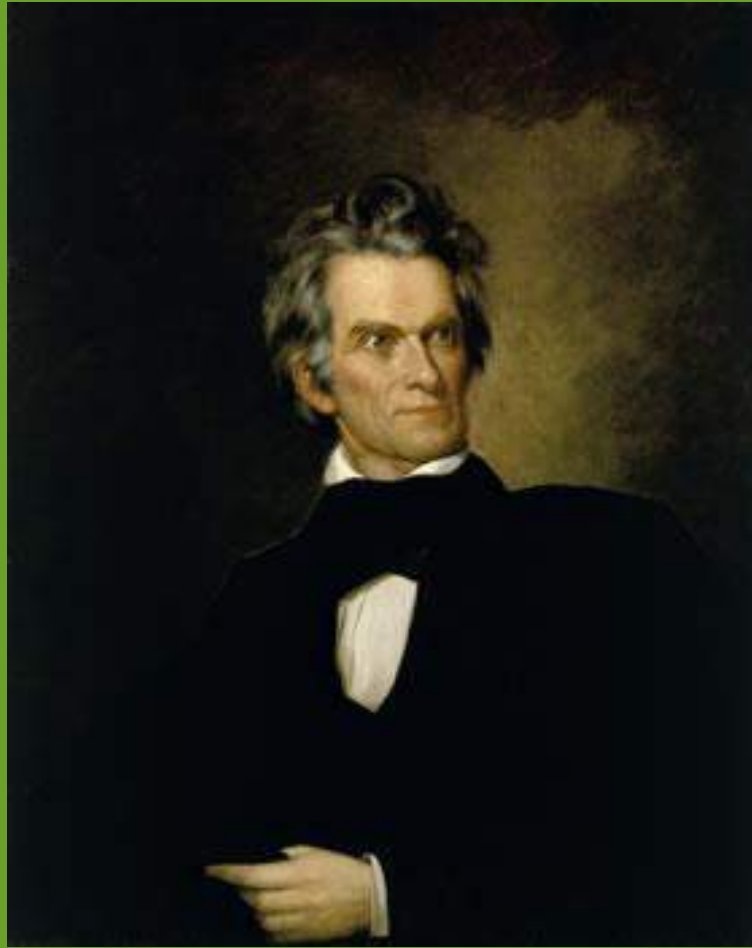


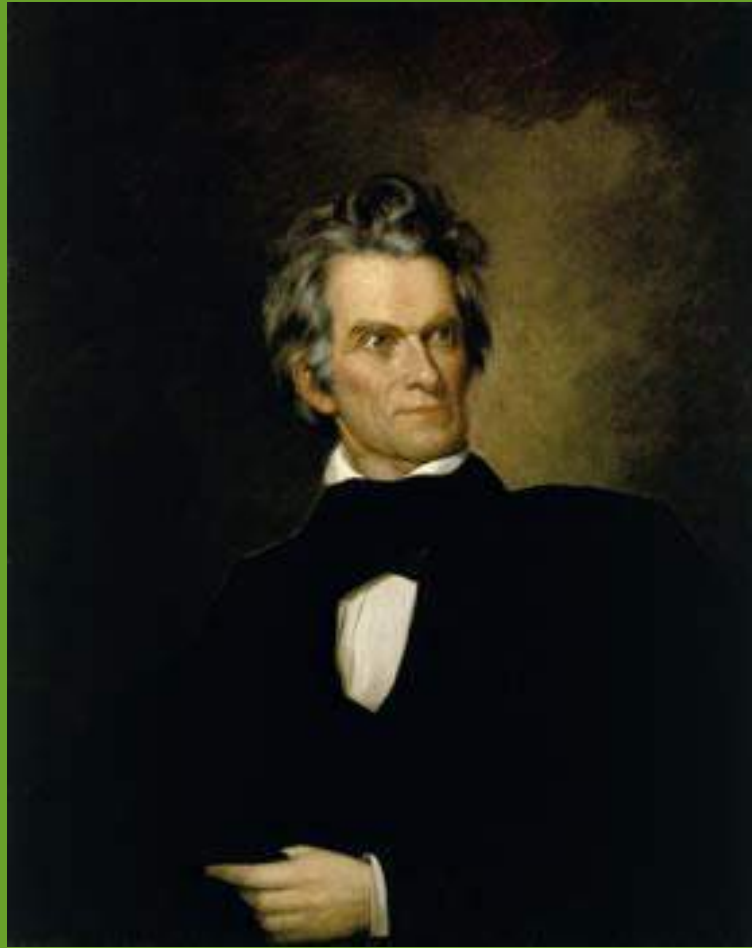
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John C. Calhoun (1782-1850) was another famous “War Hawk.” This South Carolinian served in the United States House of Representatives, the United States Senate, and as Vice President under President John Quincy Adams. This image was painted by G.P.A. Healy circa 1845. It is courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution.

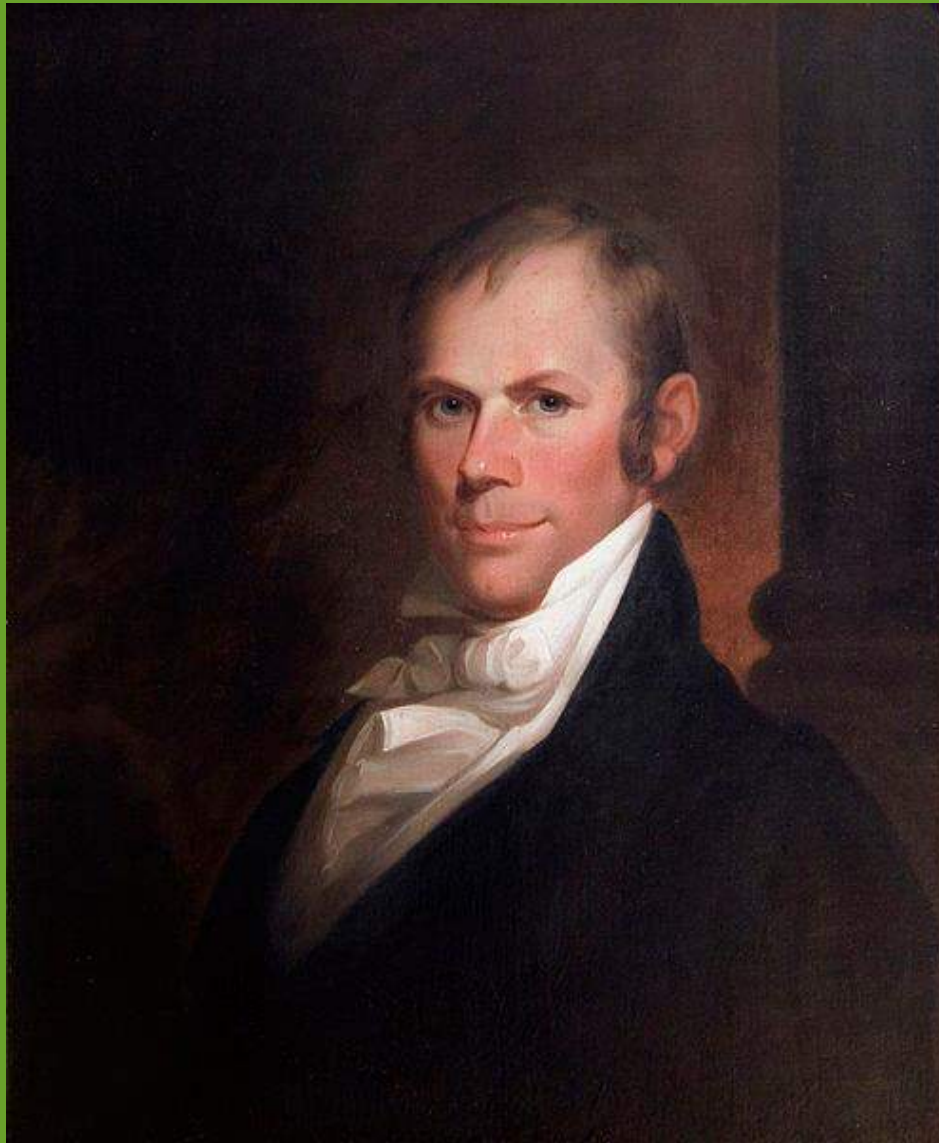
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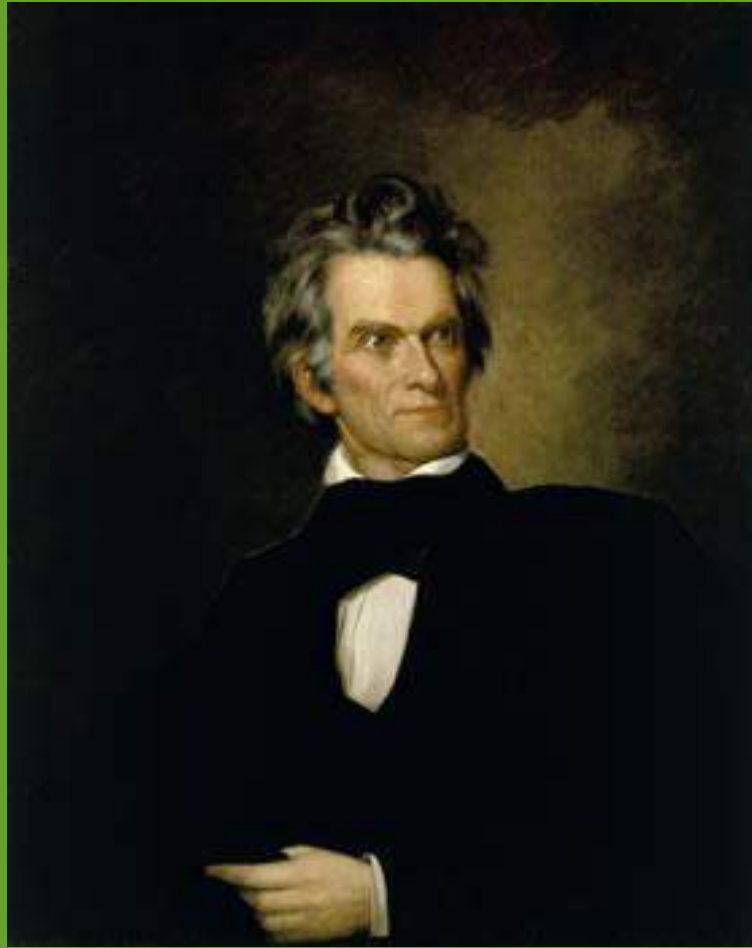
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The War Hawks



Henry Clay (1777-1852) was a Congressman from Kentucky, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives during the War of 1812. He later served as a United States Senator. He was one of the most well-known "War Hawks." This image was painted in 1818 by Matthew Harris Jouett (1788-1827). It is courtesy of Transylvania University and Wikimedia Commons.

