

territory, Native Americans had given up much of south-central Indiana. Like many treaties with Native Americans, this made use of a legal trick. Because Native Americans held their land in common, they all had to agree before the status of the land could change. United States government officials would first persuade a few individuals to sign away their people's land, and then ignore protests from the rest of the group.

In August 1810, Tecumseh and several dozen warriors met with Governor Harrison to protest such a trick. Tecumseh warned that if the government continued to purchase lands: "it will produce war among the different tribes and at last I do not know what will be the consequence to the white people." Governor Harrison took the warning and moved first. While Tecumseh was in Alabama and Mississippi trying to get the Choctaw and the Creek to join in the resistance, Harrison marched north from Vincennes to Prophetstown with roughly one thousand militia and soldiers.

Just before sunrise on November 7, 1811, after a day of negotiations, Tenskwatawa sent his warriors to attack Harrison and his men. The **Battle of Tippecanoe** lasted about two hours. Neither side won, but the battle shattered Native American morale and eroded confidence in Tenskwatawa's leadership. Within a few days, Harrison burned an abandoned Prophetstown to the ground.

Native American military resistance was not over, however. During the War of 1812 between the United States and Britain, Tecumseh rallied warriors to fight with the



William Henry Harrison reported that Tecumseh (pictured at left)

wished to "form a combination of all the Indian Tribes ... to put a stop to the encroachments of the white people."

Diversity What difficulties do you think Tecumseh faced in trying to unite the various Native American nations?

British in Canada. (See the next section.) When a British officer began to talk of retreat, Tecumseh responded:

AMERICAN VOICES

"If you have an idea of going away, give [your weapons] to us, and you may go and welcome. As for us, our lives are in the hands of the Great Spirit. We are determined to defend our lands, and if it be his will we wish to leave our bones upon them."

—Tecumseh

A few weeks later, Tecumseh died in the Battle of the Thames in Ontario, Canada, on October 5, 1813. Although Tecumseh and his brother did not accomplish their objectives, they left a vital legacy of defiance and respect for their people and their culture.

SECTION 4 REVIEW

Comprehension

- Key Terms** Define: (a) Treaty of Greenville; (b) reservation; (c) assimilation; (d) Battle of Tippecanoe.
- Summarizing the Main Idea** How did the paths proposed by Handsome Lake and Tenskwatawa differ?
- Organizing Information** Create a chart comparing and contrasting the views of Little Turtle, Handsome Lake, Tenskwatawa, and Tecumseh.

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Time Lines** Review the time line at the start of the section. What was the significance of the Battle of Tippecanoe?
- Making Comparisons** How did Native American and European American ideas about land ownership differ?

Writing Activity

- Writing an Expository Essay** Write an essay in which you outline the basic sources of conflict between Native Americans and Americans of European descent.

1812
War of 1812
begins

1814
Treaty of
Ghent
signed

1815
Battle of
New Orleans

1816
Monroe
elected
President

1820
Missouri
Compromise

1810

1815

1820

5 The War of 1812

SECTION PREVIEW

Objectives

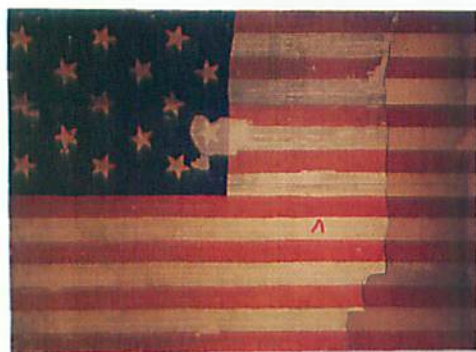
- 1 Explain the causes and results of the War of 1812.
- 2 Describe the events leading to the economic panic of 1819.
- 3 Understand the issues that led to the Missouri Compromise.
- 4 **Key Terms** Define: impressment; War of 1812; Treaty of Ghent; Battle of New Orleans; depression; Missouri Compromise.

Main Idea

Americans emerged from the War of 1812 with a new sense of national pride, but economic and moral conflicts continued to trouble the country.

Reading Strategy

Outlining Information Make an outline using the headings in this section. As you read, fill in main idea statements under each heading.



This "star-spangled banner" inspired the national anthem as it flew bravely through a British attack on Baltimore in 1814.

Following the Battle of Tippecanoe in November 1811, Native Americans increased their attacks against settlers who were moving onto their lands. Most Americans believed that the Indians were being encouraged and armed by the British.

