

Jefferson used trade restrictions to try to force Europe to recognize American neutral shipping rights



In 1807 Congress, at the request of President Jefferson, passed the *Embargo Act*. This act outlawed trade with all European nations during the Napoleonic wars.



Jefferson hoped the embargo would force Britain and France to stop interfering with U.S. merchant ships.

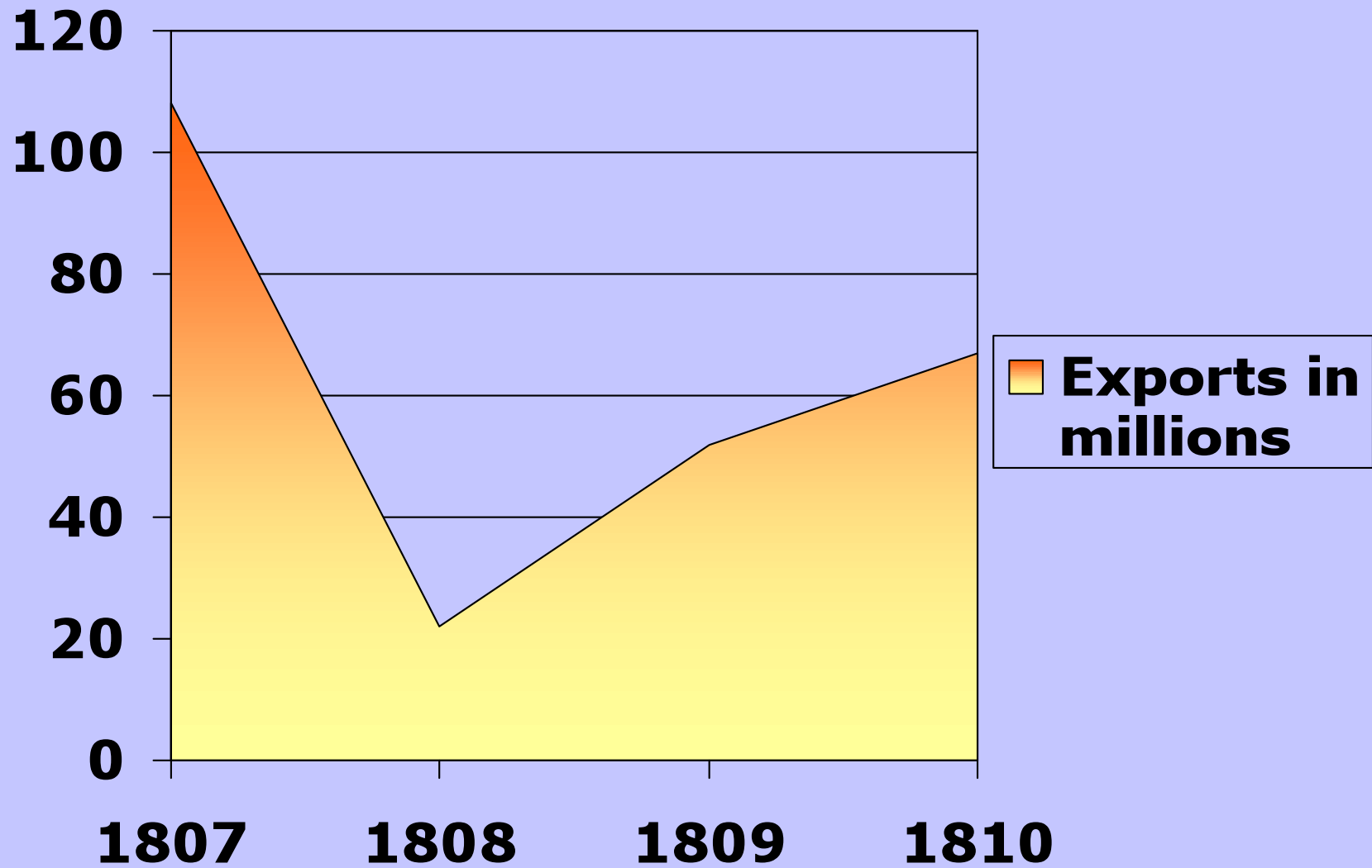


The act was unsuccessful because it hurt American businesses more than the Europeans, led to illegal smuggling, and caused a shortage of markets for Southern farmers. Soon there was an outcry to repeal the Embargo Act.



In 1809 the *Embargo Act* was repealed and the *Non-Intercourse Act* was passed, which allowed U.S. ships to trade with all nations except Britain and France.

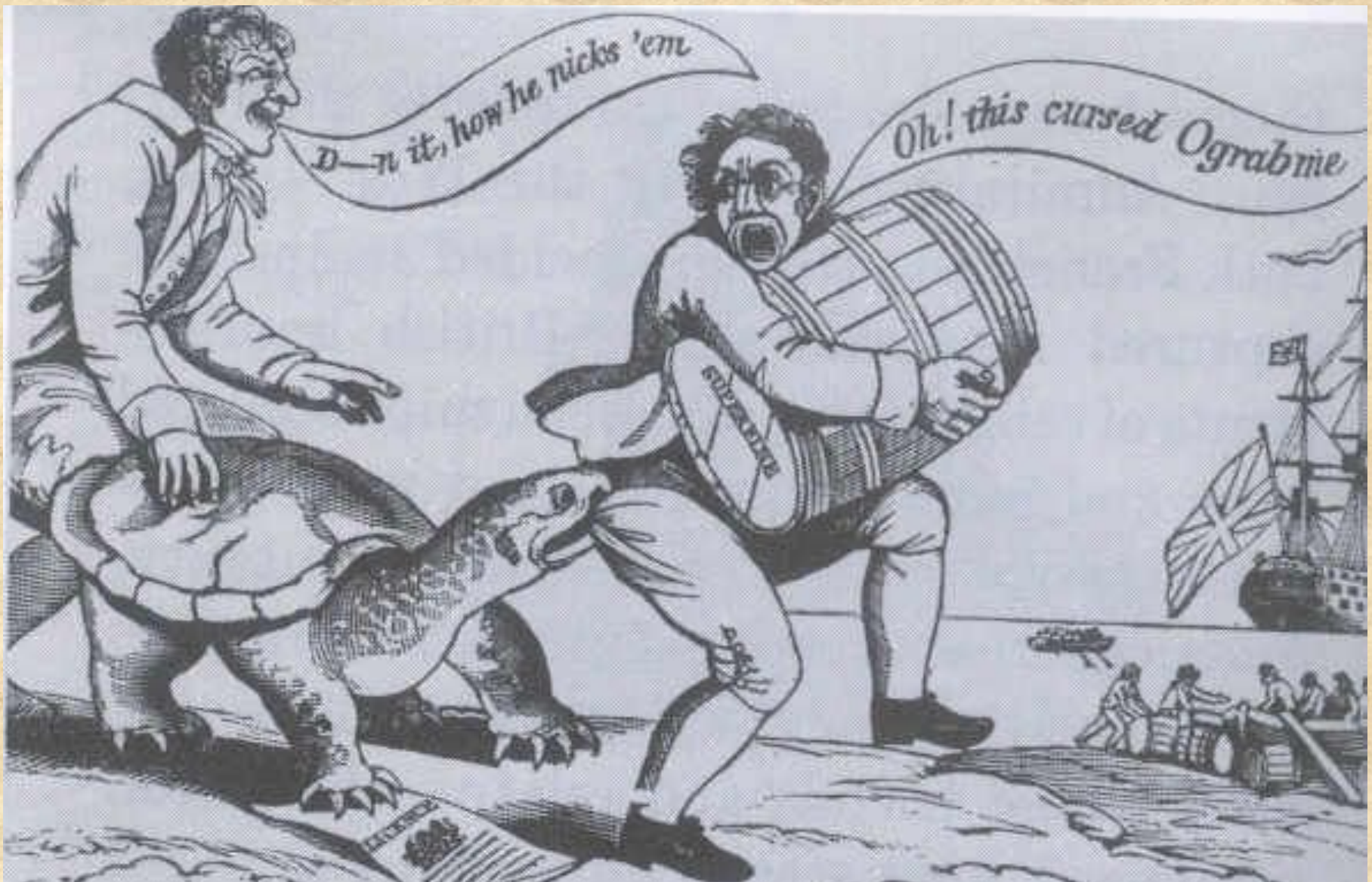
Effects of the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts



Contemporary political cartoon shows President Jefferson defending his Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts before a group of angry businessmen.



The happy Effects of that Grand System of shutting Ports against the English!!



1808 political cartoon showing the embargo as a vicious snapping turtle called "this cursed *Ograbme*" (embargo spelled backwards) harming American foreign commerce.

Jefferson, like Washington, refused to run for a third term. This continued the precedent of a two-term limit on presidents.

Major events in Jefferson's presidency

- I. Jefferson's philosophy of government**
- II. "Midnight Judges" and judicial review**
- III. Burr Conspiracy**
- IV. Louisiana Purchase: Lewis and Clark**
- V. Barbary War**
- VI. Chesapeake Affair**
- VII. Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts**

The Madison Administration

- ❖ **Gerrymandering**
- ❖ **Elections of 1808 and 1812**
- ❖ **Causes of War of 1812**
- ❖ **War of 1812**



Gerrymandering



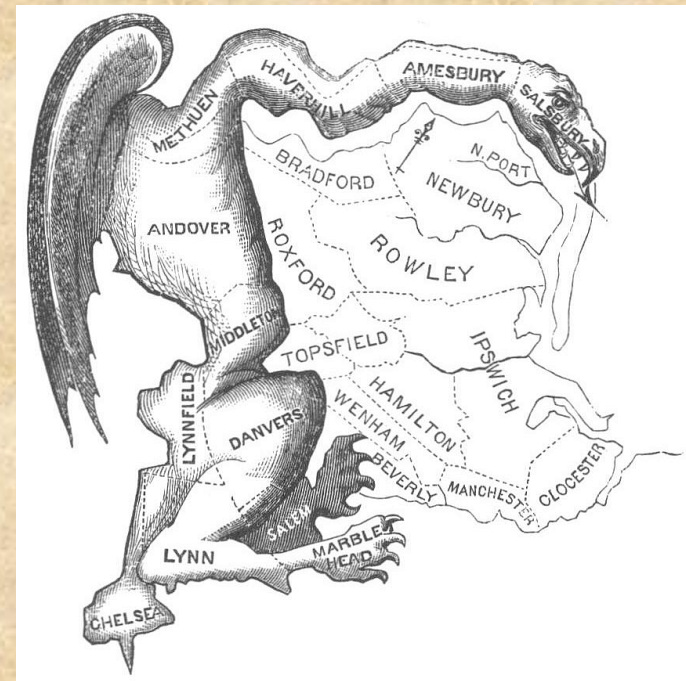
Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation, founding father who refused to sign the Constitution because it did not include a Bill of Rights, governor of Massachusetts, and vice president, introduced a political term that is still used today: gerrymandering.



