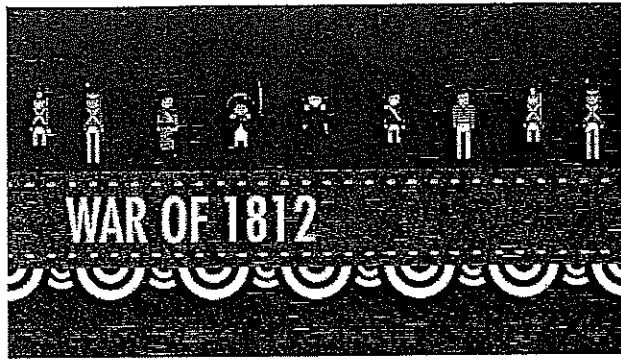


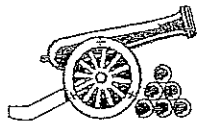
WAR OF 1812 PACKET

NAME _____

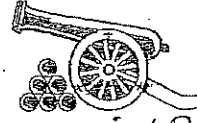
War of 1812 Overview Questions



1. People who favored going to war with Great Britain were known as _____
 - a. War Hawks
 - b. Corps of Discovery
 - c. Red Sticks
 - d. Napoleons
2. What were some of the reasons for declaring war?
 - a. Impressment of American sailors
 - b. Violations of American shipping rights
 - c. Desire for land in British Canada, both for farming and to stop raids by Native Americans
 - d. All of the Above
3. Which of the following is TRUE regarding Tecumseh
 - a. Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet adopted many Euro-American customs
 - b. Tecumseh encouraged many native groups to fight for the Americans against the British
 - c. Tecumseh was against the selling of native land to Euro-Americans
 - d. Tecumseh won a huge victory over William Henry Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe
4. Support for the War of 1812 was strongest in which regions?
 - a. West and South where farming was strongest
 - b. West and New England where people were most reliant on trade
 - c. New England where people were most upset about impressments
 - d. The War was very popular in every region of the US
5. What of the following is an advantage the US had during the conflict?
 - a. America had more taxes to support a large army
 - b. America had experienced and well trained officers
 - c. Britain was distracted with the more important conflict against Napoleon
 - d. Canadians joined the war as allies of the Americans
6. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the Treaty of Ghent?
 - a. It ended the War of 1812
 - b. It gave control of Canada to the US
 - c. It promised to end impressments
 - d. It forced the British to help rebuild Washington D.C.
7. Why was the War of 1812 important?
 - a. The War of 1812 validated American Independence
 - b. The War of 1812 was the end of the Federalist Party
 - c. The War of 1812 helped the US see itself as a major player in international affairs
 - d. All of the Above



War?



When President James Madison signed a declaration of war against Great Britain on June 18, 1812, there was much disagreement in Congress about the action. Below are summaries of the arguments both for and against the 1812 declaration:

Yea!	Nay!
<p>Since the end of the Revolutionary War, the British have been trying to make life difficult for the U.S. They have never withdrawn from American lands near the Great Lakes, they have supported Indian uprisings against us, and they have refused trade agreements that would allow our merchants success.</p> <p>In recent years the situation has worsened. Because they have been fighting the French to contain the spread of Napoleon's empire, the British have needed ships and sailors, whom they have been impressing from us!</p> <p>We have tried negotiating with them about the problems and have even tried an embargo on their food imports, but nothing has worked. War is the only reasonable option we have at this point.</p>	<p>The War Hawks say they would like to see us go to war to stop British abuses, but this war is unnecessary. It will only serve to further damage our ailing economy.</p> <p>Though our country has officially remained neutral in the English-French conflict, we had been sending needed supplies to both sides, despite orders from both not to help their enemy, leading to the impressments. Our response, an embargo of supplies bound for Europe, accomplished nothing beyond its negative effects on our merchants and economy.</p> <p>Rather than fighting the English, we would do better to resume peaceful trade with them. We could not only save the cost of war but could also help bring an end to our nation's serious economic problems.</p>

What were the **CAUSES** of the War of 1812? _____

What efforts had the U.S. made to avoid war? _____

Many of those in Congress who opposed the war were from New England states. Why do you think this was the case? _____

Why do you think President Madison was ultimately successful in getting Congress to approve his declaration of war? _____

War of 1812 Summary and Map

Arguably the most overlooked conflict in American history is the War of 1812. The struggle did not last as long as the Revolution or involve armies as large. No territory was gained or lost by either side. However it is the War of 1812 that spurred American manufacturing, sealed the fate for military resistance of Native Americans east of the Mississippi River, and served as the inspiration for our national anthem. However arguably the most important effect of the War of 1812 was the resulting sense in patriotism and pride, in the fact that on its own, America fought the most powerful nation on the planet to a standstill.



