

Section 4

The War of 1812

The Move Toward War

- 1809- _____ takes office-
tension with Britain is high
 - British continued to _____
 - British continued _____
- New sense of American nationalism developed
(_____)
 - Felt America's _____
 - 2 strong nationalists became leaders in the House-

The Move Toward War

- Clay and Calhoun along w/ followers were called War Hawks
(_____)
- Most opposition to war existed in

 - Felt it would hurt them most
- By spring 1812 relations with Brit hit a new low
 - Britain said it would continue impressment of US sailors
 - Natives began a new wave attacks on settlements in NW...with British weapons
- June of 1812- Congress

Early Days of the War

- Britain was not ready for another war (still fighting in Europe)
- Refused to meet conditions to avoid war with America
- Jefferson had cut military budget in half
 - In 1812 US had only

-
-
- Britain set up a blockade of American ports

(

_____)

- By 1814, British would have 135 ships blockading every American port

Early Days of the War

- Early battle at sea:

- British cannon fire bounced off of the *Constitution's* thick hull

– *Constitution* nicknamed

“

”

The War in the South and West

- The Invasion of Canada
 - Before the war, war hawks wanted to _____
 - Though they would want to get rid of British rule
 - July 1812- _____
led troops to attack Canada from Detroit
 - Not confident in his numbers, he _____
 - British Commander _____
took advantage
 - Along with native allies, surrounded Hull and forced a surrender
 - _____

The War in the South and West

- _____ was key for both sides
 - 1813- 3 hour long battle at Put-In-Bay on west end of lake
 - American flagship was badly damaged commanded by _____
 - Switched to another boat and kept fighting
 - Eventually won, “We have met the enemy and they are ours”
 - British had to leave Detroit and retreat back into Canada
 - _____ followed, defeated them at _____ (Tecumseh was killed)

The War in the South and West

- Conflict in the South
 - _____ warriors in the South attacked several American settlements as well
 - _____ took command in GA in 1814
 - Defeated Creeks at

 - Creeks forced to sign treaty giving up

Final Battles

- British Attack Washington and Baltimore
 - 1814- Brits defeated Napoleon, sending remaining troops to fight in America
 - Brits wanted to attack US capital- DC
 - As they marched into DC,
_____ gathered James'

_____ and fled
 - Brits burned several gov't buildings including

Final Battles

- Brits then marched to Baltimore- planned to first take _____ that protected the port
- 9/13/1814- British ships bombarded the fort over night
 - The following morning, a young man named _____ saw the American flag still flying- wrote a poem about it (became national anthem in 1931)
- The War Ends
 - End of 1814, Brits were worn out
 - Peace talks in Ghent, Belgium ended with treaty to restore relations to pre-war status- Treaty of Ghent
 - One more battle happened before news of the treaty reached the US
 - _____ - Andrew Jackson destroyed the British

Final Battles

- Protests and Peace

- Many had disliked the war the entire time (esp in New England)

- Federalists called it “ _____ ”

- _____ - Federalists met in Hartford, CT in December of 1814

- Suggested New England secede (_____)
 - While they debated, news of the treaty arrived...so they went home

- Impacts of the War of 1812

- America’s “ _____ ”
 - Gave Americans _____