

**America Under James Madison: 1809-1816 *The War of 1812***

**Directions: Answer each of the following either True or False.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. America prospered during the presidency of James Madison.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. It was illegal to import slaves into the United States when Madison was President.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. When Madison was President, California was not yet a state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Americans founded an outpost on the Pacific coast when Madison was President.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The War of 1812 was fought to settle a dispute with France over land.

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### True or False

**Directions:** Answer each of the following either True or False.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. During the War of 1812, the United States Capitol and the White House were burned by the British.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. One reason the War Hawks wanted war with the British in 1812 was to take Canada from them and make it part of the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. American Indians along the Canadian border fought with Britain in the War of 1812.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The National Road was constructed to provide an improved transportation route from New York to Florida.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts greatly stimulated the United States economy.

### Fill in the Blank

**Directions:** Select the best choice from the following list to complete each sentence. Some words may be used more than once or not at all.

Philadelphia	enacted	on Lake Michigan
France	Spain	Fort McHenry
restrictive tariffs	military	kayaks
Great Britain	deported	New Orleans
freed	Declaration of Independence	Russia
boundary disputes	Embargo Act	Constitution
interference with U.S. shipping	Aleuts	fur-trading
ignored	on the Pacific Ocean	agricultural
beheaded	Portugal	Houston
on Lake Erie	Fort Clatsop	Fort Washington
repealed	of the coast of Florida	American Indians

1. After 1808 a law forbidding the importation of slaves was \_\_\_\_\_ in the South.
2. The Battle of Tippecanoe was fought between U.S. forces and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The War of 1812 was fought mostly over British \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Fort Astoria was founded as a \_\_\_\_\_ outpost.
5. Fort Ross in California was founded by people from \_\_\_\_\_.
6. During the slave revolt of 1811 in Louisiana, over 60 slaves were \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Andrew Jackson led American forces in the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. James Madison is best remembered for his work on the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. One of the biggest naval battles of the War of 1812 was fought \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The words to America's national anthem were composed to commemorate the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.

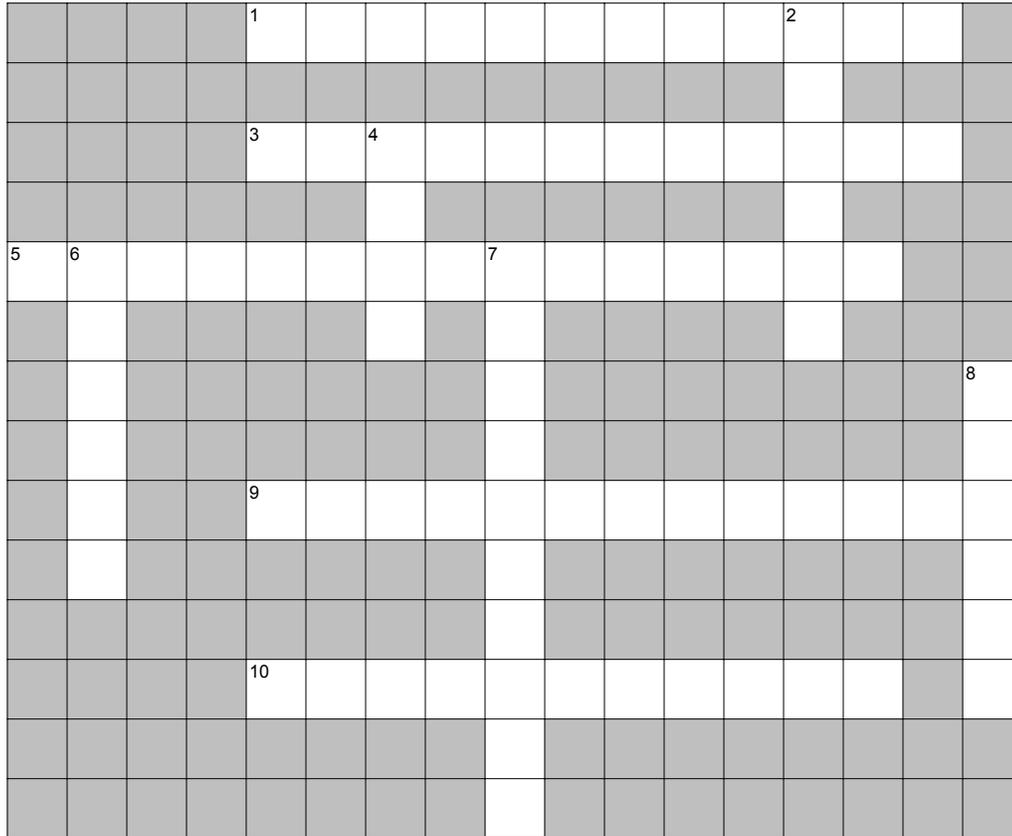
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**Directions: Answer the following either True or False.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Alaska was once a possession of Russia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Fort Astoria was the first permanent American outpost on the Pacific coast.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. U.S. exports improved tremendously soon after Madison took office.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The National Road was the first big public improvement project undertaken in the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The War of 1812 added a large amount of territory to the United States.

