In the Mediterranean Sea, American traders faced pirates from the states of the Barbary Coast of North Africa–Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli (now known as Libya). This image is courtesy of myholyoke.edu.

Barbary Coast States/Tripoli

In the Mediterranean Sea, American traders faced pirates from the states of the Barbary Coast of North Africa–Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli (now known as Libya). This image is courtesy of myholyoke.edu.
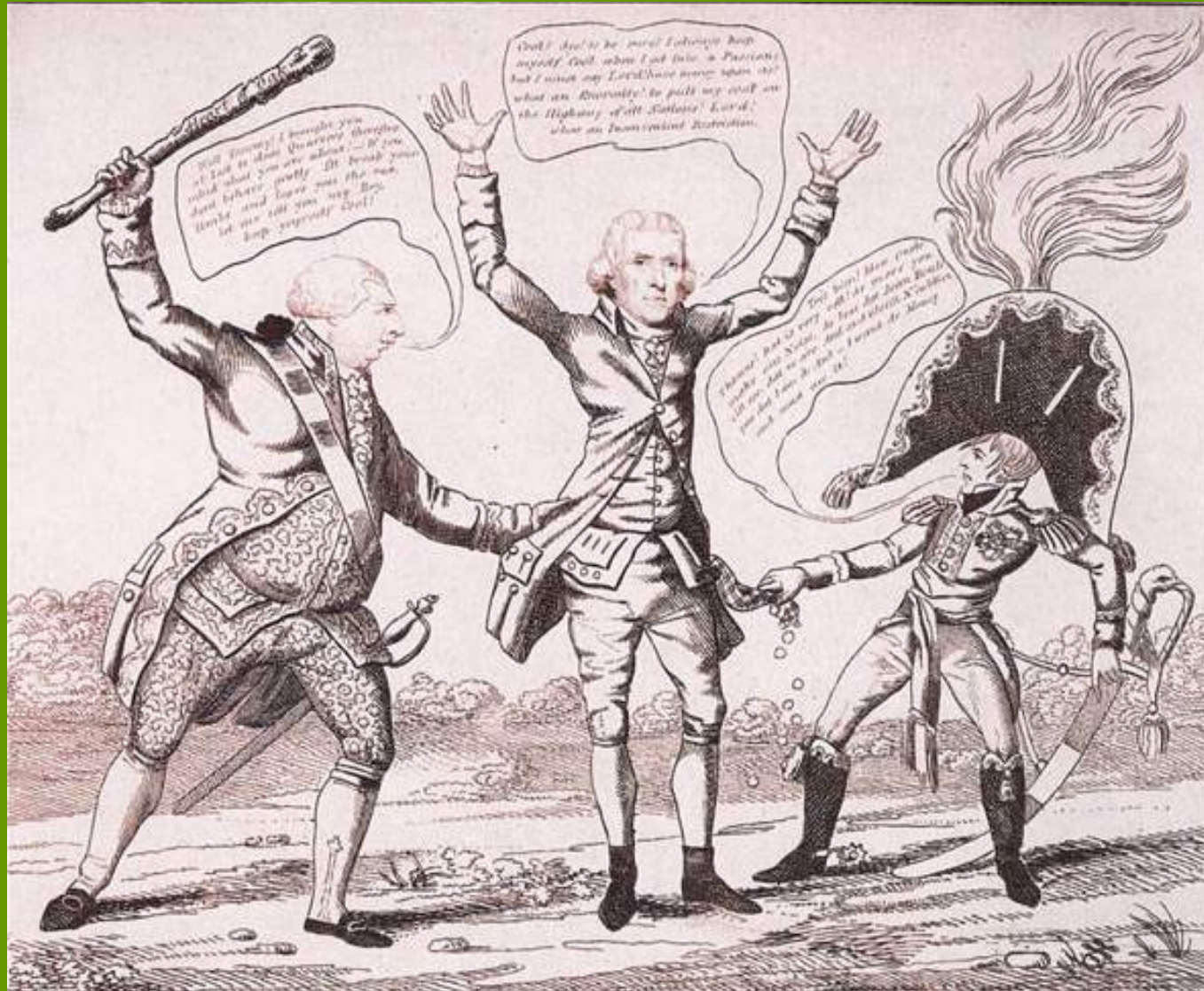
Jefferson's International Challenges

In this satirical cartoon, "Intercourse or Impartial Dealings," President Jefferson is depicted as being held up for money by Napoleon and King George. It satirizes the failure of Jefferson's use of the embargo and restrictions on trade as a curb on French and British depredations of American shipping. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

LEQ: Pirates from what area of North Africa demanded tribute to not attack U.S. ships?

In the Mediterranean Sea, American traders faced pirates from the states of the Barbary Coast of North Africa–Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli (now known as Libya). This image is courtesy of myholyoke.edu.

In the Mediterranean Sea, American traders faced pirates from the states of the Barbary Coast of North Africa–Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli (now known as Libya). This image is courtesy of myholyoke.edu.

American merchants expanded their areas to conduct business, and they began trading around the world, including in China.

This painting shows *The Hongs at Canton* in 1820. This painting depicts "Thirteen Factories" in the area where the first foreign trade was allowed in the 1700s. The flags represent the nations that were trading there. The flag for the United States is in the center of the painting. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In the Mediterranean Sea, American traders faced pirates from the states of the Barbary Coast of North Africa.

The Barbary Coast states were Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli (now known as Libya). This image is courtesy of myholyoke.edu.

For years pirates from the Barbary Coast states had harassed ships in the Mediterranean Sea.


This painting, titled *A Sea Fight with Barbary Corsairs* was created by Lorenzo a Castro (circa 1664-circa 1700) sometime after 1681. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

They captured crews and cargoes, demanding tribute, or payment for protection.

This image shows a Barbary State corsair chasing a galleon. This image is courtesy of heritage-history.com.

Between 1789 and 1801, the United States paid several million dollars in such tributes.
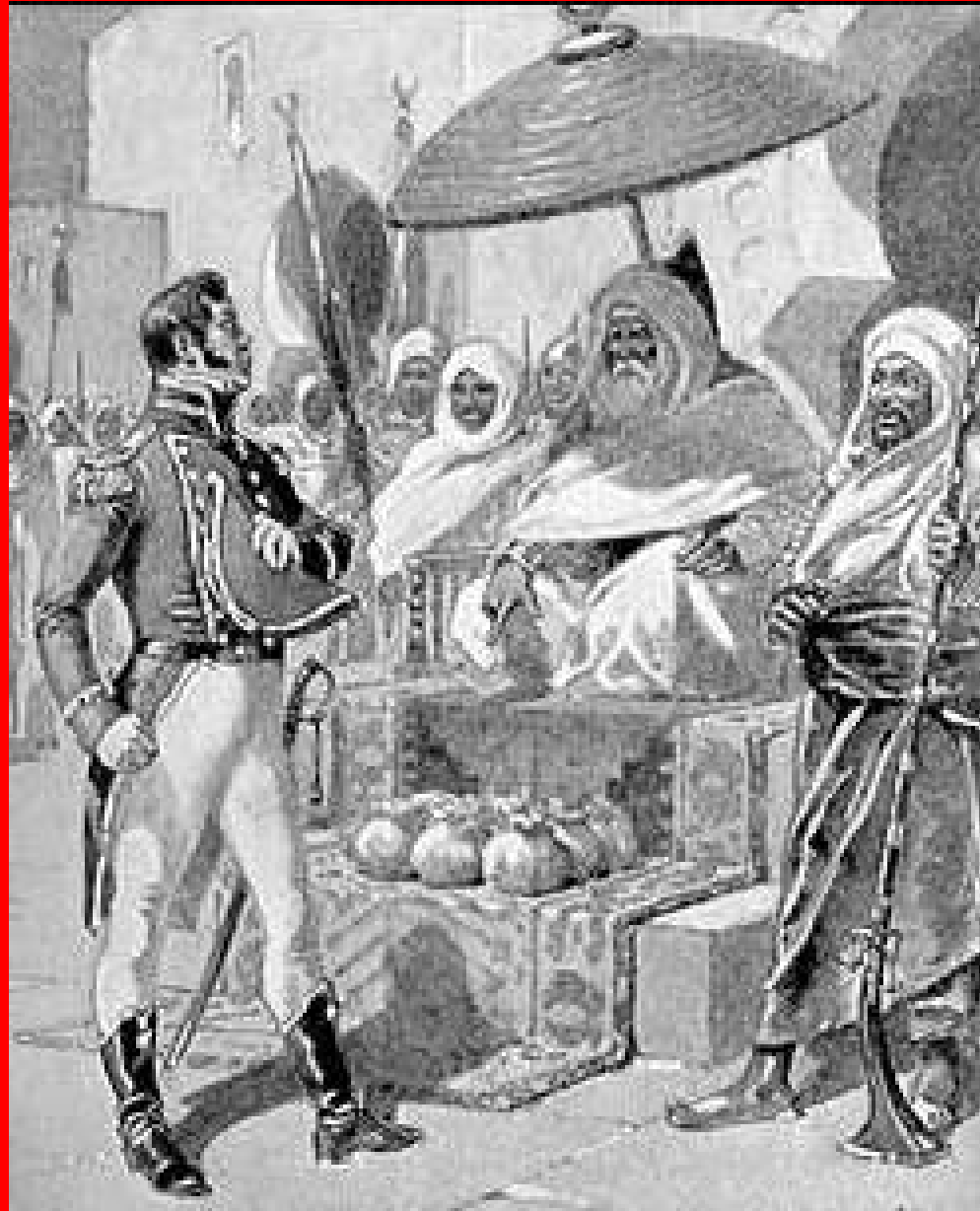
This image shows U.S. Navy Captain William Bainbridge paying tribute to the Dey of Algiers in 1800. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1801 the pasha, or ruler, of Tripoli (part of present-day Libya) increased the amount of tribute he wanted from the United States.

