

Early American History Questions for Day 91- 100

Part of the Easy Peasy All-in-One Homeschool

(2 points each except where indicated, $12 \times 2 = 24$, $5 \times 2 = 10$, Total of 34 points)

Embargo Act of 1807- In the Embargo Act of 1807, Jefferson ordered that all American exports be stopped because both French and British ships were capturing American ships. American had only a very limited ability to protect them. There was lax enforcement and alternate goods available from Latin America, and therefore it harmed the Americans more than it did the French and British.

Non-Intercourse Act- The Non-intercourse Act replaced the Embargo Act of 1807 and only barred trade with France and Britain.

Tecumseh – Tecumseh was a Shawnee Chief that working with his brother Tenskwatawa, who tried to unite the tribes East of the Mississippi against the settlers. This led to the Battle of Tippecanoe. After losing this battle, the Indians made an alliance with Britain. Tecumseh was killed in battle during the war.

Tenskwatawa, "The Prophet"- Tenskwatawa was the brother of Tecumseh. He was called “The Prophet” because he claimed to have religious visions.

William Henry Harrison- William Henry Harrison was the governor of Indiana, and he assembled a small army and advanced to Prophet town, where Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa were. This led to the Battle of Tippecanoe.

Battle of Tippecanoe During the Battle of Tippecanoe, William Henry Harrison and his small army advanced toward Prophet town where Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa’s followers were. Native Americans attacked and were overpowered by Harrison's forces. This led to the Native Americans joining with the British.

The War of 1812 (5 points) The War of 1812 was in many ways part two to the American Revolution; America had gained independence, but they weren’t free from the British. The war began over American concerns about British kidnapping of sailors and forcing them to serve in the Royal Navy. There were also concerns about interfering with American trade and supporting Native Americans that were at war with the US. Militarily, it was a draw, but viewed as a victory by the U S. The battle at Fort McHenry inspired The *Star Spangled Banner*, which was written by Francis Scott Key who watched the battle from a boat in the harbor. The first war with Britain created America; the second established it.

The Battle of New Orleans In the Battle of New Orleans, the British planned to overtake New Orleans. General Jackson rallied his troops and ambushed the British fleet. The battle went on for weeks before the British advanced on the Americans who were dug in forced then to retreat. The Battle of New Orleans was an overwhelming success and made General Jackson a hero.

Treaty of Ghent The Treaty of Ghent was a treaty signed on Christmas Eve in 1814 that ended the war of 1812.

"Era of Good Feelings" The "Era of Good Feelings" was a phrase coined by a Massachusetts paper referring to the period after the war of 1812. The Napoleonic wars had ended, the Barbary Pirates were neutralized and Americans were free to travel the open sea. James Monroe ran for president unopposed. It seemed to be a time of peace, prosperity, and liberty but significant troubles were roiling not far below the surface.

The Missouri Compromise preserved the Senate balance between slave and free states by admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state.

Henry Clay's American System was a plan to strengthen and unify the nation that included tariffs to protect American industry, a national bank and roads and canals and other internal improvements.

The Monroe Doctrine was insured by President Monroe and warned European powers not to meddle in the affairs of North and South America.

(5 points)

Describe Jefferson's foreign policy goals showed his vision for ideal society, but as is often the case with ideals, they aren't realized. Jefferson's vision was one where most people were farmers and the federal government was small. The federal government used diplomacy rather than a military to execute foreign policy and settle differences. His beliefs lead him to reduce the size of the American Army and Navy. The Foreign powers saw this as an open invitation to take advantage of the new nation. The countries of North Africa had long demanded payment from other countries for safe passage through their waters. American refused to pay and this led to the pasha of Tripoli declaring war on the US. Jefferson reluctantly sent his navy there. The French and British were capturing American ships and the British were forcing American Sailors to serve in the British Navy. President Jefferson ordered British ships out of American Territorial waters, but they ignored him. This forced Jefferson to reevaluate the number of naval ships the US would have. He increased the size of the navy, but they were small fast ships with only one gun. He thought they were large enough to defend the American coast, but small enough to not intimidate other navies and get drawn in battles. He attempted to handle this through diplomatic channels and this led to the Embargo Act of 1807. It did not have the desired effect and hurt the Americans more than France and Britain. Critics shouted that Jefferson's decisions damaged the economy and left America unprotected and he repealed the Embargo Act in his last days as President, but the damage was done. Although this had hurt Jefferson's popularity, the candidate he supported, Madison still won the election.