

The War of 1812

Learning Objective:

The Causes of the War 1812

- British Impressment
- Embargo Act
- War Hawks
- Native American Resistance with British support
- U.S. wanted to take over Canada from Britain.

The Battle of Tippecanoe

1811 The Battle of Tippecanoe: Considered the first battle the War of 1812. Takes place between Tecumseh's brother, The Prophet, and William Henry Harrison's army.

- Tecumseh and the Prophet planned to unite many tribes into an organized defense against the growing number of western settlers. **Through this union they could defend the lands they had lived on for thousands of years.**
- The prophet, Tenskwatawa, wanted Native Americans to return back to their ancestors costumes and give up practices learned from the white invaders.
- They gained a huge following which caused Henry Harrison to worry **Prophet's Town became a training center for the warriors, with a rigorous spiritual and athletic regimen. As many as one thousand warriors were based in the capitol at its peak.**

Henry Harrison: Governor of Indiana Territory

- Harrison became alarmed by the growing power of the Shawnee brothers. He feared they would form an alliance with the British

The Battle of Tippecanoe

The Battle:

Tecumseh traveled throughout the Midwest urging tribes to form a political confederacy to prevent any further erosion of their lands.

- Tecumseh urged his brother not to attack
- The Prophet encouraged his men to attack claiming the white man's bullets could not harm them
- **The Prophet gave the order to attack**

Harrison with a small army of 1000 men were victorious

- The Two hour battle was proclaimed a glorious victory for the Americans

Prophet's town was destroyed and Native American confidence in the Prophets leadership was shattered.

- Many Native Americans fled to Canada, including Tecumseh

Question

After the Battle of Tippecanoe, Native Americans fled to Canada.

What do Americans suggest about Native Americans fleeing to Canada?

Possible Answer: The British were supporting and arming Native Americans

For Harrison and the people of the West to feel secure, they need to drive the British out of Canada

June 1812: Madison declared war on Great Britain

Battle of Tippecanoe Video



Battle of lake Erie

1813 September 10th, Battle of Lake Erie: Is one of the largest naval battles in the War of 1812.

- American- U.S. Captain Oliver Hazard Perry on the Lawrence with 8 other ships
- British - Captain Robert Heriot Barclay on the Detroit with 5 other ships
- Battle of Put-in-bay off the coast of Ohio

The Battle

During the battle Perry's Flagship (flag saying "don't give up the ship") *Lawrence* became disabled and $\frac{2}{3}$ s of the crew were casualties.

- Perry then was rowed to the Niagara and commanded the victory forcing British surrender.

Perry sent a famous letter to U.S. General William Henry Harrison that read "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

After the Battle of Lake Erie

- Ensured American control of Lake Erie for the remainder of the war.
- This Battle of Lake Erie also enabled the United States to recover Detroit and win the Battle of the Thames breaking the Native American confederation formed by Tecumseh.

August of 1814: Peace Negotiations begin in Ghent

British Attack D.C.

- On August 24-25, The British burn Washington in retaliation for the burning of York
- The British easily overpowered the American militia and then marched into the city
- They proceeded to burn and destroy everything, especially any connection to the government.
- Just outside the city, Madison, his wife Dolley, and the cabinet (presidents advisors), watched the city burn.

British Attack D.C.

- A violent thunderstorm put out the fires before they could do more damage.
- This was a low point for the Americans.
- Question: What is significant about the attack of D.C? How would it look to Americans and their enemy (Britain).

Peace Treaty

- Dec. 1814: The Treaty of Ghent: Americans and British diplomats agree to the terms of a treaty and return to the status quo from before the war.
- Treaty:
 - Did not change any existing borders.
 - Nothing was mentioned about the impressment of of sailors, but with Napoleon's defeat, natural rights were no longer an issue.