This image was over a hundred years before the time of the Jefferson administration. It shows the purchase of Christian captives from the Barbary States and is titled *Le Commerce des Captifs*. Wolfgang Kaiser was the author of the book in which the image appeared. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

When Jefferson refused to pay this tribute, Tripoli declared war on the United States.

l'homme des Etats Barbaresques

This image is titled "A man from the Barbary States." This image was created by Jacques Grasset de Saint Savaeur (1757-1810) in the late 1700s. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Jefferson hesitated to declare war on Tripoli because he felt that the Constitution did not specifically allow it.

This image is titled, "An Action Between and English Ship and Vessels of the Barbary Corsairs." This painting was created by Willem van de Velde the Younger (1633-1707) on an unknown date. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Instead of declaring war, Jefferson quickly received from Congress the authority to send warships to the Mediterranean Sea.

This image shows the *U.S.S. President*. The President was a 44-gun frigate launched in 1800. This painting was created by Edward John Russell (1832-1906) in 1904.This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

President Jefferson ordered the navy to blockade, or close off, the port of Tripoli.

Tripoli is located in present-day Libya. This map was created in 1982 by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

One American ship, the *Philadelphia*, ran aground off Tripoli.

Pirates captured the captain and crew. This image shows the U.S.S. Philadelphia (1800-1803) entering the harbor at Tripoli. This image was published by J. Gold in London in the *Naval Chronicle* in 1803. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

To keep the pasha from using the ship, Commodore Edward Preble ordered the *Philadelphia* to be destroyed.
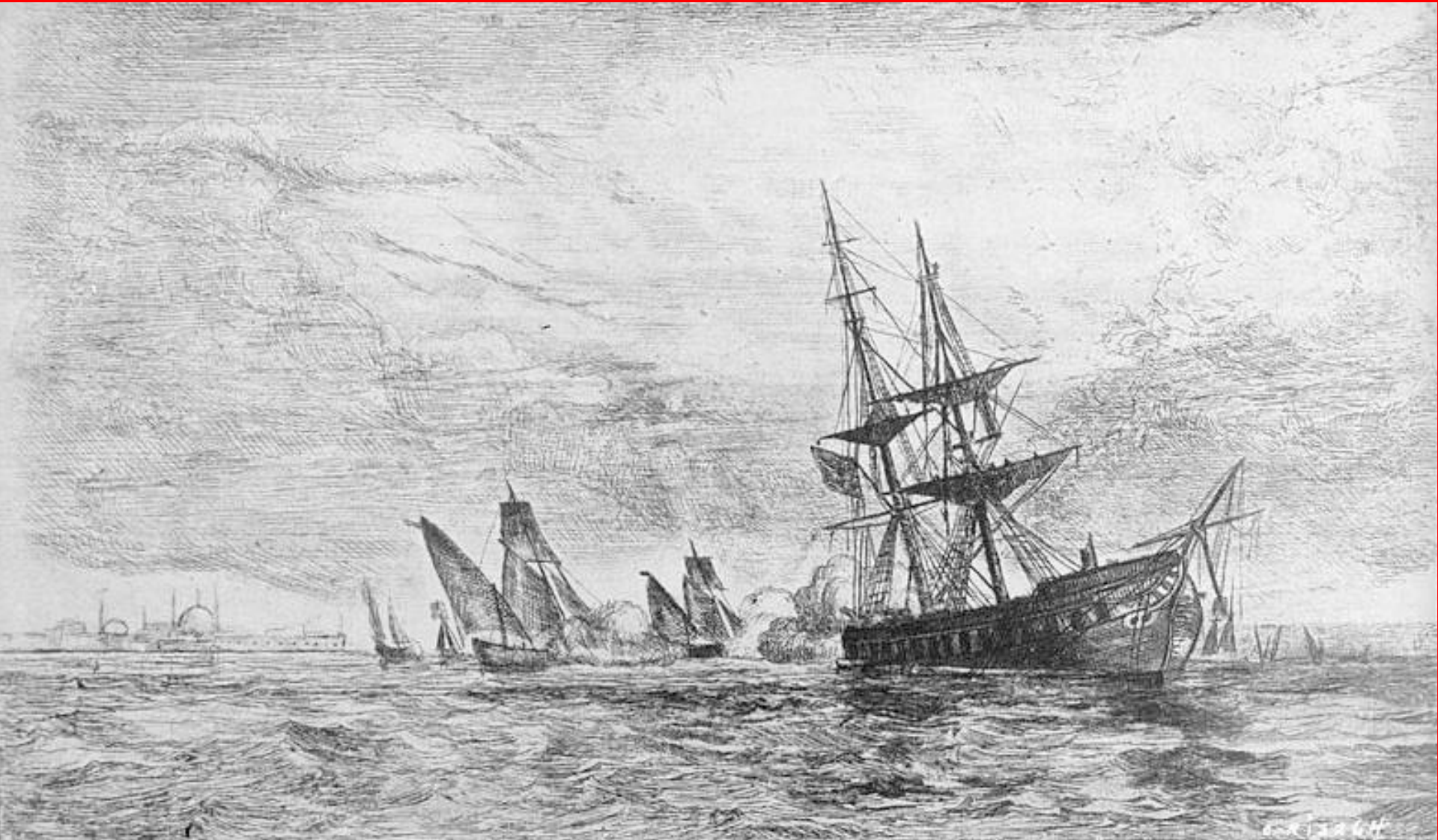
This image shows the U.S.S. Philadelphia grounded and captured in Tripoli Harbor on October 31, 1803. This image is courtesy of the National Archives and Wikimedia Commons.

A daring young American officer, Stephen Decatur, led a raiding party into the harbor of Tripoli at night, boarded the *Philadelphia*, and set it on fire.

In the bottom of picture is Lieutenant Stephen Decatur in combat with a Tripolitan Captain. This painting is titled *Decatur Boarding the Tripolitan Gunboat*. This incident occurred during the bombardment of Tripoli on August 3, 1804. This painting was created by Dennis Malone Carter (1820-1881). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Admiringly, the British naval hero Lord Horatio Nelson called the raid "the most daring act of the age."

This image shows British sailors boarding an Algerian pirate ship. This painting was created by John Fairburn (1793-1832). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

After setting the Philadelphia on fire, Decatur and his men were able to escape.

The boarding party of 60 men led by Lieutenant Stephen Decatur is shown leaving the *Philadelphia* on the ketch (sailing craft with two masts) *Intrepid*.This painting is titled *Burning of the Frigate Philadelphia in the Harbor of Tripoli*. This painting was created in 1897 by Edward Moran (1829-1901). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The war with Tripoli ended in 1805 when the pasha signed a peace agreement ending the payment of tribute.

The United States did pay a $60,000 ransom for its captured sailors. Even so, all payments to the Barbary Coast States did not end until 1815 when the United States signed a treaty with Algiers. This image shows U.S. Marines capturing Derne, Tripoli on April 25, 1805. This image is courtesy of psmag.com.

The war against the Barbary pirates was popular at home.

This painting shows the *Bombardment of Tripoli* on August 3, 1804. This painting by Michael Felice Corne depicts Commodore Edward Preble's squadron engaging the Tripolitan gunboats and fortifications during the afternoon of August 3, 1804. The U.S. Navy ships in the foreground from left to right are: schooner *Enterprise*, schooner *Nautilus*, brig *Argus*, brig *Syren*, schooner *Vixen*, mortar boat *Dent*, gunboat *Somers*, frigate *Constitution* (Preble's flagship), mortar boat *Robinson*, and gunboat *Blake*. Stephen Decatur is attacking in the background. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The War with Tripoli demonstrated the need for the United States to maintain a navy. It also proved to other countries that the United States would fight to protect its interests.

This painting Commodore Edward Preble's *Constitution* (Preble's flagship), firing at the shore batteries of Tripoli. This image is courtesy of weaponsandwarfiles.wordpress.com.

French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte steadily expanded his empire and in 1803 France and Great Britain were again at war.


Other European nations joined the fight against Napoleon, but it was the conflict between France and Britain that affected the United States. This painting was created in 1810 by Francois Gerard (1770-1837) . This painting depicts the battle of Austerlitz which began on May 18, 1803. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

When Great Britain and France each tried to manipulate trade with the United States as a weapon against each other, the United States sought ways to fight back.

This painting shows Philadelphia's Arch Street Ferry. This image was created for William Birch's (1755-1834) *The City of Philadelphia*, which was published in 1800. This image is courtesy of ushistory.org.

Jefferson declared the United States' neutrality in the Napoleonic Wars, just as Washington and Adams had in earlier European wars.
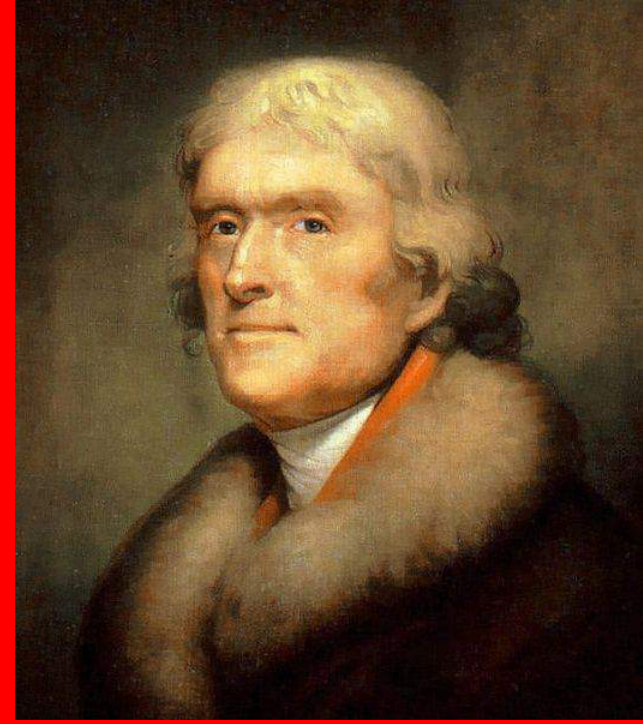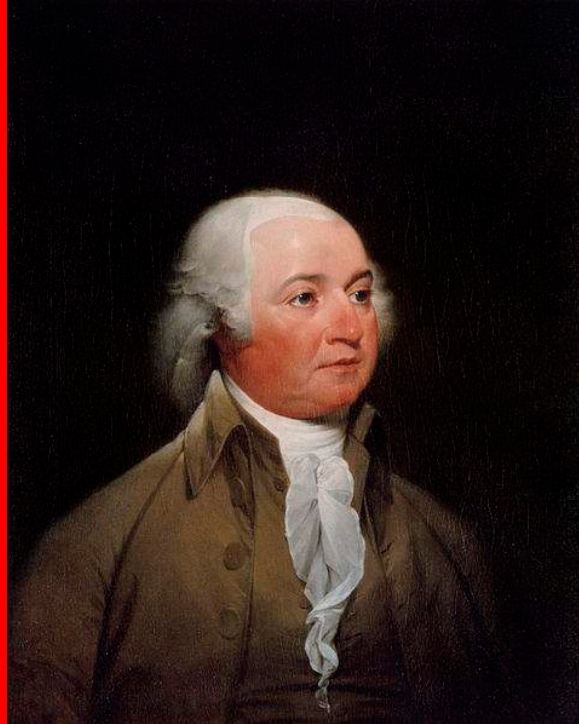
From left to right are Gilbert Stuart's *George Washington* (1797), John Trumbull's *John Adams* (1792), and Rembrandt Peale's *Thomas Jefferson* (1805). These images are courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Both France and Britain, however, announced that they would stop American ships headed for the other side's ports.