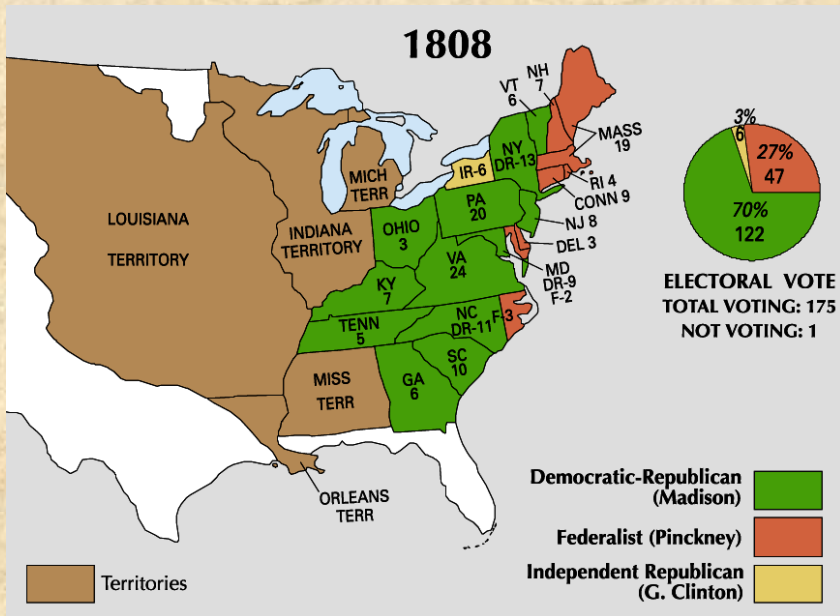
Defined as drawing voting district boundaries to benefit the party in power by increasing the number of districts controlled by the party in power and decreasing the impact of oppositional voters.



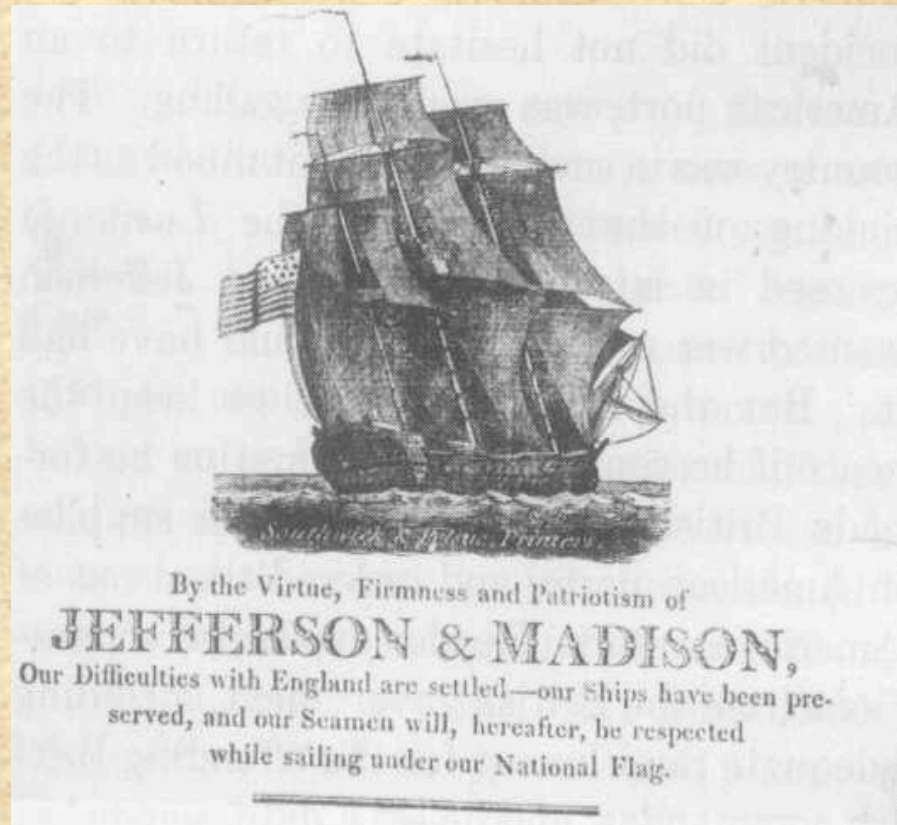
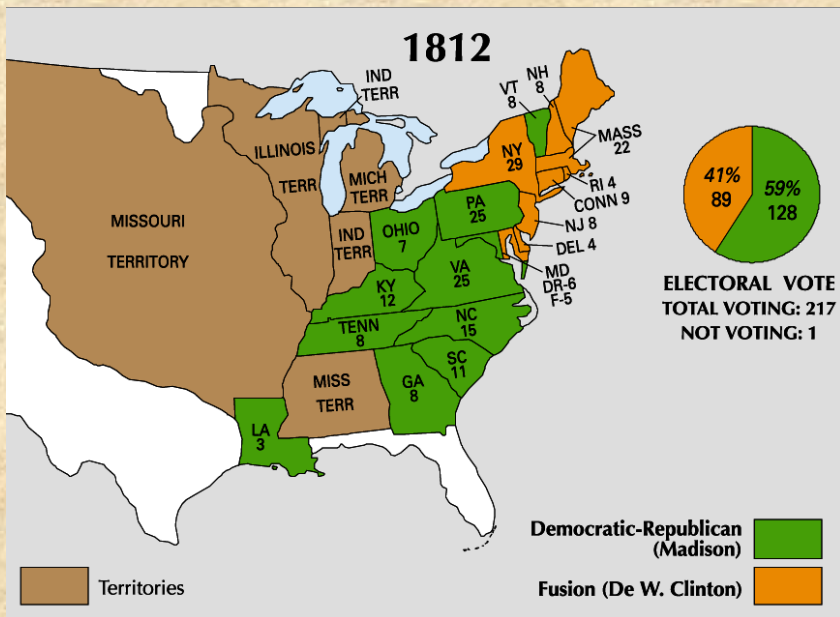
Cartoon shows the misshapen districts in Massachusetts as a salamander



The elections of 1808 and 1812

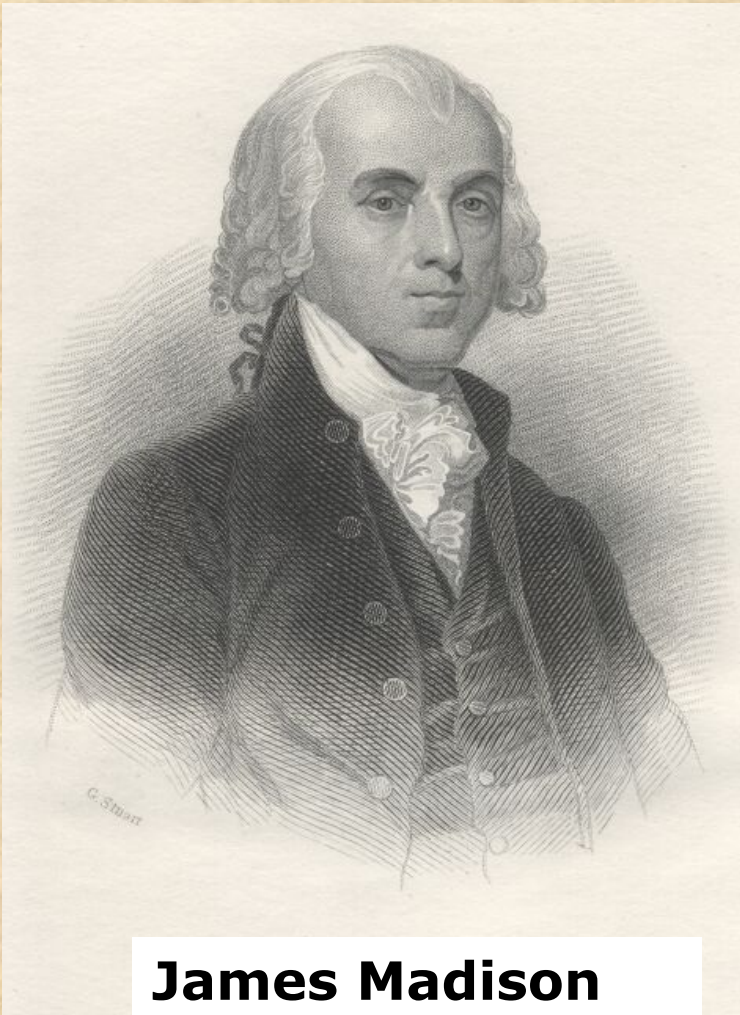


Although Madison won the elections, the Republican Party lost support in New England over the Embargo Act.



The presidency of James Madison: 1809-1817

Madison's two terms were dominated by foreign problems that eventually led to the outbreak of full-scale war with Great Britain in 1812.



James Madison



Dolly Madison

Native American tribes in the Ohio Valley were unhappy with the peace treaty terms



The Treaty of Greenville, signed in 1795 at the end of the Little Turtle's War, left many upset. Much of the land they were forced to surrender later became Ohio.



As white settlers continued to encroach on Indian land, two Shawnee Indian leaders emerged. These leaders were Tecumseh and his brother, known as the "Prophet."



The Prophet, after winning his battle against alcoholism, became a religious leader who taught that white Americans were children of the *Great Serpent*, the source of evil in the world. He forbade his people to use European American foods, clothing, manufactured goods, or alcohol.



