The War of 1812

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| **Invasion of Canada**  -British forces were weakest in Canada  -American Brigadier General William Hull invaded Canada on July 12, 1812 from Detroit  -the brilliant defensive operations were led by the inspired British general Issac Brock and assisted by “General Mud” and “General Confusion”  **Great Lakes**  -control of waterway during the Invasion of Canada  American naval officer, Olive Hazard Perry managed to build a fleet of green-timbered ships  -captured a British fleet in a furious engagement on the lake  **British invasion of New York**  -without roads, British invaders were forced to bring supplies over the Lake Champlain waterway  -Thomas Macdonough(13yrs) led a weaker American fleet to challenge the British(almost lost) fought near Plattsburgh on September 11, 1814  -saved New York from British invasion  **Washington D.C.**  -Second formidable British force  -another British force about four thousand, landed in the Chesapeake Bay in August 1814  -“Bladensburg races” easily dispersed some six thousand panicky militia at there  -British burned most of the public buildings (the Capitol, and the White House)  **Fort McHenry**  -British fleet hammered Fort McHenry with their cannon but could not capture the city  -American Francis Scott Key inspired by the doughty defenders to write “The Star-Spangled Banner”  **Battle of New Orleans**  -Third British blow of 1814, aimed at New Orleans, menaced the entire Mississippi Valley  -Gaunt and Andrew Jackson after crushing Indians at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, was placed in command(seven thousand sailors, regulars, pirates, and Frenchmen, as well as militia men)  -British were too confident (eight thousand men)  -launched a frontal assault (mistake) on January 8,1815 which led to their defeat  **Treaty of Ghent**  -five American peacemakers to the quaint Belgian city of Ghent in 1814  -ended the War of 1812 between the U.S. and the British  -signed on Christmas Eve in 1814 as an armistice  -both sides agreed to stop fighting and restore conquered territory  **New England Federalists**  -a small minority of them proposed secession from the Union (at least a separate peace with Britain  -“Blue Light” Federalists-treacherous New Englanders who supposedly flashed lanterns on the shore so that blockading British cruisers would be alerted to the attempted escape of American ships  **Hartford Convention**  -Massachusetts issued a call for a convention at Hartford, Connecticut.  -Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island dispatched full delegations; New Hampshire and Vermont sent partial representation.  -to discuss the grievances and to seek redress for their wrongs  -it demanded financial assistance from Washington to compensate for lost trade and proposed constitutional amendments requiring a two-thirds vote in Congress before and embargo could be imposed, new states admitted, or war declared.  -delegates sought to abolish the three-fifths clause in the Constitution, to limit presidents to a single term, and to prohibit the election of two successive presidents from the same state. (“Virginia dynasty”) |
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