

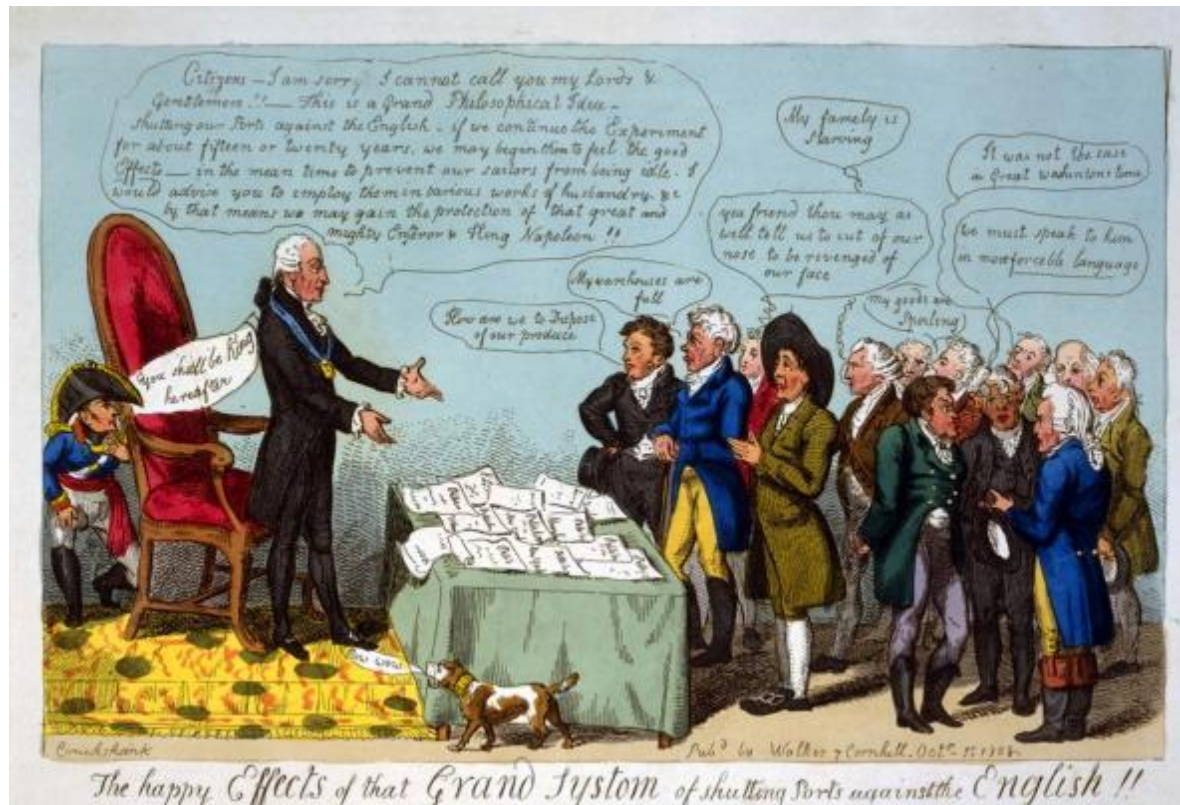
Terms and People

- **tribute** – money paid by one country to another in return for protection
- **Stephen Decatur** – led a group of American sailors in a battle to protect the warship *Philadelphia* against pirates
- **embargo** – a government order that forbids foreign trade

Terms and People

- **Tecumseh** – Native American leader who organized western tribes to resist American expansion
- **William Henry Harrison** – governor of the Indiana Territory who sent soldiers to fight Native Americans at the Battle of Tippecanoe
- **smuggle** – the act of illegally importing or exporting goods

