

SECTION

4

I Must Leave This House

“I am still here within sound of the cannon! . . . I have had [a wagon] filled with the . . . most valuable portable articles. . . . I insist on waiting until the large picture of Gen. Washington is secured. . . . And now, dear sister, I must leave this house.”

—Dolley Madison, letter describing British attack on the White House, 1814

◀ British soldiers burn the White House.

The War of 1812

Objectives

- Explain why the United States declared war on Britain.
- Describe what happened in the early days of the war.
- Discuss the American invasion of Canada and the fighting in the South.
- Identify the events leading to the end of the War of 1812.

Reading Skill

Explain How Events Are Related in Time

Events can be related in time in many ways. One event may directly cause another or events may unfold over time. As you read this section, try to relate the many events to one another in time. Use the skills you practiced in Sections 1–3 as tools. Also, use sequence verbs as a tool. These verbs describe how events progress over time.

Key Terms and People

nationalism
war hawk
blockade

Oliver Hazard Perry
Andrew Jackson
secede

Why It Matters Presidents Washington, Adams, and Jefferson had all worked hard to avoid war with Britain and France. But finally, in 1812, the United States declared war on Britain.

Section Focus Question: What were the causes and effects of the War of 1812?

The Move Toward War

Tension with Britain was high when James Madison took office in 1809. Americans were angry at Britain for arming Native Americans in the Northwest. Americans also resented the continued impressment of American sailors by the British.

To most Americans, the country’s honor was at stake. They felt a new sense of American **nationalism—pride in one’s country**. In 1810, two strong nationalists, Henry Clay of Kentucky and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, became leaders in the House of Representatives.

Clay, Calhoun, and their supporters were called **war hawks—those who were eager for war with Britain**. Opposition to war was strongest in New England. Many New Englanders believed war with Britain would harm American trade.

Relations with Britain worsened steadily in the early months of 1812. In the spring, the British told the United States they would continue impressing sailors. Meanwhile, Native Americans in the Northwest began new attacks on frontier settlements. In June, Congress declared war on Britain.

Checkpoint In what regions of the United States was the support for war with Britain the strongest?

Section 4 The War of 1812 327

Section 4

Step-by-Step Instruction

Review and Preview

Students have studied how the United States tried to avoid war with Britain and France. Now they will learn the causes and consequences of the War of 1812.

Section Focus Question

What were the causes and effects of the War of 1812?

Before you begin the lesson for the day, write the Section Focus Question on the board. (*Lesson focus: Causes: British aggression, ineffectiveness of embargo, American nationalism. Effects: increased worldwide respect and recognition, increased American nationalism, crushed Native American resistance*)

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge

Ask students if they have ever heard of the War of 1812. Ask volunteers to share any information about the war that they may know. Write all accurate facts on the board. Then ask students to preview the section by reading the headings and looking at the images. Ask students to predict what they will learn about the War of 1812. Use the Numbered Heads participation strategy (TE, p. T24) to elicit responses.

Set a Purpose

- Read each statement in the Reading Readiness Guide aloud. Ask students to mark the statements True or False.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 3, Reading Readiness Guide, p. 50

- Have students discuss the statements in pairs or groups of four, then mark their worksheets again. Use the Numbered Heads participation structure (TE, p. T24) to call on students to share their group’s perspectives. The students will return to these worksheets later.

Answer

Checkpoint the South and the West

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below to teach students this section’s high-use words.

High-Use Word Definition and Sample Sentence

reinforce, p. 328	<i>v.</i> to strengthen with additional troops At Yorktown, American forces were reinforced by the French navy.
critic, p. 331	<i>n.</i> someone who makes judgments on the value of actions The Antifederalists were critics of the U.S. Constitution.

