

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

► **5th Grade** | Unit 3

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HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 503

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LIFEPAC Test | **Pull-out**



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A TIME OF TESTING

France was at war with Britain and other countries for many of the years between 1792 and 1815. These wars proved to be a large headache for the United States. America tried to stay neutral. However, the British and the French wanted to stop the Americans from trading with their enemy. Both sides stopped American ships that were trying to bring goods to one side or the other for sale. They often seized the cargo and took it for their own nation!

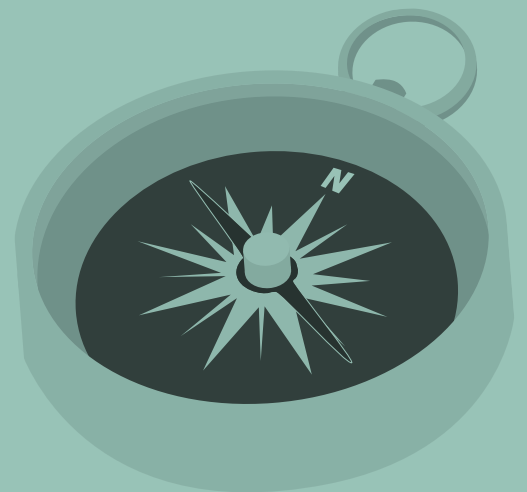
However, the British were the worst. They took American citizens! The British navy needed seamen for the war and they often took them off any American ships they stopped. This stealing of people angered America so much that we went to war again with Britain in 1812.

This was a time of testing for the young United States. The problems leading up the war tested the nation as much as the war itself. The states and people had to keep working together, obeying the government during some hard times. They had to rebuild afterward. Then, the country had to face the issue of slavery which was already threatening to divide the north from the south.

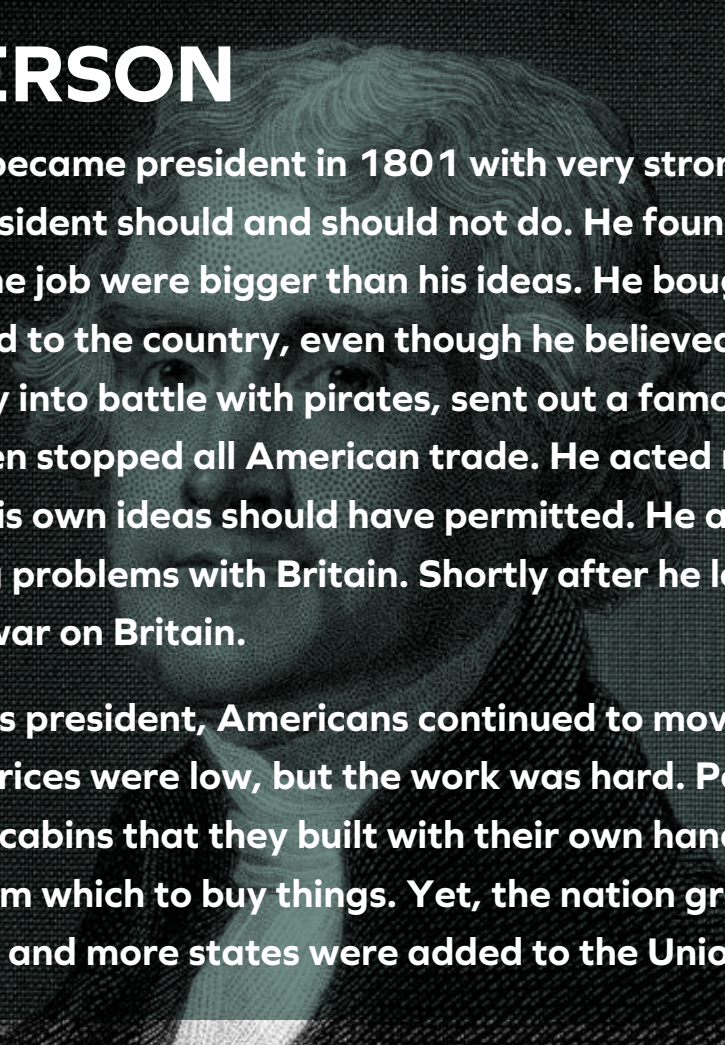
Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Describe the beliefs and actions of Thomas Jefferson as president.
2. Describe the continuing battles between the United States and the Native Americans.
3. Explain why the war in Europe caused problems for the United States and how Jefferson tried to solve those problems.
4. List the reasons why the U.S. went to war with Britain in 1812.
5. Describe the major battles and name the important heroes of the War of 1812.
6. Describe the way the War of 1812 ended and its results.
7. Describe the changes and important events of the years after the War of 1812.
8. Describe the important changes in transportation in America in the early 1800s.