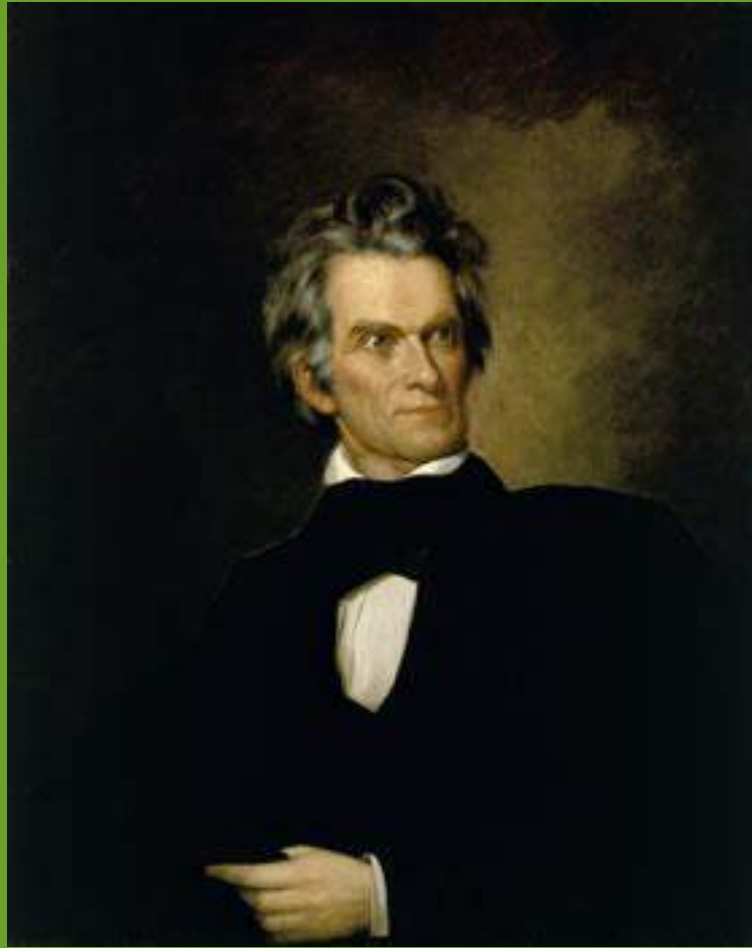
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The events in today's lesson lead us to the second and last time that the United States fought in a war against Great Britain.



This painting shows Americans crossing the Niagara River after landing at Queenston, Canada. This painting is titled *The Death of General Brock at Queenstown Heights*. This image was created by James B. Dennis in 1836. This image is courtesy of the Library and Archives of Canada.

Some called this war “The Second War for American Independence.”



This image is titled The Battle of North Point. The battle took place in Maryland on September 12, 1814. This painting was created by Don Troiani (1949-) for the United States Army. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

However, it is commonly called “The War of 1812” because that is the year in which the United States declared war on Great Britain.



This painting is titled *The Battle of New Orleans*. It was created by Herbert Morton Stoops. This image is courtesy of the United States Army.

Many War Hawks were members of the United States Congress.



This image shows a War Hawk protecting America from the rest of the world. This image is courtesy of warof1812.com.

The War Hawks were a group of mostly younger leaders who were not old enough to fight in the Revolutionary War.



This painting is titled *The Signing of the Treaty of Ghent, Christmas Eve, 1814*. British delegate Baron Gambier is shaking hands with American leader John Quincy Adams. This painting was created by Amedee Forestier (1854-1930) circa 1900. This image is courtesy of the Smithsonian American Art Museum and of Wikimedia Commons.

However, they had heard many stories praising their fathers and grandfathers who had fought in the Revolution.



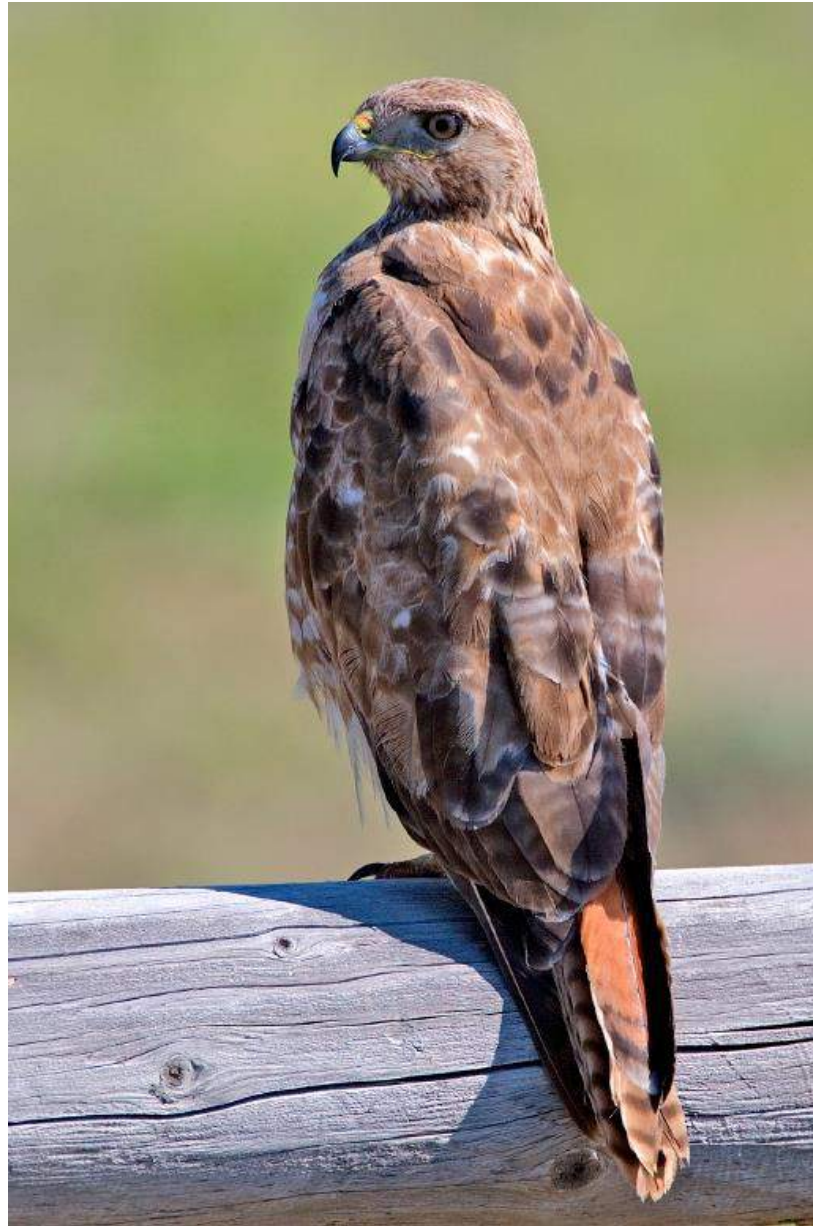
This image is titled *The Battle of Cowpens*. It was painted by William Ranney (1813-1857) in 1845. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Some of them looked forward to having their “own war” in which they could test themselves against the British.



This painting shows some of the different uniforms used by the United States Army in the War of 1812. This image was created by Henry Alexander Ogden (1856-1936). This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress..

Even to this day, people who want to go to war are called “Hawks.”



This photograph is an image of a red-tailed hawk. This photograph was taken near Christmas Valley, Oregon in 2006. This image was created by naturepicsonline.com. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

People who don't want to go to war are called "Doves."



The terms dove and pigeon are used somewhat interchangeably. This image is courtesy of reddit.com.

After two terms as President, Thomas Jefferson retired to his home at Monticello.



This is the west front and garden of Monticello in Charlottesville, Virginia. This side of Monticello has been featured on the back of the United States' nickel. The children are grandchildren of Jefferson: Mary, Cornelia, and George Wythe Randolph. This image was created by Jane Braddick Peticolas (1791-1852) in 1825. It is courtesy of Monticello.org.

Jefferson wrote how happy he was to retire to “my family, my books and farms...”



By 1814 when the British burned the nation's Capitol and the Library of Congress, Thomas Jefferson had acquired the largest personal collection of books in the United States. Jefferson offered to sell his library to Congress as a replacement for the collection destroyed by the British during the War of 1812. Congress purchased Jefferson's library for \$23,950 in 1815. A second fire on Christmas Eve of 1851, destroyed nearly two thirds of the 6,487 volumes Congress had purchased from Jefferson. His library has now been recreated for this exhibition at the Library of Congress. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Jefferson wrote that he only wanted to be remembered for a few things which were to be placed on his tombstone:



Before his death, Thomas Jefferson left explicit instructions regarding the monument to be erected over his grave. In this document (undated), Jefferson supplied a sketch of the shape of the marker, and the epitaph with which he wanted it to be inscribed. The first monument was chipped away by souvenir hunters and was removed in 1836. In 1885 it was moved to the campus of the University of Missouri. Funding for the current monument was provided by Congress in 1882. This image was taken on July 1, 2001 by Christopher Hollis. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

“Author of the Declaration of Independence...”



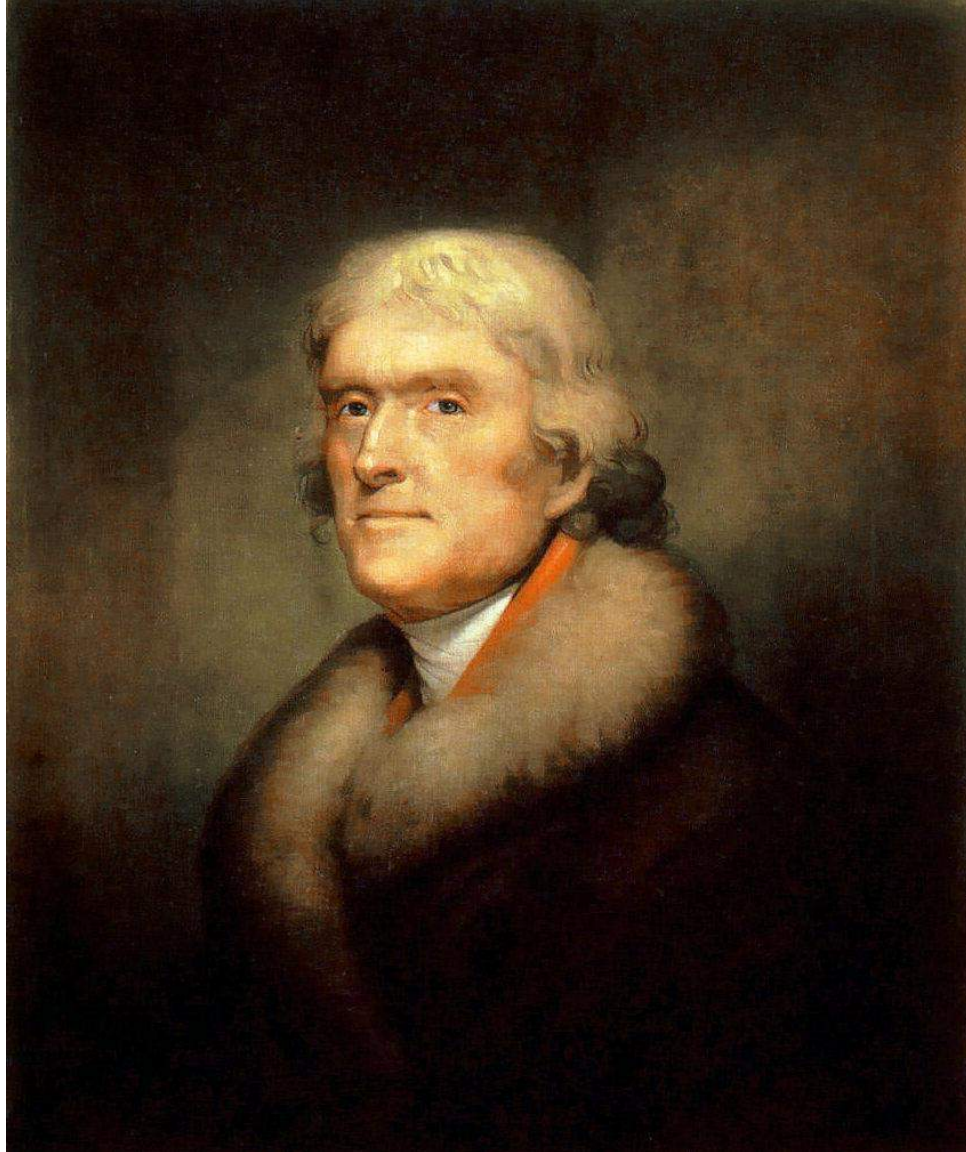
This image by Howard Pyle in 1896 shows Thomas Jefferson writing the Declaration of Independence. This image is courtesy of the Delaware Art Museum.

“...Father of the University of Virginia...”