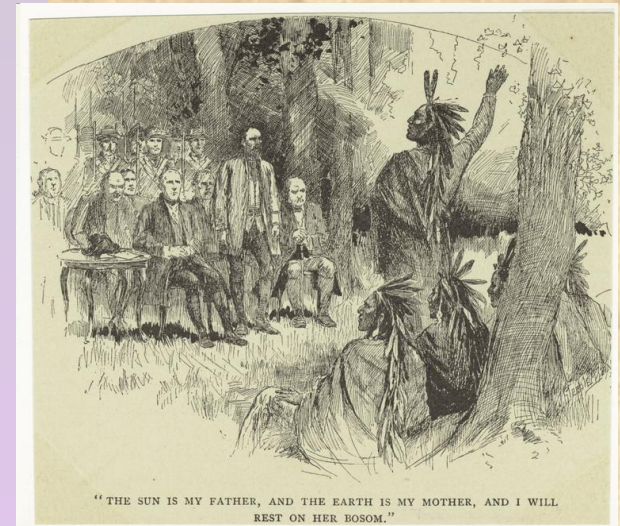
Quotes from Tecumseh

"Where today are the Pequot? Where are the Narragansett, the Mohican, the Pokanoket, and many other once powerful tribes of our people? They have vanished before the avarice and the oppression of the White Man, as snow before a summer sun."



"The whites have driven us from the great salt water, forced us over the mountains. The way, the only way, to check and stop this evil is for all red men to unite in claiming a common equal right in the land"

"Let us form one body, one heart, and defend to the last warrior our country, our homes, our liberty, and the graves of our fathers."



"THE SUN IS MY FATHER, AND THE EARTH IS MY MOTHER, AND I WILL REST ON HER BOSOM."

President William Henry Harrison said of Tecumseh, "He was one of those uncommon geniuses which spring up occasionally to produce revolutions and overturn the established order of things."



Tecumseh and his brother built a community called Prophet Town along Tippecanoe Creek in the Indiana Territory in 1808. They hoped it would become the Indian Washington D.C.



Their goal was to organize the many tribes into one vast Indian confederation with the Prophet as the religious leader and Tecumseh as the political leader. They had some success and soon white settlers in the region demanded something be done to stop them.



In 1809, the Treaty of Fort Wayne was signed between several tribes and Governor of the Indiana Territory William Henry Harrison. This treaty sold two million acres of Native American land in Ohio and Indiana for 2¢ per acre. Tecumseh strongly opposed the treaty and warned Americans not to settle on the purchased land.



Tecumseh traveled widely to gain Indian support. On one of his trips a small American army under Governor Harrison moved toward Prophet Town. The Prophet attacked Harrison's army at night and after a confused battle, Harrison claimed victory. Prophet Town was destroyed by the Americans and the brothers' dream of an Indian Confederation died.



Many Americans believed that the British were giving weapons and supplies to the Indians and encouraging them to attack American settlements.

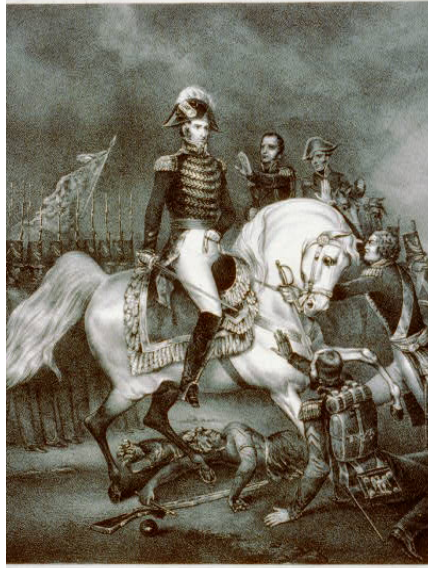


The Battle of Tippecanoe made Harrison famous and helped him win the presidency in 1840.

182785



BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE—WHERE JO DAVISSL FELL.



GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
AT THE
BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.



BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.



Tecumseh was killed in 1813 while fighting for the British during the War of 1812. The impact of Tecumseh on Americans of the time is evidenced by the many prints and paintings that were created showing his death

A View of Col. Johnson's Engagement with the Savages (Commanded by Tecumseh) near the Moravian Town, October 5, 1812.



- 1 Col. Johnson heroically defending himself against the attack of an Indian Chief.
- 2 The American Infantry firing upon a body of the enemy on the left.
- 3 A dismounted Dragoon personally engaged with one of the enemy.
- 4 The cavalry pursuing the retreating savages across the hills.

- 5 Tecumseh rallying his men, and encouraging them to return to the attack.
- 6 A savage in the act of scalping a wounded drummer of the American Infantry.
- 7 The savages pursued by the cavalry, retreating to a swamp on the left.
- 8 The enemy (rallied by their commander Tecumseh) returning to the attack.



Painted according to the description by the general and the artist, and the sketch by the artist.

BATTLE OF THE CLOUDS

and the Death of Tecumseh, by the Kentucky mounted Volunteers led by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, 11th Oct. 1812.

By Miss J. Adams, 1815. In the first time printed as a vignette for the British Magazine, and since as a separate engraving.

**Death of Tecumseh:
Battle of the Thames Oct. 1813**



DEATH OF TECUMSEH,
BATTLE OF THE THAMES OCT. 1813.

War of 1812

“Mr. Madison’s War”

“To Great Britain the War of 1812 was simply a burdensome adjunct of its greater struggle against Napoleonic France. To the Canadians it was clearly a case of naked American aggression. But to the Americans it was neither simple nor clear. The United States entered the war with confused objectives and divided loyalties and made peace without settling any of the issues that had induced the nation to go to war.” (Army Historical Series: Volume One)

A significant weakness in the American position was the disunity of the country. In the New England states, public opinion ranged from apathy to actively expressed opposition to the war.

Causes of the War of 1812



Maritime grievances: Impressment and interference with American merchant ships by Britain.



War hawks: Group of pro-war congressmen elected in 1810.



“Land Hunger”: Desire for more land in the Northwest and Spanish-held territories.



Canada: Many Americans wanted to conquer Canada and make it part of the U.S.



Indian attacks: Widespread belief that the British were encouraging and supporting Indian attacks on Americans.



War in Europe: Britain was in a life-and-death struggle with France and would have few resources to use against the Americans.



Diplomatic confusion: American diplomatic failures led to a war declaration.

U.S. tried to protect its neutral trading rights



The U.S. wanted to be free from British interference with U.S. merchant ships.



In May of 1810, Congress passed Macon's Bill Number Two. This was a "carrot and stick" approach, meaning reward and punishment. The bill stated that if either France or Britain stopped violating the neutral trading rights of the United States, the U.S. would stop trading with the other.



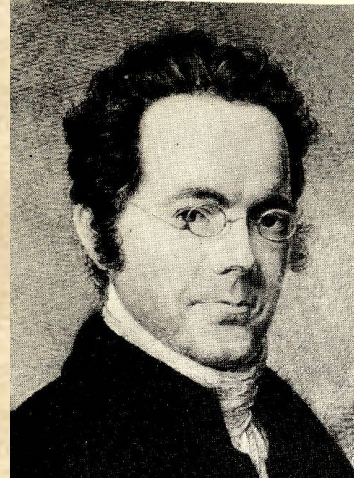
Napoleon quickly agreed to the terms and the U.S. imposed a trade embargo on Britain only. Later Napoleon resumed France's violation of American neutrality.

War Hawks

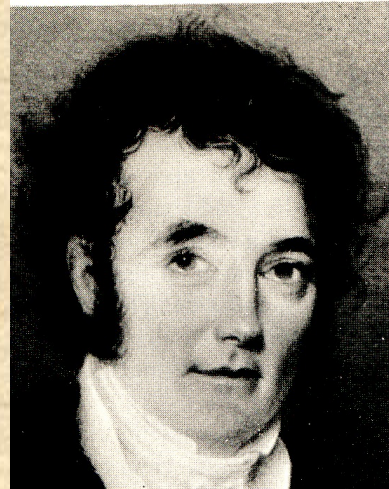
- **Pro-war congressmen, many elected in 1810**
- **Represented a new generation that grew up after the American Revolution**
- **Mainly from the South and West**
- **Goal was a “glorious” war to expand the U.S. into Canada, Florida, Mexico, and other places**
- **Strong sense of pride and nationalism in the U.S.**
- **Wanted to create a larger and stronger nation**
- **Believed Britain was treating Americans as colonial subjects**
- **President Madison made a deal with them. In return for their support for his second run for president in 1812, he promised to ask Congress for war**



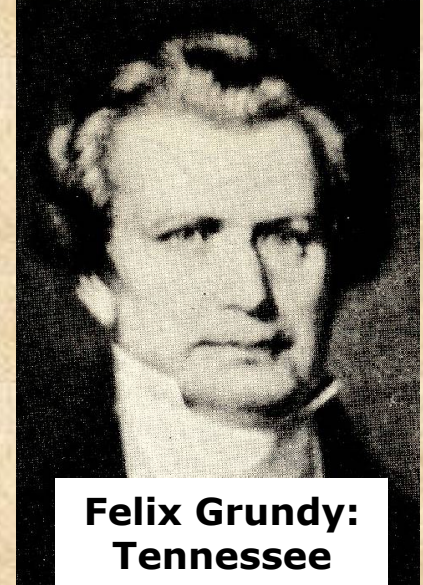
**Peter B. Porter:
New York**



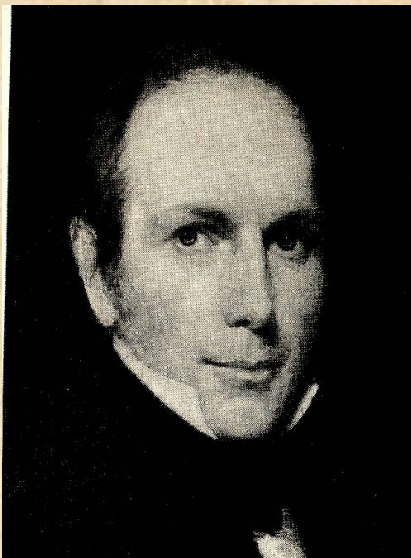
**Langdon Cheves:
South Carolina**



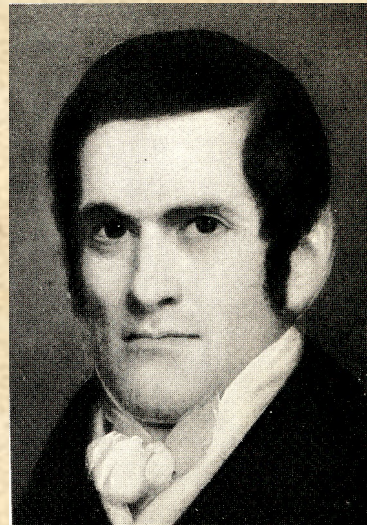
**Richard M.
Johnson:
Kentucky, man
who killed
Tecumseh**



