

Think Pair Share

1) **After the American Revolution, where did the British soldiers and even the loyalists go?**

2) **How do you think British citizens and leaders felt about the newly formed United States?**

3) **What does the American government and its citizens want to do in order to grow at this point?**

4) **What was the US foreign policy like at this time?**

***Write abbreviated answers (yay) with a partner on a sheet of paper.**

Unit III: Expansion, Nationalism, Sectionalism

PRELUDE TO THE WAR OF 1812

Napoleonic Wars

- 1803-1815: A series of conflicts; France v. European countries
- England is struggling to maintain naval superiority
- United States is looking to make money through trade
 - Extension of mercantilism
 - Policy of neutrality
 - Or is it?



Foreign Relations

- **Impressment:** British shortage of sailors leads to policy of impressment – capturing sailors and forcing them to work on British ships
 - **Leopard-Chesapeake Incident (1805)**
- **British Orders in Council (1806, 1807):** Britain's navy blockaded France's ports – prevents “neutral” trade ships (US)
- **Berlin Decree (1806):** Napoleon ends *all* trade with England into territories controlled by France or dependent on France
- **Milan Decree (1807):** Napoleon orders any ship that follows British Orders in Council will be seized

America's Response — Jefferson & Madison

- **Non-Intercourse Act (1806)**: Halts the importation of British goods
- **Embargo Act (1807)**: *All* foreign trade is prohibited
 - Hurts local economies
 - Smuggling occurs
 - *Economic struggle cause **northern** people to now support Federalists again
 - **Why not the southern states as much?**
- **Non-Intercourse Act (1809)**: Trade resumes with foreign countries except “belligerents”; hoped to make France/Britain stop abusing US ships
- **Macon's Bill No. 2 (1810)**: Madison declares whichever country stops violating US shipping rights will gain American favor. Napoleon “tricks” him – Britain was going to stop anyways because they needed materials from the US

British Aid to Native Americans

- Tension between the US and England *never* really disappeared
- England did not remove its troops entirely or abandon forts
- “Peace” was more of a hiatus – or break
- Distrust loomed and newly found American’s wanted more land to farm and settle inward
- Native American tribes were fighting back independently
- Tecumseh (Shawnee Chief) attempts to unite several tribes
- US believes Britain is aiding the natives by arming them



Task:

1. List and describe 3 examples of injustices perpetrated upon Native Americans by the American government discussed by Tecumseh in his speech.
2. How would you describe the tone of Tecumseh's speech to William Henry Harrison?
3. What intention does Tecumseh state to William Henry Harrison?

*All answers must be supported by evidence from the reading selection.

Unit III: Expansion, Nationalism, Sectionalism

THE WAR OF 1812 AND RISE OF MANIFEST DESTINY

Clash of ~~Clans~~ Culture

- Why were northerners *more* likely to get along with Native Americans?
 - Less competition for food, land, and resources
- Southerners envied land near Mississippi River Valley
 - Available water resource
 - Fertile soil to farm (not preserve for hunting)
 - Access to New Orleans (port cities are KEY!)
- **Who really instigated who? Was it racially motivated or economic interest? Or both?**



War Hawks

- Natives have success until Battle of Tippecanoe – 1811 (Harrison & Tyler become war heroes)
- Tecumseh's War lasted until 1813 and his death at the Battle of Thames
- His death ignited more hostility towards Native Americans (revenge) and Britain (for arming them)
- “War Hawks” – Supported going to war in the new Congress to seek revenge on both parties
- War is declared on June 18, 1812

A half-Indian and half-white, named William Caldwell, whilst retreating, after the last encounter, overtook and passed Tecumseh, who was walking along slowly, using his rifle for a staff—when asked by Caldwell if he was wounded, he replied in English, " I am shot "— Caldwell noticed where a rifle bullet had penetrated his breast, through his buckskin hunting coat. His body was found by his friends, where he had laid [sic] down to die, untouched, within the vicinity of the battle ground [...]

Several of Harrison's army claimed to have killed Tecumseh. "I killed Tecumseh; I have some of his beard" one would say ; "I killed Tecumseh," another would clamour; "I have a piece of his skin to make me a razor stop !" none of these bragadocias [sic] were in the last battle, in which the brave Chief received his mortal wound.