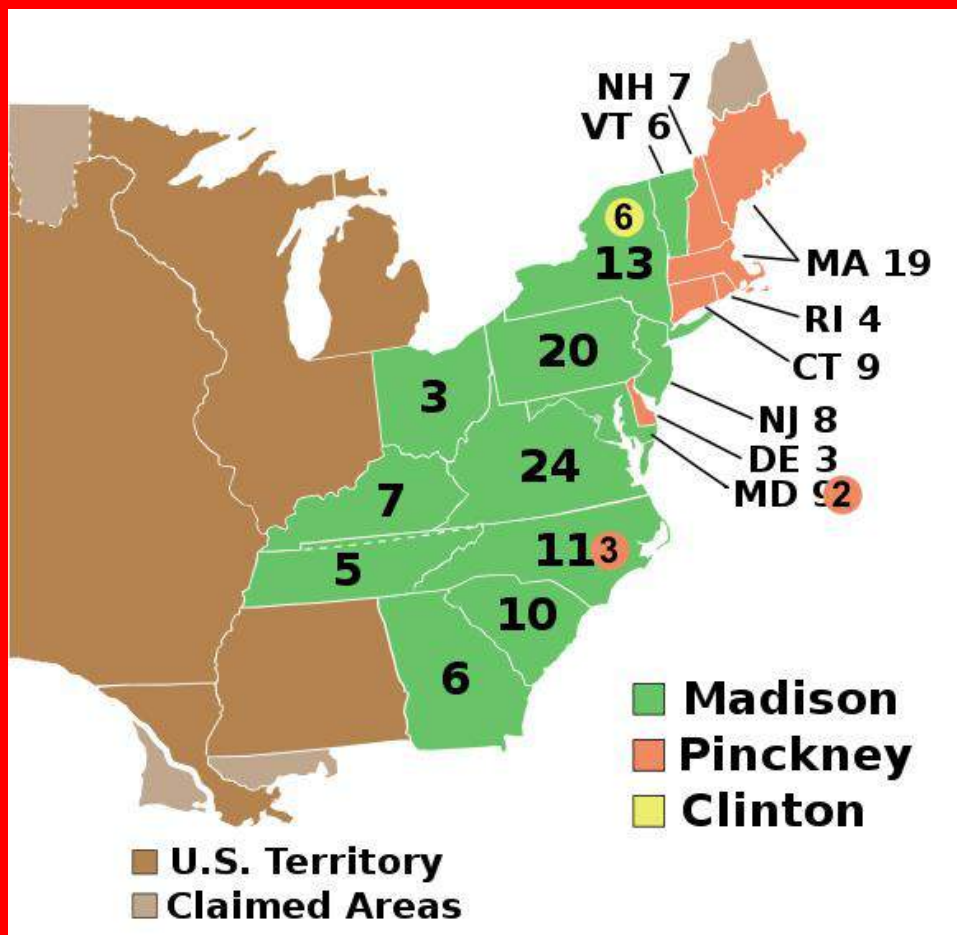
This image shows the campus of the University of Virginia in 1856. This image was created by Edward Sachse. This image is courtesy of the University of Virginia.

Notice how Jefferson did not care to be remembered as an Ambassador to France, as Secretary of State, as Vice President or as President of the United States.



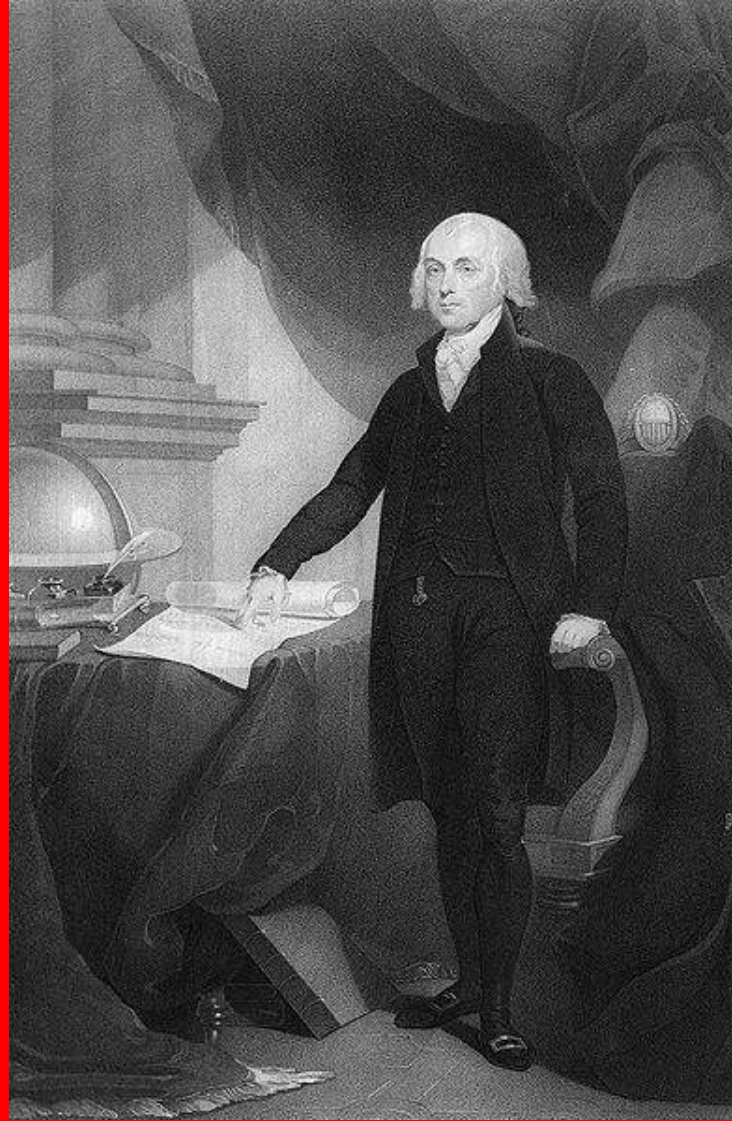
Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) died at Monticello, Virginia on July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. This image was created by Rembrandt Peale (1778-1860) in 1805. This image is courtesy of the New York Historical Society and of Wikimedia Commons.

The new President, James Madison, owed his election victory primarily to support in the South and the West.



The 1808 Presidential election was won by Secretary of State James Madison, who was a Democratic-Republican and a Virginian. He defeated Federalist Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina, and Democratic-Republican George Clinton of New York. Madison won with 122 electoral votes, Pinckney had 47 electoral votes, and Clinton had six electoral votes. This was the last election in which Virginia would have the most electoral votes. After the 1810 census, New York would have the most electoral votes and would continue to have the most votes until the presidential election of 1972. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Madison had played a large part in writing the Constitution.



Madison was known as “The Father of the Constitution.” James Madison was the fourth President of the United States. This engraving was produced between 1809-1817 by David Edwin (1776-1841). Evans based his work on a portrait by Thomas Sully (1783-1872). This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress and Wikimedia Commons.

Madison planned to follow Jefferson's policy of neutrality, but events led him to change those plans.



Thomas Jefferson and James Madison wanted the United States to remain neutral during the Napoleonic Wars, especially in dealings between the countries of Great Britain and France. This image, *Battle of Waterloo*, depicts the victory of Great Britain and its allies over Napoleon on June 18, 1815. It was painted by William Sadler (1782-1839).

In 1810 Congress passed a new law that reopened trade with all countries.



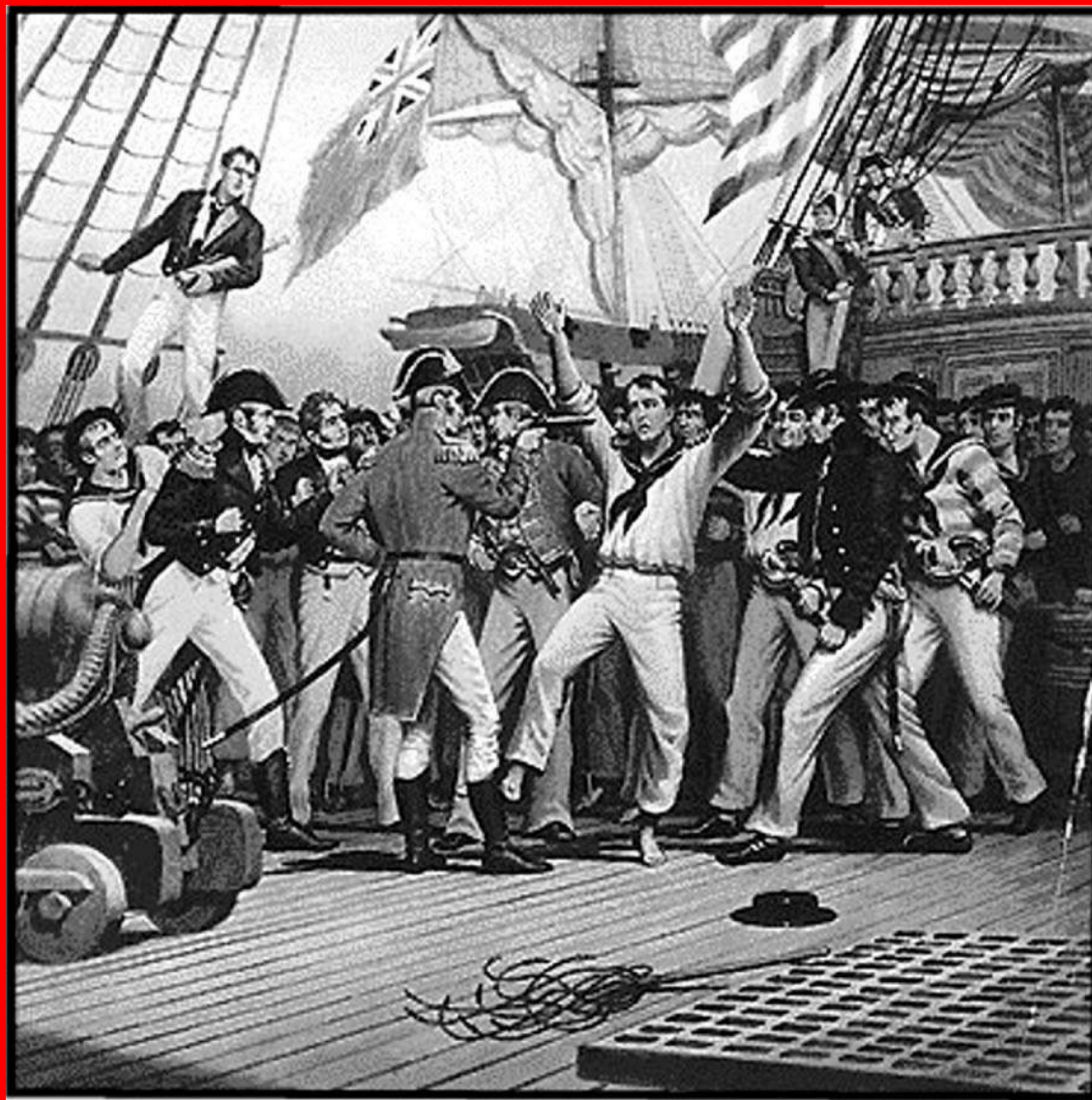
This painting is titled *The Battery and Harbor, New York*. This image by Thomas Birch (1779-1851) was painted circa 1810. This image is courtesy of the-athenaeum.org.

Napoleon decided that France would end its restrictions on American trade.



Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) was the Emperor of France from 1804-1815. This painting, titled *The Emperor Napoleon in His Study at the Tuileries* was created by Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825) in 1812. This image is courtesy of the National Gallery of Art and of Wikimedia Commons.

British ships, however, continued to attack American merchant ships and to seize American sailors.



This image shows members of the British Navy attempting to impress/kidnap an American merchant sailor. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

As more Americans moved west of the Appalachians they moved out the Native Americans who lived there.



Daniel Boone Escorting Settlers Through the Cumberland Gap. This painting by George Caleb Bingham (1811-1879) was painted circa 1851-1852. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

As Native Americans realized that they were losing their way of life, they fought back. Often the British helped.



