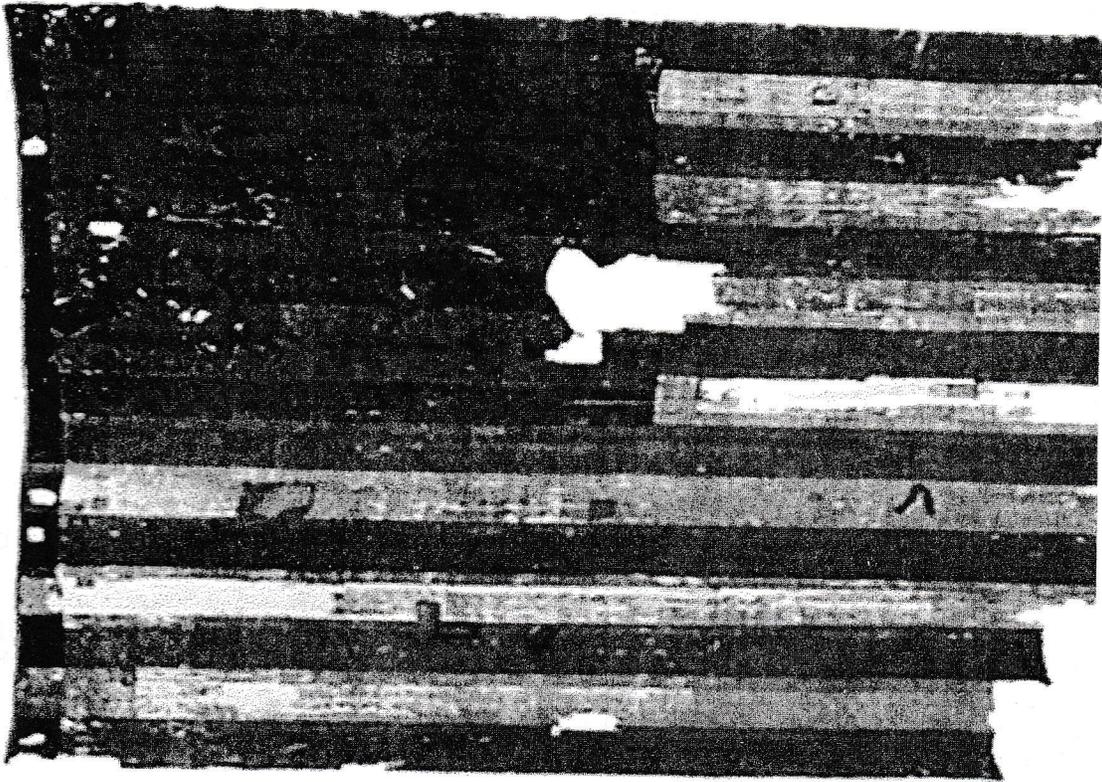


U.S. HISTORY

Becoming America



NAME: _____

PERIOD: _____

DUE DATE: _____

MAJOR BATTLES OF THE WAR OF 1812

- (1) During the War of 1812, the small American navy, with the help of many privateers, attacked British shipping and seized or destroyed more than a thousand ships. The Americans won some key victories at sea in the first year of the war. In one of the most famous battles, the U.S. warship "Constitution" sank the British "Guerriere" in a two-hour duel off the coast of Nova Scotia. The "Constitution" earned the nickname "Old Ironsides" when British cannonballs bounced from its thickly timbered hull. Eventually, however, the powerful British navy took control of the sea, set up a blockade along the Atlantic coast, and cut off American trade with other countries.

On the map:

- (a) Next to Nova Scotia print 1812: The "Constitution" defeats the "Guerriere." Color the battle symbol to show an American victory. (Note: Use this same color throughout the map exercise for all American victories, and a second color for British victories. Put these two colors in the map key.)
- (b) Next to the line of ships along the Atlantic coast print 1813: British establish a blockade.
- (2) One of the objectives of the United States was to capture British Canada. In 1812 three invasions of Canada were attempted, but each was unsuccessful. The first campaign ended with the surrender of Detroit after Ohio and Michigan militia were slow to reinforce an American army. Great Britain's Indian allies, led by Tecumseh, captured Fort Dearborn (now Chicago) soon after taking Detroit. The second and third invasions failed because the New York militia refused to cross into Canada and help the regular American army.

