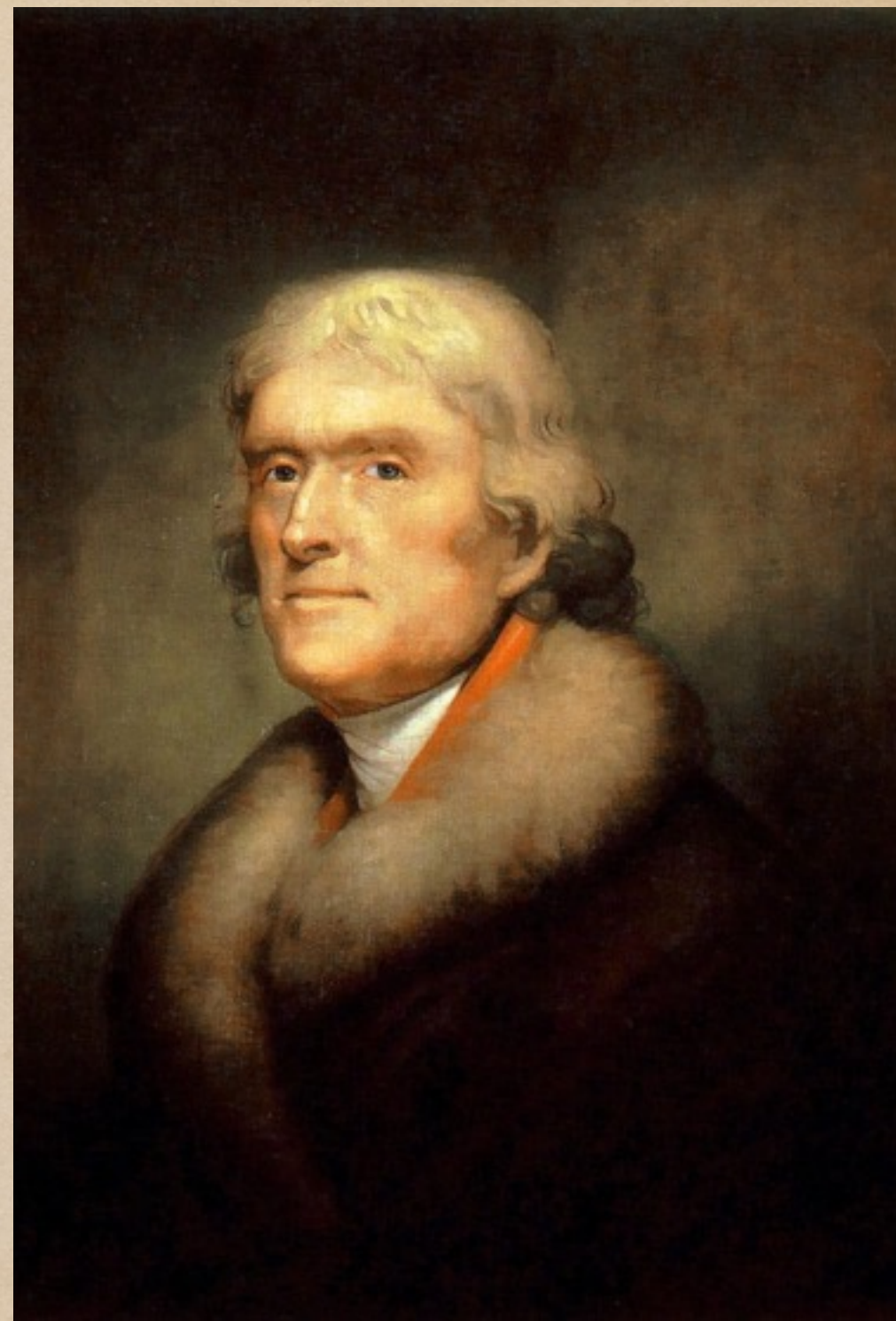


Nationalism,
Territorial Expansion
and the
War of 1812

1800 - 1814

Mr. McAtee, Iroquois High School
December 2015



Thomas Jefferson
by Rembrandt Peale (1805)

What is nationalism?

A feeling that people have of being loyal to
and proud of their country -
often with the belief that it is better and more
important than other countries

Why might Americans have
developed a sense of nationalism
in the early 1800s?

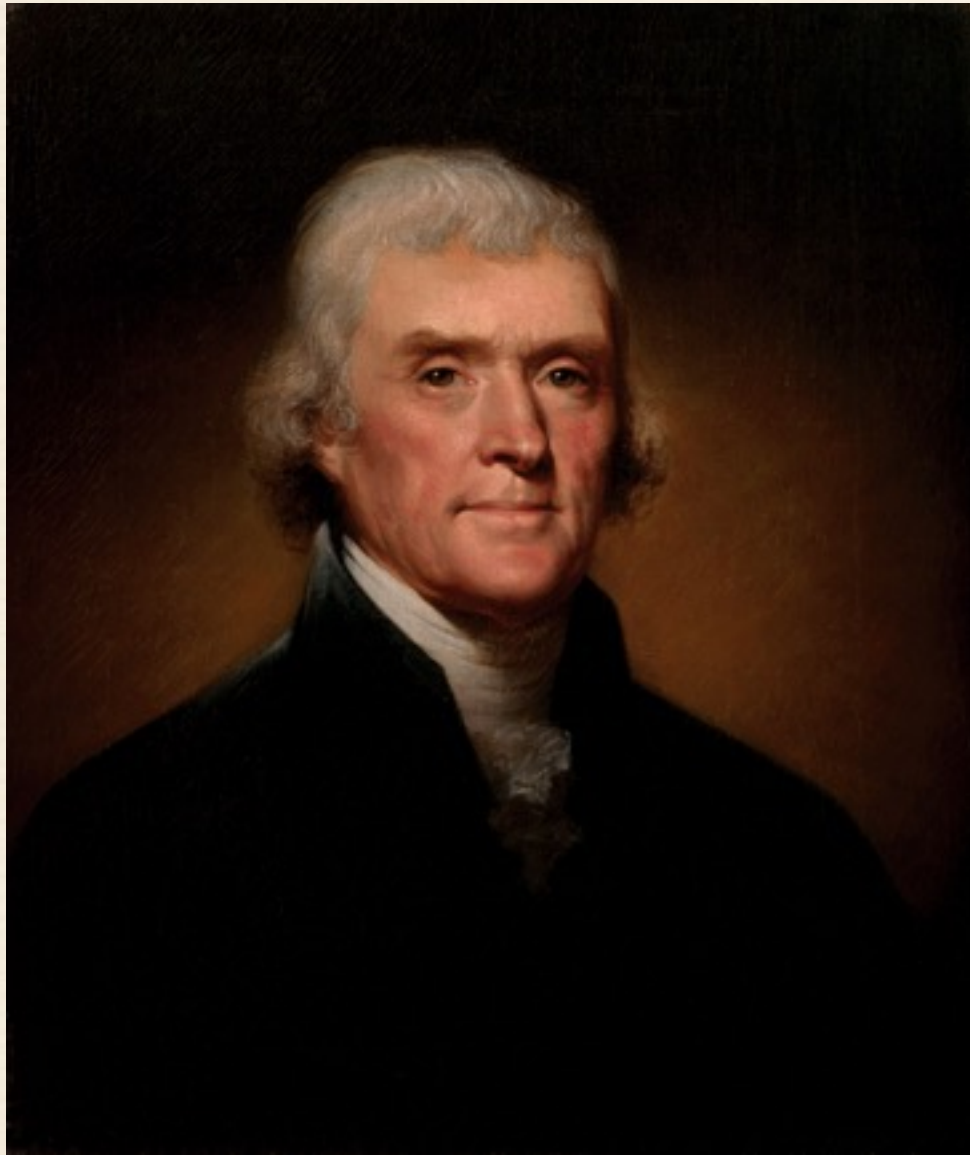
America had won independence from Britain

The government created by the Constitution seemed
to be working reasonably well

Peaceful transfer of power after 1800 election

Country seemed to be gaining control of
its western lands & new states entering the union
Kentucky (1792), Tennessee (1796), Ohio (1803)

The Revolution of 1800



Thomas Jefferson
by Rembrandt Peale (1800)

U.S. President 1801-1809
Leader of the
Democratic-Republicans

Opposed the Federalists.
Wanted to limit the power of the
national government - more power
to the states & people

To achieve goals, taxes and
government spending were cut

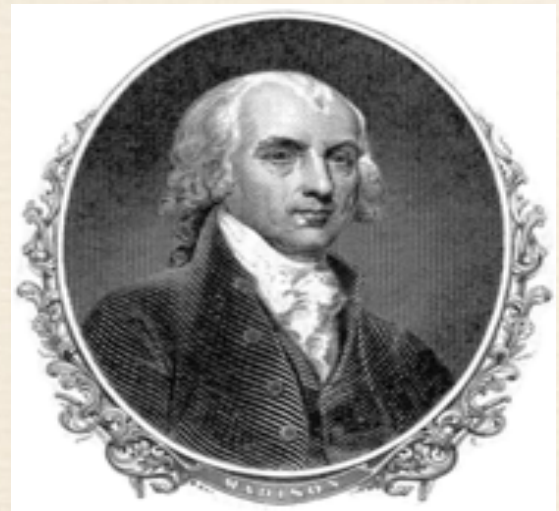
The Virginia Dynasty



- Thomas Jefferson: 1801-1809

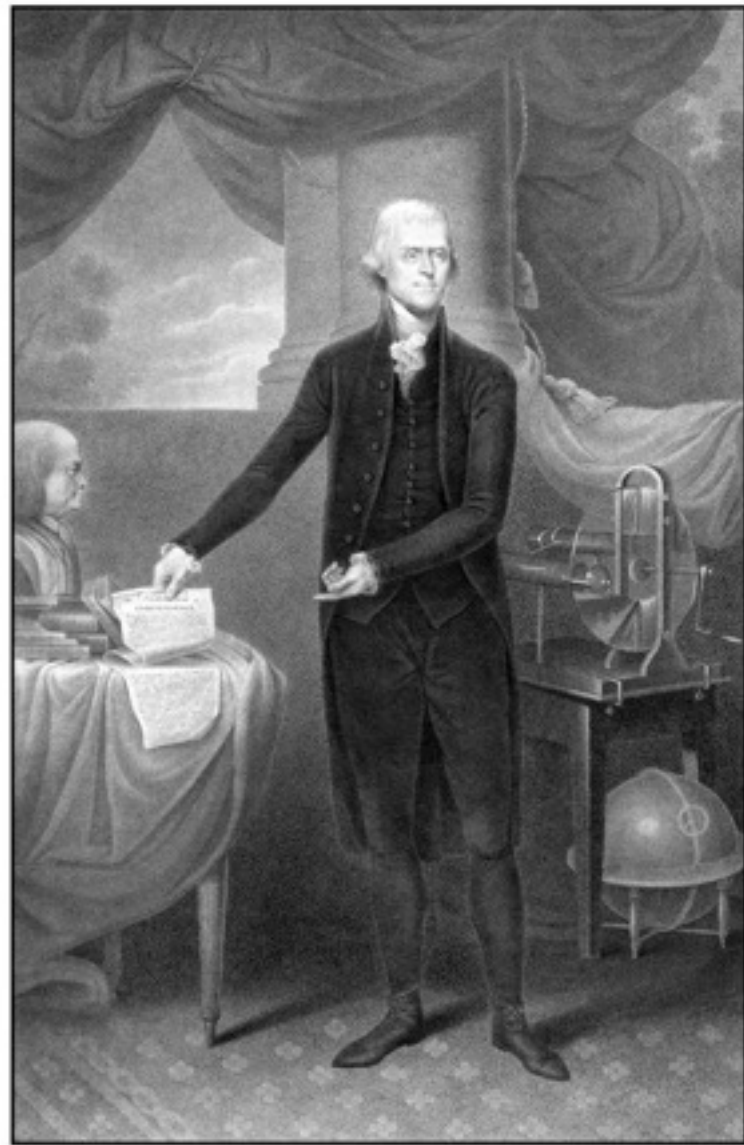


- James Madison: 1809-1817



- James Monroe: 1817-1825

Louisiana Purchase (1803)



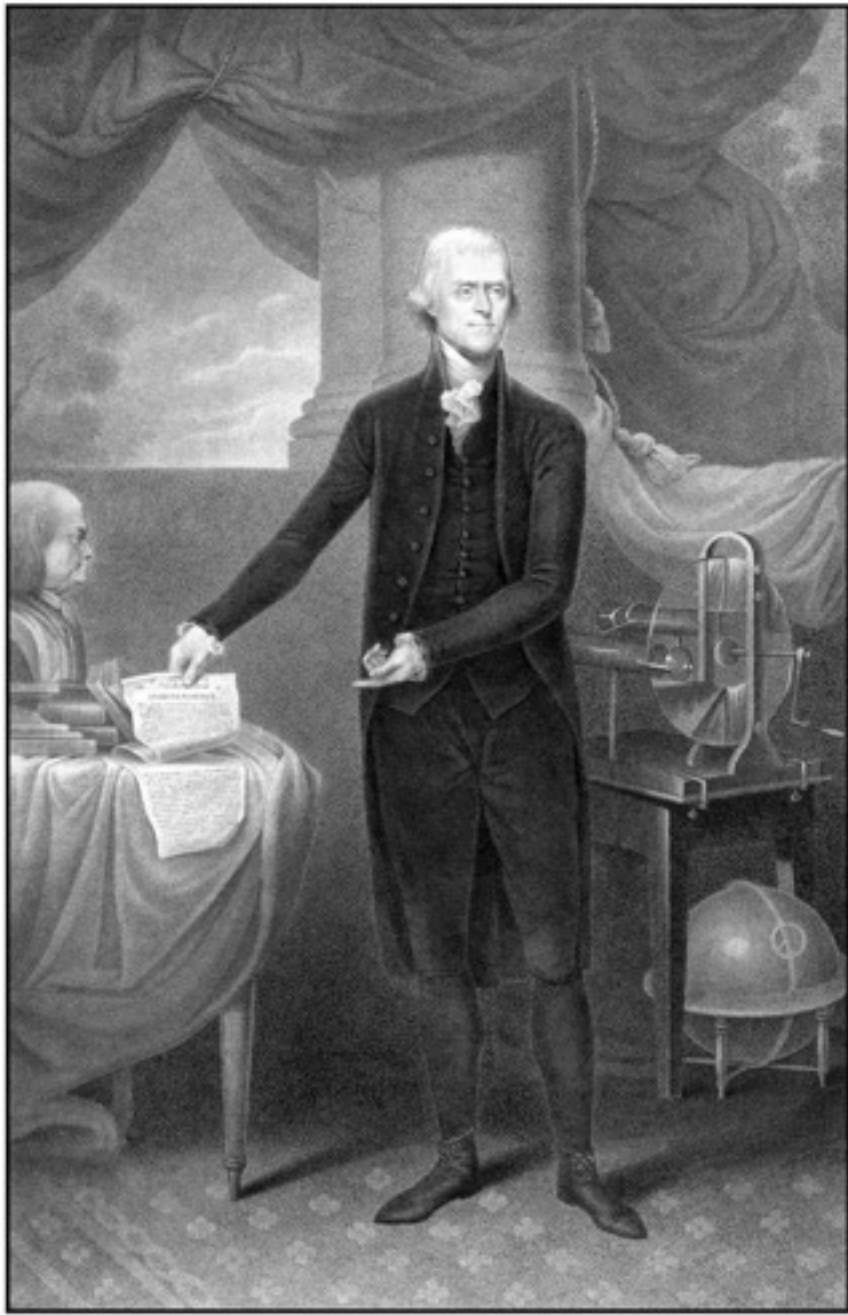
THOMAS JEFFERSON

America was offered the chance
to buy Louisiana

This territory would give America control
of the Mississippi River - enhancing trade

Jefferson believed in a **STRICT
INTERPRETATION** of the
Constitution - Nothing in the
Constitution about buying land.
What to do????

