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| Section Readings 10.1  **10** |  |

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| **The Election of 1800**  In the election of 1800, Federalists supported President Adams for a second term and Charles Pinckney for vice president. Republicans nominated Thomas Jefferson for president and Aaron Burr as his running mate.  The election campaign of 1800 was very different from the political campaigns we see today. Neither Adams nor Jefferson traveled around the country to gather support. Many thought direct campaigning improper for a person who would be president. Instead, hundreds of letters were sent to leading citizens and newspapers to make candidates' views public.  The campaign was bitterly fought. Each side made personal attacks against the other. For example, Federalists accused Jefferson, who believed in freedom of religion, of being "godless." Republicans warned that the Federalists favored the wealthy and would bring back monarchy.  **The Vote Is Tied**  Under the Constitution, voters in a presidential election are really electing groups of people called electors. These electors meet in what is known as the Electoral College. There they cast the ballots that actually elect the president and vice president. Each state has as many electoral votes as it has members of Congress.  At that time, the Constitution said that electors were to cast two ballots—without indicating which was for president and which was for vice president. The candidate with the majority of votes became president, and the candidate with the next-largest number of votes became vice president. In 1800, 73 electors cast their ballots for Jefferson and Burr. Each candidate, therefore, got the same number of votes. Because of the tie vote, the House of Representatives had to decide the election.  In the House, Federalists tried to keep Jefferson from becoming president by supporting Burr. For 35 ballots, the election remained tied. Finally, one Federalist decided not to vote for Burr.  Because no one wanted to see another tie between a presidential and vice-presidential candidate, Congress passed the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution in 1803. From then on, electors cast one of their votes for president and the other for vice president.  **Jefferson's Inauguration**  On the day he became president, Jefferson dressed in his everyday clothes. He walked to the Senate to take the oath of office. President Adams did not attend.  In his Inaugural Address, Jefferson outlined some of his goals, including "a wise and frugal government" and "the support of the state governments in all their rights." Jefferson believed a large federal government threatened liberty and that individual states could better protect freedom. He wanted to limit the power and size of the federal government.  **Jefferson as President**  Thomas Jefferson had strong ideas about government and he surrounded himself with people who shared **similar** views. Jefferson and Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, reduced the national debt and cut down on military expenses. Jefferson also limited the number of federal government workers to a few hundred people. At the same time, his government got rid of most federal taxes. They only collected **customs duties**, or taxes on imported goods. Under Jefferson, the government's income would come from customs duties and from the sale of western lands. He believed that these changes were needed to make the United States a great nation.  **Judiciary Act of 1801**  After the election and before Jefferson took office, the Federalists passed an act that set up a system of courts. John Adams used this act, the Judiciary Act of 1801, to make hundreds of appointments during his last days as president. Adams also asked John Marshall to serve as chief justice. Congress was then still under Federalist control and supported Adams's choices. In this way, Adams blocked Jefferson from making appointments and made sure the Federalists controlled the courts.  Adams's appointments could not take effect until these last-minute appointees, known as "midnight judges," received certain official papers, called commissions. When Jefferson became president, some of these appointees had not yet received their commissions. Jefferson told Secretary of State James Madison not to deliver them.  **The Growing Power of the Supreme Court**  One of the appointees who did not get his commission was William Marbury. He asked the Supreme Court to force its delivery. The Court said it did not have the **jurisdiction** (jur • iss • DIK • shuhn)—the legal authority —to force delivery of Marbury's commission. Marbury had argued that an act of Congress gave the Court such authority, but the Court ruled that that act violated the Constitution.  The ruling in *Marbury* v. *Madison* affected much more than William Marbury's career. In his opinion, Chief Justice John Marshall established the three **principles** of judicial review: (1) the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; (2) the Constitution must be followed when there is a conflict with any other law; and (3) the judicial branch can declare laws unconstitutional. In short, Marshall claimed for the courts the power to find acts of other branches unconstitutional. Judicial review is a key check on the legislative and executive branches.  In his 34-year term as chief justice, Marshall helped broaden the power of the Court. He also expanded federal power at the expense of the states. In *McCulloch* v. *Maryland* (1819), the Court held that Congress does have implied powers and that states cannot tax the federal government. In *Gibbons* v.*Ogden* (1824), the Court held that federal law overrules state law in matters affecting more than one state. In *Worcester* v. *Georgia* (1832), the Court decided that states could not regulate Native Americans. Only the federal government had that power. |