War Breaks Out

Among those who blamed the British for the frontier violence were some members of Congress. Congress in 1812 included many new members from the South and West who represented the interests of farmers moving west onto Indian lands. The new members included Henry Clay of Kentucky and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. The leaders of this new group were known as the War Hawks. They favored a war with Britain to push the British out of North America and

thereby put a stop to Native American attacks in the West.

Anger Toward Britain In June 1812, President Madison sent a message urging Congress to declare war against the British. Madison argued that the British had not only encouraged the Indians to attack American settlers, but had also interfered with United States shipping. For years, the American government had tried without success to stop the British practice of **impressment**. Impressment is the act of forcing people into military service. British ships regularly stopped American ships at sea and removed men, including American citizens, to serve in the British navy. Congress approved Madison's call for war. The war that followed became known as the **War of 1812**.

In many ways, the declaration of war was a foolhardy action. The United States had only a small army and navy, and no offers of help from foreign countries. The nation would have to deal not only with the powerful British, but with Native Americans to the north and south who were angered by western expansion.

AMERICAN VOICES

“And the rocket’s red glare,
the bombs bursting in air
Gave proof through the night
that our flag was still there.
O say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O’er the land of the free
and the home of the brave.”

—Frances Scott Key
“The Star-Spangled Banner”

The “star-spangled banner” did indeed still wave over the fort. The citizens of Baltimore had been strengthening their defenses, and American forces were able to turn back the enemy.

