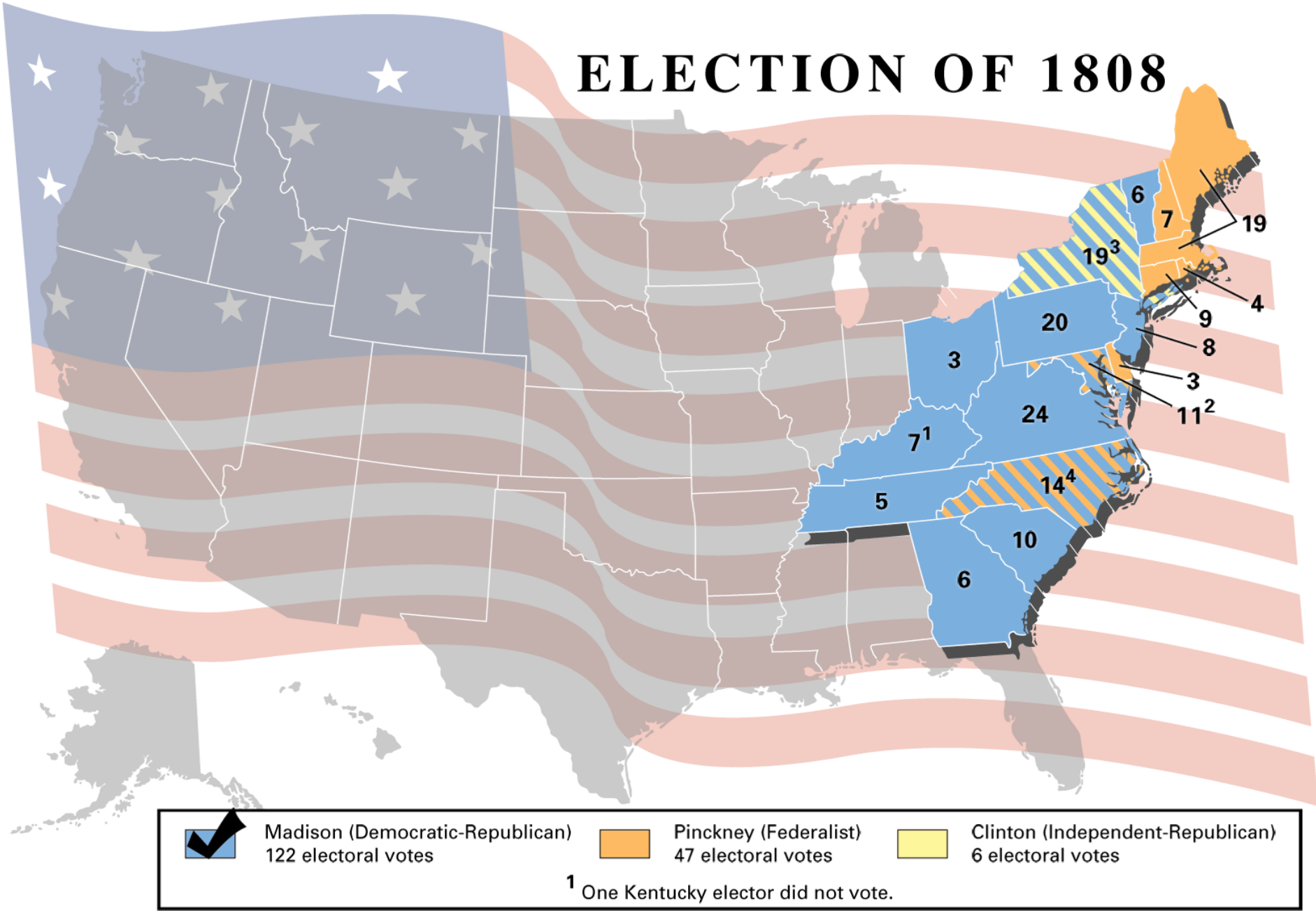
THE MADISON PRESIDENCY

1809-1817

ELECTION OF 1808



Madison (Democratic-Republican)
122 electoral votes

Pinckney (Federalist)
47 electoral votes

Clinton (Independent-Republican)
6 electoral votes

1 One Kentucky elector did not vote.

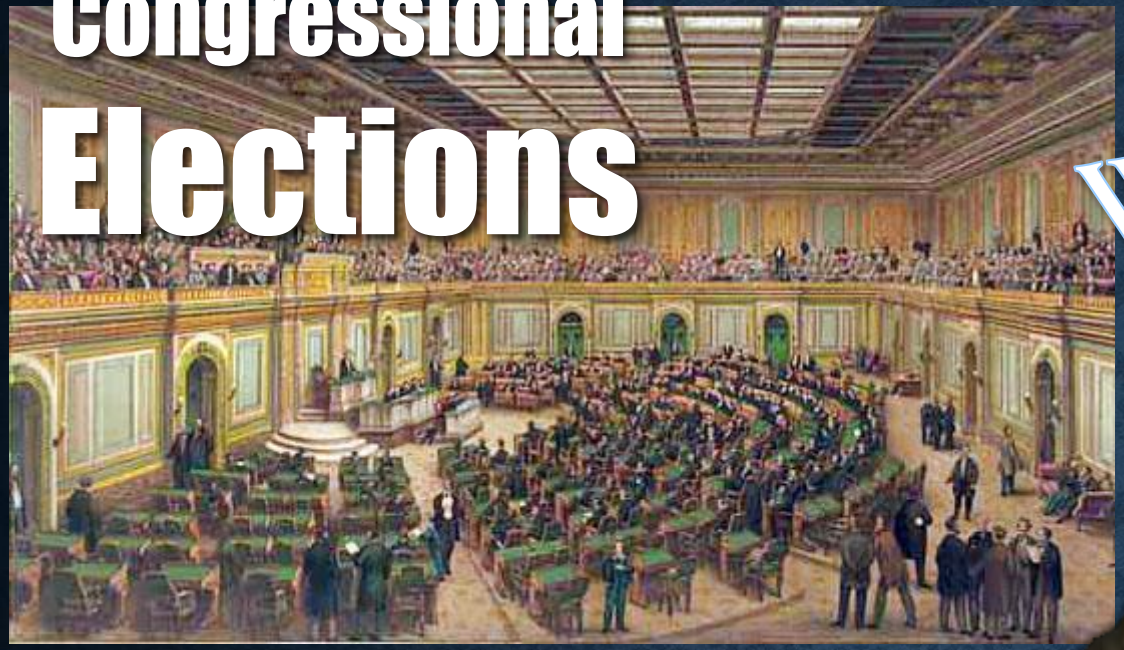
2 Maryland split its electoral votes: Madison 9, Pinckney 2.

