

Terms and People

- **Andrew Jackson** – took command of American forces in Georgia in the summer of 1813
- **secede** – to withdraw
- **Oliver Hazard Perry** – commander of American troops that fought the British on Lake Erie in 1812

Terms and People

- **nationalism** – pride in one's country
- **war hawk** – one who is eager for war; specifically, an American who favored war with Britain in 1812
- **blockade** – the action of shutting a port or road to prevent people or supplies from coming into an area or leaving it

* **War of 1812**



Objectives

- Explain why the United States declared war on Britain.
- Describe what happened in the early days of the war.
- Discuss the American invasion of Canada and the fighting in the South.
- Identify the events leading to the end of the War of 1812.



What were the causes and effects of the War of 1812?

Tension with Britain was high when James Madison took office in 1809.

Britain armed Native Americans . . .

. . . and continued the impressment of U.S. sailors.

American anger toward Britain

Many Americans felt a new sense of American **nationalism** at this time.



In 1810, nationalists Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun became members of the House of Representatives.



They and their supporters were called **war hawks**. They supported war with Britain.

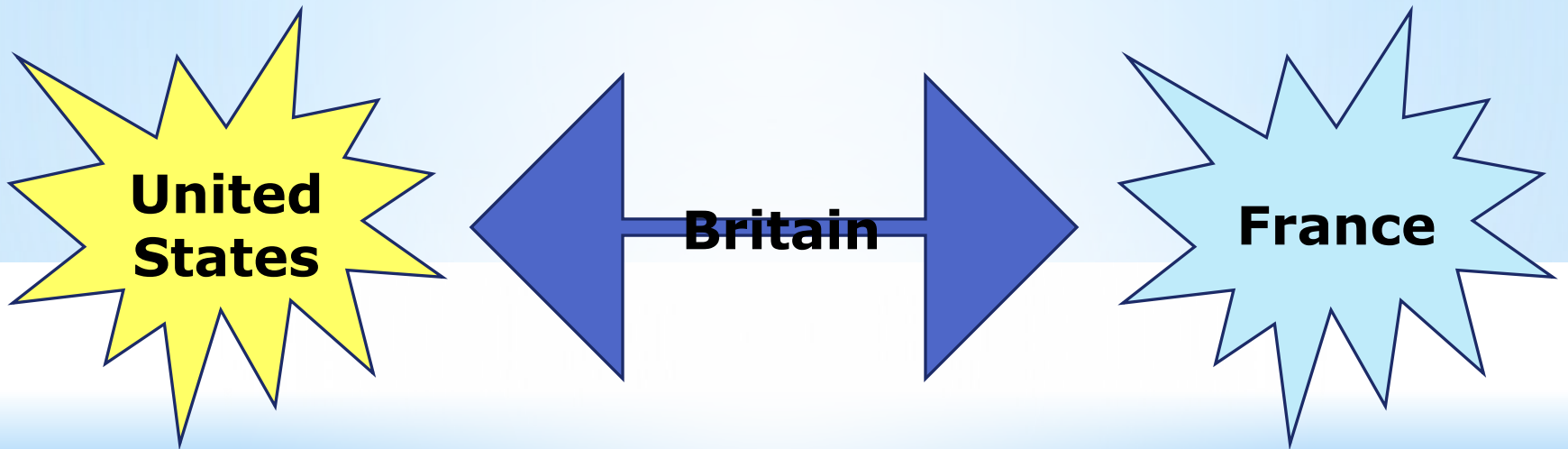
Relations with Britain worsened steadily in early 1812.

The British
vowed to
continue
impressment.

Native
Americans
began new
attacks on
settlers.

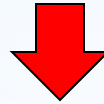
In June
1812,
Congress
declared
war on
Britain.

The war did not come at a good time for the British, who were still at war in Europe.



However, Britain refused to meet American demands to avoid war.

Americans were confident that they would win the war. However, the United States was not properly prepared.



Jefferson's spending cuts had weakened the military.



The navy had only 16 warships ready for action.



The army had fewer than 7,000 soldiers.

The War of 1812 was fought on several fronts.

One important area was along the Atlantic coast.

