

War and Consequences

Trace how causes, events, and effects connect in the War of 1812.

8.5.E "explain the causes, important events, and effects of the War of 1812;"

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline causes of the war, circle important events, and number each effect of the war in the order you find it. Your marks should help you trace how one part of the war led to another.

A Second War with Britain

- ① Before the War of 1812, Britain and France were fighting in Europe. Britain tried to block trade with France, and British naval officers stopped American ships and took some sailors, a practice called impressment. Many Americans saw this as an attack on national rights. In the Northwest Territory, settlers also blamed Britain for supporting Native American resistance to U.S. expansion. War Hawks in Congress demanded action. President James Madison asked Congress for war, and Congress declared war on Britain in June 1812.
- ② The fighting produced both setbacks and symbols of resistance. Early U.S. attempts to invade Canada failed, while the USS Constitution won several naval victories. Britain answered with a naval blockade that hurt American trade. In August 1814, British troops captured and burned public buildings in Washington, D.C. A month later, Americans defended Fort McHenry near Baltimore. Francis Scott Key wrote a poem after seeing its flag still flying. In January 1815, Andrew Jackson defeated British forces at New Orleans, although a peace treaty had already been signed.
- ③ Delegates signed the Treaty of Ghent in December 1814. The agreement ended the war and largely restored conditions from before it: neither nation gained territory, and it did not settle every trade issue. Still, many Americans felt greater national pride after resisting Britain again. The war weakened Native American resistance in the Northwest, especially after Shawnee leader Tecumseh died in battle in 1813. The Federalist Party lost support because many people criticized its opposition to the war. Blocked trade also encouraged some U.S. factories to grow.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Name two causes of the War of 1812 from the passage. Explain why each one angered or concerned Americans.

2 How did the British blockade lead to an economic effect in the United States?

3 Describe one important event in 1814 and explain why the defense of Fort McHenry became a symbol of resistance.

4 What did the Treaty of Ghent do, and what is one longer-term effect of the war named in the passage?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a four-sentence cause-event-effect explanation of the war. Name one cause, connect it to a specific event, and explain two effects that followed the war.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline causes of the war, circle important events, and number each effect of the war in the order you find it. Your marks should help you trace how one part of the war led to another. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name two causes of the War of 1812 from the passage. Explain why each one angered or concerned Americans.	British impressment angered Americans because British officers took sailors from American ships. Americans also blamed Britain for supporting Native American resistance to U.S. expansion in the Northwest Territory.
2	How did the British blockade lead to an economic effect in the United States?	The blockade hurt American trade. Blocked trade encouraged some U.S. factories to grow.
3	Describe one important event in 1814 and explain why the defense of Fort McHenry became a symbol of resistance.	British troops captured and burned public buildings in Washington, D.C., in August 1814. In September, Americans defended Fort McHenry, and Francis Scott Key saw its flag still flying and wrote a poem about it.
4	What did the Treaty of Ghent do, and what is one longer-term effect of the war named in the passage?	The treaty ended the war and restored conditions from before it, with no territory gained by either nation. One effect was greater American national pride, weaker Native American resistance in the Northwest, or lost support for the Federalist Party.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

British impressment angered many Americans because naval officers took sailors from American ships. This pressure helped convince Congress to declare war in June 1812. During the war, the British blockade hurt American trade. After the war, blocked trade had encouraged factory growth, and many Americans also felt greater national pride.

Accept any accurate cause, event, and effects from the passage when the student clearly explains their connections. For the open response, look for one cause, a specific event, and two accurate effects in four sentences.