War and Consequences

Trace the causes and effects of the War of 1812

6-12.US1.21 "Explain the causes and effects of the War of 1812, including, but not limited to: • British restrictions on trade, and impressment • Embargo Act and Non-Intercourse Act • Major events of the war, including the role of the USS Constitution..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two causes of the war, circle three wartime events, and write matching numbers beside two causes and their effects.

A War with Many Fronts

1 Before the War of 1812, Britain and France were fighting in Europe. Britain restricted American trade with France and seized U.S. ships. British sailors also forced some sailors from American ships into British naval service, a practice called impressment. To protect U.S. ships and pressure both nations, Congress passed the Embargo Act of 1807, which stopped most American trade with foreign countries. It hurt American merchants more than it changed British policy. The Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 reopened trade with most nations but barred trade with Britain and France. These conflicts pushed many Americans toward war.

2 Another conflict involved land west of the Appalachian Mountains. Tecumseh joined Native nations in a confederation to resist U.S. settlement. In 1811, U.S. troops marched toward Prophetstown, a center of the confederation. At the Battle of Tippecanoe, Native warriors attacked their camp; U.S. troops then burned the village. The clash weakened the confederation, and some Americans blamed Britain for supporting Native resistance. After the United States declared war on Britain in 1812, U.S. invasions of Canada failed to seize lasting territory. At sea, the USS Constitution defeated a British warship, lifting American spirits.

3 In August 1814, British troops captured Washington and burned the Capitol and White House. The following month, British ships bombarded Fort McHenry near Baltimore, but the fort held. Seeing its flag still flying inspired Francis Scott Key to write words that later became the national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." In December, U.S. and British negotiators signed the Treaty of Ghent, restoring prewar borders. Before news of the treaty arrived, U.S. forces defeated a British army at the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815. The victory raised American pride, though the treaty did not settle the issue of impressment.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the Embargo Act and the Non-Intercourse Act respond to trade conflicts, and what effect did the Embargo Act have on American merchants?

2. How did the Battle of Tippecanoe add to tensions between the United States and Britain?

3. How did the U.S. invasions of Canada and the USS Constitution's victory have different outcomes?

4. What different effects did the British attacks on Washington and Fort McHenry have?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a five- or six-sentence museum label that connects a cause of the war, a U.S. response, a wartime event, and a later effect. Explain how they are linked rather than listing them.

ANSWER KEY

War and Consequences

GRADES 6-12 · 6-12.US1.21

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two causes of the war, circle three wartime events, and write matching numbers beside two causes and their effects. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the Embargo Act and the Non-Intercourse Act respond to trade conflicts, and what effect did the Embargo Act have on American merchants?	**The Embargo Act stopped most foreign trade, while the Non-Intercourse Act barred trade only with Britain and France. The embargo hurt American merchants.**
2	How did the Battle of Tippecanoe add to tensions between the United States and Britain?	**The clash weakened Tecumseh's confederation, and some Americans blamed Britain for supporting Native resistance.**
3	How did the U.S. invasions of Canada and the USS Constitution's victory have different outcomes?	**The invasions failed to seize lasting territory, while the USS Constitution's victory lifted American spirits.**
4	What different effects did the British attacks on Washington and Fort McHenry have?	**British troops burned the Capitol and White House in Washington. Fort McHenry held, and its surviving flag inspired Francis Scott Key to write words that later became the national anthem.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

British trade restrictions and impressment angered Americans. Congress responded with the Embargo Act, but it hurt American merchants more than it changed British policy. As these disputes continued, the United States went to war with Britain. During the war, British ships attacked Fort McHenry, but the fort held. Seeing its flag still flying inspired Francis Scott Key to write words that later became the national anthem.

Accept other accurate chains that explain the links between a cause, a response, a wartime event, and a later effect. Do not accept claims that the Treaty of Ghent ended impressment or that the Battle of New Orleans caused the treaty.