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

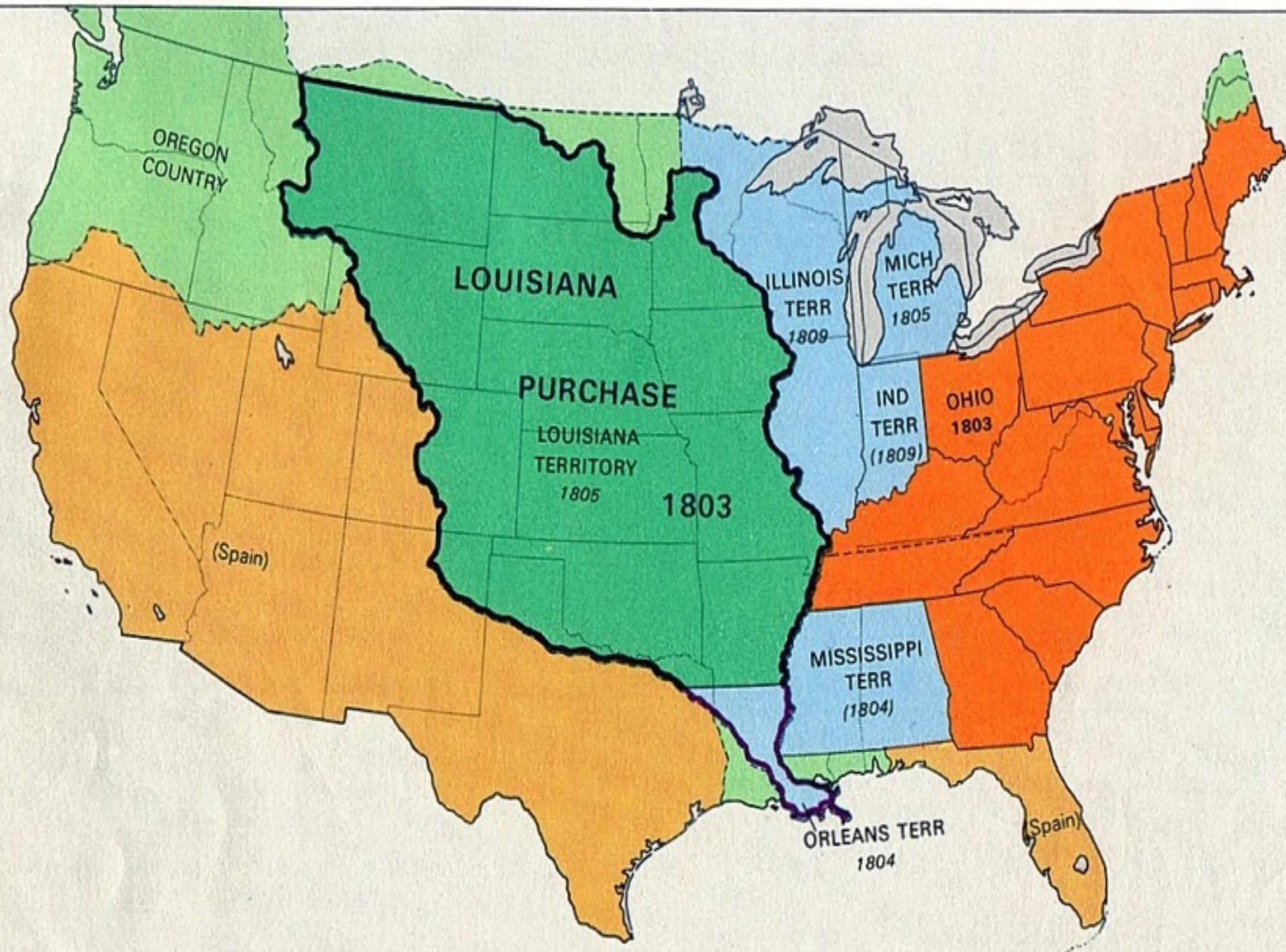


THOMAS JEFFERSON

America agrees to purchase Louisiana from France for \$15 million

Jefferson justified this decision on the “Implied Powers” contained in the Constitution
[Necessary and Proper clause]

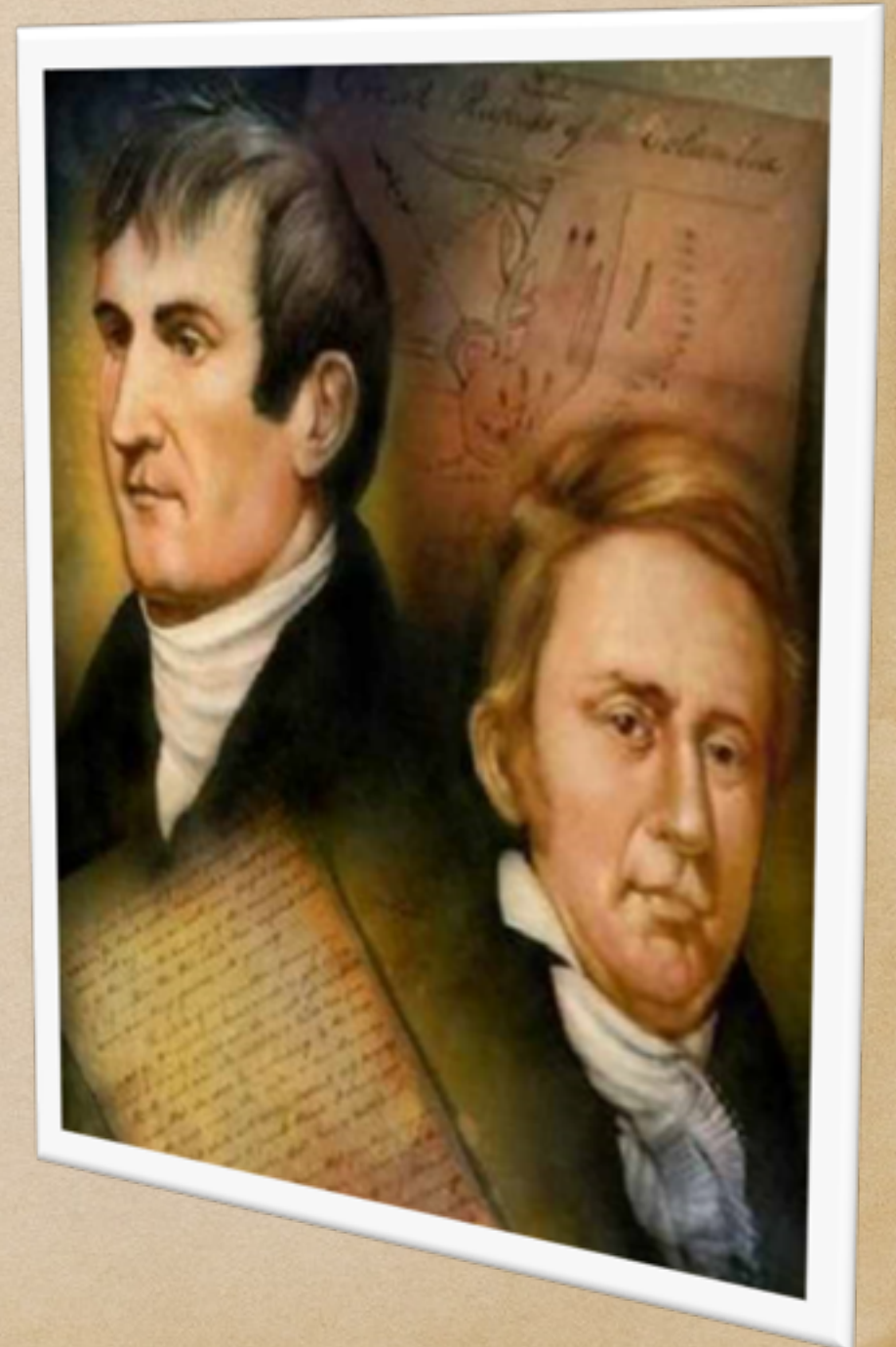
A “Loose Interpretation” of the Constitution



Lewis and Clark, 1804 - 1806

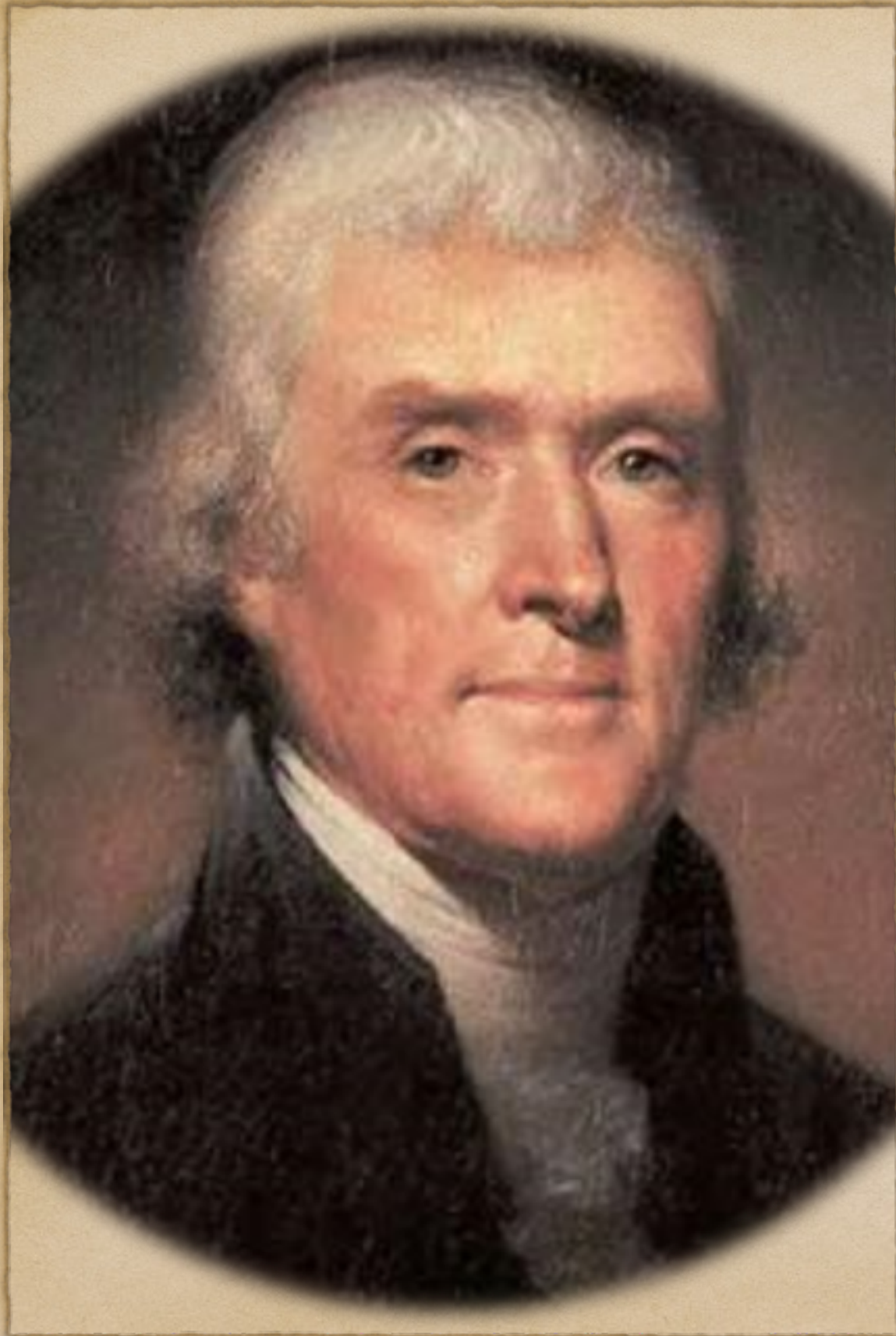
Goals of Journey

- Explore and move West
- Find water routes - improve trade
- Claim Oregon Territory
- Create friendly relations with the Sioux and other Natives
- Take detailed notes about plants, animals, and Indians