Both Great Britain and France hoped to hurt the other country's trade and deprive it of needed food and supplies. This image shows the Battle of Granada, which occurred on July 2, 1779. It depicts French ships attacking the British-held island of Grenada. This painting was created by Jean-Francois Hue (1751-1823). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Although hundreds of American ships were seized between 1805 and 1807, neutrality was profitable for some American traders.

This is not a British warship capturing an American merchant ship. This is the *H.M.S. Shannon* bringing in the captured *U.S.S. Chesapeake* to Halifax, Nova Scotia in June, 1813. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Ships that maneuvered through the blockades established by France and Great Britain made great profits—making it worth the risks of being caught.
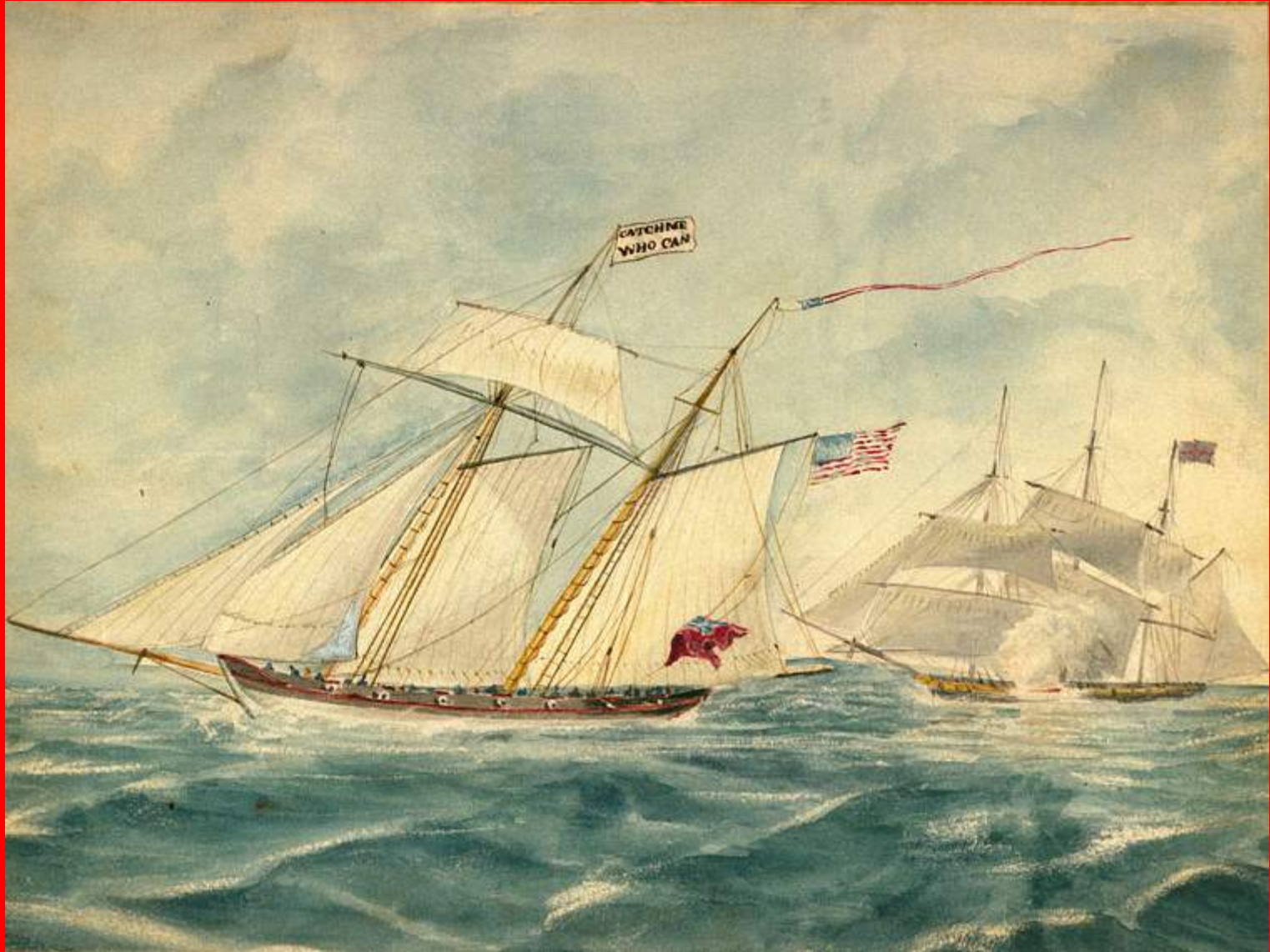

This painting shows an American privateer who was thought by the British warship *Pylades* as a potential prize. After the British sloop fired a shot, the American schooner fled, taunting the enemy with a flag that says, "Catch Me Who Can." This image is courtesy of the Smithsonian Institute.

The British continued to take sailors from American ships and forced them to serve on British ships.

This image is courtesy of xtimeline.com.

# Between 1803 and 1812, the British impressed approximately 10,000 Americans to work on British ships.
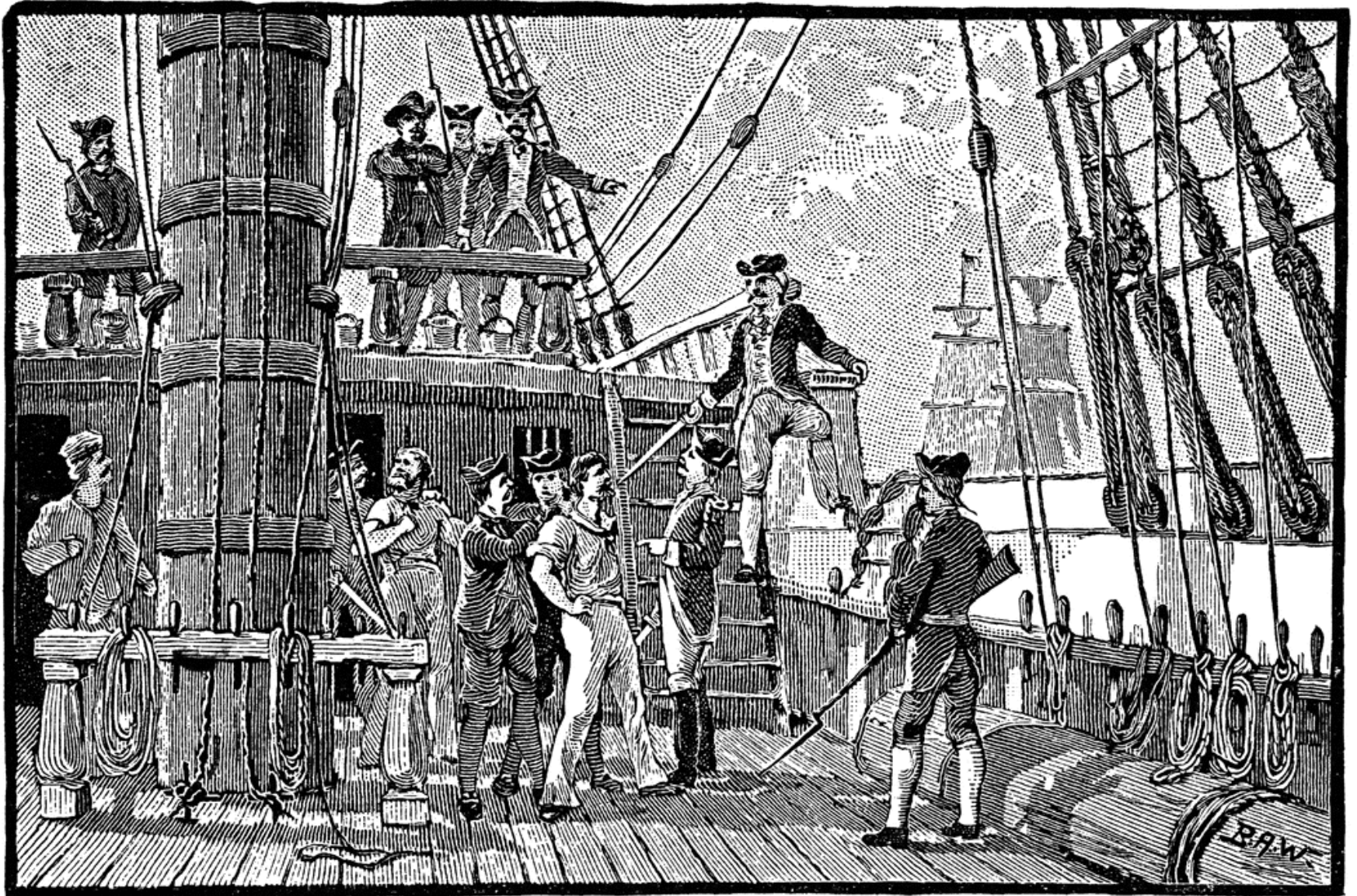
This image was first published in 1887 in Henry E. Chambers *School History of the United States* (New Orleans, Louisiana: F. F. Hansell & Brothers)

This practice, called impressment, was common in Great Britain.

