



Chapter 10: The Age of Jefferson
Section 5: The War of 1812 (P. 320-325)

As You Read: Use information from the textbook to complete the chart below.

Cause	Consequences
	① The United States was not prepared to fight when the War of 1812 began.
2. British General Isaac Brock tricked Americans into thinking British soldiers and Indian warriors were defending Canada.	
	3. The battle-hardened British quickly scattered untrained American soldiers at Washington D.C. and burned much of the city down to the ground.
4. Determined British soldiers did not respect the rag-tag American force led by Andrew Jackson that was entrenched at New Orleans.	
	⑤ Delegates from around New England met at the Hartford Convention to protest the War of 1812, threatening to leave the Union if the war continued.
⑥ The Treaty of Ghent was signed in Belgium in 1814, ending the War of 1812 in a draw (tie).	

Identifying Key People: Fill in the blanks below with the correct names.

7. Captain _____ built his own fleet in order to defeat the British at the Battle of Lake Erie.
- ⑧ General William Henry Harrison, who had destroyed Prophetstown at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, won a decisive victory over the British and their Indian allies at the Battle of the Thames in 1813. _____ died in the fighting and his confederation fell apart without his leadership.
- ⑨ _____, a Tennessee officer, took command of American troops in the Creek War in 1814. With the help of the Cherokee, Jackson won a crushing victory at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. He then forced the defeated Creeks to cede most of their land to the United States.
10. British troops marched into the capital. _____ gathered up important presidential papers and portraits then fled south before the White House was burned down.
11. From the evening of September 13 until dawn on September 14, British rockets bombarded Baltimore Harbor. _____, a young American lawyer, witnessed the battle and wrote a poem about it that eventually became the national anthem of the United States.
- ⑫ _____ was an American delegate who helped end the War of 1812 at the Treaty of Ghent. He famously said, “Nothing was adjusted, nothing was settled.” because the war ended in a draw and very few disputes were actually solved by the treaty.