3 New York split its electoral votes: Madison 13, Clinton 6.

4 North Carolina split its electoral votes: Madison 11, Pinckney 3.

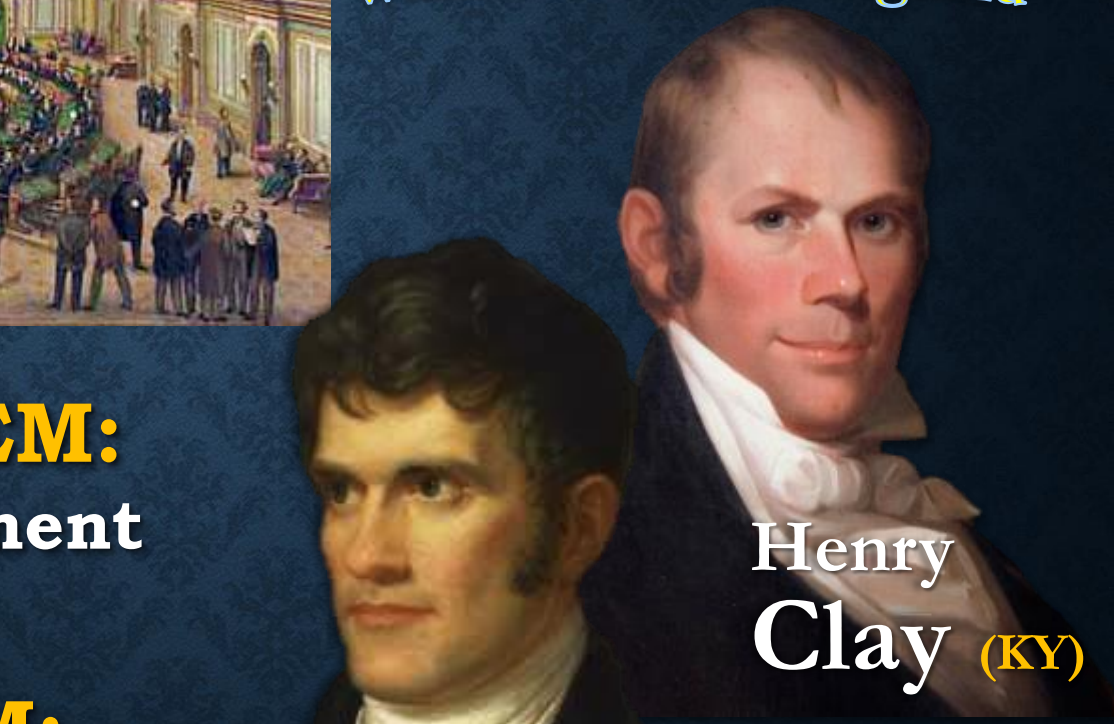
British & French
Impressment
&
FRANCE
We shall trade with whomever will STOP attacking us!
This is good for me and my war effort…
Napoleonic
WARS
MEANWHILE
With the British
Napoleon
Bonaparte

Congressional Elections



WAR HAWKS

Want WAR with England



Henry Clay (KY)

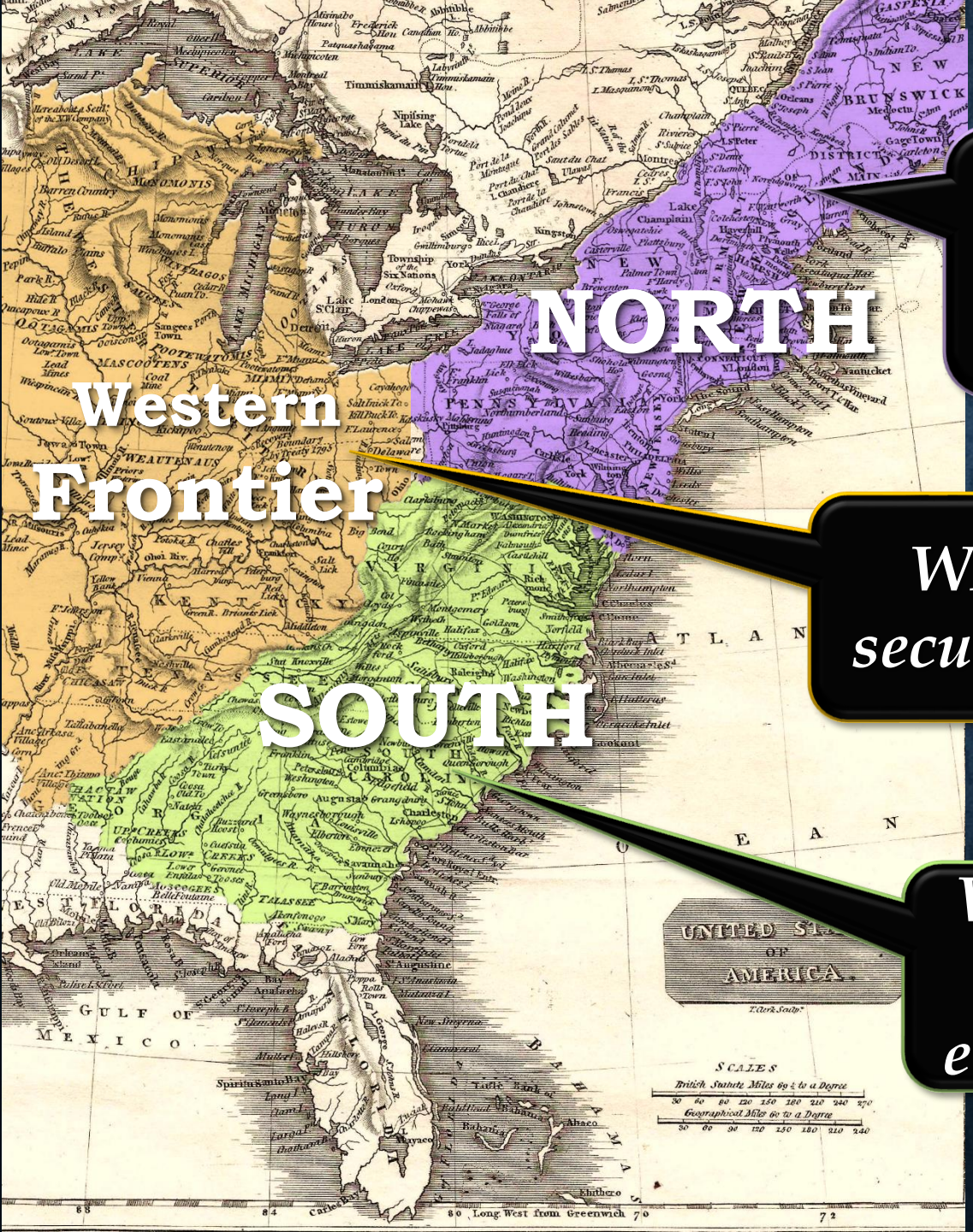
John C. Calhoun (SC)

BRITISH PROBLEM:

STOP British harassment once & for all.

