

## 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.



## 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
- **Oliver Hazard Perry** – commander of American troops that fought the British on Lake Erie in 1812

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Andrew Jackson** – took command of American forces in Georgia in the summer of 1813
- **secede** – to withdraw



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

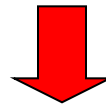
Tension with Britain was high when James Madison took office in 1809.

Britain armed Native Americans...

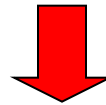
...and continued impressment of U.S. sailors.

American anger toward Britain

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



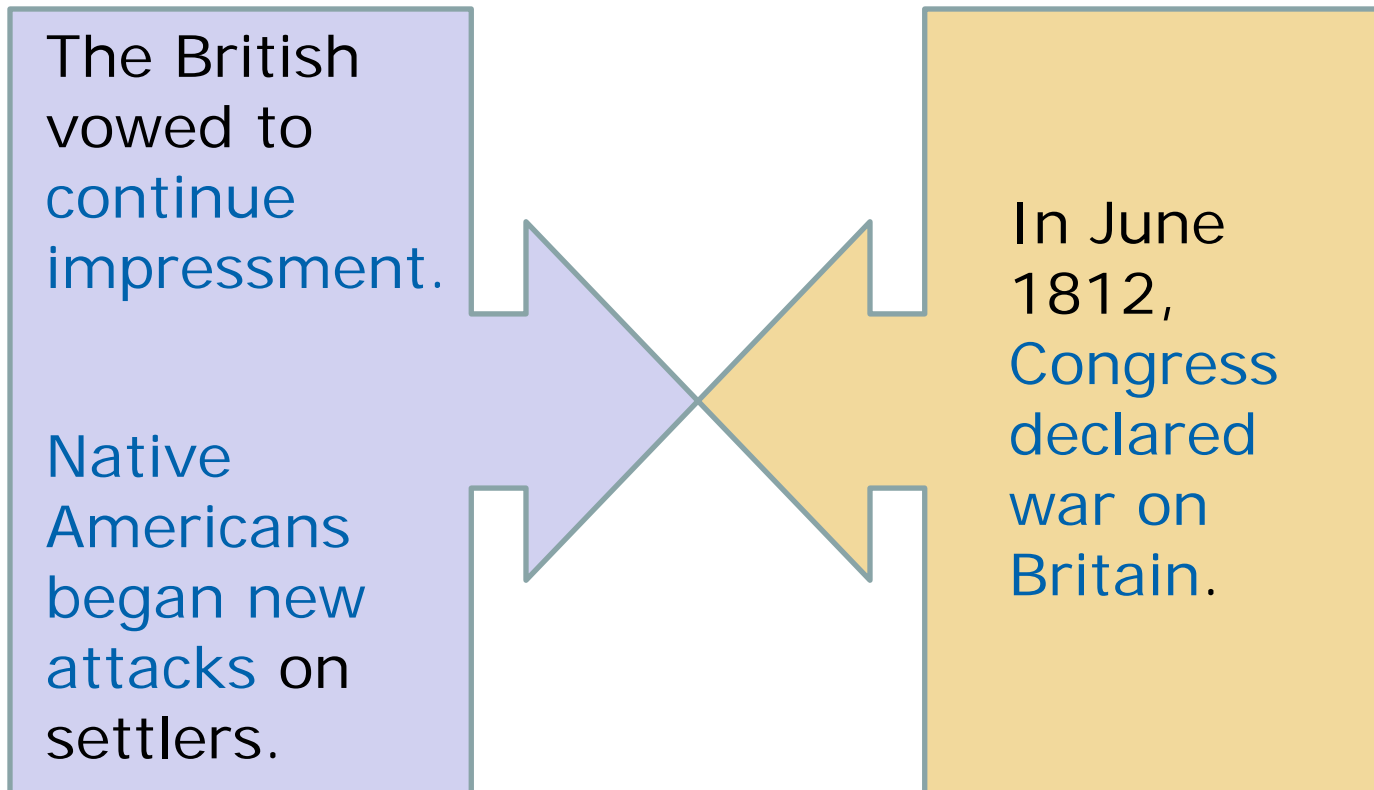
In 1810, nationalists **Henry Clay** and **John C. Calhoun** joined the House of Representatives.