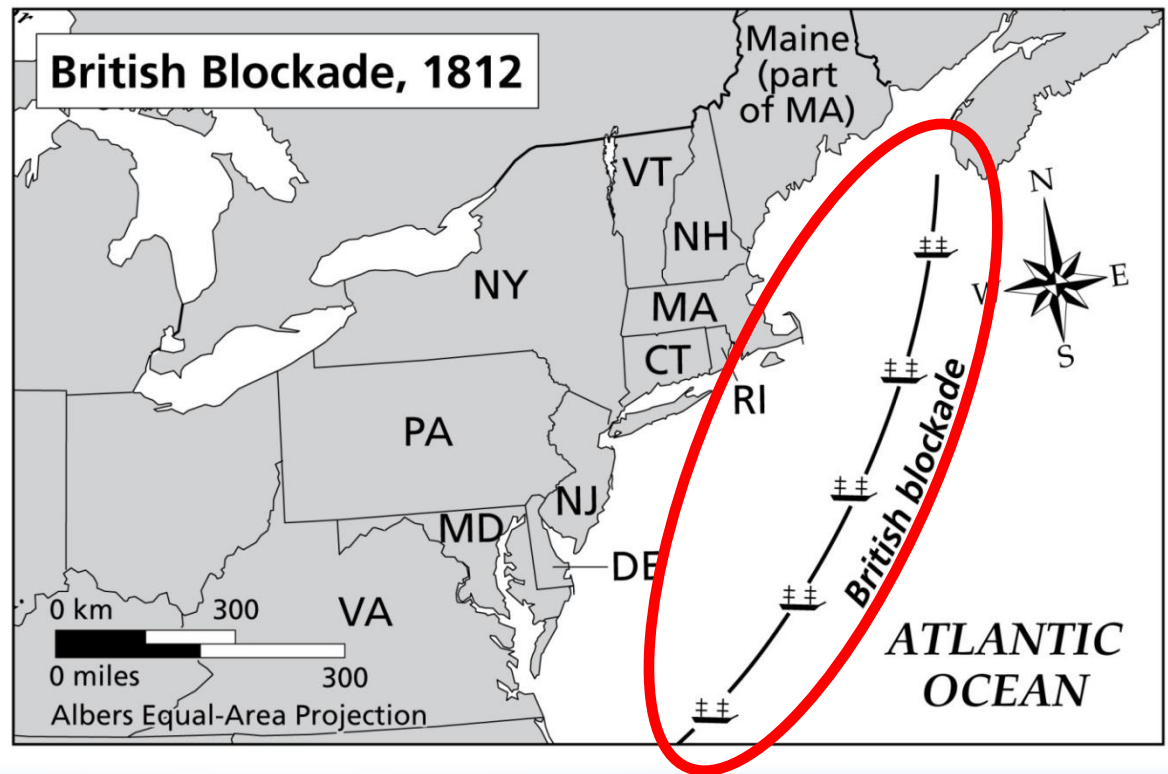


In August 1812, the USS *Constitution* defeated the British warship *Guerrière* in the North Atlantic.



The ship's thick wooden hull earned it the nickname "Old Ironsides" because it was so solid.

Despite the victory of the *Constitution*, Britain was able to set up a **blockade** of the American coast.



Britain had closed off all American ports by the war's end.

The Great Lakes and the Mississippi River were also important fronts.

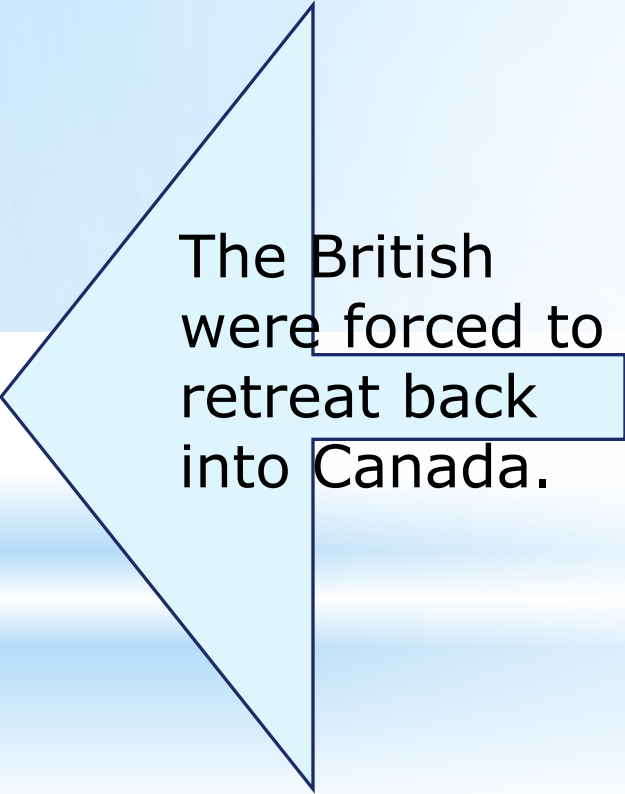


Both sides won key battles during the war in the West.