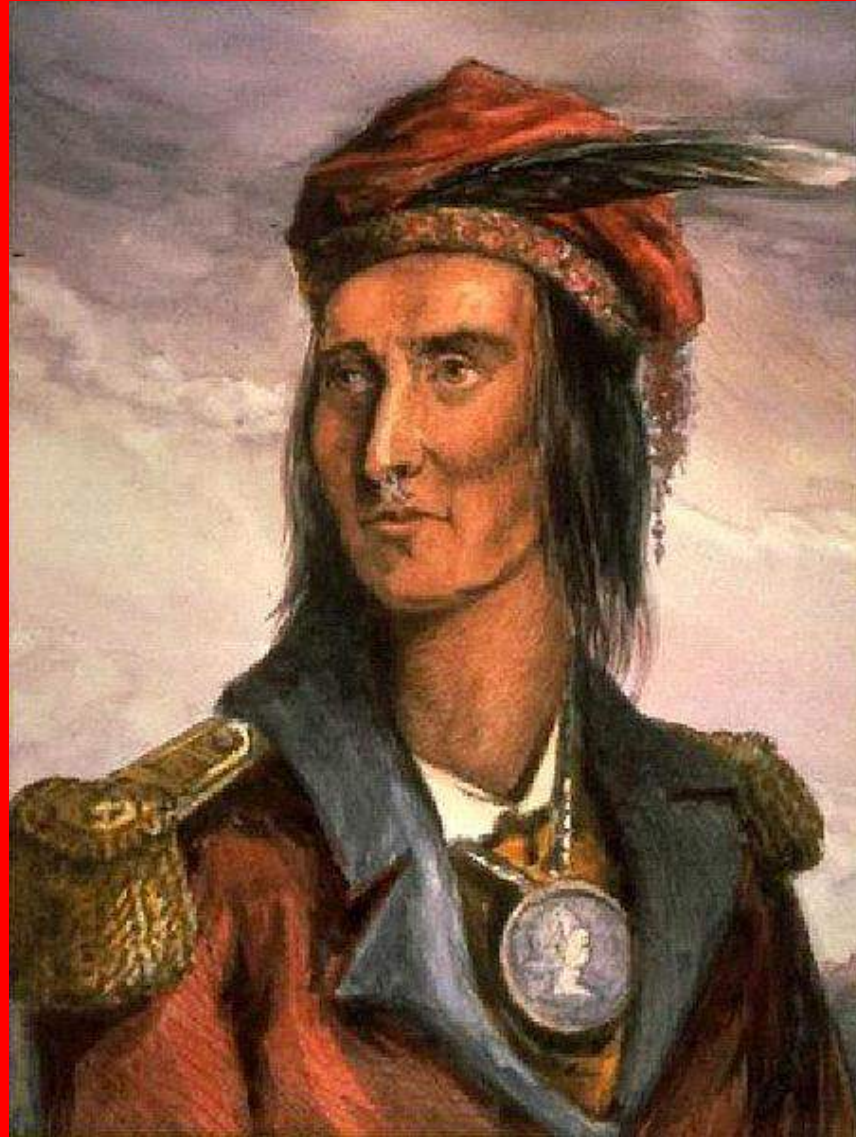
This image is titled *A Scene on the Frontier As Practiced by the British and Their Worthy Allies!* This image was created by William Charles (1776-1820) in 1812. It depicts actions that supposedly happened during the Revolutionary War by British General Henry Hamilton at Fort Detroit. No evidence has surfaced that Hamilton paid Indians to take the scalps of American settlers in exchange for payment. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Settlers on the frontier knew that it was the British in Canada who supplied the Native Americans with guns.



This painting shows British Major General Isaac Brock meeting with the Shawnee leader Tecumseh in 1812. This painting by Charles William Jefferys (1869-1951) is courtesy of the Library and Archives of Canada.

A Shawnee chief named Tecumseh began to form a confederation of all the Native Americans east of the Mississippi River.



This is a colorized version of Benjamin Lossing's portrait of Tecumseh (1768-1813). The original portrait was published in Lossing's *The Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812* in 1868. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Tecumseh rejected the idea that any one tribe could sell land that belonged to all Native Americans.



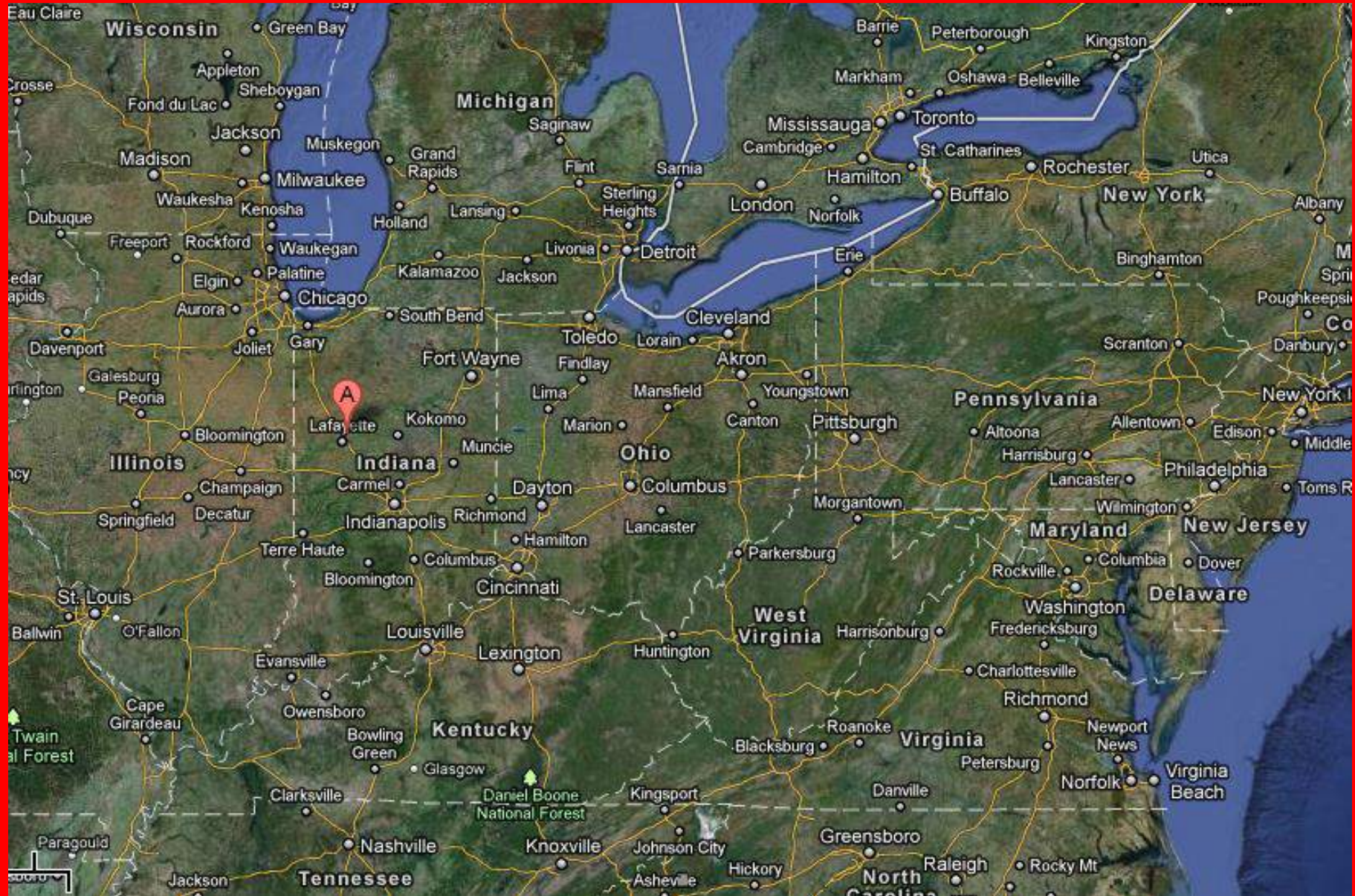
This map shows Native American tribes in 1783 located east of the Mississippi River. This image is courtesy of the University of Oregon.

Tecumseh's brother, Tenskwatawa, was known as The Prophet.



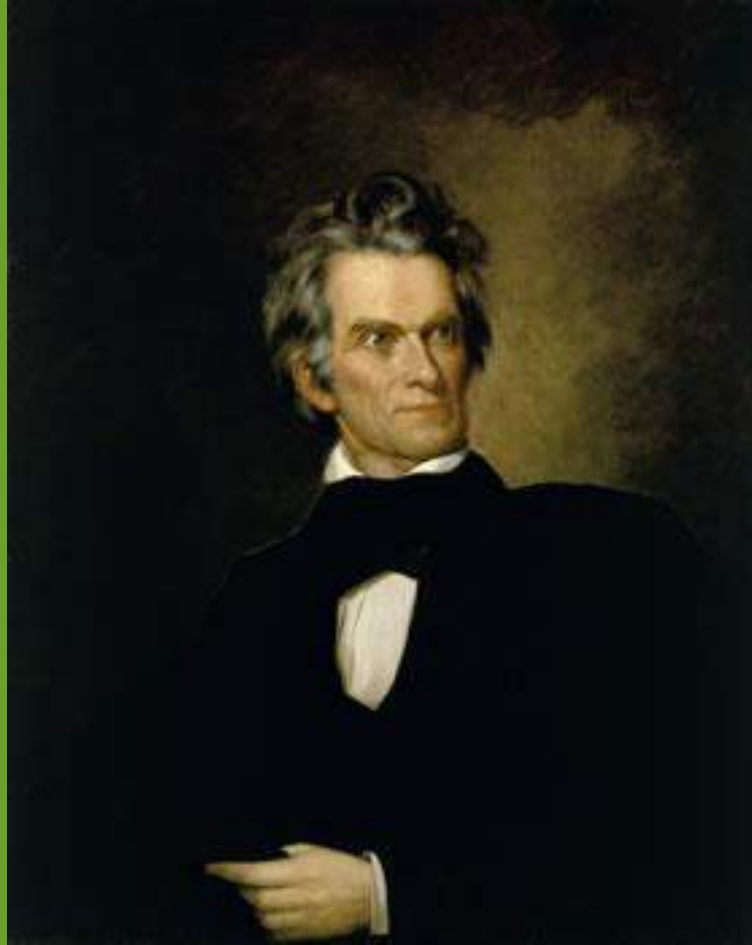
Tenskwatawa (1775-1836), also known as The Prophet, was seven years younger than his brother Tecumseh. He lost the use of his right eye in a hunting accident. Tenskwatawa had a series of religious visions which told him that the white invaders from the east were "not my children, but the children of the Evil Spirit." He led a purification movement to return his people to their traditional ways, and to destroy the evils represented by the Americans. The portrait was painted by Charles Bird King (1785-1862). It is courtesy of Wikipedia Commons.

Tecumseh and The Prophet founded a settlement in the Indiana Territory where the Tippecanoe River and the Wabash River meet.



Prophetstown was located in what is now West Lafayette, Indiana. This image is courtesy of Google Maps.

