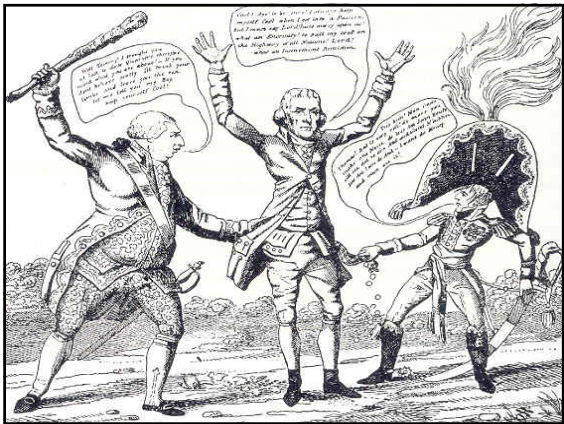


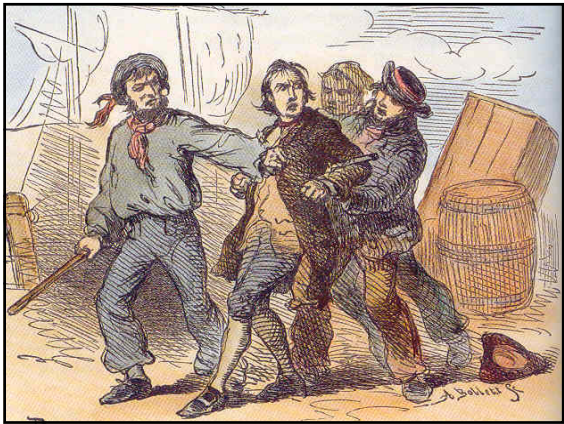
Increasing Tensions with Europe

Chapter 6, Section 3

- ### Effect of the Napoleonic Wars
- Battle of Trafalgar
 - French fleet defeated by the British
 - Under the command of Horatio Nelson
 - Gave Britain supremacy of the seas
 - Berlin Decree (1806)
 - Prevented British ships from using European ports
 - Effectively imposes an embargo
 - To try to hurt Britain economically
 - Began Napoleon's "Continental System"
 - Orders of Council (1806)
 - Britain's response to the Berlin Decree
 - Prevented any nation's ships from using European ports
 - Unless they 1st stopped in British ports
 - Effectively imposes a blockade
 - Milan Decree (1807)
 - Napoleon's response to the Orders of Council
 - Closed ports to any neutral shipping that stopped in British ports



- ### Impressment Controversy
- Impressment
 - British practice of seizing sailors on the high seas to serve in Royal Navy
 - Only applied to British subjects
 - But Am. Were easily confused
 - And once a British subject, always a British subject?
 - Chesapeake Affair
 - The last straw for the U.S.
 - Chesapeake
 - Am. warship
 - Stopped and boarded by the British looking for deserters
 - Resulted in 3 Am. sailors killed and ship crippled



- ### Jefferson's Response
- Embargo Act (1807)
 - Prohibited all exports from the U.S.
 - Keeping U.S. merchant ships off the high seas
 - Hurting the European nations
 - Dependent upon the U.S. for raw materials and foodstuffs
 - Mostly affected New England
 - John Randolph criticized the act, saying it was like cutting off one's toes to cure one's corns
 - Further added fuel to talk of New England's secession
 - Actually helped encourage development of Am. industry



Softening the Response

- Non-Intercourse Act (1809)
 - Replaced the Embargo Act
 - To help Madison's chances at winning the presidency
 - Jefferson's sec. of state and hand-picked successor
 - Reopened trade w/ all nations except Britain and France

