



Name _____

Date: _____

Course: US History/Ms. Brown**Homeroom:**

7th Grade US History
Standard # – Do Now – Day #89

Aims: SWBAT identify the causes of the War of 1812**DO NOW**

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete and historically accurate sentences. Use your notes and knowledge of history. You **MUST** annotate your answers, which means cross off the question stem, capitalize the first letter, and cross off the question mark.

1. Why did the Americans want control of the Louisiana Territory?

2. Why was France willing to sell the Louisiana Territory?

3. Why was the Louisiana Purchase significant to American history?

4. What is *one* argument opposing the Louisiana Purchase?



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Daily Debrief

Dear Scholars,



The geographic location of the United States played a significant role in developing the nation's early foreign policy.

You are going to learn how the United States responded to an early foreign policy challenge and discuss how much the nation should have become involved in world affairs.

Geography Skills

Directions: Examine the map below (and projected on the board). Then answer the following questions on the lines provided. Be prepared to share your answers.





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1. What does this map show?

2. What countries might have posed a potential threat to the United States in the early 19th century (1800s)?

3. What geographic advantages did the United States have in a potential attack?

4. What geographic disadvantages did the United States have in a potential attack?

5. Suppose that it is 1800. Do you think the United States should become involved in world affairs? Why or why not?

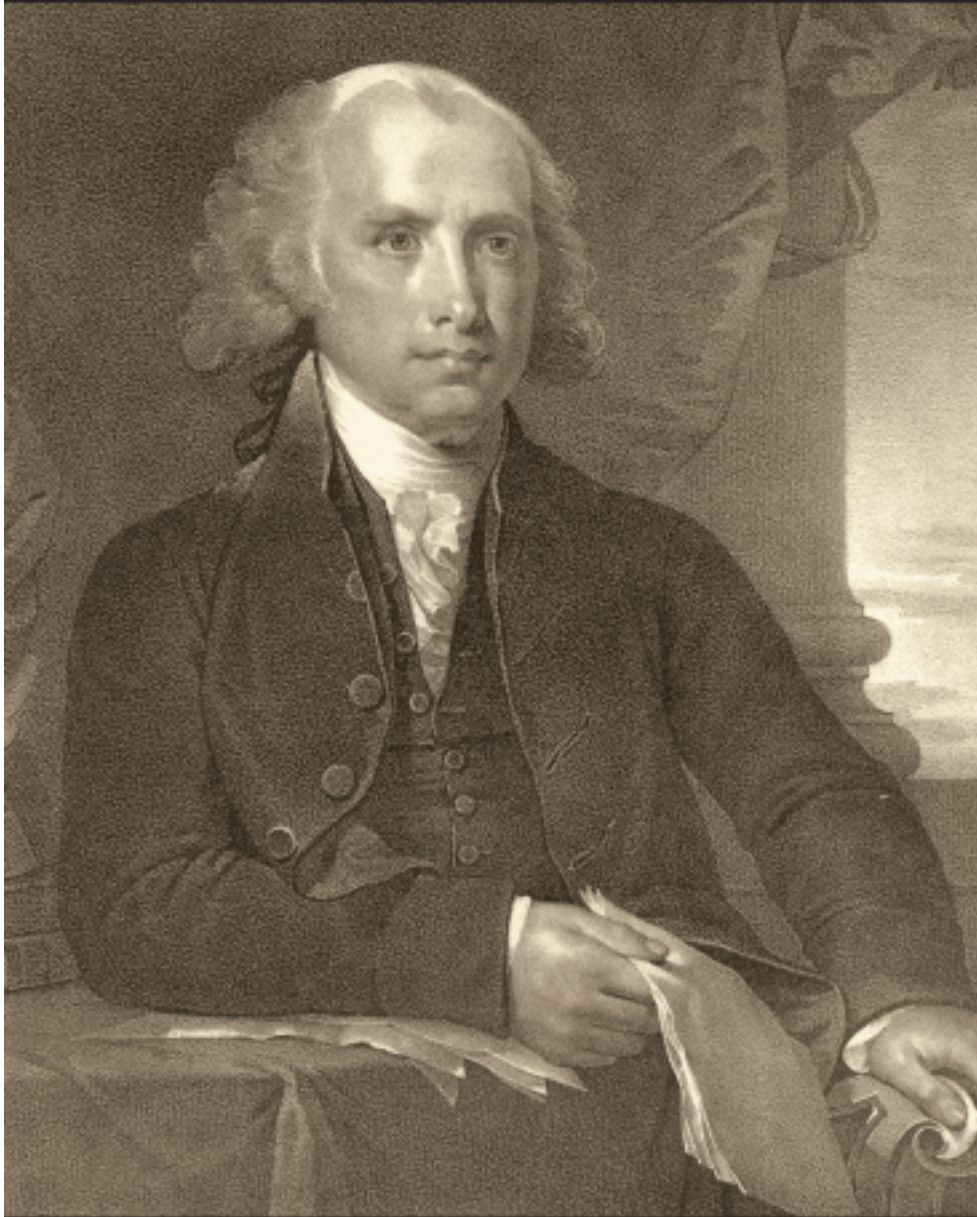


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PRESIDENT MADISON'S FOREIGN POLICY DILEMMA



What should President Madison do to protect sailors and settlers?

Option A: Declare war on Great Britain and attack the British on land and on sea?

Option B: Declare war on Great Britain but wage a war only at sea?

Option C: Delay declaring war on Great Britain until the United States is better prepared

Option D: Do not declare war on Great Britain

US History, Ms. Brown

Cell: 646.477.2663

Email: abrown@democracyprep.org

Website: dph7history.weebly.com

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President Madison's Dilemma: Protecting Sailors and Settlers