**Felix Grundy:
Tennessee**



**Henry Clay:
Kentucky**

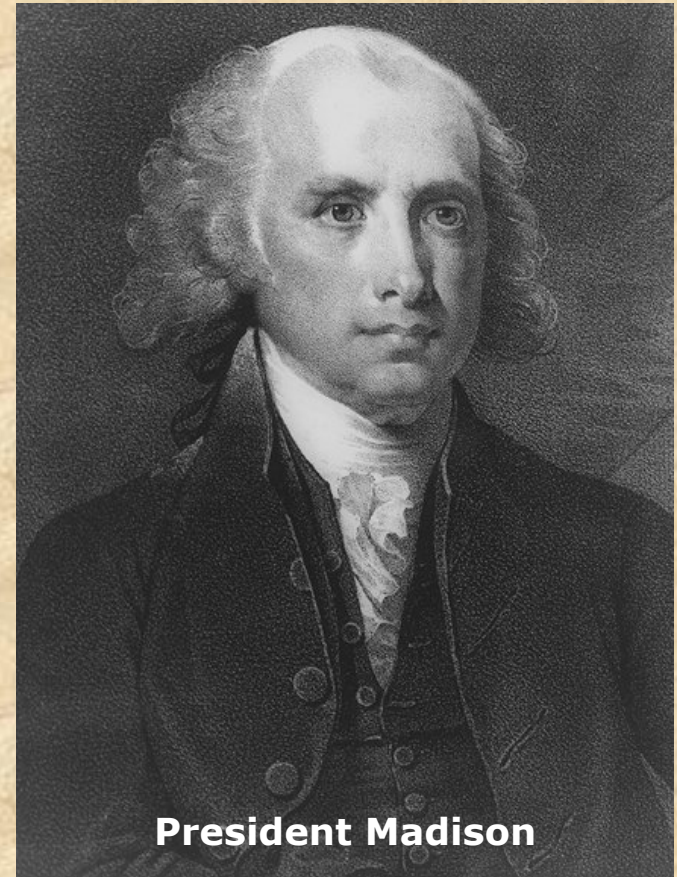


**John C. Calhoun:
South Carolina**

War Hawks

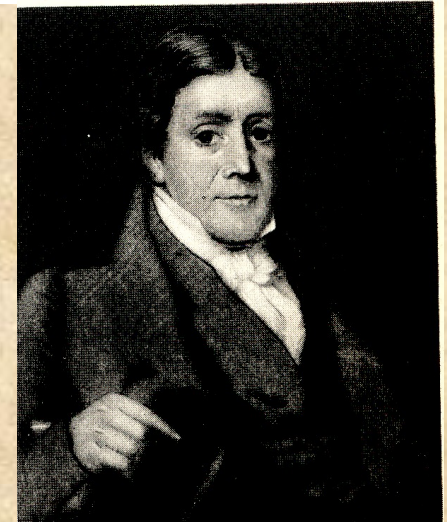
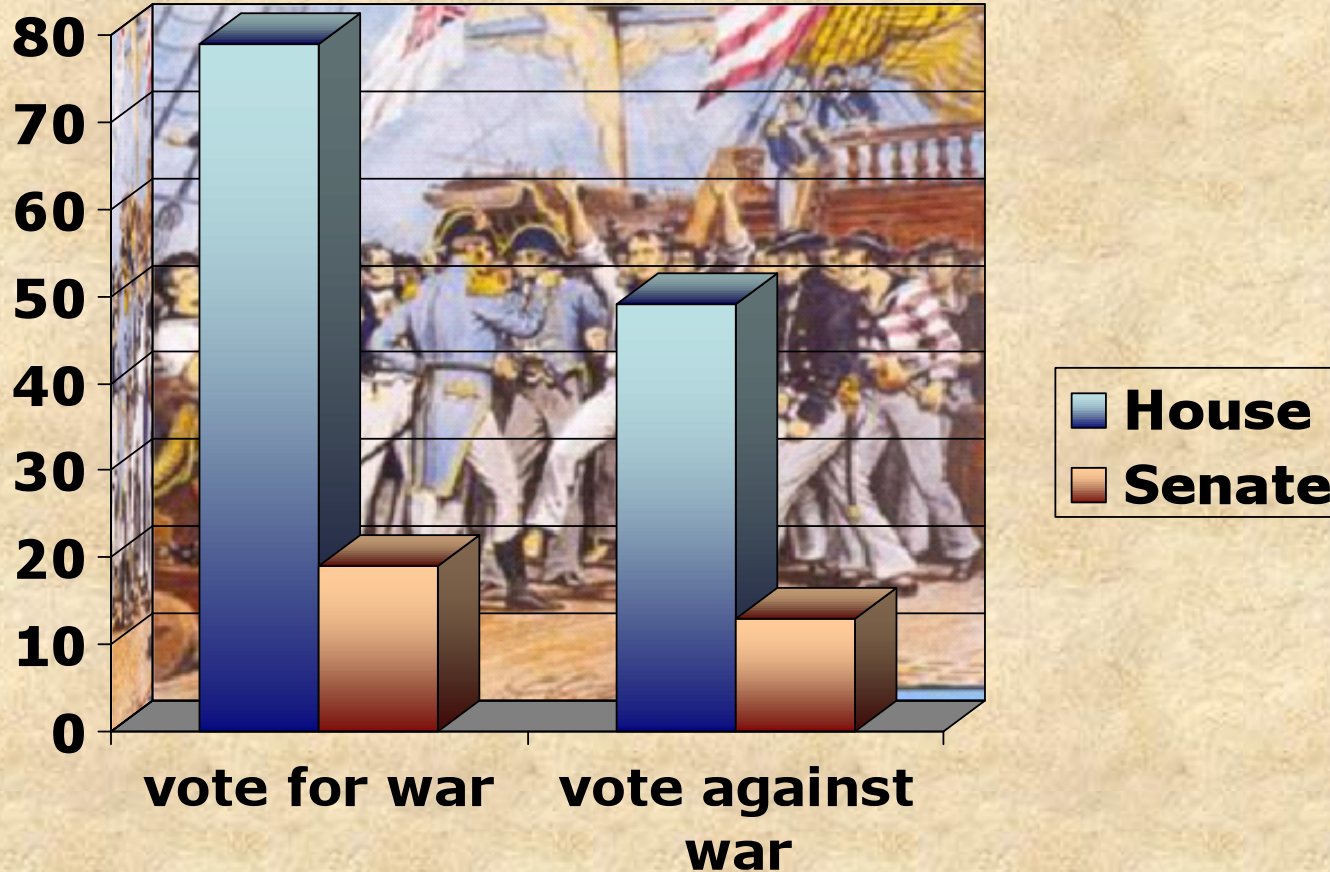
British Minister Erskine's broken promise pushed the U.S. closer to war

- **Erskine met with President Madison and promised the British would stop seizing U.S. ships if the U.S. repealed the Non-Intercourse Act**
- **President Madison agreed and announced to the nation that trading would resume with Great Britain and that war was averted**
- **The British government rejected the agreement Erskine made**
- **Madison was shocked and trade was halted once again with Britain**



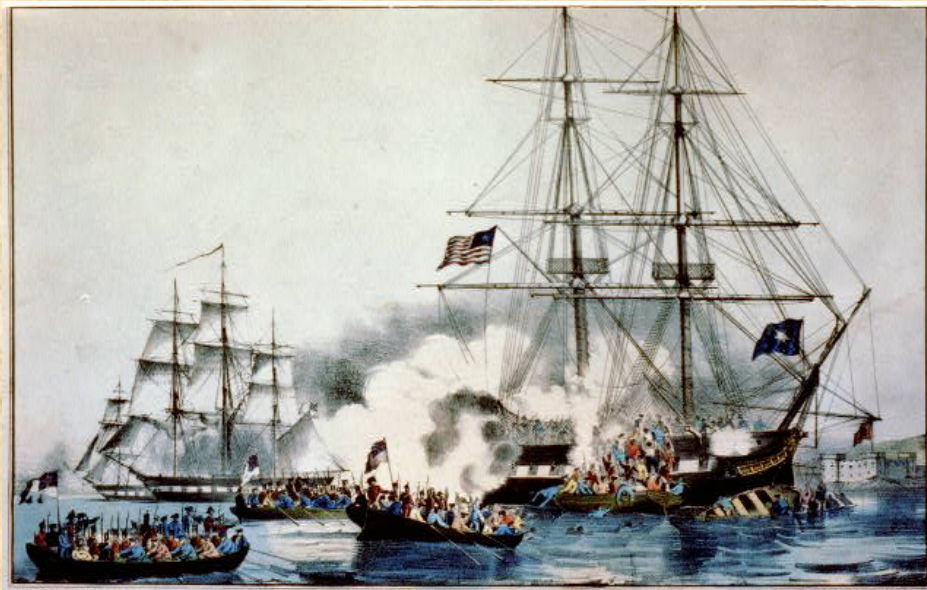
President Madison

In June of 1812, President Madison sent a war message to Congress. The vote in the House was 79 for the war and 49 against war. In the Senate the vote was 19 to 13 in favor of war. New England, which suffered the most from British trade restrictions and impressment, was mostly against the war, while Westerners, far from the sea, were for the war.



John Randolph of Virginia was strongly against the war and believed it would drag America "at the wheels of Bonaparte."

On June 16, 1812 the British decided to relax their blockade, a major cause of the conflict between the U.S. and Britain. Unfortunately, by the time the news reached across the Atlantic Ocean, the U.S. Congress had already declared war on June 18th.




1176. B. PUB. BY A. CURRIER. THE AMERICAN PRIVATEER "GENERAL ARMSTRONG" CAPT. SAM. O. BROWN. 100 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.
In the Harbor of Fuzhou (Amoy) Oct. 26th 1813. Repelling the attack of 14 boats containing two men from the British Ships "Flashedlight" & "Hull's" and "Vincennes" 18 Guns. The General Armstrong was 36 tons burthen carried 6 Nine pounder and a Long Gun 24 pounder; armed deck and a crew of 50 men. The British loss was 190 killed and 150 wounded. Americans lost 2 killed and 7 wounded.



1177. B. PUB. BY A. CURRIER. PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE. 100 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.
This scene represents the position of the two fleets as the moment when the VEERARD is passing through the enemy's line passing her broadside upon them. Both broadsides were discharged at the same time. The Commodore PERRY standing at the helm of the VEERARD in the front line. The Commodore PERRY standing at the helm of the VEERARD in the front line. The Commodore PERRY standing at the helm of the VEERARD in the front line. The Commodore PERRY standing at the helm of the VEERARD in the front line.

