

CONTENT BLOCK

Madison's Presidency

Madison takes over Jefferson's "SPLENDID MISERY"

- Jefferson's embargo of all trade with England and France had devastated the nation.
- New England states spoke openly of secession from the Union.
- Federalists convinced that they would ride the national anger to victory
- From the moment he assumed office in 1809, Madison was consumed by Britain's continued violations of America's neutral rights at sea.

Macon's Bill No.2

- Reopened trade with Britain and France
- Stipulated that if either country violated American rights, America would quit trading with the country
- France agreed to the offer but continued to violate American shipping rights
 - France continued to seize American merchant ships
- Humiliated, Americans clamored for war
 - Madison had no choice but to re-establish embargo against GB 1811 ... an end to neutrality

War Hawks

- 1811 Congress (12th) not submissive like predecessors
- Younger, hot-headed, from South & West
- Hated what is happening to American sailors
- Frustrated with reduction in trade
- Tired of Indian threat out west

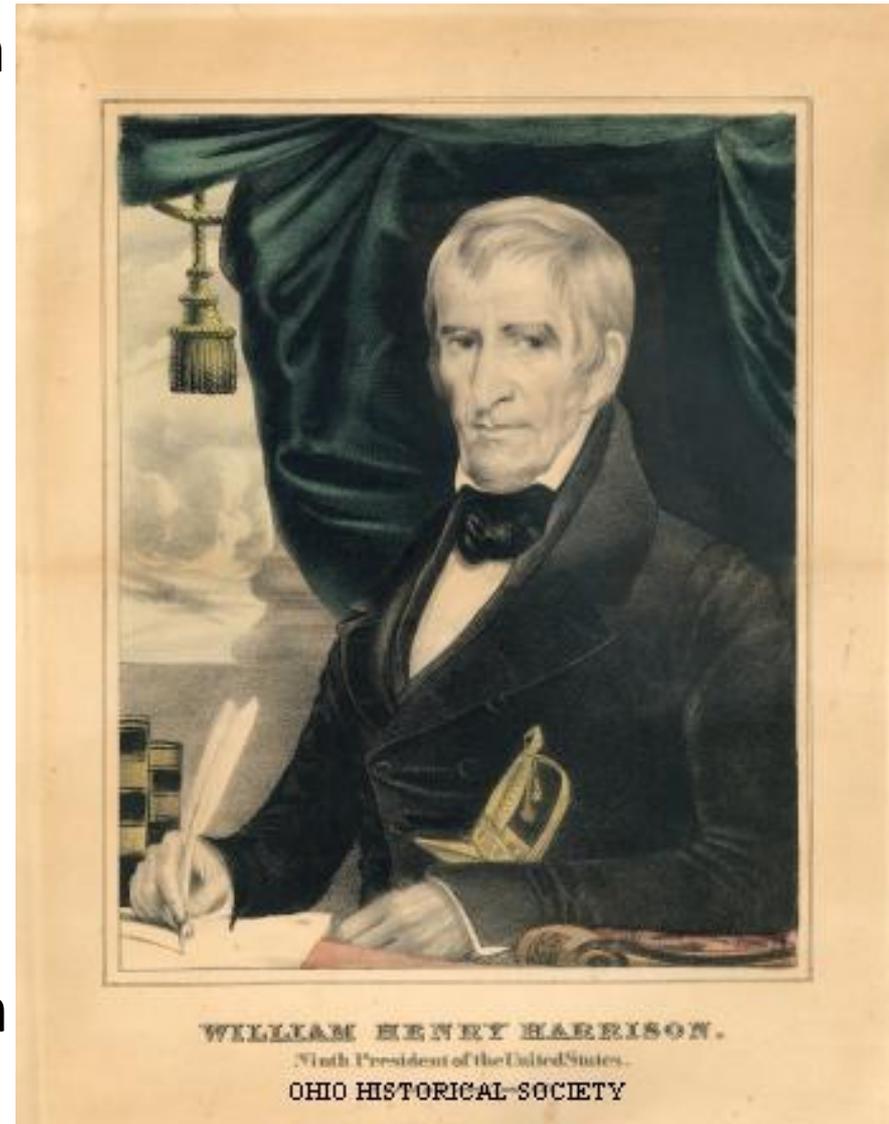
Tecumseh & the Pro

- **Shawnee twin brothers - attempted to unite all tribes east of the Mississippi River**
 - plan was to combine all of the Indians from Canada to Florida in a great democratic confederacy to resist the encroachment of the whites
- **remain at peace with the United States** if the Indians were unmolested in their territory, **and if all cessions beyond the Ohio were given up by the whites**



BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE

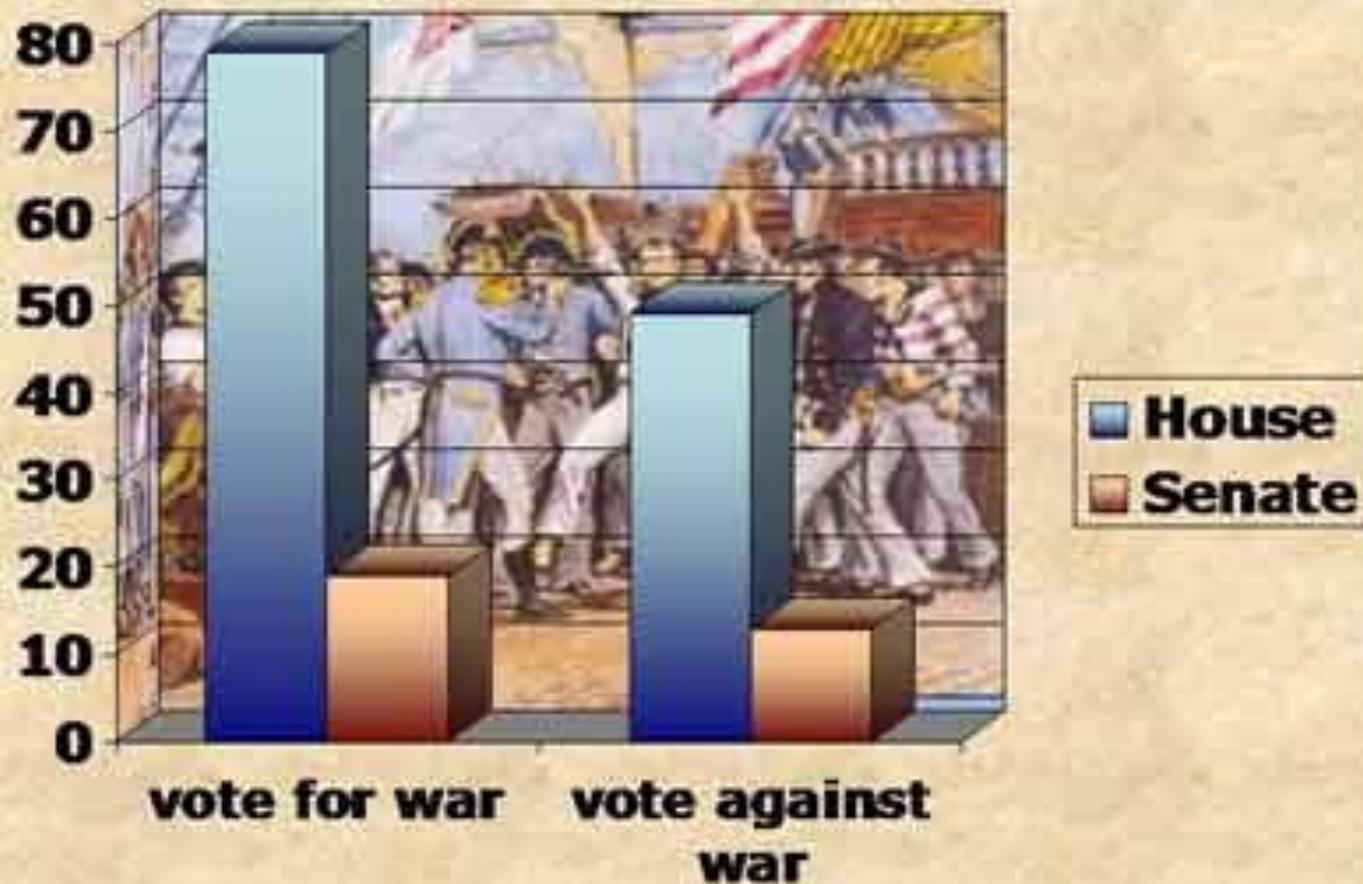
- Settlement at Prophet's Town on the Tippecanoe River (Indiana territory)
- White settlers persuade governor of IN Territory, General William Henry Harrison to take aggressive action
- Battle of Tippecanoe (1811)—Harrison destroyed the Shawnee headquarters and put an end to Tecumseh's efforts to form an Indian confederacy