Impressment, or "press gang" as it was more commonly known, was recruitment by force. Residents of seaports lived in fear of the press gangs that patrolled waterfronts and raided taverns, pouncing on deserters and idle mariners. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The British navy claimed that the American sailors were the king's subjects.
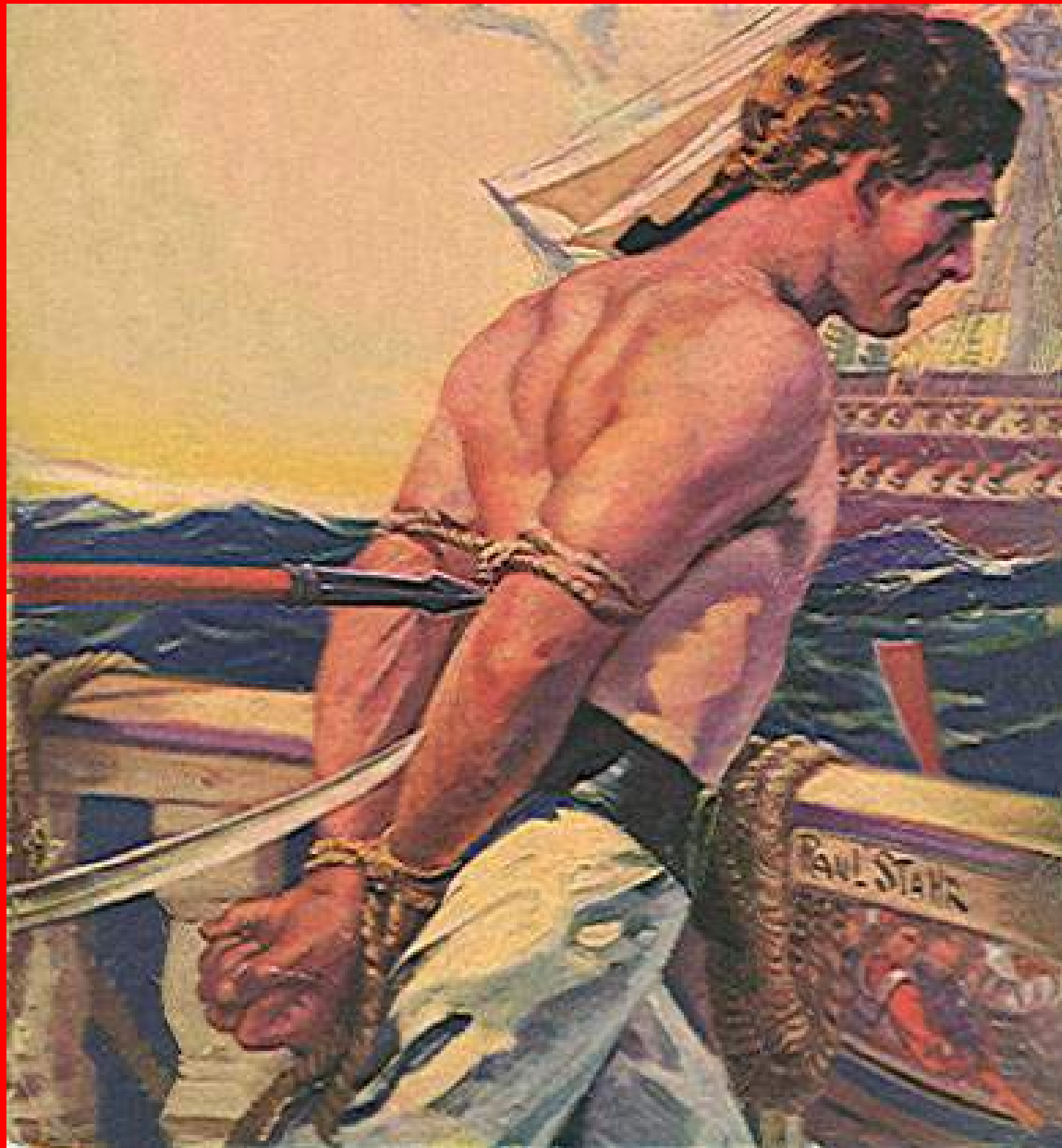
British Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson estimated that between 1793 and 1801 perhaps as many as 40,000 men deserted the British navy. This image is courtesy of bobbrowen.com.

In fact, some of the kidnapped sailors were part of the 40,000 men who had left British warships to sail on American ships.

During this time period, countries did not have conscription, or "draft" men into service. Impressment was recruitment by force. The British navy consistently suffered manpower shortages due to the low pay and a lack of qualified seamen. This image is titled *The English Right of Search*. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

The British, however, seized even British-born sailors who had become American citizens (which British law did not recognize).

Despite the government's protests, the British continued impressment. This image is courtesy of education.portal.com.

In the Mediterranean Sea, American traders faced pirates from the states of the Barbary Coast of North Africa–Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli (now known as Libya). This image is courtesy of myholyoke.edu.

Barbary Coast States/Tripoli

In the Mediterranean Sea, American traders faced pirates from the states of the Barbary Coast of North Africa–Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli (now known as Libya). This image is courtesy of myholyoke.edu.

The U.S.S. Chesapeake was in the service of the United States Navy from 1800-1813. This painting was created by F. Muller. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

British sailors on the *H.M.S. Leopard* ordered it to stop so they could search for British deserters.

The incident took place on June 21, 1807. This image is titled "The Chesapeake vs. the Leopard." This painting was created by Irwin John Bevan. This image is courtesy of humanities.texas.org.

When the commander of the *Chesapeake* refused, the *Leopard's* guns opened fire.
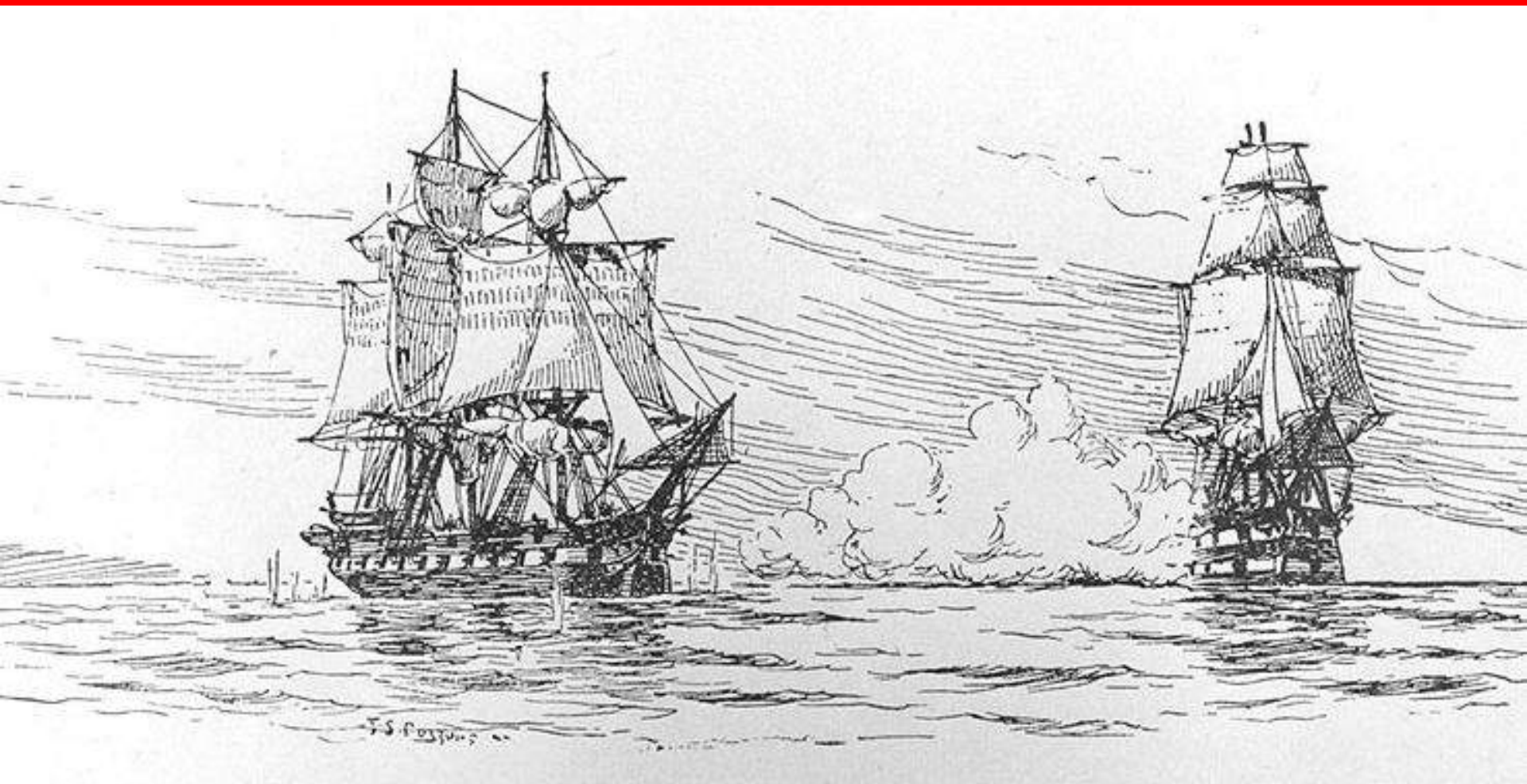

This drawing is titled *The Incident Between HMS "Leopard" and USS "Chesapeake" that Sparked the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair.* This drawing was created by Fred S. Cozzens and published in 1897. This image is courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

# Taken by surprise, three of the crew of the *Chesapeake* were killed and others wounded.

The Chesapeake was badly damaged and eventually limped back to its home port. This image is courtesy of paulinesprivatesandprivateers.blogspot.com.

