GENERAL

ESSENTIAL QUESTION: Why did we go to war with England in 1812?
Supporting questions:
● How did the U.S. government respond to continued impressment of American sailors?

PROCEDURES:
1. Read SECTION SUMMARY and answer the essential questions as you read through. Be sure to complete the CHALLENGE ACTIVITY at the end of the questions.
2. Review key vocabulary and terms in CAUSES OF THE WAR OF 1812. After, use the vocabulary and key terms to fill in the blanks.
3. Read about MAJOR EVENTS of the War of 1812 in different regions of the country and fill out the graphic organizer with those major events as you go.
4. Review key vocabulary and terms in EFFECTS OF THE WAR OF 1812. After, use the vocabulary and key terms to fill in the blanks.
5. In the space provided next to each description under MATCHING, write the letter of the term, place or person that best matches that description.

WORK TO BE RETURNED:
1. Section Summary
2. Causes of the War of 1812 vocabulary builder
3. War of 1812 Major Events Graphic Organizer
4. Effects of the War of 1812 vocabulary builder
5. Matching

RESOURCES:
1. War of 1812 Section Summary
2. Causes/Effects vocabulary and terms
3. War of 1812 Major Events Graphic Organizer

TIME ALLOCATED: One 60 minute lesson.

SECTION SUMMARY

VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY
In the late 1700s and early 1800s, American merchant ships sailed the oceans. The profitable overseas trade was dangerous. Pirates seized cargo and held crews for ransom. The United States sent the **USS Constitution** and other ships to end the attacks.

When Great Britain and France declared war in 1803, each tried to stop the United States from selling goods to the other. The British and French searched many American ships for war goods. Then Britain started searching American ships for sailors who had deserted the British navy. At times U.S. citizens were seized by accident.

**Impressment** continued over protests by Americans. Thomas Jefferson, who had been re-elected in 1804, favored an embargo rather than a war with Britain. In late 1807 Congress passed the **Embargo Act** to punish Britain and France. American
merchants lost huge amounts of money because of the act. In 1809 Congress replaced the embargo with the Non-Intercourse Act. That law did not work either.

CONFLICT IN THE WEST
In the West, Native Americans, the United States, and Great Britain clashed. As settlers poured into the West, Native Americans lost land that they believed was taken unfairly. British agents from Canada armed Native Americans in the West. Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, united his forces with the Creek nation. William Henry Harrison, the governor of the Indiana Territory, raised an army to battle Tecumseh. At the day-long Battle of Tippecanoe, Harrison’s forces defeated the Native Americans.

CALL FOR WAR
War Hawks in Congress led in demanding war against Britain. The leaders wanted to end British influence on Native Americans. They resented British restraints on U.S. trade. Others opposed war against Britain. They believed America lacked the military strength to win.

In 1808 Republican James Madison was elected president. He had difficulty carrying on the unpopular trade policy. In 1812 he asked Congress to vote on whether to wage war against Britain. Congress voted to declare war. Madison was again elected. He became commander in chief in the War of 1812.

SECTION SUMMARY
1. Why did Britain and France try to stop the United States from selling goods to the other?
________________________________________________________________________________

2. How was an embargo an alternative to war?
________________________________________________________________________________

3. How did British agents aid Native Americans in the West?
________________________________________________________________________________

4. Describe the problem that Madison faced in 1808.
________________________________________________________________________________

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY
Critical Thinking: Predicting What difficulties might the United States face in the War of 1812? List them.

CAUSES OF THE WAR OF 1812- Use information in the left column to fill in the blanks on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impressionment - British were stopping American ships and forcing American sailors into the British navy.</th>
<th>This is also a matter of ___________.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Britain was seizing American ships landing in French ports - a violation of neutral rights &amp; taking cargo.</td>
<td>___________ defeated the Shawnee at the Battle of _______ and the final defeat and the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The War of 1812</strong></td>
<td><strong>THE WAR OF 1812</strong> Major Events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Embargo Act of 1807</strong> - attempted to solve the problem diplomatically by closing all American ports to foreign trade but was unpopular.</td>
<td><strong>The Embargo Act of 1807</strong> - attempted to solve the problem diplomatically by closing all American ports to foreign trade but was unpopular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tecumseh</strong>, Shawnee Indian chief, attacked frontier settlements.</td>
<td><strong>Tecumseh</strong>, Shawnee Indian chief, attacked frontier settlements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americans believed the British encouraged Shawnee to attack American settlements.</td>
<td>Americans believed the British encouraged Shawnee to attack American settlements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Henry Harrison defeated the Shawnee at the Battle of Tippecanoe and the final defeat and the death of Tecumseh occurred at the Battle of Thames.</td>
<td>William Henry Harrison defeated the Shawnee at the Battle of Tippecanoe and the final defeat and the death of Tecumseh occurred at the Battle of Thames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>British have not left forts</strong> in the Ohio River Valley and are limiting territorial expansion opportunities in the West.</td>
<td><strong>British have not left forts</strong> in the Ohio River Valley and are limiting territorial expansion opportunities in the West.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is also a matter of national pride in America.</td>
<td>This is also a matter of national pride in America.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE WAR OF 1812**

**Major Events**

The War of 1812 was unique in that it was fought in many different parts of a country that was not yet connected therefore many of the events occurred in isolation.