Teach

The Move Toward War

p. 327

Early Days of the War

p. 328

Instruction

L2

- **Vocabulary Builder** Before teaching this section, preteach the High-Use Words **reinforce** and **critic** using the strategy on TE p. T21.
Key Terms Have students complete the See It—Remember It chart.
- Read The Move Toward War and Early Days of the War with students using the Partner Paragraph Shrinking strategy (TE, p. T23).
- Ask students to name the Congressmen who were most eager for war. (*Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun*)
- Ask: **How do you think the early days of the war might have been different if Jefferson had not cut military spending?** (*Students might think that Americans would have been able to better defend themselves with more weapons, ships, and better trained officers.*)
- Show students the History Interactive transparency *Old Ironsides and the War of 1812*. Ask: **What made Old Ironsides so strong?** (*its thick hull*)

Color Transparencies, Old Ironsides and the War of 1812

Independent Practice

Have students begin filling in the study guide.

Monitor Progress

As students fill in the Notetaking Study Guide, circulate to make sure individuals understand why the War of 1812 began. Provide assistance as needed.

Answers

✓ **Checkpoint** Its military was small and underfunded.

Identify Benefits They made it harder for the British to defeat the United States.

Early Days of the War

The war did not come at a good time for the British, who were still at war in Europe. However, Britain was not willing to meet American demands to avoid war. Providing Native Americans with support was one way of protecting Canada against an American invasion.

When the war began, Americans were confident that they would win. It soon became apparent that the United States was not prepared for war. Jefferson's spending cuts had weakened American military strength. The navy had only 16 warships ready for action. The army also was small, with fewer than 7,000 men.

In the first days of the war, the British set up a blockade of the American coast. A **blockade** is the action of shutting a port or road to prevent people or supplies from coming into an area or leaving it. By 1814, the British navy had 135 warships blockading American ports. After **reinforcing** their troops, the British were able to close off all American ports by war's end.

A major sea battle was fought at the beginning of the war. In August 1812, the USS *Constitution* defeated the British warship *Guerrière* (gai ree AIR) in a fierce battle. According to tradition, American sailors nicknamed the *Constitution* "Old Ironsides" because British artillery fire bounced off the ship's thick wooden hull. To the Americans, it seemed as if the *Constitution* were made of iron.

✓ **Checkpoint** Why was the United States unprepared for war?

Vocabulary Builder

reinforce (ree ihn FORS) **v.** to strengthen with additional troops

OLD IRONSIDES INFOGRAPHIC

In the most famous sea battle of the War of 1812, the USS *Constitution* engaged the British frigate *Guerrière* in the North Atlantic Ocean.

For nearly an hour, the two ships closed in on each other. Then, the *Constitution* fired a barrage that tore off both of the *Guerrière* masts. Meanwhile, British cannonballs bounced harmlessly off the reinforced hull of the *Constitution*. **Critical Thinking: Identify Benefits** How were ships like the *Constitution* helpful to the American naval effort?

▲ The USS *Constitution* (left) batters the British ship HMS *Guerrière* (right).

◀ A cutaway of the *Constitution*'s hull.

The ship's hull, which was more than two feet thick at the waterline, was made up of three layers of extremely tough and durable oak wood.

328 — Chapter 9 The Era of Thomas Jefferson

History Interactive

Explore
"Old Ironsides"