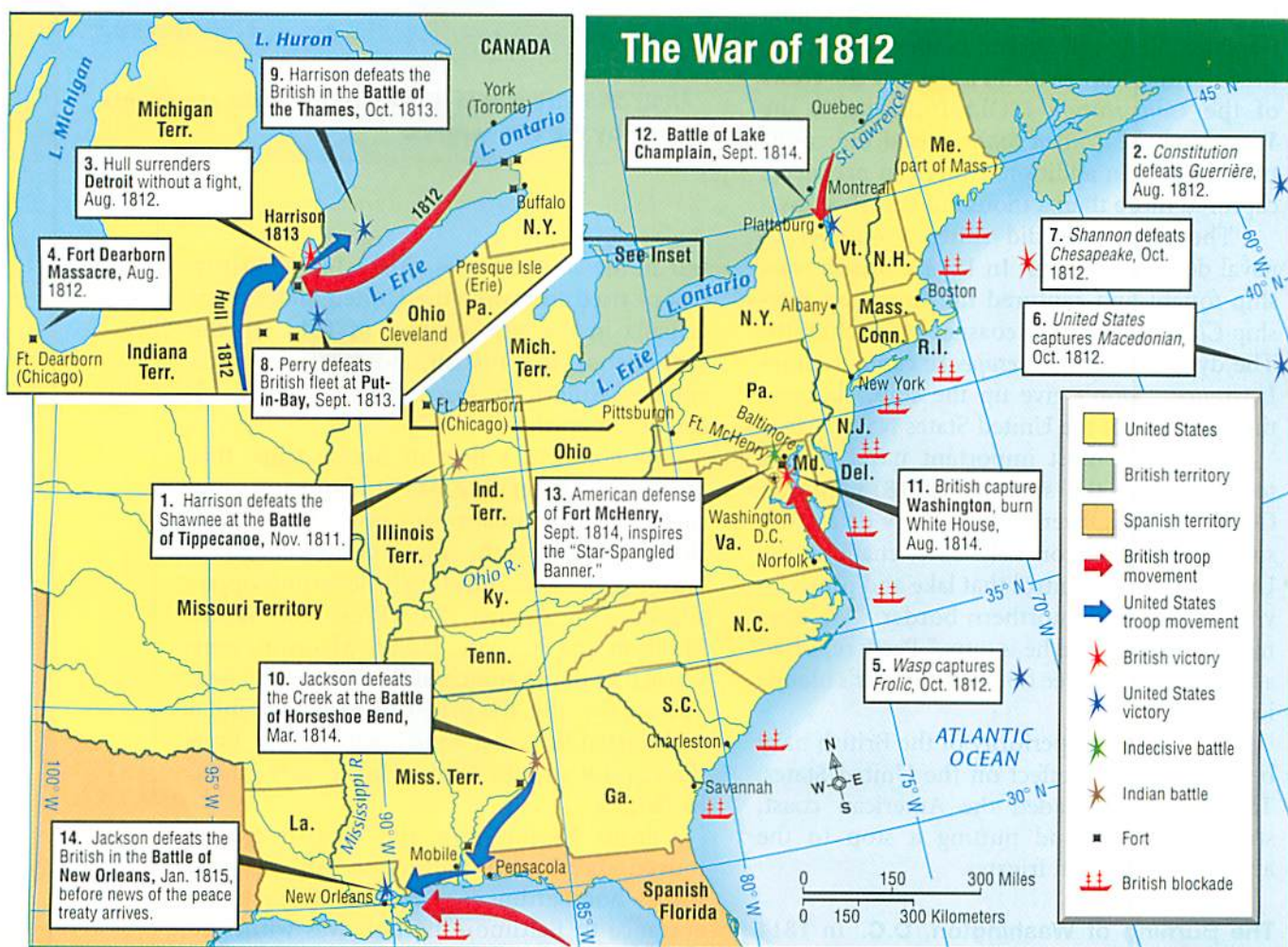
The War Ends

The British retreat from Baltimore lifted American spirits. But not all Americans felt as

patriotic about the War of 1812 as did Francis Scott Key. “Mr. Madison’s War,” others bitterly called it, while pointing to the harm it had done to the country. The national treasury was empty, the Capitol lay in ruins, and the British blockade had brought trade to a standstill.

The Hartford Convention In December 1814, New Englanders, who had suffered tremendous losses in trade during the war, sent delegates to a meeting in Hartford, Connecticut, to consider the possibility of leaving the nation. In the end, the Hartford Convention called only for constitutional amendments to increase New England’s political power.

The Treaty of Ghent Meanwhile, both the British and the Americans had recognized that this was a war no one wanted, and the British realized they could not win. On December 24,



Although the United States considered the War of 1812 a victory over England, in the end neither side gained nor lost any territory. **Movement** Why was the British naval blockade such a threat?

The Land War Despite these disadvantages, Americans believed that the United States could strike swiftly and effectively at Britain by invading British-held Canada. To their surprise, American troops—poorly equipped and led—were beaten by the British in the summer of 1812.

The United States did manage some victories on land. William Henry Harrison defeated the British and Native Americans, including Tecumseh's forces, at the Battle of the Thames in October 1813. Andrew Jackson, a general who (like Harrison) would later be President, defeated the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend in Alabama in March 1814. But these modest successes were not about to convince a great power like Britain to give up.

The Naval War Despite the fact that British ships outnumbered American vessels by about twenty to one, Americans at first won a number of victories at sea. The United States had a half-dozen frigates, or medium-sized sailing warships, that won several battles against the British. American victories fought by the crews of the *Constitution* ("Old Ironsides"), the *Wasp*, and the *United States* raised the country's morale. In addition, American privateers captured more than a thousand British ships.

The Americans did suffer a number of naval defeats, however. In 1813 a British warship fought and captured the American warship *Chesapeake* off the coast of Massachusetts. The dying order of *Chesapeake* captain James Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship," became the battle cry of the United States Navy.

The war's most important naval victory took place in the summer of 1813. Master Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry defeated a small British fleet on Lake Erie, enabling the United States to control that lake and protect a vital stretch of its northern border. "We have met the enemy, and he is ours," Perry reported after more than three hours of the war's bloodiest naval battle.

In time, the superiority of the British navy began to have an effect on the United States. The British blockaded the American coast, strangling trade and putting a stop to the attacks of American frigates.

The Burning of Washington, D.C. In 1814 the British ended a difficult and dangerous war they had been fighting against the French emperor Napoleon in Europe. They then turned their full attention and resources to the

COMPARING PRIMARY SOURCES

FOR AND AGAINST THE WAR OF 1812

The War of 1812 was promoted by the War Hawks, mostly from the South and West, and opposed by leaders from New England and the Middle Atlantic states.

For War with Britain

"We shall drive the British from our continent—they will no longer have an opportunity of intriguing [conspiring] with our Indian neighbors, and setting on the ruthless savage to tomahawk our women and children."

—Representative Felix Grundy
of Kentucky, December 1811

Against War with Britain

"It was our own thirst for territory, our own want [lack] of moderation that had driven these sons of nature [Native Americans] to desperation, of which we felt the effects. . . . Go! March to Canada! . . . The coast is to be left defenseless, while men of the interior are reveling in conquest and spoil."