On the map:

- (a) Next to Detroit print 1812: British capture Detroit. Color the battle symbol to show a British victory.
- (b) Next to Fort Dearborn print 1812: Tecumseh takes Fort Dearborn. Color the battle symbol to show a British victory.
- (3) American fortunes improved in 1813. York (now Toronto) was captured and held for a short time. A number of public buildings were burned. Captain Oliver H. Perry destroyed the British fleet on Lake Erie, which forced the British to leave Detroit. As the British and Indians retreated into Canada, General William Henry Harrison defeated them at the Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was killed, causing the Indians to end their support for the British. But near the end of 1813, the British struck back. They seized Fort Niagara, and burned Buffalo and neighboring villages.

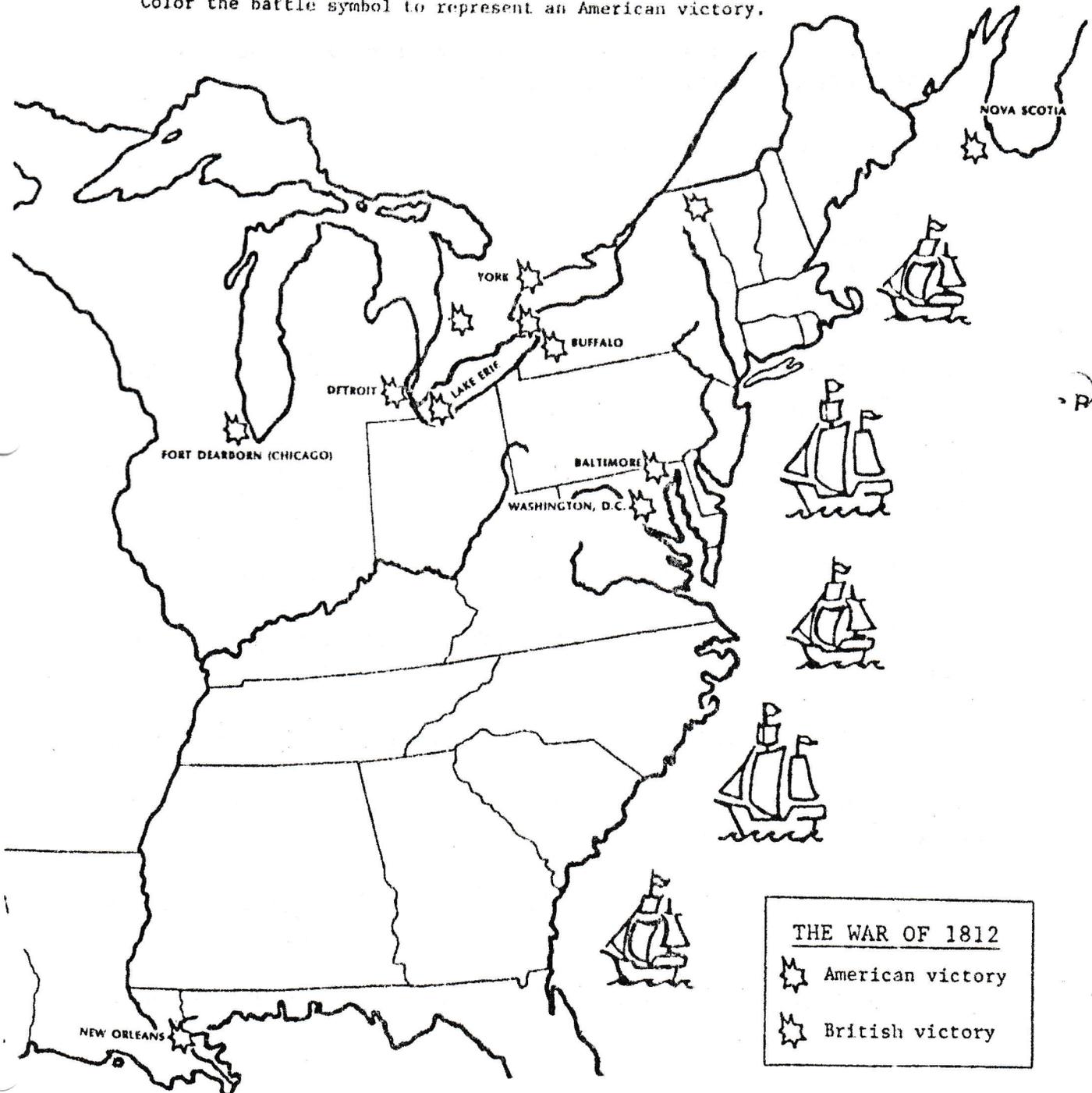
On the map:

- (a) Next to York print 1813: Americans burn York. Color the battle symbol to show an American victory.
- (b) At the western end of Lake Erie print 1813: Oliver H. Perry wins the Battle of Lake Erie. Color the battle symbol to show an American victory.
- (c) Next to the battle symbol above Lake Erie print 1813: U.S. wins the Battle of the Thames. Color the battle symbol.
- (d) Next to Buffalo print 1813: British burn Buffalo. Color the battle symbol to represent a British victory.
- (4) After Napoleon's defeat in Europe, Great Britain sent 18,000 veteran troops to Canada. U.S. forces were defeated at the Battle of Lundy's Lane. A British army occupied Washington, D.C., and burned the Capitol and other public buildings. But their attack on Fort McHenry, which protected Baltimore, was unsuccessful. The British tried to invade northern New York State, but were turned back at the Battle of Lake Champlain. The final battle of the war was fought at New Orleans before word of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent reached North America. General Andrew Jackson, with American artillery and sharpshooting riflemen, won a great victory.

On the map:

- (a) Next to the battle symbol across the Niagara River from Buffalo print 1814: Battle of Lundy's Lane. Color the battle symbol to show a British victory.
- (b) Next to the battle symbol in northern New York print 1814: Battle of Lake Champlain turns back British invasion. Color the battle symbol to show an American victory.
- (c) Next to Washington, D.C., print 1814: British burn Washington. Color the battle symbol to show a British victory.
- (d) Next to Baltimore print 1814: British fail to capture Fort McHenry. Francis Scott Key writes the "Star-Spangled Banner." Color the battle symbol to show an American victory.
- (e) Next to New Orleans print 1815: General Andrew Jackson defeats the British. Color the battle symbol to represent an American victory.

10)



11)

War of 1812 Timeline

Read Chapter 9 pages 288-300 from your textbook. Create an 8 box visual representation of what led up to the War of 1812 and what happened throughout the war. Create a caption and full color picture for each box. Pick 8 of the following to represent in your timeline. Make sure they are in chronological order.

The **first two boxes** should represent two reasons that led up to the war. Choose from the following for your first two boxes.

American sailors kidnapped by British.
Attack on the *Chesapeake*
A disastrous trade ban
Frontier conflicts
Battle of Tippecanoe
War Hawks

The **next six boxes** should reflect incidents that happened throughout the war. Choose six events from the list below.

2. Sept. 10, 1813 Lake Erie; Commander Perry destroys the British naval force
3. Oct. 5, 1813 Battle of the Thames; Tecumseh dies
4. March, 1814 Battle of Horseshoe Bend; Creeks give up their lands
5. August, 24, 1814 Washington D.C.; the President's mansion burns
6. Sept. 13-14, 1814 Fort McHenry, Baltimore; Francis Scott Key writes "The Star-Spangled Banner."
7. Sept. 1814 Battle of Plattsburgh; Northern border of the U.S. is secured
8. Jan. 8, 1815 Battle of New Orleans; Andrew Jackson becomes a hero

Name _____

Name _____

Period _____ Date _____

Caroline Pickersgill: Stitching the Star-Spangled Banner

1. Where did Caroline Pickersgill live?
2. What was the request of Major General George Armistead to Caroline, her mother, and her grandmother?
3. Why did he want this?
4. What building did Caroline and her family use to make the flag?
5. When did the British ships arrive to attack the fort?
6. What was the name of the American lawyer who was trapped aboard one of the British gunships?
7. Why was he on the British ship?
8. What was the American lawyer inspired to do when he saw the flag still waving in the morning?
9. Where was a peace treaty signed for the War of 1812?
10. Did Caroline Pickersgill become rich and famous for her efforts in making the flag?

