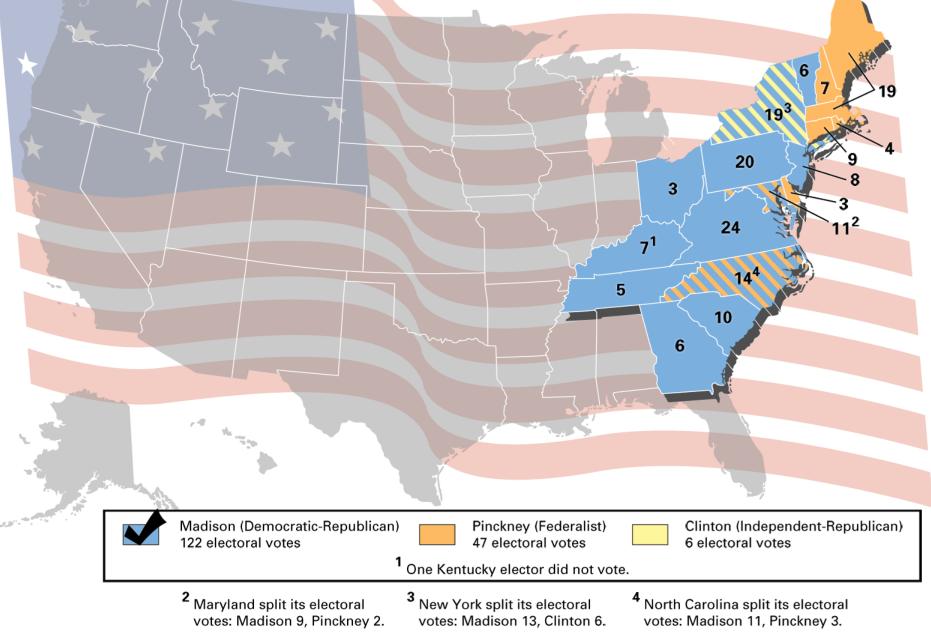
The Madison **Presidency** 1809-1817





This is good for me and my war effort... We shall trade with whomever will STOP attacking us!

B

Napoleonic WARS

MEANWHILE With the British

British & Fren

moressment

RUT

Napoleon Bonaparte

Congressional

: GETOIS

WAR HAWKS Want WAR with England

BRITISH PROBLEM: STOP British harassment once & for all.

INDIAN PROBLEM: STOP Indian resistance once & for all

John C. Calhoun (sc)

Henry

Clay

WAR IS BAD for business (blockades & hurt textile ind.)

WAR IS GOOD for securing western lands!