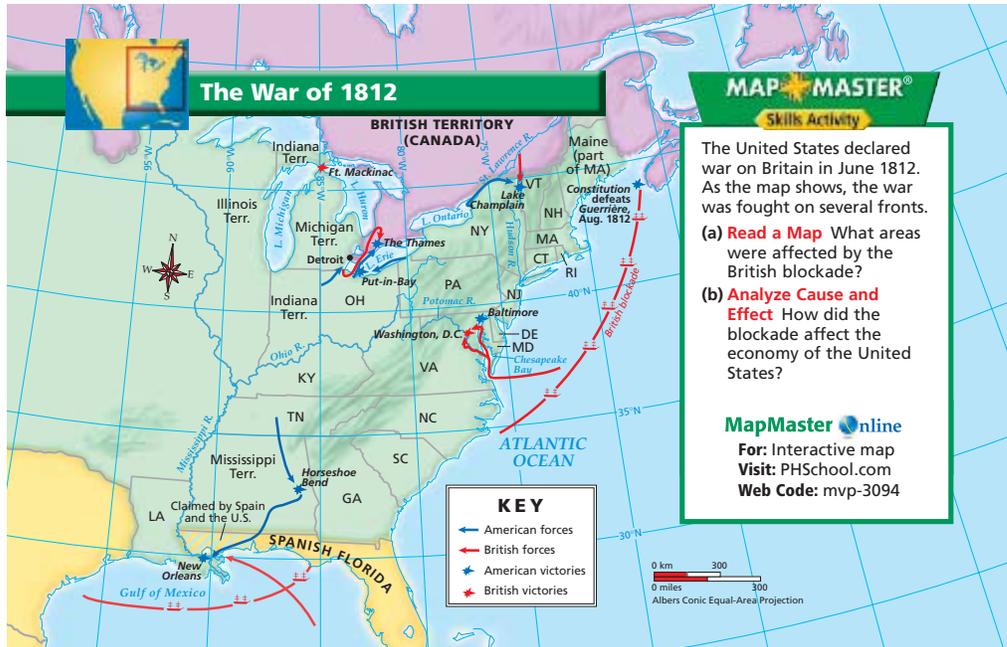
Visit: PHSchool.com
Web Code: myp-3054

Differentiated Instruction

L1 English Language Learners L1 Less Proficient Readers L1 Special Needs

Vocabulary Development Have students make a list of the key terms and high-use words in this section. Then have them create flashcards with the word on one side and its definition on the other. Pair

each student with a partner and have them quiz each other on the definitions of the words, using the flashcards. For English Language Learners, have students add pictures to the flashcards.



The War in the West and South

p. 329

Instruction

- Have students read *The War in the West and South*. Remind students to look for ways that events are related in time.
- Discuss the results of Hull's invasion of Canada. (*The British forced Hull's army to surrender and captured more than 2,000 American soldiers.*)
- Ask students to draw conclusions about why the Great Lakes were so important in the War of 1812. (*Control of the Great Lakes meant control over access to the center of the nation.*)
- Have students discuss the effects of the war on Native Americans. (*They suffered many defeats and had to give up a great deal of territory.*)

Independent Practice

Have students continue filling in the study guide for this section.



Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide, Chapter 9, Section 4 (Adapted Version also available.)

Monitor Progress

As students fill in the Notetaking Study Guide, circulate to make sure individuals understand the military actions that took place in the West and in the South. Provide assistance as needed. If students do not seem to have a good understanding of the material, have them reread the section.

The War in the West and South

In the West, the Americans and British fought for control of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. Both sides had Native American allies.

Invasion of Canada Even before the war began, war hawks were demanding an invasion of Canada. They expected Canadians to welcome the chance to throw off British rule.

In July 1812, American troops under General William Hull invaded Canada from Detroit. Hull was unsure of himself. Fearing he did not have enough soldiers, he soon retreated.

The British commander, General Isaac Brock, took advantage of Hull's confusion. His army of British soldiers and Native American warriors quickly surrounded Hull's army and forced it to surrender. The British captured more than 2,000 American soldiers. It was a serious defeat for the United States.

American forces had better luck on Lake Erie. Both sides were aware of the importance of controlling the lake. A key three-hour battle took place at Put-In-Bay, in the western part of the lake, in 1813.

During the battle, the American flagship was badly damaged. The American commander, **Oliver Hazard Perry**, switched to another ship and continued the fight until it was won. Perry announced his victory with a dramatic message: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." With Americans in control of the lake, the British were forced to leave Detroit and retreat back into Canada.

Section 4 The War of 1812 329

History Background

Uncle Sam During the War of 1812, Samuel "Uncle Sam" Wilson of Troy, New York, supplied meat to the American army. The barrels containing meat were marked

U.S., for United States, but many assumed that the initials stood for Uncle Sam. Soon "Uncle Sam" became the nickname for the government of the United States.

Answers

MAP MASTER Skills Activity (a) the Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico (b) It limited trade with other nations. As a result, American merchants lost profits. Also, Americans had limited access to the foreign goods that they wanted.