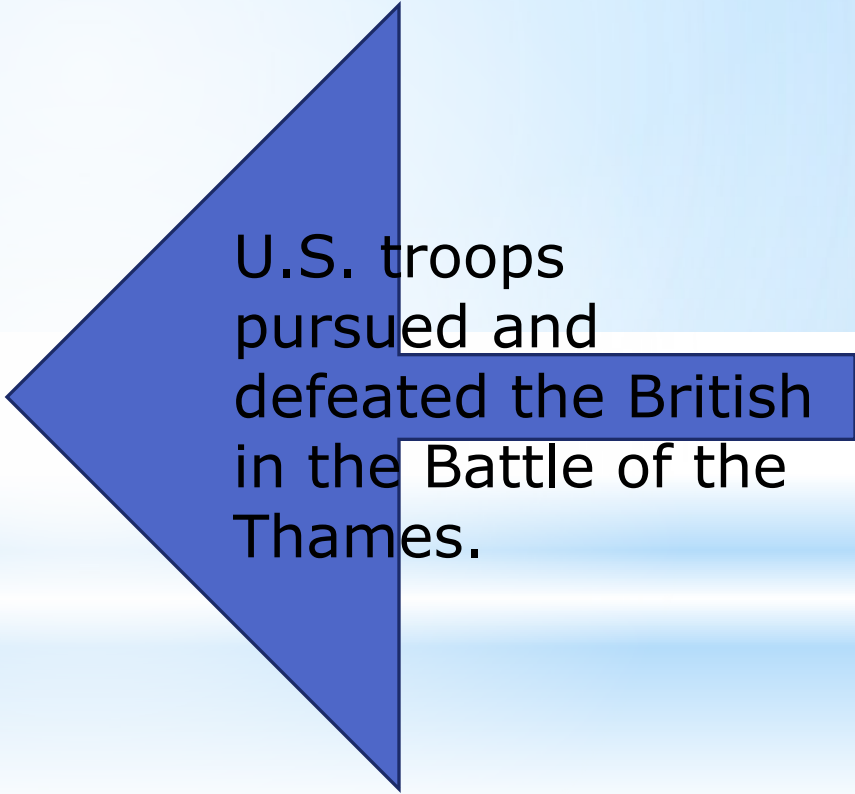
In July 1812, the British defeated American troops in Canada. They captured more than 2,000 U.S. soldiers.

In 1813, U.S. troops led by **Oliver Hazard Perry** won control of Lake Erie at the Battle of Put-In-Bay.

Oliver Hazard Perry's victory at Lake Erie was a key victory for the Americans.



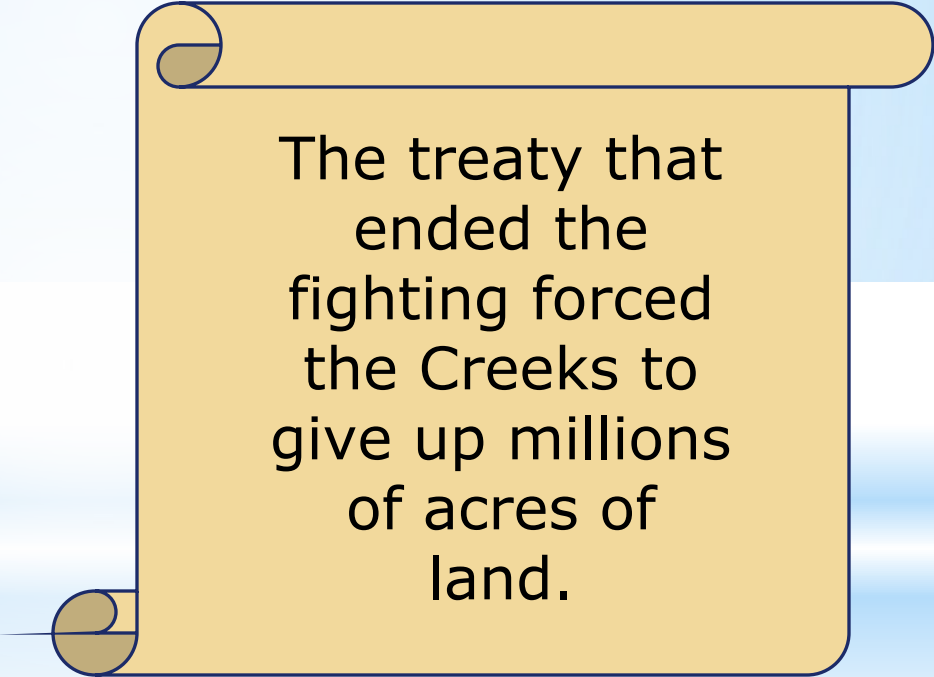
The British were forced to retreat back into Canada.