NG RANE

inter bis of

CALES

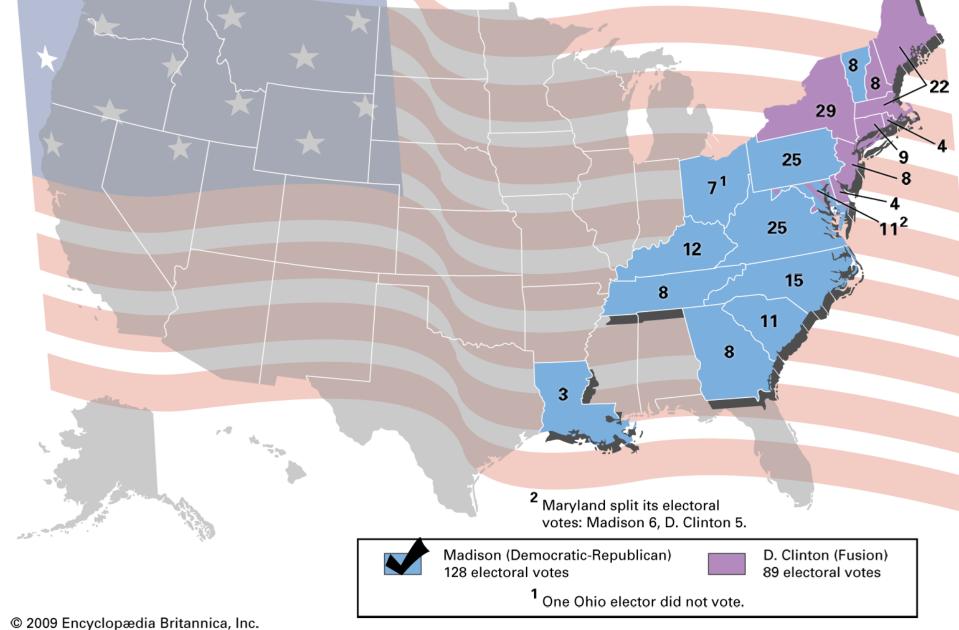
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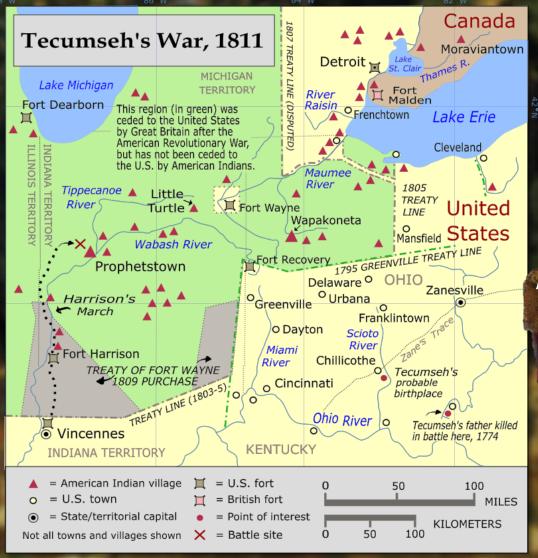
Converte A the second second

WAR IS GOOD for our honor & economy (free trade)

ELECTION OF 1812



Tecumseh's War 1811-1813



Tenskwatawa

Tecumseh

William Henry Harrison

Battle of Tippecanoe (IN) November 7, 1811

NAR DECLARED June 18, 1812

TWELFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES; Begun and held at the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, At the First Session. on Monday the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

31 th thatfill by the Senar and House of Representative of the United States of Assesses in Con

motionanie Juca al will the Jakinto Hanef.

AN ACT declaring war between the United Hingdom of Great Britain and Jeland and the dependences thereof, and the United States of

America and their territories .

"Mr. Madison's War"

"Second War of Independence"

BY THE PRESIDENT **OF THE** United States of America, A PROCLAMATION:

THEREAS the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the Constituted Authority ves-ted in them, have declared by their act, bearing date the eighteenth day of the present month, that WAR exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; Now, therefore, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same all whom it may concern: and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, eivil or n under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous, or discharging the respectively incident thereto: And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the Unit as they love their country; as they value the precious heritage derived from the virtue, their fathers; as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last reservof inj and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abr mities; that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the may be adopted by the Constituted Authorities, for obtaining a speedy, a just, . in peace.

IN TESTIMONY WHERE OF I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the States to be affixed to these presents.

(SEAL.) DONE at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of June, one and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the thi