The British boarded the *Chesapeake* and took four suspected deserters, three of whom were Americans.
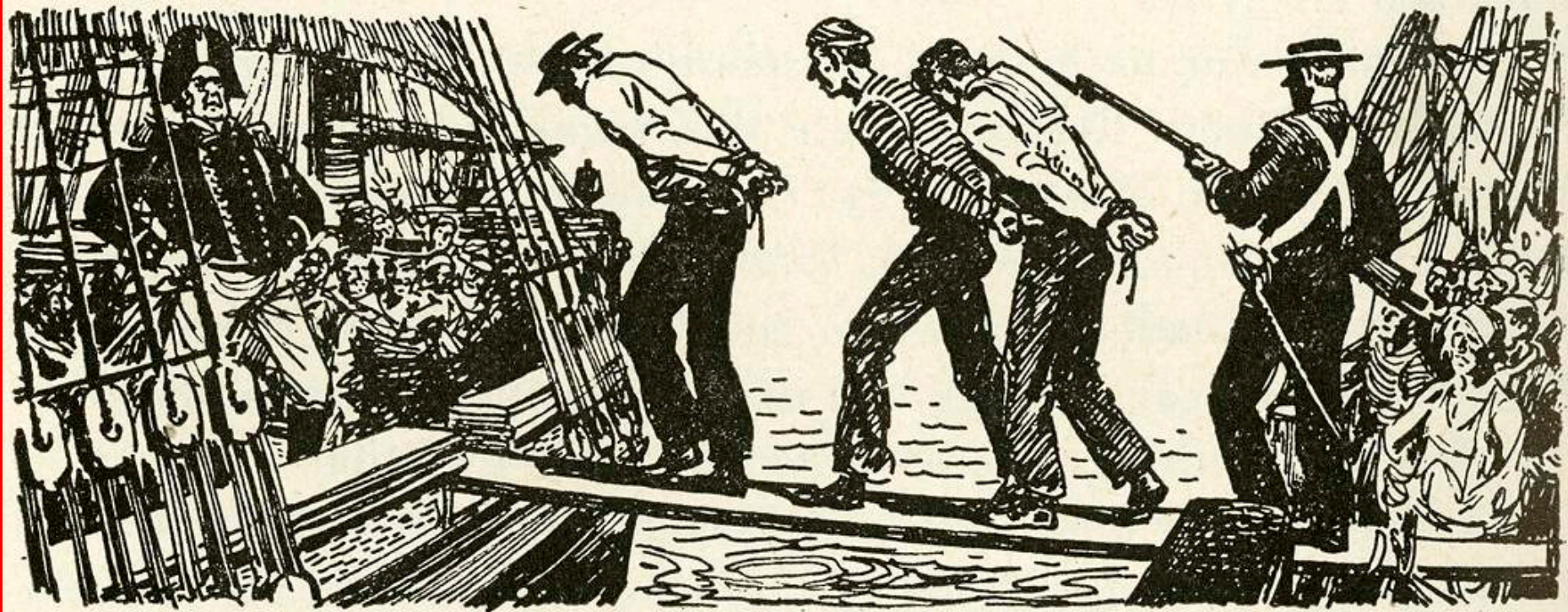
One of the "deserters" was later hanged by the British. This image is courtesy of manthecapstan.wordpress.com.

Americans in both political parties were outraged and demanded war with Great Britain.
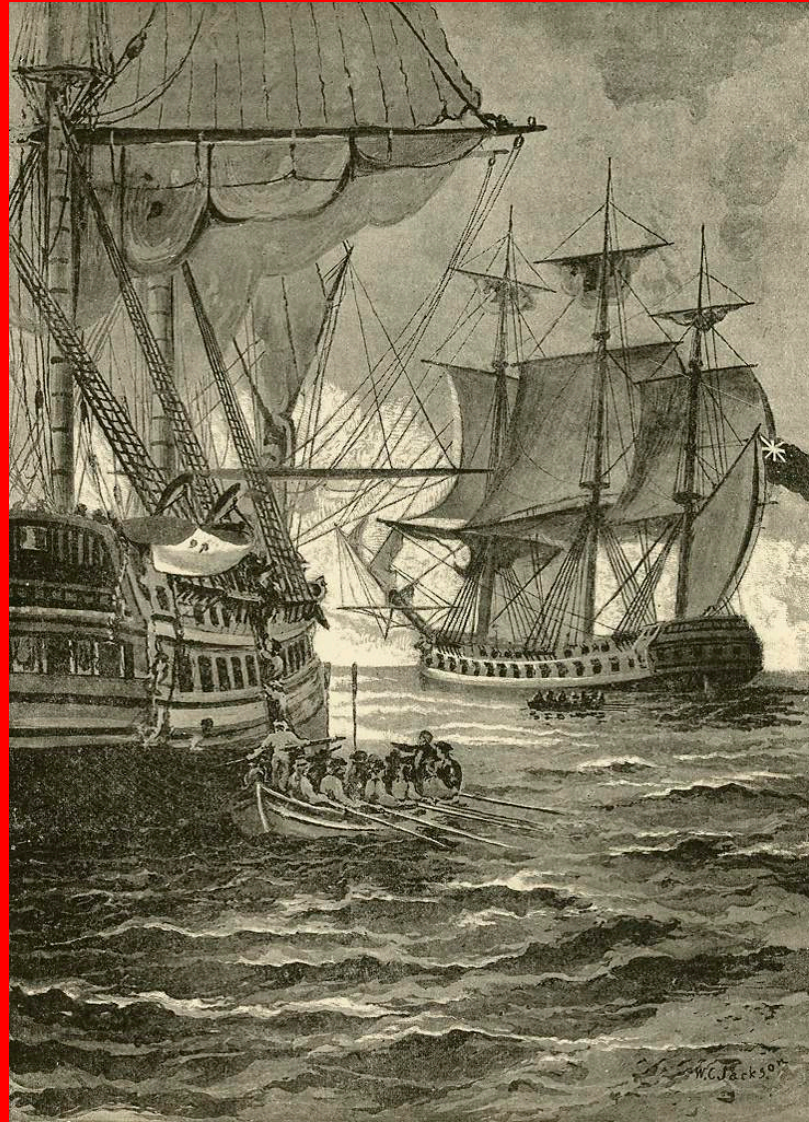

President Jefferson remarked, "This country has never been in such a state of excitement since the battle of Lexington." This image shows officers of the *HMS Leopard* visiting the *USS Chesapeake*. This image is courtesy of theusschesapeake.com.

Jefferson, however, knew that the United States was not ready for war with the greatest sea power in the world.

This image shows British naval ships off the coast of North America. This painting was created by Thomas Buttersworth (1768-1842). This image is courtesy of doak.ws.

