



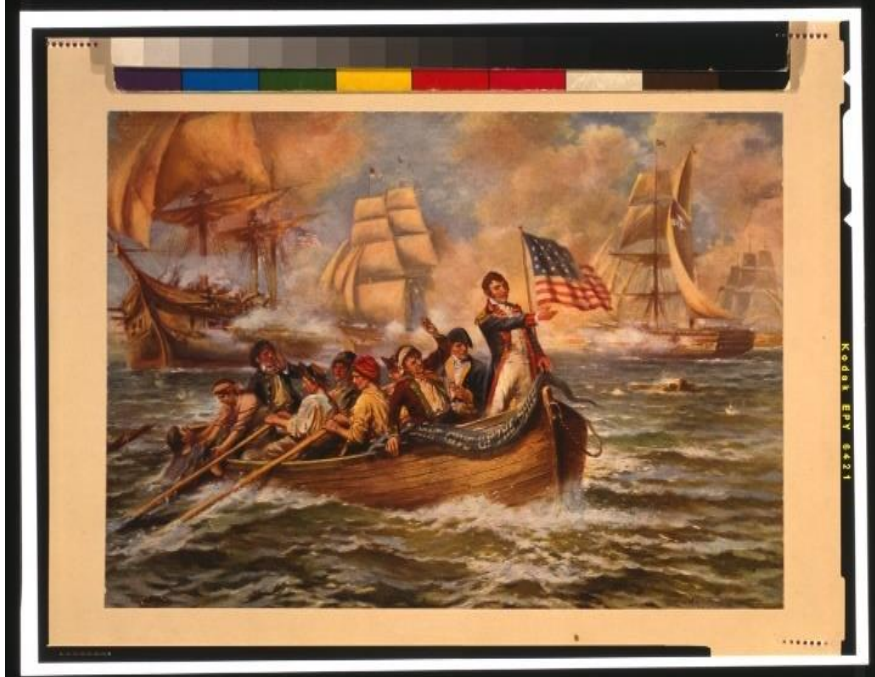
VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

Research Topic- War of 1812

Research Topic	War of 1812
Grade Level	4 th – 5 th Grade
Time Required	1 class period (60 minutes)
Ohio’s Learning Standards History Strand	American History – Heritage: The War of 1812 was crucial in the development of the still young United States. It also heavily impacted the people living in the new state of Ohio.
Common Core Standards	<p><u>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.3</u> Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.</p> <p><u>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.3</u> Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.</p>
Objective	Students will learn what happened during the War of 1812 and its impact on the United States. Students will understand the role Ohio played in the War of 1812. Students will analyze the factors that lead to the war.
Research Statement	The War of 1812 was fought between the United States, Great Britain, 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 status quo.
Veterans Service	<p>U.S. Military Personnel Before War: ~ 7,000 U.S. Military Personnel by the End of the War: ~ 493,000 - Regulars: ~ 35,000 - Militia: ~ 458,000 U.S. Military Deaths: ~ 15,000 Native American Impact: ~ 15% of the Creek population were killed - It is uncertain how many Native Americans died as a result of the War of 1812. African Americans: - New Orleans: ~ 350 men served in the “Battalion of Free Men of Color” - Battle of Lake Erie: ~ One-Quarter of the U.S. sailors were African American</p>
Important Figures	<p>Henry Clay: Kentucky Congressman and senator, Speaker of the House and a leading War-Hawk. https://www.biography.com/political-figure/henry-clay</p> <p>William Henry Harrison: Ninth US President, Won against Tecumseh at Tippecanoe, Veteran. https://www.biography.com/us-president/william-henry-harrison</p> <p>Andrew Jackson: Seventh US President, General at the Battle of New Orleans, & institutor of policies that caused the Trail of Tears, Veteran. https://www.biography.com/us-president/andrew-jackson</p>

	<p>Charles Ball: African American, served in the Chesapeake Bay Flotilla of the U.S. Navy, Veteran. https://www.nps.gov/people/charles-ball.htm</p> <p>Francis Scott Key: American Lawyer, author of the Star-Spangled Banner. https://www.biography.com/writer/francis-scott-key</p> <p>Thomas Macdonough: US Naval Officer, won the Battle of Lake Champlain, Veteran. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Thomas-Macdonough</p> <p>James Madison: Founding Father, 4th US President, Father of the Constitution. https://www.biography.com/us-president/james-madison</p> <p>Oliver Hazard Perry: An American naval officer & Victor at the Battle of Lake Erie, Veteran. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Oliver-Hazard-Perry</p> <p>The Prophet: Named Tenskwatawa, a Shawnee visionary and brother of Tecumseh. https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Tenskwatawa</p> <p>Tecumseh: Shawnee chief and leader, Fought against American expansion into Ohio, Ohioan. https://www.biography.com/political-figure/tecumseh</p> <p>Davy Crockett: Frontiersman, Folk hero, Congressman, Veteran. https://www.biography.com/military-figure/davy-crockett</p> <p>Lucy Brewer: Fought in the War pretending to be George Baker, Veteran. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Lucy-Brewer</p> <p>Betsy Doyle: Carried cannon balls to defend Fort Niagara. https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/betsy-ross</p> <p>Battalion of Free Men of Color: African American and Haitian immigrants who fought at the Battle of New Orleans, Veterans. https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Space:1st_BATTALION_OF_FREE_MEN_OF_COLOR#1st_Lieutenants</p> <p>Jacob Brown: General, known as the “Fighting Quaker”, Veteran. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jacob-Jennings-Brown</p> <p>Winfield Scott: American General, Fought on the Niagara frontier, Veteran. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Winfield-Scott</p>
Introduction	<p>Several factors led to the beginning of the War of 1812. Before the war, Great Britain and France were fighting the Napoleonic Wars. To prevent the United States from helping France, Great Britain passed trade restrictions, including the Orders in Council, which restricted trade with France. British sailors continued to anger Americans by removing sailors from American merchant vessels to serve on British ships. The final straw was the fact the British continued to trade with Native Americans thereby bolstering their efforts to resist American westward expansion. This impacted Ohioans who were in conflict with Native Americans. President James Madison asked Congress to declare war in June 1812.</p>
Supporting Idea I	<p>The US Navy performed admirably during the war against the British Navy which was considered far superior to the American fleet. At sea, the young US Navy quickly won several surprising victories – the USS <i>Constitution</i> defeated the HMS <i>Guerriere</i> and Captain Stephen Decatur captured the HMS <i>Macedonian</i>. On September 13, 1813, Master Commandant Oliver H. Perry defeated a British squadron at the Battle</p>

