"A Time of Conflict"

- Decatur Tripoli Raid 1804
- EMBARGO ACT OF 1807 (British Imposition)
- Battle of Tippecanoe 1811 (Shawnee Action)
- War of 1812 (British Invasion)
Decator Tripoli Raid 1804

Focus Question: How did Jefferson respond to threats to the security of the nation?

*Jefferson was still dealing with the disputes between France and Britain.

Defeating the Barbary States

*Trade with Europe was critical to US economy. US sold crops and natural resources to Europe and purchased manufactured goods from Europe.

Berbers are the indigenous peoples of North Africa west of the Nile Valley

*After American Revolution, pirates began attacking American ships in Mediterranean Sea. They came from Barbary States (Morocco, Algiers, Tunisia, and Tripoli).

*Barbary pirates raided American and European ships and held the property and sailors for ransom.

*European leaders paid a tribute (money paid by one country to another in return for protection) to certain countries in order to have their ships left alone.

*US paid tribute for a time but eventually Jefferson stopped and sent warships to protect American ships.

*Stephen Decatur led a raid at Tripoli harbor to burn down the Philadelphia, where it had run aground and the 300-man crew was imprisoned.

*A small force marched across the Sahara desert and captured Tripoli. It inspired a wave of confidence in the ability of the US to deal forcefully with foreign powers that threatened American security and prosperity.
American Neutrality is Challenged
*By 1803 - France and Britain were at war again which threatened American trade. The US remained neutral so it continued to trade with both.

*Britain and France looked for ways to weaken each other. To weaken the other country’s trade, they started attacking American ships.

Britain also needed sailors for the war against France so it turned again to impressment.

*By 1805 - Britain and France increased efforts to attack trade with enemies.

Jefferson Responds with an Embargo
*Jefferson looked for peaceful way to have Britain and France respect American neutrality. He asked Congress to pass Embargo Act in 1807.
*Embargo is a gov’t order that forbids foreign trade.
*Jefferson expected the Embargo Act would result in France and Britain no longer attacking American ships.
*The Embargo Act dramatically reduced the amount of money received from American exports. This hurt farmers and planters. Many lost their jobs. The greatest anger was in New England which relied most on foreign trade. Thousands of Americans turned to smuggling in order to get around the embargo.
*Congress repealed (overturned) the Embargo Act in 1809 just before Jefferson left office.
Congress passed a new law that stated the US would trade with any country that respected America’s trading rights as a neutral nation. (no impressment!)
Ten-squâta-way, Painted in 1830 by George Catlin.

Tecumseh and the Prophet
*After Battle of Fallen Timbers, many settlers moved west. Ohio became a state in 1803.
*Impact of western settlement on Native Americans:
  ~measles, smallpox, and influenza killed many
  ~settlers took over Native American hunting grounds
  ~clearing land drove away animals
  ~Native American populations decreased
  ~power of traditional leaders declined

New Leaders Take Charge
*Shawnee were affected by American settlement.
*1805 - Tenskwatawa (the “Prophet”) and Tecumseh urged Native American resistance and to preserve traditional ways. Tecumseh traveled spreading his message.

Harrison’s Victory
*William Henry Harrison (governor of Indiana Territory) decided to take action in response to Tecumseh’s activities.
*While Tecumseh searched for allies, Harrison and soldiers marched against Shawnee villages on the Tippecanoe River. Harrison was victorious at the Battle of Tippecanoe.
*Although Tecumseh and his warriors continued their resistance over the next several years, the Battle of Tippecanoe was the high point of Native American opposition to settlement.

The Shawnee

Federally recognized tribes are those Indian tribes recognized by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs for certain federal government purposes.
The War of 1812

The War of 1812 sometimes referred to as “Second War of Independence. Finally, US secured independence from Britain.

Focus Question: What were the causes and effects of the War of 1812?

The Move Toward War

James Madison took office in 1809. Tensions were high with Britain. Americans were angry at Britain for arming Native Americans in the Northwest and for the continued impressment of American sailors. Americans felt a sense of American nationalism (pride in one’s country/patriotism).

1810 - Two nationalists, Henry Clay of KY and John C. Calhoun of SC became leaders in the House of Representative.

Clay, Calhoun, and supporters were called war hawks - those who were eager for war with Britain.

Most of the people in New England opposed war with Britain because they believed it would affect American trade.

1812 - Britain told US they would continue impressing sailors and Native Americans in NW began new attacks on frontier settlements. In June, Congress declared war on Britain.

Early Days of the War

Although US expected to win, Jefferson's spending cuts had weakened its military strength.

Britain set up blockade (shutting a port or road to prevent people or supplies from entering or exiting an area) of the American coast. By the end of the war, Britain had closed off all America’s ports.

Aug. 1812 - USS Constitution (“Old Ironsides”) defeated British warship Guerriere.

The War in the West and South

Americans and British fought for control of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. Both had Native American allies.

Invasion of Canada

War hawks demanded an invasion of Canada, believing Canada would welcome the chance to stop British rule.

July 1812 - General William Hull led American troops from Detroit to Canada but soon retreated.

Unsuccessful attempt to invade Canada

British commander General Isaac Brock led British troops and Native Americans, surrounded Hull’s soldiers, and forced it to surrender. This was a serious defeat for the US.

On Lake Erie, American forces did better. Both sides wanted control of Lake Erie. In a three-hour battle at Put-in-Bay, American commander Oliver Hazard Perry led the battle and announced his victory with “We have met the enemy and they are ours.”

With the Americans in control of Lake Erie, the British were forced to leave Detroit and retreat back into Canada.

As British retreated into Canada, they were followed by Harrison. Americans defeated British at Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was killed here.

Conflict in the South

Summer 1813 - Creek warriors attacked southern American settlements. Andrew Jackson took command of the GA forces and defeated the Creeks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in March 1814. The treaty ending the fighting forced the Creeks to give up millions of acres of land.
Final Battles
* 1814 - Britain defeated Napoleon. Britain could send more troops to US to fight Americans.

The British Attack Washington and Baltimore
* British strategy was to attack nation’s capital, Washington, D.C.
* 1814 - As British were marching into D.C., Dolley Madison, President’s wife, gathered important papers and paintings in the White House and fled. The British set fire to several government buildings, including the White House and the Library of Congress.

Americans learned the army could not defend Washington.
* From Washington, D.C., the British moved on to Baltimore, MD. Their first objective was to capture Fort McHenry which defended the city’s harbor. British warships bombarded the fort throughout the night.
* At dawn, when Francis Scott Key, an American lawyer detained on a British ship, saw the American flag still flying, he wrote a poem called “The Star-Spangled Banner”. In 1931 - Congress made the poem (by now set to music) the national anthem of the United States.

The War Ends
* British were tired of war. The Treaty of Ghent (signed at Ghent, Belgium) was signed on Christmas Eve, 1814. The treaty returned things to the way they had been before the war.
* Before news of the treaty reached the US, Andrew Jackson won the Battle of New Orleans.

Protests and Peace
* There was opposition to the War of 1812 within the US. As the war went on, Federalists criticized Democratic-Republican Madison. Northerners in particular were angry because the blockade disrupted New England trade.
* Dec. 1814 - a group of Federalists met in Hartford, CT, and suggested the New England states secede (withdraw) from the US. While they debated, news of the treaty reached the US and the debate ended.

* War of 1812 sometimes referred to as “Second War of Independence”. Finally, US secured independence from Britain.

European nations would now have to treat the young nation with respect. Pride brought the confidence of Americans to a new height.

CAUSES of the War of 1812
* Impressment of US citizens
* Interference with American shipping
* British support of Native American resistance

EFFECTS of the War of 1812
* Increased American patriotism
* Weakened Native American resistance
* U.S. manufacturing grew as they had to make items they could not longer get through trade
Review Questions

1. Why did the election of 1800 have to be decided in the House of Representatives?

Two candidates received the most votes, forcing the House to decide who would be President and who would be Vice President.

2. What action did Jefferson take as President to help those convicted under the Sedition Act?

He refused to renew the Sedition Act, refunded the fines that had been collected under the act, and released all those imprisoned under the act.

3. What is judicial review?

The principle that the Supreme Court can decide if an act of Congress is constitutional or not.
Review Questions

1. What important right did the US gain with the Pinckney Treaty of 1795?

The right to ship goods down the Mississippi River to New Orleans

2. Why did President Jefferson hesitate to approve the purchase of the Louisiana Territory?

As a strict interpreter of the Constitution, Jefferson knew that the Constitution did not specifically grant a President the right to buy land from foreign powers.

3. What goals did President Jefferson set for Lewis and Clark’s expedition?

Lewis and Clark were to report on the resources of the West, to make contact with the Native Americans, establish claim to the land west of the Rockies, and find an all-water route across the continent if it existed.
Review Questions

*How did European nations protect themselves against raids by the Barbary pirates?

*What was impressment, and why did it anger Americans?

*Why did President Jefferson place an embargo on foreign goods in 1807?

*What actions did Tecumseh and the Prophet urge on their followers?
Review Questions

*In what regions of the US was the support for war with Britain the strongest?

The South and the West.

*Why was the US unprepared for war?

Its military was small and underfunded.

*What is the connection between the Battle of Lake Erie and the Battle of the Thames?

Americans won control of Lake Erie and followed the British into Canada, defeating them at the Battle of the Thames.

*What was the purpose of the Hartford Convention?

To decide if New England should secede from the United States.