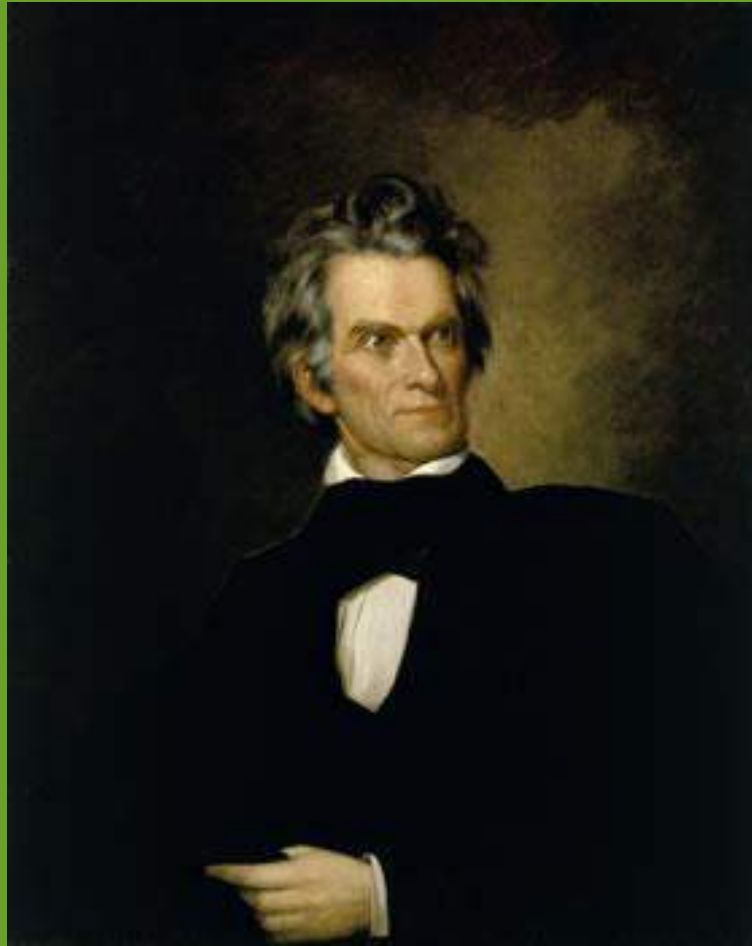
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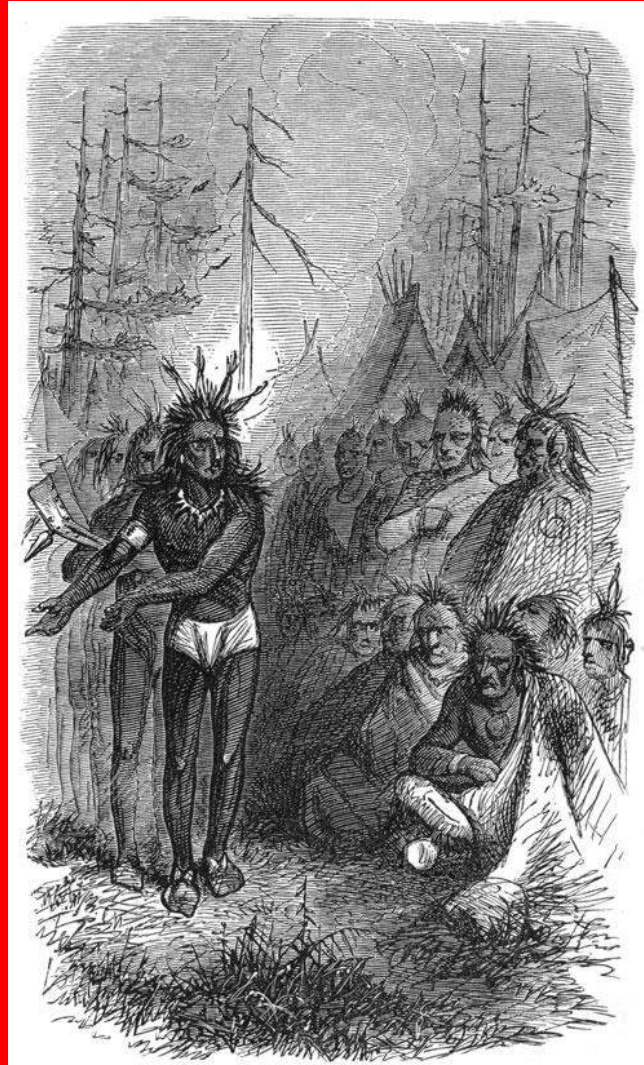
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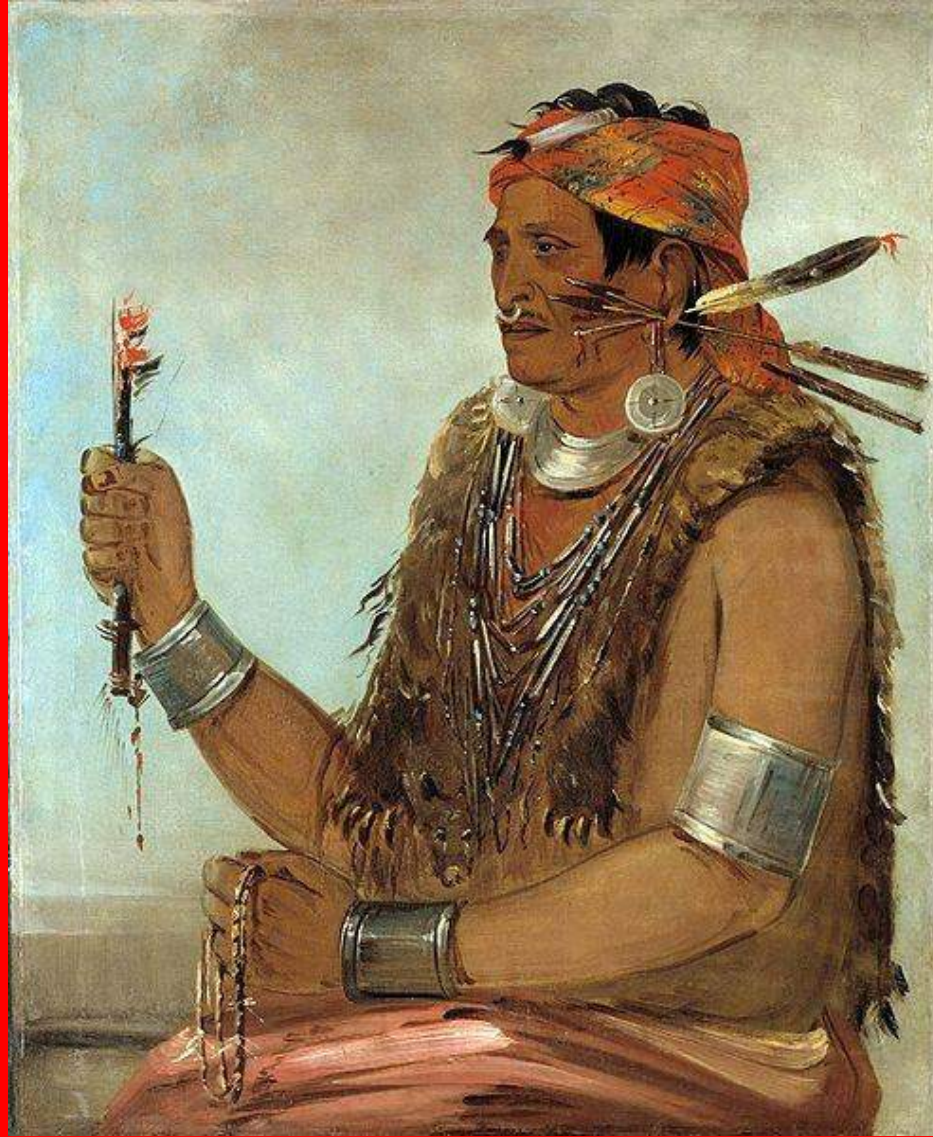
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Tecumseh stressed to the Native American nations that there was strength through unity.



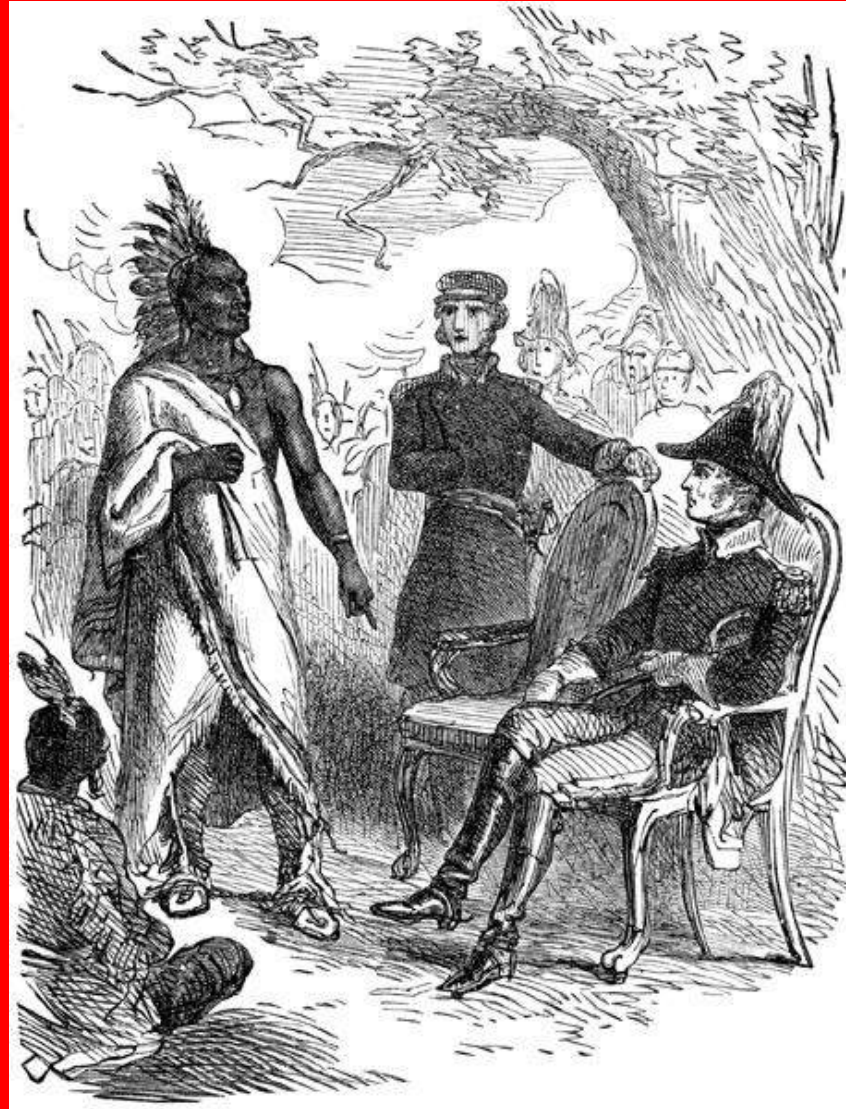
This image shows Tecumseh speaking to other Native Americans. He would eventually have 14 tribes join his confederation. This image, known as *Tecumseh's Speech*, was published in D.M. Kelsey's *History of Our Wild West and Stories of Pioneer Life*. Chicago: Thomas & Thomas, 1902.

Tecumseh's brother, The Prophet, called on the people to retain their own ways and to reject those of American settlers.



This painting of Tenskwatawa, or The Prophet was painted by George Catlin (1796-1872) in 1830. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Tecumseh asked for a meeting with William Henry Harrison, the governor and military commander in the Indiana territory.



Tecumseh and William Henry Harrison met three times before the war began with Tecumseh's Confederation and the United States. This image is Benjamin Lossing's drawing titled *Tecumtha and General Harrison* published in Lossing's *The Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812* in 1868. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

Tecumseh urged that the United States give up some recently “purchased” territory.