U.S. troops pursued and defeated the British in the Battle of the Thames.

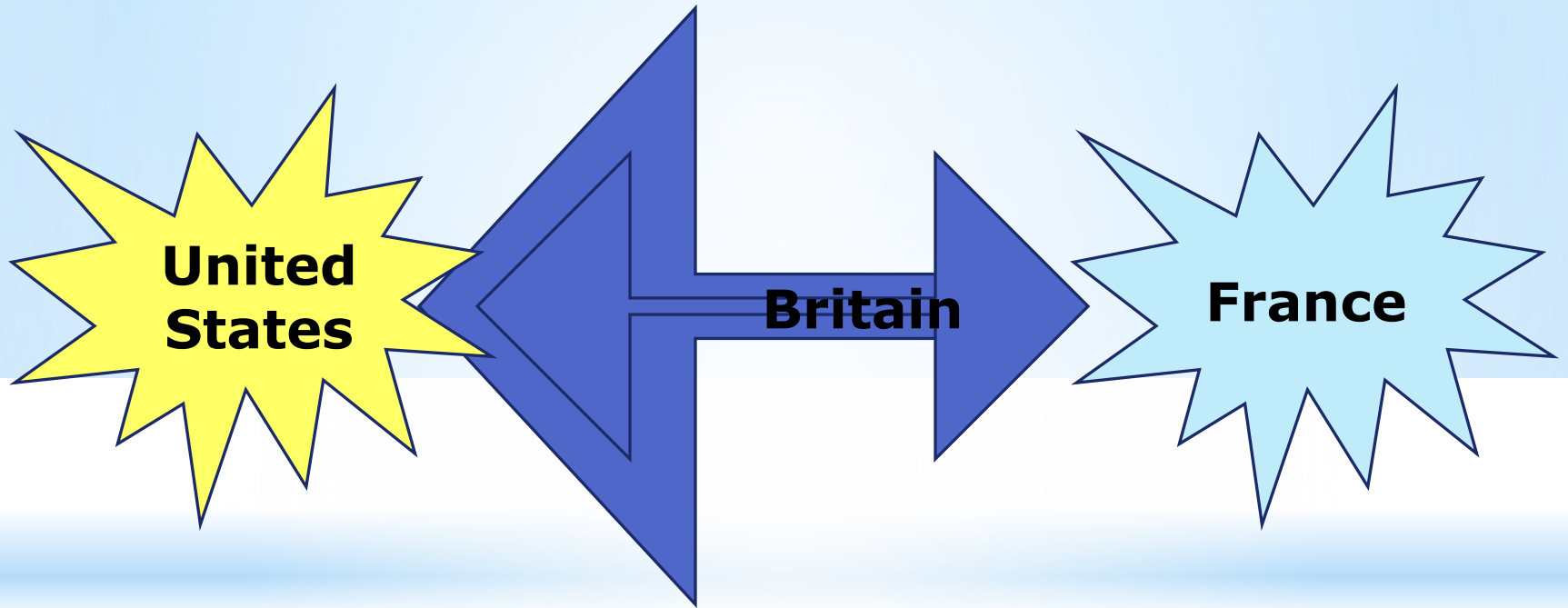
Native American allies of the British suffered defeat both in Canada and in the South.

In March 1814, U.S. troops led by **Andrew Jackson** defeated Creek warriors at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, in Georgia.