1. JEFFERSON

A portrait of Thomas Jefferson, showing him from the chest up, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. He has light-colored, wavy hair and is looking slightly to the right.

Thomas Jefferson became president in 1801 with very strong ideas about what the president should and should not do. He found, however, that the needs of the job were bigger than his ideas. He bought a huge chunk of land to add to the country, even though he believed he should not. He set the navy into battle with pirates, sent out a famous scientific **expedition**, and even stopped all American trade. He acted much stronger as president than his own ideas should have permitted. He also was unable to stop the growing problems with Britain. Shortly after he left office, America declared war on Britain.

While Jefferson was president, Americans continued to move onto the frontier. The land prices were low, but the work was hard. People on the frontier lived in log cabins that they built with their own hands, and there were few stores from which to buy things. Yet, the nation grew as more people moved west and more states were added to the Union.

Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Describe the beliefs and actions of Thomas Jefferson as president.
2. Describe the continuing battles between the United States and the Native Americans.
3. Explain why the war in Europe caused problems for the United States and how Jefferson tried to solve those problems.
4. List the reasons why the U.S. went to war with Britain in 1812.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAK.

desert (di zèrt' t'). To go away and leave a person or place, especially one that should not be left; forsake.

dictator (dik' tã tər). A person who rules, using complete authority.

expedition (ek' spə dish' ən). A journey for a special purpose, such as exploration or scientific study.

ransom (ran' səm). The price paid or demanded before a captive is set free.

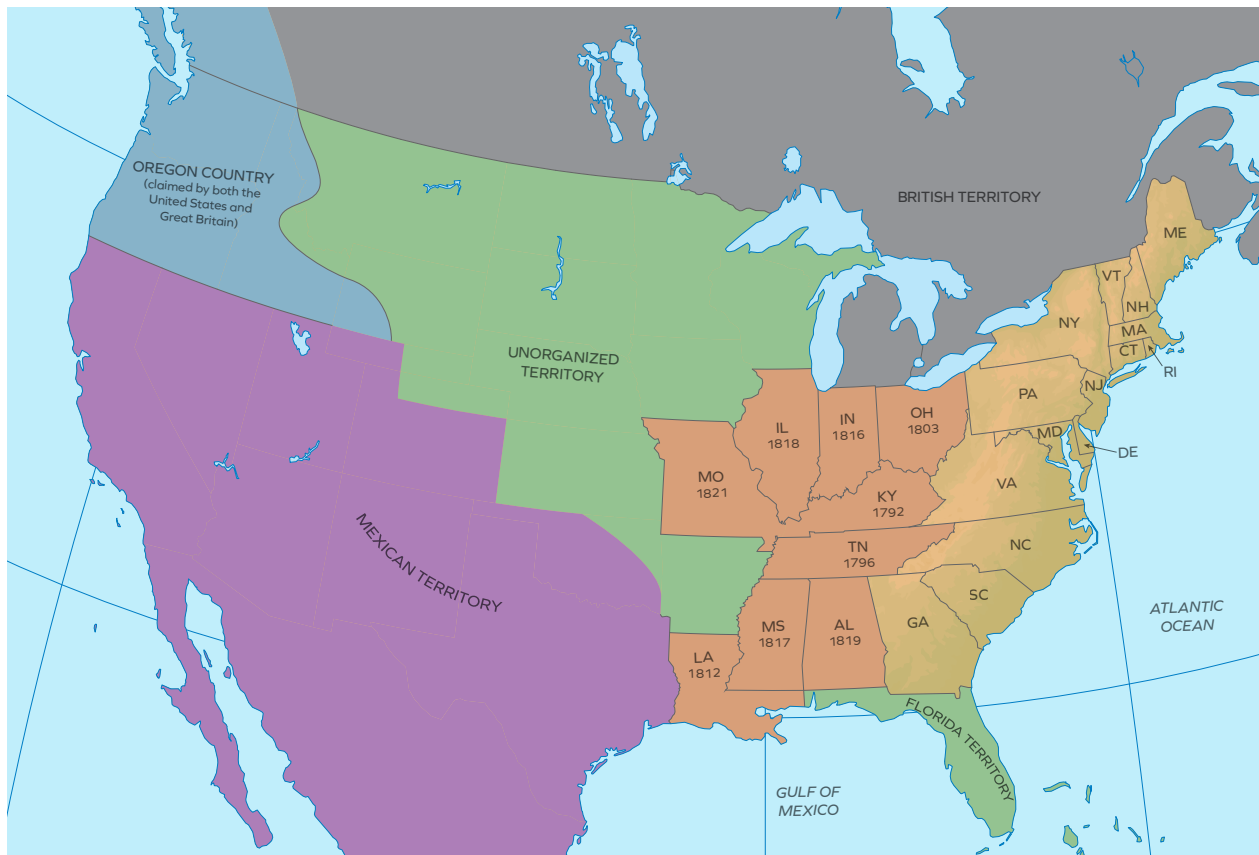
sapling (sap' ling). A young tree.

