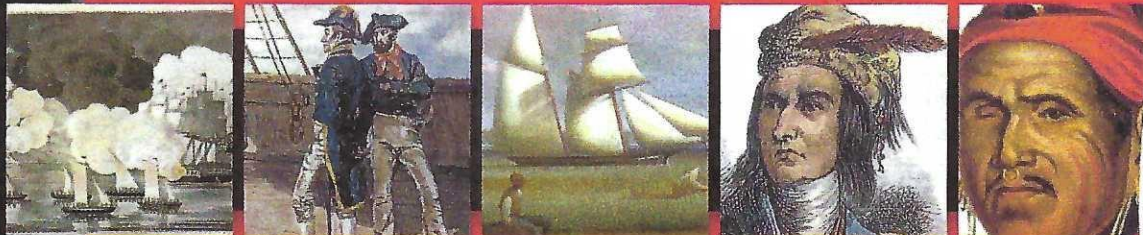


There's More Online!

- ✓ **BIOGRAPHY**
Stephen Decatur
- ✓ **CHART/GRAPH**
U.S. Policies Leading to the War of 1812
- ✓ **GAME** Lesson Terms
- ✓ **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**
U.S. Actions



Lesson 3

A Time of Conflict

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *Why does conflict develop?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

As the United States grew, tensions emerged within and beyond the nation's borders.

American Ships on the High Seas

GUIDING QUESTION *How did the United States become involved in a conflict with Tripoli?*

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

(Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division [LC-USZC4-2705]; (C)The Granger Collection, NYC; Wikimedia Commons; Photo © Christie's Images/Redgeman Art Library

New York Academic Standards
7.5d, 7.6b

Reading HELPDESK



Taking Notes: Analyzing

As you read, use a diagram like this one to analyze the actions the U.S. took in response to each of the following situations.

	Action Taken
Demand for Tribute	
Attacks on the Chesapeake	
Tecumseh's Confederation	

Content Vocabulary

- **tribute**
- **neutral rights**
- **embargo**
- **nationalism**

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

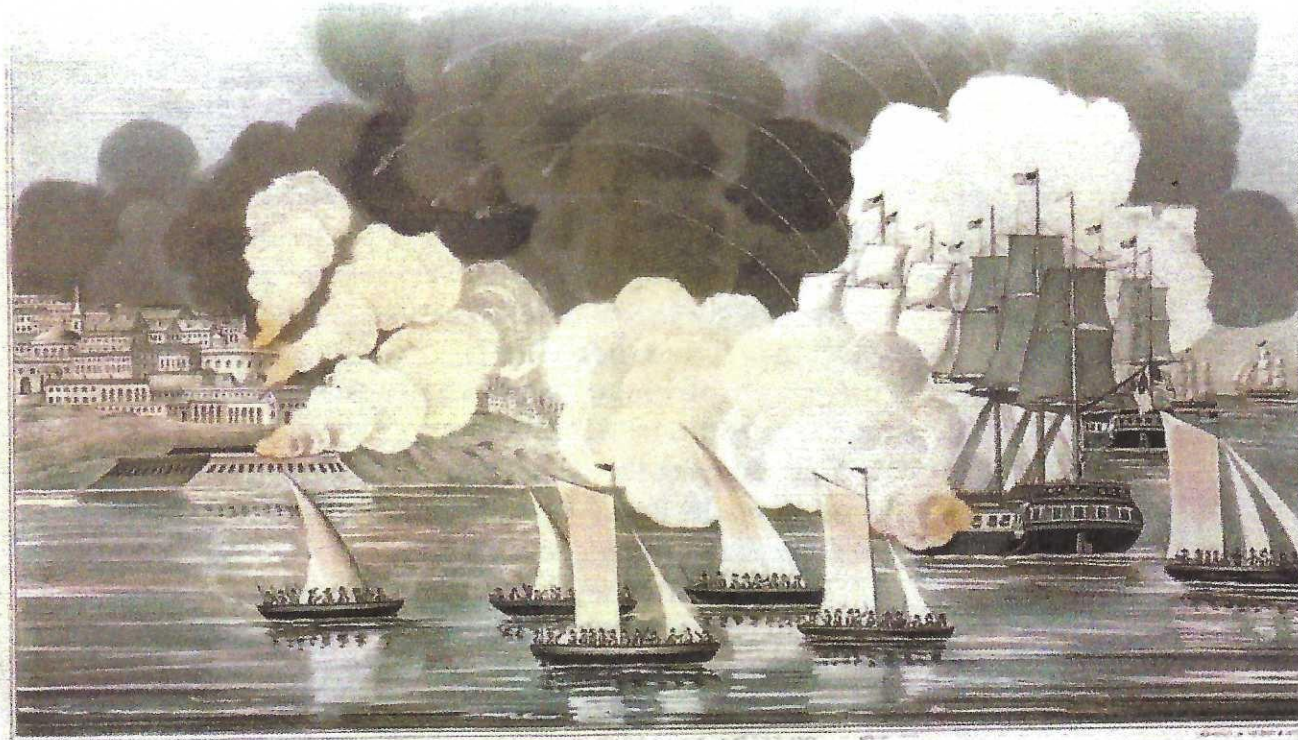
The Barbary States also demanded that the United States pay tribute. In 1801 the ruler of Tripoli asked the United States for even more money. When President Jefferson refused to pay, Tripoli declared war on the United States. In response, Jefferson sent ships to blockade Tripoli.