INDIAN PROBLEM:

STOP Indian resistance once & for all

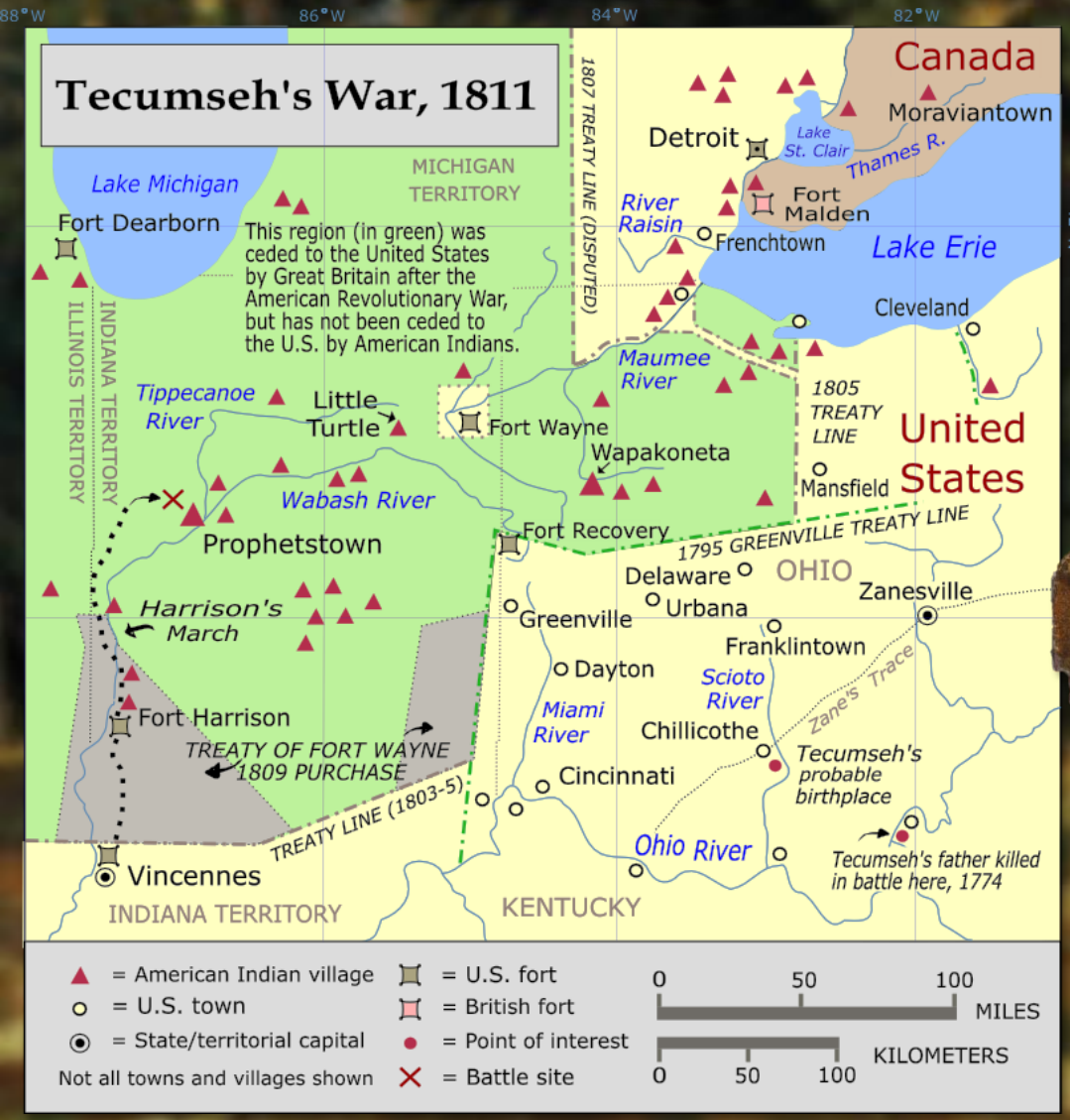


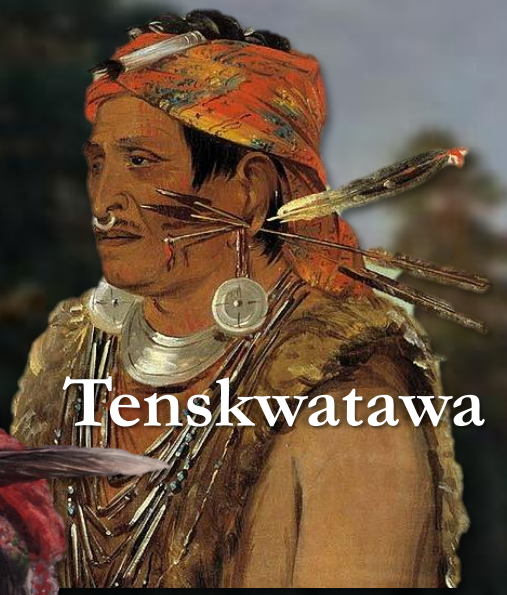
WAR IS BAD for business (blockades & hurt textile ind.)

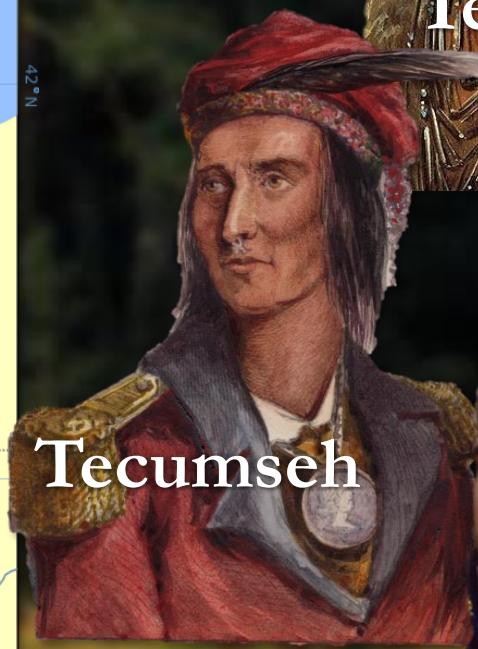
WAR IS GOOD for securing western lands!