shingle (shing' gəl). A thin piece of wood or other material, used to cover roofs and walls. Shingles are laid in overlapping rows with the thicker end showing.

subdue (səb dü'). To overcome by force; conquer.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAK appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; / ʒH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.



| The United States in about 1830

Land and Pirates

Jefferson. Our third president, Thomas Jefferson, was a very brilliant man. He read all kinds of books. He was very interested in science. He had traveled around Europe when he replaced Benjamin Franklin as our representative in France. He loved to try new ideas and invent useful items for his home, like swiveling chairs. He had been active in the government since his home state of Virginia had been a British colony. He had a talent for writing that he used to write the Declaration of Independence.

Jefferson also had some strong ideas about what the United States should be and how it should be run. He wanted his country to be a nation of farmers, not factories. He wanted a small, weak national government. He also firmly believed that the common people should rule themselves. Remember, the idea in Europe was that the nobles ruled and the people obeyed. Many of the leaders in America still kept parts of that idea. They distrusted ordinary people and wanted only people with wealth and power to rule. Thomas Jefferson was one of the people who changed this in America. He worked to give more people the right to vote and end things that limited their freedom, like government churches. Soon, the idea that the people ruled would be accepted all over in the United States. However, Jefferson's other ideas about a weak federal government and a nation of farmers were not as successful.



| The Lewis and Clark Expedition / The Louisiana Purchase

Thomas Jefferson tried to keep to his ideas at first. He ran the government as cheaply as he could. He ended the tax on whiskey. He paid off as much of the government's debts as he could. He also did not spend much money on the navy and the army. As a result, the country was not ready to defend itself when the warring nations in Europe began taking American ships, goods, and people.

Louisiana Purchase. The land east of the Mississippi River belonged to America. Before the Revolution, the land west of the Mississippi (up to the Rocky Mountains) had belonged to Spain. However, Spain returned it to France in about 1800. In 1803, France offered to sell all of this land, called Louisiana, to the United States for \$15 million!

Thomas Jefferson did not know what to do! The Constitution did not say anything about buying more territory. If he followed his own ideas about the Constitution and a weak federal government, he would have to refuse. However, the land was very valuable and that was a good price for it (about 3¢ an acre). The purchase would almost double the size of the country. It would also give America complete control of the Mississippi River which was needed as a highway into the territories west of the Appalachians. Jefferson realized he could not pass this up. He agreed to buy the land. We call this land the *Louisiana Purchase*.

Lewis and Clark. No one knew what was in the vast, empty land America had just bought. One writer told tales of a salt mountain one hundred and eighty miles long and forty-five miles wide. Other people were concerned that dinosaurs might live there after some of their bones were found. Jefferson, the scientist, decided to find out.

