



WAR OF 1812

I. Growing Conflict with Britain

- A. Fighting with Native Americans made troubles with Britain worse
- B. British gave guns and ammunition to Indians, encouraged Indians to attack settlements
- C. British and French were seizing U.S. ships and sailors. U.S. threatened to stop trade with Britain & France
- D. Napoleon quickly promised to stop. U.S. continued trade with just France.

II. War Hawks

A. Members of Congress from South, West called for war with Britain. **War Hawks** had strong feeling of Nationalism or pride in their country. They felt Britain treated U.S. like a colony, wanted to defend American rights.

B. **Henry Clay** was a leader. Wanted to punish Britain for seizing our ships



- Clay also wanted to conquer Canada.
- C. Clay believed Canada would be happy to leave Britain and join U.S. Also, hoped to grab Florida from Spain.
 - D. **War Hawks** thought defeating Britain would bring peace to the Western frontier.

III. **Congress Declares War**

- A. British war ships blockaded U.S. ports to prevent trade with France

- B. We had only 16 ships, volunteers were promised \$124 and 300 acres of land-almost one year's pay to join Army or Navy
- C. After a sea battle near New York, Madison asked Congress to declare war. June, 1812, war began with Britain.



IV. War of 1812

A. U.S. was unprepared for war. Britain, already fighting France, had few soldiers to spare for this war.

B. American General **William Hull** led invasion of Canada and it failed.

Canadians did not welcome troops and Americans had to retreat.

. C. **Captain Oliver Hazard Perry** fought British in **Battle of Lake Erie** and won. He wrote "We have met the enemy and they are ours."



EASTERN NORTH AMERICA IN 1812.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE
AND THE WAR OF 1812-14

English Miles

100 50 0 100 200 300

REFERENCE

- The Thirteen Colonies.....are shown thus
- Territory ceded to the Colonies at the peace of 1783.....
- Spanish territory.....
- British North America.....
- Territory in dispute with Great Britain.....

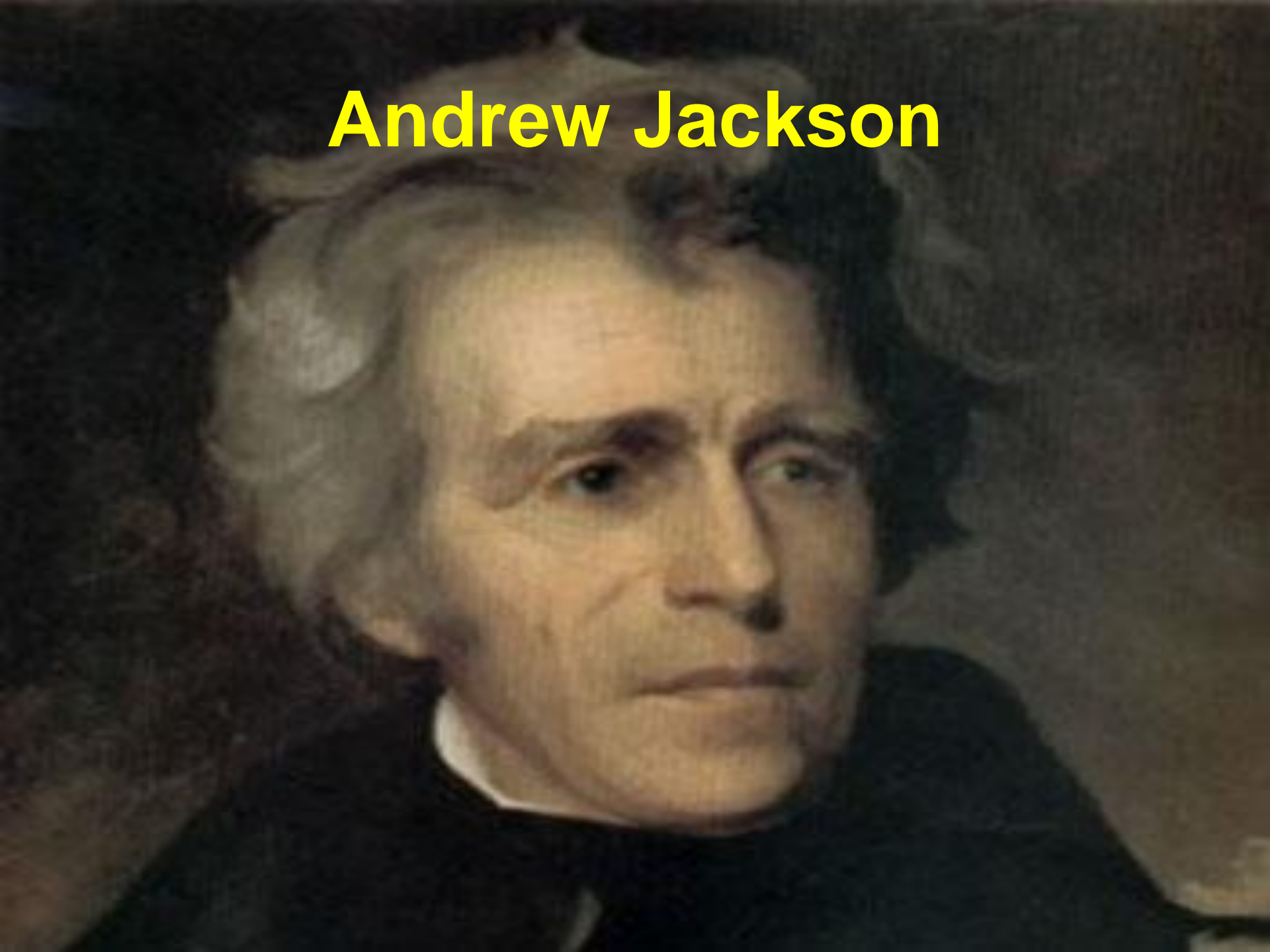
BOSTON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD



D. After Battle of Lake Erie, British and Tecumseh retreated to Canada. **General William Henry Harrison** won Battle of the Thames and Indian confederation fell apart.

E. Creek Indians in South continued to fight and **Andrew Jackson** defeated them in Battle of Horseshoe Bend, 1814.

Andrew Jackson



V. Final Battles

A. In 1814, British finally defeat **Napoleon** and French army. Britain now has more troops to send to America

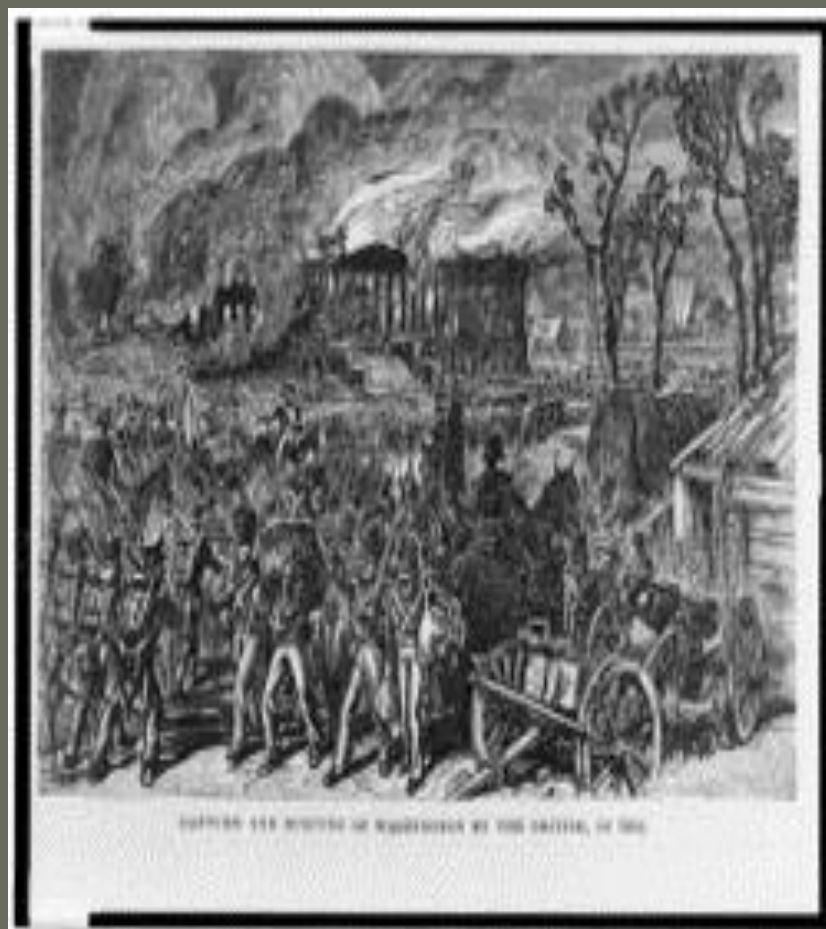
B. British invaded Washington, D.C. **President Madison** and his wife gathered important papers and fled.

