



Name _____

Date: _____

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

7th Grade US History
Standard # – Do Now – Day #90

Aims: SWBAT identify key events 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. What two countries were fighting a war in Europe?

- a. _____
b. _____

2. What was George Washington's opinion on United States involvement in foreign affairs?

- a. Impressments
b. Neutrality
c. Mercantilism
d. Allies

3. What conflict happened between the British and the United States leading up to the War of 1812?

4. When the Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional is called

_____ This idea was established [created] from the
court case _____ v. _____.



Name _____

Date: _____

Homeroom: _____

Daily Debrief

Advisors,

I have taken all of your recommendations into account, and I have made my decision. The United States has officially entered
THE WAR OF 1812!

Directions: Let's read what happened: The War of 1812. Be prepared to share your answers

James Madison chose to abandon isolationism. At his request, Congress declared war on Great Britain on July 17, 1812. This was a bold step for a nation with an army of 7,000 poorly trained men and a navy of only 16 ships.

Battles on Land and Sea War Hawks were overjoyed when the War of 1812 began. They thought that conquering Canada was "a mere matter of marching." They were wrong. In 1812, 1813, and again in 1814 US forces crossed into Canada, but each time British forces turned them back.

The British, too, found the going much rougher than expected. On September 10, 1813, a US naval force under the command of Oliver Hazard Perry captured a British fleet of six ships on Lake Erie. Perry's victory enabled William Henry Harrison to push into upper Canada, where he defeated the British in a major battle. Chief Tecumseh, who was fighting on the side of the British, was killed. But in December, the British drove the Americans back across the border.

By 1814, Napoleon had been defeated in Europe, and Great Britain was able to send 15,000 troops to Canada. American plans to conquer Canada came to an end.

Meanwhile, in August 1814, another British army invaded Washington, D.C. The British burned several public buildings, including the Capitol and the White House. President Madison had to flee for his life.

US History, Ms. Brown

2

Cell: 646.477.2663

Email: abrown@democracyprep.orgWebsite: dph7history.weebly.com

Name _____

Date: _____

Homeroom: _____

Next the British attacked the port city of Baltimore, Maryland. On September 13, an American lawyer named Francis Scott Key watched as the British bombarded Fort McHenry, which guarded the city's harbor. The bombardment went on all night. When dawn broke, Key was thrilled to see that the American flag still waved over the fort, proving the fort had not been captured. He expressed his feelings in a poem that was later put to music as "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Battle of New Orleans A British fleet had surrendered to US forces after the Battle of Lake Champlain in New York just two days before the unsuccessful attack on Baltimore. In Great Britain, news of this defeat would weaken the desire to continue the war. But the news took time to travel, in the meantime British commanders in the United States launched another invasion. This time, their target was New Orleans.

New Orleans was defended by General Andrew Jackson and a ragtag militia, free African Americans, Indians and pirates. On January 8, 1815, more than 7,500 British troops marched confidently into battle. Jackson's troops met them with deadly fire. Some 2,000 British soldiers were killed or wounded, compared with only about 20 Americans.

The Battle of New Orleans was the greatest US victory of the War of 1812. It was also totally unnecessary. Two weeks earlier, American and British diplomats meeting in Ghent (GHENT) Belgium had signed a peace treaty ending the war. The news did not reach New Orleans until after the battle was fought.

Results of the War Although both sides claimed victory, neither Great Britain nor the United States really won the War of 1812. The Treaty of Ghent settled none of the issues that had led to the fighting. Instead, the problems of impressment and ship seizures faded away as peace settled over Europe. Still, the war had important affects.

First, Indian resistance in the Northwest Territory weakened after Tecumseh's death. Over time, most American Indians who fought with Tecumseh would be driven out of the Ohio Valley.

Second, national pride in the United States surged. Many Americans considered the War of 1812, "the second war of independence." They felt that by standing up to the British, the United States had truly become a sovereign [free] nation.

Third, the war had political effects. The Federalists were badly damaged by their opposition to the war, and their party never recovered. Two of the war's heroes – William Henry Harrison and Andrew Jackson – would later be elected president.



This map shows American and British offensives, or attacks during the War of 1812. Despite victories on both sides, neither country really won the war. Still, the war had important effects in the United States.



Name _____

Date: _____

Homeroom: _____

War of 1812 Timeline

Directions: Complete the timeline of the War of 1812. For each month marked, briefly describe the event that happened and create a symbol to represent it.