Jefferson looked for other ways, besides war, to stop the interference with America's trade and end the insults to America's pride.
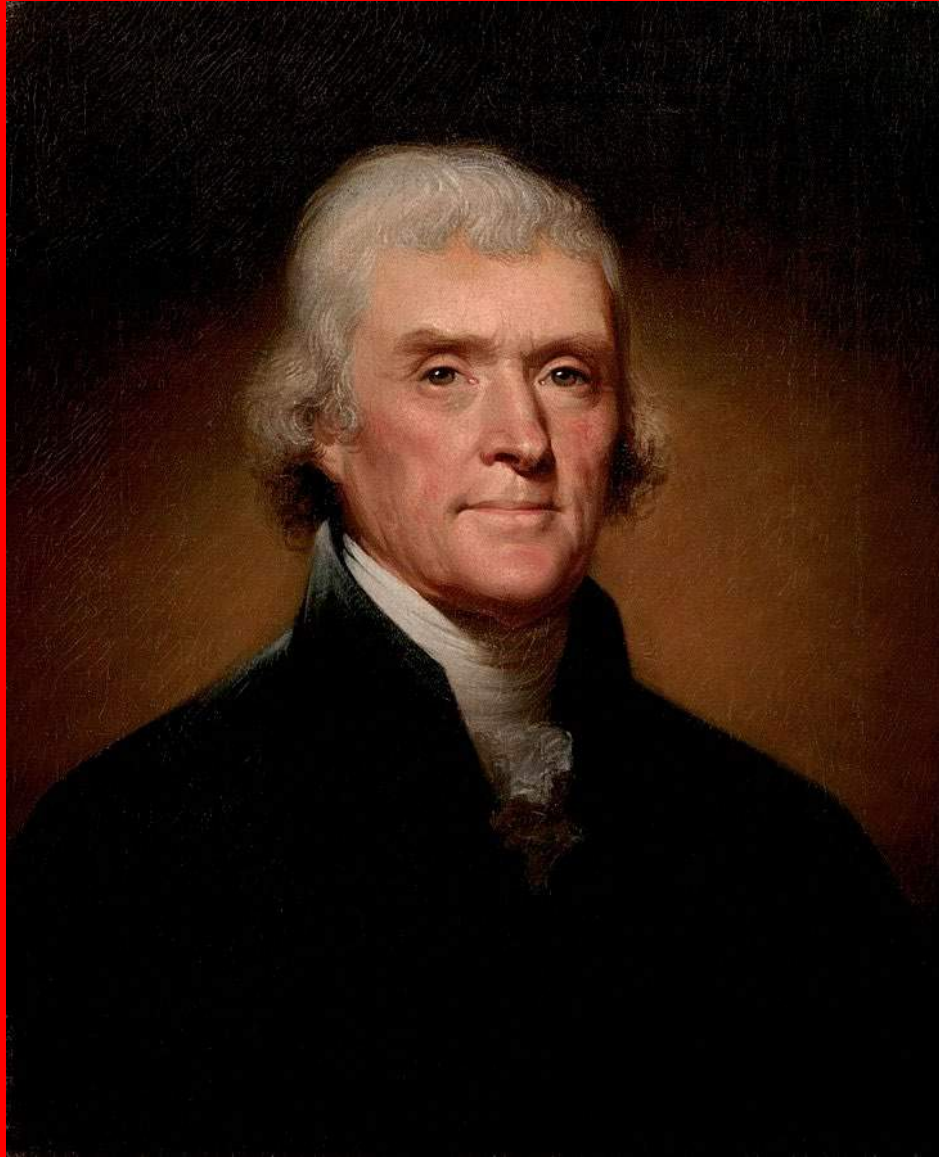
This painting was created in 1800 by Rembrandt Peale (1778-1860). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Instead of declaring war, Jefferson decided to place an embargo, an official government ban, on trade with Great Britain, France and all of the countries that were supporting them.
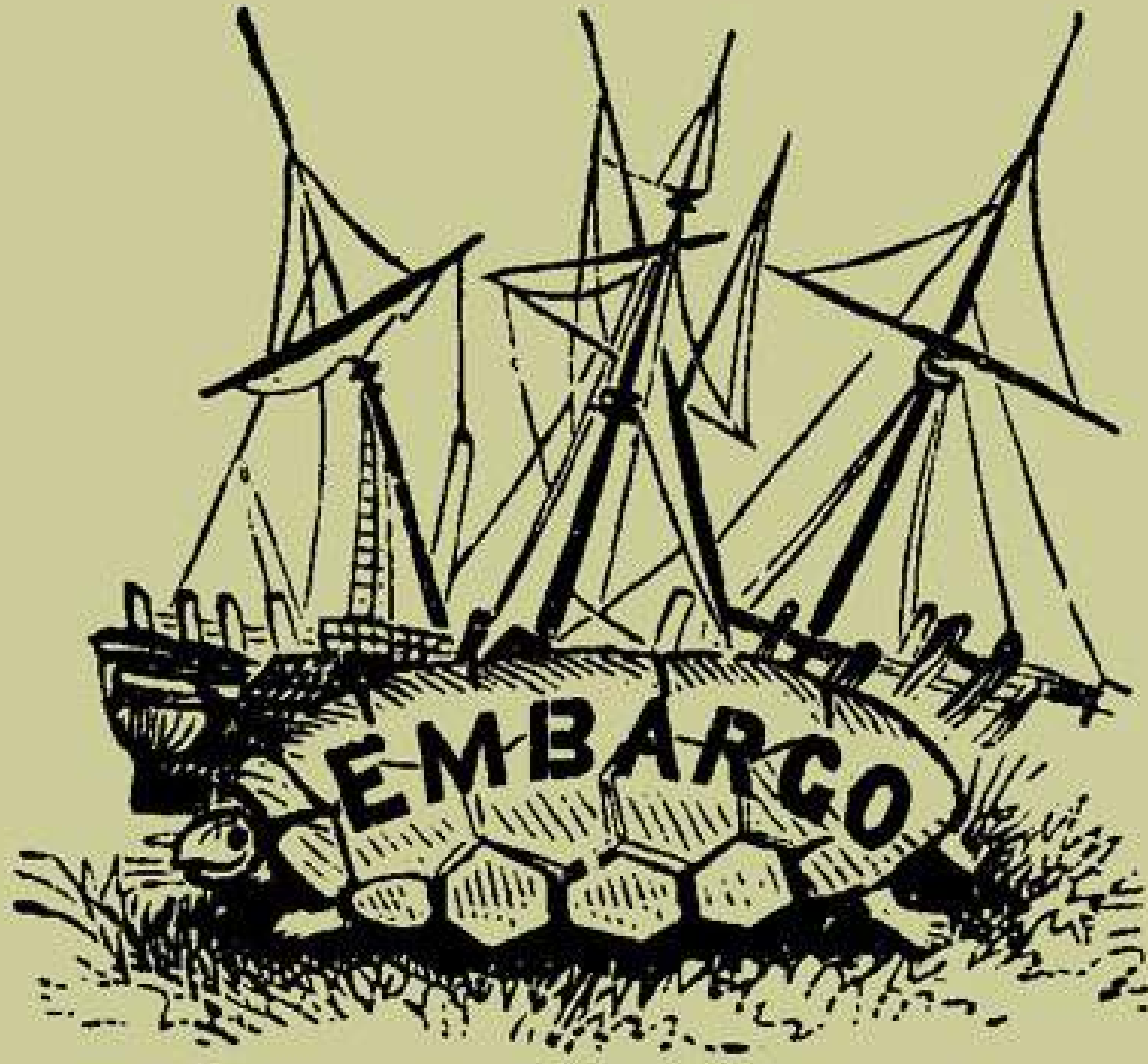
Instead of a shooting war, Jefferson began an economic war. In this political cartoon, the American economy is represented as a slow moving turtle. This image is courtesy of legacy.owensboro.kctcs.edu.

He hoped to hurt the British and French war efforts enough to force them to stop seizing American ships and sailors.

This painting is titled The Press Gang. It was created by Robert Morley (1857-1941). This image is courtesy of hmsacasta.com.

Congress passed the Embargo Act which prohibited all American ships and their cargo from leaving the United States for foreign ports.


This image shows whaling ships and oil casks in New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1870. This image is courtesy of the New Bedford Whaling Museum.

The act was a disaster for American trade and for Jefferson's own popularity.

Great Britain was hurt only a little, and France was hardly hurt at all by the Embargo Act. In this satirical cartoon, "Intercourse or Impartial Dealings," President Jefferson is depicted as being held up for money by Napoleon and King George. It satirizes the failure of Jefferson's use of the embargo and restrictions on trade as a curb on French and British depredations of American shipping. This image is courtesy of ushistory.org.

American harbors were crowded with ships and cargo with nowhere to go.
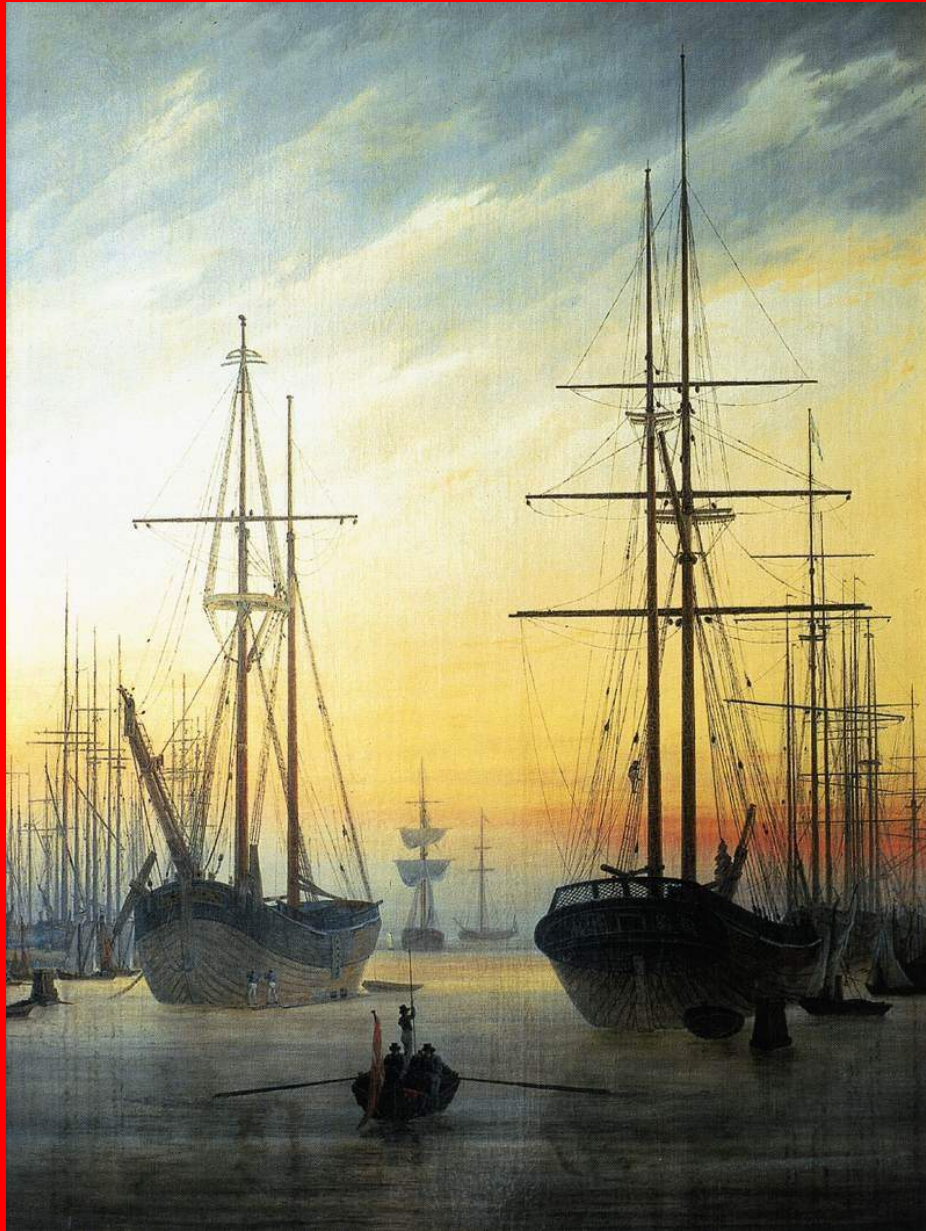
This painting is titled *View of a Harbour*. This painting was created by Caspar David Friedrich (1774-1840) circa 1815-1816. This image is courtesy of caspardavidfriedrich.org.

It is estimated that as many as 50,000 sailors were out of work, and as many as 100,000 other workers whose income depended on shipping lost their jobs.

This image shows an American sailor in the 1700s. This image is courtesy of maritimeealoft.weebly.com.

Businesses failed, and many people were imprisoned for debt.

Prices of goods dropped because there was a surplus. This painting shows the Pennsylvania State House (Independence Hall). This image was created for William Birch's (1755-1834) *The City of Philadelphia*, which was published in 1800. This image is courtesy of ushistory.org.

Even the government, which depended on import tariffs, lost millions of dollars.