Foreign Relations 1800–1811



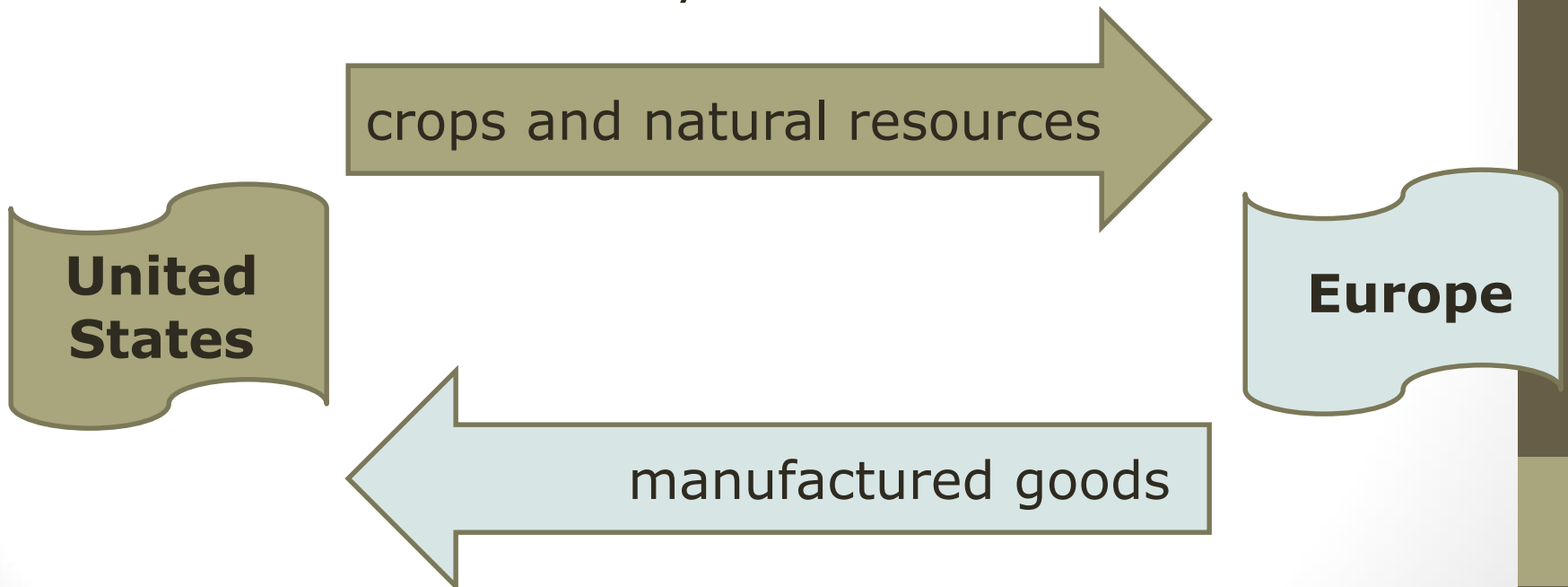
Objectives

- Discuss how the United States defeated the Barbary pirates.
- Explain how war in Europe hurt American trade.
- Discuss the causes and effects of the Embargo Act.
- Identify the events leading up to the Battle of Tippecanoe.



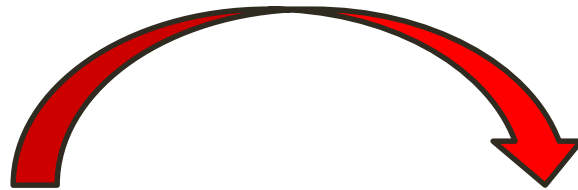
How did Jefferson respond to threats to the security of the nation?

Trade with Europe was critical to the American economy.



Pirates from the North African Barbary States began attacking American ships.

At first, America paid **tribute**, as other nations did.



America paid money to the rulers of the Barbary States.

The Barbary pirates stopped attacking American ships.

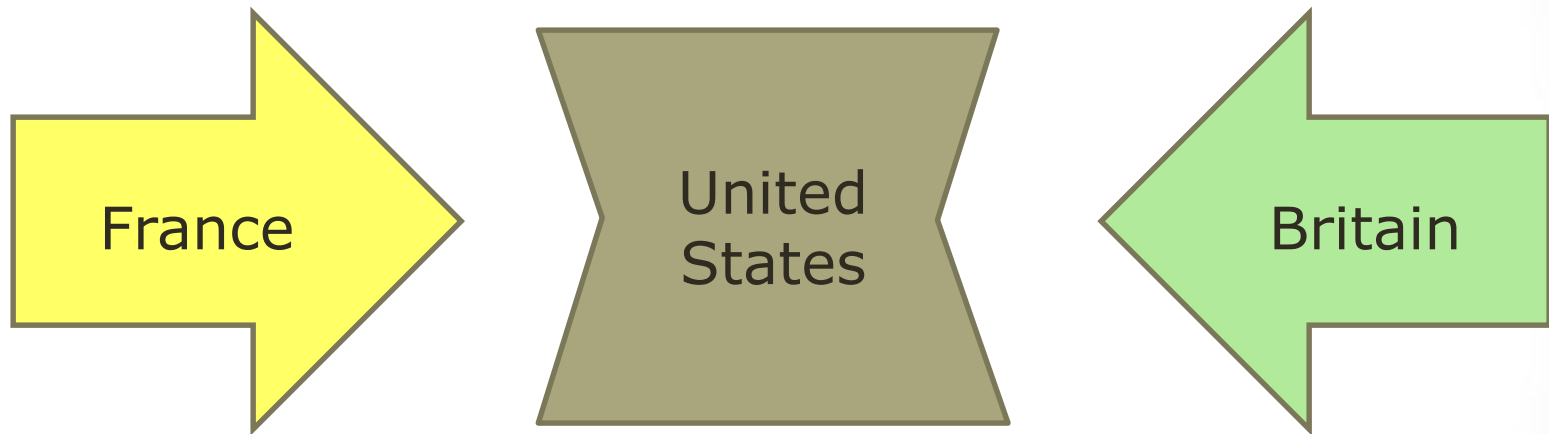
Jefferson stopped paying tribute. He sent warships to protect American merchant ships.