At the beginning of the war, both sides were evenly matched in warships and soldiers. Britain was much more powerful, but the majority of her military forces were tied up in the war against Napoleon in Europe. There was little to spare to fight the United States. This changed, however, with the defeat of Napoleon in 1813 at the Battle of Leipzig.

REMEMBER LAWRENCE!!!



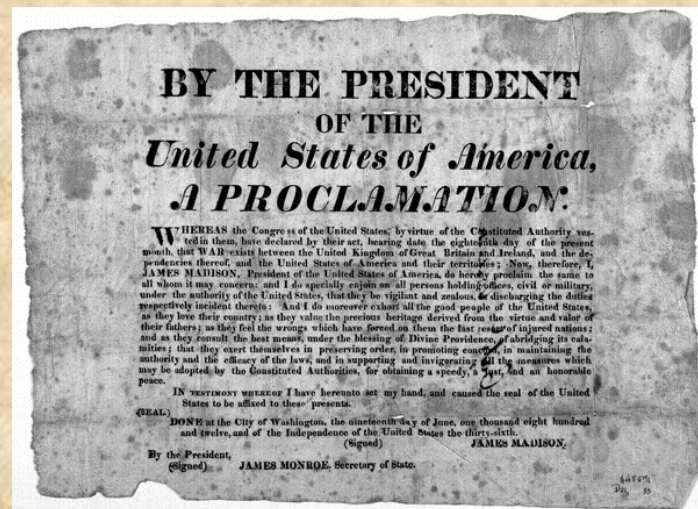
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FOR THE
U. S. NAVY,
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND GREEN HANDS,
For seagoing Ship *Pennsylvania* and all others, such as 74's, frigates and Sloops of war.

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FOR
GOOD MEN.

APPLY TO
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Shipping Master of the U. S. Navy, No. 169 South Front Street



UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS-WAR OF 1812



American soldiers and officers from the War of 1812



Light artillery



Rifle regiment



Baltimore Riots: July 1812

An anti-war Federalist newspaper editor and supporters who had spoken out against the war were attacked and tortured by a mob of Democrat-Republicans, who took them from a jail where they were being held for their own protection.

➤ One victim reported, "I had left my coat in the gaol, and they tore my shirt and other clothing, and put the tar on my bare body, upon which they put feathers. They drew me along in the cart in this condition, and calling me traitor and tory and other scandalous names." As they danced around the prisoners the mob sang, "We'll feather and tar every d—d British tory. And this is the way for American glory. When the victims cried for mercy, the women bawled out kill the tories."

➤ One witness noted, "During this whole time the Mob continued to torture their mangled bodies, by beating first one and then the other; sticking penknives into their faces and hands, and opening their eyes and dropping hot candle grease into them."



The Conspiracy against Baltimore, or, The War Dance at Montgomery Court House
The Conspiracy Against Baltimore/The War Dance at Montgomery Court House. Engraving. 1812.

The War of 1812 was fought in three stages.

1. The *first* lasted to the spring of 1813. In this stage England concentrated on Europe, so the U.S. was able to be on the offensive: they invaded Canada and sent cruisers and privateers against enemy shipping.

2. The *second* stage lasted from early 1813 to early 1814. England established a tight blockade of U.S. ports but could send only a few additional troops to Canada. During this stage the American army, now experienced, won its first successes.

3. The *third* stage, from 1814 to 1815 saw the arrival of a large British army and navy reinforcements, even though some British military was left in Europe to continue fighting against France (although the war was officially over). British forces raided the coast at numerous locations and began several land offensives.

Chronology and major battles of the War of 1812



August 15, 1812, Fort Dearborn Massacre



August 16, 1812, fall of Fort Detroit



The war at sea



October 13, 1812, Battle of Queenston Heights



April 1813, Battle of York, Canada



September 1813, Battle of Lake Erie



October 1813, Battle of the Thames



March 1814, Battle of Horseshoe Bend



1814, British three-part invasion of U.S.



July 1814, Battle of Lundy's Lane



September 1814, Battle of Plattsburg Bay



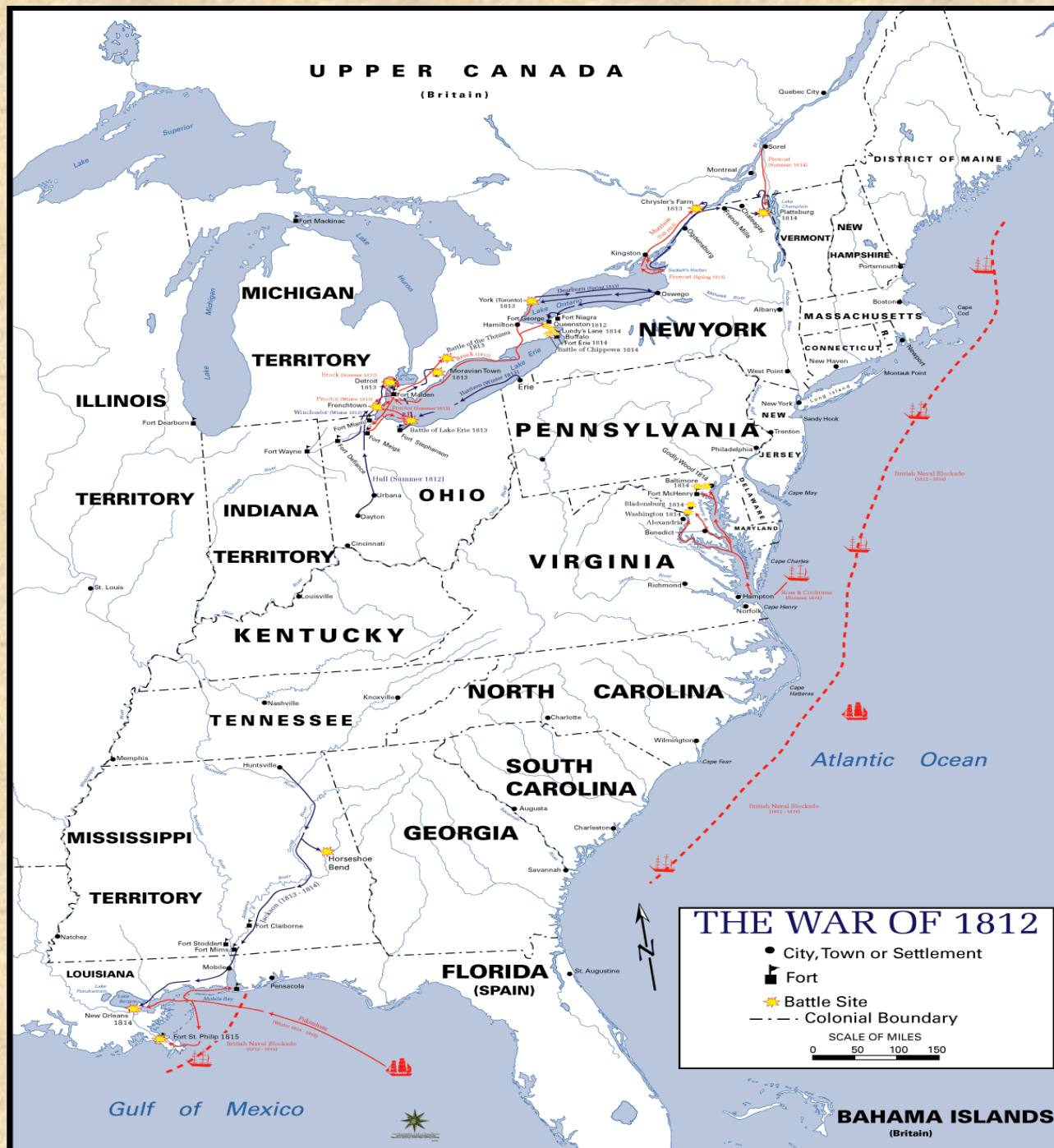
December 15 1815, Hartford Convention



December 24, 1814, Peace Treaty of Ghent



January 1815, Battle of New Orleans




The American goal for the War of 1812 was the conquest of Canada.



The war began with a series of disasters for American armies.

 **General Hull, governor of the Michigan Territory and officer during the American Revolutionary War, was ordered to invade Canada.**

