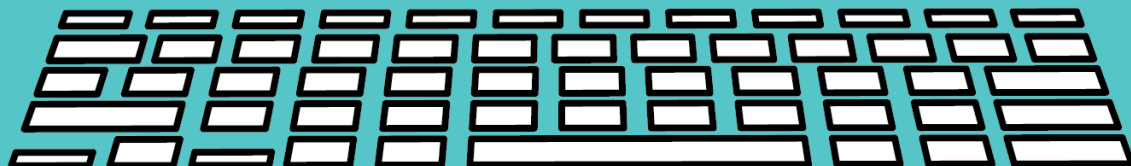


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What country did the U.S. fight in the war?	
2. What did Toronto used to be called?	
3. In what state did British forces land in 1814?	
4. What was the nickname of the U.S.S. Constitution?	
5. Where was the Treaty of Ghent signed?	
6. What country was Napoleon emperor of?	
7. How many hours did the British bomb Fort McHenry?	
8. What year did the War of 1812 end?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What punishment did the U.S. fight with the war?		9. Over half of the British forces were ____ volunteers.	
2. What did Tom do used to be called?		10. The United Kingdom was already at war with ____ of France.	
3. In what state did British forces land in 1814?		11. U.S. soldiers were being forced to join the ____ Royal Navy.	
4. What was the nickname of the U.S.S. Constitution?		12. Britain tried to interfere in trade between U.S.A. ____.	
5. Where was the Treaty of Ghent signed?		13. Andrew ____ defeated the Creek ____.	
6. What country was Napoleon emperor of?		14. Francis Scott ____ wrote the war Spangled Banner.	
7. How many hours did the British bomb Fort McHenry?		15. The British believe the U.S. wanted to takeover ____.	
8. What year did the War of 1812 end?		16. In 1813, the Battle of Lake ____ occurred.	



# WAR OF 1812

The War of 1812 was fought between the United States and Great Britain and settlers. It was the last major war fought during the Revolutionary War. It is sometimes called the "Second War of Independence", "The Revolutionary War II", and "The War of 1812".

There were several causes for the War of 1812, such as disagreements over shipping and trade. Native Americans were being killed and armed by the British in an effort to drive the Americans out of the land. The United States wanted to join the war with Napoleon of France. The United Kingdom was already at war with Napoleon of France.

The war was fought from June 1815 on both sides. During the War of 1812, more soldiers died from disease than from battle. At the time, Britain was already at war with France. Britain tried to interfere with the war between America and France. Britain placed trade restrictions on the United States because they did not want them to trade with France. The U.S. felt that trade restrictions were illegal under international law. The British thought French thought American ships were providing the other side with weapons, supplies and food. America declared war on Great Britain on June 18, 1812.

U.S. military leaders included Andrew Jackson, Winfield Scott, Dearborn, and William Henry Harrison. The United Kingdom was led by George IV and Robert Jenkinson. British military leaders included Isaac Brock, Gordon Drummond, and Charles de Salaberry.

The United States declared war on the United Kingdom in June of 1812 and attacked the British colony of Canada. The United States believed that Canadians would be on their side but they were wrong. The US soldiers were inexperienced and easily defeated by the British. The British had a small, well trained army in Canada with Native American allies. The Native American tribes were under the Shawnee leadership of Chief Tecumseh. Over half of the British forces were Canadian volunteers because most British soldiers were fighting Napoleon of France. At the time, Napoleon Bonaparte, the French Emperor, was trying to conquer Europe and build a great empire.

In 1813, the Battle of Lake Erie occurred. Oliver Hazard Perry, an American leader, led his troops to victory. This victory gave America control of

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Lake Erie. American forces went on to raid Toronto (called Yorktown at the time).

The British needed more soldiers to fight the French. They captured U.S. ships and forced sailors to join the British navy. This was called impressment.

Things began to turn around for the US in 1813 when Americans claimed victory at the Battle of Lake Erie. William Henry Harrison later led the American army to victory in the Battle of Thames. In the south, Andrew Jackson defeated the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend in Alabama.

In August of 1814, British forces landed in Maryland and burned America's capital to the ground, including the White House.

In the Battle of Baltimore, British ships bombed Fort M'Henry for 25 hours. Eventually, U.S. troops forced the British to withdraw. Francis Scott Key, a young lawyer, watched the battle from a nearby ship. When the smoke finally cleared he saw the American flag still flying over the fort. He wrote a poem which read, "our flag was still there." His famous lines later became "The Star Spangled Banner."

A wooden American naval ship, the U.S.S. Constitution, earned the nickname "Old Ironsides" and never lost a battle. The U.S.S. Constitution sunk a large number of ships belonging to the British navy and captured twenty four British vessels. The nickname was earned when British cannon balls hit the wooden hull of the U.S.S. Constitution, bounced off and fell into the sea.

The British knew they could not win the fighting the War of 1812 and fought Napoleon. In November of 1814, the U.S. and Great Britain signed a peace treaty called the Treaty of Ghent. The war was officially over when the treaty was ratified on February 18, 1815. Most of the treaty did not reach the fighting for weeks. The last battle, the Battle of New Orleans, occurred 15 days after the treaty was signed.

The Treaty of Ghent was named after the place the peace treaty was signed in Belgium. The treaty was a neutral treaty. According to the terms of the Treaty, all conquered territory was to be returned and things that had been restored to the way they were before the war.

The war's end brought about a sense of pride and victory in the United States. The new nation had battled the world's greatest military power and stood its ground. A sense of pride and victory in the new country.

When the war had finished, 1,600 British and 2,000 American troops had died. No boundary changes resulted from the War of 1812.

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