C. British burned the White House and other government buildings and marched north.

D. The burning of Washington, D.C. was punishment for Americans burning the Canadian capital, York.

E. In Baltimore, Fort McHenry stopped the British and Francis Scott Key wrote the “Star Spangled Banner” when fort held.





CLARKSON AND HIS FRIENDS AT WASHINGTON BY THE OCEAN, IN 1840

F. In **New Orleans**, **Andrew Jackson** waited for the British with thousands of frontiersmen

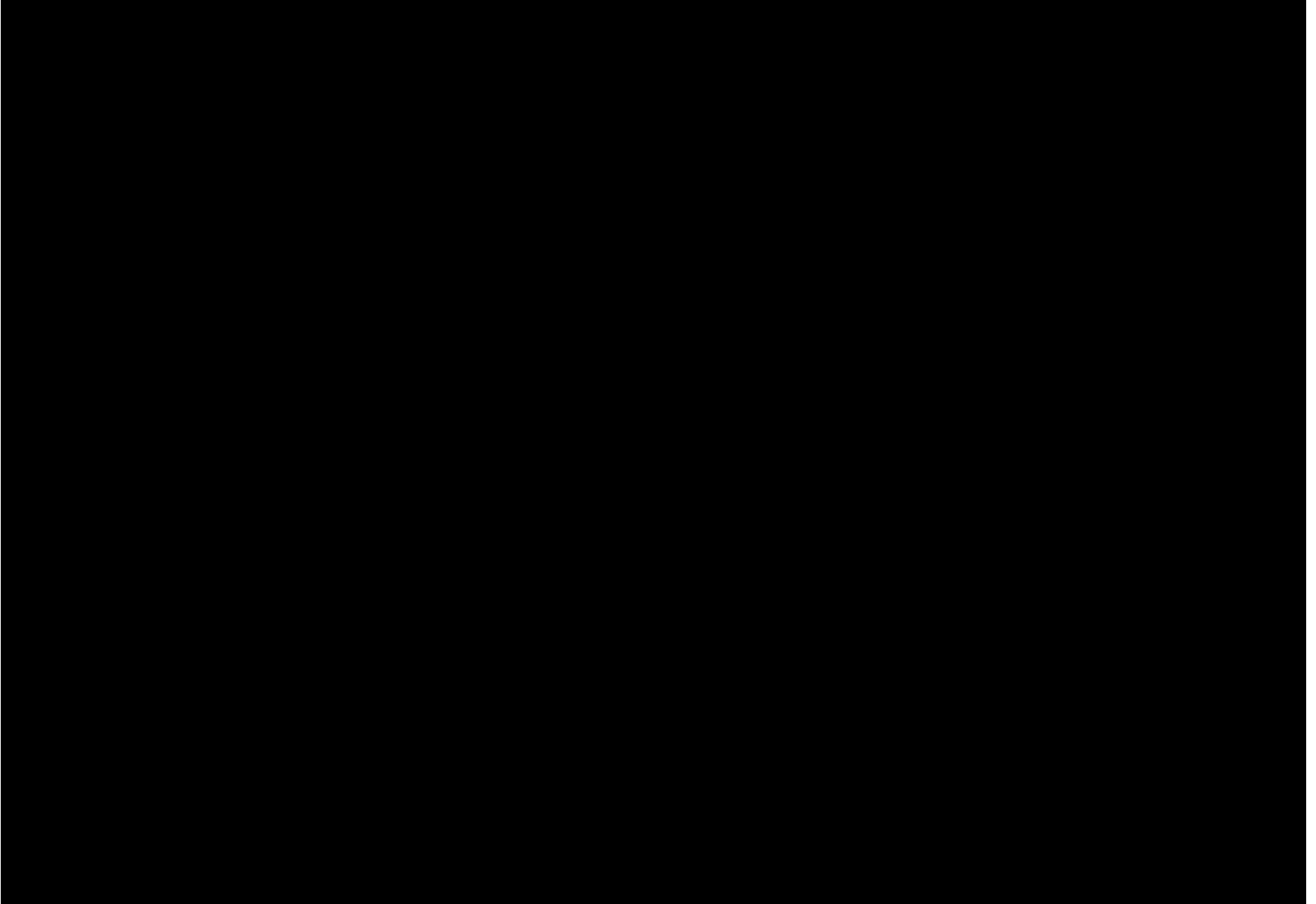
G. On January 8, 1815, the British attacked and Americans killed or wounded over **2,000** and lost only **11** men.

H. Andrew Jackson became a national hero – even though Americans learned that the war had ended two weeks before the battle.

Battle of New Orleans



Battle of New Orleans



I. **Treaty of Ghent** was signed on December 24, 1814. It set the two countries as they had been before the war started.

J. Impressments of sailors and the borders with Canada were not settled until later and the war accomplished little.

K. Victories by heroes like **Oliver Hazard Perry** and **Andrew Jackson** gave the U.S. pride. The country began to feel and act more like a nation.



L. U.S. had shown that it could stand and fight with the strongest country on Earth- England. U.S. began to **get respect from other major countries and would be treated as an equal.**