Oliver Perry's naval victory at the Battle of Lake Erie was a major turning point for the U.S. during the conflict.

Directions: Read and follow the prompts to complete the map, illustrating the major aspects of the War of 1812

One of the main causes of the War was the British support for raids by Native Americans tribes on U.S. settlements. Native leader Tecumseh's forces were defeated at the Battle of Tippecanoe forcing him to ally further with the British.

1. Color Tippecanoe as an American victory

When the war began, the British navy had hundreds of warships while the U.S. navy numbered less than 20. As a result of this disparity, the British were able to blockade the coast of the United States. One of the few naval highlights for the U.S. were the exploits of the *USS Constitution* nicknamed 'Old Ironsides' for its numerous victories in the Atlantic.

2. Color the ships blockading the eastern and southern coasts the same color as an British victory and label "British Blockade" on the space provided

British Canadian forces were more numerous and better organized than the American army and militia units. This resulted in a number of stunning victories for the British and their native allies around the Great Lakes.

3. Color Detroit as a British victory
4. Color Michilimackinac as a British victory
5. Color Fort Dearborn as a British victory
6. Color River Raisin as a Native victory

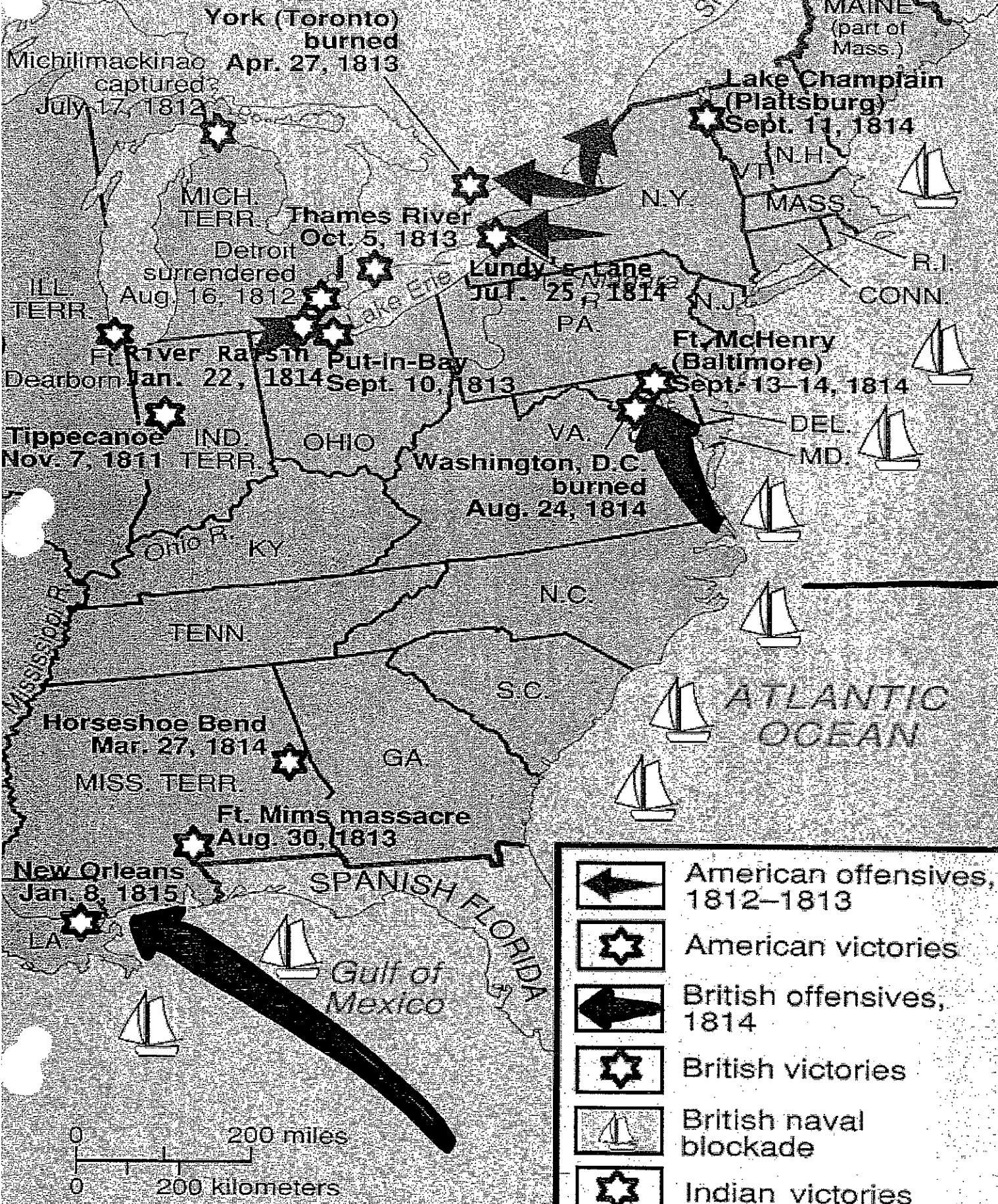
The American army also tried to invade Canada from New York. While this invasion force had some initial success, specifically the burning of the Canadian capital of York (Toronto), this force was repulsed and driven out of Canada.