Pirates from the Barbary State of Tripoli captured the American ship, *Philadelphia*.

American sailors led by **Stephen Decatur** burned the *Philadelphia* so the pirates could not use it.

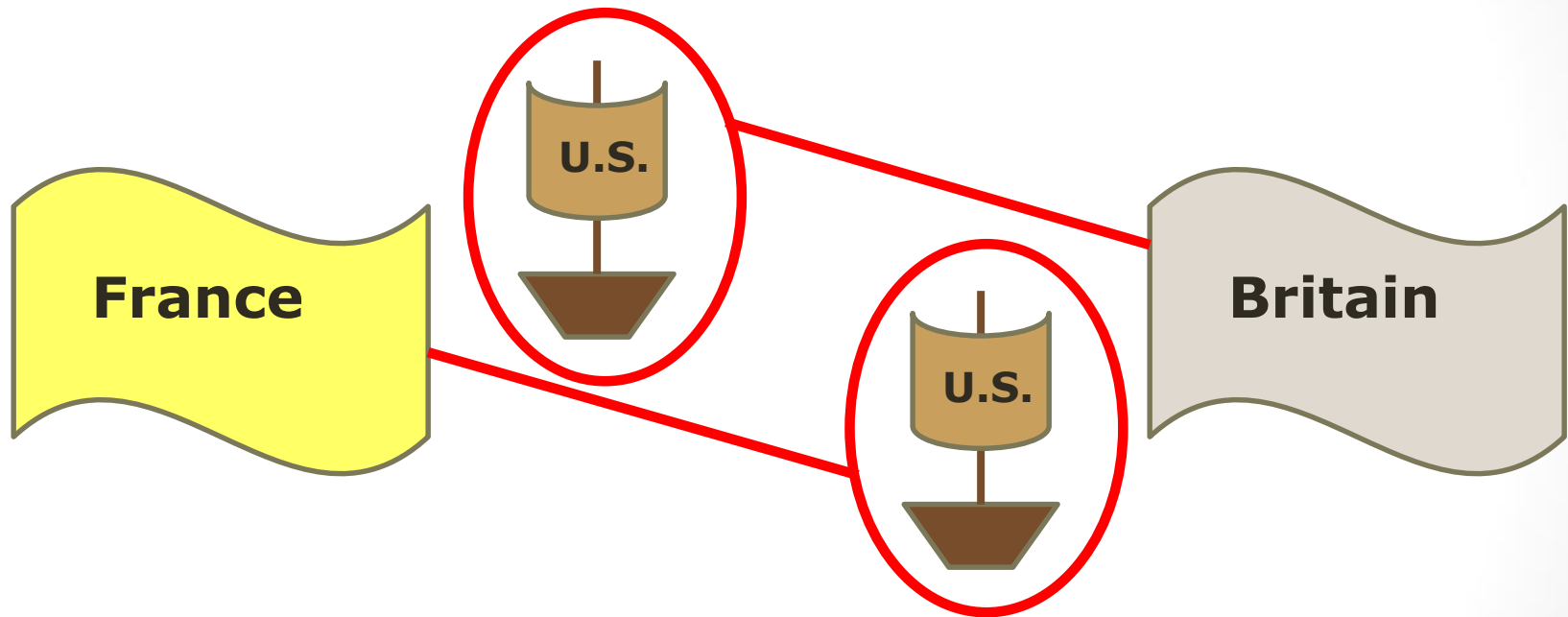
This victory and others inspired confidence in America's ability to deal with foreign threats.

A greater threat to America came from Britain and France.



