

# *The Purchase of Louisiana & The Coming of A War*

Chapter 8.2 (p272-74)

and

Chapter 8.3



# The U.S. Acquires Louisiana

- 🌐 The Mississippi River & New Orleans had become very important to American trade.
- 🌐 Spain controlled both, yet found it very difficult to keep Americans out of the area.
- 🌐 In 1802, Spain gave Louisiana back to France in a secret treaty

## The U.S. Acquires Louisiana (cont' d)

- 🌐 In 1802. Jefferson sent delegates to try to purchase New Orleans from France
- 🌐 Napoleon [ruler of France] was interested in rebuilding a North American empire, but a slave revolt in French controlled Haiti ended that.
- 🌐 Napoleon also needed money to fund the war against Britain...

## The U.S. Acquires Louisiana (cont' d)

- 🌐 Napoleon offered to sell all of the Louisiana Territory to the U.S. for \$15million.
- 🌐 Although this pleased Jefferson, he had TWO concerns:
  1. *The Constitution does not make any mention of the purchase of new lands & territories*
  2. *Jefferson did not like the idea of spending large amounts of public money*

# Violations of Neutrality

- ☠ American merchant ships were being attacked and captured by pirates from the Barbary States of North Africa (Mediterranean Sea)
- ☠ The U.S. sent several ships (8) to attack & defeat the pirates.
- ☠ This conflict led to the permanent establishment of the U.S. Navy & the Marines

# Violations of Neutrality

*Impressment:* The practice of forcing people to serve in the army or navy. This practice by the British Navy towards American merchant sailors led to increased tensions between the two countries in the early 1800' s.



## *The Leopard & The Chesapeake*

- 💣 In 1807, the British ship *Leopard* stopped the U.S. Navy ship *Chesapeake* to search for deserters.
- 💣 When the captain of the *Chesapeake* refused, the British attacked and took the sailors by force.
- 💣 This event led to feelings of outrage by the American public



# The Embargo Act of 1807

Embargo: *The banning of trade with a country*

Embargo Act of 1807: *A law that prohibited American merchants from trading with other countries*

- 💣 This Act wound up hurting Americans more than Britain & France
- 💣 Without foreign trade, merchants lost lots of money (esp. in the North)
- 💣 Damaged Jefferson's popularity



# Non-Intercourse Act of 1809

Non-Intercourse Act (1809): *A law that replaced the Embargo Act and restored trade with all nations except Britain, France, and their colonies*

(This was an attempt to try to restore economic order in the U.S. but was largely unsuccessful)



# Conflicts In The West

- 💣 Britain was still providing Native Americans with guns/ammunition to halt the westward expansion of American settlers
- 💣 Tecumseh was a Shawnee chief who disliked American expansion and the removal of Native Americans from their homelands
- 💣 He believed that to stop the westward expansion of American settlement the Native Americans needed to UNITE together and fight.



# The Battle of Tippecanoe

## Background...

- 💣 In 1810, William Henry Harrison [Gov. of Indiana Territory] met with Tecumseh to try to prevent additional conflict.
- 💣 Tecumseh tried to gather more tribes to fight against the U.S.
- 💣 Fighting took place on 11/7/1811 between Harrison and the Native Americans.
- 💣 Harrison's troops forced the Native Americans to retreat and burned Tecumseh's village



# The Battle of Tippecanoe (cont' d)

Defined: *A U.S. victory over an Indian confederation that wanted to stop white settlement in the Northwest Territory. Tecumseh's defeat destroyed his dream of a united Indian confederation that could stand up to the U.S.*

(British support for Tecumseh added fuel to the growing tensions between the U.S and Britain)



# Call For War

The “War Hawks” - *Members of Congress who wanted to declare war on Britain after the Battle of Tippecanoe*

- 💣 Most “War Hawks” were younger Congressmen from the Southern & Western states

# Call For War

- 💣 Despite the cries for war, many New England Federalists opposed the idea of going to war with Britain.
- 💣 They wanted to restore friendly relations to try to help the New England economy
- 💣 Many politicians also believed that U.S. was not ready to fight another war (small army/navy & a lack of ability to produce necessary materials for war)

# Call For War

- 💣 1808, James Madison (Republican) was elected President
- 💣 In 1812, he addressed Congress regarding the growing tensions between the U.S. & Britain
- 💣 In June of 1812, Congress voted to declare war on Britain...