**IN THE EAST:** On August 24, 1814, the British raided the Chesapeake Bay and invaded Washington D.C. The British burned the Capitol building, the White House and a collection of other buildings. On September 13, 1814, Baltimore’s Fort McHenry endured a heavy attack from the British. For 25 straight hours, the Royal Navy bombed the fort. An American lawyer named Francis Scott Key watched the battle as a prisoner aboard a British ship. The “bombs bursting in air” inspired him to write a poem called “The Defense of Fort McHenry.” Soon, it would be renamed “The Star-Spangled Banner” and would become the national anthem of the country.

**IN THE WEST:** On September 10, 1813, the Battle of Lake Erie was fought off the northern coast of Ohio. While the British navy had far more ships than the Americans, most were involved in Britain’s war against France back in Europe. The American victory gave the Americans control of the lake for the rest of the war and led to the
American victory at the Battle of the Thames just three weeks later. Here, the Americans seized the city of Detroit, killed Tecumseh and destroyed the Native American alliance he had worked so hard to build.

IN THE SOUTH: On January 8, 1815, the final battle of the War of 1812 took place. The Battle of New Orleans is often regarded as the greatest American land victory of the war. Commanded by Major General Andrew Jackson, the American forces seized the city of New Orleans and reasserted their control over the 800,000 square mile tract of land known as Louisiana Territory that had been purchased in 1803. However, little did Jackson know that this battle was completely unnecessary. On December 24, 1814, two weeks before the Battle of New Orleans, a peace treaty was signed in Ghent, Belgium. The Treaty of Ghent ended the war, however slow communication between Europe and the United States would result in the treaty not being ratified in the U.S. Senate until February 18, 1815.

PROBLEMS FROM WITHIN: Between December 15, 1814 and January 5, 1815 a series of meetings were held in Hartford, Connecticut. Known as the Hartford Convention, New England Federalists met to discuss their opposition to the Republican-pursued War of 1812. They even discussed seceding from the United States. Thankfully, New England’s plan wasn’t carried out.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR: The largest impact the war had on the United States was the boost it gave to the country’s manufacturing production. Great Britain’s blockade during the war encouraged the growth of American factories to fill the void. Second, the destruction of the Indian alliance after the Battle of the Thames eased the westward movement of Americans. Third, defeating the vast British empire twice in thirty years filled Americans with a great sense of pride.

THE WAR OF 1812- Major Events-
Complete each box with information about what happened during the War of 1812 in that region
### Effects of the War of 1812

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Surge in American nationalism.</strong></th>
<th>The U.S. increased its _______________ in the world.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Election of James Monroe.</strong></td>
<td>One political party - The ____________ dominate politics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Era of Good Feelings (1817-1825).</strong></td>
<td>Surge in American ________________ .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>One political party - The Republicans dominate politics.</strong></td>
<td>The Era of ___________________ (1817-1825).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Judicial nationalism through Chief Justice John Marshall.</strong></td>
<td>Treaty with Spain brings Florida into the U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court establishes the power of judicial review in <strong>Marbury v. Madison</strong>.</td>
<td>_______ asserts the U.S. role in the Western Hemisphere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>McCulloch v. Maryland</strong> - establishes the supremacy of the national government.</td>
<td>Court establishes the power of the _______ in <strong>Marbury v. Madison</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Economic nationalism through Henry Clay’s American System to unite the country.  
| The United States increased its stature in the world. | Election of _______. |
| Monroe Doctrine asserts the U.S. role in Western Hemisphere. | _______ - establishes the supremacy of the national government. |
| Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain brings Florida into the United States. | Economic nationalism through Henry Clay’s _______ to unite the country. Three part - Protectionist _______, 2nd National _______ & internal improvements (roads, canals & _______). |

**MATCHING**

In the space provided next to each description, write the letter of the term, place or person that best matches that description. Some answers will not be used.

1. Many Americans believed that this country was behind efforts to provide military aid to American Indians in the western frontier.
2. Americans were angered by this British practice of forcing people to serve in their army or navy.
3. He asked Congress to declare war against Great Britain in 1812.
4. This law passed in 1807 greatly damaged American trade and hurt President Jefferson’s popularity.
5. This Shawnee chief hoped to unite American Indians in the Northwest Territory against the United States.
6. He was the governor of Indiana Territory who defeated a union of American Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe.
7. Members of Congress who called for war against Britain were known as this.
8. This U.S. warship was built to protect American merchant ships from attack.
9. War between Great Britain and this country led to many problems for the United States.
10. This law, which replaced a previous ban on trade, outlawed trade with Britain, France and their colonies.
## MATCHING

- A. Embargo Act
- B. France
- C. Geronimo
- D. Great Britain
- E. Impressment
- F. James Madison
- G. Non-Intercourse Act
- H. Spain
- I. Tecumseh
- J. Thomas Jefferson
- K. USS Constitution
- L. War Hawks
- M. William Henry Harrison

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ___</td>
<td>6. ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ___</td>
<td>7. ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ___</td>
<td>8. ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ___</td>
<td>9. ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ___</td>
<td>10. ___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>