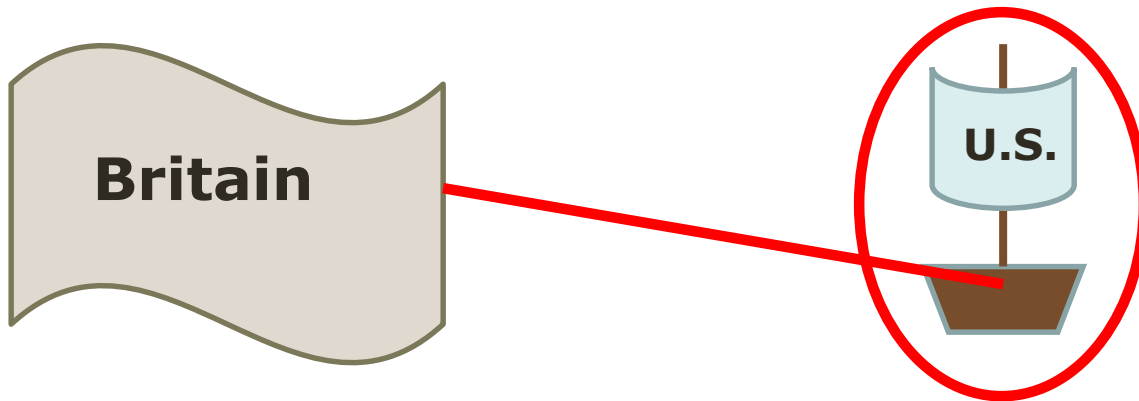
In 1803, Britain and France were at war. The United States remained neutral and profited by trading with both nations.

Britain and France weakened each other by cutting off each other's foreign trade.



France seized American ships trading with Britain.
Britain did the same to ships trading with France.

Once again, Britain used impressment to gather soldiers for the war with France.



Thousands of Americans were forced to serve in the British navy.

Jefferson used a peaceful method to force Britain and France to respect American neutrality.

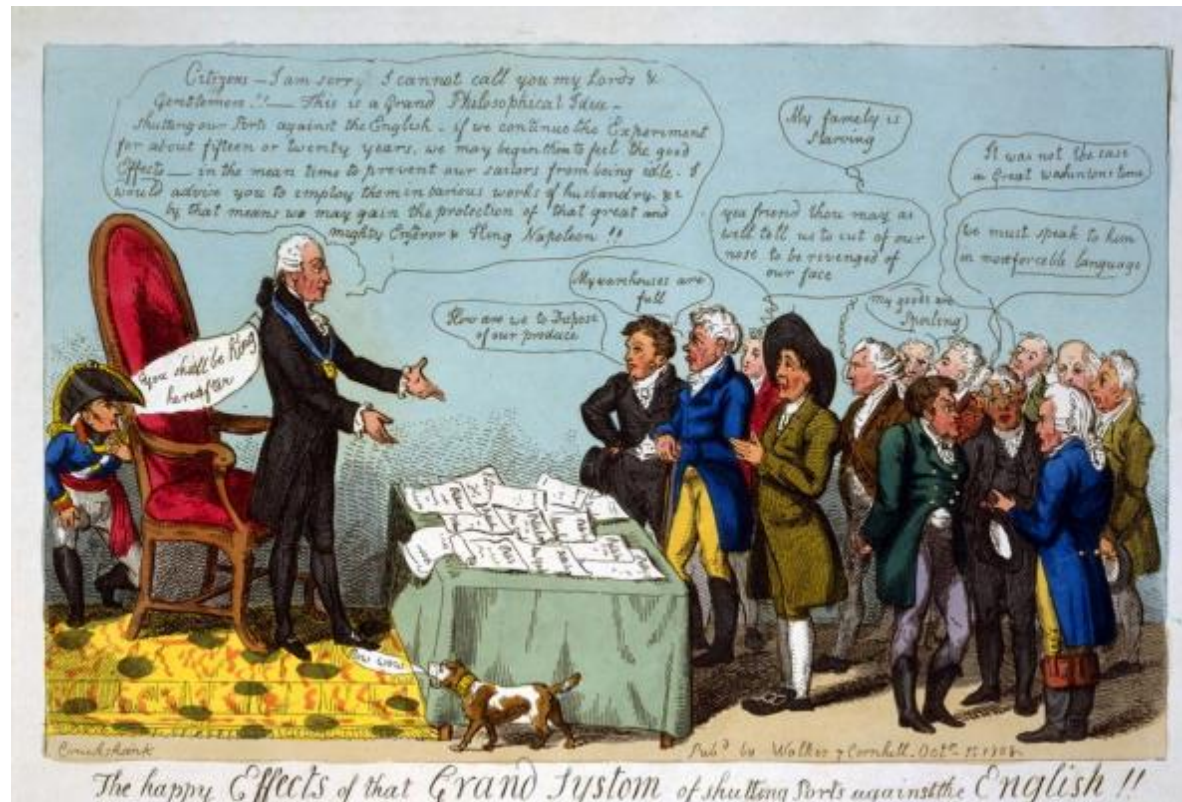
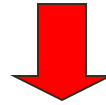


He imposed an **embargo** on American ships sailing to foreign ports.



Jefferson predicted that the **embargo** would stop Britain and France from attacking American ships.

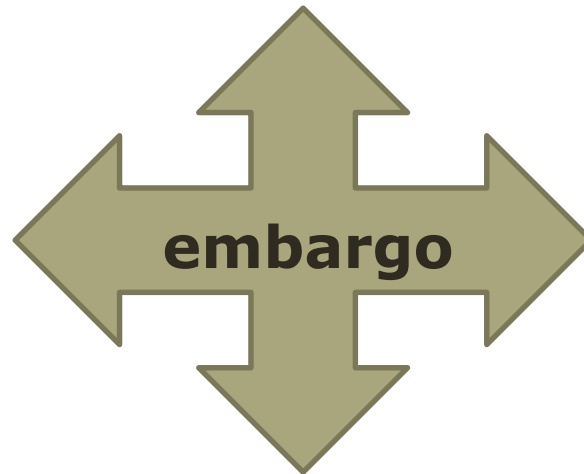
Despite Jefferson's efforts to defend the embargo, the law was not popular.



The embargo hurt America in many ways.

Prices of American crops declined.

American exports declined.



Many Americans lost their jobs.

Merchants turned to **smuggling** to survive.

Congress repealed the Embargo Act in 1809, just before Jefferson left office.

Congress passed a new law that reopened trade with all countries except France and Britain.

America would reopen trade with those countries when they started respecting America's neutrality.

Also during this period, tens of thousands of American settlers moved westward.



As American settlers moved west, they took over Native American lands.