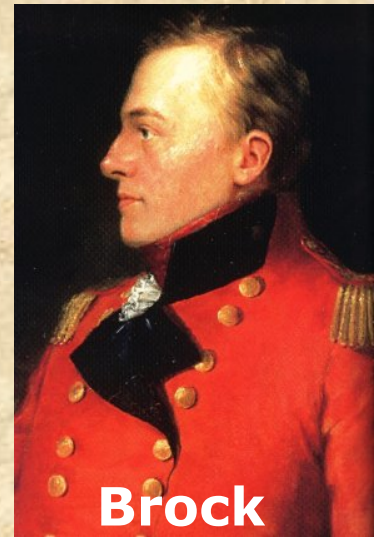
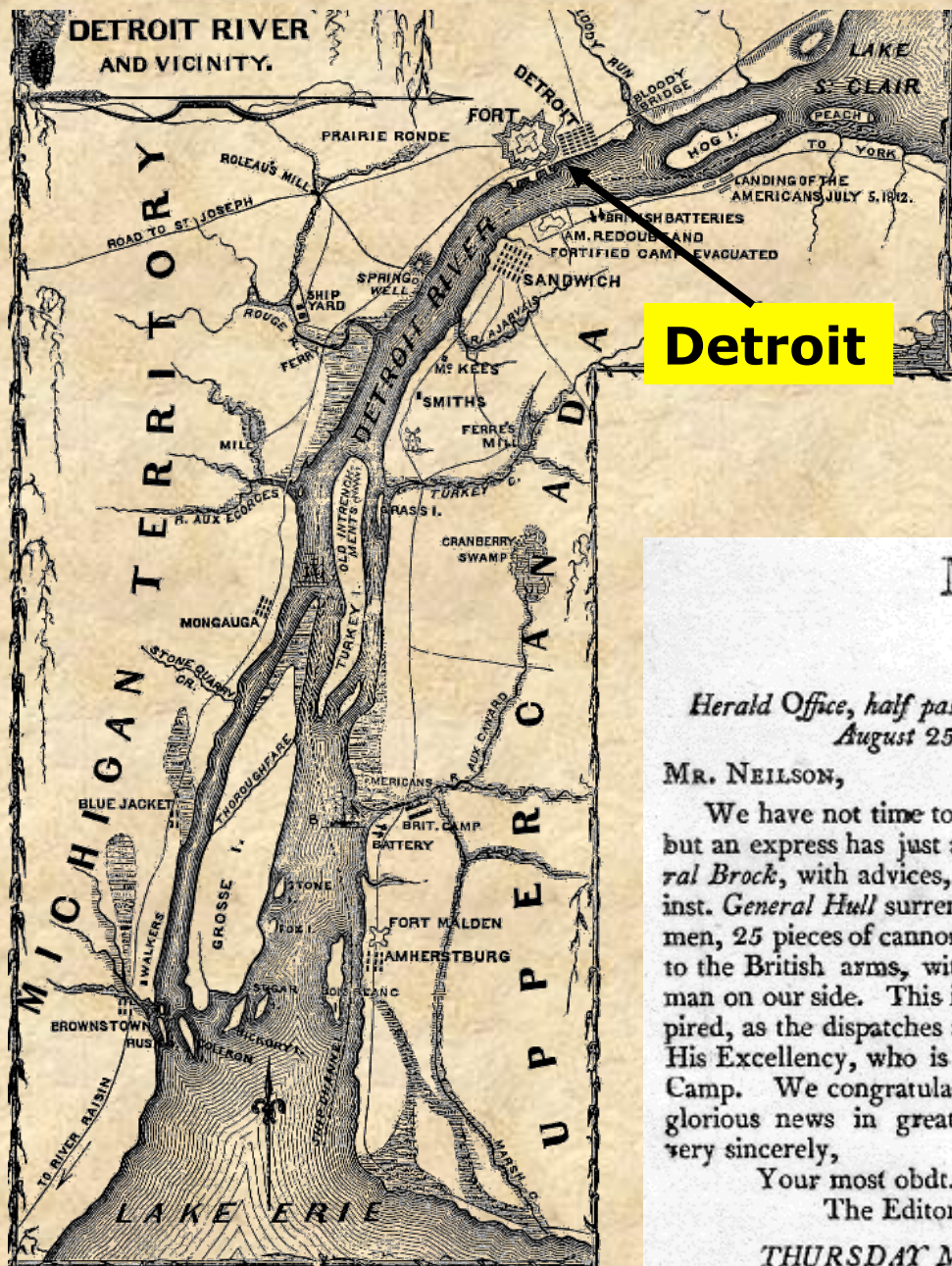
 **He made a few small raids into Canada but quickly retreated back to Detroit.**

 **A small British, Canadian and Indian force under the command of General Brock approached Detroit, and Hull quickly surrendered without a fight on August 15, 1812. A large quantity of military supplies plus Hull's army was captured.**

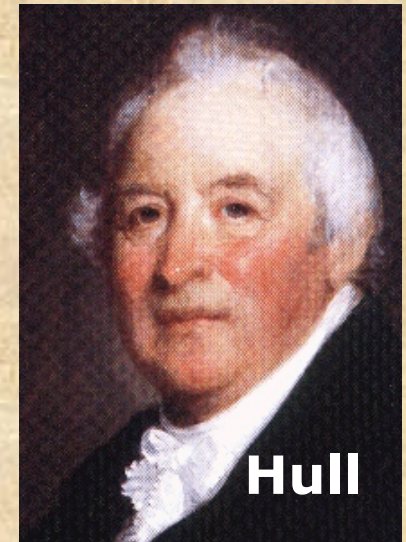
 **Soon forts Mackinac and Dearborn surrendered, and the British controlled the entire territory north and west of the Ohio River.**



General Hull surrendering Detroit to General Brock



Brock



Hull

MORE GLORIOUS.

*Herald Office, half past three, Tuesday,
August 25.*

MR. NEILSON,

We have not time to publish an Extra, but an express has just arrived from *General Brock*, with advices, that on the 15th inst. *General Hull* surrendered, with 2,500 men, 25 pieces of cannon, and all his stores, to the British arms, without the loss of a man on our side. This is all that has transpired, as the dispatches are just gone off to His Excellency, who is at present at the Camp. We congratulate you on this truly glorious news in great haste, and we are very sincerely,

Your most obdt. Servts.

The Editors of the Herald.

THURSDAY MORNING, 27th August, 1812.

*Office du Herald à Montréal, 3½ heures à
près midi, Mardi 25 Août.*


MR. NEILSON,


Nous n'avons pas le tems de publier un Extraordinaire; un exprès vient d'arriver du Général *Brock*, avec la nouvelle que le 15 du courant le Général *Hull* s'est rendu avec 2500 hommes et 25 pièces de canons, et tous ses magasins, sans la perte d'un seul homme de notre côté. C'est tout ce qui est encore public. Les Dépêches viennent d'être envoyées à Son Excellence qui est au Camp. Nous vous félicitons sur cette grande et glorieuse nouvelle.


Les Redacteurs du Herald

1812 Canadian newspaper article on fall of Detroit

Fort Dearborn, present-day Chicago

 Site of a massacre of American soldiers and their families in August 1812

 Heavily outnumbered and ordered to surrender by a message sent from General Hull, they were brutally murdered with only a few of the women surviving to be later ransomed.

 Mrs. Heald and Mrs. Holt, wives of soldiers, fought bravely but were wounded and taken captive. Both were later ransomed.



MRS. HEALD DEFENDING HERSELF.

Anti-British cartoon shows Native Americans accepting money from the British for scalps of American soldiers during the war.



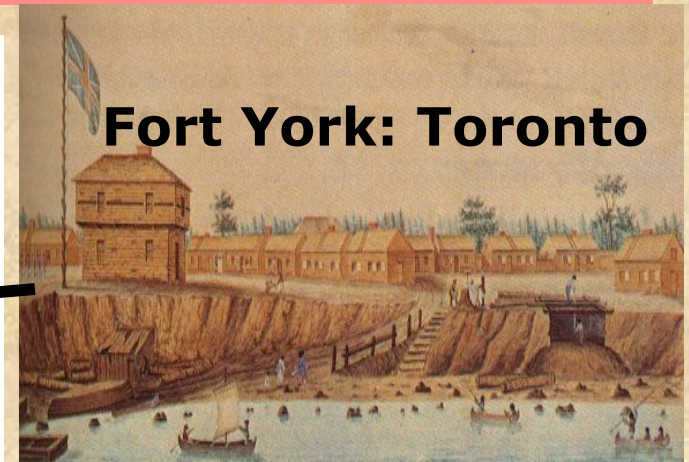
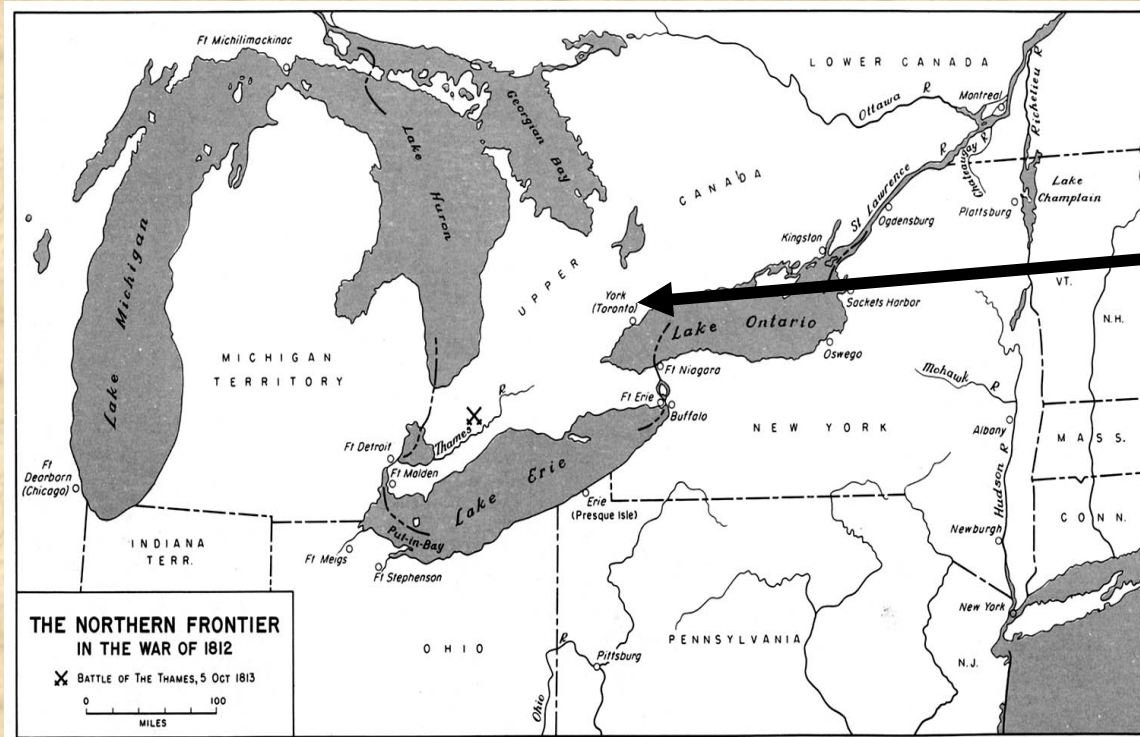
The Americans launched their last 1812 invasion of Canada in October. They were defeated at the Battle of Queenston Heights where British General Brock, victor at Fort Detroit, was killed.



Death of British General Brock

Battle of York: April 1813

An American attack on Fort York, today the city of Toronto, succeeded. U.S. soldiers looted and vandalized private homes. Public buildings were burned, which later gave invading British troops justification for burning public buildings in Washington D.C. The Americans did not follow through on their success and abandoned York five days later.



Battle of Lake Erie



The unsuccessful American campaigns to take Canada in 1812 demonstrated that a successful attack would require, as a first step, gaining control of Lake Erie.



Commander Oliver Hazard Perry was assigned the job of building a fleet and winning control of Lake Erie. He prepared throughout the spring and summer of 1813.



By the beginning of August of 1813, his force was larger than that of the British. He anchored his ships in Put-in-Bay, near General Harrison's army near Forts Meigs and Stephenson. On September 10, Perry met the British fleet, defeated it in battle, and gained control of Lake Erie.



Battle of Lake Erie: Perry transfers to another ship after his flagship was disabled by British cannon fire




After the battle Perry wrote a now famous letter to Major General William Henry Harrison, commander of the army of the Northwest. The letter was scrawled in pencil on the back of an old envelope. Perry's victory secured the Great Lakes region for the United States and ended the threat of a British invasion from Canada.


