### ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How did a new nation defeat Great Britain AGAIN so soon after gaining independence?

**Focus areas:**
- Burning of Washington
- Battle of New Orleans
- Star-Spangled Banner
- How does this relate to life today?
  - The impact of Francis Scott Key's National Anthem today

### PROCEDURES:

1. Read the background summary of the War of 1812 and answer the questions found throughout the text. (20 minutes)
2. Read the Star-Spangled Banner background and lyrics, and put the lyrics in your own words (20 minutes)
3. Read the current event passage, match the quote to the perspective on kneeling during the National Anthem, and choose a stance in the debate. (20 minutes)

**Bonus Content**
- Top 10 National Anthem Fails
- Fergie National Anthem Remix
- Whitney Houston Star-Spangled Banner 1991

### WORK TO BE RETURNED:

1. War of 1812 Questions
2. Star-Spangled Banner Translation
3. Current event perspectives & stance

### RESOURCES:

- War of 1812 Reading - Holt, Rinehart & Winston
- Star-Spangled Banner background - History.com
- Current Event Research - Common Core Kingdom

### TIME ALLOCATED:

Three 20 minute lessons
The Jefferson Era

Main Ideas:

1. American forces held their own against the British in the early battles of the US war.
2. US forces stopped British offensives in the East and South.
3. The effects of the war included prosperity and national pride.

Key Terms and People:

- **Oliver Hazard Perry** - US Navy commodore who won a victory against the British
- **Battle of Lake Erie** - victory won by Perry and his sailors
- **Andrew Jackson** - commander of the Tennessee militia who led an attack on the Creek nation in Alabama
- **Treaty of Fort Jackson** - treaty that forced the Creek nation to give up millions of acres of their land
- **Battle of New Orleans** - the last major conflict of the War of 1812, which made Jackson a hero
- **Hartford Convention** - a meeting of Federalists opposed to the war
- **Treaty of Ghent** - the pact that ended the War of 1812
- **Consequences** - the effect of a particular event or events

Read the following passages and answer the questions within the text as you read.

**EARLY BATTLES**

In 1812 the US launched a war against a dominant nation. The British navy had hundreds of ships. The US navy had fewer than twenty ships, but it boasted expert sailors and big new warships. American morale rose when its ships defeated the British in several battles. Finally, the British blockaded US seaports.

*Compare and contrast the US navy and the British navy. You may underline examples from the text to support your answer.*

The US planned to attack Canada from Detroit, from Niagara Falls, and from the Hudson River Valley toward Montreal. British soldiers and Native Americans led by Tecumseh took Fort Detroit. State militia doomed the other
two attacks against Canada by arguing that they were not required to fight in a foreign country.

In 1813 the US planned to end Britain’s rule of Lake Erie. Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and his small fleet won the Battle of Lake Erie. General Harrison then marched his troops into Canada. He defeated a combined force of British and Native Americans, breaking Britain’s power. Tecumseh died in the fighting, harming the alliance of the British and the Native Americans.

*What effect did Tecumseh’s death have on the war?*

A. The war ended  
B. It led to a British victory  
C. It hurt the alliance between the Native Americans and the British  
D. Jackson led the Americans to a victory

In 1814 Andrew Jackson won a battle against the Creek nation that ended in the Treaty of Fort Jackson.

**GREAT BRITAIN ON THE OFFENSIVE**

The British sent more troops to America after defeating the French in 1814. The British set fire to the White House and other buildings in Washington D.C. The British also attacked New Orleans.

Andrew Jackson commanded forces made up of regular soldiers. They included two battalions of free African Americans, a group of Choctaw Indian militia, and pirates led by Jean Lafitte. Although Jackson’s forces were outnumbered, America won the Battle of New Orleans, the last key battle of the war. Andrew Jackson became a war hero.

*Why was Jackson considered a war hero?*

A. He set fire to the White House  
B. He led the largest force in the war  
C. He was outnumbered and still won

**EFFECTS OF THE WAR**

Before Federalist delegates from the Hartford Convention reached Washington, the war had ended. Slow communication meant that neither Jackson nor the Federalists heard that the Treaty of Ghent finished the war. Each nation (Native American and British Canada) gave back the territory it had conquered. Yet the war had consequences: intense patriotism in America as well as growth of American manufacturing.
The Star-Spangled Banner
On September 14th, 1814 the British Navy was bombarding Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland. In the midst of the attack, US soldiers raised an American flag on the fort as Francis Scott Key watched the patriotic events unfold from a ship anchored in the Baltimore harbor. The next morning, the flag was still flying atop the fort. McHenry quickly wrote the following verses on the back of a letter:

(1) Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
(2) What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
(3) Whose broad stripes and bright stars thru the perilous fight,
(4) O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
(5) And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
(6) Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
(7) Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Take Key’s lyrics to the Star-Spangled Banner and use images (drawn or from the internet) to illustrate the events that inspired the lyrics.
Current event: Kneeling during the National Anthem

Star-Spangled Banner & Sports Background
- Standing during the anthem has been common practice since 1891.
- “The Star-Spangled Banner” was played at a World Series game in 1918 during World War I
- The “Star Spangled Banner” was signed as the National Anthem by President Herbert Hoover
- After WWII, the NFL commissioner made the National Anthem part of every game’s pregame program.
- Players remained in the locker room during the national anthem until 2009.

Sitting to take a stance
- August 2016, Colin Kaepernick of the San Francisco 49ers remained in his seat during the National Anthem to protest police brutality and mistreatment of minorities in the US. He said:

  I’m going to continue to stand with the people that are being oppressed. To me this is something that has to change. When there’s significant change and I feel like that flag represents what it’s supposed to represent, this country is representing people the way it’s supposed to, I’ll stand...This stand wasn’t for me...This is because I’m seeing things happen to people that don’t have a voice, people that don’t have a platform to talk and have their voices heard, and effect change. So I’m in the position where I can do that and I’m going to do that for people that can’t.

Controversy
Some people disagreed with Kaepernick's protest because they believed it was disrespectful to veterans and active duty soldiers who fought for the freedoms in the United States and what the flag represented.

Kaepernick met with a former army sergeant, Nate Boyer, and they decided it would be more respectful to kneel instead of sit.

Several celebrities and public favors spoke out in defense and against Kaepernick's protest.

Many athletes on all different teams and across different sports leagues began to participate in the protest by kneeling during the anthem before games.

**After reading the article, read the following quotes to determine who was in favor of the protests and who was opposed to the protests.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quote</th>
<th>For or against protests</th>
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<td>“It is precisely for men like [Colin Kaepernick], and his right to peacefully protest injustice, that we were willing to serve.” - Michael Sand, former Green Beret (US Army Special Forces)</td>
<td>For protests</td>
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<td>“I think it is misguided to protest the anthem or the flag because people don’t see it as an issue, as some political issue-- they see it as protesting against the people who have given their lives for this country and the ideals we all strive for to make a more perfect union.” -Paul Ryan, House Speaker</td>
<td>Against protests</td>
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**Based on what you’ve read, what is your opinion? Do you agree with Kaepernick’s protest? Do you believe athletes have the right to kneel during the national anthem? Use details from any of the passages above to defend your stance. 3-5 sentences minimum.**

(there is no “right” or “wrong” answer, this is an opinion piece)
Bonus content - Top 10 American National Anthem Performance Fails: