm of President George Washington for that. He said: (He will turn the case from President George Washington to the people) George Washington asked Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson (to discipline the French individual), as he put it, but Thomas Jefferson did not inform the French envoy, citing that he had a migraine, so George Washington sent Thomas Jefferson a severe letter The dialect (Will the Minister of the French Republic challenge the decisions of this American government and threaten the executive authority to present the issue to the people? What will the world think? by such conduct and by the United States government and its subordination to it).

Thomas Jefferson replied with a letter to President George Washington reminding him of the treaty of 1778 (French - American) and that France participated in the war in favor of the United States of America against Britain, so he stated: (The treaties between the United States and France were not treaties between the United States and King Louis, but between the people The American and the French people remain, despite the change of the French government, and this change does not cancel the treaties. French - American means the involvement of the United States of America in the wars of the French Revolution and European wars in which the Americans will be the losing party (Ernst, 1966) ^[11].

In the wake of that incident, Thomas Jefferson resigned from the State Department and from the government of George Washington on December 31, 1793, after George Washington kept Thomas Jefferson and Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton in their posts, but Thomas Jefferson apologized for his distance from Cabinet meetings, and he resigned and was replaced in the State Department (John, 1973) Edmund Jennings Randdph But

the truth was he was dismissed because of his relations with the French minister (French envoy) Edmund Charles to the extent that George Washington said about his minister Thomas Jefferson (having a rude desire to insult me), so President George Washington refused to allow the supply of French warships from American ports, accusing Thomas Jefferson and the associations Democracy instigated tax evaders and this was a severe blow to Thomas Jefferson's reputation again because he wanted to deal a retaliatory blow to Britain in response to its seizure of American ships trading with the French West Indies, so those charges were directed against Thomas Jefferson and the real reason is for his relations with France (Thomas Jefferson also opposed the John Jay Agreement of 1794 concluded with Britain. The differences between Thomas Jefferson and President George Washington and Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton were not, but rather the differences of Vice President John Adams (1735-1801) (Encyclopedia Americana, 1962) ^[31]. The differences are political and economic thought because politics and the exercise of governance have become very difficult in addition to the natural problems that accompany The emergence of a young country There were international problems represented by the Anglo - French war, while George Washington was following a policy of neutrality. The Republicans preferred to follow Thomas Jefferson, for ideological reasons, to support revolutionary France, in addition to partisan politics and the American elections that produced another crisis after John Adams won the presidency in 1796, in which two parties were competing For the presidency, the Federalist candidate John Adams received (71) votes and the Democratic Party candidate, Thomas Jefferson (68), which is a difference of three votes.

4. Thomas Jefferson as Vice President (1797-1801)

When Joe Adams assumed the presidency of the United States of America on March 4, 1797, following the elections, Thomas Jefferson was chosen as Vice President because he had received fewer votes than John Adams. to the independence of opinion and this was reflected in the division in his administration and even in his (Federal) party and as a result of John Adams not having the majority, his policy remained in conflict with the policy of his deputy Thomas Jefferson in two different political camps because John Adams was not wise when he assigned most of the ministerial portfolios in his new government To former members of George Washington's government, and he did so out of his desire not to anger his party on the one hand, and because he did not find qualified people for these positions on the other (Peter, 1925) ^[23], in addition to the Republican Party's support for its leader, Thomas Jefferson. Disagreements over foreign policy passed from the Washington government to the government of John Adams, i.e. between the latter and his deputy.

Although the relationship with France was weak, it was with England weaker, as the British were and still maintain some fortresses in the northwestern region of the country and refused to hand these fortresses until the American merchants pay the debts that they owe to British citizens since the era of the colonies and England began to incite the Indians to carry out attacks against the Americans in the hope of regaining some of the western lands that they had lost, and the British Navy had begun to block the way of American ships at sea and force the sailors on the pretext

that they were British deserters from military service. And when John Adams took power in the United States of America and then Thomas Jefferson was chosen as Vice President following the Franco - British war when France and Britain deliberately harassed and provoked American ships across the Atlantic with the aim of getting the American government to take a clear position towards the West.

Thomas Jefferson began his work opposing the policy of John Adams and his party, and because the latter did not have the upper hand in the House of Representatives, they enacted laws, including Act Strang, June 25, 1798. This law gives the American president the right to expel any foreigner who poses a threat to the safety of the United States of America, a law that punishes those who are proven to be accused of lying and malice. against the US government.

And the law (adversarial aliens) of July 6, 1798, in which aliens are deported by a decree from the President of the United States of America without trial. (Incitement to Sedition) on July 14, 1798, which is a law restricting the press and publication and expressing opinions if they conflict with the policy of the American government.

As for their international policy with France and Britain, because France harassed the United States under the pretext of its dealings with England, John Adams and the Federalists were forced by France because the Americans sent envoys to Paris by John Adams to resolve differences, but the envoys did not receive attention from the Paris government and were met By French agents known by their symbols (x, y, z) and they asked the American envoys for loans, gifts and bribes before they even accepted to talk to the American envoys and the situation developed into a silent war, so the federalists issued these two laws (the Aliens Law) and (the Sedition Law) because of the development of events between America, France and Britain.

Thomas Jefferson attacked the two laws (Aliens and Sedition) because they violated the First Amendment to the Constitution that guarantees freedom of speech and the press. The Virginia and Kentucky State Assembly passed the legislation at the instigation of Thomas Jefferson resolutions called to repeal the previous two laws, and Thomas Jefferson pushed his supporters in the state of Kentucky to deal a blow to the government of John Adams and the federal authority By endorsing the state's right to repeal or reject any unconstitutional law passed by Congress (William, 1988), Thomas Jefferson persevered in bringing large masses of peasants, planters, shopkeepers, and workers to his side in overthrowing these laws, as the Republic party backed him in his endeavors, and the supportive party press worked To Thomas Jefferson in directing criticism of the method of government in a stinging way (Alexis, 1959) ^[3].

In order to overthrow Thomas Jefferson at the end of the term of President John Adams and in the late hours of his rule, a law was passed called (the Judicial Act) in the light of the article relating to the appointment of the judges of the Federal Supreme Court within the jurisdiction of the American President and with the approval of the Senate that the appointment is for life and in order to exploit these powers John Adams, with the help of the Federalists, issued a law called (the Judicial Law) and it was called the midnight laws because John Adams issued them in the last

minutes of his ruling, the middle of the night he left the White House, in which he decided to reduce the Federal Court judges from six judges to five, and the Federalists also issued sixteen federal laws To reduce the executive power in the face of Thomas Jefferson and a few hours before his assumption of the American presidency.

The Federalists received control of the administration, and specifically over the legislative branch. Before leaving the administration, they began to establish themselves in the judicial system because John Adams was still president until 3/4/March 1801. John Adams' decision to appoint a group of new federal judges and passed the Judges Act through (The Lame - Duck congress) A large number of judges were appointed called (Midnight Appoint mints) in light of the article relating to the appointment of judges to the Federal Supreme Court within the jurisdiction of the US President and with the approval of the Senate that the appointment is for life in order to exploit these powers John issued Adams Those Laws

What John Adams aided in his work was the appointment of a new Federal Supreme Court Justice, John Marshall (1755-1835), who was able to interpret the Constitution in such a way as to expand the scope of federal power and limit state powers during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson.

Conclusion

Given Thomas Jefferson's scientific and political personality, influential in the modern history of the United States, he touched on the intellectual aspect as he was a thinker and a scientist. We cannot say that George Washington was a scientist because he was a military man in the field, while Thomas Jefferson was a man with political opinions and intellectual and legal proposals.

Thomas Jefferson is one of the favorite figures in American history, the builder of American politics and one of the founders of its great edifice.

His influence on the philosophy of the European Enlightenment and European philosophers made him a great intellectual and scientific figure, rather a scientific encyclopedia that interfered with the life of the simple peasant and invented a machine for him to use in the cultivation and harvesting of cotton and contributed with teaching to the opening of the University of Virginia because of his belief that the generation of the simple class are the sober generation that preserves the achievements of the American Revolution. He was keen on educating them and allocating them a section of land in order to build schools for them.

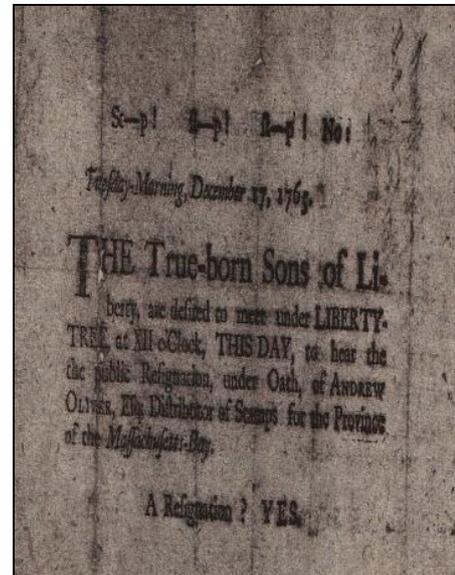
Thomas Jefferson's interventions were containment, far from emotions, but rather scientific and objective, and this is what we seek in his intervention within the economic aspects.

The reason for presenting the intellectual side to the political side is because in the first period he was a debater of many political opinions. Rather, he refined political opinions with sober scientific opinions and ideas, rejecting unjust laws, intolerable laws and British reactionary in the new world, although Britain applies the law on its land, but it is trying to devote the ideas and mentality of the American individual to serve it economically and politically.

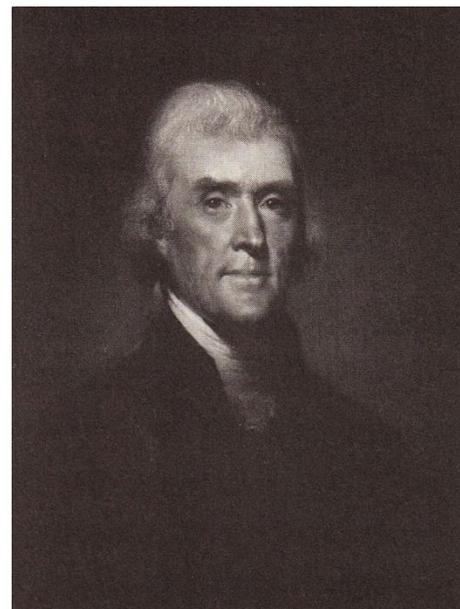
The policy taken by John Adams, especially the survival of the government or persons of the government of George Washington, except for Thomas Jefferson, who resigned from the State Department, but returned in the light of the

elections as Vice President, led to problems. In fact, the intellectual problems and ideological conflicts between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson increased with the intervention of John Adams thereby Which complicated the American political scene and affected Thomas Jefferson's policy and his intellectual and political views, so he took the side of the opposition and began to incite his party and the large masses of his followers against the government's policy.

Supplements



Supplement 1: Sons of Freedom leaflet invite a meeting



Supplement 2: Thomas Jefferson's photo

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