

Study Guide



Chapter 9, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 288–294

A TIME OF CONFLICT

KEY TERMS

tribute	Protection money (page 289)
neutral rights	The right to sail the seas and not take sides (page 290)
impressment	Forcing men into military service against their wishes (page 290)
embargo	An act that prohibits trade with another country (page 290)
War Hawks	Young Republicans elected to Congress in 1810 who wanted to declare war on Britain (page 293)
nationalism	Patriotism or the devotion to one's country (page 293)

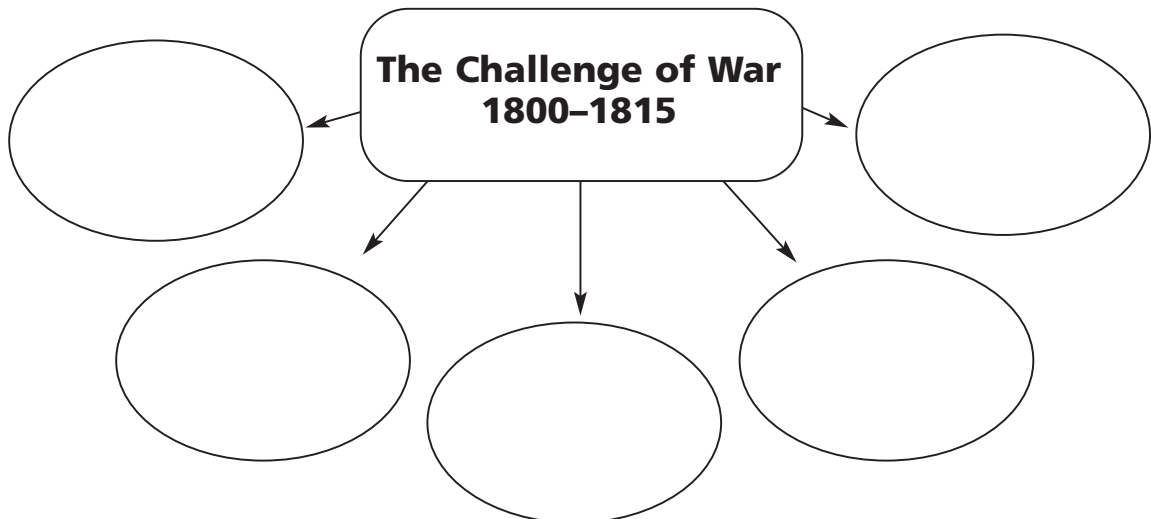
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever looked at the tags on your clothes to see where they were made? We buy many clothes and products made in other countries. People in other countries buy clothes and products made in the United States. What might happen if the United States stopped trade with other countries?

In the last section, you read about how the United States doubled in size after the Louisiana Purchase. This section focuses on how the United States's neutrality is challenged by Britain and France.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the rapid expansion in the United States and the challenge of war.



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READ TO LEARN

- **Americans in Foreign Seas** (pages 288–289)

American merchants and other citizens relied on foreign trade to earn a living. Ships sailed to China, India, South America, Africa, and countries along the Mediterranean Sea. They purchased goods to sell for profit in the United States. profits increased in the mid-1790s when French and British ships stayed home, fearing destruction during the war between the two governments. The shipping business was dangerous. A young Navy captain, Stephen Decatur, daringly burned the United States ship so that pirates could not use it. The war ended when the United States agreed to pay a ransom to get the American prisoners back. Pirates from Tripoli and other Barbary Coast states of North Africa made European governments and the United States pay a fee, or *tribute*, to let the merchant ships sail on the Mediterranean Sea without harm.

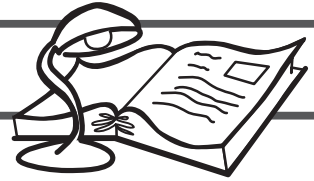
When the ruler of Tripoli demanded more money from the United States, Jefferson refused. Instead he sent warships to close off, or blockade, Tripoli. Tripoli then declared war and seized a United States warship and held the captain and crew hostage. The conflict was eventually ended through negotiations. Tripoli agreed to stop requiring tribute.

1. What was the conflict between the United States and the Barbary pirates?

- **Freedom of the Seas** (pages 289–292)

Jefferson easily defeated his opponent, Charles Pinckney, and was elected to a second four-year term as president. After his reelection the war between France and Britain took a toll on American shipping. The United States enjoyed *neutral rights*, the right to sail the seas as long as it did not choose sides, and continued to profit from foreign trade. Then France and Britain threatened to search and seize American ships caught trading with their opponent. The British navy forced deserters from the British navy into military service. Many American sailors were also *impressed*, or forced into service against their will. This violated the United States' neutral rights. British ships sailed along the American coast and intercepted American ships. When the captain of the *Chesapeake* refused to allow the British to search his ship for British deserters, the British attacked, killing and wounding the American crew. This act angered many Americans.

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Chapter 9, Section 3 (continued)

Americans were outraged by Britain. Some trade with Britain was banned as a result of its practice of impressment, and its violations of neutral rights. After attacks on American ships in 1807, Congress passed the *Embargo Act*, prohibiting trade with all foreign countries. The embargo did not stop Britain from trading with other countries. It was a disaster for many Americans. The act was repealed, or withdrawn, in 1807. It was replaced with the Nonintercourse Act, which prohibited trade with Britain and France only. Americans opposed both the Embargo Act and the Nonintercourse Act.

Jefferson did not run for a third term. James Madison, a Republican, ran against Charles Pinckney, a Federalist. Madison won easily.

2. How was the United States neutrality policy challenged in the early 1800s?

• War Fever (pages 291–294)

James Madison's presidency began in the middle of the embargo crisis. Britain continued to stop American ships. Americans were fed up and ready to go to war with Britain. Congress said it would lift the trade ban with either France or Britain, depending on which country lifted its trade ban with the United States first. Napoleon agreed to lift French trade restrictions. Then France captured American ships and sold them for profit. Both France and Britain tested American patience. Madison believed that Britain was a greater threat to the United States.

Madison's next challenge came when conflicts with Native Americans in the newly formed state of Ohio arose. Native Americans had given up millions of acres of their lands. A treaty with the United States promised them certain lands. Settlers were ignoring the treaty and moving onto Native American lands. Native American groups responded by forming an alliance with the support of Britain and Canada. Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, believed the treaties were worthless. Tecumseh's brother, known as the Prophet, founded Prophetstown, near present-day Lafayette, Indiana, where the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers meet.

Tecumseh and William Henry Harrison, the governor of the Indiana Territory, met. Harrison was worried that the Native Americans were becoming too powerful and would form an alliance with the British. Tecumseh and the Native American confederacy were tired of being pushed off their lands and killed. Tecumseh warned Harrison that the white men were pushing Native Americans toward trouble.

In 1811, while Tecumseh was out of town, Harrison attacked Prophetstown and defeated the Native Americans in the Battle of Tippecanoe. This action caused Tecumseh and the Native American confederation to form an alliance with the British who supplied them with guns.

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In 1810 many young Republicans in Congress from the South and West, known as the *War Hawks*, wanted President Madison to declare war with Britain. The *nationalism*, or concern for their country, shown by Henry Clay of Kentucky and John Calhoun of South Carolina, leaders of the War Hawks, rekindled American patriotism. In the spring of 1812, Madison asked Congress for a declaration of war against Britain. Congress agreed. At the time the United States declared war with Britain, Britain ended its policy of seizing American ships. News traveled slowly across the Atlantic Ocean. The war efforts were in progress by the time the United States learned of Britain's policy changes.

3. Why did conflicts between Native Americans and frontier settlers increase?