MR. MADISON'S WAR

- Madison goes before Congress June 1812 with list of complaints against the British:
 - **continued impressment of American sailors**
 - **arming of Indians who attacked American settlers**
 - **trade restrictions embodied in the British Orders in Council**
- Congress declared war on Britain two weeks later (but the vote was very close – sectionalism and partisanship over decision to go to war)

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."

Most Outspoken Critics of War

- **New England merchants**

- After the repeal of the Embargo Act, they were making sizable profits from the European war and viewed impressment as a minor inconvenience
- Both commercial and religious ties to Britain

- **Federalist Politicians**

- View war as a Republican scheme to conquer Canada and Florida, with the aim of increasing Republican voting strength

- **“Old” Republicans**

- Criticized the war because it violated the classic Republican commitment to limited federal power and to the maintenance of peace

CONTENT BLOCK

Madison,
War of 1812
& Monroe

Major events leading to War of 1812?

- US shipping was being harassed, and cargo was seized.
- Impressment of American sailors
- Economic Diplomacy fails



2nd WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- **Declaration of war provided:**
 - Opportunity to preserve & defend great republican experiment
 - opportunity to seize Canada (war hawks promote this)
 - drive the Spanish from west Florida
 - put down the Indian uprising in the Northwest
 - secure maritime independence

What were drawbacks to going to war?

- Not everyone in the US wanted to go to war
- Military was small
 - Standing Army was small
 - Militia comprised most of our forces, and they did not like to fight outside of their state borders
 - Navy was quite small only 22 ships
- Britain was a great Superpower and could crush us like a bug and we could lose territory that was gained in the Treaty of Paris or the Louisiana Purchase

AMERICA vs ENGLAND

ADVANTAGES:

- US – knowledge of land, skilled navy, better ships
- GB – strong navy, Indian support, large standing army

DISADVANTAGES:

- US – divided nation (rich NE withholds \$ and troops), ill-prepared / equipped, poor strategies, little money in the U.S. treasury
- GB – far from supply line, fighting French

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



SEA CAMPAIGN

- United States depended primarily on privateers--armed ships owned by private people and hired by the government to fight
 - tiny regular American navy dwarfed by the massive British fleet
- British blockade was clamped on the United States coast, and United States trade almost disappeared
 - BUT United States naval vessels and privateers did considerable damage to British commerce, taking about 1,500 prize

