

# A Time of Conflict

## Threats from Overseas

- Toward the end of Jefferson's presidency, international relations were threatening American security.
- Sailors were in a dangerous business- they were attacked by \_\_\_\_\_, captured by \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers and \_\_\_\_\_ regularly.
- The practice of \_\_\_\_\_, or robbery on the seas, made some foreign waters very dangerous.
- Northern Africa (Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis- known as the \_\_\_\_\_) terrorized European ships sailing into the Mediterranean Sea.



## A War With Tripoli

- America had been paying a \_\_\_\_\_ (tax or bribe) to the North African country of Tripoli for several years, as a protection from looting and capturing sailors
- 1801: the leader of Tripoli raised the tax and Jefferson refused to pay, Tripoli \_\_\_\_\_ against the US. In response, Jefferson sent ships to \_\_\_\_\_ Tripoli.
- 1804: pirates seized the U.S. warship *Philadelphia* and jailed the crew
- US Naval and marine officers snuck out and burned the ship to prevent the pirates from using it
- In the end, the leader of Tripoli signed a peace treaty agreeing to leave American ships alone, but the U.S. had to pay \$60,000 for the release of the prisoners.



## Another War for Britain and France

- 1803: Britain and France go to war again
- 1804: Jefferson is re-elected
- At first, the war between Britain and France \_\_\_\_\_ American trade. Soon, though, both sides began blockading the seas to prevent each other from trading with other nations- American ships get \_\_\_\_\_ once again
- June 1807: The British warship *Leopard* stopped American vessel *The Chesapeake* to search for British deserters- \_\_\_\_\_. When the American captain refused, the British ship opened fire, damaging the ship and killing three crew members.
- Americans were outraged and demanded \_\_\_\_\_ against Britain.
- To prevent war, Jefferson issues the \_\_\_\_\_ in December of 1807- a law prohibiting trade with another country. It was meant to target \_\_\_\_\_, but the Embargo act banned trade with \_\_\_\_\_ foreign countries. He hoped that affecting both country's trade would be more effective than waging war

## Effects of the Embargo Act

- The act did affect the French and the British- but it also hurt \_\_\_\_\_:

It put sailors out of work, especially in \_\_\_\_\_

Americans had no tea, molasses, sugar

A surplus of wheat and tobacco that could not be shipped overseas put farmers in debt

Prices for wheat fell, river traffic halted to a stop



- On the other hand, Britain simply \_\_\_\_\_.
- Americans protest the Embargo Act strongly. It was repealed in March of 1809, but replaced with the \_\_\_\_\_ a law that banned free trade with **only** Britain and France. It was still unpopular and unsuccessful.