War of 1812

Causes & Effects of the War of 1812

Causes

- Shipping
- Impressment
- Native Support

Isolationists:

- Patriotism
- Weaken Natives
- Industry

War Hawks:

- Tecumseh
- James Madison
1807

President Jefferson passed an embargo stating the U.S. would not trade with any country. But this hurt the U.S. economy.

1796

The French Navy attacked U.S. merchant ships headed for Great Britain. They continued to interfere with U.S. shipping and trade. President Adams tried to establish a peace treaty.

1811

1812

1814

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War of 1812

Causes of the War of 1812:
- Impressment: The British Navy was kidnapping U.S. sailors.
- Shipping: The British Navy was attacking U.S. ships heading to trade with France.

Effects of the War of 1812:
- Feelings of patriotism and national pride surged.
- Tecumseh died and Indian resistance in the Northwest weakened.
- The U.S. learned to produce more when they couldn’t trade during the war.

Isolationists:
- Keep trading with Britain.
- The odds were against our new little country.

War Hawks:
- Make the frontier safe for U.S. settlers.
- Add Canada to the U.S.
- Protect our shipping rights.

James Madison
Asked for Congress to declare war on Britain.

Tecumseh
Shawnee Chief led Indian resistance to U.S. Settlement.
President Jefferson passed an embargo stating the U.S. would not trade with any country. But this hurt the U.S. economy.

The French Navy attacked U.S. merchant ships headed for Great Britain. They continued to interfere with U.S. shipping and trade. President Adams tried to establish a peace treaty.

Francis Scott Key Wrote the words to the Star Spangled Banner.

General Andrew Jackson War Hero Battle of New Orleans Victory

Treaty of Ghent
- Signed in Dec. 1814
- Formally ended the War.
- Britain attacked military forts along the coast.
- News was slow to travel.
- Neither side can truly claim victory.

Early in the war most battles were fought at sea.
- Nearly 40 Naval battles were fought in the Atlantic and Great Lakes.
- The British invaded Washington D.C. and set fire to the White House.
- Important victories at Fort McHenry & New Orleans.

Battles at Sea

Frontier Battles
- Britain attacked military forts along the coast.
- The U.S. declared war on Great Britain.
- Treaty of Ghent ended the war of 1812.

Battle of New Orleans
- Victory

Wrote the words to the Star Spangled Banner—Signed in Dec. 1814—Formally ended the War.
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Battles on Land

Timeline
1796 The French Navy attacked U.S. merchant ships headed for Great Britain. They continued to interfere with U.S. shipping and trade. President Adams tried to establish a peace treaty.
1807 President Jefferson passed an embargo stating the U.S. would not trade with any country. But this hurt the U.S. economy.
1811 Britain helped Indians fight the U.S. at the Battle of Tippecanoe.
1812 The U.S. declared war on Great Britain.
1814 Treaty of Ghent ended the war of 1812.