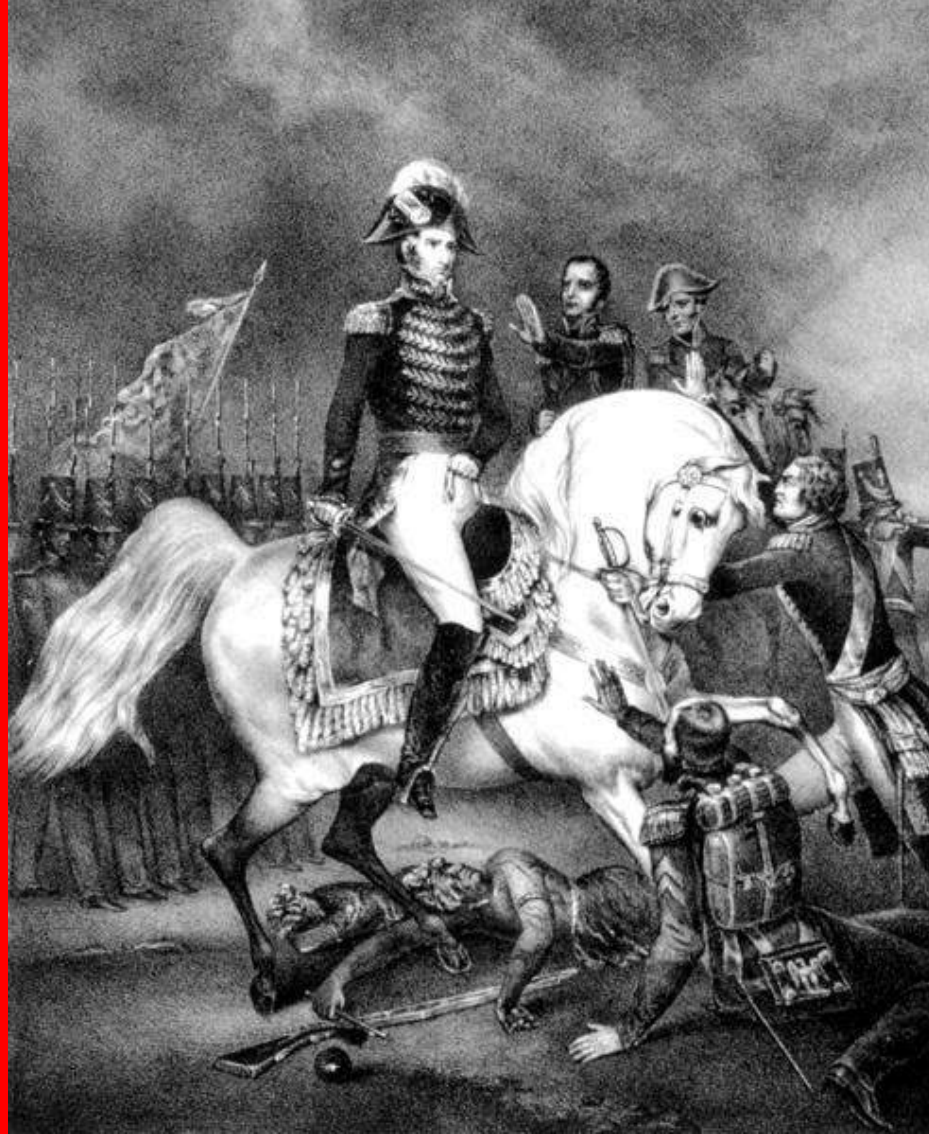
Some evidence suggests that when William Henry Harrison negotiated the Treaty of Fort Wayne, in which a Native American delegation ceded 3 million acres of land, the Indian leaders had been bribed and had received a liberal distribution of alcohol. Harrison told Tecumseh at Vincennes, Indiana that he could not reject that treaty, that only the President of the United States could undo the treaty. Tecumseh lost his temper, weapons were drawn, but no fighting occurred this day. This image titled *Harrison's Council With Tecumseh at Vincennes* was published in Edward Eggleston's *A First Book in American History*. New York: American Book Company, 1889. It is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

In the fall of 1811, Tecumseh left Prophetstown to seek alliances with the Creek Nation and others in the Southeast.



Tecumseh traveled to the South in 1811 in an attempt to recruit allies among the “Five Civilized Tribes.” Most of the southern nations rejected his appeals, but a faction of the Creeks, later known as the Red Sticks, did answer his call. Their actions would lead to the Creek War (1813-1814). This image, titled *Tecumseh Entering the Council*, was published in Lynch Augustus Mason’s *The Romance and Tragedy of Pioneer Life*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Jones Brothers and Company, 1884. It is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

Aware that Tecumseh was away, General William Henry Harrison decided to attack Prophetstown.



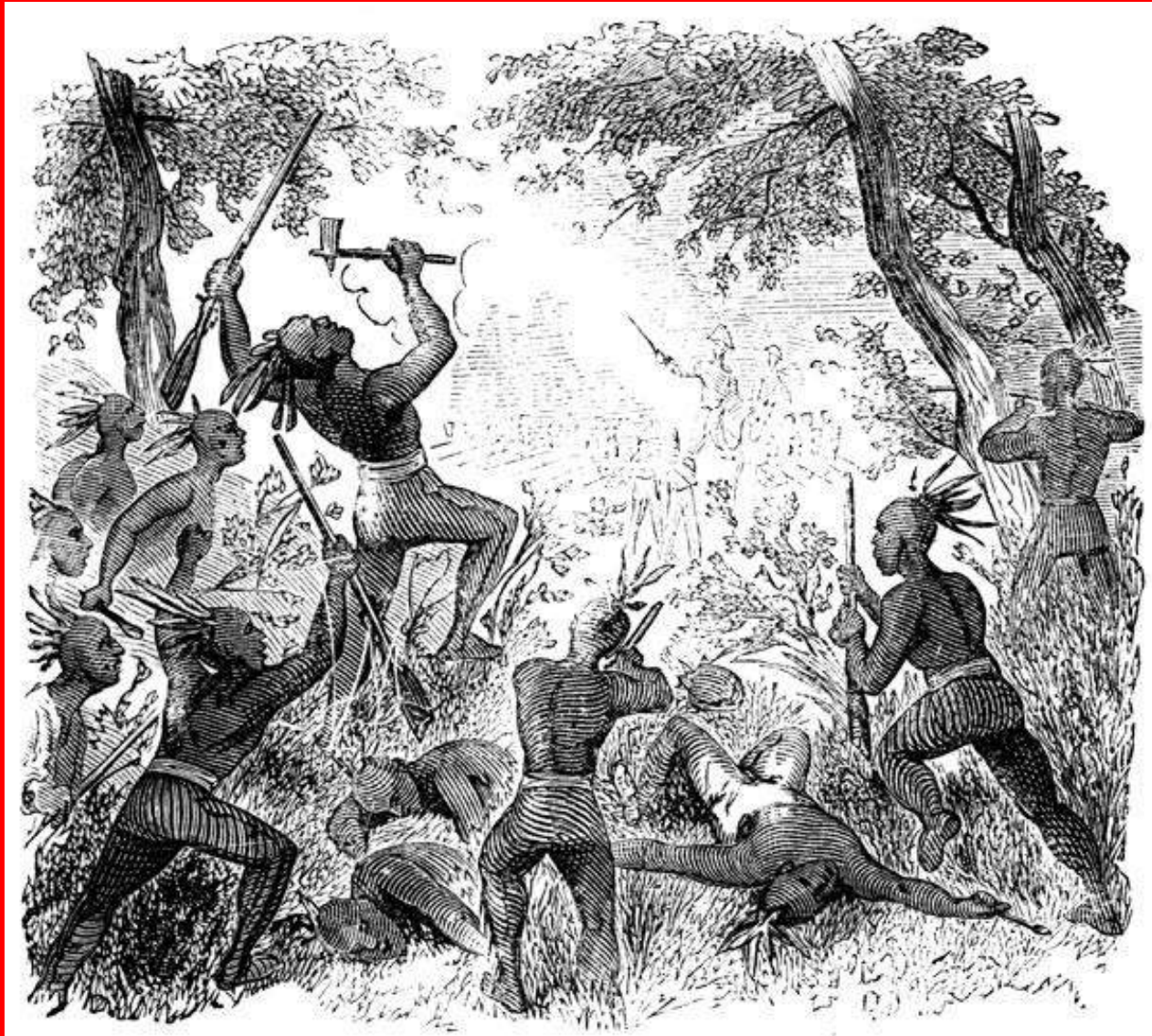
This image shows General William Henry Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe. This image was created by N. Currier of Currier & Ives circa 1840. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The Prophet decided to attack first and led his warriors into what is known as the Battle of Tippecanoe.



The Battle of Tippecanoe was fought on November 7, 1811. Harrison's force of 1000 men camped near Prophetstown, and they were attacked by approximately 600 warriors on the morning of November 7th. Harrison and his men stood their ground for two hours, and the Native Americans were repulsed when their ammunition ran low. This image, titled *The Battle of Tippecanoe*, was published in A.S. Barnes' *A Brief History of the United States*. New York: American Book Company, 1885. It is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

Many soldiers and warriors died and Prophetstown was burned.



The Native Americans abandoned Prophetstown, and Harrison's men burned the village before returning to their homes. It is estimated that the Native Americans had 43 killed and 75 wounded. The United States had 62 killed and 126 wounded. This image, titled *The Battle of Tippecanoe* was published in S.G. Goodrich's *A Pictorial History of the United States*. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler and Company, 1883.

Harrison's victory earned him the nickname "Old Tippecanoe."



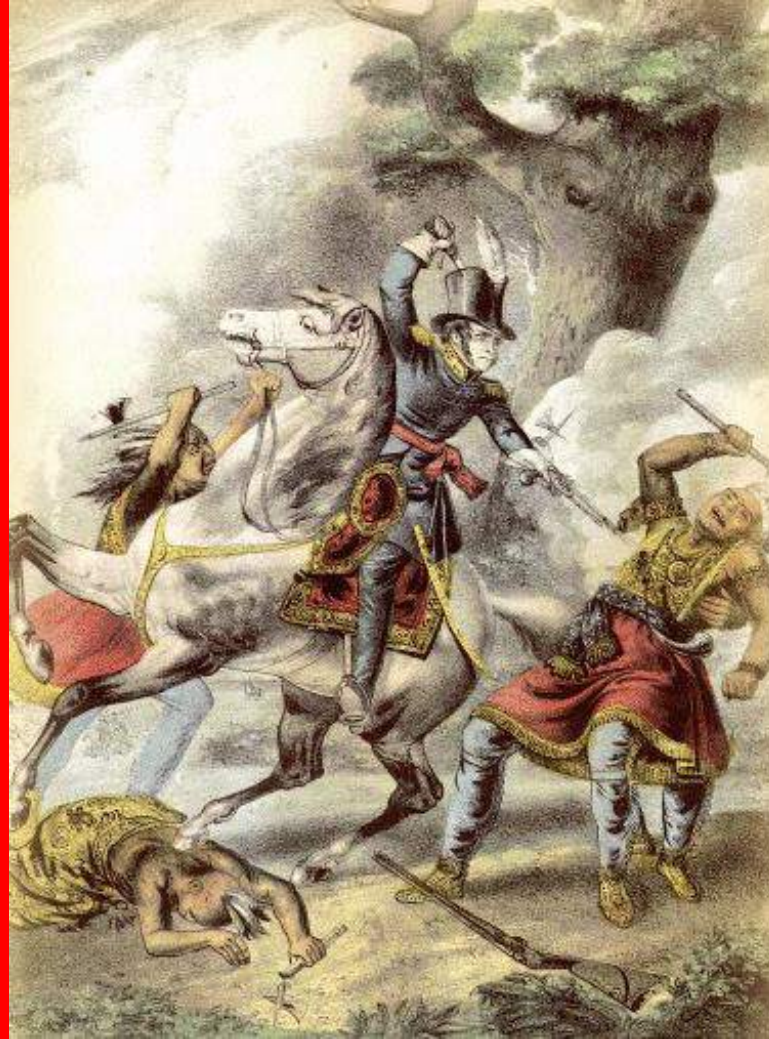
Harrison is shown on horseback in the left background. The final charge that broke up the Indian attack and caused them to retreat. This painting, titled *Battle of Tippecanoe*, was painted by Alonzo Chappel (1828-1887) circa 1879. It is part of the Alonzo Chappel Collection of the Smithsonian Institute. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Harrison would later use the fame of his victory at The Battle of Tippecanoe to be elected the 9th President of the United States.



