

Chapter 10 Section 3: New Threats From Overseas

In this section, we will:

- Lists the benefits and risks of overseas trade.
- Describe how the British and French violated the neutrality of American ships.
- Explain why Jefferson decided to impose an embargo.

Key terms this section

- tribute
- impressment
- embargo
- Embargo Act
- smuggling
- Non-Intercourse Act

Trading Around the World

Yankee traders: clever American boat captains that left New England during the winter in the late 1700s and early 1800s.

- they would leave carrying blocks of winter ice packed in sawdust.

They would melt the ice in India in exchange for silk and

New England traders also built up a profitable trade with China.

Even before Lewis and Clark, Yankee merchants had sailed up the Pacific Coast of North America.



- traders ran great risks; especially in the Mediterranean Sea.
- pirates from the nations along the coast of North Africa, called the **Barbary States**, routinely attacked passing ships. The U.S. government paid an annual **tribute**, or **bribe** to rulers of the Barbary States to protect American ships.



THE BARBARY STATES

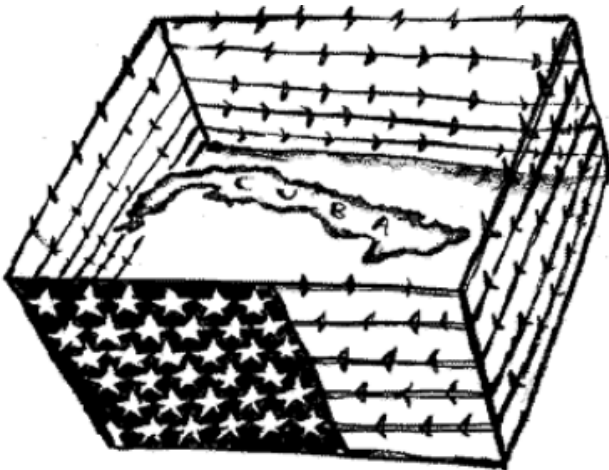
Barbary States
1:30



American Neutrality is Violated

- In 1803, Britain and France were at war again.
- At first, Americans profited from the conflict. Britain and France were too busy fighting to engage in trade; American merchants eagerly traded with both sides.
- With increased profits, American merchants built more ships.
- Neither Britain or France wanted the U.S. to sell supplies to its enemy.
- Between 1805-1807, hundreds of American ships were captured.
- British navy stepped up impressment, the practice of forcing people into naval service.
- Many British sailors and American sailors were forced into service when taken from captured ships.
- Americans once again called for WAR!!!

Jefferson Tries an Embargo



- Jefferson knew the small U.S. fleet was overmatched by the British navy. He wanted to avoid war.

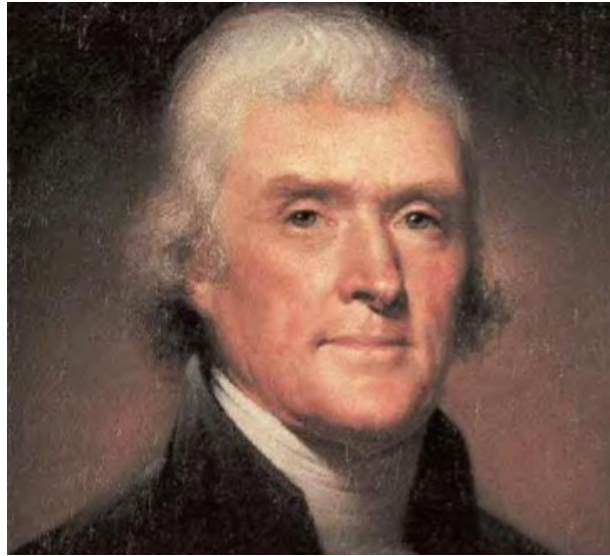


- Jefferson hoped an **embargo**, or a total ban on trade, would hurt France and Britain by cutting off needed supplies.
- In 1807, Jefferson persuaded Congress to impose a total embargo on foreign trade.
- The Embargo Act hurt both France and England. But it hurt Americans more, especially New England merchants. Why do you think this is so????
- many Americans turned to **smuggling** to obtain goods they needed. Smuggling is the importing or exporting of goods in violation of trade laws.

The Embargo Act
1807 and some
quick review on
Jefferson's
presidency!!!
4:00

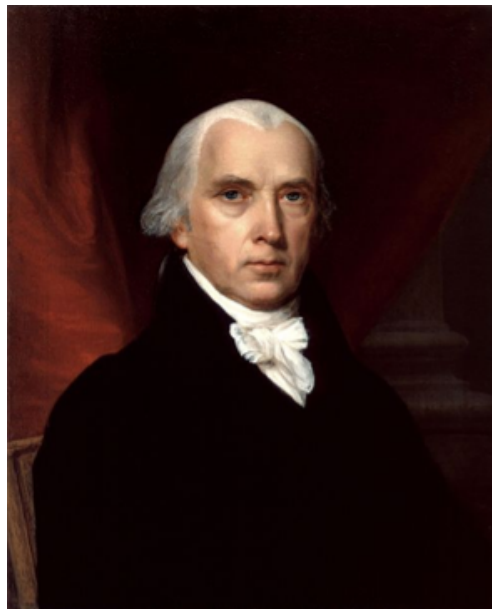


- In 1809, Congress replaced the Embargo Act with the Nonintercourse Act- this allowed Americans to trade with all nations except Britain and France.
- The embargo was the most unpopular measure of Jefferson's presidency.



Jefferson- decides to not run for a third term in 1808.

- the popular President is replaced by a fellow Republican and a fellow Virginian.....our 4th President James Madison.



James Madison