Chapter 9 Section 4 329

Final Battles

p. 330

Instruction

L2

- Have students read Final Battles. Point out the reading Checkpoint question and tell students to look for details that support it as they read.
- Ask: **How did the war change after the British made peace with France?** (*The British had more resources to send to fight the war in America.*)
- Assign the Dolley Madison worksheet and discuss how Madison's actions would have inspired great pride among Americans. (*She showed courage, taking a risk to rescue a national treasure.*)

All in One Teaching Resources, Dolley Madison, p. 57

- Ask: **What were some of the effects of the War of 1812?** (*Some people believed it forced Europe to treat the United States with more respect; New Englanders were critical of the war and the government and wanted to secede; Washington, D.C., was burned; "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written.*)

Independent Practice

Have students complete the study guide for this section.

Monitor Progress

- Check Notetaking Study Guide entries for student understanding of the final battles and the effects of the war.
- Tell students to fill in the last column of the Reading Readiness Guide.
- Have students go back to their Word Knowledge Rating Form. Rerate their word knowledge and complete the last column with a definition or example.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 3, Reading Readiness Guide, p. 50; Word Knowledge Rating Form, p. 46

Answers

Reading Skill The Battle of the Thames took place after the Battle of Lake Erie.

Checkpoint Americans won control of Lake Erie and followed the British into Canada, defeating them in the Battle of the Thames.

Biography Quest Answer: The British were breaking their promise to help fight U.S. troops.

Explain How Events Are Related in Time
Did the Battle of the Thames take place before or after the Battle of Lake Erie?

As the British and their Native American allies retreated, the Americans under General William Henry Harrison pursued them. They followed the British into Canada, defeating them in the Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was among those killed in the battle.

Conflict in the South Native Americans also suffered defeat in the South. In the summer of 1813, Creek warriors attacked several southern American settlements. **Andrew Jackson** took command of American forces in Georgia. In March 1814, Jackson defeated the Creeks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The treaty that ended the fighting forced the Creeks to give up millions of acres of land.

Checkpoint What is the connection between the Battle of Lake Erie and the Battle of the Thames?

Final Battles

In 1814, the British finally defeated Napoleon. This allowed Britain to send many more troops across the Atlantic to fight against the United States.

The British Attack Washington and Baltimore

The new British strategy was to attack the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. In August 1814, a British force marched into the city. Dolley Madison, the President's wife, gathered up the President's important papers and fled the White House. The British set fire to several government buildings, including the White House. Americans were shocked to learn that their army could not defend Washington.

The British now moved on to Baltimore. Their first objective was Fort McHenry, which defended the city's harbor. British warships bombarded the fort throughout the night of September 13, 1814. Francis Scott Key, a young American, watched the attack. At dawn, Key saw the American flag still flying over the fort. The Americans had beaten off the attack.

On the back of an old envelope, Key wrote a poem that he called "The Star-Spangled Banner." It told the story of his night's watch. The poem became popular and was set to music. In 1931, Congress made it the national anthem of the United States.

The War Ends By 1814, Britain had tired of war. Peace talks began in Ghent (gehnt), Belgium. On Christmas Eve 1814, the two sides signed the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the war. The treaty returned things to the way they had been before the war.



Biography Quest

Tecumseh
1768–1813

The Shawnee war chief Tecumseh challenged the tide of white settlement. Tecumseh visited Native Americans from the Great Lakes to Florida, urging them to unite. He was away recruiting when General Harrison defeated the Shawnee at Tippecanoe. After the battle, Tecumseh allied his forces with the British, hoping that a British victory would mean the return of Native American lands. His death at the Battle of the Thames dealt a blow to Native American resistance.

Biography Quest online

Why did Tecumseh issue an angry challenge to his allies, the British?

For: The answer to the question about Tecumseh

Visit: PHSchool.com

Web Code: myd-3054

330 Chapter 9 The Era of Thomas Jefferson

Differentiated Instruction

L3 Advanced Readers

Research and Reenact Assign students to small groups. Have each group choose one of the battles of the War of 1812 to further research. Then have them create a play

L3 Gifted and Talented

reenacting the events of the battle. Encourage students to create props appropriate to the time period. Have each group act out their play in front of the class.

News of the treaty took several weeks to reach the United States. In that time, the two sides fought one more battle. In January 1815, American forces under General Andrew Jackson won a stunning victory over the British at the Battle of New Orleans.