***Dear General:
We have met the enemy and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop. Yours with great respect and esteem,
O.H. Perry***




Battle of the Thames: October 1813

 With Lake Erie secured, General Harrison was determined to destroy the British forces and their Indian allies.

 On October 5, the two armies met on the banks of the Thames River. The Americans had 3,500 men, versus 900 British and 2,000 Native Americans under Tecumseh.

 Harrison ordered his Kentucky cavalry to assault the enemy. Unable to withstand the charging Kentuckians, the British and Indians surrendered. Tecumseh was killed.

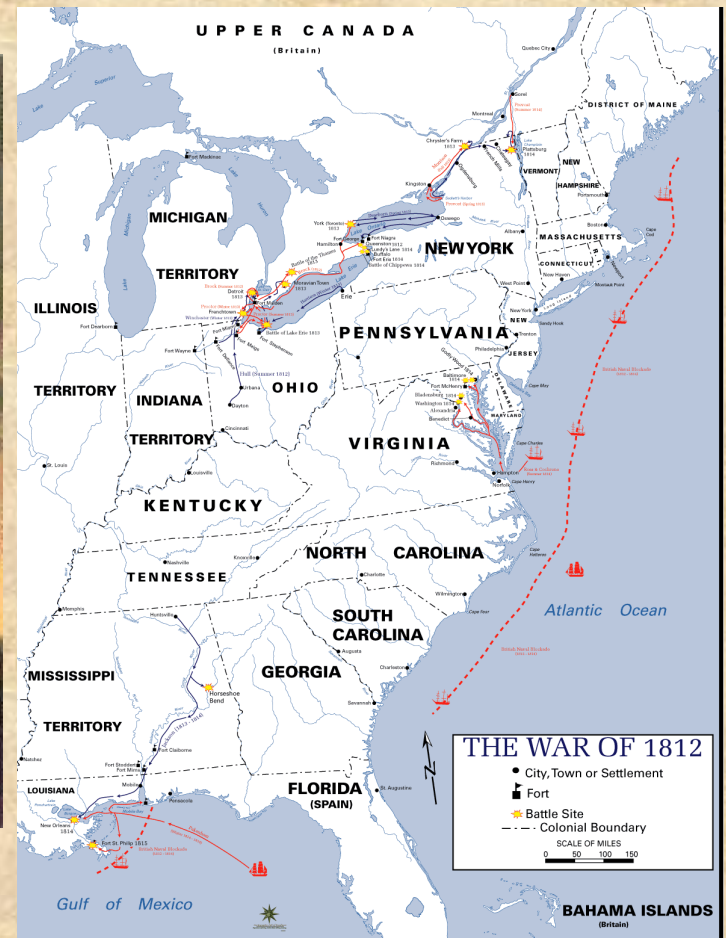
 It was a complete victory and there was no more fighting in that area for the rest of the war.



DEATH OF TECUMSEH
BATTLE OF THE THAMES, OCT. 18, 1813.

**Tecumseh was killed by
"war hawk" William
Johnson of Kentucky**

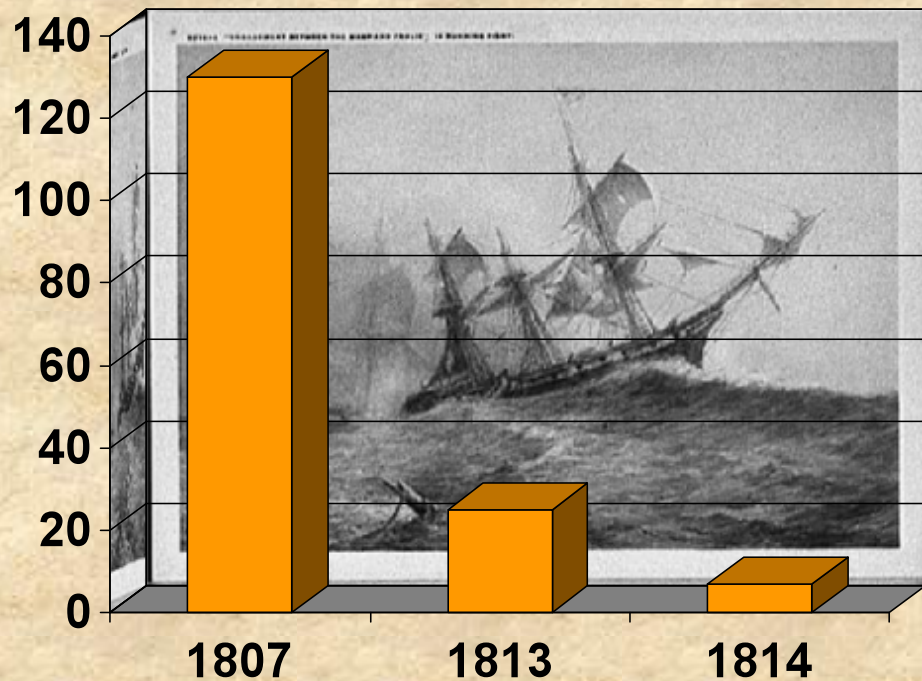
The war at sea



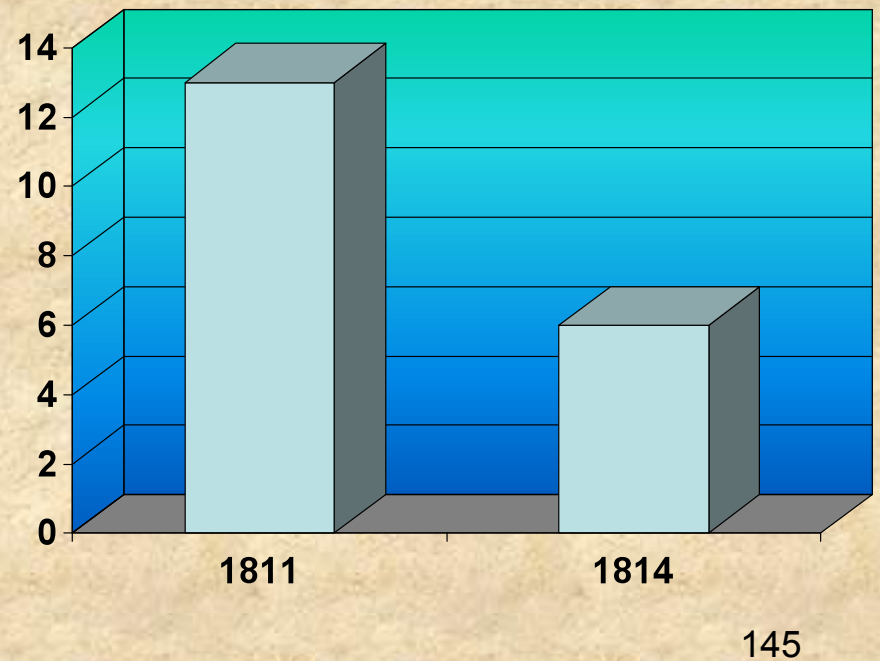
When the war began, Britain sent warships to cripple the U.S. economy by blockading ports. American merchant ships could no longer trade with other nations. The small U.S. Navy was unable to break the blockade.

The two charts below show the effect of the blockade on the U.S. economy.