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| Section Readings 10.2  **10** |  |

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| **Westward, Ho!**  In 1800 the territory of the United States extended as far west as the Mississippi River. The area west of the river—known as the Louisiana Territory—belonged to Spain. The Louisiana Territory was an enormous area of land, stretching south to the city of New Orleans and west to the Rocky Mountains. Its northern boundaries remained undefined.  During the early 1800s, Americans moved west in search of land and adventure. Pioneers, many of them farmers, traveled over the mountains into Kentucky and Tennessee. Many also set out for the less settled areas of the Northwest Territory. They made a long and exhausting journey over the Appalachian Mountains. Pioneers heading to the western lands had to travel along rough, muddy roads or cut their way through thick forests.  These westward-bound pioneers loaded their household goods into Conestoga (kah • neh • STOH • guh) wagons, sturdy vehicles topped with white canvas. The settlers traveled with their two most valued possessions: rifles and axes. They needed rifles for protection and to hunt animals for food. They used axes to cut paths for their wagons through the dense forests.  Many of the pioneers set up farms along rivers that fed into the Upper Mississippi River. Farmers needed access to the Mississippi to transport their crops to markets. Their goods traveled down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where workers loaded them onto other ships bound for markets on the East Coast. The Spanish controlled the region, but they allowed the Americans to sail on the Lower Mississippi and trade in New Orleans. For the western farmers, this agreement was vital to their economic survival.  **The French Threat**  For some years, the Spanish allowed American goods to move freely in their territory. In 1802, the Spanish suddenly changed their policy, no longer allowing American goods to move into and beyond New Orleans. President Jefferson learned that Spain and France had secretly agreed to transfer the Louisiana Territory to France. Jefferson believed that France had also gained Florida in its secret agreement with Spain.  This news alarmed Jefferson. The agreement between Spain and France posed a serious threat to the United States. France's leader, Napoleon Bonaparte, had plans to create empires in Europe and the Americas. French control would put American trade along the Mississippi River at risk. Congress authorized Robert Livingston, the new minister to France, to offer as much as $2 million for New Orleans and West Florida in order to gain control of the territory.  **Napoleon and Santo Domingo**  Napoleon dreamed of a Western empire. He saw the Caribbean island of Santo Domingo as an important naval base from which he could control such an empire. Events in Santo Domingo, however, ended Napoleon's dream. Inspired by the ideas of the French Revolution, Toussaint L'Ouverture (too • SAN loo • vuhr • TOOR) led enslaved Africans and other laborers in Santo Domingo in a revolt against the island's plantation owners. After fierce fighting, the rebels won and declared the colony an independent republic. L'Ouverture established a new government.  In 1802, Napoleon sent troops to regain control of Santo Domingo, but they were not successful. By 1804, the French were driven out of Santo Domingo. The country took its original name, Haiti.  **An Expanding Nation**  Napoleon had a problem: he needed money to finance his war against Britain. Without Santo Domingo, Napoleon had little use for Louisiana. In order to solve his money problem, he decided to sell the Louisiana Territory. A French official told U.S. representatives Robert Livingston and James Monroe that the entire Louisiana Territory was for sale. The offer took Livingston and Monroe by surprise. They did not have the **authority** to accept such an offer.  The deal, however, was too good to pass up. The new territory would provide plenty of cheap land for farmers for future generations. It would also give the United States control of the Mississippi River, which would protect domestic shipping interests. These benefits convinced Livingston and Monroe to close the deal, even though they did not have authorization to buy the whole territory. After a few days of negotiation, the parties agreed on a price of $15 million.  Jefferson worried that such a large **purchase** might not be legal. The Constitution said nothing about acquiring new territory. By what authority could he buy the land? He thought of seeking a constitutional amendment, but he realized there was no time for such a step. Jefferson decided the government's treaty-making powers allowed the purchase of the new territory. The Senate approved the purchase in October 1803. The purchase of the Louisiana Territory doubled the size of the United States.  **The Lewis and Clark Expedition**  Americans knew little about the land west of the Mississippi, and Jefferson wanted to learn more about the new territory he had just acquired. He persuaded Congress to sponsor an expedition to gather information about the new land. The expedition would document findings about the territory's people, plants, and animals and recommend sites for future forts.  