U.S. exports and imports 1790-1814

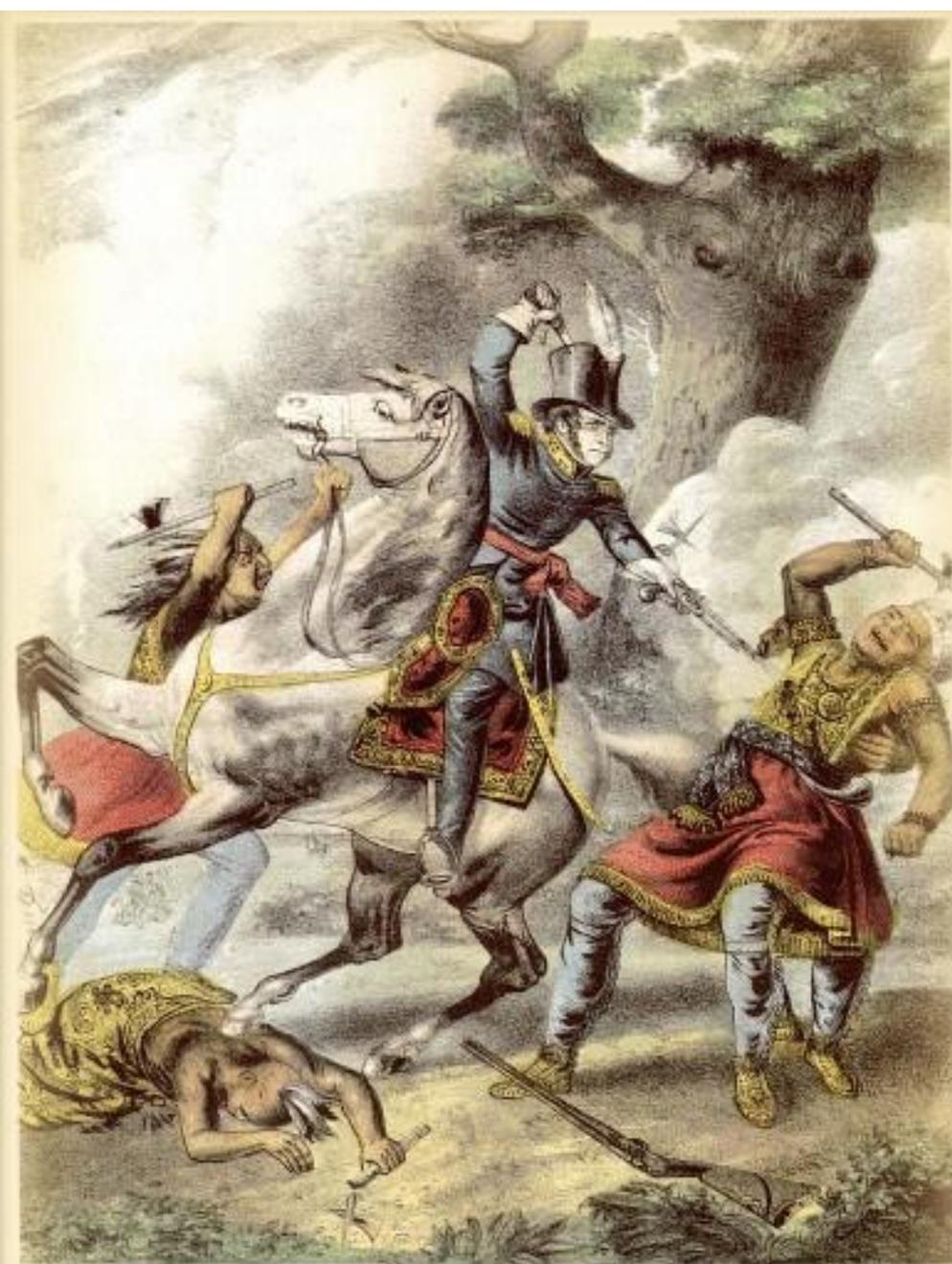


LAND CAMPAIGN OF 1812

- American plan of attack called for a **three-way invasion of Canada**
 - Detroit, the Niagara River, and Lake Champlain
- **Detroit**: General William Hull led 2,000 troops across Detroit River into Canada. British commander, General Brock, captured both the city and Hull's entire army. British & Indians also captured Michilimackinac and Fort Dearborn (Chicago).
- **Niagara River**: US occupied Queenston Heights on Canadian side. This force was defeated and captured when New York militia units refused to come to its support.
- **Lake Champlain**: US army advanced from Plattsburgh, N.Y., to Canadian frontier - the militia refused to leave US territory, and the army marched back again to Plattsburgh.
- **attempt to invade Canada failed completely**

Things go better in 1813

- Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie & sacking of the Canadian capital city of York (Toronto)
- US send force commanded by William Henry Harrison (future president) against Tecumseh, Battle of Thames River (in Ontario)



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

A vengeful force of Kentucky militia beat the Indians badly, mutilating Tecumseh's corpse and taking pieces of his hair and skin as souvenirs.