In 1812, only 29 years after the American Revolution, the United States found itself again at war with Great Britain. The threat of war had been brewing for some time, and this War of 1812 was not unexpected. Since the 1790s, America's leaders had tried to avoid being drawn into a series of wars between France and Britain. In 1793 President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality asking his countrymen to be impartial toward both Britain and France.



Indiana Governor William Henry Harrison, on the far left, is shown encouraging his troops during the Battle of Tippecanoe Creek. After the battle, Harrison's men discovered the Indians were armed with British guns, which added to Americans' anger at the British.

President James Madison took office in 1809. He tried a new approach to protecting Americans at sea. He offered France and Great Britain a deal: if you agree to **cease**¹ your attack on American ships, the United States will stop trading with your enemy.



The Shawnee leader Tecumseh united American Indians in an attempt to halt the advance of white settlers onto Indian land

Napoleon promptly agreed to Madison's offer. At the same time, Napoleon gave his navy secret orders to continue seizing American ships headed for British ports. Madison, who wanted to believe Napoleon's promise, cut off all trade with Great Britain.

Meanwhile, the British continued seizing ships and impressing [kidnapping] American sailors. Madison saw only one way to force Great Britain to respect American rights. He began to think about abandoning George Washington's policy of isolationism and going to war with Great Britain.

New Englanders and Federalists generally opposed going to war.

Merchants in New England knew that war would mean a **blockade**² of their ports by the British navy. They preferred to take their chances with the troubles at sea.

Many people in the south and in the west, however, supported going to war. Like all Americans, they resented Great Britain policy of impressing sailors. They also accused the British of stirring up trouble among Indians in the states and territories to the northwest.

¹ Cease: to stop doing something

² Blockade: a closing off of an area to keep people or supplies from going in or out



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Trouble with Indians was growing as settlers moved into the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and pushed Indians off their lands. Two Shawnee Indians tried to fight back by uniting Indians along the Mississippi River into one great Indian Nation. On November 7, 1811, Shawnee warriors fought a militia force led by the governor of Indiana in the Battle of Tippecanoe Creek. The militia defeated the Indians. After the battle, the Americans discovered that the Americans were armed with British guns.

Americans were outraged. Several young congressmen from the South and West, including Henry Clay of Kentucky and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, were so eager for war with Great Britain that they were nicknamed “War Hawks.” They argued that to make the northwestern frontier safe for settlers, the United States needed to drive British out of Canada. Once that was done, Canada could be added to the United States.

Losses at sea, national pride, and a desire to make the frontier safe for settlement all contributed to the reasons for war. Still, Madison hesitated. Was the nation strong enough to launch the arrows of war? Or should he hold tightly to the olive branch of peace?



What side did America take in the war between Britain and France?



Why did New Englanders and merchants disagree with going to war with Great Britain? Explain the term “blockade” in your answer.



Why did people in the south and west support going to war against the British. Provide at least two reasons to support your answer.



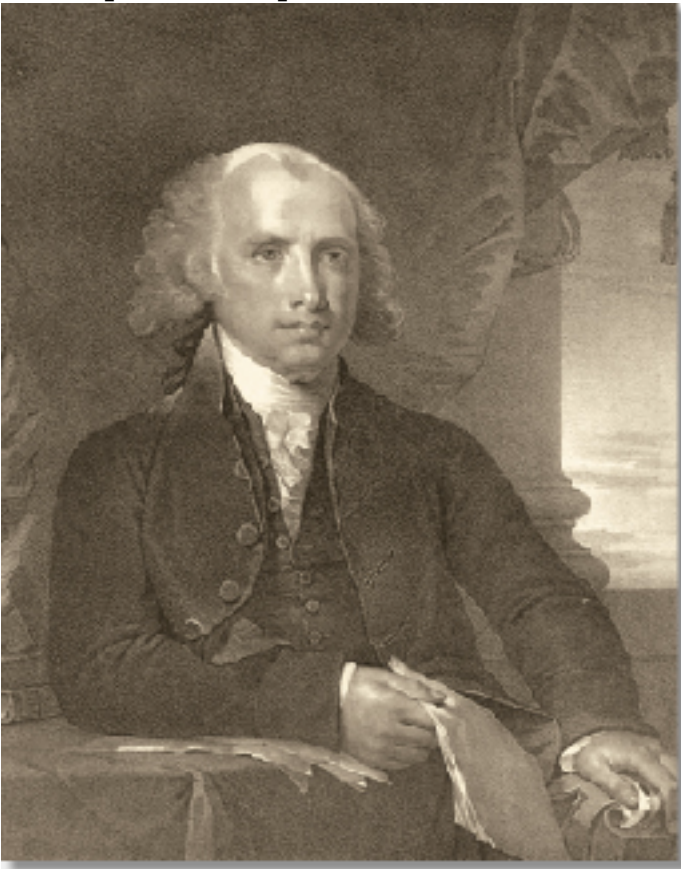
What were “impressments”?



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Response Groups**President Madison's
Foreign Policy Dilemma****What should President Madison do to protect
sailors and settlers?****Option A:** Declare war on Great Britain and
attack the British on land and sea.**Option B:** Declare war on Great Britain but
wage a war only at sea.**Option C:** Delay declaring war on Great Britain
until the United States is better prepared.**Option D:** Do not declare war on Great Britain.

1. In your group, discuss the foreign policy options.
2. Prepare arguments in support of one option and in opposition to the other options.
3. Choose a spokesperson to present your group's recommendation to the president.



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Our group supports option ____ because, _____

Our group opposes option ____ because, _____



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You will now meet with President Madison to advise him how to respond to this foreign policy dilemma.



“Esteemed advisors, thank you for meeting with me. I am interested in hearing your recommendations about how I should respond to this foreign policy dilemma.