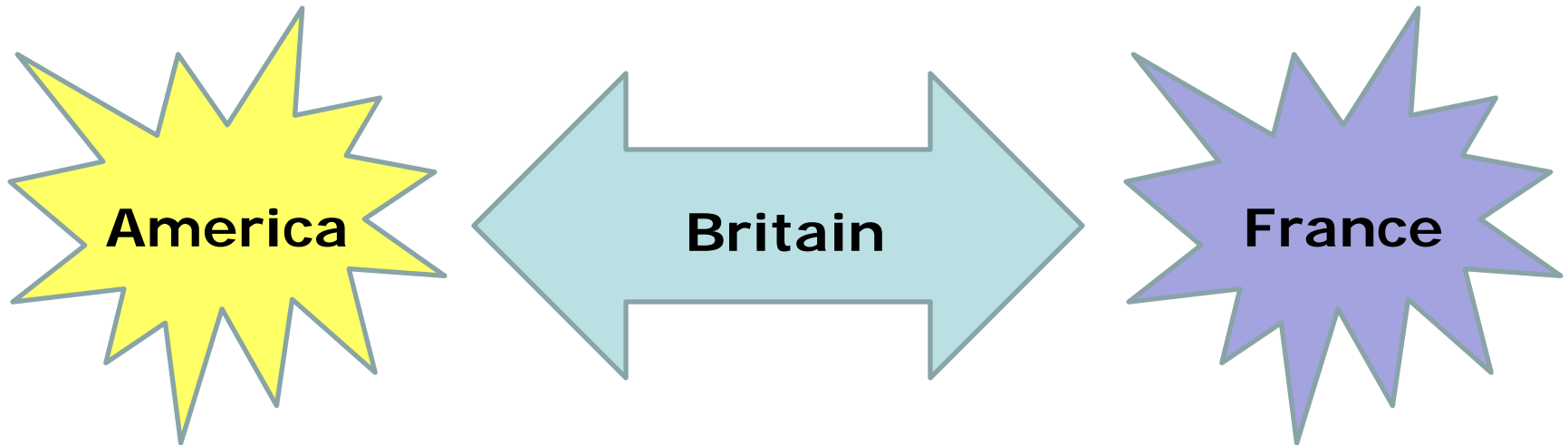
They and their supporters were called **war hawks**. They supported war with Britain.



## Relations with Britain worsened steadily in early 1812.

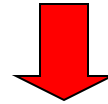


The war did not come at a good time for the British, who were **still at war in Europe**.

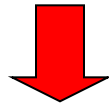


**However, Britain refused to meet American demands to avoid war.**

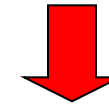
Americans were confident that they would win the war. However, the U.S. was not prepared.



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.

