

Research Topic- War of 1812

Research Topic	War of 1812 (June 18, 1812 – February 18, 1815)
Grade Level	Grades 4-5
Ohio's Learning Standards History Strand	Grade 4 Ongoing conflicts on the Ohio frontier with American Indians and Great Britain contributed to the United States' involvement in the War of 1812 Grade 5 Early Indian civilizations (Mata, Inca, Aztec, Mississippian) existed in the Western Hemisphere prior to the arrival of Europeans. These civilizations had developed unique governments, social structures, religions, technologies, and agricultural practices.
Common Core Standards	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3 Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions). drawing inferences from the text. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2 Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.
Objective	Students will be able to examine the War of 1812, the countries involved, the causes of the conflict and the end results.
Research Statement	The War of 1812 was fought between the United States, the British, and their respective allies from June 1812 to February 1815. Neither side ever gained a significant advantage and the war resulted in a return to the way things were before the war.
Introduction	The war resulted from American anger over trade issues, forced recruitment of United States sailors and British support of Indian attacks on the frontier. As a result, President James Madison asked Congress to declare war in June 1812.
Supporting Idea I	During the war there were excellent Navy performances but poor Army ones. At sea, the young US Navy quickly won several surprising victories – the USS Constitution defeated the HMS Guerriere and Captain Stephen Decatur captured the HMS <i>Macedonian</i> . On land, the Americans attempts to strike at several points were jeopardized when Brigadier General Hull surrendered Detroit to Major General Brock and Tecumseh in August. Elsewhere on the Niagara front, Major General Stephen van Rensselaer attempted an offensive but was defeated at the Battle of Queenston Heights.
Supporting Idea II	In the second year of war, on September 13, Master Commandant Oliver H. Perry defeated a British squadron at the Battle of Lake Erie. This victory allowed Major General William Henry Harrison's army to retake Detroit and defeat the British at the Battle of the Thames. To the east, American troops successfully attacked York, Ontario, and crossed the Niagara River. They were stopped at Stoney Creek and Beaver Dams in June. The American forces withdrew by year's end. Efforts to capture Montreal via the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain also failed.

Supporting Idea III	In 1814, Brigadier General Scott won the Battle of Chippawa on July 5. To the east, British forces entered New York but were forced to retreat after the American naval victory at Plattsburgh on September 11. Having defeated Napoleon, led by Vice Admiral Alexander Cochrane and Maj. Gen. Robert Ross, the British entered the Chesapeake Bay and burned Washington DC before being turned back at Baltimore by Fort McHenry (the battle led to the writing of the Stars Spangled Banner by Francis Scot Key).
Conclusion	With Britain beginning to bring its military might to bear and with the US Treasury near empty, the Madison Administration began peace talks in mid1814. Meeting at Ghent, Belgium, they ultimately produced a treaty which addressed few of the issues that had led to the war. With the conflict at a military stalemate and the reemergence of Napoleon, the British were happy to agree to a return to the before war status quo. The Treaty of Ghent was signed December 24, 1814.
Resources	Schwartz, Heather E., <i>The War of 1812: By the Dawn's Early Light</i> , Teacher Created Materials; 1 edition, 2017 https://www.thoughtco.com/war-of-1812-an-overview-2361373
Visual Thinking Strategies	Visual Thinking Strategies transforms the way students think and learn by providing training and curriculum for people to facilitate discussions of visual art that significantly increase student engagement, performance and enjoyment of learning. https://vtshome.org/about/
Assignment	Have students take 3-5 minutes to look at the images. Ask students to describe what they see in the images. Ask students what more can they tell you about the images. Ask why?
Assessment	Late American victories (the Battle of New Orleans being the most famous) led to a new sense of national identity and a feeling of victory. What effect did this subsequently have on the prestige of United States in the world?
Critical Thinking Questions	Why were a number of different countries involved in the war? How were Native Americans involved in the war? As the war ended what were the relationships like between American settlers and Native Americans, Canada and America and America and Great Britain?