Jefferson sent a special expedition out to explore the Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson's secretary, a soldier named Meriwether Lewis, was one of the leaders. The other was William Clark, a former soldier and the younger brother of the Revolutionary hero George Rogers Clark. Their trip was called the *Lewis and Clark Expedition*.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition left St. Louis, Missouri, a frontier town, in May of 1804. They traveled up the Missouri River toward the Rocky Mountains. All along the way they collected plants and took careful notes. They took notes on the animals, the climate, the weather, the Indians, and many other things. They stopped for the winter in North Dakota.

There they met a Shoshone Indian woman named Sacagawea. She was a big help to them. She showed the expedition a way over the Rocky Mountains in the spring, carrying



| Lewis and Clark

her baby on her back as she went. They met her brother on the trip. He traded with the Americans for food and other supplies they needed. The expedition crossed all the way over the Rocky Mountains. It traveled down the Columbia River in Oregon and reached the Pacific Ocean. These were the very first Americans ever to cross the continent by land.

They spent the winter by the ocean and started back in the spring. They finally got back to St. Louis in September of 1806. They had traveled about 8,000 miles by canoe, horseback, and foot. They brought back thousands of samples and notes. There was so much information that it took until 1815 to put it together and publish it (and that book did not include everything). The expedition told Americans a great deal about their new land and gave the United States a claim to Oregon.



| The US Marines first major action was in Tripoli.

Barbary Coast. The north coast of Africa, called the Barbary Coast, was the home of many pirates in 1800. These people would capture trading ships that sailed into the Mediterranean Sea, holding the ships and sailors for **ransom**. The only way a nation could protect its ships was to pay huge bribes

to the pirates every year. When Jefferson was president, the U.S. was paying one of these nations, Tripoli, \$2 million a year (which was a lot of money at the time). In 1801, the Pasha (ruler) of Tripoli decided he wanted more and began attacking American ships.

By that time, Jefferson had enough. He ordered the small American navy to attack Tripoli. The navy fought very well, earning the respect of not only the pirates but also European nations. Finally, the Pasha agreed to a much smaller payment. After even more fighting later, the payments were stopped altogether. The officers and sailors in the U.S. Navy learned a great deal in this small war that would help them in 1812 when America declared war on Britain.



Put an "X" by the things that are true about Thomas Jefferson.

- 1.1 _____ He hated to read.
- 1.2 _____ He did not think it was constitutional to buy more territory, but he did it anyway.

- 1.3** _____ He wanted the rich and powerful to rule.
- 1.4** _____ He wanted a nation of farmers.
- 1.5** _____ He ran the government as cheaply as possible.
- 1.6** _____ He kept the U.S. Navy strong.
- 1.7** _____ He wanted a weak national government.
- 1.8** _____ He put the federal government deeper in debt.
- 1.9** _____ He liked to invent useful things.



Complete these sentences.

- 1.10** The United States bought the land west of the Mississippi River, called the _____ Purchase, from France for _____ dollars.
- 1.11** The leaders of the scientific expedition sent to explore America's new land were _____ and _____.
This expedition explored the _____ River in Oregon and reached the _____ Ocean over land.
- 1.12** A Shoshone Indian woman named _____ helped the _____ Expedition to find a way across the Rocky Mountains.
- 1.13** Thomas Jefferson sent the American navy to attack the pirate nation of _____ on the north coast of Africa.
- 1.14** Pirates on the Barbary Coast would capture ships and sailors to hold for _____.

Growing Bigger

Frontier. Nations have a character in the same way that people do. The character of the United States had a lot to do with the frontier. For many, many years, the U.S. always had a frontier, a place of wilderness where anyone could go, buy land, and start a new life. It was usually a hard life, and it built strong people. Americans, as a result, became very strong, independent, freedom loving people. This only changed in this last 100 years.

Many people moved to the frontier every year in America. New states were added all the time until about 1900. Vermont was the very first state to join the Union in 1791. Kentucky joined in 1792 and Tennessee just a few years later. By the beginning of 1820, the United States had twenty-two states. The country would continue to add states until it had fifty of them by 1959.

The main reason people moved west was to have their own land and make a better life for themselves. The good farmland in the east usually belonged to someone already. For as little as \$80 to start and three more \$80 payments later, a man could have a 320-acre farm on the frontier in 1800. This was a great opportunity, and Americans just kept moving out to do it.

The people who dared to try life on the frontier were called *pioneers*. The word is used for people who are the first at something. A 1901 American history book described a pioneer's home like this:

Once [on the frontier], the "mover," the "newcomer," would [move onto] his land, cut down a few small trees, and make a half faced camp. This was a shed with three sides of logs and the fourth side open. When it rained, the open side was closed by hanging up deerskins.

In the half-faced camp the settler lived till his log cabin was finished. If he made his home in a place where there were other settlers, they would all come and help build the cabin. These frontier homes rarely had more than one window and one door. As glass was scarce and costly, the window frame was often covered with greased paper, which let in the light but could not be seen through.

The builder [of a log cabin] would begin by cutting down trees and chopping them into logs about fourteen feet long and notching the end halfway through. When enough had been cut he would place four on the ground in the shape



| Log cabin

of a square, taking care to leave an open space in one side for a doorway, and another at one end for a huge fireplace. On top of these he would put a second set of logs, and then a third and a fourth, and so on till the walls were as high as he wished them to be.

For the roof he used log rafters, placed **saplings** across them, and on the saplings laid marsh grass or straw, or bark of trees like **shingles**, or shingles themselves if he had time to make them. Between the walls of logs of course would be chinks or open spaces, because tree trunks, being of different shapes, would not everywhere touch each other. These chinks were filled with [wood] chips covered with mud or clay. Outside the great fireplace was the chimney, made either of stones, or of branches of trees covered with clay on the inside to keep them from taking fire. Stoves and ranges were unknown.

The tables and chairs were made by the settler. His brooms and brushes were of corn husks, and many of his utensils were cut out of tree trunks. If the man was industrious, he would of course get a better house in time. But in pioneer days a large part of the settlers lived and died in log cabins. (McMaster, John Bach. *A Primary History of the United States*. American Book Co. 1901)

Native Americans. Americans began to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains about the time of the Revolution. The Indians there always fought to stop the pioneers. After the war, the British still hoped to regain the land they lost. They deliberately traded with the Indians, giving them guns and ammunition to fight the American settlers. The Native Americans succeeded in stopping two American armies sent to **subdue** them in the Northwest Territory around 1790. However, the Americans did not give up easily.

Almost 2,000 Indian warriors gathered in 1794 to fight a new American army near Toledo, Ohio. The Americans were led by General “Mad Anthony” Wayne. He was a hero of the Revolution who had earned his nickname for his daring attacks in that war. The Native American army was crushed in the Battle of Fallen Timbers, which lasted less than an hour.

About ten years later, a very remarkable Indian chief from the Shawnee people tried again. His name was Tecumseh, and he planned very carefully. He traveled all along the Mississippi River, talking to the tribes that lived there. He convinced them that the only chance they had was to work together to defeat the Americans. Many of the tribes joined an alliance called the Tecumseh Confederacy.



| Tecumseh

While Tecumseh was organizing the Confederacy in the south, his brother, a Shawnee religious leader, was left in charge of the Confederacy in the north. The brother, called the Prophet, refused to obey a treaty his tribe had signed to move out of some of their land. The governor of the Indiana Territory, William Henry Harrison, led out the militia to remove them in 1811. The Prophet attacked first at the Battle of Tippecanoe. The Indians were defeated and the Confederacy was badly hurt.

Tecumseh convinced some of the tribes to join the British in its new war with America in 1812. They helped with many of the early victories for the British in the Northwest Territory. However, Tecumseh was killed in battle in 1813 and that ended the Confederacy.



