The War of 1812.
Set Up

• On the back of p.14 of workbook…

• Set up Cornell Notes
  – Title = War of 1812
  – No summary line

• Then set up Journal #9 with prompt:
  – Explain the causes and significance of the War of 1812
Causes

- US shipping was being harassed, and cargo was seized.

- Impressments of American sailors
  - Many British sailors became naturalized US citizens and deserted British vessels and joined American crews.
  - British Navy kidnapped these sailors off American ships and had them rejoin the British Navy.

- Economic Diplomacy Fails
  - Embargo Act of 1807 halted all trade with Europe.
Jefferson Farewell
Enter James Madison

Jefferson did not want to run for a 3rd term

Madison became President
  was Jefferson’s Secretary of State

Considered the most important contributor to the Constitution
Causes

Non-Intercourse (trade) Act

- Forbade trade with France and Britain (similar to Embargo Act but applied only to B & F); however President could reopen trade when either France or Britain lifted restrictions
- Was this successful? Why or Why not

War Hawks

- Southern congressmen favored war, even though it hurt the East
- Why did the War Hawks want war?
What does the map tell you about the outcome of the battles?

What strengths do you see on both sides?
Benefits (Pros)

- To allow reopening of trade
- National Pride
- To stop the impressments of sailors
- CANADA!!!
Negatives (Cons)

- Not everyone in the US wanted to go to war
- Military was small
  - Standing Army was small
  - Militia comprised most of our forces, and they did not like to fight outside of their state borders
  - Navy was quite small only 22 ships
- Britain was a great Superpower and could crush us like a bug and we could lose territory that was gained in the Treaty of Paris or the Louisiana Purchase
June of 1812 Madison asked Congress for declaration of war on GREAT BRITAIN. Vote was split along regional lines. War started with Invasion of Canada.
### War of 1812 Vote in House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGIONS</th>
<th>FOR WAR</th>
<th>AGAINST WAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle States</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The South</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The West</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
<td><strong>49</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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Source: Thomas A. Bailey, *A Diplomatic History of the American People*

What does this chart tell you about American’s desire for war?
Key Events

- US Burns York (now Toronto)
  - US figured the Canadians would welcome the Americans and quickly join the US to expel Britain from North America…this did not happen

- Perry Defeated the British on Lake Erie
  - This gave the U.S. control of Lake Erie

- Britain Blockades the Eastern Seaboard
  - This prevented shipping from leaving, and made the war more unpopular in the Northeast
**Constitution Defeats Guerrière**

A cutaway of the Constitution’s hull:

- British cannonballs could not penetrate the ship’s hull, which was more than two feet thick at the waterline.

The hull of the Constitution was made up of three layers of extremely tough and durable oak wood.
Key Events

In August 1814, British Forces Sailed into Chesapeake Bay and capture Washington D.C.

- DC poorly protected!!

They burn the White House and the Capitol

Madison and Congress Barely escape

That is how the White House got it’s white color…to cover the burn marks.
Unlike D.C., Baltimore was Ready for the British.

The City militia inflicted heavy casualties on the British.

After bombarding Fort McHenry on September 13, 1814, The British abandon the attack.

Francis Scott Key witnessed the bombardment and penned a poem which becomes the National Anthem.
Treaty of Ghent

- Treaty was Negotiated in Europe and was signed on Dec. 24, 1814 ending the war of 1812
- The War ended in a stalemate, where no party gained or lost any territory.
- The issue of impressments was not addressed, but faded on its own.
- British finally leaves forts in NW Territory
Significance

- Gave the United States a National/International Identity
  - We were able to hold our own against the British (twice!!!)
  - Started us thinking about continuing westward expansion
  - Ended bad feelings toward the British
- Creates a hero in Andrew Jackson and the Western Frontiersmen
- Because of blockade ➔ U.S. DRAMATICALLY INCREASES MANUFACTURING!!!
Battle of New Orleans

- Fought after the treaty was signed (but not ratified)
- Why was New Orleans important?
- Pirates and Frontiersman fought alongside US troops
- Made Andrew Jackson a National hero and household name
- Ensured treaty ratification