COMPARISON

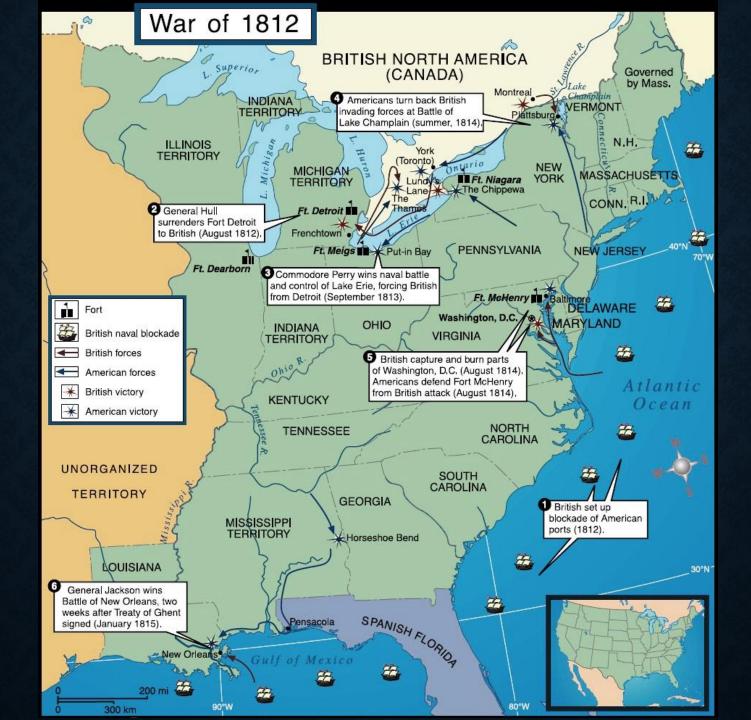
United States

NAVY: 17 ships
 7,000 men at start
 40,000 + 460,000 militia by the wars end

British Empire

 NAVY: 1000 ships
 250,000 men globally

 5,200 at start in N. Am.
 48,000 + 10,000 colonial troops + 10,000 Indians by wars end





Battle of Fort McHenry (Baltimore, MD) Sep. 1814 "Star Spangled Banner" Made U.S. anthem March 3, 1931

Francis Scott Key









Scene on the FRONTIERS as Proceed by the HUMANE BRITISH and their WORTHY ALLIES



Arise Columbias Sons and forward prefs. Your country's wrongs call loudly for redrefs. The Javage Indian with his Scalping knife, Or Jomahawk may seek to take your life, By bravery and they'll in a dreadful Fright. Shrink back for Refuge to the Woods in Flight; Their Brilish leaders then will quickly shake. And for those wrongs shall restitution make.

Battle of Thames (Canada) October 5, 1813

a state of the

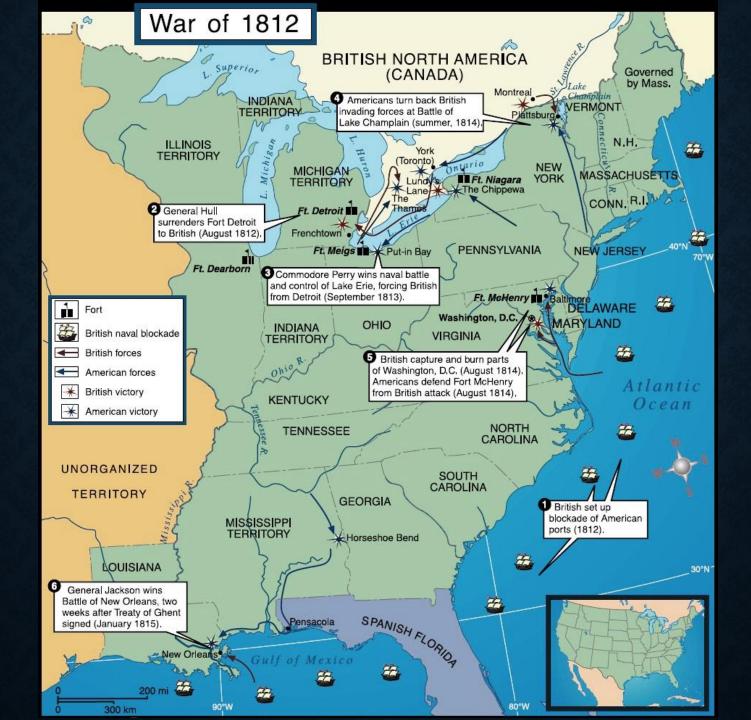
Death of Tecumseh

Burning of Washington April 1814

11

AND DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXA





TREATY OF GIENI Dec. 24. 1814

HARTFORD CONVENTION Dec. 15 – Jan 5, 1814



Federalist leaders met to discuss: *Removing* 3/5th *Compromise* Requiring 2/3rd of Congress to declare war Discuss Louisiana Purchase & Embargo Radicals: Secede from Union & Peace w/ England