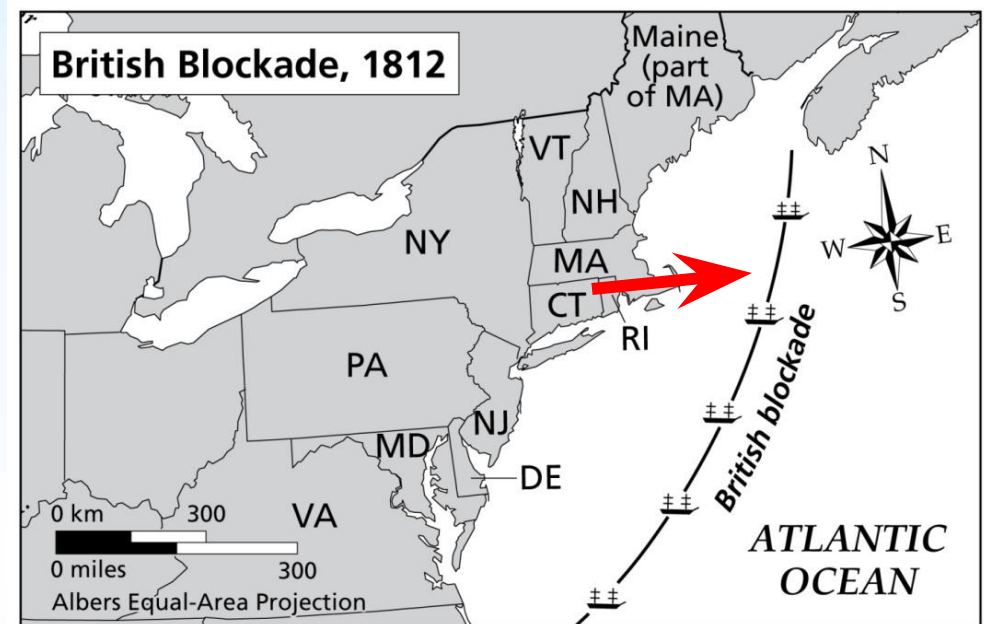
The treaty that ended the fighting forced the Creeks to give up millions of acres of land.

In 1814, the British defeated Napoleon.



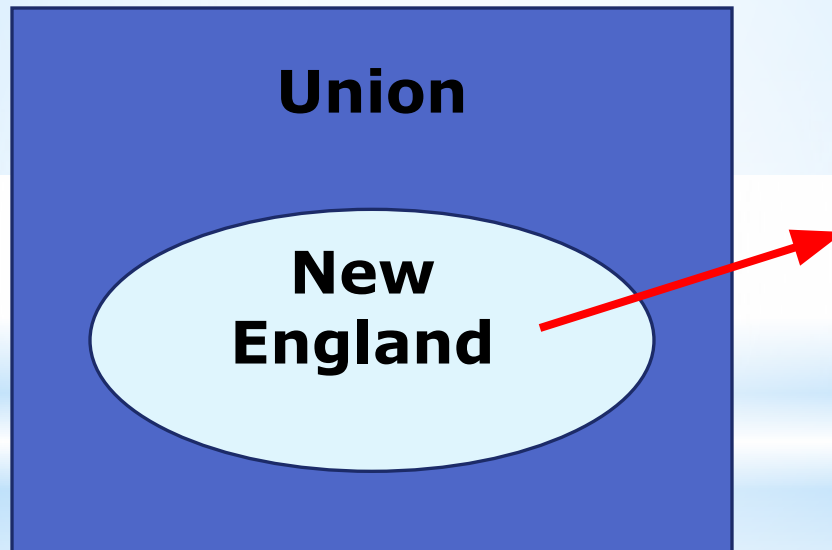
This allowed Britain to send many more troops to fight against the United States.

As the war dragged on, Federalists expressed their opposition by calling it “Mr. Madison’s War.”



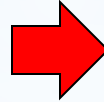
Many New Englanders opposed the war because the British blockade was hurting their trade.

In 1814, opposition was so high that delegates at the Hartford Convention suggested that New England **secede** from the United States.



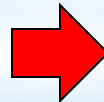
The British made their final attacks in 1814.

In August 1814,
they attacked
Washington, D.C.



The President
fled; much of
Washington was
burned.

On September
13, they moved
on to Fort
McHenry in
Baltimore.



Americans won
this battle, which
also inspired the
U.S. national
anthem.

Britain had tired of war. On Christmas Eve 1814, the two sides signed the Treaty of Ghent.

Treaty of Ghent

- Ended the war
- Restored prewar boundaries
- Did not deal with impressment

Before this news reached the United States, Americans won a final victory in the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815.

Effects of the End of the War of 1812

New England did not secede at the Hartford Convention.

The United States felt it had secured independence from Britain once and for all.

Americans felt pride and confidence.

1. captain who defeated the British at the Battle of Lake Erie

2. military leader who took command of American forces in Georgia in the summer of 1813.

3. someone who was eager to go to war with Britain

4. pride in one's country

a. Nationalism

b. William Henry Harrison

c. Oliver Hazard Perry

d. Federalism

e. Andrew Jackson

f. war hawk

QUIZ

5. One disadvantage the United States faced at the beginning of the War of 1812 was a (weak military force/lack of confidence).

6. During the War of 1812, Native Americans (suffered severe losses/regained much territory).

7. Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" after watching the battle at (Thames/Ft. McHenry).

8. The War of 1812 ended with the (Treaty of Ghent/Treaty of Paris).

9. Now that the United States has defeated the British twice, do you think they should be considered one of the great militaries of the world? Why?