RAPIN'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.



CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Published by J. & J. Cundee, Albion Press, London, 1815.

Title

Capture of the city of Washington

Summary

Print shows British soldiers marching into Washington, D.C. and burning buildings during the War of 1812.

Contributor Names

Cundee, J. (James), publisher

Created / PublishedLondon : J. & J. Cundee, Albion Press, 1815. **Subject****Headings**

- Washington (D.C.)--History--Capture by the British, 1814
- United States--History--War of 1812--Campaigns--Washington (D.C.)
- United States--History--War of 1812--Destruction & pillage--British--Washington (D.C.) - Military personnel--British--Washington (D.C.)--1810-1820

Format Headings

Engravings--1810-1820.

Genre

Engravings--1810-1820

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2007683564/>

**Title**

Tecumseh saving prisoners

Summary

Print shows Tecumseh shielding prisoners from another Native American on horseback wielding a tomahawk during the War of 1812; another Native is about to scalp a dead soldier.

Contributor Names

Virtue, Emmins & Co., publisher

Created / Published

N.Y. : Virtue & Co., Publishers, c1860.

Subject Headings

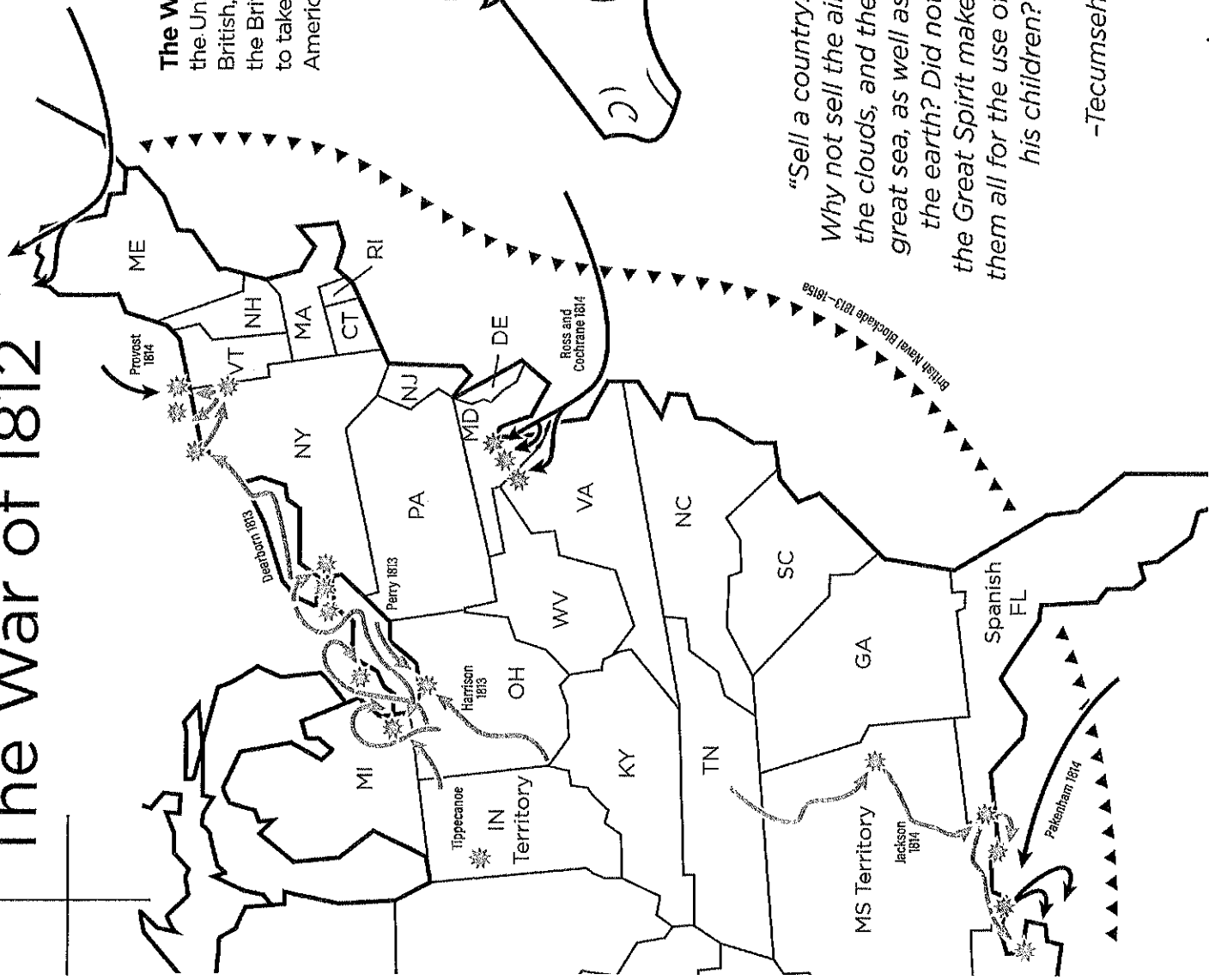
- Tecumseh,--Shawnee Chief,--1768-1813
- Indians of North America--War--1810-1820
- Scalping--1810-1820
- United States--History--War of 1812