Protests and Peace From the start, there had been opposition to the War of 1812 within the United States. As the war dragged on, Federalist critics of President Madison spoke out more strongly, criticizing what they called “Mr. Madison’s War.” New Englanders in particular disliked the war, mainly because the blockade had badly damaged New England trade.

In December 1814, a group of Federalists met in Hartford, Connecticut. Some delegates to the Hartford Convention suggested that the New England states secede, or withdraw, from the United States. While the delegates debated, news of the peace treaty arrived. With the war over, the Hartford Convention quickly ended.

To some Americans, the War of 1812 was the “Second War of Independence.” Once and for all, the United States secured its independence from Britain. European nations would now have to treat the young republic with respect. Pride at this achievement brought the confidence of Americans to a new height.

Checkpoint What was the purpose of the Hartford Convention?

Looking Back and Ahead After the War of 1812, Americans entered a new era of confidence. Tensions between regions, which had been high during the war, cooled with the coming of peace. In the postwar period, Americans enjoyed a period of calm and unity. As you will read in the next chapter, this era paved the way for a major expansion of American democracy.

Vocabulary Builder

critic (KRIHT ihk) *n.* someone who makes judgments on the value of actions

Progress Monitoring

For: Self-test with instant help
Visit: PHSchool.com
Web Code: mya-3054

for the New England states to secede. _____.

Writing

6. Read the following notes about First Lady Dolley Madison and rearrange them in the best order for a biographical essay. **Notes:** Died in 1849; stylish woman; married James Madison in 1794; served as President Jefferson’s official hostess; saved many valuables from White House when British invaded in 1814; turned Washington from a “dull swamp” into lively social city.

Section 4 | **Check Your Progress**

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

- (a) **Identify** Who were the war hawks? Why did they push for war with Britain?
(b) **Draw Conclusions** Were the war hawks overconfident? What did they overlook in their evaluation of British power?
- (a) **Recall** How did the War of 1812 end?
(b) **Analyze Cause and Effect** What were some results of the war that were not expressly written in the treaty?



Reading Skill

3. **Explain How Events Are Related in Time** What battle was taking place at about the same time that William Hull was invading Canada?

Key Terms

- Add a second sentence to each of the following sentences that clearly shows your understanding of the key term.
- The War of 1812 increased U.S. nationalism. _____.
 - At the Hartford Convention, dissatisfied Federalists made plans

Section 4 Check Your Progress

- (a) Led by Clay and Calhoun, the war hawks were eager for war with Britain. Westerners wanted to end Native American resistance and seize Canada. Southerners wanted to seize Florida.
(b) The war hawks were probably overconfident. They overlooked the weakness of the American military and misjudged the power of the British military.
- (a) It ended with the Treaty of Ghent. It returned things to the way they had been before the war.
(b) Many Americans felt great pride at having stood up to Britain; New Englanders were upset about the war and thought about seceding; Europe began to respect the United States more.
- The Battle of Lake Erie
- Possible answer: Americans felt an increased sense of pride in their nation.

Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress

Have students complete Check Your Progress. Administer the Section Quiz.

Teaching Resources, Section Quiz, Chapter 9, p. 63

To further assess student understanding, use the Progress Monitoring Transparency.

Progress Monitoring Transparencies, Chapter 9, Section 4

Reteach

If students need more instruction, have them read this section in the Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide and complete the accompanying question.



Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide, Chapter 9, Section 4 (Adapted Version also available.)

Extend

Have students use the History Interactive to explore the role of the USS *Constitution* in the War of 1812 online. Have students prepare a short news report of the event, giving the importance of the battle and the reaction of the people to the news. Have them present their work to the class. Provide students with the Web Code below.

Extend Online

For: Help in starting the Extend activity
Visit: PHSchool.com
Web Code: mye-3054

Progress Monitoring Online

Students may check their comprehension of this section by completing the Progress Monitoring Online graphic organizer and self-quiz.

- Possible answer: They so opposed the war that they considered separating from the United States.
- Notes should show how events are related.

Answer

Checkpoint to decide if New England should secede from the United States