Name the person, battle, or item.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|---|
| 1.15 | _____ | Battle against the Shawnee Prophet in Indiana (1811) |
| | _____ | and the name of the territorial governor who led the militia |
| 1.16 | _____ | Number of U.S. states at the beginning of 1820 |
| 1.17 | _____ | How much money <u>total</u> a man had to pay for a frontier farm of 320 acres in 1800 |
| 1.18 | _____ | Name for people who moved to the frontier |
| 1.19 | _____ | Type of house most frontier settlers lived in |
| 1.20 | _____ | Battle between the Indians and Americans in Ohio, |
| | _____ | 1794 and the Revolutionary War hero who led the U.S. Army |
| 1.21 | _____ | Shawnee chief who formed an Indian Confederacy in the early 1800s |
| 1.22 | _____ | First state added to the Union after the original thirteen |
| 1.23 | _____ | Nation that gave guns and ammunition to the Indians in the Northwest Territory after the Revolution |

British Problems

Impressment. Life in the British navy was very difficult. Sailors had bad food, filthy places to sleep, no freedom, and they were beaten anytime they broke the ship's rules. As a result, few people wanted to work as sailors on the ships. Many of the sailors were men seized in Britain and forced to work in the navy. Some British sailors would **desert** their ships and go to work on American ships. They were treated much better there. Many of these men even became U.S. citizens.

During the long war with France, Britain desperately needed men for its navy. They were stopping U.S. ships to make sure they were not trading with France. They began to search those ships for British sailors who had escaped. However, they needed men so badly that they were not at all careful about who they took.

A British warship would stop an American merchant ship sailing on the ocean. The American ship was usually unarmed while the British ship had cannons. The Americans had no choice but to let the British come aboard.

A British officer would check the cargo and take it if he thought it might be headed for France.



| British warship attacking the U.S.S. Chesapeake

He would then line up all the sailors on the deck. He would pick out the men he wanted, claim they were British, and take them away into a life that was like slavery. This was called “impressment” because the men were “pressed” (forced) into service in the British navy.

Naturally, this made Americans very angry to have their fellow citizens treated this way, but the American navy was too small to stop it. The British had the largest navy in the world at that time. The British did not care what the Americans thought. They even attacked an American warship called the *U.S.S. Chesapeake*, killed several men, and took four sailors off it in 1807.

Embargo. Thomas Jefferson wanted to stop the impressments and the taking of American cargoes by both sides in Europe. He was not willing to raise taxes and build a navy to defend American trade, so he decided to stop all American trade. He believed that would hurt Britain and France. They would not be able to sell their tea, tools, and cloth in America. They also could not buy food and supplies from us. Jefferson hoped they would lose enough money that they would agree to stop taking cargoes and men.

This was called an *embargo*. The Embargo Act of 1807 forbade any American goods to be sent out in any ships. It was not a good idea. All it did was hurt Americans. People who sailed the ships lost their jobs. People who loaded and unloaded them lost theirs. Shipbuilders had no work. Farmers could not sell their cash crops like wheat, cotton, and tobacco in Europe. The people of America were losing money, while it did not really bother Britain or France. They both refused to stop taking Americans ships or men.

People in America hated the embargo. They called it the “o-grab-me” (“embargo” spelled backwards). They became very angry with Thomas Jefferson. Finally, he repealed (took back) the Embargo Act in 1809.



| American cargo was seized

War Hawks. Americans were now very angry with Britain. The British were taking U.S. cargoes, taking men off our ships, supplying the Indians with guns, and still would not give up their forts in the Northwest Territory. Some of the men elected to Congress around this time began to demand war for these four reasons. They were called the *War Hawks*.

The War Hawks came mainly from the new states in the west and south. These were young men who had not fought in the Revolutionary War. They did not remember the suffering of the last war. The War Hawks foolishly wanted to capture Canada. They wanted to add it to the United States. They thought that would be easy to do because Britain was busy fighting in Europe and could not stop an American invasion. They also wanted to stop the Indian attacks by getting rid of the British who were giving them guns.

Other parts of the country did not want war. New England needed its trade with Britain to make money. Many people there did not want war with Britain. In fact, many of them wanted to help Britain defeat the French **dictator**, Napoleon, who had conquered all of Europe.