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 Bombardment of Tripoli in 1828 was a naval engagement fought between the navies of Tripoli and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Drawing Conclusions Why do you think Stephen Decatur was considered a national hero?

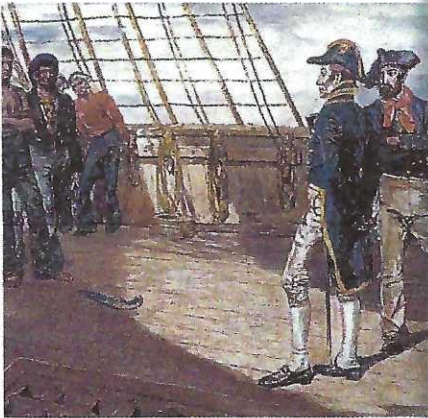


tribute money paid to a leader or state for protection

Thinking Like a HISTORIAN

Predicting Consequences

As tensions between the United States and Great Britain worsened, the British warship *Leopard* attacked the American vessel *Chesapeake* off the coast of Virginia. How do you think the Americans people reacted to this violent conflict? For more information about predicting consequences, read *Thinking Like a Historian*.



Officers of the British ship *Leopard* impress American sailors from the *Chesapeake* in 1807.

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.

Reading HELPDESK



neutral rights privileges or freedoms that are granted to nations that do not choose a side in a conflict
embargo a prohibition or blocking of trade with a certain country

Academic Vocabulary

react to act in response to something

The Granger Collection, NYC

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.

ECONOMICS SKILL

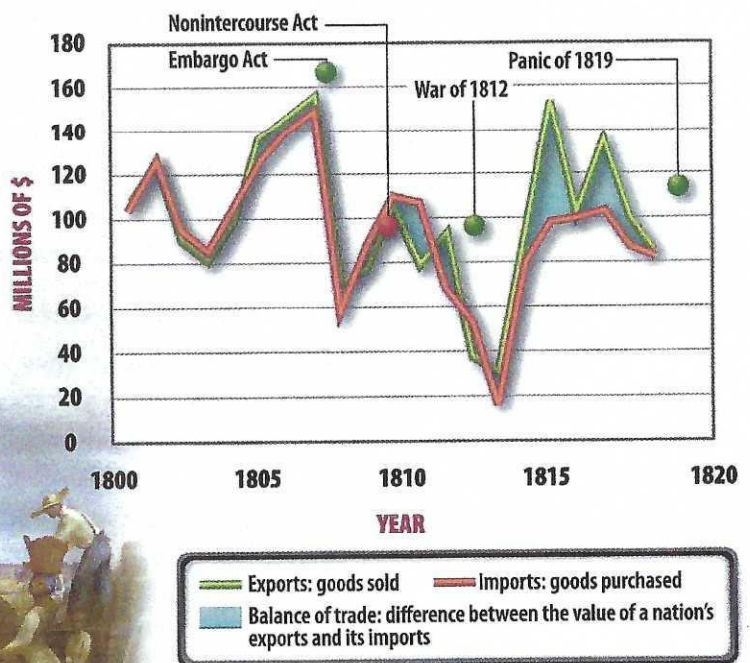
Read the information and analyze the graph, then answer these questions.