SECRET JOURNAL TFORD CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1814. This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Convention of Delegates from the New England States, assembled for the purpose of conferring on such subjects as may come before them, the following persons, from those States, met in the Council Chamber of the State House, in Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, viz. :-From the State of Mussachusetts, GEORGE CABOT, WIL-

LIAM PRESCOTT, HARRISON GRAY OTIS, TIMOTHY BIORLOW, NATHAN DANE, GRORGE BLISS, JOSHUA THOMAS, HODIJAH BAVLIES, DANIEL WALDO, JOSEPH LYMAN, SAMUEL S. WILDE,

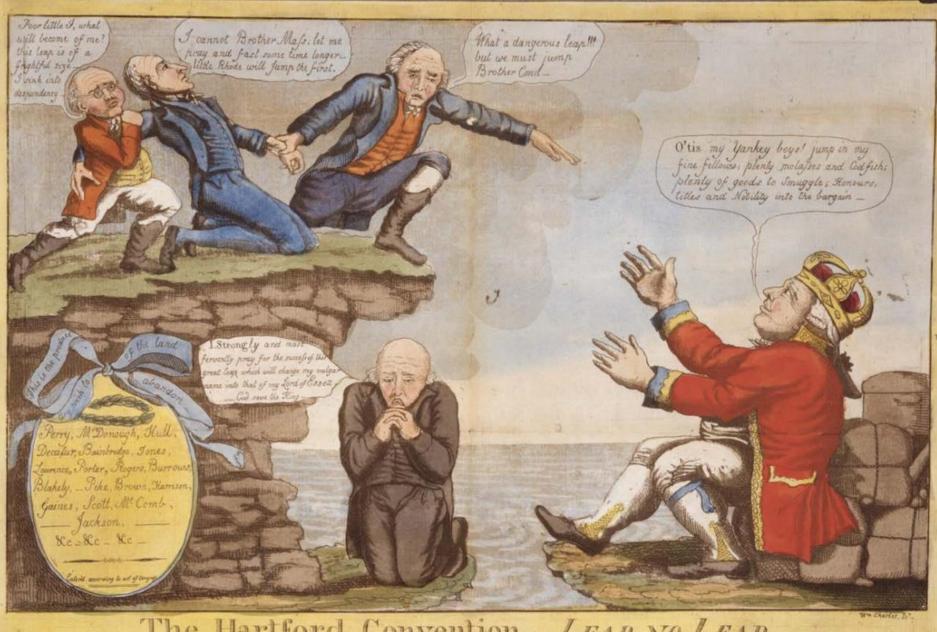
From the State of Rhods Island, Messrs. DANIEL LYMAN, and STEPHEN LONGFELLOW.

BENJAMIN HAZARD, And EDWARD MANTON. From the State of Connecticut, Messrs. CHAUNCEY GOOD-

RICH, JAMES HILLHOUSE, JOHN TREADWELL, ZEPHENIAH SWIFT, NATHANIEL SNITH, CALVIN GODDARD, and ROGER M.

From the State of New Hampshire, Messrs. BENJAMIN SHERMAN.

Upon being called to order by Mr. Cabot, the persons present proceeded to choose, by ballot, a President-



The Hartford Convention or LEAP NO LEAP.