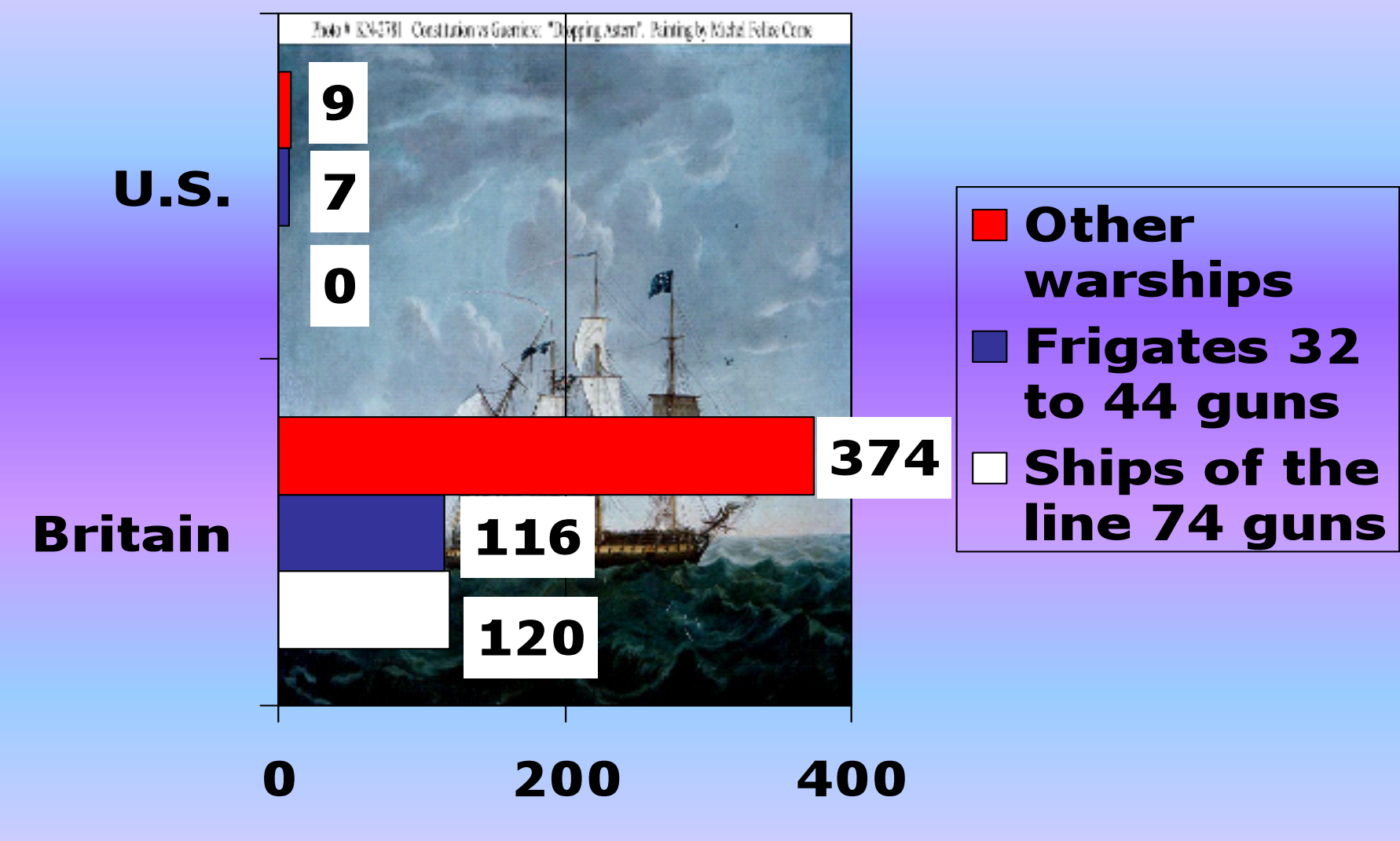
U.S. exports in millions



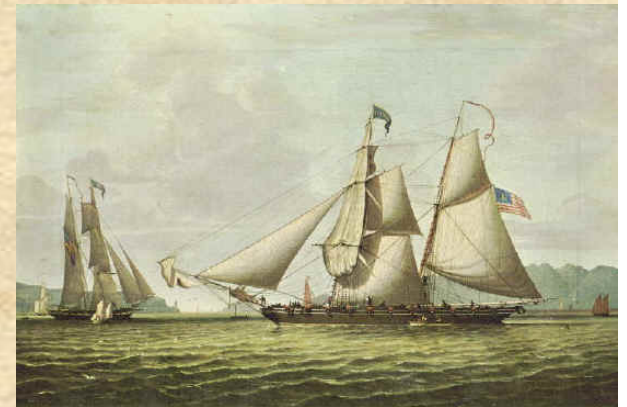
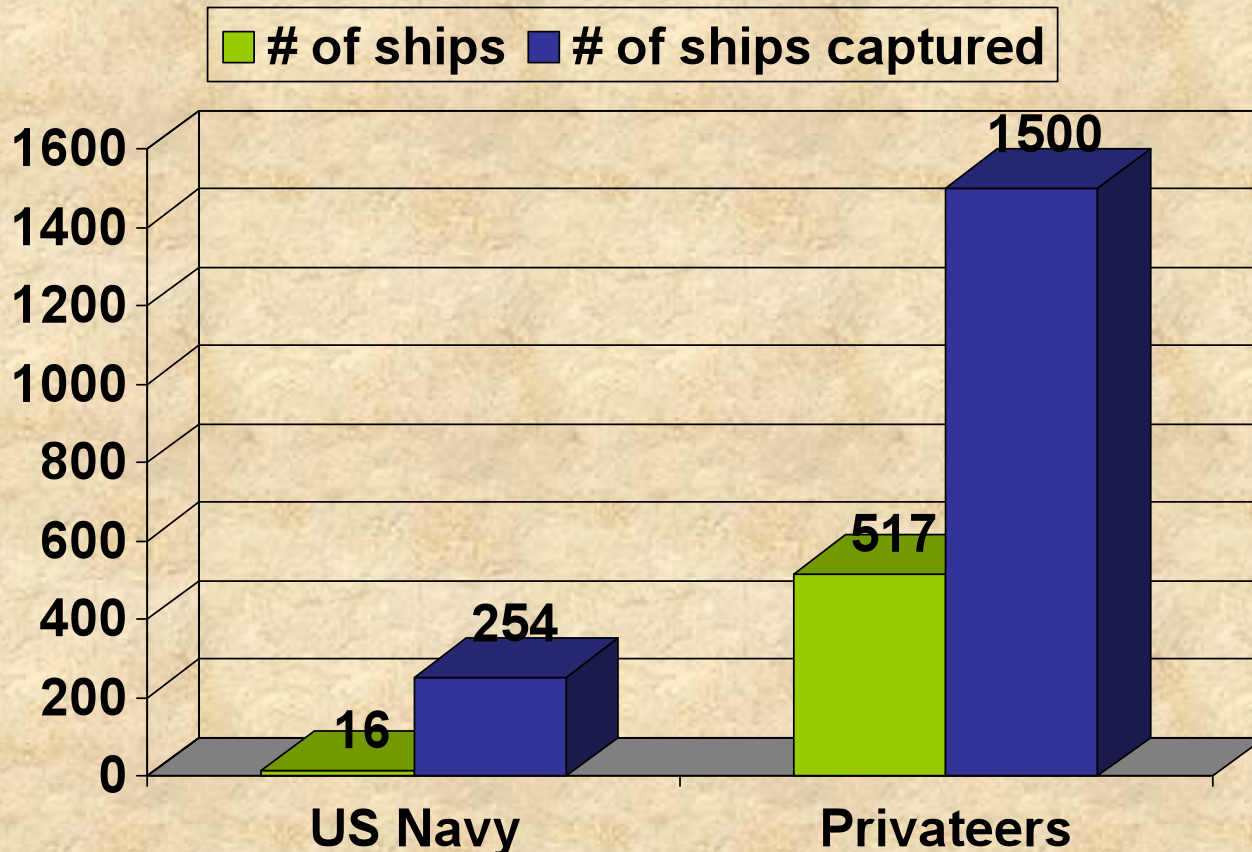
U.S. government import revenues in millions



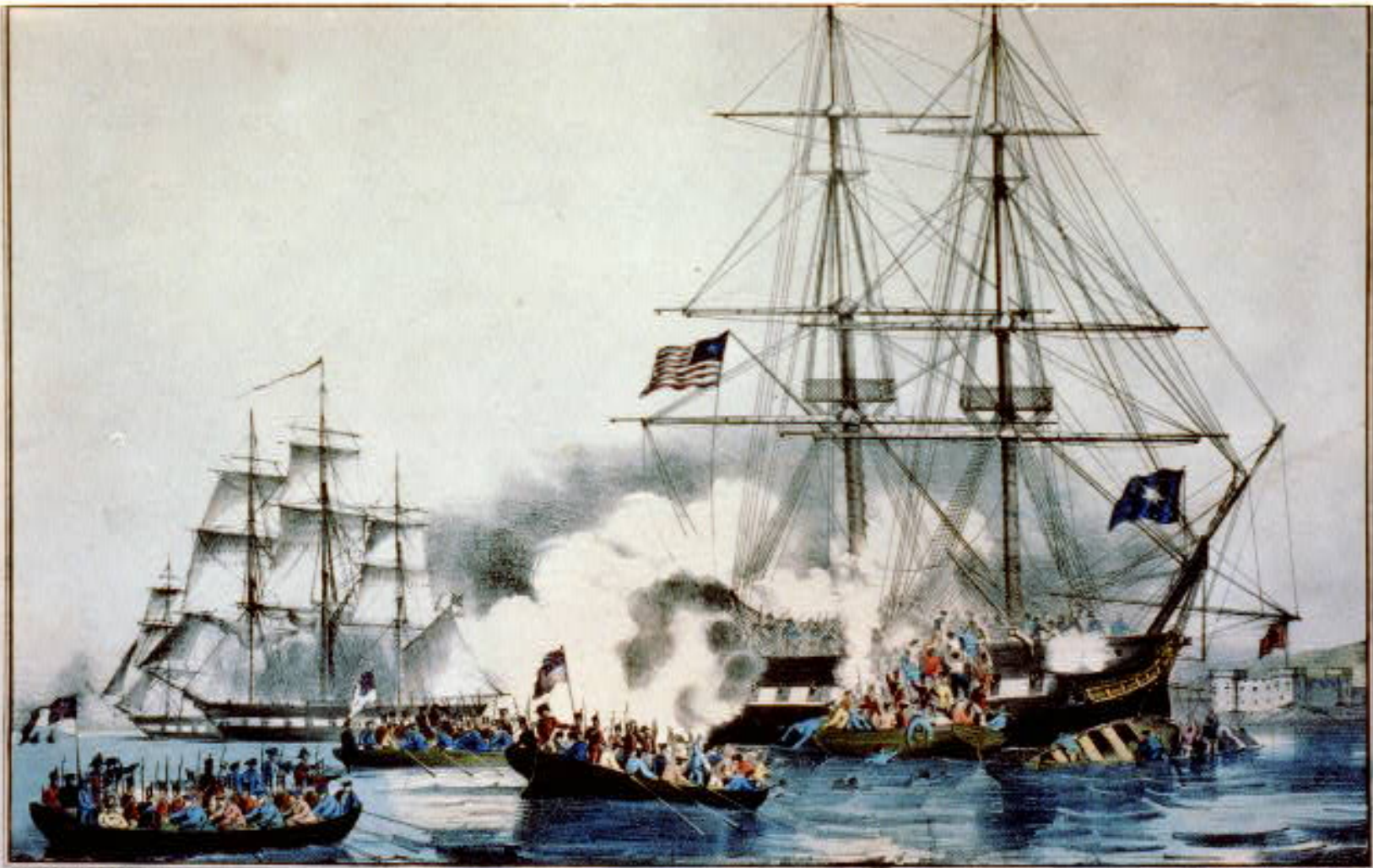
The U.S. Navy was tiny compared to the mighty British fleet.



At the beginning of the war, the American navy consisted of about 16 major vessels, while the British navy had over 1,500. But during the fall and winter of 1812-13, American privateers, swarming the Atlantic, captured 500 British vessels.



Privateers made huge profits, sometimes as much as a hundred million in today's dollars.



THE AMERICAN PRIVATEER "GENERAL ARMSTRONG" CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

In the Harbor of Fayal (Azores) Oct. 26th 1814. Repelling the attack of 14 boats containing 400 men from the British Ships "Plantagenet 74", "Hals' 44", and "Eternation" 18 Guns. The General Armstrong was 246 tons burthen Carried 6 Nine pounders and a Long Gun (24 pounder); armed ships and a crew of 50 men. The British loss was 180 killed and 150 wounded. — Americans lost 2 killed and 7 wounded.

Privateers played an important role in the war at sea

	U.S. Navy	U.S. Privateers
Total ships	16	517
Total cannon	556	2893
Enemy ships captured	254	1500

New inventions during the war



The damaging effects of the British blockade inspired steamboat inventor Robert Fulton to construct the Demologos, a heavy steam powered warship, the first one ever built.



Fulton also invented the torpedo, named for a fish called a torpedo fish that emits an electric ray.

The small American navy scored several successes in individual ship-to-ship battles early in the war. Although these were morale boosters for the nation, they had little impact on the outcome of the war.



One of the most famous sea battles was between the *USS Constitution* ("Old Ironsides") and the British frigate *Guerriere*.



**Captain of the
*USS
Constitution,*
Isaac Hull**

The *Constitution* defeats the *Guerriere*