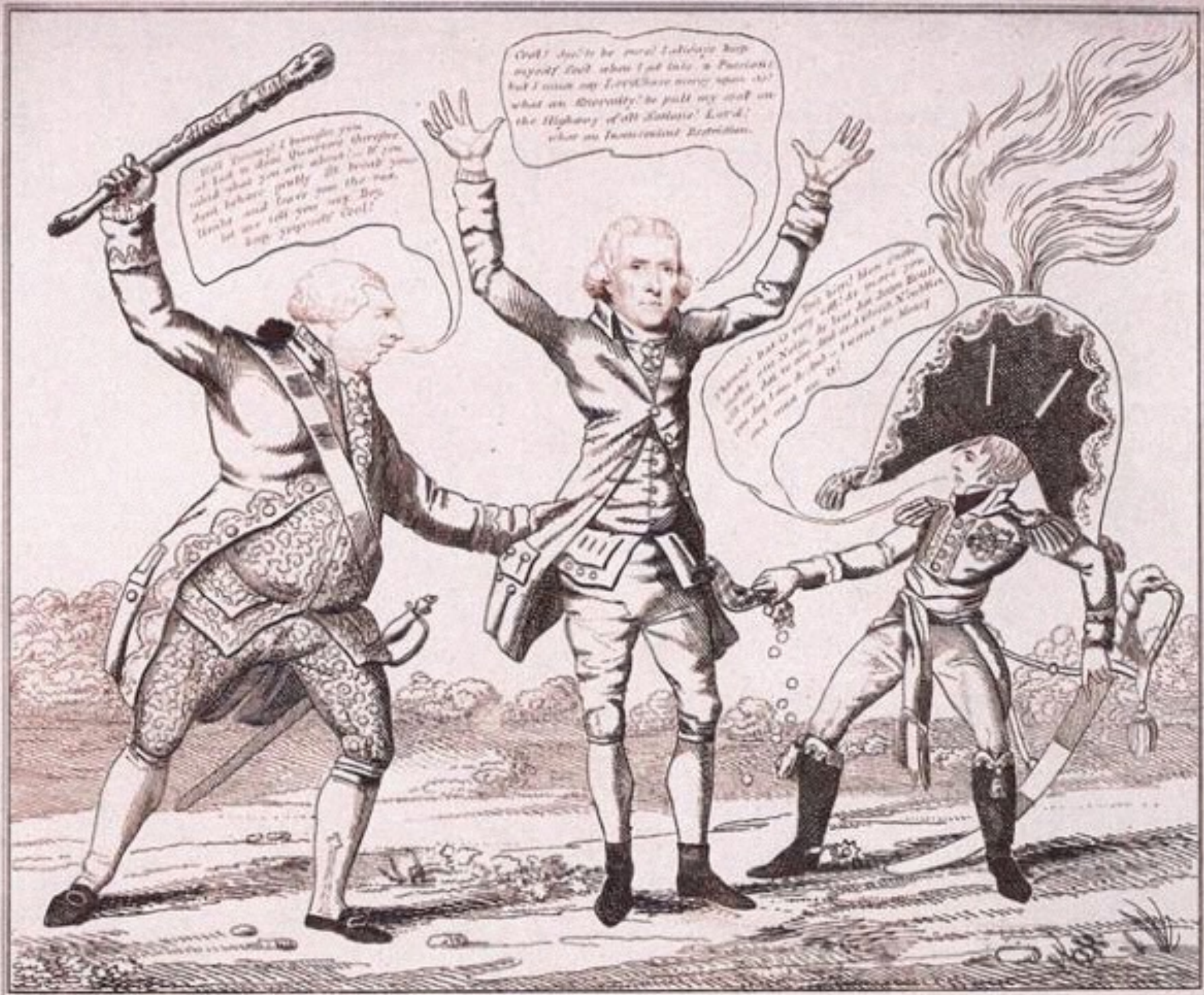




The Lewis and Clark Expedition

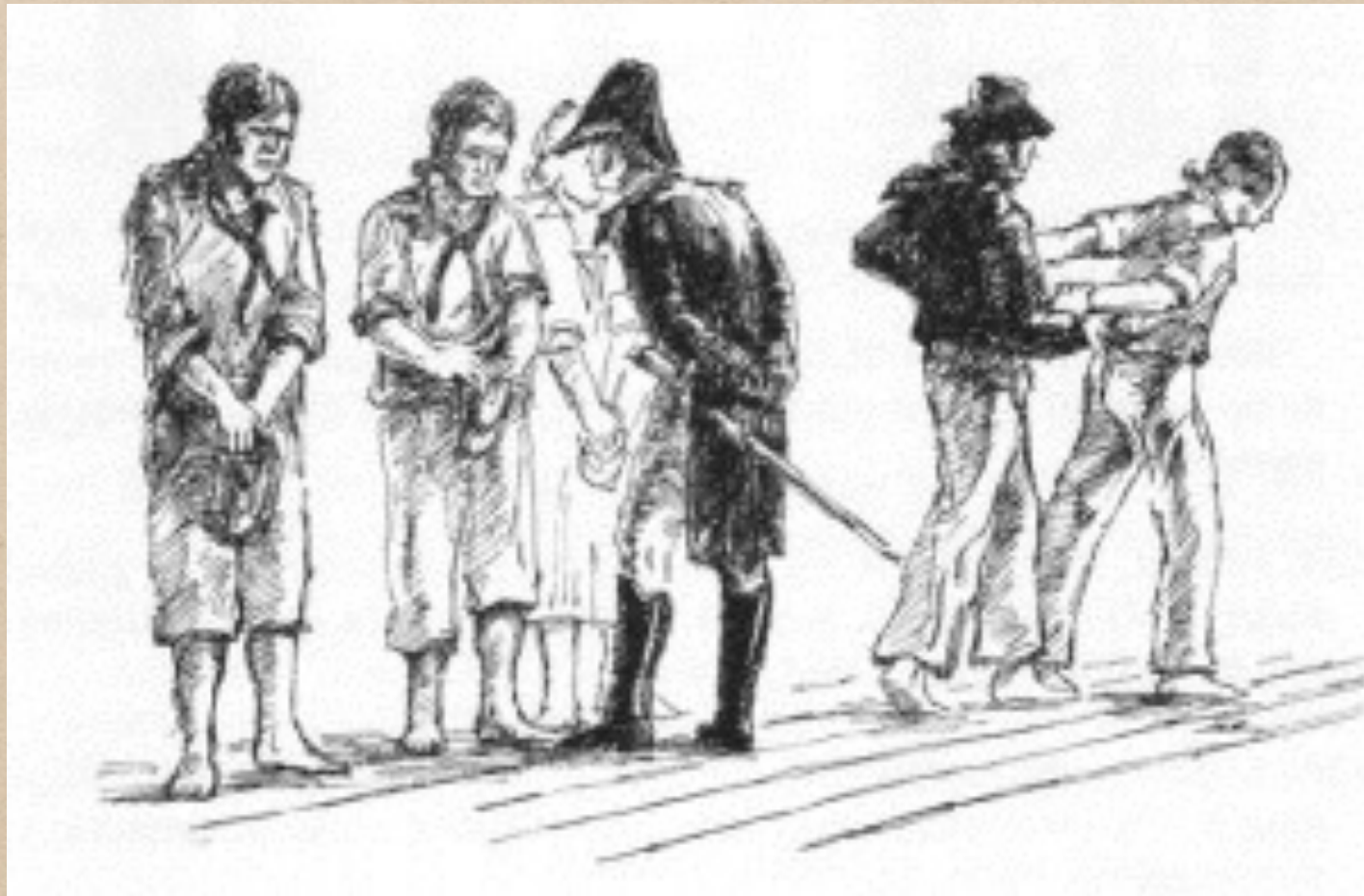


Jefferson's
Foreign Policy
Struggles



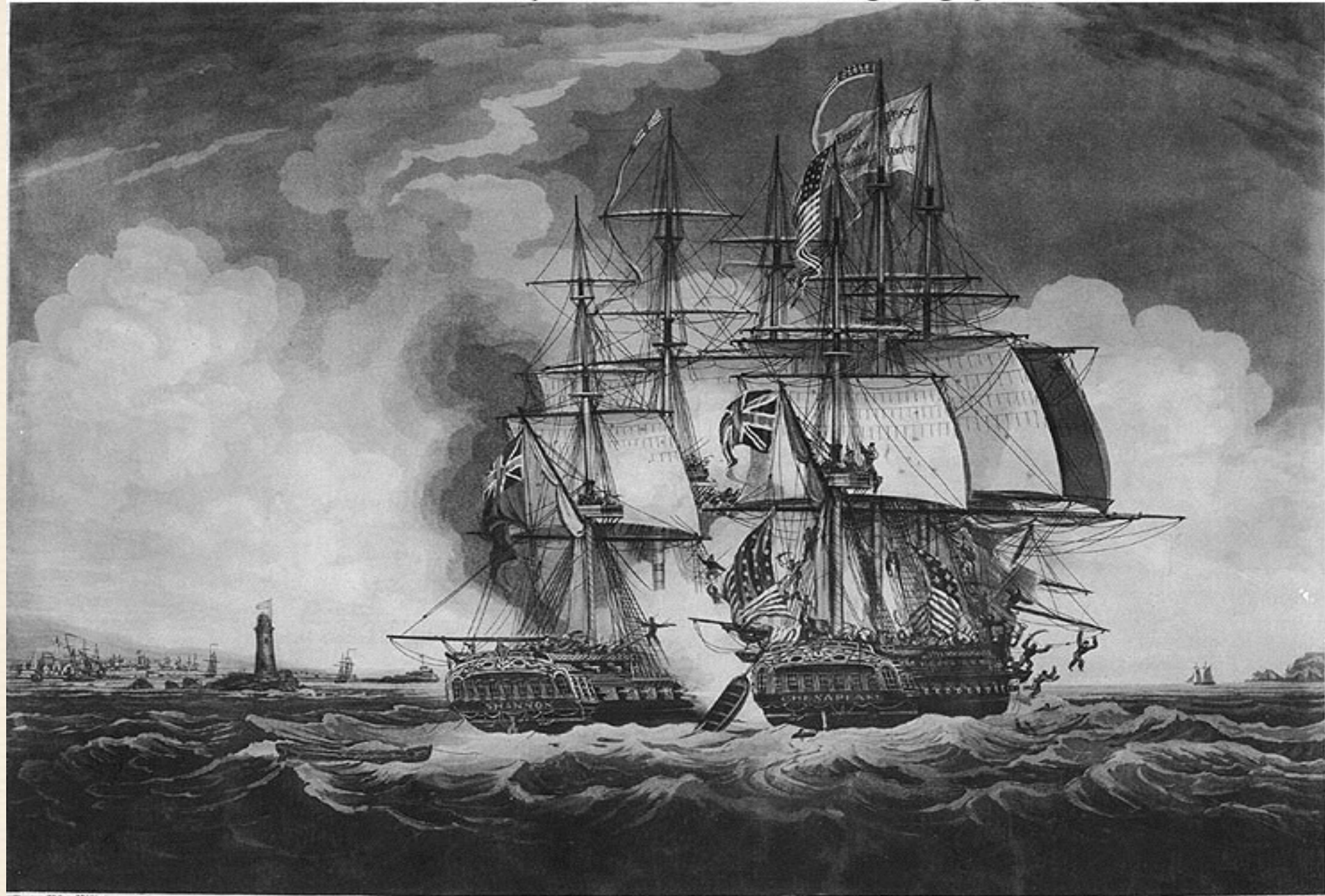
Foreign Policy Struggles

British navy implements a policy of Impressment



<http://www.historiaobscura.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/impressment1-300x196.jpg>

British stopped American ships at sea and captured American sailors (kidnapping them!) - forcing them to serve aboard the British ship



The Brilliant Achievement of the SHANNON Frigate, CAPT. BROKE in boarding and capturing the United States Frigate, CHESAPEAKE off Boston June 1, 1813 in Fifteen Minutes.
Painted & Engraved by W. Elmes.
Anst. 1813. Published by W. Elmes, 147, Tottenham Court Road, London.

U.S.S. Chesapeake attacked in 1807 by British ship searching for sailors to capture. 21 Americans killed!

Jefferson's Response to Impressment

Embargo Act of 1807

America stops all trade with
European nations.



Rationale Behind Law

A way to force Britain and France to respect American
rights without going to war

Economic Coercion- deny access to American goods until
Britain and France treat America better



Do you think that Jefferson's Embargo Plan Worked?
Why / why not?

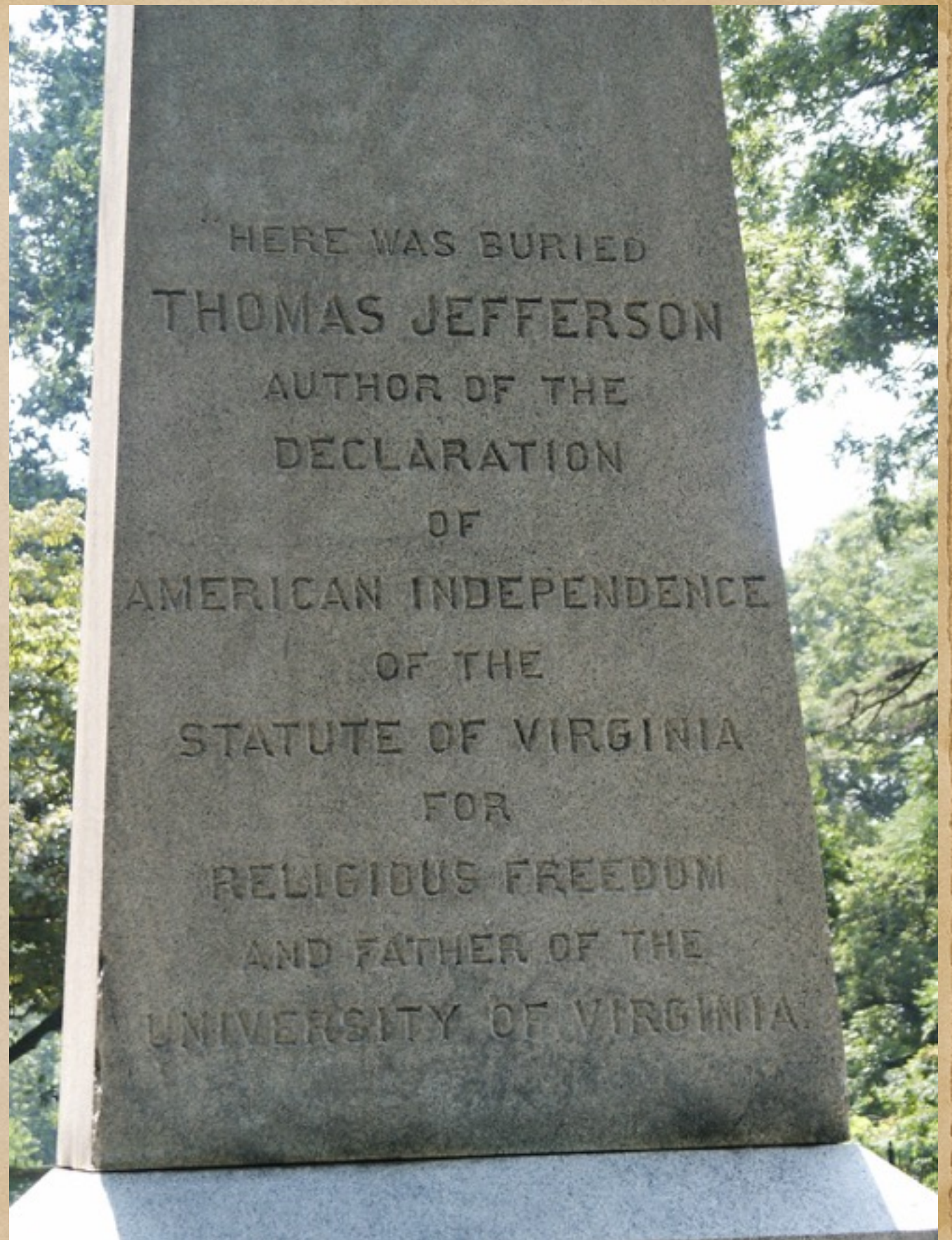
Reading - The Embargo Act of 1807

What does this article conclude about the impact
of the Embargo Act?

Jefferson's Tomb - at Monticello

He died in 1826 - on
the 50th anniversary
of the Declaration
of Independence

Jefferson himself wrote
the words that he wished
to have on his tombstone



James Madison

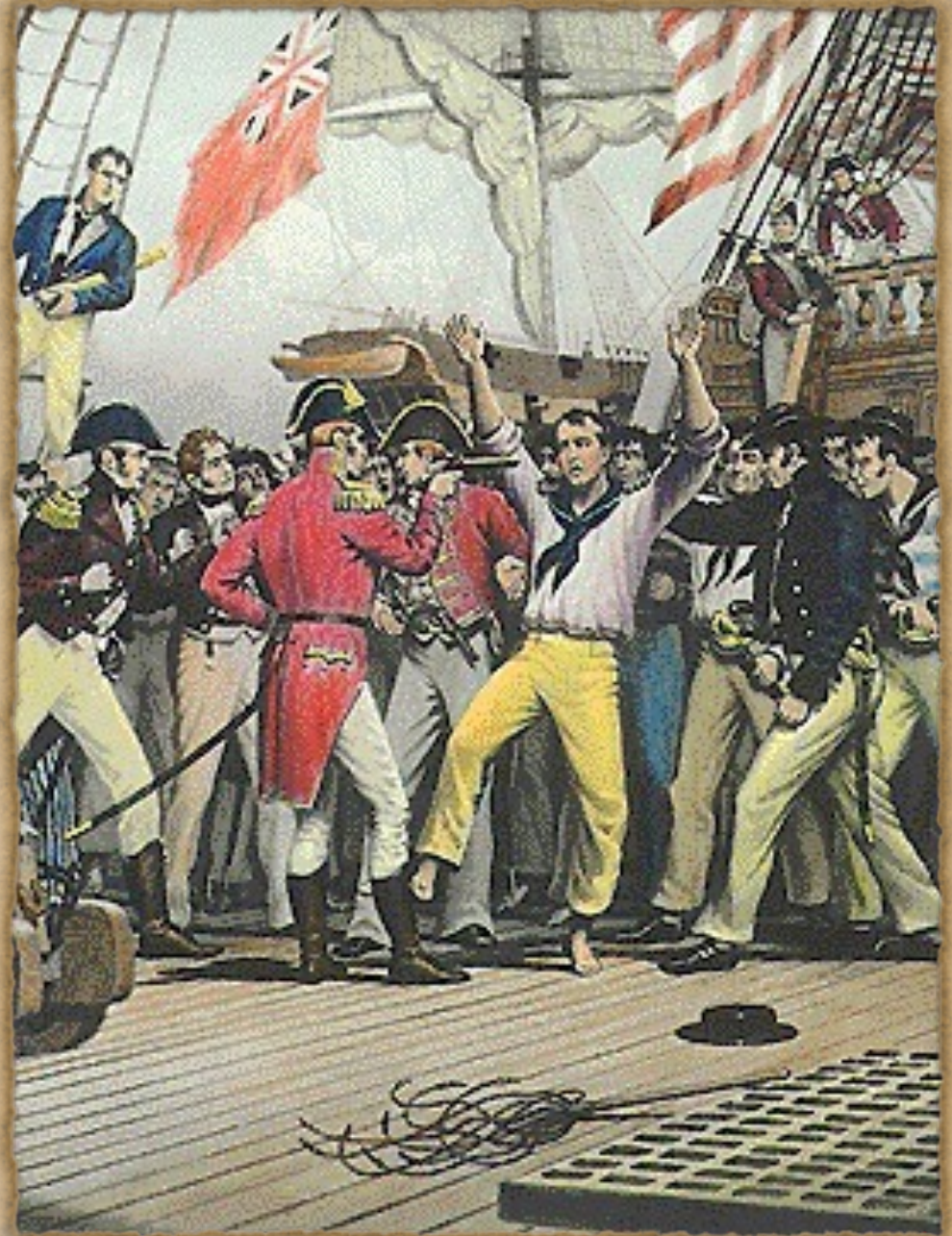


- ◆ President 1809 - 1817
- ◆ Faced many of the same struggles as Jefferson
- ◆ President during War of 1812

Causes of the War of 1812

Impressment Continues

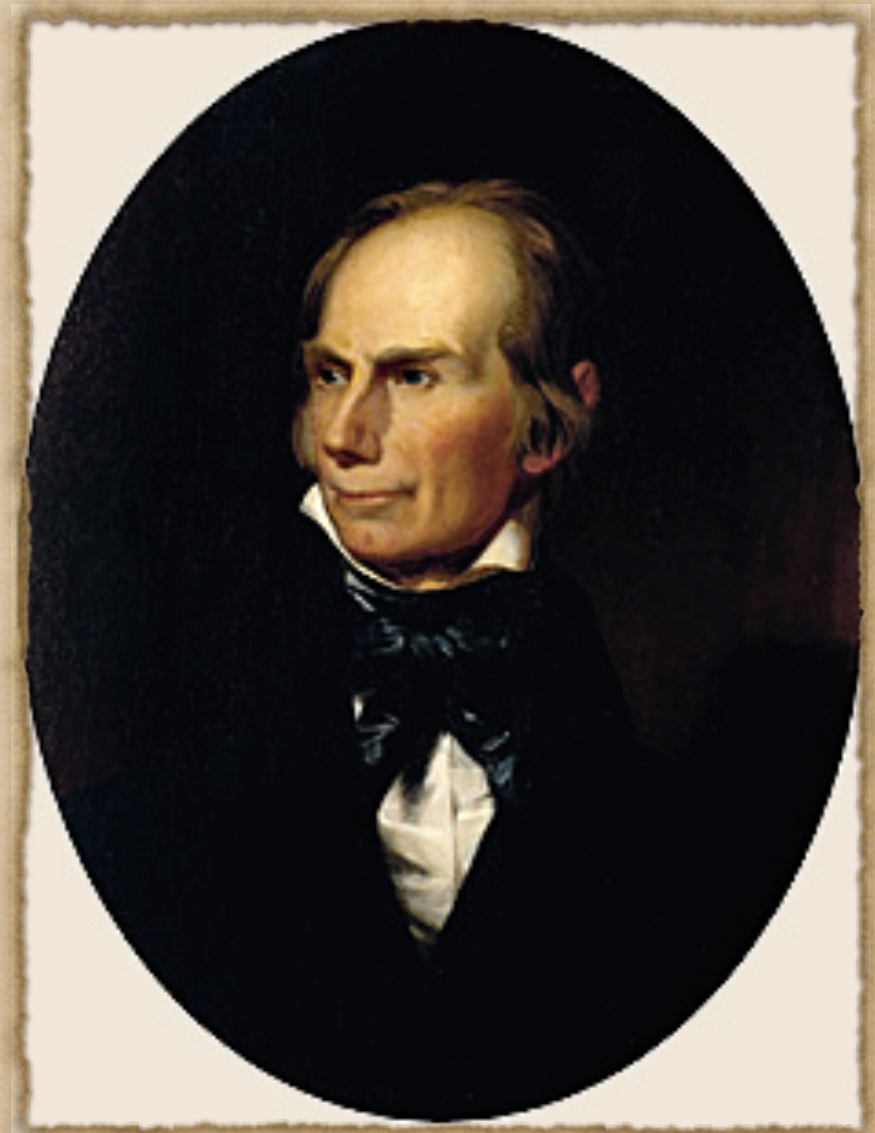
Between 1806-1811, over 6,000 American sailors were pressed into the service of the British



By 1810 American "WarHawks" (Clay & Calhoun) were putting pressure on Madison to declare war on England

American Desire to take control of Canada

- ◆ American “War Hawks” saw Canada as land that America could / should control
- ◆ In 1812 about 7.5 million people lived in the United States. Canada’s population was 500,000.



Henry Clay (KY)

British Support of Native Americans in the West

The U.S. believed that Britain was supporting Native American Indians in their fights against Americans

Without British support, it would be much easier for the U.S. to gain control of lands south and west of the Great Lakes



The War of 1812

The War of 1812



- ◆ America declared war on England on June 1, 1812
- ◆ The U.S. was not well-prepared for this war
- ◆ American generals were OLD, most soldiers were raw and not well-trained, American navy was very small
- ◆ No national bank to finance war
- ◆ New England & NY oppose the war

Significant Battles

Battle of York (Toronto) - City was burned by
United States (April 1813)

USA wins Battle of Lake Erie (Sept. 1813)

Americans burn Newark (Niagara-on-
the-Lake (Dec. 1813)

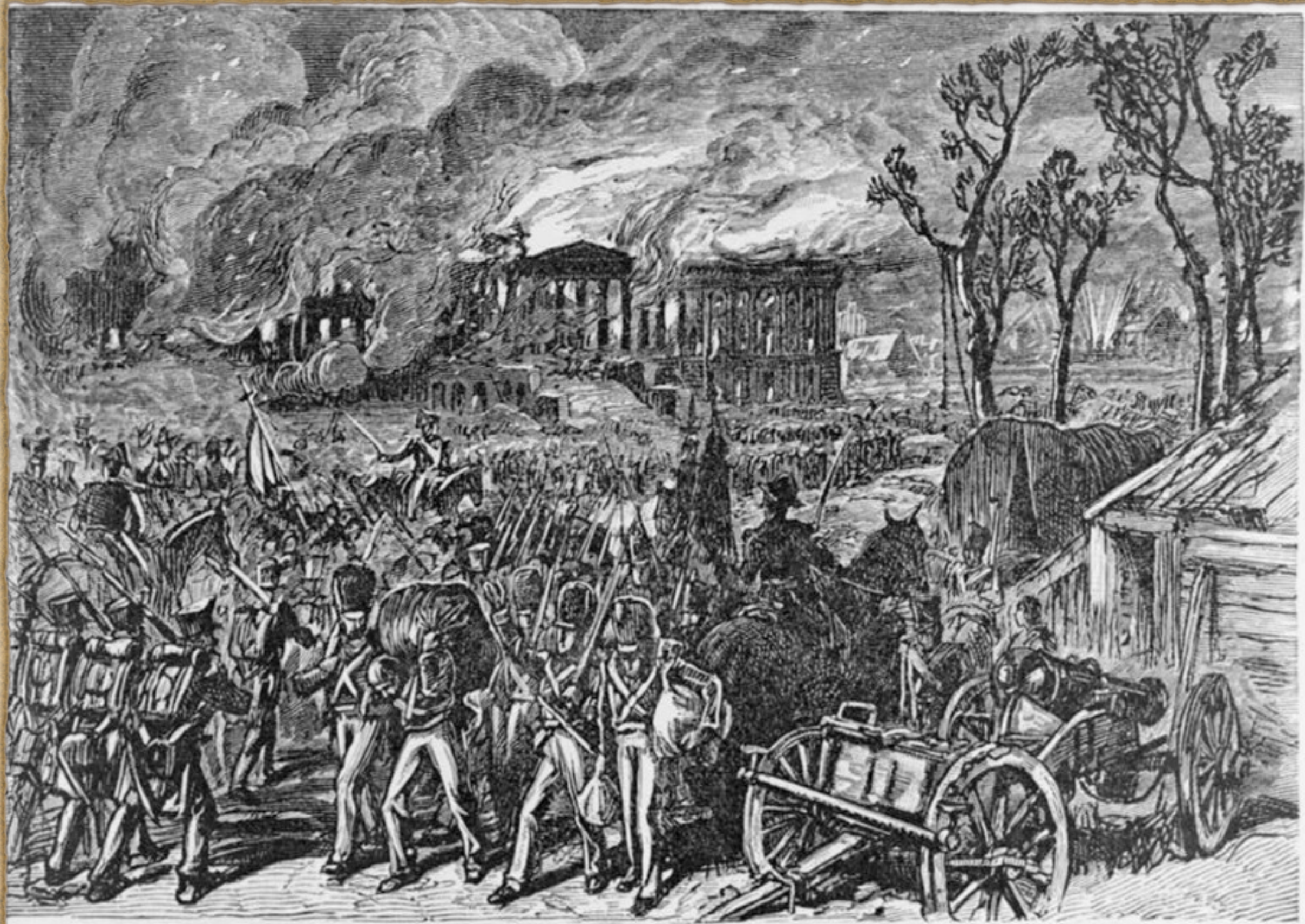
British burn Buffalo (Dec. 1813)

Washington D.C. burned by British
(Aug. 1814)

Ft. McHenry (National Anthem)

Sept. 1814





CAPTURE AND BURNING OF WASHINGTON BY THE BRITISH, IN 1814.