Harrison is on the horse in the left background. This image is titled *The Battle of Tippecanoe*. It was created by Kurz and Allison circa 1889. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Tecumseh's death in Canada during the War of 1812 destroyed his dream of a Native American confederation.



Colonel Richard Mentor Johnson is shown shooting Tecumseh at the Battle of the Thames in Canada on October 5, 1813. Richard M. Johnson became famous for this incident and was elected Vice President under the 8th President, Martin Van Buren. This lithograph was created by Nathaniel Currier in 1843. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress and Wikimedia Commons.

Americans now had two reasons to be angry at Britain.



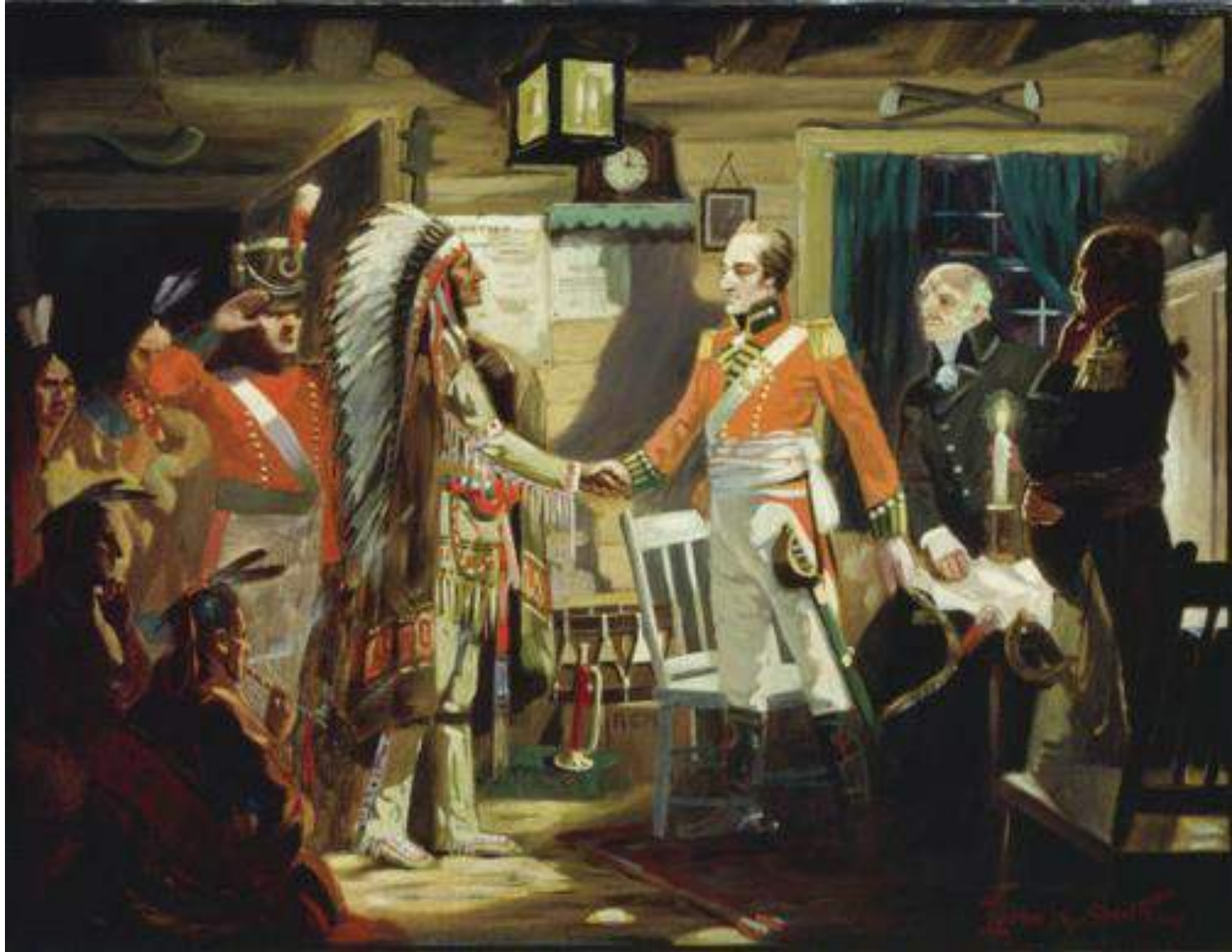
This image shows a candidate speaking during an election campaign. Stump Speaking was created by George Catlin (1811-1879) circa 1853-1854. It is located in the Saint Louis, Missouri Art Museum, and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

First, the British were still seizing American merchant ships and impressing American sailors.



A British officer looks over a group of American seamen on the deck of a ship circa 1810. This drawing is titled *Impressment of American Seamen*. It was drawn by Howard Pyle (1853-1911). It was published in *Harpers Monthly* in April, 1884, page 751. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Secondly, the British support of Native Americans hurt the westward expansion of the United States.



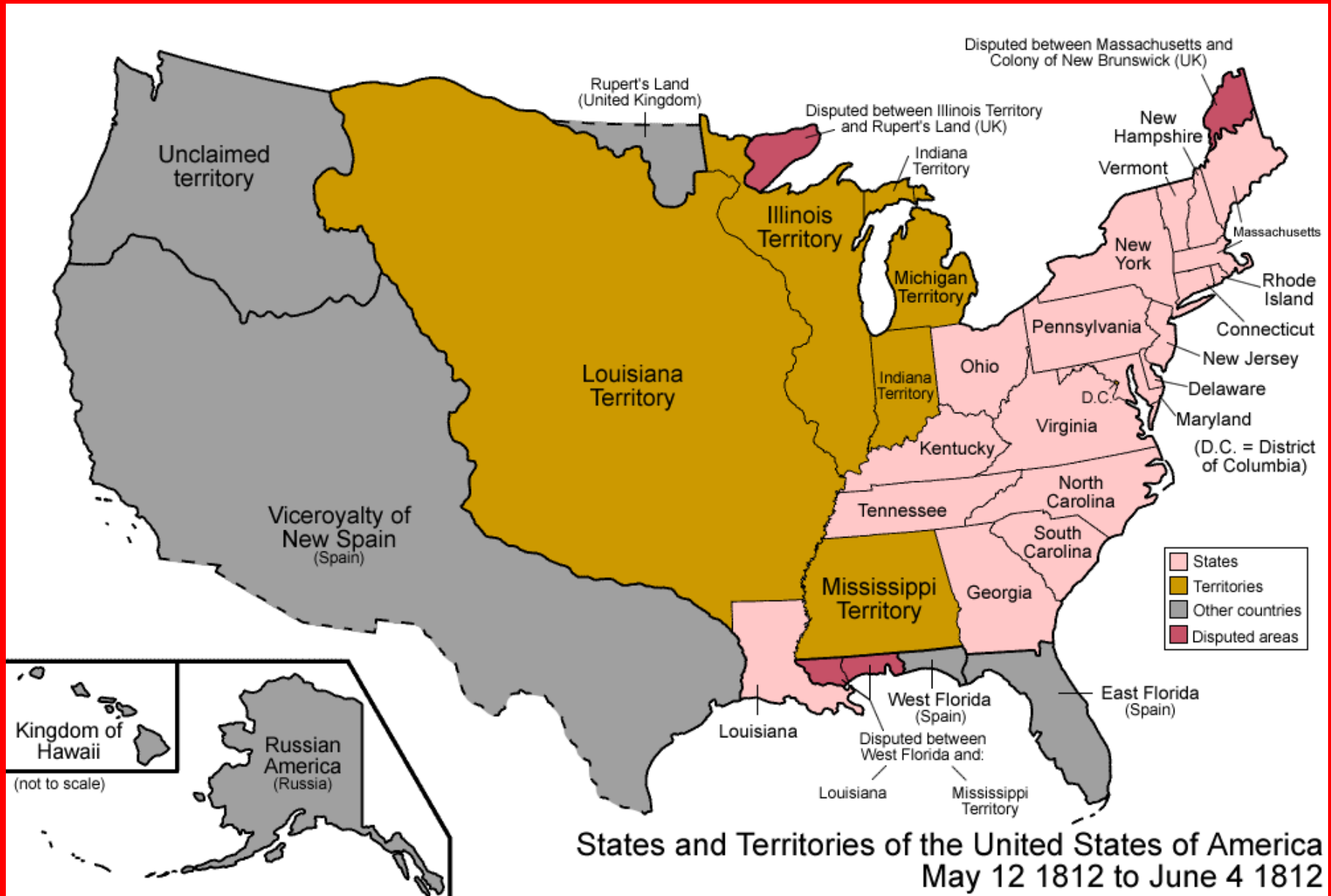
This painting shows British Major General Sir Isaac Brock and the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh. This image is courtesy of cic.gc.ca.

People who urged war with Britain became known as war hawks.



The "WE OWE ALLEGIANCE TO NO CROWN" banner was a popular symbol of American pride for many years following the War of 1812. This image is courtesy of erepublik.com.

Anti-British feelings were strongest in the West and South.



This map shows the states and territories of the United States of America in 1812. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Westerners wanted to also conquer British Canada in order to safeguard the frontier.



This map shows the Northern Frontier (including Canada) from 1783-1812. This image is courtesy of the United States Army Center of Military History and themapdatabase.com.

Many Southerners wanted to obtain Florida from Spain, Britain's ally.



The area that would later become the southeastern United States. Florida belonged at various times to Britain and Spain and was divided into West Florida and East Florida. This image is from John Cary's *New Universal Atlas*. It was published in 1808, and is courtesy of philaprintshop.com.

Florida was a haven for runaway slaves and Native American raiding parties.



Negro Abraham,

Many escaped African slaves traveled from the United States to Spanish and/or British Florida and joined the Seminole Indians. This image shows "Abraham" a black leader of the Seminoles. It is from N. Orr's engraving published in 1848 in *The Origin, Progress, and Conclusion of the Florida War* by John T. Sprague. It was published in New York City by D. Appleton & Company and in Philadelphia by G.S. Appleton.

On May 11, 1812, the British Prime Minister, Spencer Perceval, who disliked the United States, was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons.