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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



### Across:

1. This man was the fourth President of the United States.
3. America declared war on this nation in 1812.
5. This man wrote America's national anthem.
9. This man led American forces at the Battle of New Orleans.
10. This outpost was the first permanent U.S. settlement on the Pacific coast.

### Down:

2. In 1808 it became illegal to import these into the United States.
4. In 1809 most Americans lived on this side of the Appalachian Mountains.
6. This country established a colony in Spanish California in 1812.
7. The National Road began at this town in Maryland.
8. The War Hawks hoped to make this country part of the United States.

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### 1808

- James Madison is elected President.
- Importing slaves into America is made illegal by Congress.

### 1809

- Trade with all foreign countries except Britain and France resumes (Non-Intercourse Act).

### 1810

- United States population is seven million.
- Madison annexes western Florida.

### 1811

- John Jacob Astor establishes a fur-trading fort at the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon.
- William Henry Harrison defeats the Shawnee at Tippecanoe.
- Slaves revolt in Louisiana; 66 slaves are beheaded, heads displayed along roadways.
- First major highway funded by federal government called the National Road begins construction. Eventually it runs from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois.

### 1812

- Louisiana becomes a state; the rest of the land of the Louisiana Purchase becomes the Missouri Territory.
- War of 1812 begins in June as Congress declares war on Britain.
- The ship *Constitution* destroys a British frigate.
- Congress authorizes aid to victims of Central American earthquake—first foreign aid.
- Fort Ross founded by Russia on northern California coast.
- Madison is re-elected President.

### 1813

- Mexico declares independence from Spain.
- Americans burn Toronto, Canada.
- Several battles occur near U.S.-Canadian border.

### 1814

- British burn the White House and Capitol in Washington, D.C., and attack Baltimore, Maryland, but are repelled.
- *Star-Spangled Banner* is written after attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore.
- Hartford Convention begins in which leaders in New England discuss their opposition to the War of 1812 and other government policies.
- Treaty of Ghent officially ends the War of 1812.

### 1815

- Battle of Waterloo; Britain defeats Napoleon, ending his attempt at European conquest.
- Battle of New Orleans; Andrew Jackson defeats British troops. Neither side knows the war has already officially ended.
- Federalist Party falls apart as a national political organization.
- Brazil declares its independence from Portugal.
- Barbary Wars end.

### 1816

- Indiana becomes a state.
- Argentina declares independence from Spain.
- James Monroe is elected President.

### Timeline Activity

**Directions:** Number the following either 1 or 2, depending on which occurred first and which occurred second.

- Treaty of Ghent \_\_\_\_\_  
Battle of New Orleans \_\_\_\_\_
- Battle of Tippecanoe \_\_\_\_\_  
Founding of Fort Ross \_\_\_\_\_
- Louisiana Statehood \_\_\_\_\_  
Declaration of Mexican Independence \_\_\_\_\_
- Monroe's election \_\_\_\_\_  
Ban on the importation of slaves \_\_\_\_\_
- Non-Intercourse Act \_\_\_\_\_  
Brazil's Declaration of Independence \_\_\_\_\_

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**Aleuts** - Natives of the Alaskan Aleutian Islands who were practically enslaved by Russians in the 1700s. Aleuts outnumbered Russians at Fort Ross.