Battle of New Orleans Jan. 8-18, 1815

Andrew Jackson











Battle of Waterloo June 18, 1815



IMPACTS OF THE WAR

AWAKENED U.S. NATIONALISM

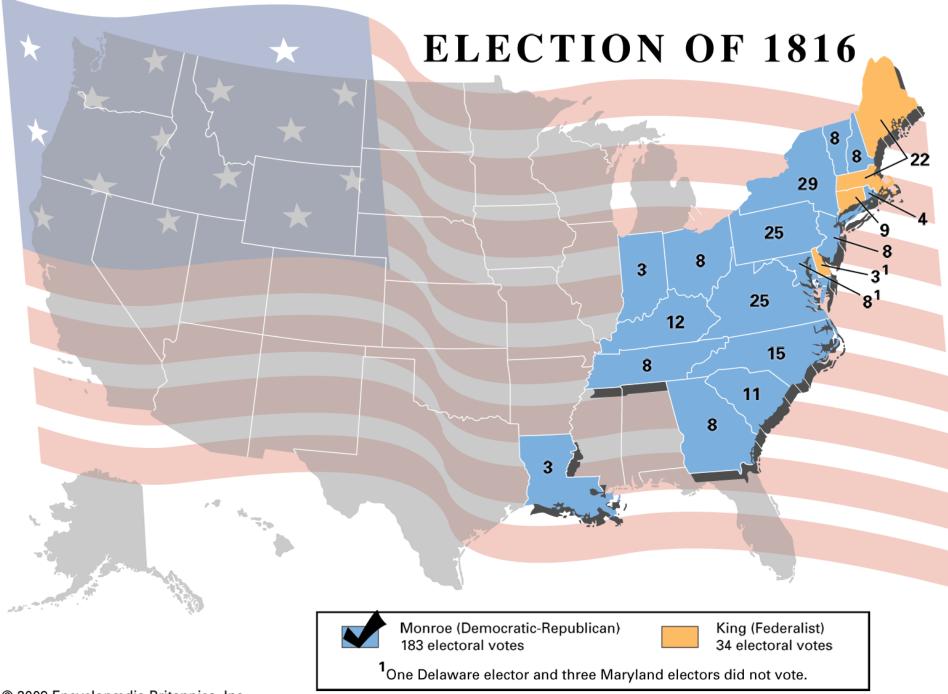
MOTIVATED U.S. WESTERN EXPANSION

ENDED U.S.- BRITISH CONFLICTS

MADE THE U.S. A WORLD PLAYER