- 1 **ANALYZING VISUALS**
Describe the imbalance of trade that occurred in the years after 1810.
- 2 **CRITICAL THINKING**
Determining Cause and Effect How did the conflict with the British affect American trade?

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1800–1820

A nation's balance of trade is the difference between the value of its exports and the value of its imports. A nation has a trade surplus, or positive balance of trade, when it exports more than it imports. It has a trade deficit, or negative balance of trade, when it imports more than it exports. For example, if the United States imported \$50 in tea and exported \$100 in cotton, it would have a trade surplus.

New Orleans was a major port in the early 1800s.



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States



Private Collection, Photo © Christie's Images/Bridgeman Art Library



Tecumseh called on Native Americans to unite in order to stop American expansion.

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.

PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining Was the Embargo Act effective? Why?

War at Home and Abroad

GUIDING QUESTION *What issues challenged James Madison during his presidency?*

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 River 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.

Reading **HELPDESK**



nationalism a strong sense of devotion to one's country

Academic Vocabulary

restriction rule or regulation that limits something

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.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Since the peace was made, you have killed some Shawnees, Delawares and Winnebagoes. You have taken land from us and I do not see how we can remain at peace if you continue to do so. You try to force red people to do some injury. It is you that are pushing them on to some mischief. . . . You try to prevent the Indians from doing as they wish—to unite and let them consider their lands common property of the whole.”

—from *The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811–1912*,
by Joseph Gaston

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 Prophet lacked his brother’s military skill and was badly defeated in the Battle of Tippecanoe.



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.

PROGRESS CHECK

Summarizing List three factors that led to war with Britain.

LESSON 3 REVIEW



Review Vocabulary

1. How do *tribute* and *neutral rights* affect shipping?
2. Explain the significance of the following terms:
 - a. embargo
 - b. nationalism

Answer the Guiding Questions

3. **Explaining** Explain why U.S. security was threatened as a result of the war between Britain and France.
4. **Summarizing** Why did conflict on the American frontier increase tensions between the United States and Britain?
5. **Contrasting** Describe how people from the South, Northeast, and West felt about going to war with Britain.
6. **ARGUMENT** Which of the challenges that the United States faced in this period do you feel was the most serious? Write a paragraph explaining your choice.

networks

There's More Online!

- ✓ **BIOGRAPHY**
Dolley Madison
- ✓ **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**
Battles and Outcomes
- ✓ **MAP** The War of 1812



Lesson 4

The War of 1812

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *Why does conflict develop?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

The War of 1812 changed how Americans felt about their country and how other countries viewed the United States.

Defeats and Victories

GUIDING QUESTION *In what ways was the United States unprepared for war with Britain?*

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.



New York Academic Standards

7.5d, 7.6b

Reading **HELP**DESK



Taking Notes: Describing

As you read, use a graphic organizer like the one shown here to record and describe each battle’s outcome.

Battle	Outcome
Lake Erie	<input type="text"/>
Washington, D.C.	<input type="text"/>
New Orleans	<input type="text"/>

Content Vocabulary

- **frigate**

Academic Vocabulary

underestimate to judge something below its actual value

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.

PROGRESS CHECK

Evaluating Was the United States prepared to wage war? Explain.

The British Offensive

GUIDING QUESTION *Why were Americans instilled with national pride after the battle of New Orleans?*

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.