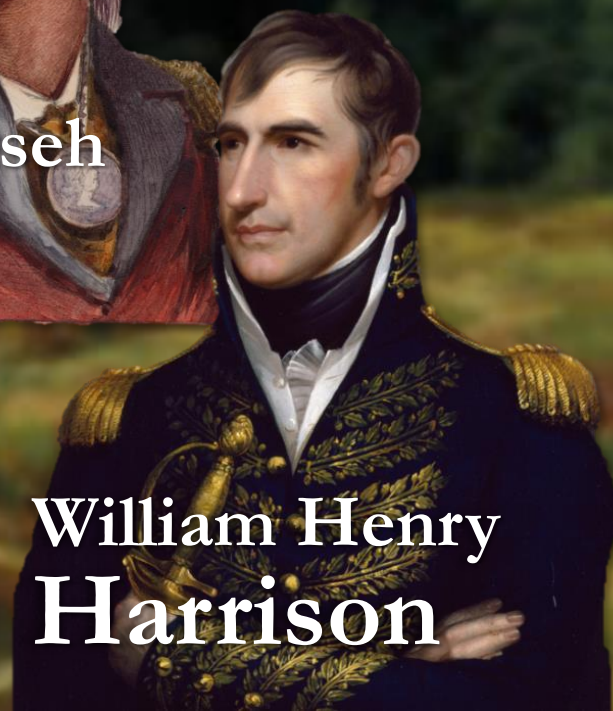
WAR IS GOOD for our honor & economy (free trade)