7. Color York as an American victory
8. Color Lundy's Lane as a British victory

The conflict between the U.S. and Britain complicated relationships among native tribes. Some parts of the Creek tribe wanted to support the Americans while others, inspired by Tecumseh, wanted to take this opportunity to halt U.S. western expansion. At Fort Mims, U.S. settlers and their supporters among the Creek were slaughtered by the "Red Stick" portion of the Creek.

9. Color Fort Mims as a Native victory

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (CANADA)



War of 1812 Summary Questions

DIRECTIONS: Use information from the previous reading to answer the following questions.

- Which of the following was an advantage held by the British during the War of 1812?
 - The British had a large and powerful navy
 - The British forces in Canada were better trained than American militia units
 - The British had alliances with native leaders like Tecumseh
 - All of the Above
- What was significant about the Battle of Lake Erie/Put-in-Bay?
 - Tecumseh died as a result of this battle
 - This battle allowed the US to control transportation across the Great Lakes
 - It was the last battle of the War of 1812
 - It resulted in the burning of Washington D.C.
- Which of these battles was Andrew Jackson **NOT** at?
 - Battle of Horseshoe Bend
 - Battle of New Orleans
 - Fort Mims
 - None of the Above
- Which Battle inspired the national anthem?
 - Battle of River Raisin
 - Battle of New Orleans
 - Battle of Fort McHenry
 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- What treaty ended the War of 1812?
 - Treaty of Paris
 - Treaty of Fort Wayne
 - Treaty of Greenville
 - Treaty of Ghent
- Why was the Battle of New Orleans so significant?
 - It gave the impression that Andrew Jackson won the entire war
 - It made Oliver Hazard Perry a national hero
 - It inspired the national anthem
 - It was the largest British victory of the entire conflict
- Which of the following battles was a victory for Native Americans?
 - Battle of Fort Mims
 - Battle of Washington D.C.
 - Battle of Lundy's Lane
 - Battle of the Thames



Bonus: Research on your own to discover who won the Battle of Lake Champlain (Plattsburg)

**CHOOSE
3 OF THE
WAR OF
1812
PRIMARY
DOCUMENTS**

Arguments from the War Hawks

Even after the War of 1812 had begun, many Americans continued to oppose it. New Englanders especially objected to the attempt to conquer British held Canada. Congressman Henry Clay worked hard to win support for the war. In 1813, Clay made this speech to Congress defending war and the need to defeat Canada

What cause, which existed for declaring war has been removed? Indian hostilities, which were before secretly **instigated**, are now openly encouraged. The practice of impressments is **unceasingly** insisted upon. Yet the administration has given the strongest demonstration of its love of peace. An honorable peace is attainable only by an efficient war. My plan would be to call out the ample resources of country, give them a **judicious** direction, prosecute the war with the utmost **vigor**, strike wherever we can reach the enemy, at sea or on land, and negotiate the terms of a peace.