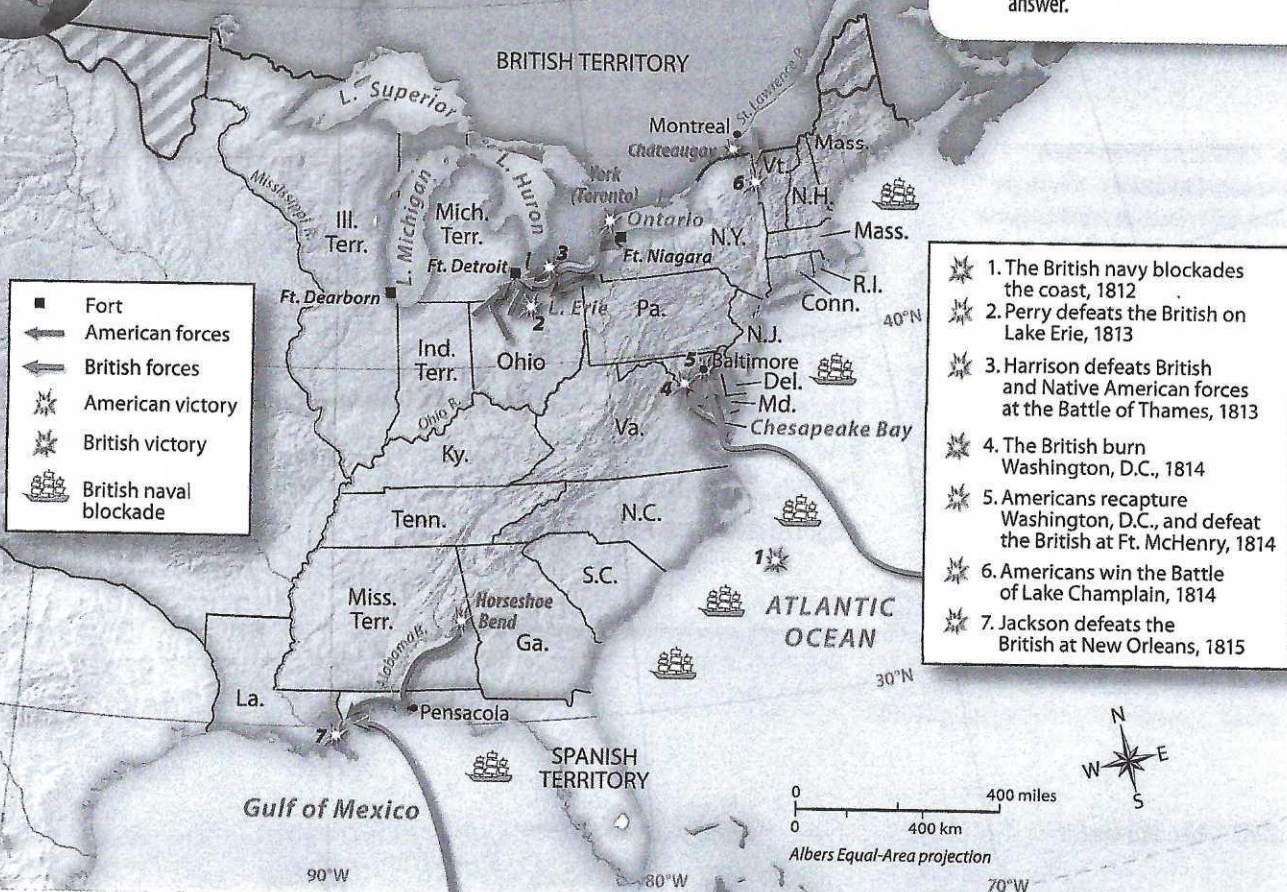
GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

During the War of 1812, approximately 286,000 Americans fought the British, and an estimated 2,200 were killed in battle.

1 MOVEMENT Based on this map, from what three places did the British attack the Americans?

2 CRITICAL THINKING
Drawing Conclusions Based on this map, in what area did the British have their greatest success? Explain your answer.

The War of 1812



BIOGRAPHY



Dolley Madison (1768–1849)

Dolley Payne Todd married James Madison in 1794, several years after the death of her first husband. While James Madison served as President Jefferson's secretary of state, Dolley acted as hostess for the widowed president. During the War of 1812 she showed remarkable bravery. In 1814 as the British approached the capital, she refused to leave the White House until she had packed up many valuable items, a painting of George Washington, and other priceless valuables.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Drawing Conclusions Why do you think Dolley Madison risked danger to save White House valuables?

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.

Reading **HELP**DESK



Academic Vocabulary

goal something one is trying to accomplish



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.

Although it took place after the peace treaty had been signed in Ghent, the Battle of New Orleans made Andrew Jackson (above) a national hero, easing his entrance into politics.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**
Speculating Why do you think military success often leads to political success?

PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying Cause and Effect Identify three effects of the War of 1812.

LESSON 4 REVIEW

Review Vocabulary

1. Use the word *frigate* in a sentence about the developments of this era.

Answer the Guiding Questions

2. **Explaining** Why was the Battle of the Thames important for the United States in the War of 1812?
3. **Determining Cause and Effect** How did the outcome of the war affect the Federalist Party's efforts to change the Constitution?

4. **Summarizing** Describe how the War Hawks influenced the Republican Party after the War of 1812.
5. **ARGUMENT** Consider the causes and costs of the war, the Treaty of Ghent, and the impact of the war on the American people. Was the War of 1812 worth fighting? Did it help or hurt the young United States? State your opinion in a brief essay.

©The Granger Collection, NYC. Warhawk: moninger/onyx



REVIEW THE GUIDING QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 Which statement reflects a principle of judicial review?
 - A. State law takes precedence over federal law.
 - B. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
 - C. Laws that conflict with the Constitution may stand.
 - D. The executive branch must uphold the Constitution.

- 2 Which of the following factors influenced Napoleon's decision to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States?
 - F. the westward movement of American settlers
 - G. his plans to invade Russia
 - H. the loss of a naval base in Santo Domingo
 - I. Spain's refusal to allow American goods to move into or past New Orleans

- 3 Why did Federalists oppose the Louisiana Purchase?
 - A. They thought it was too expensive, and they feared new taxes.
 - B. They worried about conflicts with Native Americans.
 - C. They were concerned that they would lose political power as new states were created.
 - D. They were afraid France would regret the sale and the nation would be forced into war with France.

- 4 What happened as a result of the Embargo Act of 1807?
 - F. It made the nation's economy stronger as Americans had to buy and sell more American goods.
 - G. It was effective in stopping Britain from violating America's neutral rights.
 - H. It forced Americans to find new markets for their goods.
 - I. It hurt the the U.S. economy by wiping out trade with other nations.

- 5 Why was the death of Tecumseh a setback for the British in the War of 1812?
 - A. It caused Tenskwatawa to side with the Americans.
 - B. Tecumseh was an ally of the British.
 - C. Tecumseh was an enemy of the French.
 - D. Tecumseh had a long history of besting Americans in battle.

- 6 Which of the following best describes an effect of the War of 1812?
 - F. The Federalist Party gained strength.
 - G. Other nations grew to despise the United States.
 - H. American patriotism weakened.
 - I. The United States gained status in the world.



DBQ ANALYZING DOCUMENTS

“The only way to stop this evil [white settlement of Indians’ land], is for all the red men to unite in claiming a common and equal right in the land as it was at first, and should be now—for it never was divided, but belongs to all. . . . Sell a country! Why not sell the air, the clouds, and the great sea, as well as the earth?”

—Tecumseh in a letter to President Harrison, 1810

- 7 Identifying Main Ideas** What does Tecumseh suggest in this letter?
 - A. Native Americans should get a good price for selling their land.
 - B. Native Americans should give the land to white people.
 - C. Native Americans should work together to keep out white settlers.
 - D. Native Americans should sell the land and divide the profits equally.
- 8 Identifying Main Ideas** What does this letter suggest about Tecumseh’s views of earlier Native American agreements to sell their land?
 - F. He supports these agreements.
 - G. He believes Native Americans were misled.
 - H. He believes they had no right to sell the land.
 - I. He believes the prices received for the land were too low.

SHORT RESPONSE

“Third.—Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo on the ships or vessels of the citizens of the United States, in the ports or harbors thereof, for more than sixty days.”

“Fifth.—Congress shall not make or declare war, or authorize acts of hostility against any foreign nation, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses, except such acts of hostility be in defense of the territories of the United States when actually invaded.”

—Amendments to the Constitution Proposed by the Hartford Convention, 1814

- 9** Do these changes suggest support or disapproval of the policies of Jefferson and Madison? Explain.
- 10** Why did these amendments fall out of favor after the War of 1812?

EXTENDED RESPONSE

- 11 Informative/Explanatory** Thomas Jefferson has just begun his first term as president of the United States. Write an article summarizing his views and explaining what you expect from his presidency.

Need Extra Help?

If You’ve Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Review Lesson	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	1