The expedition had another goal: finding and mapping the fabled Northwest Passage, a water route across North America. In order to trade with Asia, Europeans had to sail around Africa. Because the trip was long and costly, European explorers searched, unsuccessfully, for a more direct route. Once the Americas were colonized, Americans and Europeans continued to sail around Africa or around the tip of South America in order to reach Asia. Finding a water route across North America became more important than ever.  Jefferson chose Meriwether Lewis, his 28-year-old private secretary, to head the expedition. Lewis joined the militia during the Whiskey Rebellion and had been in the army when Jefferson hired him as his private secretary in 1801. Jefferson apparently looked forward to one day sending out an expedition to explore the continent, and hired Lewis with that in mind. William Clark was co-leader of the expedition. Clark was 32 years old and a friend of Lewis's. Clark also brought along York, an enslaved African American and lifelong companion of Clark's. York was a key member of the expedition. He was especially helpful building ties with Native Americans, many of whom had never before seen an African American and were drawn to him.  Lewis and Clark were well-informed, amateur scientists. They also had experience doing business with Native Americans. Together they assembled a crew of expert sailors, gunsmiths, carpenters, scouts, and a cook. Two men of mixed Native American and French heritage served as interpreters.  In the spring of 1804, the expedition left St. Louis and worked its way up the Missouri River. On May 5, 1805, Lewis described what they encountered along the trail in his journal:  "Buffalo Elk and goats or Antelopes feeding in every direction . . . [T]he buffalo furnish us with fine veal and fat and beef. . . . We have not been able to take any fish for some time past. The country is as yesterday beautiful in the extreme."  —from the journals of Lewis and Clark  The expedition encountered many Native American groups on the journey. A Shoshone woman named Sacagawea (SA • kuh • juh • WEE • uh) joined their group as a guide.  After 18 months and nearly 4,000 miles (6,437 km), Lewis and Clark reached the Pacific Ocean. They spent the winter there. Then they headed back east, returning in September 1806. The explorers had collected valuable information about people, plants, animals, and the geography of the West. Perhaps most important, their journey inspired people to move westward.  **Pike's Expedition**  Lewis and Clark were not the only people Jefferson sent to explore the wilderness. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike led two expeditions west between 1805 and 1807. He traveled through the Upper Mississippi River valley and into present-day Colorado. In Colorado, he found a snowcapped mountain he called Grand Peak, known today as Pikes Peak.  From Pike's travels, Americans learned about the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. Pike also mapped part of the Rio Grande and traveled across northern Mexico and what is now southern Texas.  **A Federalist Plan to Secede**  The Louisiana Purchase troubled Federalists in the Northeast. They feared the westward expansion would weaken New England's power in political and economic affairs. A group of Federalists in Massachusetts plotted to **secede** (suh • SEED), or withdraw, from the Union. New England would become the "Northern Confederacy."  The plotters realized that if the confederacy were to last, it had to include New York as well as New England. The Massachusetts Federalists needed a powerful friend in New York who would support their plan. They turned to Aaron Burr.  **Hamilton and Burr Duel**  Alexander Hamilton was concerned about rumors of secession. He had never trusted Aaron Burr, and now he heard that Burr had secretly agreed to lead New York out of the Union. Hamilton accused Burr of plotting treason. Meanwhile, Burr was suffering setbacks in his political career. Blaming Hamilton for these troubles, Burr challenged him to a duel.  The two men—armed with pistols—met in Weehawken, New Jersey, in July 1804. Hamilton hated dueling, which was illegal but popular among upper-class Americans at the time. Hamilton pledged not to shoot at his rival, but Burr took no such pledge. He aimed to shoot Hamilton, and he was successful. Seriously wounded, Hamilton died the next day. Burr fled to avoid arrest. |

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| Section Readings 10.3  **10** |  |

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| **American Ships on the High Seas**  In 1785 the ship *Empress of China* returned to New York from China. The ship's cargo of tea and silk sold for a great profit. The chance for similar profit inspired others to follow in the *Empress of China*'*s*wake. Soon, American merchant ships were sailing regularly to China and India, as well as South America, Africa, and lands along the Mediterranean Sea.  In the mid-1790s, France and Britain were at war. French and British merchant ships stayed home to avoid capture by their enemies. American merchants took advantage of this opportunity. By 1800, the United States had almost 1,000 merchant ships trading around the world.  **Piracy on the Seas**  The practice of piracy, or robbery on the seas, made some foreign waters dangerous. Pirates from the Barbary States of North Africa—Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis—terrorized European ships sailing on the Mediterranean Sea.  The Barbary pirates demanded that governments pay **tribute**, or protection money, to allow their country's ships to pass safely. If tribute was not paid, the pirates attacked and took ships, and imprisoned their crews. European countries often paid this tribute. They believed that it was less expensive to pay the Barbary pirates than it was to go to war with them.  **War With Tripoli**  The Barbary States also demanded that the United States pay tribute. In 1801 the ruler of Tripoli asked the United States for even more money. When President Jefferson refused to pay, Tripoli declared war on the United States. In response, Jefferson sent ships to blockade Tripoli.  In 1804 pirates seized the U.S. warship *Philadelphia*. They towed the ship into Tripoli Harbor and threw the crew into jail. Stephen Decatur, a 25-year-old U.S. Navy captain, took action. He slipped into the heavily guarded harbor with a small raiding party. Decatur burned the captured ship to prevent the pirates from using it. A British admiral praised the deed as the "most bold and daring act of the age."  The war ended with the signing of a peace treaty in June 1805. Tripoli agreed to stop demanding tribute, but the United States had to pay $60,000 for the release of the prisoners. Although the United States no longer had to pay tribute to Tripoli, it continued paying other Barbary States until 1816.  **Violating Neutral Rights**  Thomas Jefferson won reelection in 1804. The nation was at peace—but trouble was brewing. Across the Atlantic Ocean, Great Britain and France were fighting a war that threatened to interfere with American trade.  When Britain and France went to war in 1803, the United States traded with both countries. By not taking sides in the war, the United States was able to continue with this trade. A nation not involved in a conflict enjoyed **neutral rights**, meaning its ships could sail the seas and not take sides.  American merchants prospered for two years. By 1805, however, Britain and France were each trying to block the other from trading with the United States. Britain blockaded the French coast and threatened to search all ships trading with France. France then announced that it would search and seize ships caught trading with Britain.  **The British Abuse American Shipping**  The British desperately needed sailors for their naval war. Many of their own sailors had deserted due to the terrible living conditions—hard labor, harsh treatment, and terrible food— in the British Royal Navy. British naval ships began stopping American ships to search for suspected British deserters. The British then forced these deserters to return to the British navy. This practice of forcing people to serve in the navy was called impressment (ihm • PREHS • muhnt).  While some of the sailors taken were deserters from the British navy, the British also impressed hundreds of native-born and naturalized American citizens.  The British often waited for American ships outside an American harbor, where they boarded and searched them. In June 1807, the British warship *Leopard* stopped the American vessel *Chesapeake* off the coast of Virginia. The *Leopard*'*s* captain demanded to search the American ship for British deserters, but the *Chesapeake*'*s* captain refused. In reply, the British opened fire, crippling the *Chesapeake* and killing three crew members.  When news of the attack spread, Americans **reacted** with an anti-British fury not seen since the Revolutionary War. Secretary of State James Madison called the attack an outrage. Many Americans demanded war against Britain, but President Jefferson wanted to avoid war.  **More Problems for American Trade**  When Britain violated America's neutral rights, Jefferson banned some trade with Britain. After the attack on the *Chesapeake*, he took stronger measures.  Congress passed the Embargo Act in December 1807. An **embargo** (ihm • BAHR • goh) prohibits trade with another country. The act targeted Great Britain, but the embargo banned imports from and exports to *all* foreign countries. Jefferson wanted to prevent Americans from using other countries as go-betweens for forbidden trade.  The embargo of 1807 was a disaster. With ships confined to their harbors, unemployment rose in New England. Without European markets, the South could not sell its tobacco or cotton. The price for wheat fell in the West, and river traffic stopped. Britain, meanwhile, simply bought needed goods from other countries. Congress repealed the Embargo Act in March 1809. In its place, it passed the Nonintercourse Act. This act, which prohibited trade only with Britain and France, was also unpopular and unsuccessful.  **The Election of 1808**  Jefferson, following Washington's precedent, made it clear that he would not be a candidate for a third term. The Republicans chose James Madison from Virginia as their candidate. The Federalists hoped that voter anger over the embargo would help them win. They nominated Charles Pinckney. Pinckney carried most of New England, but the Federalists gained little support from the other regions. Madison won the presidency with 122 electoral votes. Pinckney received just 47 votes.  **War at Home and Abroad**  James Madison took office as president under unfavorable conditions. The nation was involved in the embargo crisis, and Britain continued to halt American ships. Cries for war with Britain grew louder.  **War Looms**  In 1810 Congress passed a new trade law. It would permit direct trade with either France or Britain, depending on which country first lifted its trade **restrictions**, or limits, against the United States. The British took no action, but Napoleon acted quickly, promising to end France's trade restrictions.  In spite of that promise, the French continued to seize and sell American ships. On the verge of war, Americans were divided only over who the enemy should be. Although angry over French actions, Madison believed Britain was the bigger threat to the United States.  **Broken Treaties**  Madison also received news about problems in the West. Ohio had become a state in 1803. White settlers wanted more land in the Ohio Valley. Native Americans had already given up millions of acres. Now the settlers were moving onto lands that were guaranteed to Native Americans by treaty.  As tensions grew, some Native Americans renewed their contacts with British agents and fur traders in Canada. Other Native Americans pursued a new strategy. Tecumseh (tuh • KUHM • suh), a powerful Shawnee chief, tried to build a confederacy among Native American nations in the Northwest.  Tecumseh wanted to halt white movement into Native American lands. He believed that a strong alliance—with the backing of the British in Canada—could achieve that goal. Tecumseh also thought the treaties the U.S. government made with individual Native American nations were worthless. "The Great Spirit gave this great island to his red children," he said. No one nation, he believed, had the right to give it away.  Working alongside Tecumseh was his brother, Tenskwatawa (ten • skwah • TAH • wuh). Known as the Prophet, Tenskwatawa urged Native Americans to return to their ancient customs. His message gained a large following. He founded Prophetstown in northern Indiana, near where the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers meet.  **Tecumseh Meets the Governor**  The governor of the Indiana Territory, William Henry Harrison, became alarmed by the growing power of the two Shawnee brothers. Fearing that they would form an alliance with the British, Harrison sent Tecumseh a letter. He warned Tecumseh that the United States had more warriors than all the Indian nations combined. Tecumseh replied to Harrison in person.  **The Battle of Tippecanoe**  Harrison attacked Prophetstown while Tecumseh was away trying to expand the confederacy. After more than two hours of battle, the Prophet's forces fled.  The Battle of Tippecanoe was a victory for the Americans. Yet it came at a cost. After his people's defeat, Tecumseh joined forces with the British who, settlers believed, had supplied his confederacy with guns.  **The War Hawks Call for War**  Meanwhile, President Madison faced demands for a more aggressive policy toward Britain. The loudest voices came from a group of young Republican congress members known as the War Hawks. Led by Henry Clay of Kentucky and John Calhoun of South Carolina, they represented the West and South.  The War Hawks supported increases in military spending and were driven by hunger for land. War Hawks from the West wanted the fertile forests of southern Canada, whereas the southerners wanted Spanish Florida. The War Hawks also wanted to expand the nation's power. Their **nationalism** (NA • shuh • nuh • lih • zuhm)—or loyalty to their country—appealed to a renewed American patriotism.  Not everyone, however, wanted war. The Federalists in the Northeast remained strongly opposed to it.  **The Eve of War**  By the spring of 1812, Madison knew that he could no longer avoid war with Britain. In a message to Congress on June 1, Madison asked them to declare war.  The British had already decided to end their policy of search and seizure of American ships. Unfortunately, news of Britain's change in policy did not reach Washington, D.C., until it was too late. Once set in motion, the war machine could not be stopped. | |
| Section Readings 10.4  **10** |  |

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| **Defeats and Victories**  When the war began, the War Hawks were confident the United States would achieve a quick victory over the British. In reality, though, the Americans were unprepared for war.  The fighting force was small and ill-prepared. The regular army had fewer than 12,000 soldiers, 5,000 of whom were new recruits. Added to that were the state militias, with between 50,000 and 100,000 poorly trained soldiers. Commanders who had served in the American Revolution were now too old to fight. In addition, not everyone supported the conflict. Some states opposed "Mr. Madison's War.” The Americans also **underestimated**, or misjudged, the strength of the British and their Native American allies.  In July 1812, the war began. General William Hull led the American army from Detroit into Canada, where they met Tecumseh and his warriors. Fearing a massacre by the Native Americans, Hull surrendered Detroit to the British. Several other American attempts to invade Canada also ended in failure. General William Henry Harrison led one of these unsuccessful efforts. He decided that the Americans could make no headway as long as the British controlled Lake Erie.  **U.S. Naval Strength**  The U.S. Navy had three of the fastest **frigates** (FRIH • guhts), or warships, afloat. When the *Constitution*destroyed two British vessels early in the war, Americans rejoiced. Privateers, armed private ships, also captured many British vessels, boosting American morale.  