—Representative John
Randolph of Virginia,
December 1811

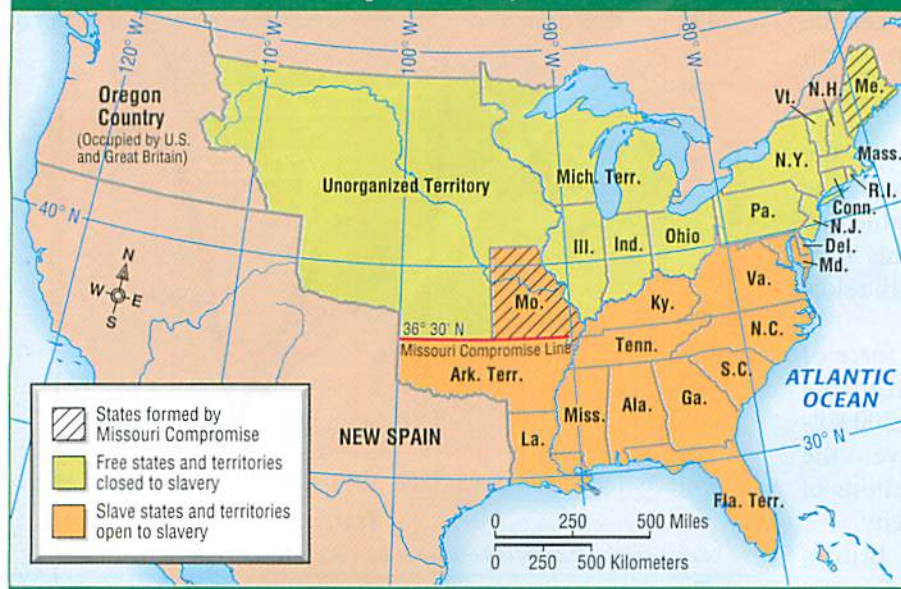
ANALYZING VIEWPOINTS Compare the main arguments made by the two writers.

war in the United States. Some 14,000 British troops tried to invade the United States from Canada in the late summer of 1814. To the surprise of the British, however, a much smaller American force drove them back across the border.

By contrast, a fleet of British ships that arrived in Chesapeake Bay at about the same time scored a major success. About 4,000 British troops left the ships and descended on Washington, D.C., meeting little serious opposition. On August 24, President James Madison and his wife, Dolley Madison, were warned of the approach of the British and fled. Toward evening, the British entered the capital and started fires that consumed the city. Even the Capitol and the White House were gutted by flames.

From Washington the British troops moved on toward Baltimore. An all-night British bombardment of Fort McHenry, at the entrance to Baltimore harbor, was witnessed by lawyer Francis Scott Key. Key wrote the following words as a testimony to the American's determination to stand strong against an overwhelming enemy:

The Missouri Compromise, 1820



Under the terms of the Missouri Compromise, Maine was admitted as a free state, Missouri was admitted as a slave state, and slavery was prohibited north of 36° 30' N latitude. **Region** Which would cover more land under the compromise, new free states or new slave states?

northwest of the Ohio River, it was not covered by this definition. Several members of Congress from the North objected to admitting Missouri as a slave state. They were not simply concerned about the liberty of African Americans; they worried that another slave state would increase the power of the southern states in the Senate. Southern members of

Congress replied that the federal government had no business dictating to states what they could and could not do. They feared that if the federal government could forbid slavery in Missouri, it could do so elsewhere.

After months of bitter debate, Congress reached what is now called the **Missouri Compromise**. It was signed into law in 1820. The Missouri compromise had two main points: (1) Slavery would be permitted in Missouri; at the same time, Maine was carved out of what had been northern Massachusetts and admitted to the Union as a free, or nonslave, state. This arrangement kept the balance in the Senate between slave and free states. (2) Furthermore, Congress agreed that as the United States expanded westward, states north of 36° 30' N latitude would be free states, as the map above shows.

To Thomas Jefferson, still a keen observer of the national scene, the Missouri controversy “filled [him] with terror.” Could compromises enable the United States to avoid confronting the issue of slavery indefinitely? As Jefferson had written earlier about the existence of slavery in a democratic republic: “I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that His justice cannot sleep forever.”

SECTION 5 REVIEW

Comprehension

- Key Terms** Define: (a) impressment; (b) War of 1812; (c) Treaty of Ghent; (d) Battle of New Orleans; (e) depression; (f) Missouri Compromise.
- Summarizing the Main Idea** Describe how the War of 1812 ended.
- Organizing Information** Create a chart comparing the strengths and weaknesses of the Americans during the war.