Battle of New Orleans

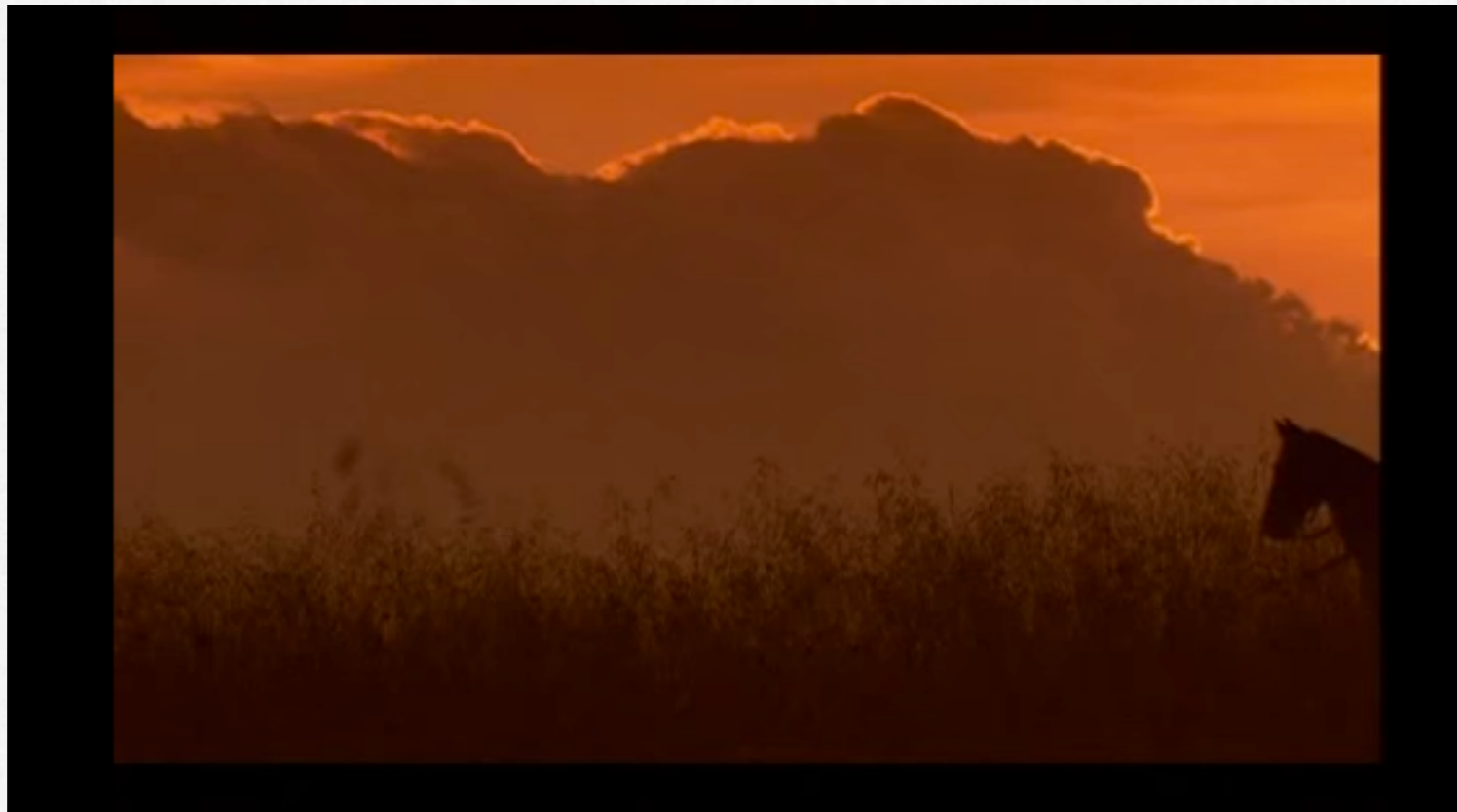
- January 1815: The Battle of New Orleans
- Before the word of the treaty reached the U.S, one last battle occurred at New Orleans
- Led by Andrew Jackson



Battle of New Orleans

- American soldiers fired from behind bales of cotton on the advancing British
- short but gruesome battle, thousands of British soldiers were killed. Victory for America
- Andrew Jackson became a hero, his fame helped him win the presidency in 1828.
- END OF THE WAR OF 1812
- February, 1815: The Peace Treaty is ratified and President Madison declares the war over.

Battle of New Orleans Video



Battle of New Orleans Song