Format Headings

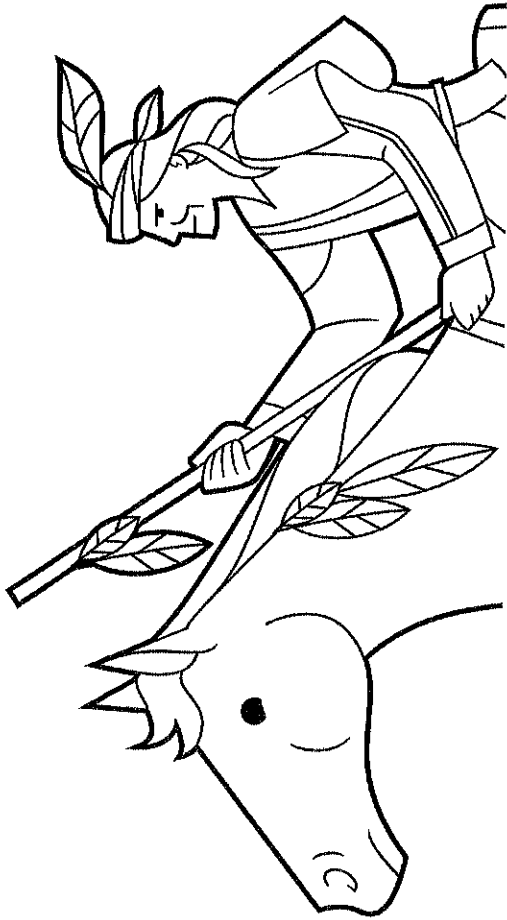
Etchings--1830-1840.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2012645310/>

The War of 1812



The War of 1812 (June 1812-February 1815) was fought throughout the United States, Canada and at sea between the United States, the British, Canadians and Native Americans. America declared war to stop the British from controlling American ideas and actions, to allow trading to take place with France and remove British support from Native American tribes. The Treaty of Ghent brought an end to the war.



Tecumseh

Born: March 1768, South of present-day Columbus, Ohio
Died: October 5, 1813, Canada

Tecumseh was a Shawnee Native American chief, born about 1768 south of present-day Columbus, Ohio. During the early 1800s, he attempted to organize a group of tribes, also known as a confederation, to resist white settlement in North America. During the War of 1812, Tecumseh and other Native Americans joined the British to fight the United States. He was killed in the Battle of the Thames in Canada on October 5, 1813.

*"Sell a country!
Why not sell the air,
the clouds, and the
great sea, as well as
the earth? Did not
the Great Spirit make
them all for the use of
his children?"*

-Tecumseh