Tecumseh's War
1811-1813



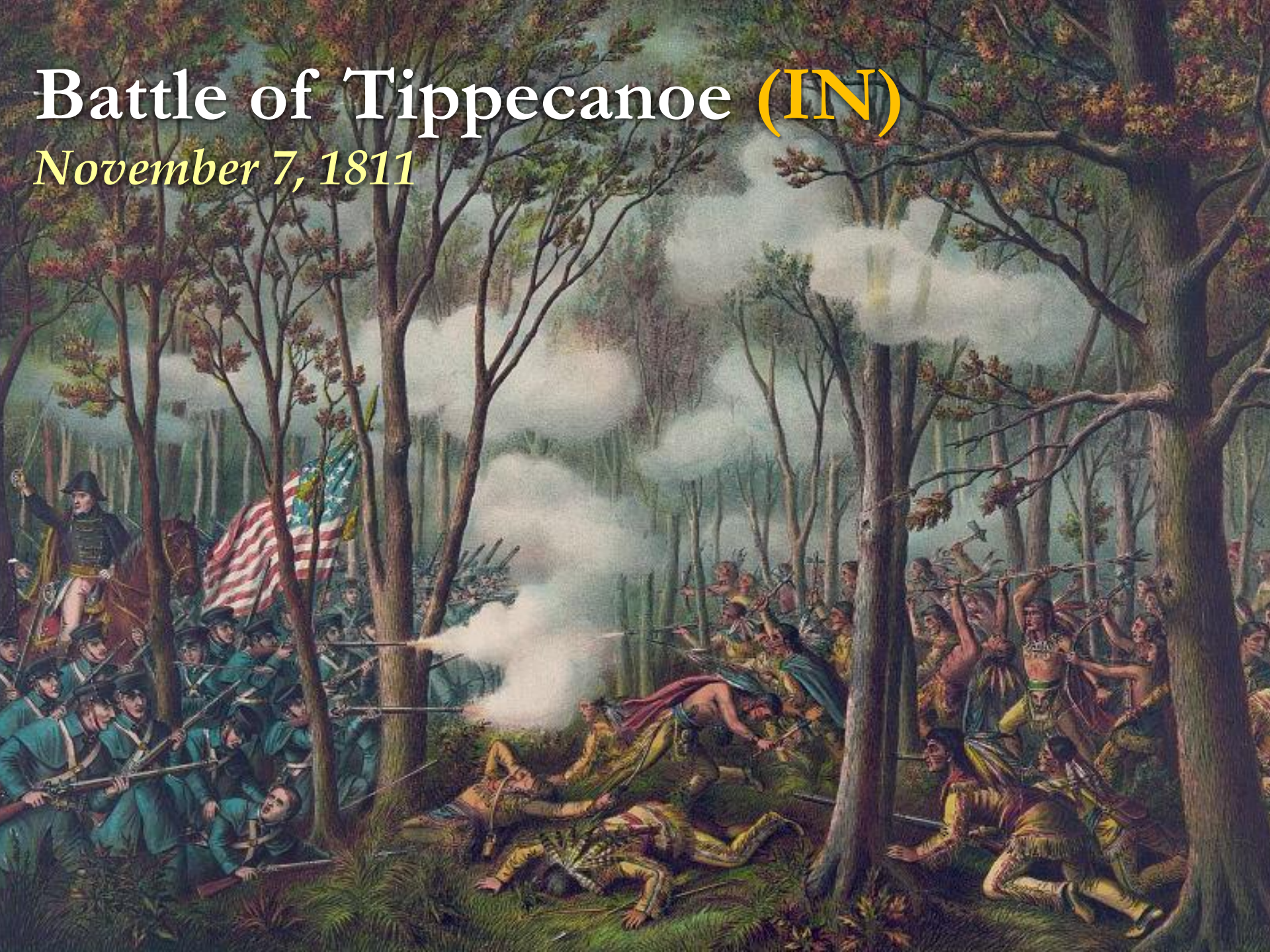

Tenskwatawa

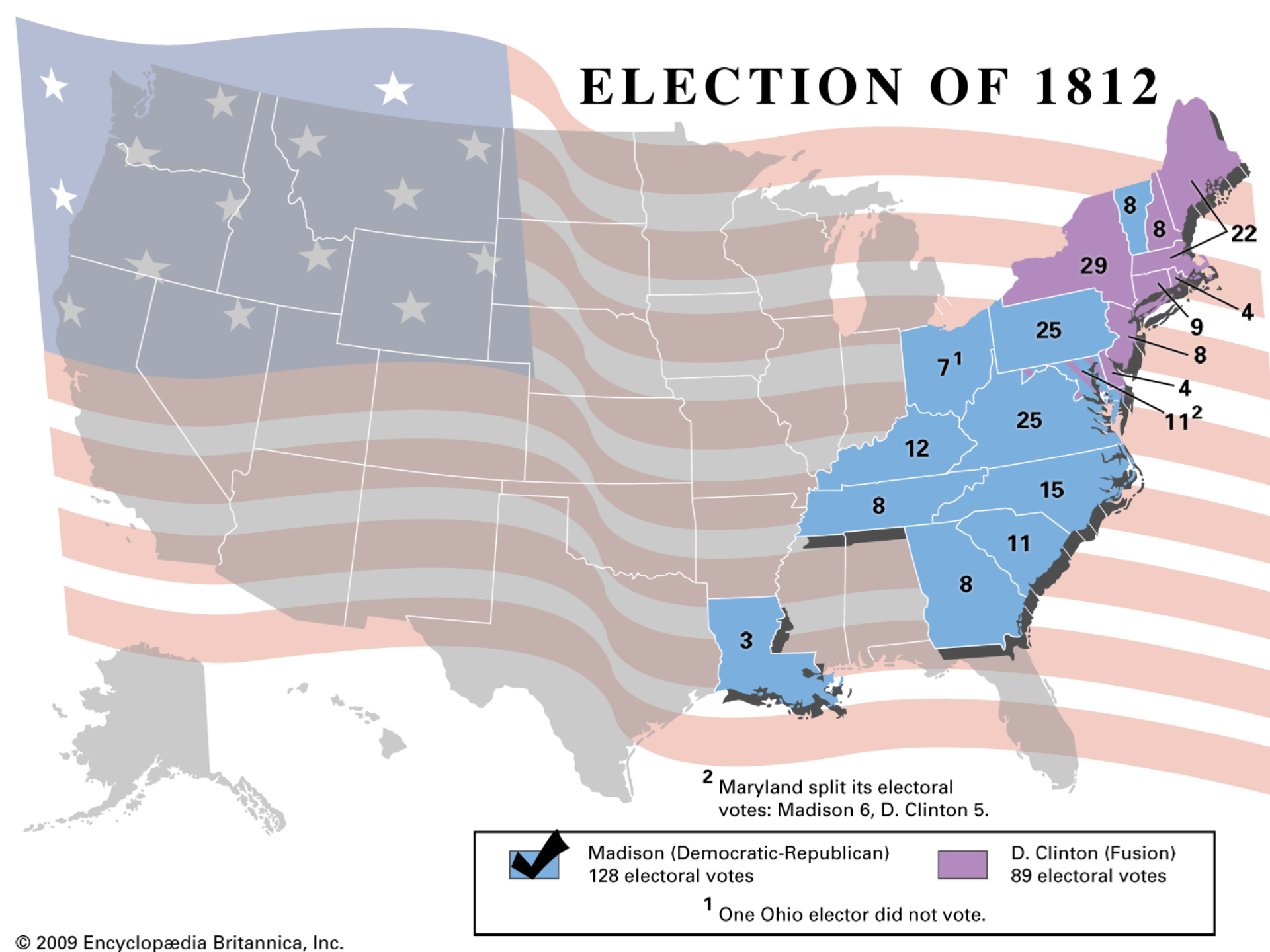

Tecumseh


William Henry Harrison

Battle of Tippecanoe (IN)

November 7, 1811





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WAR DECLARED
June 18, 1812

SENATE
19/13 in Favor
HofR
79/49 in Favor

"Mr. Madison's War"
"Second War of Independence"

Dem. Reps, South & West
PRO WAR
FEDERALISTS, Northeast
ANTI-WAR

TWELFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES;

At the First Session,

Begun and held at the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

AN ACT declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
United States of America,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the Constituted Authority vested 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, I JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern: and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous, in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto: And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States as they love their country; as they value the precious heritage derived from the virtue and sacrifices of their fathers; as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging the calamities; that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in supporting the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the Constituted Authorities, for obtaining a speedy, a just, and honorable peace.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

(SEAL.)

DONE at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

(Signed)

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*

What is THE GOAL?

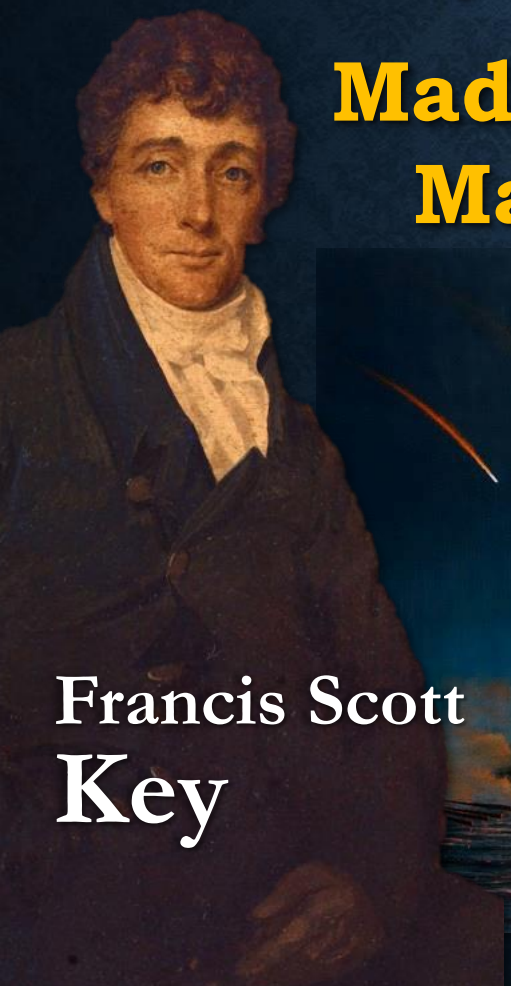
No clear. Conquer or just defeat?

Battle of Fort McHenry

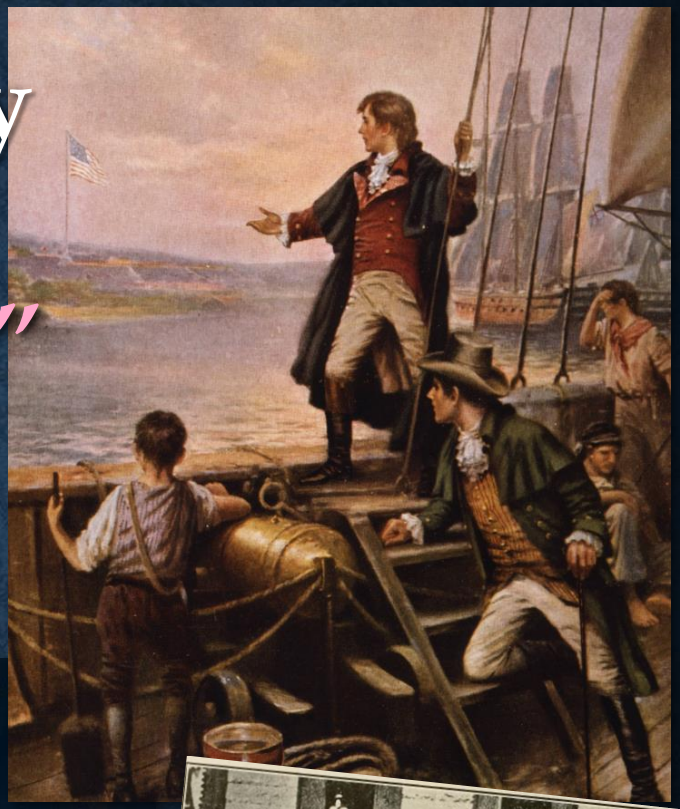
(Baltimore, MD) *Sep. 1814*

"Star Spangled Banner"