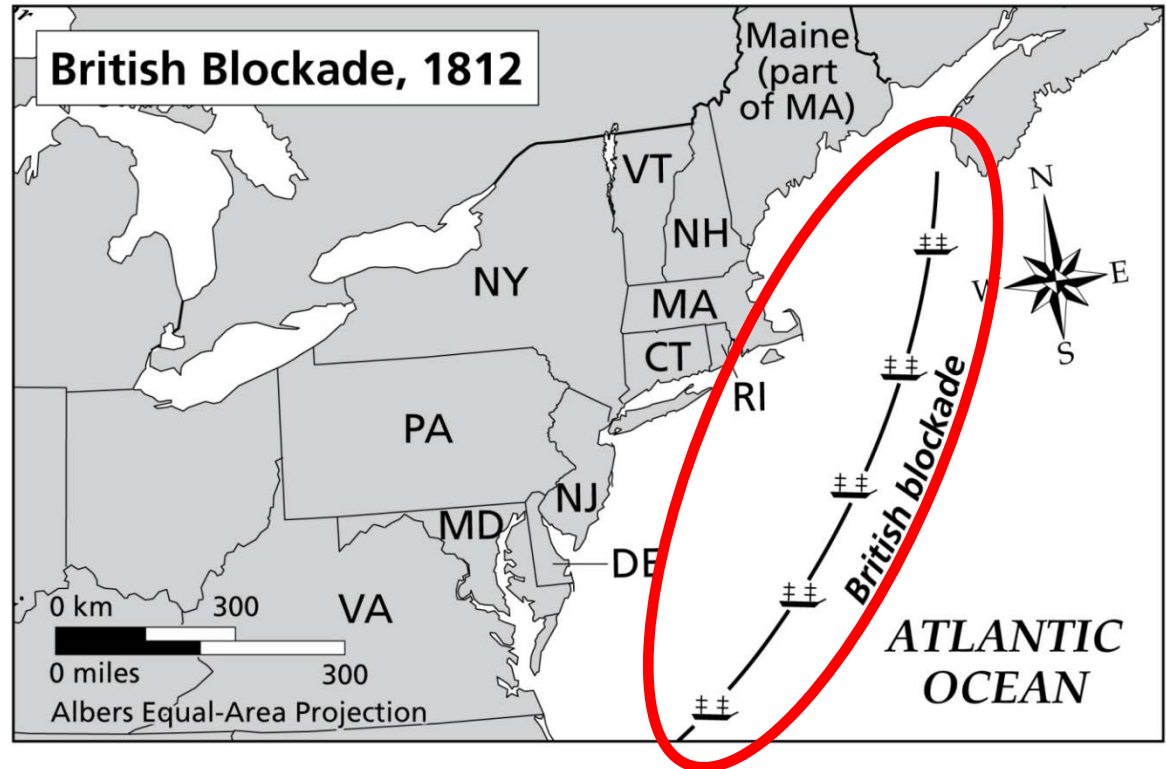




In August 1812, the **USS Constitution** defeated the British warship *Guerrière* in the North Atlantic.

The ship's thick wooden hull earned it the nickname "**Old Ironsides.**"

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 over 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.

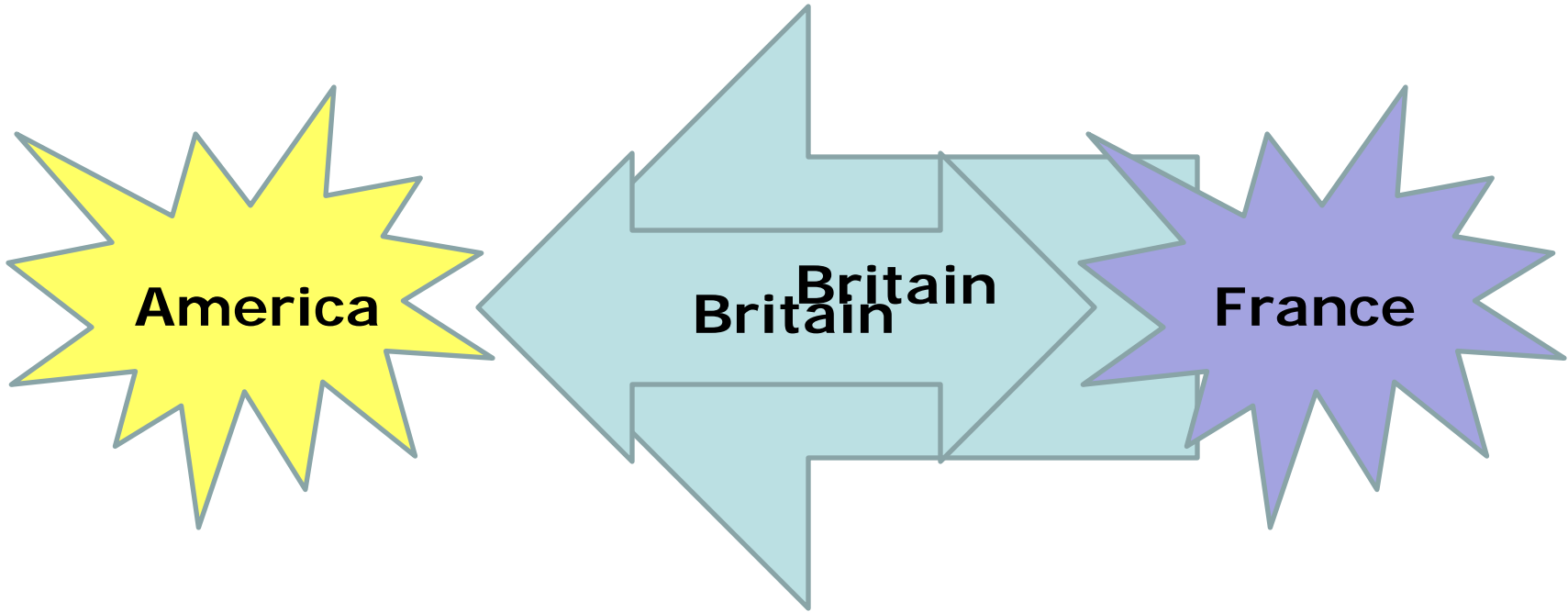
U.S. troops pursued and defeated the British in the **Battle of the Thames**.