**Alaska** - The extreme northwestern land area of North America that became a possession of Russia in the 1700s. Russia sold Alaska to the United States in 1867.

**Astor, John Jacob** - Wealthy New York City-based fur trader and land investor. He founded Fort Astoria in 1811 at the mouth of the Columbia River.

**anthem** - A song of praise.

**Battle of Tippecanoe** - Battle in 1811 in the Indiana Territory in which forces under William H. Harrison were attacked by American-Indian allies attempting to put a stop to further white settlement on their lands.

**Battle of New Orleans** - The last battle—and the bloodiest—of the War of 1812 that occurred outside New Orleans, Louisiana, in January of 1815. American forces under Andrew Jackson defeated British troops.

**Battle of Waterloo** - The battle in 1815 in which the British defeated the forces of Napoleon of France and ended his attempt to conquer Europe.

**Bill of Rights** - The first ten amendments to the Constitution designed to protect the personal freedoms of Americans.

**Calhoun, John C.** - Important American political figure before the Civil War. Calhoun represented South Carolina and in 1811 was a War Hawk who sought war with Britain.

**Clay, Henry** - Important American political figure before the Civil War. Clay represented Kentucky and ran for President five times. He was a War Hawk in 1811. He was known as "The Great Compromiser" because he helped settle many bitter disputes over slavery.

**Cumberland Road** - Another name for the National Road.

**capital** - The headquarters of a national or state government is the capital city. In the 1790s Philadelphia was the temporary capital of the United States.

**checks and balances** - A system set up by the U.S. Constitution whereby the three branches of the federal government (judicial, executive, and legislative) share power equally and thus can act to correct one another's improper activities when they occur. James Madison played an important role in designing this system.

**Constitution, U.S.** - The document containing the most basic laws of the nation and plan for the U.S. federal government.

**Constitutional Convention** - Meeting of representatives of 12 states (Rhode Island did not send a delegate) in 1787 to draft a constitution for the United States.

**Continental Congress** - The temporary government of the United States shortly before and during the Revolutionary War.

**Democratic-Republican Party** - One of the first political parties in the United States which supported strong states and a weak federal government.

**embargo** - An order forbidding ships from entering or leaving a port; suspension of trade or commerce.

**Embargo Act of 1807** - A law enacted by Thomas Jefferson that forbid American ships from sailing to foreign ports. This law was intended to force France and England to stop harassing U.S. trading ships by withholding what were thought to be important American goods. In reality, France and England got the goods elsewhere and the American economy suffered greatly.

**federal government** - The national government that oversees the activities of the states.

**Federalist Party** - One of the first U.S. political parties whose supporters favored a strong federal government.

**Fort Astoria** - First permanent American settlement of the Pacific coast. Founded in 1811 by John Jacob Astor as a fur-trading outpost at the mouth of the Columbia River.

**Fort McHenry** - Fort in the harbor of Baltimore. Site of a major battle of the War of 1812.

**Fort Ross** - Russian fur-trading colony in California founded in 1812. Fort Ross is short for Fort Rossiya.

**Fort Washington** - Fort used to defend Washington, D.C., at the time the city was burned by the British. Fort Washington was blown up by Americans to keep it from falling into British hands.

**Fort Clatsop** - Winter headquarters for the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1805-1806), located near the mouth of the Columbia River in present-day Oregon.

**frigate** - A type of ship.

**Great National Pike** - Same as the Great National Road.

**Harrison, William Henry** - Military commander and ninth president of the United States. Harrison caught a cold the day of his inauguration and died 30 days later.

**Hartford Convention** - Meeting of New England delegates, mostly Federalists, held in Hartford, Connecticut December 15, 1814 - January 5, 1815, to oppose the War of 1812 and other go-vernment policies. This meeting led to the demise of the Federalist Party because of their opposition to the war.

**impressment** - To force to serve in the army or navy. America resented the fact that U.S. sailors were often impressed into the British Navy.