Name _____

Date: _____

Homeroom: _____

The War of 1812 Image Analysis



The painting above is the Battle of Lake Erie. Who won the battle of Lake Erie and what happened to the British navy? Use details from the picture to help you infer the outcome.

Name _____

Date: _____

Homeroom: _____



The picture above is of the British in Washington D.C. Which buildings were being destroyed by the British here? How do you know?

Wrap Up: The Importance of the War

America _____, finally breaks its ties with Europe

Demonstrated the _____ and the Constitution

_____ - more pride in the country

Bye bye Federalists, _____! Americans will focus on _____ instead of overseas.

_____ grows

_____ becomes a war hero, as iconic as George Washington.



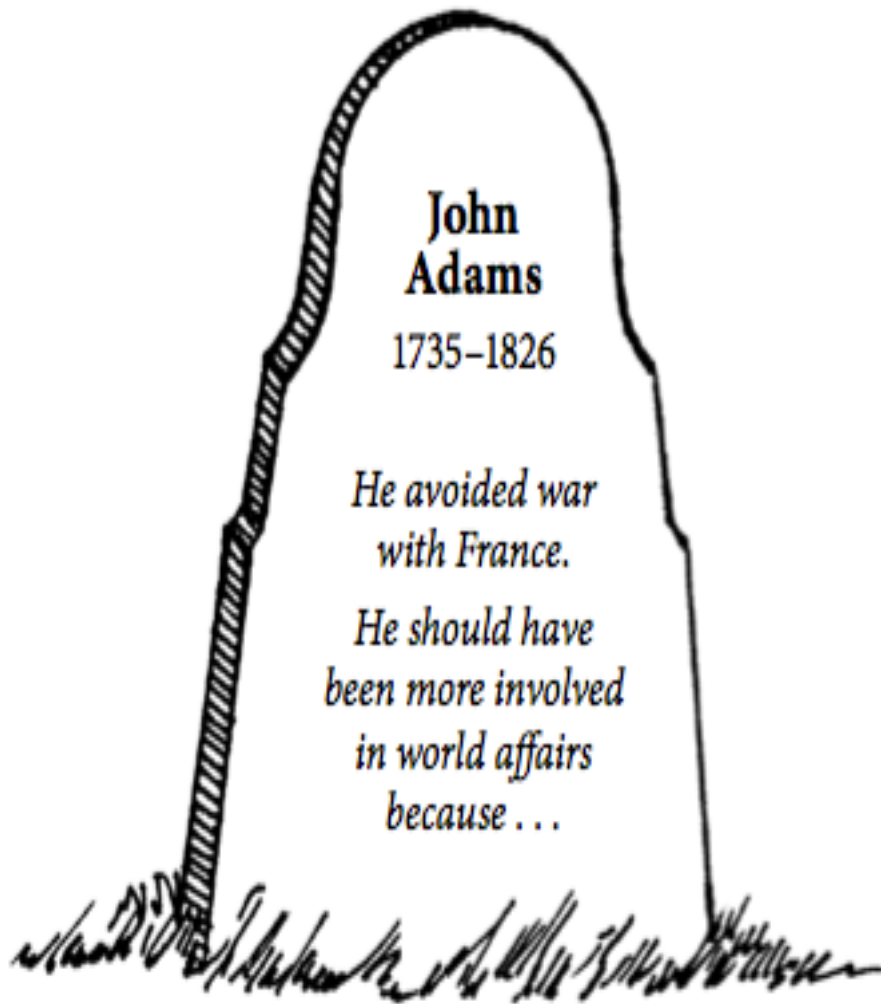
Name _____ Date: _____ Homeroom: _____

**Outcomes of the War of 1812
HOMEWORK**

_____/10 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

John Adams was so proud of avoiding war with France that he wanted that fact engraved on his tombstone. Create a tombstone like the one below for James Madison (1751 – 1836). Your tombstone should include

- The years that president lived
- One example of how the President became involved in foreign affairs
- One sentence explaining to what extent you think the president should have been involved in world affairs
- A symbol representing the president's foreign policy decisions

