

## The Jefferson Era

### Lesson 3 A Time of Conflict

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*Why does conflict develop?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did the United States become involved in a conflict with Tripoli?*
2. *What issues challenged James Madison during his presidency?*

#### Terms to Know

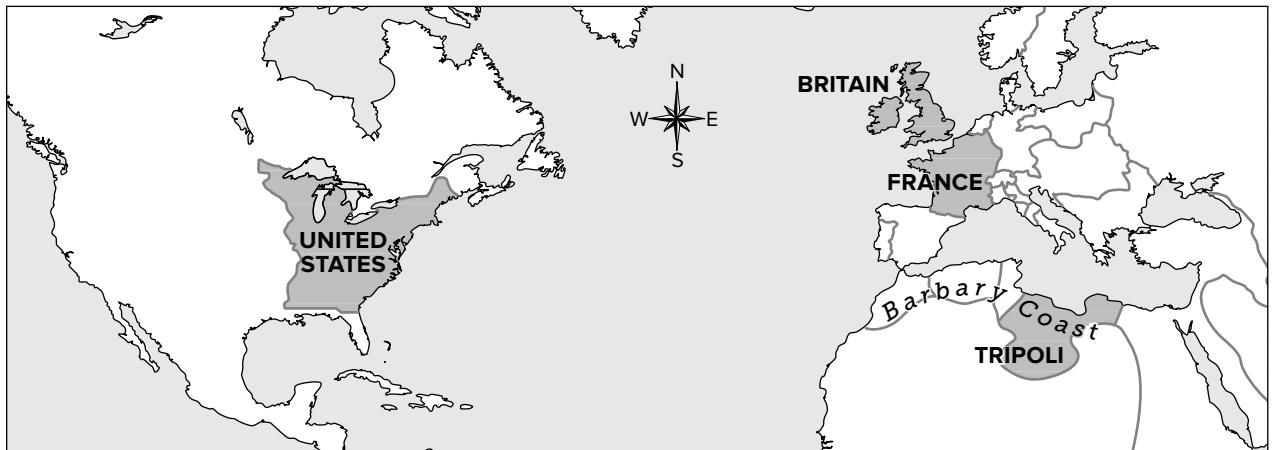
**tribute** money paid to a leader or state for protection

**neutral rights** privileges or freedoms given to countries that don't take sides in a war

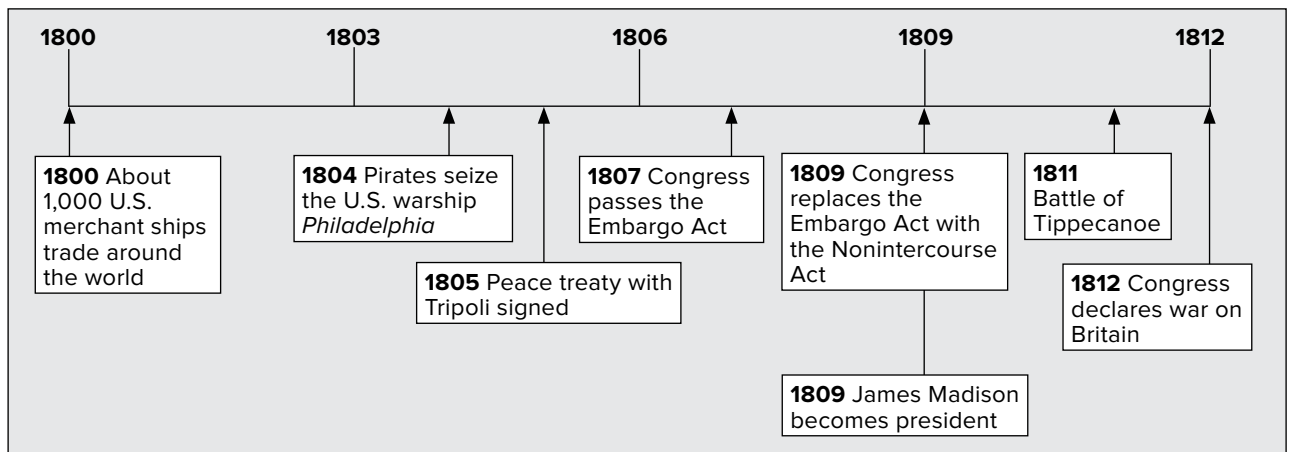
**embargo** blocking of trade with another country

**nationalism** loyalty or dedication to one's country

#### Where in the world?



#### When did it happen?



**The Jefferson Era**

**Lesson 3** A Time of Conflict, *Continued*

**American Ships on the High Seas**

U.S. shipping grew in the late 1700s. People sailed to China and other parts of the world, hoping to make money. At the same time, France and Britain were at war. Their merchant ships stayed home so they would not be captured. This gave American merchants less competition.

Along the North African coast, there were pirates. The countries along this coast—the Barbary States—demanded **tribute**—money paid for protection. Many countries paid tribute, because it cost less than war with the pirates.

The United States paid tribute to the Barbary States. One of these was Tripoli. In 1801, Tripoli asked the United States for even more tribute. President Jefferson did not pay, so Tripoli declared war on the United States. In reply, Jefferson sent ships to blockade Tripoli. These ships kept other ships from getting in or out of Tripoli.

In 1804 pirates took control of the United States warship *Philadelphia*. They took the ship to Tripoli Harbor and put the sailors in jail. Stephen Decatur, a U.S. Navy captain, took action. He led a small group into the harbor. He burned the *Philadelphia* so the pirates could not use it.