Vocabulary Builder

- Instigated- began, started
- Unceasingly- unending, nonstop
- Judicious- Having, showing, or done with good judgment or sense
- Vigor- energy, force, enthusiasm



The gentlemen from Delaware see in Canada no object worthy of conquest. Other gentlemen consider the invasion of that country as wicked and unjustifiable. Its inhabitants are represented as unoffending...
 Canada innocent? Canada unoffending? Is it not in Canada that the tomahawks of the savage has been molded into its deathlike form? Is it not from Canadian storehouses that those supplies have been issued which nourish and sustain the Indian hostilities?

1. What assumptions can you make about Henry Clay? Support your claim with evidence from the text.

2. What, according to Clay, is the best way to achieve peace?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. Making Alliances with the Natives | B. Defeating Canada in war |
| C. Negotiating with Canada | D. Concentrate on defense against future attacks |

3. Why, according to Clay, are some people reluctant to pursue a war against Canada?

4. According to Clay, why should the United States attack British held Canada? (What has Canada done?)

-Henry Clay 1812

5. Complete Clay's speech for him. Based on earlier parts of the speech how do you think he would conclude his speech?

Native American Perspective on American Expansion

The great Shawnee leader Tecumseh was born in 1768 in what is now Ohio. In the early 1800s, Tecumseh became the chief spokesman for Native Americans who opposed white settlement of western lands. Along with his brother, known as the Prophet, Tecumseh sought to organize Native Americans into a united confederation. In 1810, Tecumseh was outraged that some Indians near the Wabash River had sold land to the United States government. In 1810, he met at Vincennes, Indiana, with the territorial governor, William Henry Harrison, to protest the sale. The following excerpt is from the speech Tecumseh gave.

Until lately, there was no white man on this continent; that it then all belonged to the red man, placed on it by the Great Spirit that made them, to keep it, to traverse it, to enjoy its productions, and to fill it with the same race, once a happy race, since made miserable by the white people who are never contented but always encroaching. The way, and the only way, to check and to stop this evil, 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 yet; for it never was divided, but belongs to all for the use of each. For no part has the right to sell, even to each other, much less to strangers—those who want all, and will not do with less.

The white people have no right to take the land from the Indians, because they had it first; it is theirs. They may sell, but all must join. Any sale not made by all is not valid. The late sale is bad. It was made by a part only. Part do not know how to sell. It requires all to make a bargain for all. All red men have equal rights to the unoccupied land. The right of occupancy is as good in one place as in another. There can not be two occupancies in the same place. The first excludes all others. It is not so in hunting or traveling; for there the same ground will serve many, as they may follow each other all day; but the camp is stationary, and that is occupancy. It belongs to the first who sits down on his blanket or skins which he has thrown upon the ground; and till he leaves it no other has a right



1. Why did Tecumseh object to the recent sale of land by Native Americans? Support your answer with details from the text.

2. Based on this speech, how does Tecumseh's view of property and ownership differ from that of American settlers?

Vocabulary Builder

- **Traverse**- to travel over or across
- **Encroach**- to intrude upon the rights or property of another
- **Stationary**- fixed; unmoving

3. If you were William Henry Harrison, how could you argue that the sale of native land was legal? Write at least two sentences as Harrison.

Oliver Hazard Perry and the Battle of Lake Erie

At the beginning of the War of 1812, twenty-seven year old Oliver Hazard Perry was sent to build a fleet of ships on Lake Erie. Within a year, the fleet had nine ships, but only two, the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara*, were battle worthy. Both the Americans and the British had begun constructing fleets to secure control of Lake Erie, which would allow for easy transport of men and supplies. Perry had also enlisted about five hundred men who, after months of training, developed into a capable naval unit.

The six British ships were equipped with long guns, a type of cannon that could fire accurately over half a mile. The American ships had carronades, cannons that could launch shot only about half the distance of the British long guns. Because of this, the British were anticipating an easy victory over Perry's fleet.

Early in the battle, the British cannons did a great deal of damage to the American ships and destroyed Perry's flagship, the *Lawrence*. Perry then rowed the remainder of his crew under heavy fire to take command of the *Niagara*. However, the British ships had also sustained damage. British Commander Barclay was wounded; all the other British captains were either killed or wounded. When British junior officers took command of the British ships, Perry took advantage of this weakness and steered the *Niagara* through the battle line. At close range, Perry's carronades did devastating damage to the British ships.