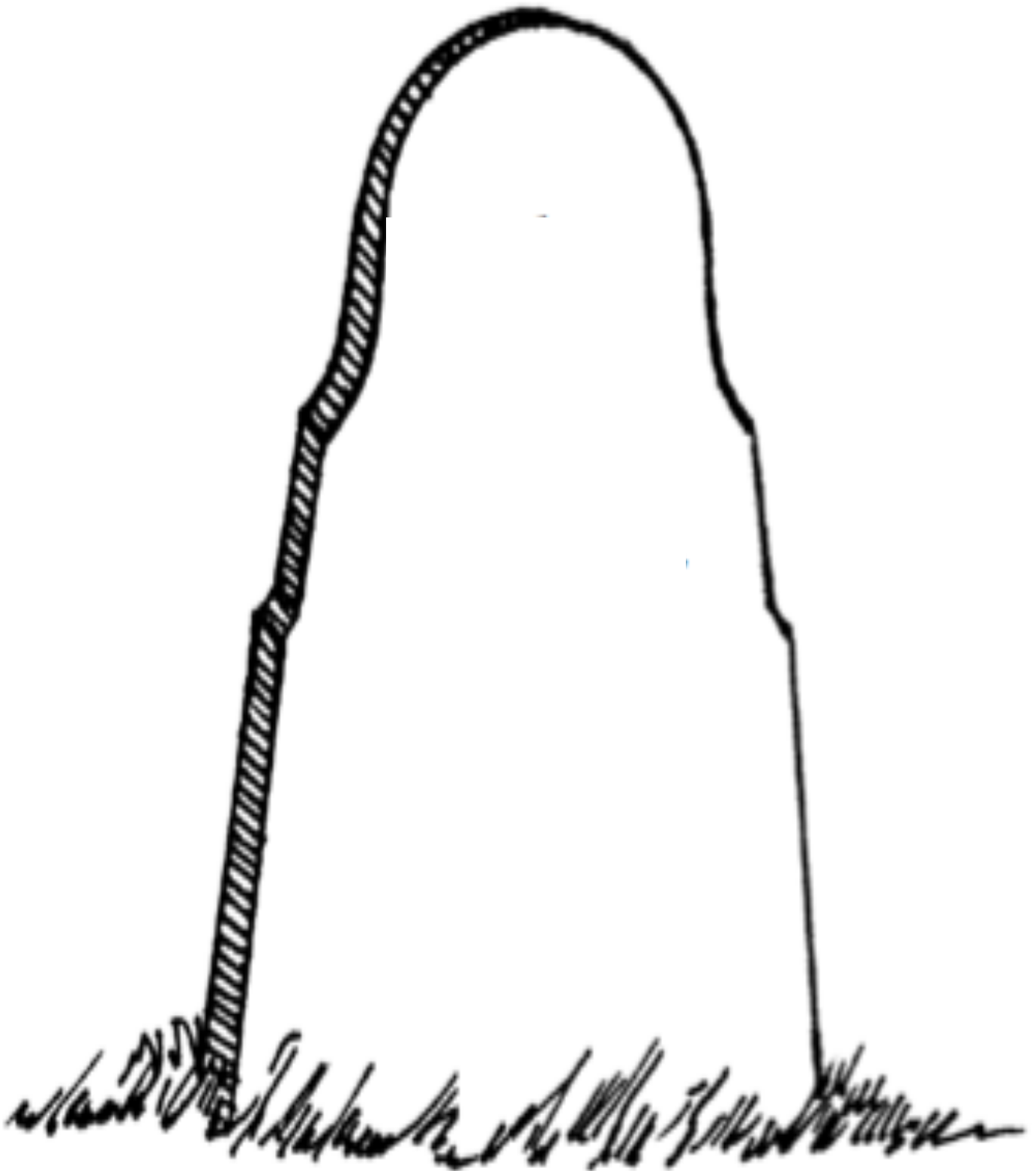




Name _____

Date: _____

Homeroom: _____





Name _____ Date: _____ Homeroom: _____

**Outcomes of the War of 1812
EXIT TICKET**

_____/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

1. One result of the War of 1812 was that the United States
 - a. Defeated Spain
 - b. Took control of Cuba
 - c. Gained land from Canada
 - d. Maintained its independence from Great Britain

2. What is one building that was destroyed when the British invaded Washington, DC?
 - a. _____

3. What song was written as a result of the War of 1812? _____

4. What were two outcomes [effects] of the War of 1812?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

5. Mark an X along the spectrum to indicate where President Madison’s decision to declare war on Great Britain falls. Then write a sentence justifying your placement.