

WAR OF 1812 - THE SECOND WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

DECLARATION OF WAR: June 18, 1812

ATTEMPTED INVASION OF CANADA:

- 1) *General William Hull* and his troops marched to lower Canada, near Detroit. Hull was surrounded and surrendered.
- 2) By the winter of 1812-13, the British controlled about half of the Old NW
- 3) On the Niagara front the U.S. lost the *Battle of Queenstown* when New York militia refused to leave the state.
- 4) The militia also refused to advance into Canada near Lake Champlain.

NAVAL WAR (ATLANTIC)

- 1) U.S. Navy small, reliance on privateers
- 2) In December, 1812 the British blockaded the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. By May, 1813 the blockade extended to nearly all southern and Gulf of Mexico ports. By 1814 all New England ports were closed. American trade declined almost 90% and depleted the tariff-dependent U.S. Treasury

NAVAL WAR (GREAT LAKES)

- 1) Control of the Great Lakes was the key to the war in the NW Shipbuilding was essential. The two sides raced to build ships and the U.S. won.
- 2) Master Commandant *Oliver Hazard Perry*, with the ships provided by shipbuilder Noah Brown, defeated the British at the *Battle of Lake Erie (Put-in-Bay)*, September 10, 1813

NORTHWEST

- 1) In the early 1800's Shawnee leaders *Prophet and Tecumseh* tried to build a pan-Indian federation.
- 2) In 1810 a Potawatomie raid on an Illinois settlement gave Indiana gov. *William Henry Harrison* the excuse to attack and destroy Tecumseh's headquarters on *Tippecanoe Creek (Indiana)*
- 3) During the War of 1812, General *William Henry Harrison* and his mostly-Kentucky volunteers crossed Lake Erie and pursued the British, Shawnee, and Chippewa forces into Canada.
- 4) Harrison's victory at the *Battle of the Thames (Oct., 1813)* gave the U.S. control of the Old Northwest.

NORTHWEST	5) Tecumseh and the Shawnee had joined the British in exchange for a promise of an Indian country in the Great Lakes region. Tecumseh was killed in the Battle of the Thames and Indian unity collapsed.
WASHINGTON D.C.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) After the defeat of Napoleon in April, 1814 the British escalated the land campaign concentrating in the Chesapeake Bay region. 2) The British army under General Ross occupied the capital and set fire to the Capitol, the White House, and other public buildings. (August, 1814)
BATTLE OF BALTIMORE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In <i>September, 1814</i> the British Army and British fleet were driven back. 2) <i>Francis Scott Key</i>, witnessing the British bombardment of <i>Fort McHenry</i> in Baltimore Harbor, wrote the verses of the "<i>Star-Spangled Banner</i>". It was declared the national anthem 1931.
SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In 1814 <i>Andrew Jackson</i> of Tennessee led his forces against the <i>Creeks</i> and was victorious at the <i>Battle of Horseshoe Bend</i>. This was the end of the <i>Creek War</i>. The Creeks had gone to war against the whites following an 1811 visit by the <i>Prophet</i>. His followers among the Creeks were called <i>Red Sticks</i>. As a result of the War the Creeks had to cede 2/3 of their land and withdraw to southern and western Alabama. 2) To prevent a British invasion at <i>Pensacola Bay</i> Jackson seized <i>Pensacola</i> in Spanish Florida on November 7, 1814. 3) After first securing <i>Mobile</i>, Jackson marched to <i>New Orleans</i> to prepare for a British attack.
BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) This was the final military engagement of the War of 1812. 2) On <i>January 8, 1815</i> British forces under <i>Sir Edward Pakenham</i> met American forces under <i>Jackson</i>. 1/3 of the British were killed or wounded. The Americans had 21 casualties. <i>Andrew Jackson</i> became a national hero. 3) This battle occurred two weeks after the war had ended. The <i>Treaty of Ghent</i> was signed on <i>December 24, 1814</i>.