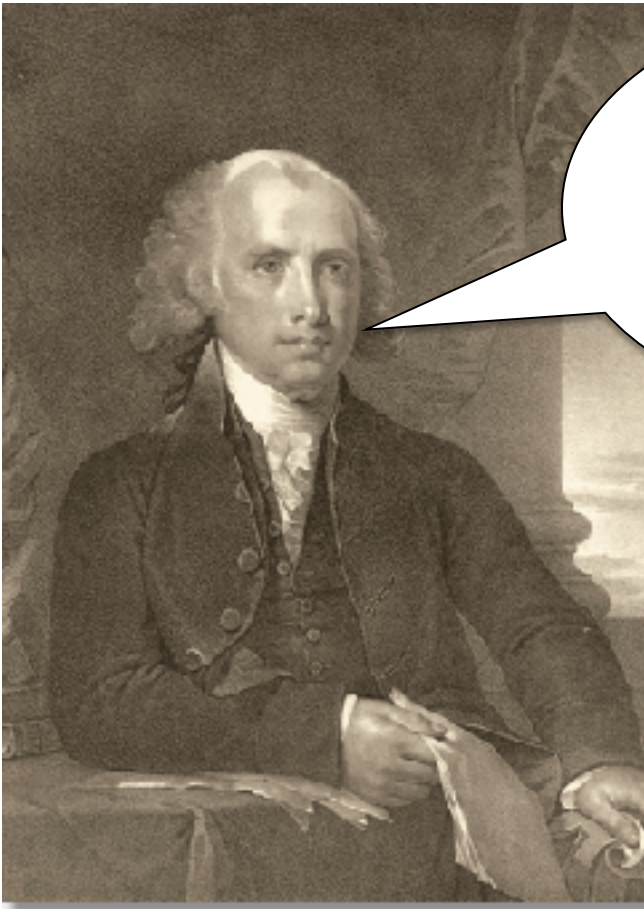
We will discuss each option in turn, starting with Option A. As we listen to each advisor let’s take notes”

*-I took **600 pages** of notes at the Constitutional Convention!*

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
<i>Declare war on Great Britain and attack the British on land and on sea</i>	<i>Declare war on Great Britain but wage a war only at sea</i>	<i>Delay declaring war on Great Britain until the United States is better prepared</i>	<i>Do not declare war on Great Britain</i>



Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose



Thank you, advisors. I will take your recommendations into account as I make my decision...meeting adjourned until tomorrow March 5, 1812



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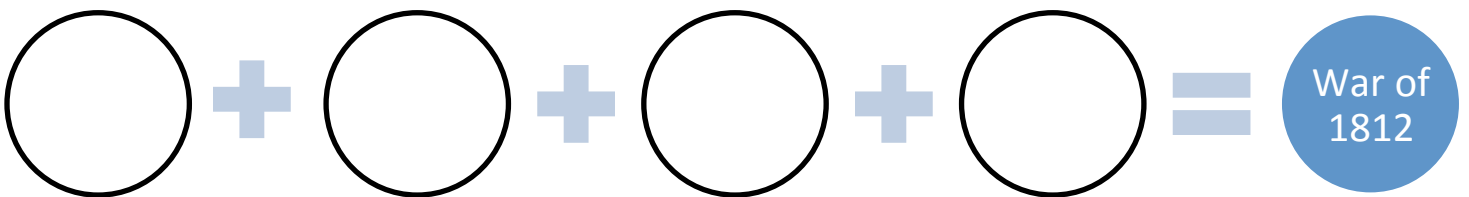
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Causes of the War of 1812 HOMEWORK

_____/10 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

Directions: Write the definition and what the term led to in complete sentences. Use TAGGS for your answer. Then draw a picture of the concept.

Theme	Definition/What It Led To	Picture/Example
Impressments		
Expansion West (Native American alliance with Britain)		
War Hawks (nationalism/patriotism)		
War of 1812 (What were the four causes of the war?)		







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**Causes of the War of 1812
EXIT TICKET**

_____/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

Directions: Complete the diagram to show the reasons why many Americans wanted to go to war with Great Britain in early 1812.

1.



2. In the War of 1812, which country attacked the United States?
- France
 - The Netherlands
 - England
 - Spain