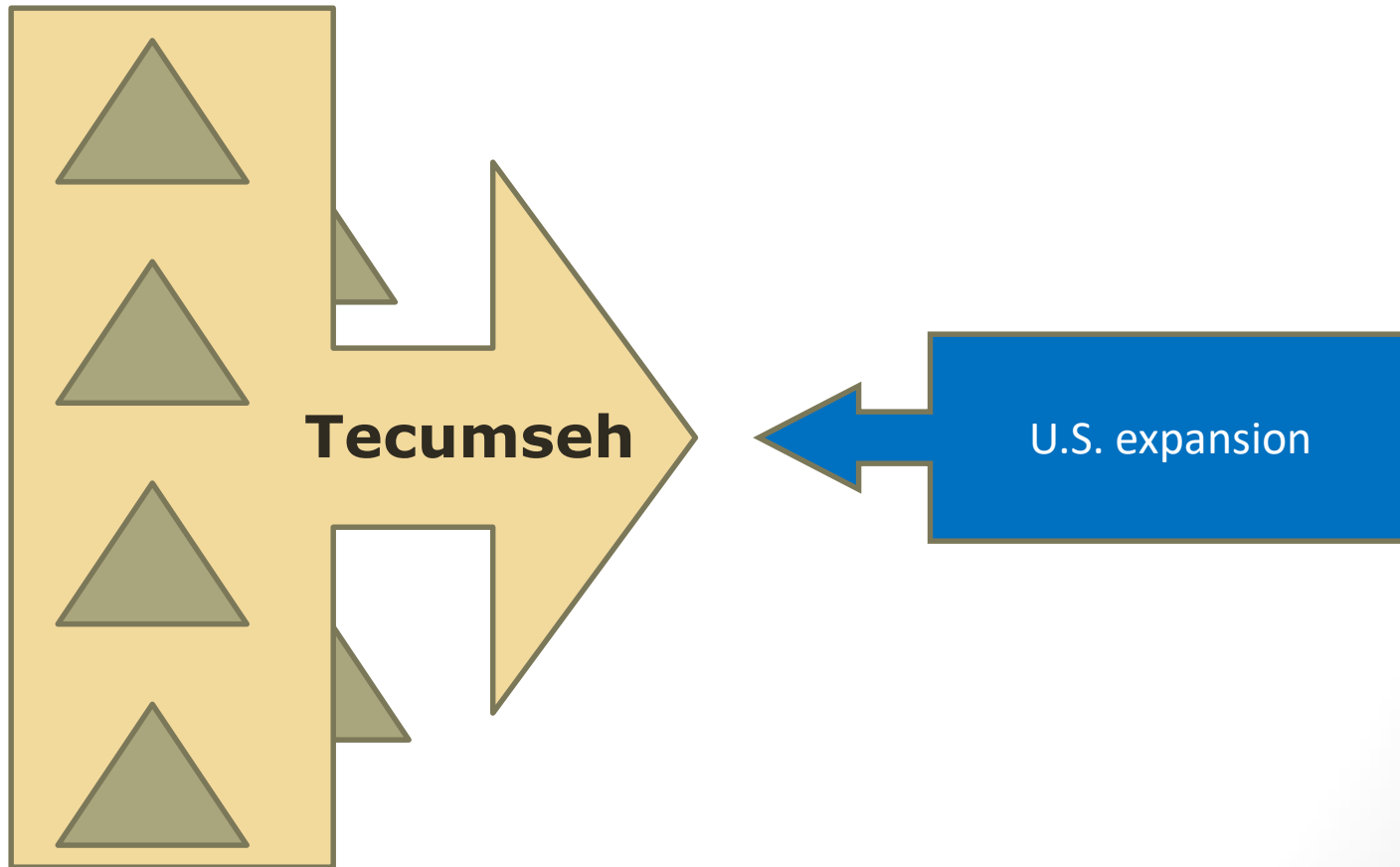


Native Americans suffered from this expansion.

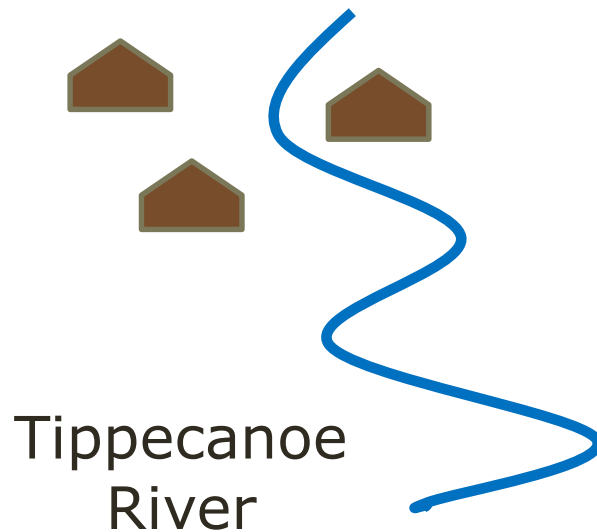


- Many died from new diseases.
- They lost their hunting grounds.
- Animals they hunted were driven away.
- The power of their leaders declined.

Shawnee leader **Tecumseh** organized the western tribes into a league to resist settlement.



William Henry Harrison took action against Tecumseh's activities.



Harrison sent soldiers against Shawnee villages while Tecumseh was away.

In the Battle of Tippecanoe, Harrison defeated the Native Americans.



Tecumseh and his allies continued their opposition to western settlement.



However, Native Americans never regained their strength after the Battle of Tippecanoe.

Quiz

1. Shawnee leader
 2. ban on trade with another Country
 3. navy officer who led the mission to burn the Philadelphia in Tripoli harbor
 4. money paid by one country to another in return for protection
 5. Britain and France interfered with American neutrality by (invading the U.S./capturing U.S. ships).
 6. Thomas Jefferson ordered a(n) (embargo/treaty) to force Britain and France to respect American neutrality.
 7. The Native American population declined with the arrival of white settlers because the settlers brought new (weapons/diseases) with them.
 8. Tecumseh was from the (Shawnee/Iroquois) tribe of native Americans.
 9. Explain Thomas Jefferson's response to one of the following threats to American ships:
(a) attacks by Barbary pirates and (b) attacks by the British and French.
- a. Stephen Decatur
 - b. encountering
 - c. Tecumseh
 - d. embargo
 - e. tribute
 - f. Thomas Jefferson
 - g. Sacagawea
 - h. smuggling
 - i. William Henry Harrison

Tablet:

Great Britain and France went to war 5 times.
The war from 1803-1815 was known as the
Napoleonic War.

- 10 facts about the Napoleonic war.
- 10 facts about Barbary Pirates.