

7-3 – The Coming of War- Pages 240-245



Essential Question: *How did challenges at home and abroad lead the United States to declare war on Great Britain?*

The Barbary Pirates- the Tripolitan War

The Mediterranean coast of _____ had long been a hotbed of _____. Most nations, including the _____, dealt with the threat by paying " _____ " (bribes) to the rulers of the _____ States (Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli and Tunisia). The Americans had paid _____ in tribute in its first 10 years of existence.

Hostilities with _____ were concluded by treaty in 1805, but problems with the other Barbary States remained until the end of the _____.

The exploits of the American _____ in the Tripolitan War were widely reported in the _____ and brought increased prestige to the emerging _____.

This _____ was later memorialized in the opening words of the _____ Hymn, "From the _____ of Montezuma to the shores of _____."

Main Idea 1: Violations of U.S. neutrality led Congress to enact a ban on trade.

- The United States found itself _____ in the war between _____ and _____ when it broke out in _____.
- The United States was shipping _____ and _____ supplies to _____ countries.
- _____ and _____ tried to stop the United States from _____ the other while they were at _____ in 1803
- _____ stopped American _____ ships to search for _____ sailors who had _____ away from British _____
- In the _____ of the U.S., this the last _____ in Britain's _____ of U.S. _____.
- Forced British _____ to _____ and sometimes took U.S. _____ by _____
- British ship _____ stopped U.S. Navy ship _____ and took _____ by _____
- _____ on *Chesapeake* _____ Americans

The United States' Response

Embargo Act

- Embargo Act _____ in 1807, _____ trade with all _____ countries to punish _____ and _____
- Devastated American _____, who _____ much _____ without _____
- Damaged _____ and strengthened _____
- Had _____ effect on _____ and _____

Non-Intercourse Act

- _____ replaced _____ Embargo Act with Non-Intercourse Act in 1809
- Banned trade only with _____, _____, and their _____
- U.S. trade would _____ with first side to stop _____ American _____
- Law was no more _____ than _____ Act

Main Idea 2: Native Americans, Great Britain, and the United States came into conflict in the West.

Conflict Over Land

- _____ and Native Americans clashed with American _____ over _____ in the _____
- British agents _____ Native Americans along _____

Tecumseh Resists U.S. Settlers

- _____, a Shawnee chief, emerged as _____
- Hoped to unite _____ of northwestern frontier, the _____, and the _____ Mississippi Valley

The Battle of Tippecanoe

- _____ founded village near _____ and Wabash rivers in _____ Territory
 - _____ was a brilliant _____ and _____.
 - He wanted to _____ the Native Americans to _____ settlers.
- Governor _____ warned _____ not to _____ power of the _____
- _____ led army in attack on _____ in 1811
 - Was worried that with _____ backing, _____ could be a serious _____ to U.S. _____ in the _____
- U.S. forces won _____, and Tecumseh fled to _____

Main Idea 3: The War Hawks led a growing call for war with Great Britain.

War Hawks

- Evidence of _____ support for Tecumseh _____ Americans
- Some young members of _____ from the South and _____, called _____, demanded _____ against _____.
- They were _____ by British trade _____ and wanted to _____ Canada for more land to _____.

The Opposition

- New England _____ opposed _____.
- British _____ restrictions _____ New England's _____.
- Others _____ that the United States was not _____ to _____.

War Declared

- Republican _____ was _____ president in 1808.
 - Felt growing _____ from _____
 - Decided _____ must vote on _____ in 1812
- Congress _____, and the _____ won.
 - Congress had _____ war for the _____ time in the nation's _____.
- _____ was reelected in 1812.
 - Would serve as _____ in chief during _____