This image shows architect Benjamin Latrobe's (1764-1820) proposal to design the south side of the White House in 1807. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Smuggling goods across the Canadian border to get around the embargo became common.


This image shows a British ship entering a port in the early 1800s .This image is courtesy of mesdajournal.org.

The Embargo Act caused the greatest hardship for merchants and ship owners in the Northeast—mostly Federalists.

This image shows a smuggler being bitten by an American snapping turtle. In the distance is a British ship possibly waiting to smuggle American goods back to Britain. "Ograbme" is "Embargo" spelled backwards. Some of the Federalists suggested that Jefferson had acted unconstitutionally by issuing the Embargo Act. This cartoon, was created by Alexander Anderson in 1807. Other New England newspapers called the Embargo "Dambargo," "Mob-Rage," and/or "Go-bar-'em." This image is courtesy of amazon.com.

Farmers and planters also suffered because they lost markets in other countries for their surplus crops.
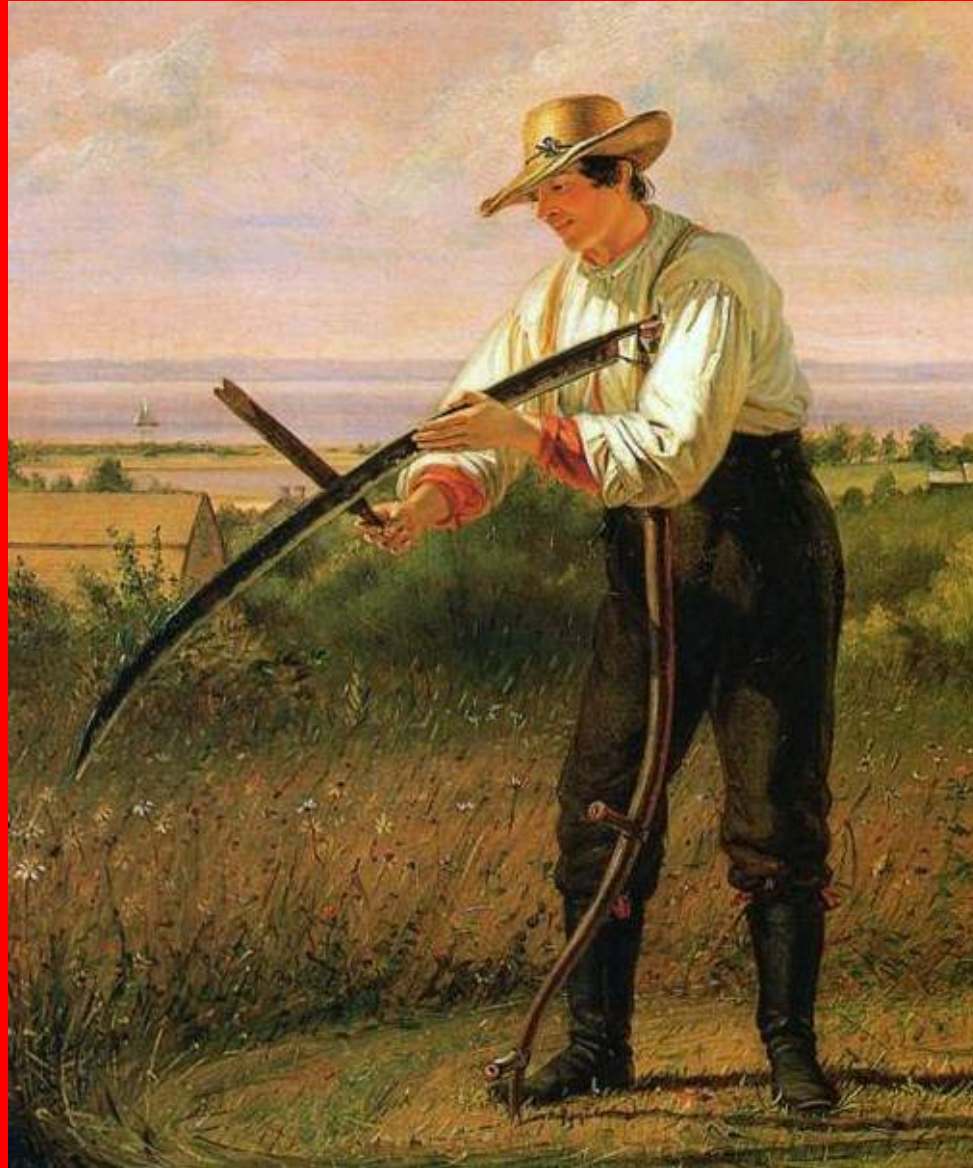

This painting shows a *Farmer Whetting His Scythe*. This image was created by William Sidney Mount (1807-1868) in 1848. This image is courtesy of the Long Island Museum of American Art.

Protests against the Embargo Act were very strong in cities with ports on the Atlantic Coast.

On the one-year anniversary of the Embargo Act, sailors and ship builders in port towns of the Northeast protested the act by marching to funeral music. Ships in the harbors flew their flags at half-mast to protest the act. Like George Washington before him, Thomas Jefferson had decided not to run for a third term. This is a political cartoon from the *New York Evening Post* in 1814. It is titled "Death of the Embargo." This image is courtesy of usf.edu.

In the election of 1808, Jefferson's secretary of state and fellow Republican James Madison, won the presidency.
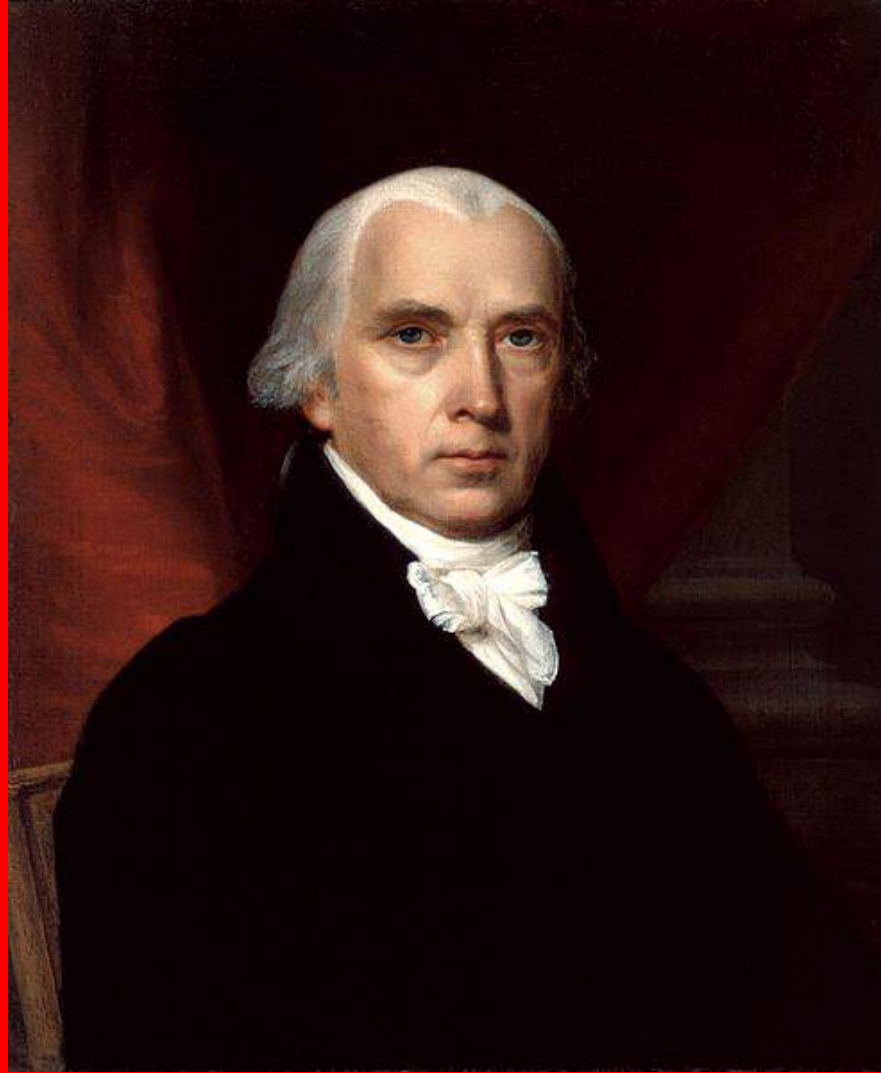
Although Madison easily defeated the Federalist candidate, Charles C. Pinckney, the Federalists finished stronger than they had in the last election. This painting of James Madison (1751-1836) was created in 1816 by John Vanderlyn (1775-1852). This image is courtesy of the White House Historical Association and Wikimedia Commons.

A few days before Jefferson left office, Congress repealed, or canceled, the Embargo Act.

This is a political cartoon from the *New York Evening Post* in 1814. It is titled "Death of the Embargo." This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

# Jefferson approved a replacement act—the Non-Intercourse Act.

This English cartoon is titled *Embargo Repeal, 1809, Non Intercourse or Dignified Retirement*. Jefferson is shown almost without clothes after the failure of the Embargo Act. The British are trading in the left background. Napoleon is on the right. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

The Non-Intercourse Act allowed Americans to trade with any nation except France and Great Britain.

The French flag (Tricolour) was officially adopted in 1794. This version of the British flag (Union Jack) was officially adopted in 1801. This image is courtesy of ww2.warwick.ac.uk.