	United States	Britain
Advantages	Troops on familiar ground (again) Newer ships on the Great Lakes Better supply lines	Better trained troops (again) Largest navy in the world (again) More money to spend Experienced army (again)
Disadvantages	Poorly trained commanders/troops Smaller navy Small federal treasury North v. South divide on issue	Fighting far from home (again) Poor supply lines Fighting elsewhere with France (again)

Major Events

1803-1812: Britain impresses over 100,00 Americans for their navy

June 1807: *Chesapeake* fires on *Leopard*

1811: Battle of Tippecanoe

June 18, 1812: War is declared

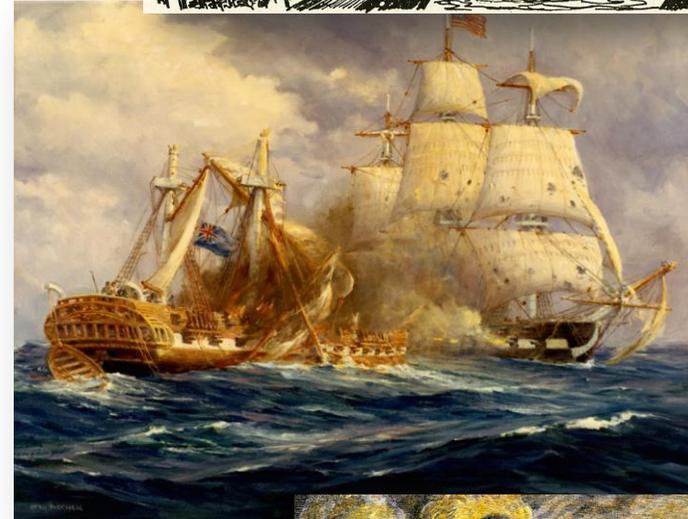
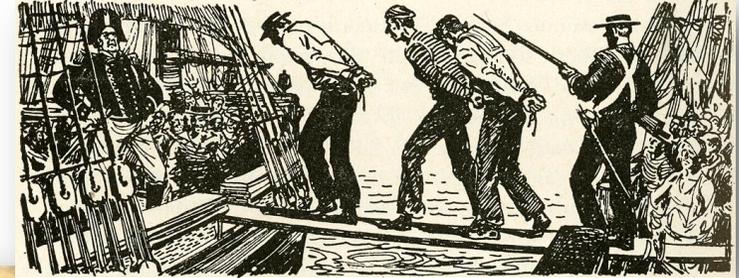
August 19, 1812: *Constitution* defeats *Guerriere* (rise of morale/faith)

October 1813: **Battle of Thames** – Tecumseh is killed

September 1814: Francis Scott Key writes the *Star Spangled Banner* regarding the Battle at Baltimore Harbor