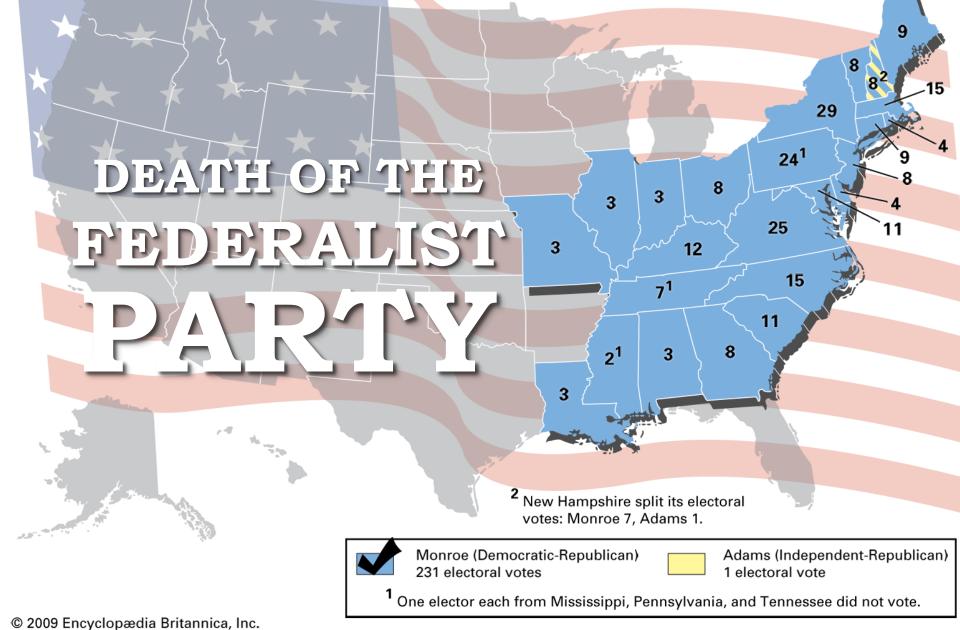
DESTROYED THE FEDERALISTS

The Monroe **Presidency** 1817-1825

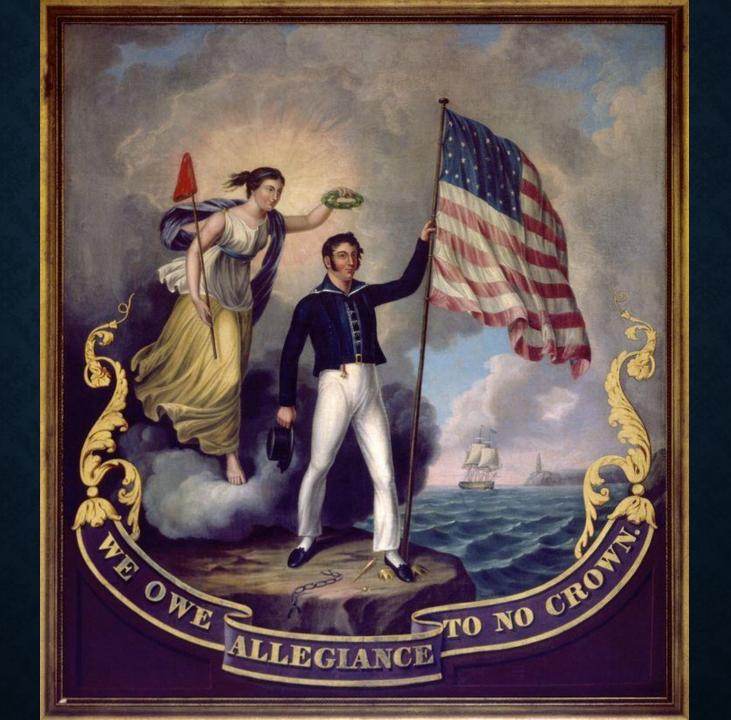


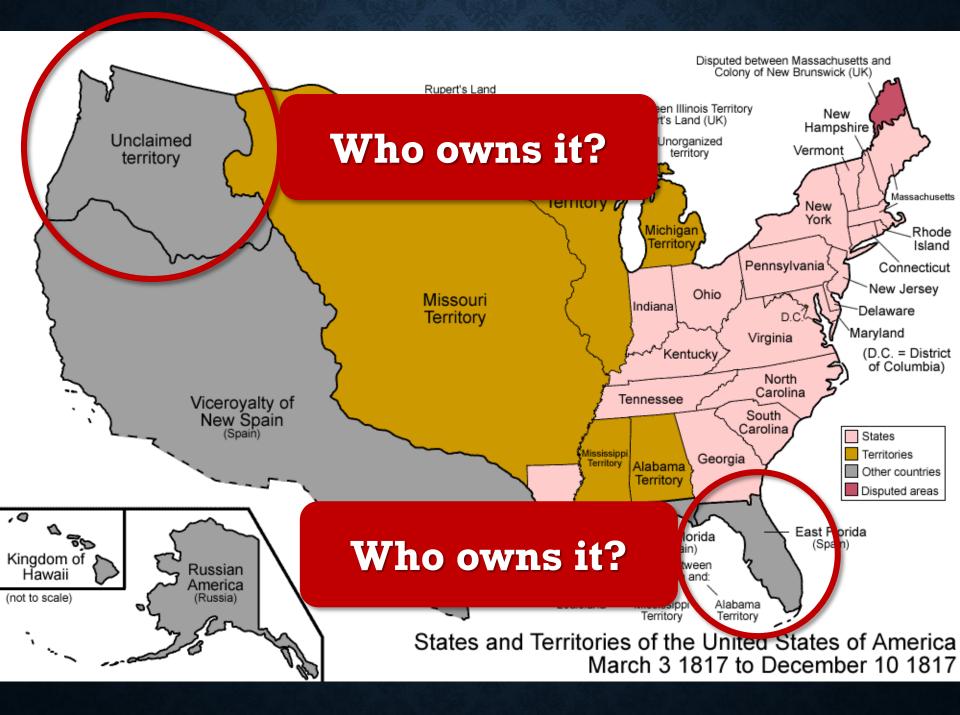
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ELECTION OF 1820