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Time Lines** Review the time line at the start of the section. How does the time line reveal that the Americans faced two enemies during the War of 1812?
- Predicting Consequences** What issue was left unresolved by the Missouri Compromise?

Writing Activity

- Writing a Persuasive Essay** Write an essay persuading members of Congress either to vote for or against war with Britain in 1812.

1814, representatives of the two nations met in Belgium and signed the **Treaty of Ghent**, ending the war. All the old boundaries between the United States and British territory in North America were restored.

The Battle of New Orleans Although the Treaty of Ghent officially ended the war, the greatest victory for the United States came two weeks after the treaty was signed. This final twist to a strange war was the result of the slow communication of the times.[†]

On December 23, 1814, a British force of 11,000 men tried to take New Orleans from the south. General Andrew Jackson and 4,500 soldiers and volunteers from all over the Mississippi Valley, including two battalions of free African Americans, defended the city.

On January 8, the overconfident British, fresh from victories over the French in Europe, foolishly threw their troops against the Americans' well-protected positions. Without cover, the advancing British were easy targets for American riflemen. The battle was finished in just over an hour; in fact, most of the shooting took place in about twenty minutes. The British suffered 2,036 casualties; the Americans, 21.

The **Battle of New Orleans** was a remarkable victory for the United States. The battle allowed Americans to end an unhappy war on a powerful, positive note. The battle unified the country, restored patriotism, and made Andrew Jackson a national hero.

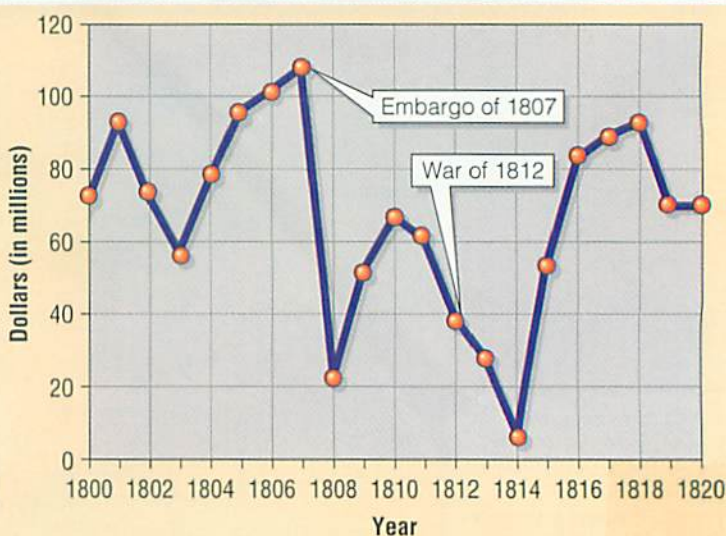
Post-War Boom and Panic

In 1815 the United States entered a period of growth and prosperity. Republican James Monroe, the former governor of Virginia, easily won election as the fifth President of the United States in 1816. Monroe and the Republican party dominated American politics, as the Federalists faded out of existence.

Congress, in an attempt to deal with financial problems resulting from the war, created the Second Bank of the United States in 1816.^{††} Encouraged by abundant credit from this bank and others, as well as by federal land laws, Americans began moving westward at an incredible rate. Meanwhile, American ships were busy carrying farm products and other goods to Europe.

Then, in 1819, the United States experienced the first great **depression**, or severe economic downturn, in its history. Known as the

United States Exports, 1800–1820



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*



Interpreting Graphs The Embargo of 1807 sharply cut United States export trade. The British blockade during the War of 1812 nearly brought U.S. trade income to a halt. **Economics** What was the status of U.S. export income before the embargo? By how much had it decreased by 1814?

Panic of 1819, it began across the Atlantic when London banks demanded that banks in the United States pay money owed to them. American banks in turn demanded the money that they had loaned to the American public. Many of the Americans who had borrowed too much in the days of easy loans after 1815 were financially ruined.

The Missouri Compromise

While the economy would eventually rebound from the depression, another problem that year would pose a far greater long-term danger to the nation. In 1819 Congress began debating the admission of the state of Missouri to the United States. The basic issue at stake was slavery.

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 had established that no state north-west of the Ohio River could be a slave state (that is, a state where slavery was legal). But because Missouri was not

Main Idea CONNECTIONS

What conflict was temporarily solved by the Missouri Compromise?

[†] News of the Treaty of Ghent did not reach America until mid-February 1815.

^{††} The first bank, having desolved in 1811, had left the country with no central financing for the war.