The war ended in 1805. Tripoli stopped asking for tribute. Still, the United States paid tribute to other Barbary Coast countries until 1816.

In 1804 Great Britain and France were still at war. The United States stayed neutral. It did not take sides in the war. American ships had **neutral rights**. They could sail the seas freely and trade with both Britain and France.

By 1805 things changed. Britain did not want the U.S. ships trading with France, and France did not want them trading with Britain. Britain stopped and searched any ship that traded with France. France searched any ship that traded with Britain. This hurt U.S. shipping.

The British also needed sailors for the war. Many sailors had deserted—left their ships—because life in the British navy was so terrible. To find these sailors, British ships began to stop and search American ships. They made the sailors come back to the British Navy. They also took American sailors and forced them to serve on British ships.

In June 1807, the British warship *Leopard* stopped the U.S. ship *Chesapeake*. The *Leopard's* captain wanted to search the *Chesapeake*. The *Chesapeake's* captain said no. The British ship shot at the U.S. ship, killing three sailors.

Americans were very angry. Even though many Americans wanted war with Britain, Jefferson did not.

**?** **Critical Thinking**

1. Why did many British and French ships stay home in the mid-1790s?

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**📖** **Mark the Text**

2. Underline the meaning of the word *tribute*. Why did countries pay tribute?

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**📖** **Mark the Text**

3. Underline *neutral rights* and its meaning. How did Britain go against the neutral rights of the United States?

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**📖** **Summarizing**

4. Briefly describe what happened between the *Leopard* and the *Chesapeake*.

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## The Jefferson Era

### Lesson 3 A Time of Conflict, *Continued*

#### **Contrasting**

5. What was the difference between the Embargo Act and the Nonintercourse Act?

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#### **Reading Check**

6. Did the Embargo Act work? Why?

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#### **Identifying**

7. List three problems Madison faced when he became president.

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#### **Mark the Text**

8. Underline the reason tensions grew with Native Americans in the West.

#### **Analyzing**

9. Did Madison think France or Britain was the bigger enemy?

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After the attack on the *Chesapeake*, Jefferson asked Congress to pass the Embargo Act. Congress passed this law in December 1807. The **embargo** stopped U.S. ships from trading with any other countries.

The Embargo Act failed. People who worked in shipping lost their jobs, and farmers lost markets for their crops. Congress ended the Embargo Act in 1809 and replaced it with the Nonintercourse Act. The new law only stopped trade with Britain and France. It also failed.

Like Washington before him, Jefferson did not run for a third term. In 1808, the candidates were:

Party	Candidate
Republicans	James Madison
Federalists	Charles Pinckney

People were angry about the embargo. Federalists hoped this anger would make people vote for Pinckney. Still, Madison easily won the election.

### War at Home and Abroad

When James Madison became president, he faced three big problems:

- The embargo hurt the economy, so people were angry.
- Britain kept stopping American ships.
- In the West, tension with Native Americans grew.

In 1810, Congress said it would stop the embargo with the country that lifted its trade ban. Napoleon said France would allow open trade with the United States.

Even though trade started again, the French kept taking American ships. The French sold the ships and kept the money. The United States was about to go to war. Was the enemy Britain or France? Madison thought Britain was more dangerous to the United States.

Madison also had problems in the western United States. White settlers wanted more land. The land they wanted had been given to Native Americans. Tensions grew.

Native Americans tried two things:

- They talked to the British in Canada about working together.
- They joined with other Native American groups.

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**Lesson 3** A Time of Conflict, *Continued*

Tecumseh was a Shawnee chief who got several Native American groups to work together to protect their land rights. He also wanted Native Americans to work with the British. He thought that together they could stop settlers from moving into Native American lands.

Tecumseh’s brother, the Prophet, told Native Americans to go back to their old ways. He founded Prophetstown in Indiana near the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers.

William Henry Harrison was governor of the Indiana Territory. He worried about the power of Tecumseh and the Prophet. He was afraid they would join forces with the British. Harrison attacked Prophetstown and won. This was called the Battle of Tippecanoe.

Americans claimed the Battle of Tippecanoe as a great victory. It was also bad news for the Americans, though. It convinced Tecumseh to join forces with the British.

A group of young Republicans called the War Hawks wanted war with Britain. They wanted the United States to be more powerful. Many Americans liked the War Hawks’ **nationalism**, or loyalty to their country. There were two groups in the War Hawks:

- Southern Republicans who wanted Florida
- Western Republicans who wanted lands in Canada

Federalists in the Northeast were against war.

On June 1, 1812, Madison asked Congress to declare war on Britain. In the meantime, the British had decided to stop searching American ships. By the time American leaders learned of the change, it was too late. The United States had already declared war on Britain.

////////// Glue Foldable here //////////

**Check for Understanding**

**Why did Tripoli declare war on the United States?**

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**Madison faced several challenges as president. List one challenge inside the country and one challenge from outside the country.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_



**Listing**

10. List two things Tecumseh thought Native Americans should do to protect their land.

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**Mark the Text**

11. Underline a negative result of the victory at Tippecanoe.



**Reading Check**

12. List the three things that led to war with Britain.

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13. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write *Challenges of the Madison Presidency* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Shipping* and *Tippecanoe*. List two facts that you remember about each challenge. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.