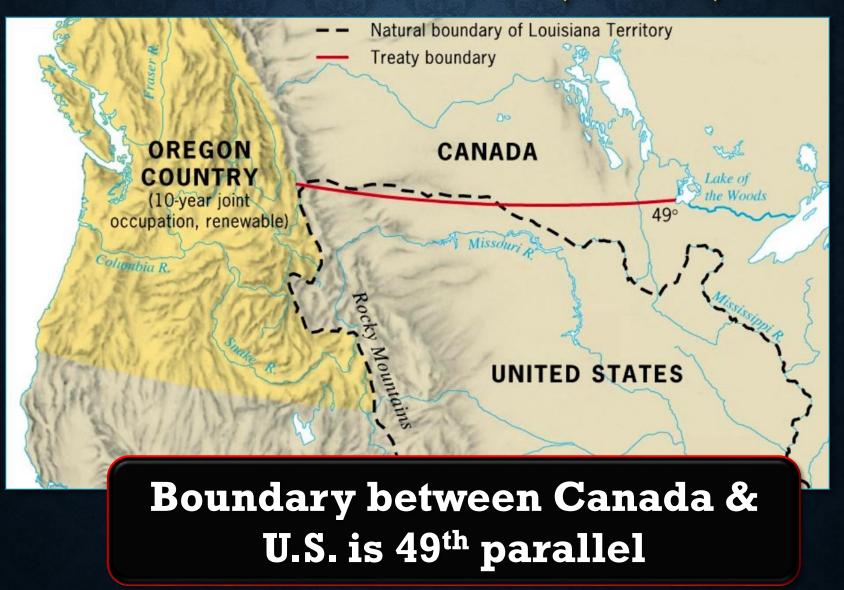








Rush–Bagot Treaty (1817)



Adams-Onís Treaty (1819)



Spain ceded Florida to the United States & border was settled John Quincy Adams

Latin American revolutions between 1800-1830 15 new countries





MEXICAN War of Independence

Miguel Hidalgo

The Monroe Doctrine December 2, 1823

ELLOW-CITIZENS of the Senate and House of Representatives . . . At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Sovernment, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg to arrange by amicable negotiations the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by His Imperial Majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting he great value which they has ariably attached to the friendship of the Em the best understand cultivate to which this inter

to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the war between these new governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur

ern brethr

which, in the judgement of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security. The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can e adduced than that the allied powers should have thought proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have sposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain. To extent such interpositions may be carried, on the same

lations existing between the United States and those powers

to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part

ple, is a question in which all independent powers governments differ from theirs are interested, even ast remote, and surely none more so than the United Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted arly stage of the wars which have so long agitated that of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, aterfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; ider the government de facto as the legitimate governor us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to e those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, in all instances the just claims of every power, ling to injuries from none.

but in regard to these (the American) contine ances are eminently and conspicuously ssible that the allied powers should m to any portion of either eace and happi

own acc uld behold such ce. If we look to the co of Spain and those new government each other, it must be obvious that she can It is still the true policy of the United States parties to themselves, in the hope that other power ursue the same course

1.Age of European colonization is over in the Western Hemisphere

2. Nonintervention/ isolation: US will not get involved with European issues

James Monroe

by which they

proper for







THE PANAMA CANAL-THE LION IN THE PATH. UNCLE SAM (waking up)-Halt! I had no objection to its being constructed by private enterprise, but no European Government shall take a hand in it!