By three in the afternoon, the British ships surrendered to Perry. After the Americans won the battle, Perry sent a message to General William Henry Harrison stating, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." This victory secured American control of Lake Erie and stopped British supply lines to Detroit. It also paved the way for General Harrison's attack on the British and Indian forces at the Battle of the Thames.



1. Why was control of Lake Erie so crucial for both the US and British?
2. What were some of the advantages the British had on the Lake?
3. Why was Perry's victory so important? What did it allow for?
4. Examine the painting above, who do you think the artist was? Why do you think so?
5. What emotions do you think the artist was trying to inspire? Why?

Name _____

The Star-Spangled Banner

The War of 1812 gave birth to an enduring American tradition. On September 13, 1814, British ships bombarded Fort M'Henry near Baltimore. A young lawyer, Francis Scott Key, waited anxiously to find out if the fort would fall. The next morning, Key was relieved to see the American flag still flying over the fort. Key described his feelings in the poem 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' The poem was then set to a traditional English tune and quickly became popular. In 1889, it was officially chosen to be played at all military flag raisings. The tradition of performing the song at Major League baseball games began in 1918. Finally, in 1931, Congress adopted 'The Star-Spangled Banner' as the national anthem of the United States.



*Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,*

*Whose bright stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?*

*And the rockets' red glare,
The bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.*

*Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?*

*On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?*

*Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream.*

*'Tis the star-spangled banner, oh long may it wave
O'er us, of the free and the home of the brave!*

- Vocabulary Builder**
- Twilight- dim light between sunset and dark
 - Perilous- dangerous
 - Rampart- defensive wall
 - Haughty- overly proud
 - Haughty- overly proud
 - Repose- to rest
 - Fitful- at irregular intervals
 - Discloses- tells

1. How did Key know that Fort M'Henry had not fallen to the British?
2. What words does Key use to describe the people of the United States?
3. Based on what you have read, why would Key have been concerned about the safety of Fort M'Henry?
4. Create your own couplet to continue Francis Scott Key's poem recounting the siege of Fort M'Henry.

5. Why do you think the poem was chosen as the national anthem? Is there any other song that would better capture the American spirit? If so why?

Eye Witness to Battle of New Orleans

As dawn broke on the morning of January 8, 1815 a ragtag group of Americans faced off against the world's mightiest military force a few miles south of New Orleans. America was in bad shape: its treasury had almost bankrupt, its Capital had been ransacked and public support for the war was dwindling. British strategy focused on capturing the port of New Orleans. Its capture would give them control of the Mississippi River and sever America's vital commerce route. Alerted, the US government dispatched a frantic message to General Andrew Jackson to immediately proceed to New Orleans to defend the city. Within an hour after it started, the fight ended with the surrender of the British on the battlefield. The British suffered an estimated 300 killed and 1,200 wounded while the Americans counted 13 killed and 52 wounded or missing. The following passage is the account of an American militiaman at the battle.

Col. Smiley was the first one who gave us orders to fire and then, I reckon, there was a pretty considerable noise...and looking through the darkness as well as he could, he shouted "shoot low, boys! shoot low! rake them"

...It was so dark that little could be seen, until just about the time the battle ceased. The morning had dawned to be sure, but the smoke was so thick that every thing seemed to be covered up in it. Our men did not seem to **apprehend** any danger, but would load and fire as fast as they could, talking, swearing, and joking all the time.

It was near the close of the firing.....there was a white flag raised on the opposite side of the breastwork and the firing ceased. It was a white handkerchief, or something of the kind, on a sword or stick. It was waved several times, and as soon as it was perceived, we ceased firing.

Just then the wind got up a little and blew the smoke off, so that we could see the field. When the smoke had cleared away and we could obtain a fair view of the field, it looked, at the first glance, like a sea of blood. It was not blood itself which gave it this appearance but the red coats in which the British soldiers were dressed. Straight out before our position, for about the width of space which we supposed had been occupied by the British column, the field was entirely covered with prostrate bodies. In some places they were laying in piles of several, one on the _____ the other."



1. Describe how the war was going for the US immediately prior to the Battle of New Orleans.

2. Based on the context, what does the word "apprehend" mean?

3. Describe the American attitudes during the Battle. Why do you think this was the case?

4. How do you think a British account would be different? Why do you think so?

5. One of the lasting legacies to come out of the Battle of New Orleans was that Jackson's army won because they were better shots. How does this account of the battle disprove this theory?