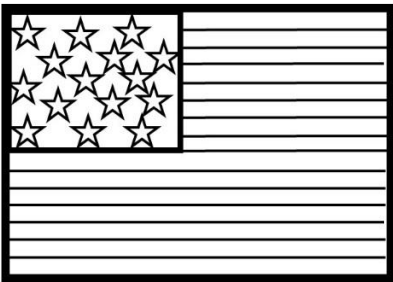


WHO: **United States**

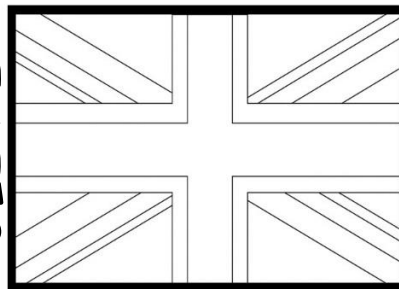
UNITED



STATES

VS.

GREAT



BRITAIN

Great Britain

WHEN: **1812-1815**

UNITED STATES IN 1812:



UNITED STATES



BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA



SPANISH FLORIDA

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NAPOLEONIC WARS

Between 1803-1815, Great Britain and her allies fought against the French Empire led by Napoleon and his allies. Neither nation respected the United States' neutrality at sea.



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CAUSES:

#1

The U.S. wanted Great Britain and France to respect its rights as a neutral nation at sea.



IMPRESSMENT

The British forced American sailors to work in the British Navy.

The U.S. wanted British Canada and Spanish Florida.

#2

I've heard Canada is just lovely and Florida is a perfect place to escape the cold winters!

#3

War Hawks wanted to go to war against Great Britain.

NEWS



You heard it here first! Tippecanoe hero, William Henry Harrison, will go on to become the 9th President!

#4

Americans blamed the British for aiding a



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Native American rebellion led by Shawnee brothers, Tecumseh and Prophet. The U.S. suppressed the rebellion during

the Battle of Tippecanoe led by General William Henry Harrison.

#5

The British did not meet U.S. demands over neutrality rights so President Madison asked Congress to declare war on Great Britain. Federalists and Northern merchants opposed the war, but on June 18, 1812, the U.S. formally declared war and the War of 1812 began. Madison was re-elected President in 1812.

IMPORTANT PEOPLE:

*Isaac Brock: (British)

*Thomas Cochrane: (British)

*Robert Ross: (British)

*King George III (British)

*James Madison (U.S.)

*Andrew Jackson (U.S.)

*Thomas Macdonough (U.S.)

*Oliver Hazard Perry: (U.S.)

*Tecumseh (Native American leader, supported the British)

WAR OF 1812

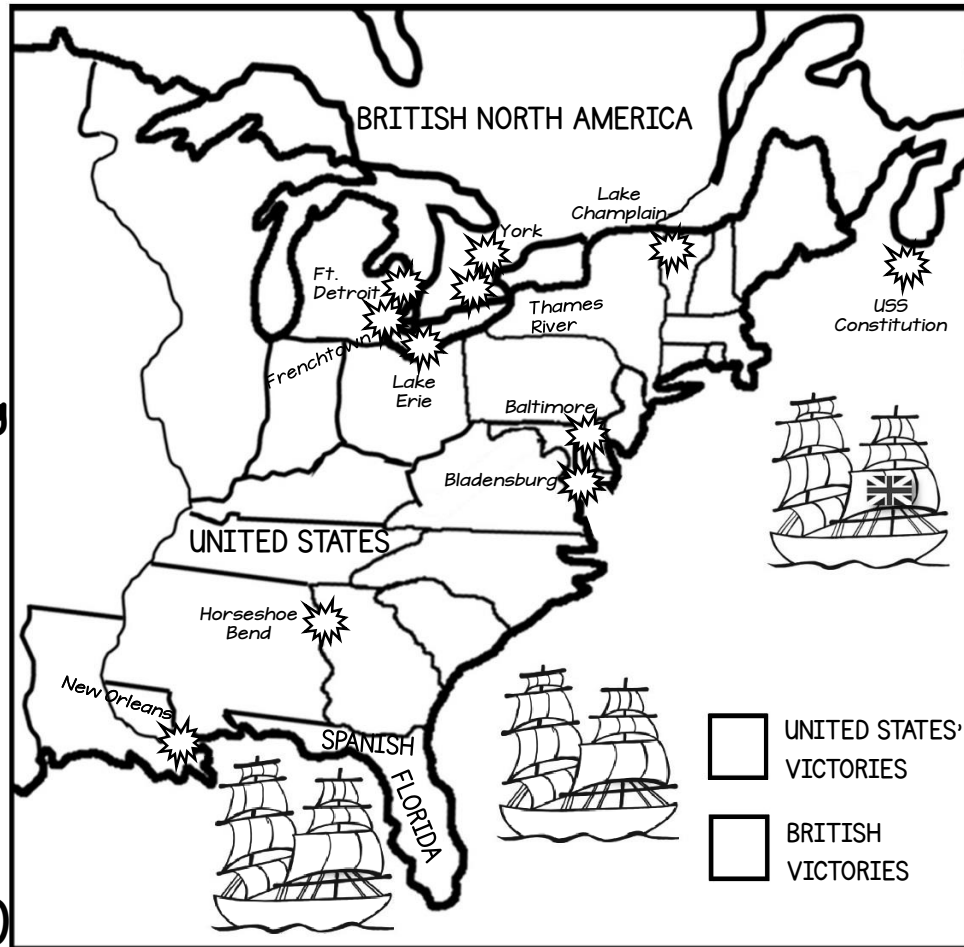
IMPORTANT BATTLES:

TREATY OF GHENT (1815) ended the war

WAR OF 1812

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- *1812-Battle of Detroit (G.B.)
- *1812-USS Constitution vs. HMS Guerriere (U.S.)
- *1813-Battle of Frenchtown (G.B.)
- *1813-Battle of York (U.S.)
- *1813-Battle of Lake Erie (U.S.)
- *1813-Battle of the Thames (U.S.)
- *1814-Battle of Horseshoe Bend (U.S.)
- *1814-Bladensburg (G.B.) → burning of D.C.
- *1814-Battle of Lake Champlain (U.S.)
- *1814-Battle of Baltimore (U.S.)
- *1815-Battle of New Orleans (U.S.)



- *U.S. gained respect
- *Federalist party disappeared
- *U.S. accepted Canada as a neighbor and not a potential territory for expansion
- *Native Americans that sided with the British were forced to surrender large amounts of territory
- *More U.S. factories were built since the U.S. could not use European goods during the war (result of British blockade)
- *War heroes like Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison will become a new generation of political leaders
- *Strong feelings of American nationalism → Era of Good Feelings (1815-1825)