(Continued)

# America Under James Madison: 1809-1816 *The War of 1812*

**ironic** - Directly opposite to what is or might be expected.

**irony** - An apparent contradiction. For example, there is a sense of irony to the fact that James Madison, author of the Bill of Rights and promoter of freedom, owned slaves.

**Jackson, Andrew** - Important U.S. military figure and seventh president of the United States. Jackson was often involved in many conflicts with American Indians.

**Jefferson, Thomas** - Vice-President under John Adams and the third U.S. President.

**kayak** - A light, skin-covered boat used by Aleuts of Alaska.

**Key, Francis Scott** - The man who wrote the *Star-Spangled Banner*, now America's national anthem, following the Battle of Fort McHenry in 1814.

**Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806)** - An expedition of about 40 men led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The expedition followed the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains and then took the Columbia River and its tributaries to the Pacific coast. This expedition provided valuable information on wildlife, native tribes, geography, fossils, and weather. It also bolstered American claims to what is now the Pacific Northwest.

**Louisiana** - The 18th state admitted in 1812; the first state with land west of the Mississippi River.

**Louisiana Purchase** - The purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States from France in 1803. This transaction doubled the size of the United States.

**Madison, James** - Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson and fourth U.S. President.

**Marshall, John** - The greatest of the "Midnight Judges" appointed by John Adams. Marshall served as Supreme Court Chief Justice for 34 years and was the person responsible for shaping it into an effective judicial organization.

**Mister Madison's War** - Popular name for the War of 1812 during Madison's presidency.

**Monroe, James** - Secretary of State and War under Madison; fifth U.S. President.

**Midnight Judges** - A general name applied to a group of judges appointed during the final days of the presidency of John Adams that were intended to preserve Federalist power in a Democratic-Republican administration.

**Montpelier** - Plantation of James Madison in Virginia.

**Napoleon Bonaparte** - Ruler of France starting in 1799; he tried to conquer Europe but was finally defeated by Great Britain at the Battle of Waterloo. It was Napoleon who sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States.

**National Road** - Federal highway project to open up the lands west of the Ohio River. Eventually this gravel road ran from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois.

**naval blockade** - When hostile ships block an enemy's harbors and shipping lanes, thereby restricting trade.

**negotiations** - Discussions in which parties with differing goals try to work out the best deal for the people they represent.

**Non-Intercourse Act** - An act that followed the Embargo Act which allowed American trade with all foreign nations except Britain and France. Like the Embargo Act, the Non-Intercourse Act was intended to punish those nations for interfering with American shipping.

**Perry, Oliver Hazard** - American naval hero who won an important victory on Lake Erie during the War of 1812.

**sea otter** - A small sea mammal prized for its fur.

**territorial expansion** - To increase the size of a country.

**Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa** - Native-American brothers who formed an alliance of tribes to stop white settlement around 1811.

**Treaty of Ghent** - The treaty that ended the War of 1812, signed in Ghent, Belgium, December 24, 1814.

**unconstitutional** - In violation of the laws of the Constitution.

**War Hawks** - A group of U.S. politicians who, in 1811, were actively promoting war with Great Britain.

**War of 1812 (1812-1815)** - The war between the United States and Britain that began due to British interference with U.S. shipping.

### Vocabulary Activity:

**Directions:** From the vocabulary list select the correct word to fill in the blank.

1. A meeting in Connecticut called the \_\_\_\_\_ led to the demise of the Federalist Party.
2. A group of politicians called the \_\_\_\_\_ promoted the idea of war with Great Britain in 1811.
3. At Fort Ross, Native Alaskans called \_\_\_\_\_ hunted sea otters from \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ was signed December 24th, 1814, officially ending the War of 1812.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a federal project designed to open up the lands west of the Ohio River.

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### Questions:

1. What was the value of U.S. exports in 1805? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was the value of U.S. exports in 1807 following the enactment of the Embargo Act?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What percentage did U.S exports drop between 1805 and 1807? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What was the combined value of U.S. exports for the years 1805, 1806, and 1807?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What percentage did exports increase between 1807 and 1808? \_\_\_\_\_
6. If a dollar today is worth only 5% of an 1807 dollar, what would be the value of exports for the year 1807 in today's money? \_\_\_\_\_