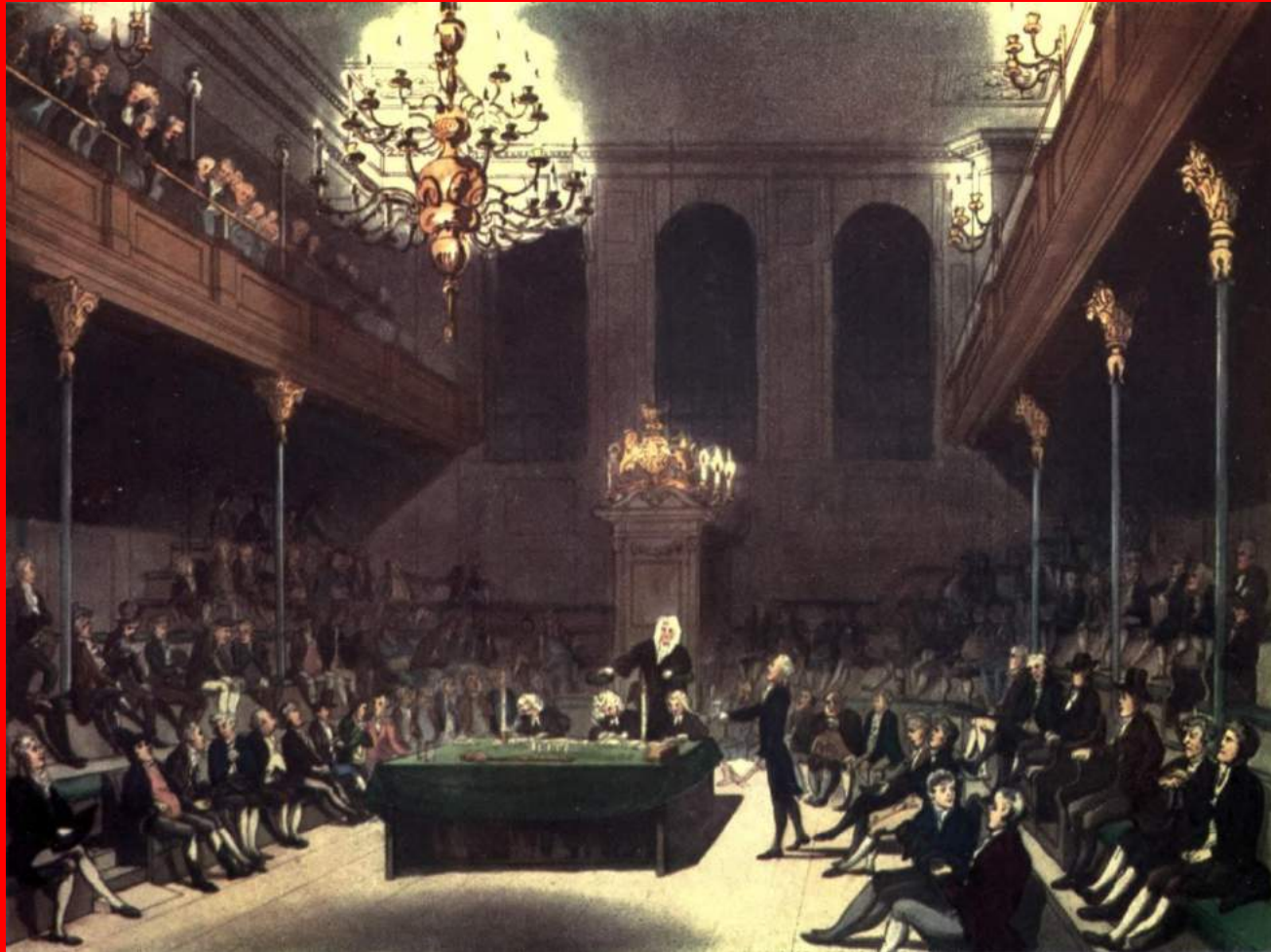
This image shows the assassination of British Prime Minister Spencer Perceval in the Palace of Westminster on May 11, 1812. He was shot by merchant John Bellingham, shown being restrained on the right. Bellingham had been imprisoned in Russia, and felt that the British government should have paid him for the time he spent in prison. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The new British Prime Minister wanted to have a friendly relationship with the United States.



Robert Jenkinson, the 2nd Lord Liverpool, was Prime Minister of Great Britain during the War of 1812. This image was painted circa 1828 by Sir Thomas Lawrence (1769-1830). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The British, under their new Prime Minister, got rid of their policy of attacking American shipping.



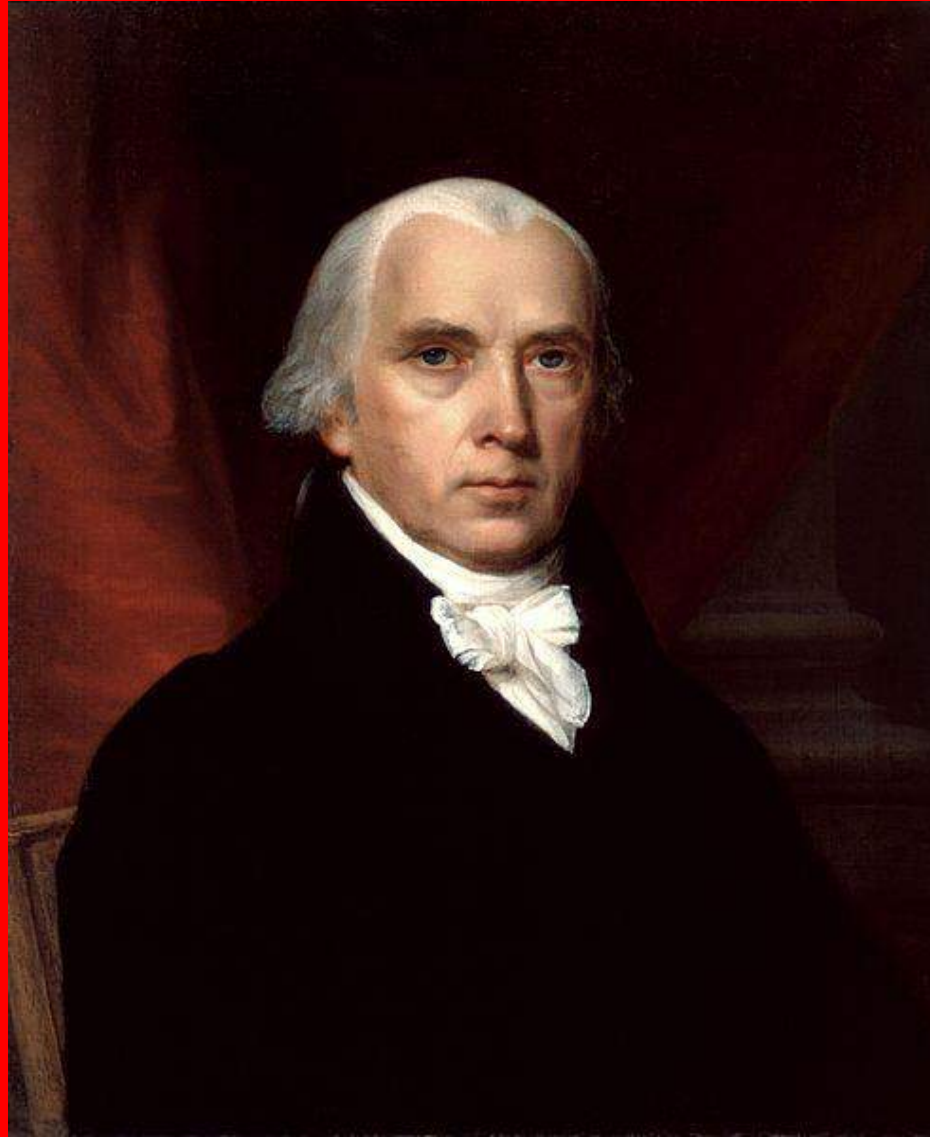
This image shows the British Parliament (House of Commons) in 1808. On June 16, 1812, two days before the United States' declaration of war, the British Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs announced the repeal of the British policies against the United States. On June 23, 1812, Parliament officially repealed its anti-American policies. This image by William Henry Pyne appeared in *The Microcosm of London or London in Miniature*. This image was published in London by Methuen and Company, plate 21.

However, during that time, it took three weeks for a ship to sail across the Atlantic Ocean and bring word of Parliament's change in policy.



This painting shows an American packet ship passing Castle Williams in New York Harbor circa 1838-1845. This painting by Thomas Chambers (1808-1869) is courtesy of the National Gallery of Art.

Before President Madison learned that the British government had changed its policy, and would not attack American ships, he gave in to the demands of the war hawks.



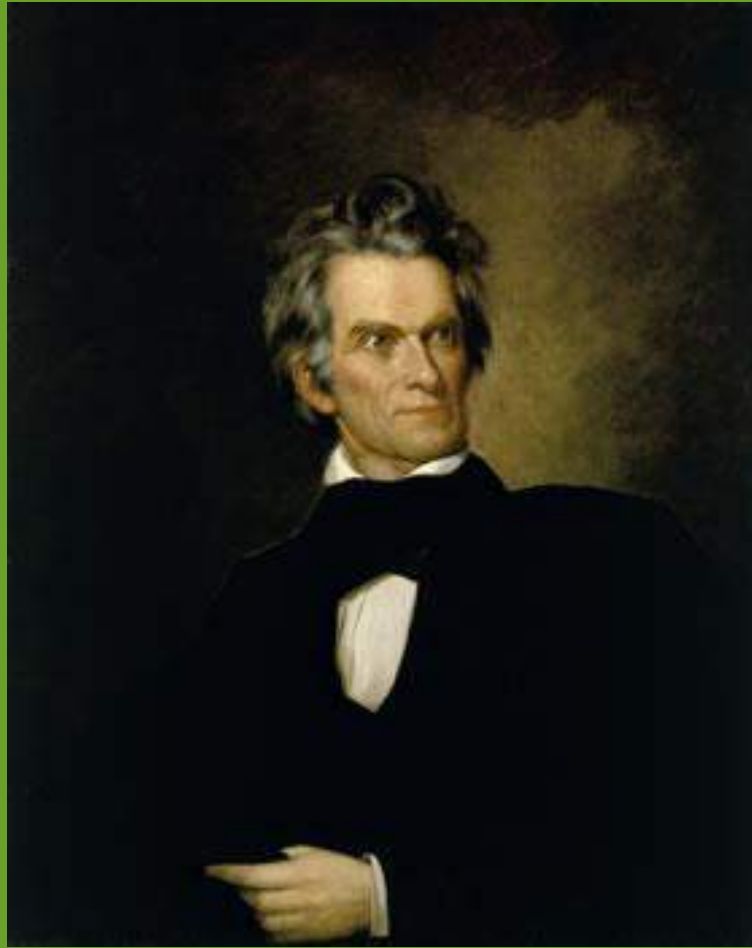
This portrait of James Madison was painted in 1816. His face may reflect the difficult times he experienced during the War of 1812. The painter was John Vanderlyn (1775-1852). This image is courtesy of the White House Historical Association and Wikimedia Commons.

Madison asked Congress to declare war against Great Britain.



The United States Congress declared war on Great Britain on June 18, 1812. Great Britain had changed their policy two days before, on June 16, 1812. The House of Representatives voted 79-49 to declare war. The Senate voted 19-13 to declare war. This was the closest vote to declare war in the history of the United States. This image shows the Old United States Senate Chamber in the United States Capitol. This image was taken looking north. It is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

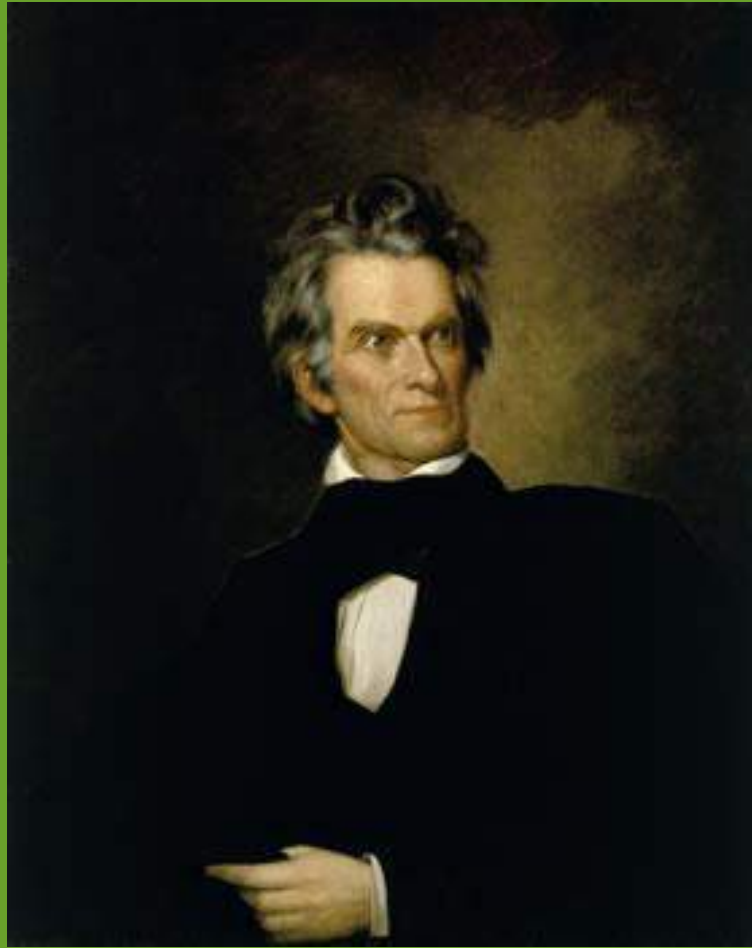
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