	<p>of Lake Erie, a battle which took place in Ohio. 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 on July 5, 1814, Brigadier General Scott won the Battle of Chippewa. During the war, several battles were fought in Ohio including the Battle of Marblehead Peninsula on September 29, 1812, the Siege of Fort Meigs from April 28 - May 9, 1813, Battle of Fort Stephenson on August 2, 1813, and the Battle of Lake Erie (Put-In-Bay) on September 10, 1813. Most of these battles involved Americans fighting against Native Americans led by Tecumseh, both sides fighting for control of the land.</p>
Supporting Idea II	<p>After defeating Napoleon, the British entered the Chesapeake Bay and burned Washington DC in retaliation for the burning of York. The British were later turned back at Fort McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore. This battle led to the writing of the Star-Spangled Banner by Francis Scott Key. With Britain bringing its military might to bear and with coffers of the US Treasury nearly empty, the Madison Administration commenced peace talks in mid-1814. Meeting at Ghent, Belgium, they ultimately produced a treaty which addressed some 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 pre-war status quo. The Treaty of Ghent was signed December 24, 1814.</p>
Supporting Idea III	<p>While the signing of the Treaty of Ghent ended the war, fighting between the British and Americans continued until January 8, 1815 with the Battle of New Orleans. The battle was between a British invasion force led by Major General Edward Pakenham and an American force led by Major General Andrew Jackson. The battle ended with a decisive victory for the Americans and proved that America was a major player on a global scale. This victory also made Andrew Jackson a hero in the eyes of the American people and played a large role in his election as America’s seventh president.</p>
Conclusion	<p>While the war was not a decisive victory for either side, the Battle of New Orleans and other conflicts increased the national pride of Americans. It proved to the world that America had the potential to become a major power. In Ohio, the war led to the end of British occupation near the Great Lakes and left the Native Americans without any support.</p>
Resources	<p><i>What Caused the War of 1812? (Documenting the War of 1812)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author: Sally Senzell Isaacs • Publisher: Crabtree Pub Co • Copyright: August 30, 2011 • Page length: 48 • ISBN: 978-0778779674 • Grade level: 5th – 6th <p>Overview of the War of 1812: An introduction to the conflict between the US and Britain</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author: Kennedy Hickman • Published: July 27, 2019 • Link: https://www.thoughtco.com/war-of-1812-an-overview-2361373 <p>Battle of New Orleans 1815 - War of 1812 DOCUMENTARY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author: Kings and Generals • Published: July 1, 2018 • Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IH6CsX_nOVs • Time: 13:19
Visual Thinking Strategies	<p>Visual Thinking Strategies transform 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.</p> <p>https://vtshome.org/about/</p>
Assignment	<p>Have students take 3-5 minutes to look at the images.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask students to describe what they see in the images. 2. Ask students what more they can tell you about the images. 3. Ask why?
Assessment	<p>Using visual cues, students should observe and discuss people, the way individuals are dressed, the activity of individuals, if individuals, landscapes, backgrounds, etc. look familiar. Students should be able to articulate what they see in each image using visual thinking strategies.</p>
Critical Thinking Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What effect did the victory at the Battle of New Orleans have on the prestige of the United States in the world? 2. How did the War of 1812 impact Ohioans and westward expansion?
Images	 <p>Title: Battle of Lake Erie Related Names: Moran, Percy, 1862-1935 , artist Date Created/Published: c1911. Medium: 1 photomechanical print: halftone, color. Summary: Oliver Hazard Perry standing on front of small boat after abandoning his flagship, the Lawrence. https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/99471924/</p>



Title: Battle of New Orleans and death of Major General Packenham [sic] on the 8th of January 1815 / West del.; J. Yeager sc.

Creator(s): [Yeager, Joseph, approximately 1792-1859](#), engraver [Yeager, Joseph, approximately 1792-1859](#), publisher

Related Names: [West, William Edward, 1788-1857](#), artist; [Saurman, Yerkes, 1791-](#), printer

Date Created/Published: Philad[elphi]a: Published and sold by J. Yeager, No. 103 Race St., Philada., [1817] (Printed by Y. Saurman)

Medium: 1 print: engraving with aquatint; 40.8 x 53.5 cm (plate)

<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/96521495/>



Title: Naval heroes of the United States: no. 1 / lith. & pub. by N. Currier.

Creator(s): [N. Currier \(Firm\)](#).

Date Created/Published: N. Y.: Pub. by N. Currier 2 Spruce St., c1846.

Medium: 1 print: lithograph, hand-colored; 33 x 43.8 cm (sheet)

Summary: Print shows portraits of Oliver H. Perry, Stephen Decatur, Johnston Blakeley, William Bainbridge, David Porter, and James Lawrence surrounding a vignette of the battle of Lake Erie.

<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2002710643/>