Oliver Hazard Perry, commander of the Lake Erie naval forces, had his orders. He was to assemble a fleet and seize the lake from the British. The showdown came on September 10, 1813, when the British ships sailed out to face the Americans. In the bloody battle that followed, Perry and his ships destroyed the British naval force. After the battle, Perry sent General Harrison the message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours.”  With Lake Erie in American hands, the British and their Native American allies tried to pull back from the Detroit area. Harrison and his troops cut them off. In the fierce Battle of the Thames, Tecumseh was killed.  American forces also attacked York (present-day Toronto), burning the parliament. Still, though America had won several victories by the end of 1813, Canada remained under British rule.  **Defeat of the Creeks**  Before his death in the Battle of the Thames, Tecumseh had talked with the Creeks in the Mississippi Territory about forming a confederation to fight the United States. With his death, hopes for such a confederation ended. The British-Native American alliance also came to an end.  In March 1814, Andrew Jackson led U.S. forces in an attack on the Creeks in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. More than 550 Creek people died in that battle, and the Creeks were forced to give up most of their lands.  **The British Offensive**  Before fighting broke out with the United States, the British had already been at war with the French. Fighting two wars was difficult. Britain had to send soldiers and ships to both France and the United States. In the spring of 1814, British fortunes began to improve. After winning the war against Napoleon, Britain was free to send more forces against the United States.  In August 1814, the British sailed into Chesapeake Bay and launched an attack on Washington, D.C. British troops quickly overpowered the American militia on the outskirts of the city. Then they marched into the American capital. "They proceeded, without a moment's delay, to burn and destroy everything in the most distant degree connected with the government," reported a British officer. Among the buildings set ablaze were the Capitol and the president's mansion. Fortunately, a thunderstorm put out the fires before they could completely destroy the buildings.  The British did not try to hold Washington, D.C. Instead, they headed north to Baltimore. They attacked that city in mid- September, but the people of Baltimore were ready and held firm. A determined defense and fierce artillery fire from Fort McHenry in the harbor kept the British from entering the city.  As the bombs burst over Fort McHenry during the night of September 13, local attorney Francis Scott Key watched. The next morning he saw the American flag still flying over the fort. Deeply moved, Key wrote a poem that became known as "The Star-Spangled Banner." Congress designated "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem in 1931.  **A Turning Point at Plattsburgh**  While British forces were attacking Washington and Baltimore, British General Sir George Prevost was moving into New York from Canada. Leading more than 10,000 British soldiers, his **goal** was to capture Plattsburgh, a key city on the shore of Lake Champlain. An American naval force on the lake defeated the British fleet in September 1814. Fearing the Americans would surround them, the British retreated into Canada.  The Battle of Lake Champlain convinced the British that the war in North America was too costly and unnecessary. They had defeated Napoleon in Europe. To keep fighting the United States would result in little gain and was not worth the effort.  **The End of the War**  In December 1814, American and British representatives met in Ghent, Belgium, to sign a peace agreement. The Treaty of Ghent did not change any existing borders. There was no mention of the impressment of sailors. Even neutral rights had become a dead issue since Napoleon's defeat.  One final, ferocious battle occurred before word of the treaty reached the United States. On January 8, 1815, the British advanced on New Orleans. Waiting for them were Andrew Jackson and his troops. The redcoats were no match for Jackson's soldiers, who hid behind thick cotton bales. The bales absorbed the British bullets, while the British advancing in the open provided easy targets for American troops. In a short but gruesome battle, hundreds of British soldiers were killed. At the Battle of New Orleans, Americans achieved a decisive victory. Andrew Jackson became a hero whose fame would help him win the presidency in 1828.  **Nationalism and New Respect**  From the start, New England Federalists had opposed "Mr. Madison's War." These unhappy Federalists gathered in December 1814 at the Hartford Convention in Connecticut. A few favored secession, but most wanted to remain with the Union. To protect their interests, they made a list of proposed amendments to the Constitution.  The Federalists' grievances seemed unpatriotic in the triumph following the war. The party lost the public's respect and disappeared as a political force, leaving only one significant political party. The War Hawks took over leadership of the Republican Party and carried on the Federalist belief in a strong national government. The War Hawks favored trade, western expansion, the energetic development of the economy, and a strong army and navy.  Americans felt a new sense of patriotism and a strong national identity after the War of 1812. The young nation also gained new respect from other nations around the world. |