CAMPAIGN OF 1814

- **Napoléon is defeated in Europe... GB able to send 15,000 troops to Canada, ending all American hopes of conquest**
- **11,000 British troops had moved into New York by way of Lake Champlain**
- **British ships raided American ports from Georgia to Maine**
- **British forces target the nation's capital in Washington, D.C**

President James Madison and probably John Armstrong, his Secretary of War, with bundles of papers, fleeing from Washington, with burning buildings behind them



THE FALL OF WASHINGTON on Monday in Full Night. J. B. Kneller del. W. B. Kneller sculp.

Battle of Ft. McHenry (Baltimore)

- **United States:** Smith & Armistead, 1,000 men (at Fort McHenry), 20 guns
- **British:** Cochrane & Brooke, 19 ships, 5,000 men
- Baltimore was believed by the British to be the base of many of the American privateers
- Remaining out of range of Armistead's guns (fort), British ships struck the fort with heavy mortar shells (bombs)
 - British had fired between 1,500 -1,800 rounds at fort with little impact.
- Dawn - fort's small storm flag lowered and replaced with the standard garrison flag measuring 42 feet by 30 feet

The needless battle: Battle of New Orleans

- last engagement of the war - Jan. 8, 1815
- British had sent an army of more than 8,000 men to capture New Orleans
- British army chose to march straight toward the entrenchments that had been prepared by General Andrew Jackson
 - City protected by 4,000 regular soldiers, Kentucky and Tennessee militia, New Orleans citizens, including many free blacks and slaves and 1,000 French pirates
- Americans killed or wounded 1,500+ British soldiers, including the commanding officer, General Pakenham. Americans lost 70 men
- **Peace treaty negotiated two weeks *BEFORE* the battle...**
- **MAJOR BOOST OF NATIONALISM & CONFIDENCE**

TREATY OF GHENT: an armistice

- British public was tired of war and especially of war taxes
- Americans feared disaster if the war continued
- 2 countries meet at Ghent, Belgium, August 1814
- **TERMS:**
 - all land that had been captured by either party was to be given up
 - Everything exactly as it was before the war
 - Nothing in the treaty about impressments, blockades, or the British Orders in Council

WEIRD WAR...

- **Two days before war was declared, the British government stated that it would repeal the laws which were the chief reason for fighting**
- **chief US complaint against British was interference w/shipping. New England, the great shipping section of US, opposed war**
- **war for freedom of the seas, began w/ invasion of Canada**
- **Battle of New Orleans fought 15 days after peace treaty**
- **both sides claimed victory in the War of 1812**

NON-TREATY RESULTS OF WAR

- victory at New Orleans, with Tecumseh and what seemed to be a successful fight against Britain **increased national pride (NATIONALISM)**
- **Broke Indian threat** in Northwest
- **long period of peace after 1815**, British don't need to use impressments or blockades
- **political benefits** for those lucky enough to have fought and survived:
 - Presidents (Harrison, Jackson), 3 governors, 4 U.S. senators, 20 congressmen
- ***But... not everyone basking in nationalistic pride***

The Hartford Convention: New England Considers Secession

- 26 delegates: 12 from MA, 7 from CT, 4 from RI, 2 from NH, and 1 from VT (delegates are Federalists)
 - saw President Madison as military despot and want him to resign
- Meet secretly for 3 weeks (Dec. 1814-Jan. 1815)
- **Drafted proposals for constitutional amendments**
 - **2/3 vote congress for war or embargo**
 - Limit presidents to 1 term
 - **Prohibit election of presidents from same state back to back (VA dominance)**
 - Demand financial compensation for lost trade
- **Opponents accused them of plotting treason, and the Federalists never recovered**

Cartoon shows Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, three of the states threatening to secede, being lured by King George



SKILLS BLOCK

Short Answer Questions

- Questions will have 2-3 parts worth one point each
- Some will have documents to which they refer
- DO NOT have to ID response A,B,C!
- DO NOT answer in bulleted lists – Complete Sentences!
- Don't need a thesis and don't have to be answered in order
- MAKE CERTAIN YOU UNDERSTAND THE QUESTION BEFORE ANSWERING!

DOCUMENT BLOCK

“What do I ask a document?”

- H – Historical Context
 - Causation
 - Chronology
 - Prior Knowledge
- Audience
- Purpose
- Point of View