James Madison, the father of the Constitution, became our fourth president in 1809. He did not know what to do. He tried several different ideas to get the Europeans to respect American ships. Nothing worked. Finally, he gave in to the arguments of the War Hawks and asked Congress to declare war on Britain. They did so in 1812. We call this war the *War of 1812*. It is also called the *Second War for Independence*, because we fought to force Britain to respect our rights as a free and equal country.



| Napoleon Bonaparte

**Answer these questions.**

- 1.24** What was the nickname given to the young men elected to Congress who wanted war?

- 1.25** How did Thomas Jefferson try to stop the taking of American cargo and men?

- 1.26** Who was our fourth president? _____
- 1.27** What was it called when the British took men off American ships?

- 1.28** What were the four reasons why the U.S. went to war with Britain?

- 1.29** What did people who hated the embargo call it? _____
- 1.30** What part of the country did not want war with Britain? _____
- 1.31** What are the two names for the second war America had with Britain?

- 1.32** What land did the War Hawks hope to capture? _____
- 1.33** What U.S. warship was attacked by the British and had four sailors taken?



Review the material in this section to prepare for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your understanding of this section. Any items you miss on this test will show you what areas you will need to restudy in order to prepare for the unit test.

SELF TEST 1

Match these people. Some answers will be used more than once (each answer, 3 points).

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1.01 | _____ Fourth U.S. president | a. Thomas Jefferson |
| 1.02 | _____ Kept taxes too low to build a large navy | b. James Madison |
| 1.03 | _____ Jefferson's secretary, expedition leader in Louisiana | c. William Clark |
| 1.04 | _____ Shoshone woman, aided expedition exploring Louisiana | d. Meriwether Lewis |
| 1.05 | _____ Asked Congress to declare war on Britain | e. Tecumseh |
| 1.06 | _____ Indiana territorial governor, defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe | f. Sacagawea |
| 1.07 | _____ Shawnee chief, formed an Indian Confederacy | g. "Mad Anthony" Wayne |
| 1.08 | _____ Expedition leader in Louisiana, soldier and brother of a Revolutionary war hero | h. William Henry Harrison |
| 1.09 | _____ Revolutionary war hero, defeated the Indians at Fallen Timbers | |
| 1.010 | _____ Bought Louisiana for the U.S. | |

Fill in the blanks to finish these sentences (each answer, 4 points).

- 1.011** The group sent out to explore Louisiana by Thomas Jefferson was called the _____ Expedition.
- 1.012** Jefferson sent the American navy to attack the pirates on the _____ Coast in 1801.
- 1.013** People who moved to the frontier were called _____.
- 1.014** Americans were angry because the _____ were supplying the Indians in the Northwest Territory with guns.
- 1.015** Thomas Jefferson tried to get the Europeans to respect American ships by stopping all U.S. trade with an _____ in 1807.
- 1.016** The young Congressmen who wanted war were called _____.
- 1.017** America's second war with Britain was called the _____.
- 1.018** Most people who moved to the frontier lived in _____.
- 1.019** America bought all of the land west of the Mississippi River, called the _____, from France in 1803 for \$15 million.
- 1.020** British officers took men off American ships, a practice called _____.

Write *true* or *false* in the blank (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.021** _____ The Rocky Mountain Expedition gave America a claim to Oregon.
- 1.022** _____ Jefferson believed America should be ruled by the common people.
- 1.023** _____ Americans could pay \$320 in four payments to buy a 320 acre frontier farm in 1800.
- 1.024** _____ The Pasha of Tripoli was an American ally.
- 1.025** _____ The frontier helped make Americans strong, independent and freedom loving.
- 1.026** _____ Life was fair and easy in the British navy.

- 1.027** _____ The American warship, *U.S.S. Chesapeake*, attacked a British warship to take back a cargo removed from an American ship in 1807.
- 1.028** _____ New England wanted war with Britain.
- 1.029** _____ The Congressmen who wanted war hoped to add Canada to the United States.
- 1.030** _____ America's second war with Britain is sometimes called the Second War for Independence.

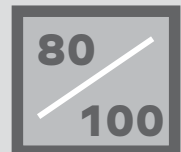


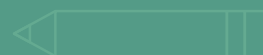
Teacher check:

Score _____

Initials _____

Date _____





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