Treaty of Ghent - December 24, 1814

Return to pre-war conditions - all lands and property taken during the war to be returned

*Britain accepts the USA as an independent nation

*U.S. agrees to stay out of British Canada



Andrew Jackson gains
victory at the Battle of
New Orleans
(Jan. 1815) - becomes the
great hero of the war

Review Questions

Please answer the questions below on a sheet of notebook paper

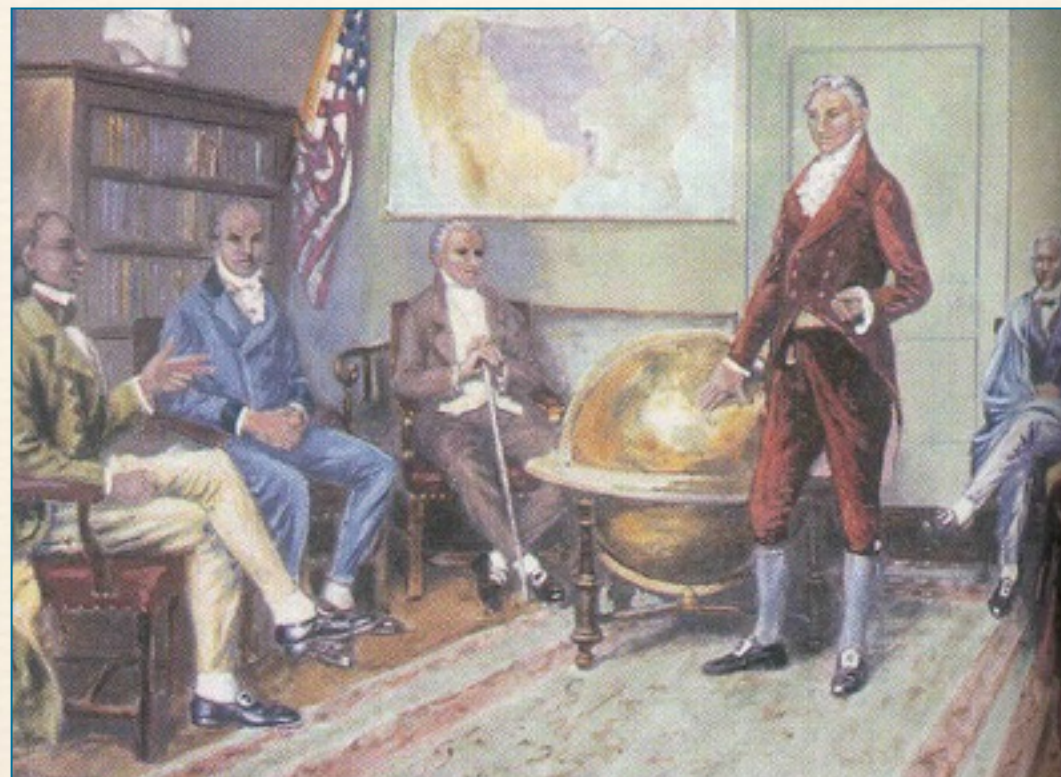
1. What actions / events led to the War of 1812?
2. What is the connection between nationalism and the decision to declare war on Great Britain?
3. When / how did the War of 1812 end?
4. What were the lasting consequences of this war?

The Monroe Doctrine 1823

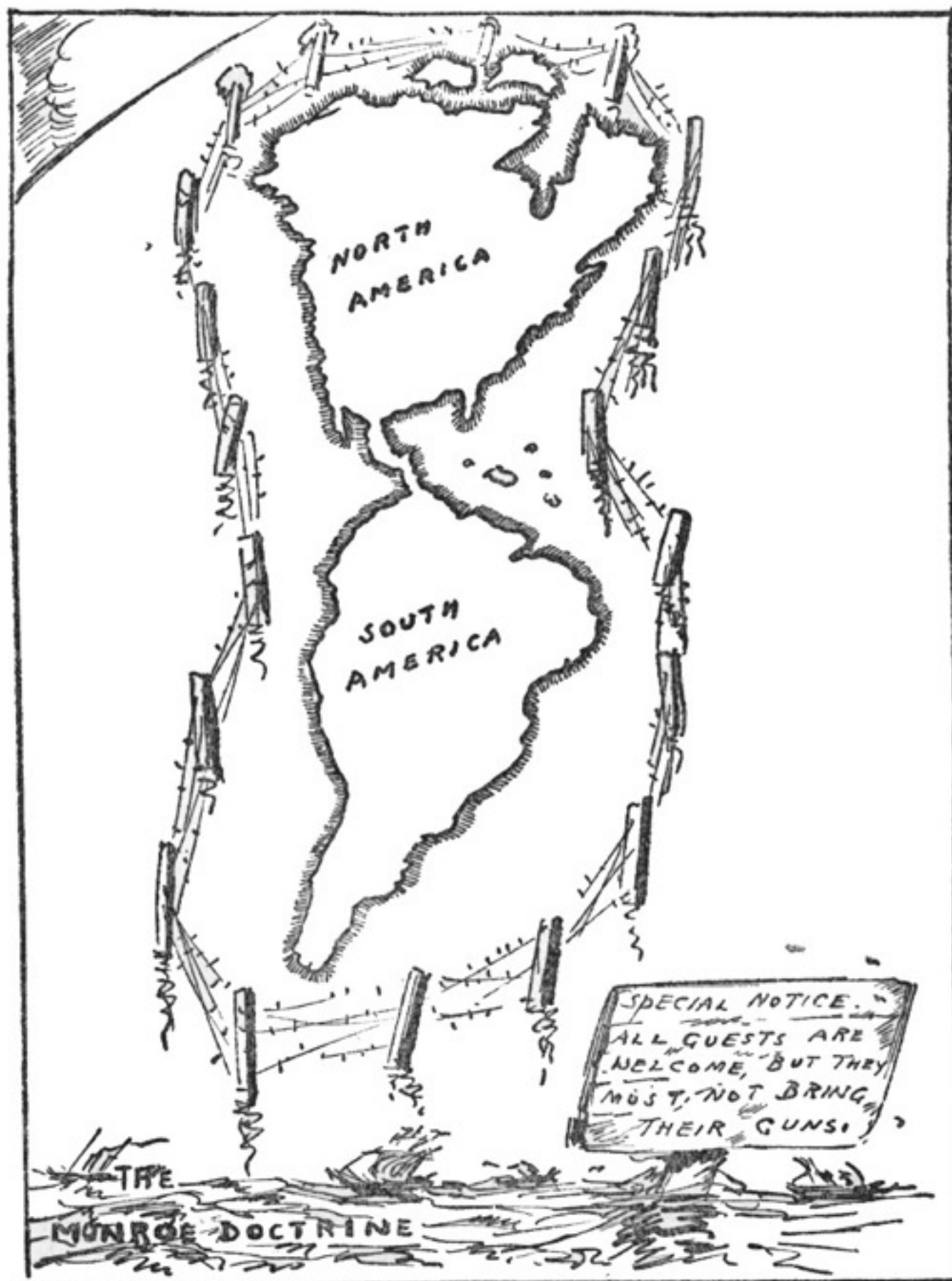
Any effort by European nations to colonize land or to interfere with states in North or South America would be viewed as an act of aggression - which the United States would oppose

Monroe Doctrine

US promises to stay out of European wars







THE MONROE DOCTRINE