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Star-Spangled Banner

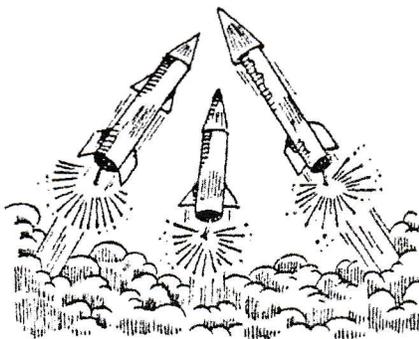
During the War of 1812, Francis Scott Key, a young American lawyer and poet, boarded a British frigate as the British bombarded Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland. Key went aboard the ship under a flag of truce. He was trying to arrange for the release of a prisoner held by the British. The British kept Key on board during the attack. As Key watched the attack, he was so moved with emotion that he wrote a poem about the experience. He called the poem "Defense of Fort McHenry." The poem was printed in a handbill, and then it was printed in a Baltimore newspaper. People began singing the poem to the tune of a well-known drinking song by Englishman, John Stafford Smith. Eventually the poem with the music was published under the title, *The Star-Spangled Banner*, and it became very popular. On March 3, 1931, Congress made the song our official national anthem.

While most Americans love the song and sing it frequently at sporting events and other occasions, some people have criticized it. They say the song is too difficult for most people to sing. The song begins in a relatively easy range but then later moves to higher notes, which many people are unable to sing. Many of these critics feel that the national anthem of the United States should be *America the Beautiful*.

The Star-Spangled Banner has several verses, but the first verse is the best known:

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

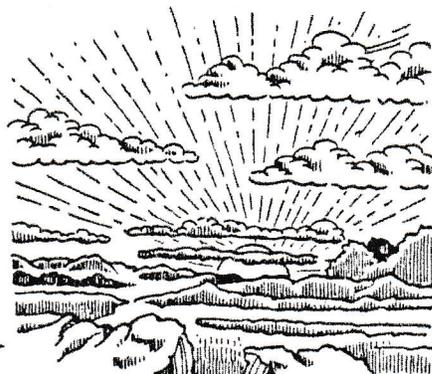
Shown below are several pictures. Underneath each picture write the *phrase* from the *Star-Spangled Banner* that the picture illustrates.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

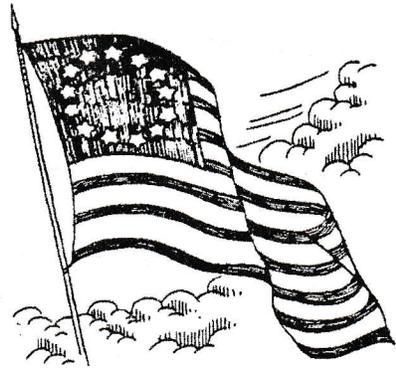
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4. _____



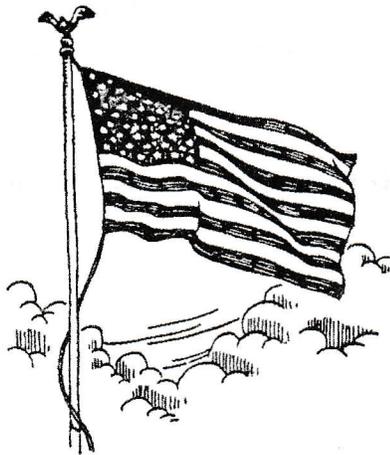
5. _____



6. _____



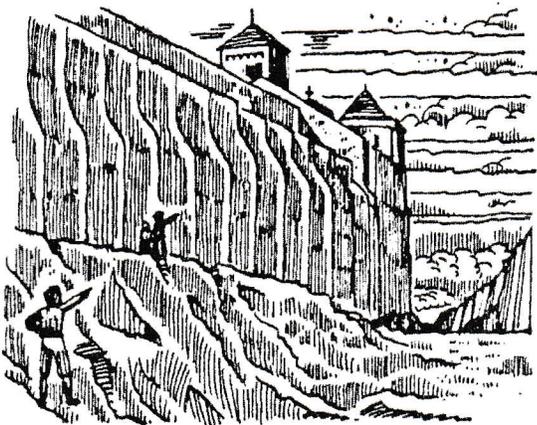
7. _____



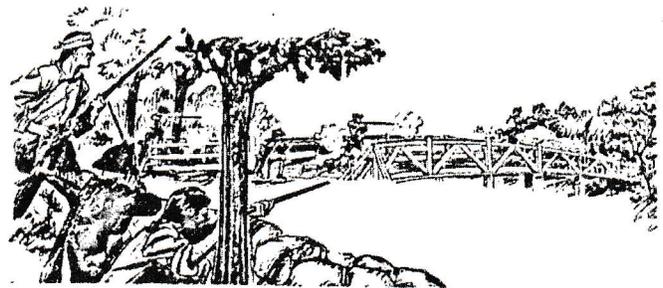
8. _____



9. _____



10. _____



11. _____

Memorize the first verse of our National Anthem

"The Star Spangled Banner" Lyrics

*Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad striped and bright stars thru the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that start-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave*

What were the circumstances surrounding the creation of our national anthem?