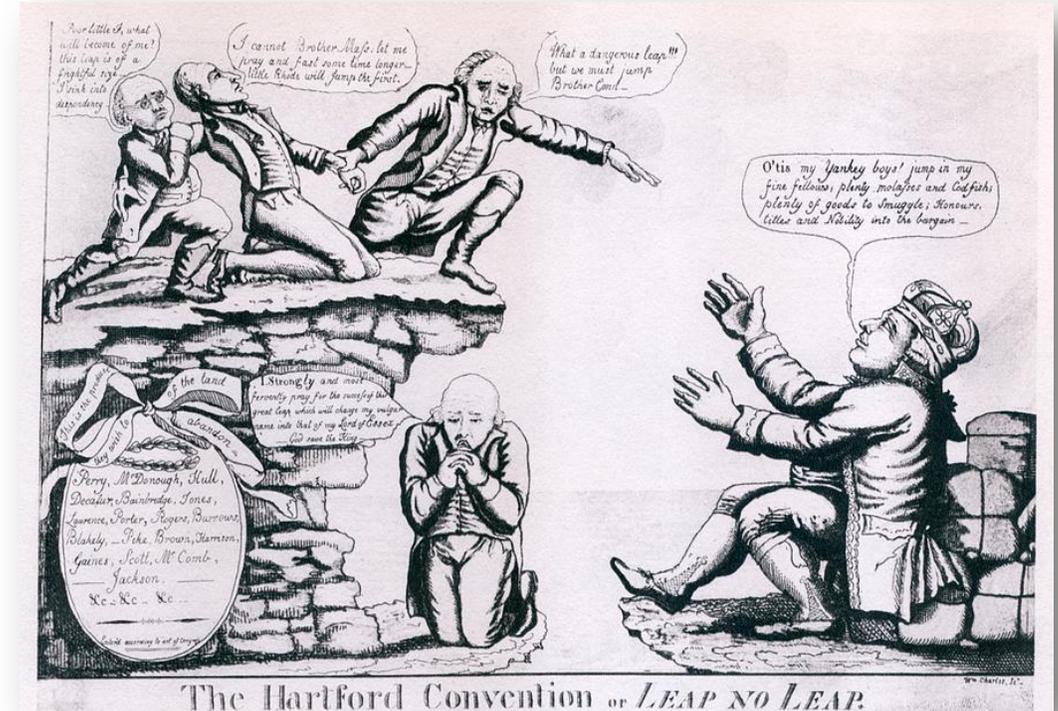
August 1814: British collapse on Washington D.C. and **burn the White House** down

September 1814: **Battle of Plattsburgh** – US secures northern border



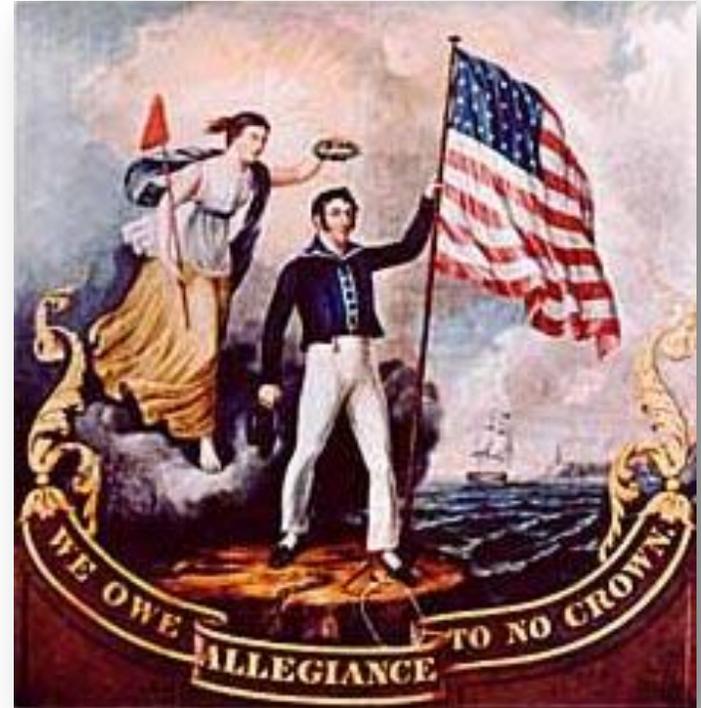
Hartford Convention

- Dec. 1814 – Jan. 1815
- Gathering of New England Federalists
 - Refused to buy war bonds
 - Did not send every militia to aid in north
- *North = Industry, South = Agriculture
- Opposed Jefferson/Madison's decision to go to war
- Proposed eliminating 3/5 clause as it inflated southern representation
- Exacerbates political party problem



Treaty of Ghent

- Aided by abdication of Napoleon – Britain did not have to compete financially w/France
- December 24, 1814
- Both sides tire of fighting
- No significant concessions
- US Economy is devastated
- Areas of capital are destroyed
- Nationalism intensified
- Foreign countries gain respect for US military
- Federalists discredited
 - For opposing the war that was “won”
 - Challenging the constitution



Manifest Destiny Begins

- American belief that white “natives” should control land from the Atlantic to the Pacific under God’s will
 - Native American Removal
 - Industry and Railroads
 - Mexico
 - Oregon Country
 - Spanish Florida
- War Heroes to Presidents
 - Harrison
 - Jackson
 - Tyler