Made U.S. anthem
March 3, 1931



Francis Scott
Key



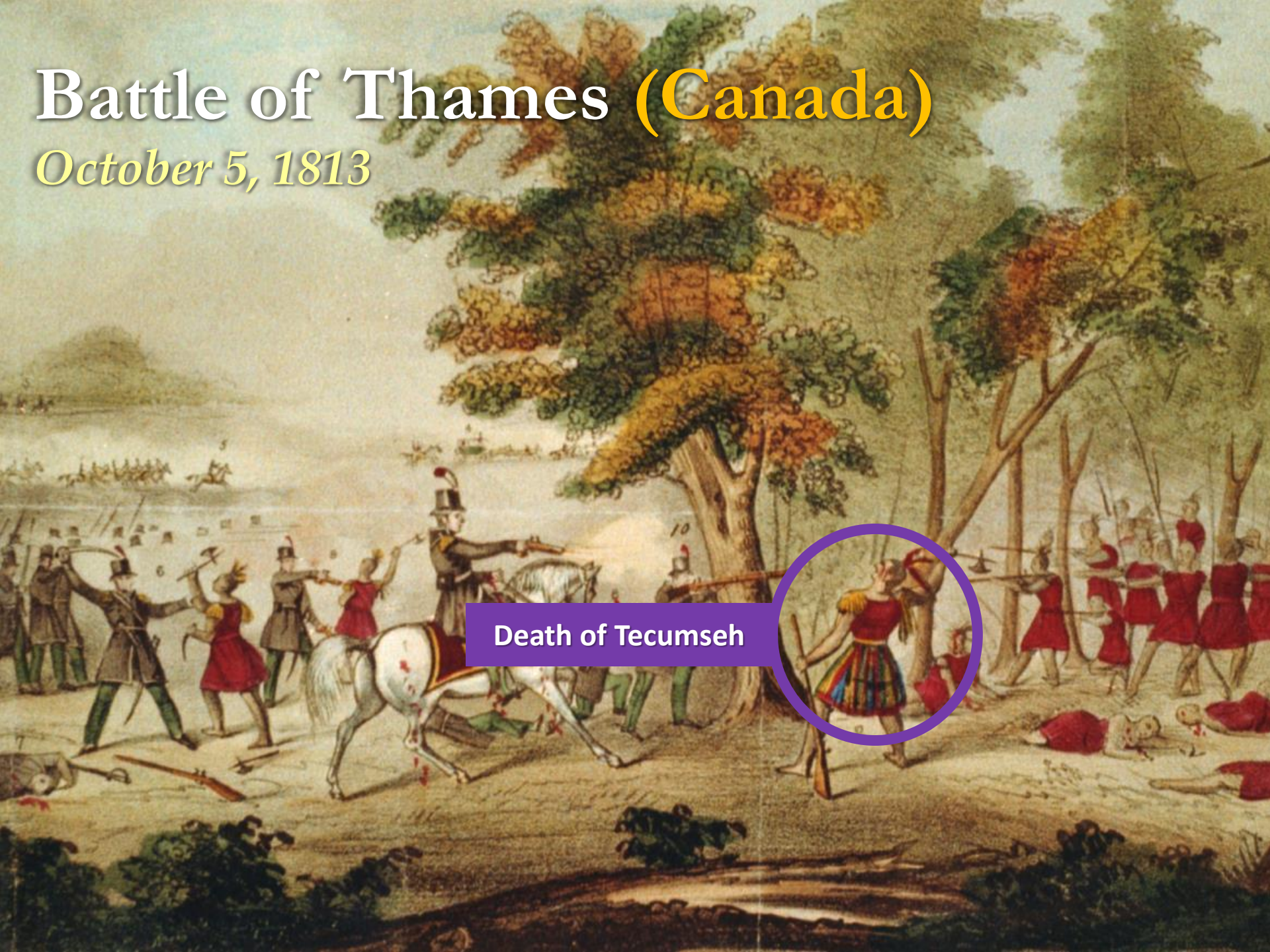
A Scene on the FRONTIERS as Practiced by the HUMANE BRITISH and their WORTHY ALLIES ——

Arise Columbia's Sons and forward press,
Your Country's wrongs call loudly for redress,
The Savage Indian with his Scalping knife,
Or Tomahawk may seek to take your life,

By bravery aw'd they'll in a dreadful Fright
Shrink back for Refuge to the Woods in Flight;
Their British Leaders then will quickly shake,
And for those wrongs shall restitution make.

Battle of Thames (Canada)