Although less harmful to American trade than the Embargo Act, the Non-Intercourse Act was no more successful in forcing France and Great Britain to respect the rights of the United States.
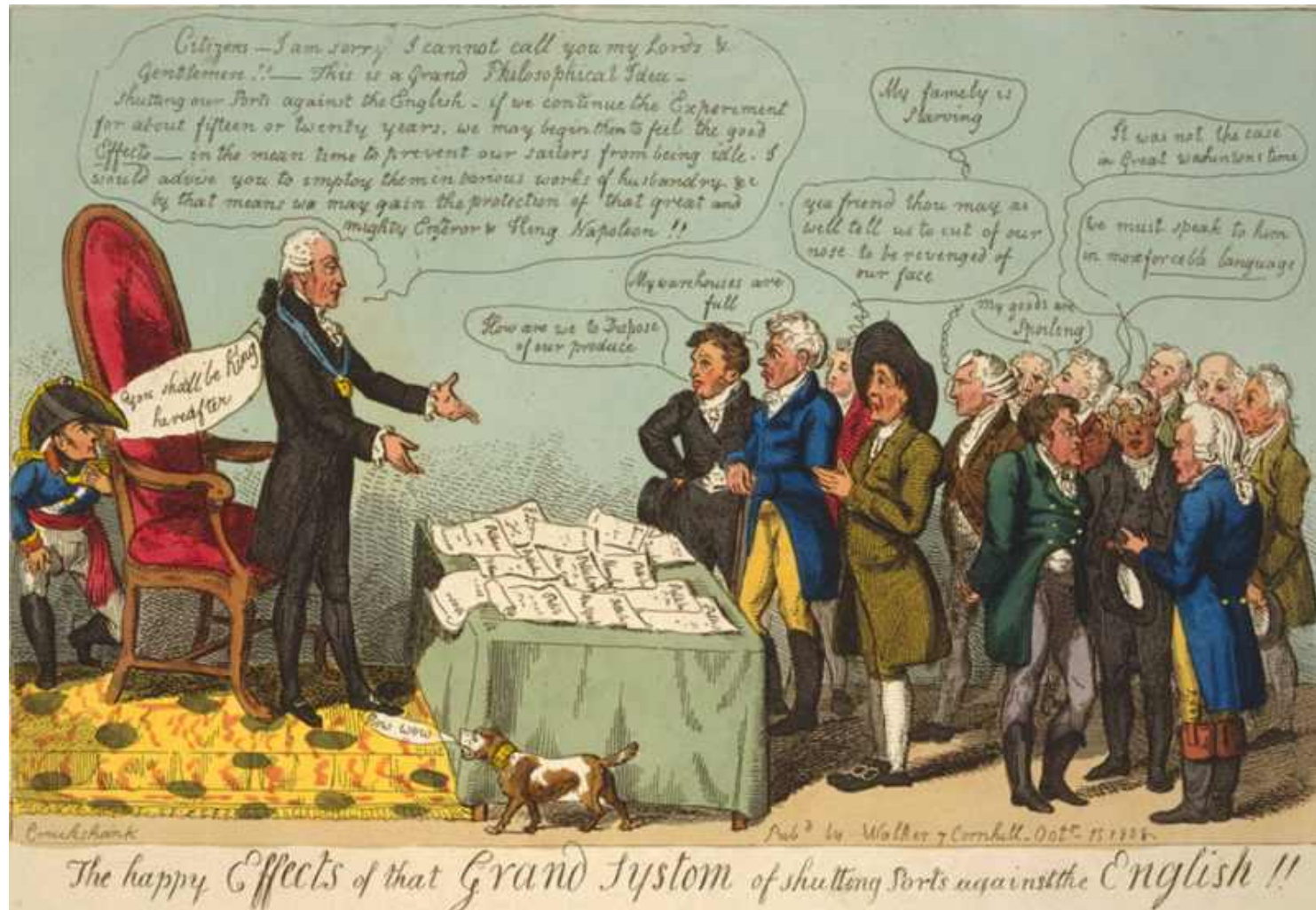
This political cartoon has the American people telling Jefferson that "My family is starving," or My warehouses are full," and "the goods are spoiling." Jefferson is trying to tell the people, "…if we continue the experiment for fifteen or twenty years we may begin then to feel the good effects…" Napoleon is behind Jefferson's chair telling him "You shall be King hereafter." This image was created by British caricaturist George Cruikshank (1792-1878) in 1808. It is titled "The Happy Effects of the Grand System of Shutting Ports Against the English" This image is courtesy of Library of Congress.

In the Mediterranean Sea, American traders faced pirates from the states of the Barbary Coast of North Africa–Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli (now known as Libya). This image is courtesy of myholyoke.edu.

Barbary Coast States/Tripoli

In the Mediterranean Sea, American traders faced pirates from the states of the Barbary Coast of North Africa–Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli (now known as Libya). This image is courtesy of myholyoke.edu.

Under "Related Documents" open up the Lewis and Clark newspaper pages 2-8

A. Read at least 5 "sections"

B. Explain in 3-5 sentences what each "section" is discussing, and then describe how each section is connected to something going on in our country or in our world today.

Page 2: Explorers Survive 28- Month Wilderness Journey and the Map Route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition
Page 3: Is Aaron Burr a Traitor?
Page 3: Around the Country/Around the World and the Map United States in 1806
Page 4: Meet the Explorers
Page 4: Letters
Page 5: Is the Government Too Big? And the Cartoon on Coins
Page 5: An Evil Day
Page 5: Outrage on the High Seas
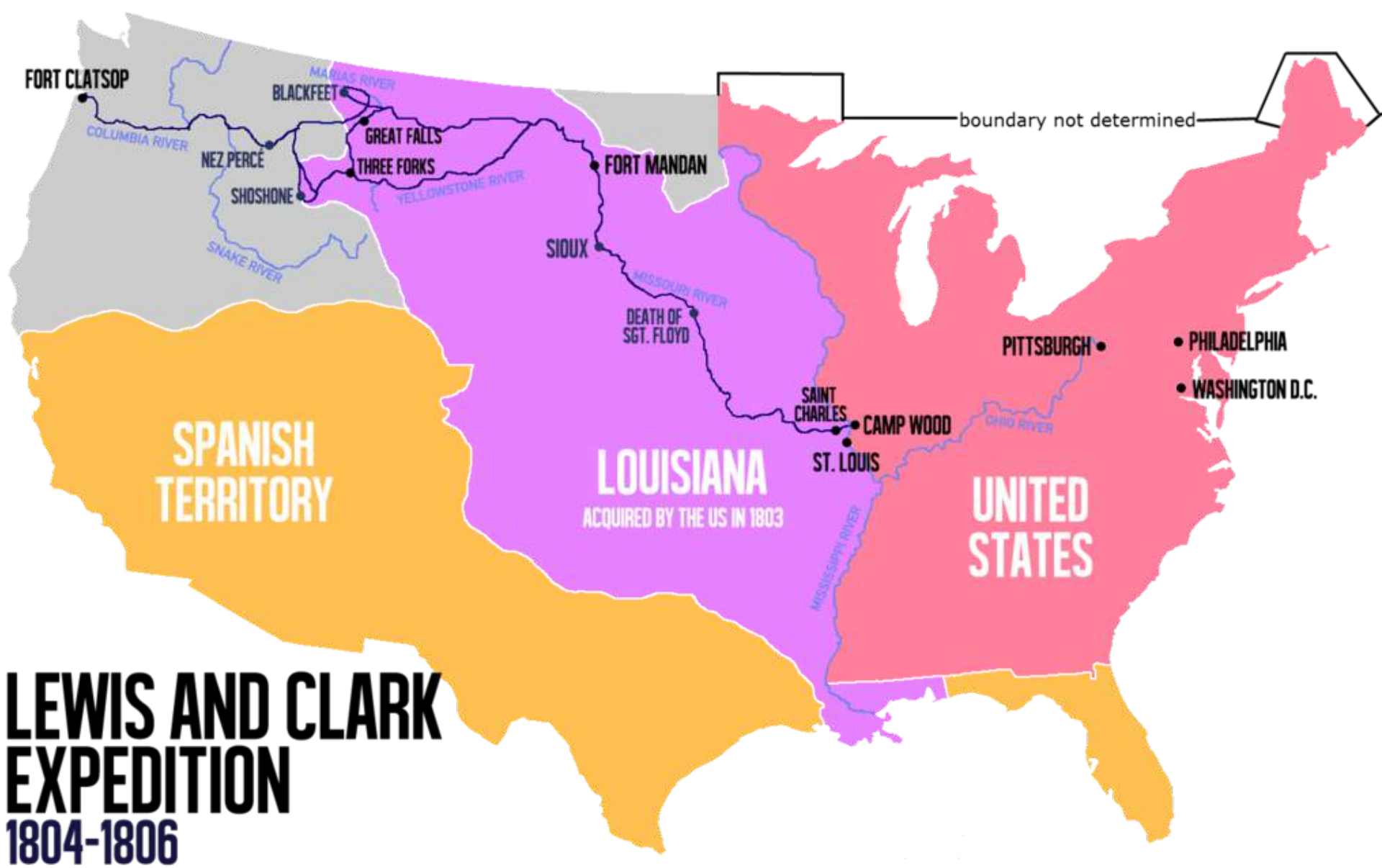Page 6: Wilderness Worship and Crime Report
Page 6: Mastadons of Peale Gallery
Page 6: An Insider Looks at the Revolution
Page 7 Plant Stew for Dinner?
Page 7 A Dictionary with an American Accent and Ask Dr. Bones
Page 8 Sarah Pierce, Educator and Children's Scene

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

1804-1806

SPANISH TERRITORY

LOUISIANA

ACQUIRED BY THE US IN 1803

UNITED STATES

FORT CLATSOP

COLUMBIA RIVER

MARIAS RIVER

BLACKFEET

GREAT FALLS

NEZ PERCÉ

THREE FORKS

SHOSHONE

YELLOWSTONE RIVER

SNAKE RIVER

FORT MANDAN

SIOUX

MISSOURI RIVER

DEATH OF SGT. FLOYD

SAINT CHARLES

CAMP WOOD

ST. LOUIS

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

OHIO RIVER

PITTSBURGH

PHILADELPHIA

WASHINGTON D.C.

boundary not determined

Poster Instructions:

Three written options will be presented to Mr. Housch for his approval.

Everybody will work on their own item/icon for the poster.

Everybody will then glue that item/icon to the group poster.

Posters will be horizontal.

Nothing will "hang off" the poster.

Front of the poster will contain:

Group Name   Period ?

First and Last Name of Everyone in the Group

October 24, 2018