Every Song Tells a Story

The Battle of New Orleans Lyrics

In 1814 we took a little trip
Along with Colonel Jackson down the mighty Mississip.
We took a little bacon and we took a little beans
And we caught the bloody British in the town of New Orleans.

[Chorus:]

We fired our guns and the British kept a'comin.
There wasn't nigh as many as there was a while ago.
We fired once more and they began to runnin' on
Down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

We looked down the river and we see'd the British come.
And there must have been a hundred of'em beatin' on the drum.
They stepped so high and they made the bugles ring.
We stood by our cotton bales and didn't say a thing.

[Chorus]

Old Hickory said we could take 'em by surprise
If we didn't fire our muskets 'til we looked 'em in the eye
We held our fire 'til we see'd their faces well.
Then we opened up with squirrel guns and really gave 'em ... well

[Chorus]

Yeah, they ran through the briars and they ran through the brambles
And they ran through the bushes where a rabbit couldn't go.
They ran so fast that the hounds couldn't catch 'em
Down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.**

We fired our cannon 'til the barrel melted down.
So we grabbed an alligator and we fought another round.
We filled his head with cannon balls, and powdered his behind
And when we touched the powder off, the gator lost his mind.

[Chorus]

Yeah, they ran through the briars and they ran through the brambles
And they ran through the bushes where a rabbit couldn't go.
They ran so fast that the hounds couldn't catch 'em
Down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.**

A Presidential Toast!

You are cordially invited to a presidential toast!

YOUR ASSIGNMENT (2 parts):

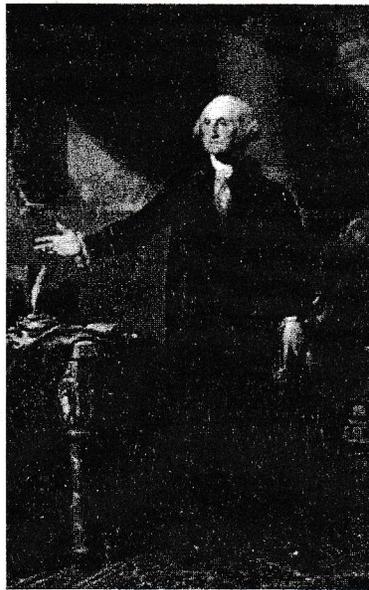
You are required to bring a Presidential name card to the toast to honor one of our presidents (see sample below). You will draw a president's name out of the basket. On the card you will put a picture of your president, the number president he was, the years he served, as well as 5 accomplishments of that president. You're going to have to do a little bit of research for this assignment – your textbook and Wikipedia should be a big help.

You will then prepare a “toast” to your president. Write out your toast on a note card and turn it in at the end of the birthday party. Each person will present his or her toast to the class. Your toast should include what number president your president was as well as three of his most memorable accomplishments or qualities. (*Ex: “Here’s to the great George Washington, our first president of the United States. He was the courageous commander-in-chief of the Continental army, victor of the Revolutionary War, and the only president to be unanimously elected to the presidency.”*)

SAMPLE NAME CARD:

George Washington

First President of the United States 1789-1797



- Fought in the French and Indian War
- Was the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army
 - Accepted the Surrender of the British Army
- Was unanimously elected by the electoral college to the Presidency in 1789
- Was a successful farmer and businessman – one of Virginia’s wealthiest men and married to Virginia’s wealthiest woman.

Top 10 things to remember about this unit

1. What did the Federalists believe?

2. What did the Democratic Republicans believe?

3. What was the story of Napoleon and the Louisiana Territory?

4. What were some of the major impacts as a result of the Louisiana Purchase?

5. What were some of Thomas Jefferson's Accomplishments while in office?

6. Who was involved in the exploration of the Louisiana Territory and what did they discover?

7. What were the causes of the war of 1812?

8. What were some interesting facts about the War of 1812?

9. What treaty ended the war of 1812?

10. What were the outcomes of the war of 1812?