October 5, 1813



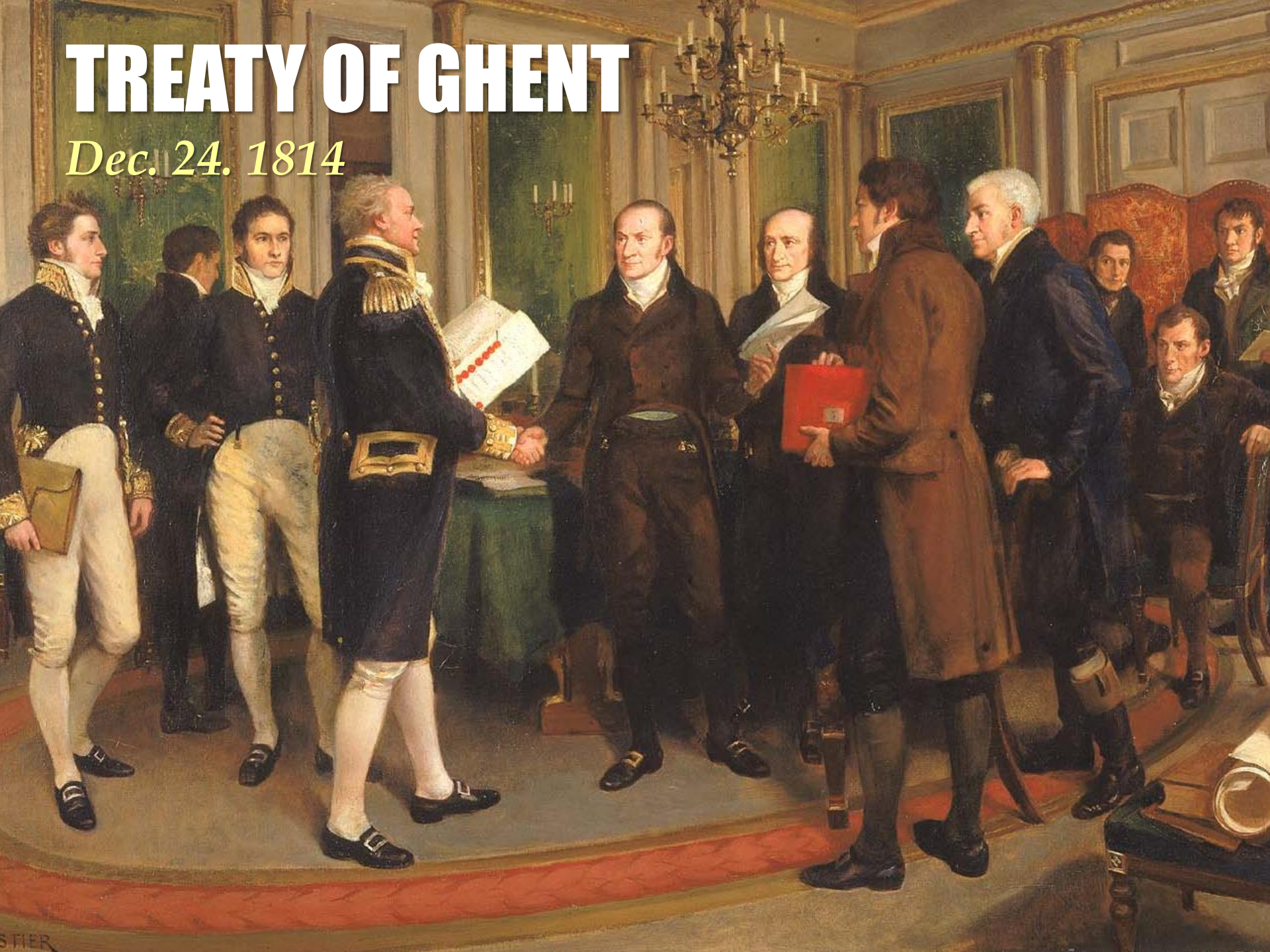
Burning of Washington

April 1814

War of 1812
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (CANADA)
L. Superior
INDIANA TERRITORY
ILLINOIS TERRITORY
L. Michigan
L. Huron
MICHIGAN TERRITORY
L. Erie
Ontario
St. Lawrence R.
Lake Champlain
Montreal
Plattsburg
VERMONT
Governed by Mass.
N.H.
Connecticut R.
NEW YORK
MASSACHUSETTS
CONN.
R.I.
York (Toronto)
Lundy's Lane
Ft. Niagara
The Chippewa
The Thames
Ft. Detroit
Frenchtown
Ft. Meigs
Put-in Bay
Ft. Dearborn
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
40°N
70°W
Ft. McHenry
Baltimore
Washington, D.C.
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
OHIO
INDIANA TERRITORY
Ohio R.
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
Tennessee R.
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
Atlantic Ocean
UNORGANIZED TERRITORY
Mississippi R.
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY
Horseshoe Bend
LOUISIANA
Pensacola
SPANISH FLORIDA
New Orleans
Gulf of Mexico
30°N
90°W
80°W
0 200 mi
0 300 km
1 British set up blockade of American ports (1812).
2 General Hull surrenders Fort Detroit to British (August 1812).
3 Commodore Perry wins naval battle and control of Lake Erie, forcing British from Detroit (September 1813).
4 Americans turn back British invading forces at Battle of Lake Champlain (summer, 1814).
5 British capture and burn parts of Washington, D.C. (August 1814). Americans defend Fort McHenry from British attack (August 1814).
6 General Jackson wins Battle of New Orleans, two weeks after Treaty of Ghent signed (January 1815).
Fort
British naval blockade
British forces
American forces
British victory
American victory

TREATY OF GHENT

Dec. 24. 1814



HARTFORD CONVENTION

Dec. 15 – Jan 5, 1814

STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. 1834.

SECRET JOURNAL

OF THE

HARTFORD 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 Massachusetts, George Cabot, William Prescott, Harrison Gray Otis, Timothy Bigelow, Nathan Dane, George Bliss, Joshua Thomas, Hodijah Baylies, Daniel Waldo, Joseph Lyman, Samuel S. Wilde, and Stephen Longfellow.

From the State of Rhode Island, Messrs. Daniel Lyman, Benjamin Hazard, and Edward Manton.

From the State of Connecticut, Messrs. Chauncey Goodrich, James Hillhouse, John Treadwell, Zepheniah Swift, Nathaniel Smith, Calvin Goddard, and Roger M. Sherman.

From the State of New Hampshire, Messrs. Benjamin West, and Miles Olcutt.

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

Federalist leaders met to discuss:

Removing 3/5th Compromise

Requiring 2/3rd of Congress to declare war

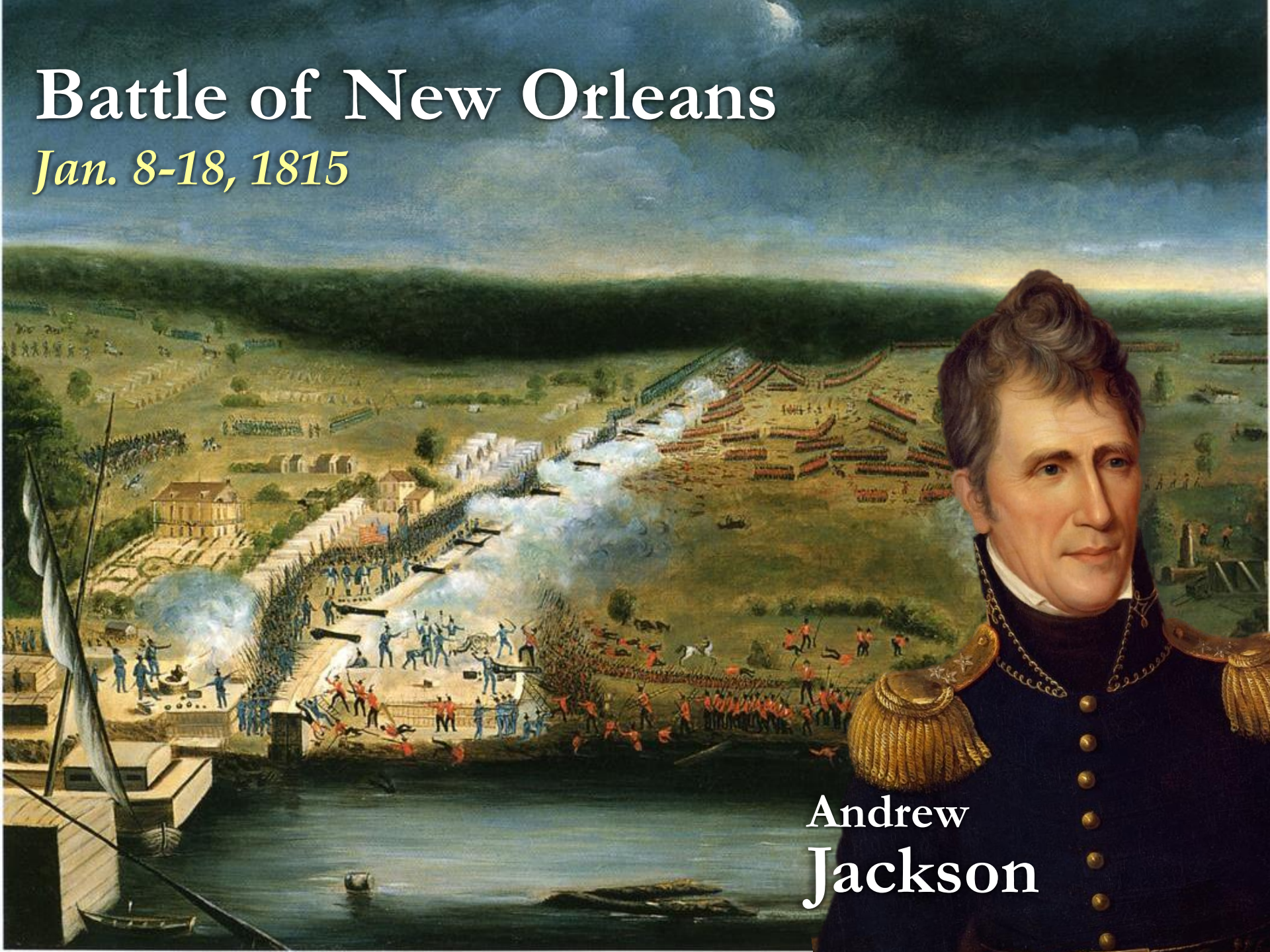
Discuss Louisiana Purchase & Embargo

Radicals: Secede from Union & Peace w/ England

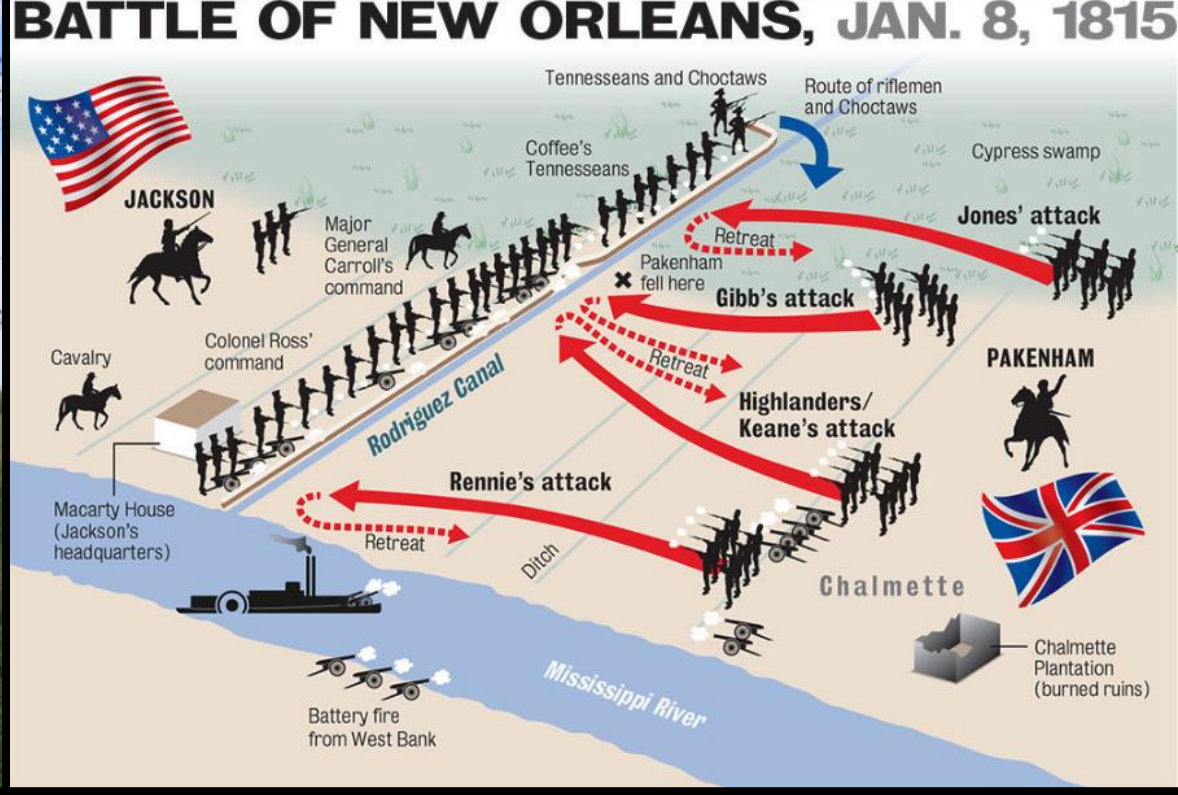
The Hartford Convention or *LEAP NO LEAP.*

Battle of New Orleans

Jan. 8-18, 1815



Andrew
Jackson


BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 8, 1815
Tennesseans and Choctaws
Route of riflemen and Choctaws
Coffee's Tennesseans
Cypress swamp
JACKSON
Major General Carroll's command
Retreat
Pakenham fell here
Jones' attack
Gibb's attack
Colonel Ross' command
Cavalry
Retreat
PAKENHAM
Rodriguez Canal
Highlanders/ Keane's attack
Rennie's attack
Macarty House (Jackson's headquarters)
Retreat
Ditch
Chalmette
Chalmette Plantation (burned ruins)
Mississippi River
Battery fire from West Bank

MEANWHILE IN EUROPE

Battle of Waterloo

June 18, 1815

INDIANS
ARE
BIGGEST
LOSERS
NO TERRITORY
CHANGES
Between Britain & U.S.

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