## Native Americans 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.

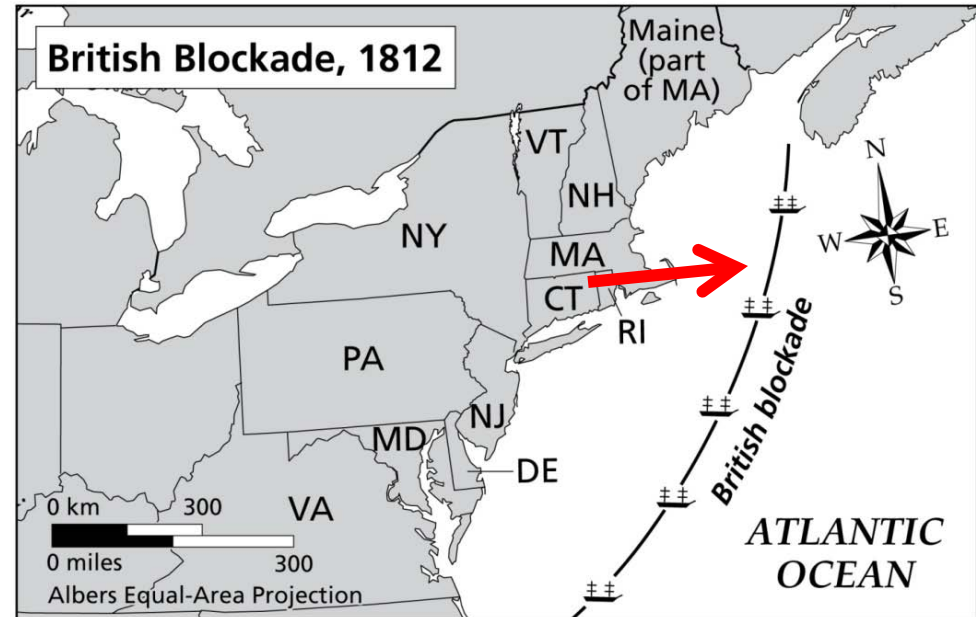
The treaty that ended the fighting forced the Creeks to give up millions of acres of land.

In 1814, the British defeated Napoleon.



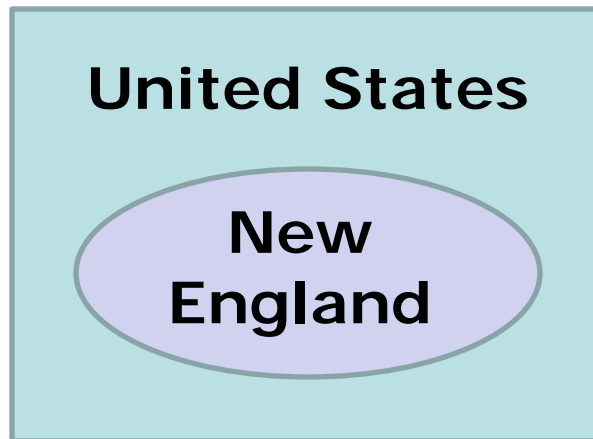
This allowed Britain to send many more troops to fight against America.

As the war dragged on, Federalists expressed their opposition by calling it "Mr. Madison's War."



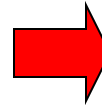
Many New Englanders opposed the war, because the British blockade was hurting their trade.

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



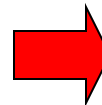
## The British made their final attacks in 1814.

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



The President  
fled; the capitol  
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
- Returned things to the way they had been before the war

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

## Effects of the End of the War of 1812

The  
Hartford  
Convention  
ended  
quickly.

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

Americans  
felt pride  
and  
confidence.

## Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz

