

The Young Nation Goes to War: 1809-1815

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 9.

I. Section 1 President Madison Takes Office (pp. 179-180)

- A. James Madison
 1. Became the _____ President in _____
 2. Proposed a new policy that called for France or Great Britain to _____
 3. _____ accepted Madison's proposal in _____
- B. The Twelfth Congress
 1. Included young, aggressive members who became known as _____
- C. Henry Clay
 1. Was chosen to lead the _____
- D. The War Hawks
 1. Wanted to put an end to _____
 2. Wanted to make sure there was _____ on the seas
- E. President Madison
 1. Looked upon France as _____
 2. Did not know that Napoleon only wanted to _____

II. Section 2 The War Draws Closer (pp. 181-183)

- A. A Changing America
 1. The new breed of Americans was very _____ from colonial America
- B. Great Britain
 1. Agreed to Madison's earlier offer to _____
- C. President Madison
 1. Was _____ of Britain's decision
- D. The War Hawks
 1. Wanted British-owned _____
 2. Stirred up public opinion so President Madison would _____
- E. Great Britain
 1. Had seized _____, interfered with _____, and closed their _____
- F. Tecumseh
 1. Was chief of the _____
 2. Tried to organize an American Indian _____ against western settlers
- G. The United States Was Not Prepared for War
 1. The army was poorly _____ and very _____

2. The navy had only _____ warships
3. America had no _____ since _____ had
come to a standstill

III. Section 3 The War of 1812 (pp. 184-187)

- A. Congress
 1. Declared war against _____ on _____
- B. The Election of 1812
 1. The War Hawks supported _____
 2. Those for peace supported _____
 3. Madison's victory was a victory for _____
- C. Attempts to Invade Canada
 1. Each of three attempts in _____ resulted in _____
- D. The British Navy
 1. Created a _____, which stopped all _____
- E. Lake Erie
 1. In _____, Captain Oliver Perry defeated a British naval fleet
on _____
- F. Battle of the Thames
 1. Resulted in the death of _____, the Shawnee leader
 2. Put an end to cooperation between _____ and _____
 3. Made _____ famous
- G. Horseshoe Bend
 1. Andrew Jackson defeated the _____ in _____
 2. This victory forced the American Indians to _____
- H. The Battle of Lake Champlain
 1. The American fleet _____ the British ships and defeated them
- I. The British Fleet
 1. Burned _____ and _____ in Washington, D.C.
 2. Sailed northward in an attempt to capture _____

IV. Section 4 The War Ends (pp. 188-189)

- A. Great Britain and United States
 1. Both sides wanted _____
- B. The Treaty of Ghent
 1. Was signed in _____
 2. The war was declared a _____
- C. The Battle of New Orleans
 1. Andrew Jackson led troops to victory in _____
at _____
- D. The Results of the War of 1812
 1. British began to _____
 2. War gave more Americans a sense of _____
 3. Possibilities for safe westward _____ were changed

Fill in the Blanks About the New War

Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| action | industries |
| defeated | interfered |
| doubled | organize |
| established | standstill |
| frontier | support |

- 1) When James Madison became President, twenty years had passed since the Constitution _____ the new government.
- 2) By 1810, the area of the United States had _____ in size.
- 3) While the southern states were producing cash crops, the New England states were developing _____.
- 4) The _____ was being pushed farther west.
- 5) The War Hawks believed it was time for Americans to take _____.
- 6) Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun thought Canada could easily be _____.
- 7) The British had seized American ships and _____ with trade.
- 8) Tecumseh tried to _____ a confederacy against settlers.
- 9) America had no money to _____ a well-trained army.
- 10) Foreign trade had almost come to a complete _____.

Complete the Sentences

Directions: Fill in each blank with the correct term. Choose your answer from the words in parentheses.

- 1) James Madison was elected as the _____ (third, fourth, fifth) President.
- 2) The War Hawks were in favor of _____ (war, peace, isolation).
- 3) Napoleon was the leader of _____ (France, Great Britain, Germany).
- 4) Henry Clay was chosen to lead the _____ (House of Representatives, Senate, cabinet).
- 5) By 1810, the population of the United States had grown to more than _____ (five, seven, ten) million.
- 6) John C. Calhoun was from _____ (South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia).
- 7) The northern states _____ (favored, opposed, started) a war with Great Britain.
- 8) Tecumseh, chief of the _____ (Iroquois, Shawnees, Apaches) tried to organize American Indians against the settlers.
- 9) Great Britain had the largest _____ (population, soldiers, navy) in the world.
- 10) President Madison asked Congress to declare war in _____ (1810, 1812, 1813).
- 11) In the early invasions of _____ (Mexico, Canada, Great Britain), the Americans were unsuccessful.
- 12) Oliver Hazard Perry was a _____ (general, navy captain, statesman).
- 13) "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written by _____ (Thomas Paine, Francis Scott Key, Louisa May Alcott).
- 14) The British set fire to the _____ (warship *Constitution*, White House, Star-Spangled Banner) in 1814.
- 15) The British attacked Fort _____ (Ticonderoga, Champlain, McHenry) in Baltimore.

During or After

Directions: Write each phrase from the box beneath a heading below the box. Choose the heading that matches the time period of the phrase.

- support was mixed
- westward expansion was safe
- spending was increased
- a battle at New Orleans was fought
- movement of American Indians was forced
- the need to be self-sufficient grew
- everything was in a state of confusion
- Americans met with British in Belgium
- Jackson's popularity spread
- America had a new sense of nationalism

During the War of 1812

After the Treaty of Ghent

War of 1812 Puzzle

A. Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- 1) America's fifth President, James _____, was the first to lead his country into war.
- 2) Henry Clay became a leader for a group of young Congressmen known as the "War _____."
- 3) With his invention of the steamboat, Robert _____ helped speed up the settlement of the American West.
- 4) The American warship *Constitution* earned the nickname "Old _____" because cannonballs bounced off its sides.
- 5) After their defeat at _____ Bend, the Creek Indians were forced to sign a treaty that opened up much of the Southwest for American settlement.
- 6) The Treaty of _____ declared that the War of 1812 was a tie.
- 7) A poem written by Francis Scott Key about a battle he witnessed at Fort McHenry later became the words to our national _____.
- 8) The Battle of New _____ was actually fought after the treaty ending the War of 1812 had been signed.
- 9) America's victory in the Battle of Lake _____ in 1814 forced the British to give up hope of capturing New York.
- 10) Many Americans feared that the British were supplying weapons to the Shawnees and Chief _____.

B. Directions: Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down name a new kind of pride Americans were feeling.

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10) | _____ | _____ | _____ |

M

Word Bank

anthem
 Champlain
 Fulton
 Ghent
 Hawks
 Horseshoe
 Ironsides
 Madison
 Orleans
 Tecumseh

War of 1812 True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) After the War of 1812, Great Britain began to respect the United States as a nation.
- _____ 2) At the beginning of the war, the American army was well trained, well staffed, and well organized.
- _____ 3) At the Battle of New Orleans, fewer than 100 Americans died, but 2,000 British soldiers were killed or wounded.
- _____ 4) The Battle of New Orleans reversed the Treaty of Ghent.
- _____ 5) In 1812, the British destroyed the White House and other buildings in Washington, D.C.
- _____ 6) Americans defeated a British fleet on Lake Erie.
- _____ 7) Fort McHenry was located at Boston Harbor.
- _____ 8) Tecumseh was killed at the Battle of Lake Champlain.
- _____ 9) In the first year of the war, the American ship *Constitution* captured British ships along the Atlantic coast.
- _____ 10) Most Americans had warmer feelings for the French than they had for the British.
- _____ 11) The American navy destroyed over 1,500 British ships in the early days of the war.
- _____ 12) Jackson's victory at Horseshoe Bend forced the British to allow settlement of Georgia and Alabama.
- _____ 13) The War of 1812 gave Americans a new sense of nationalism.
- _____ 14) By the end of 1814, America wanted peace, but Britain did not.
- _____ 15) Before the war, Madison suggested renewing trade with Britain and France.