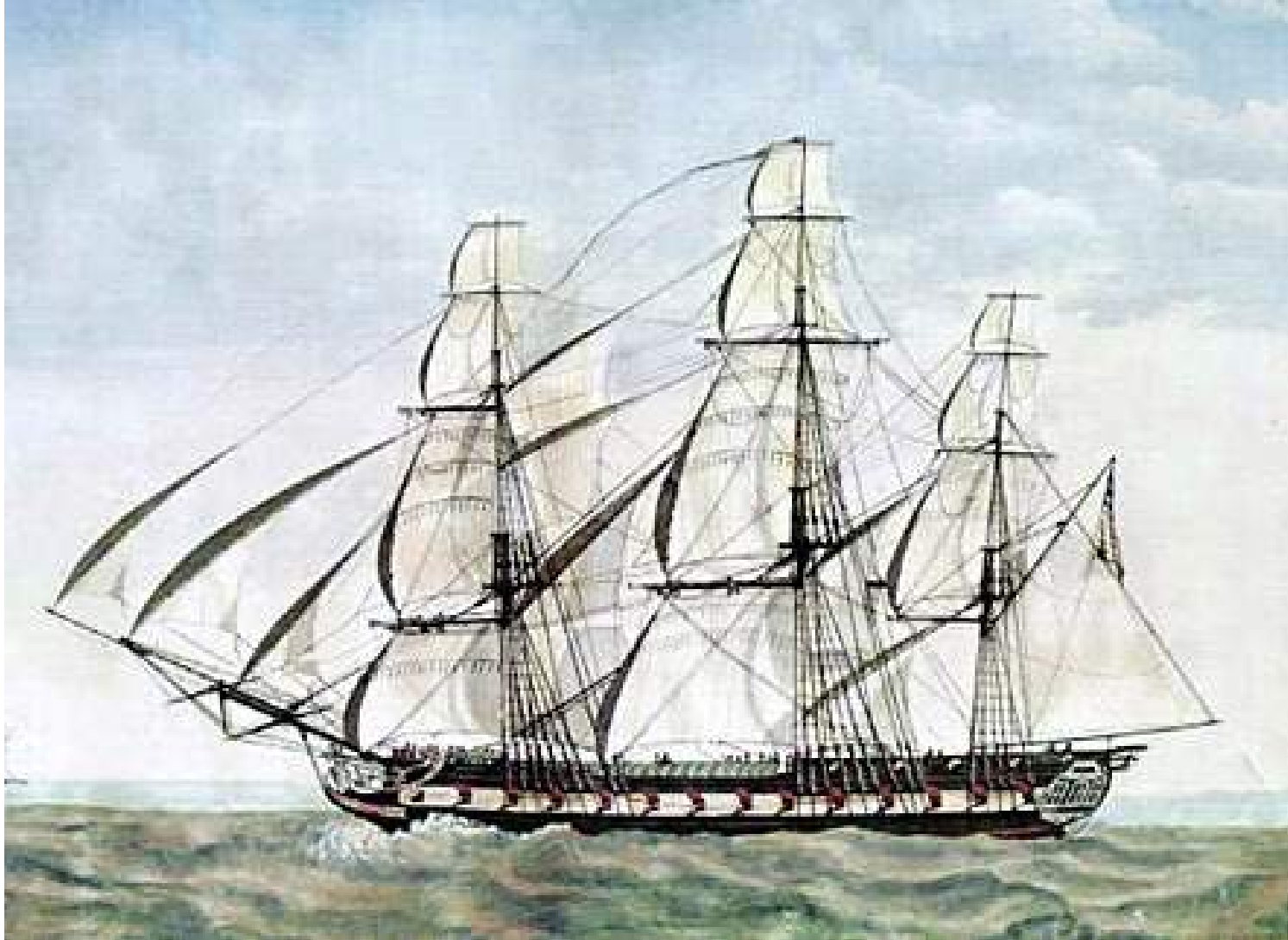


The Treaty of Ghent was signed in Belgium on December 24, 1814, and it took weeks for word of its signing to reach America.



On January 8, 1815, before those in America knew that the war was over, the most famous battle of the war was fought:



# The Battle of New Orleans



BATTLE OF  
AND DEPTH OF MIGHT

NEW ORLEANS  
GENERAL JACKSON

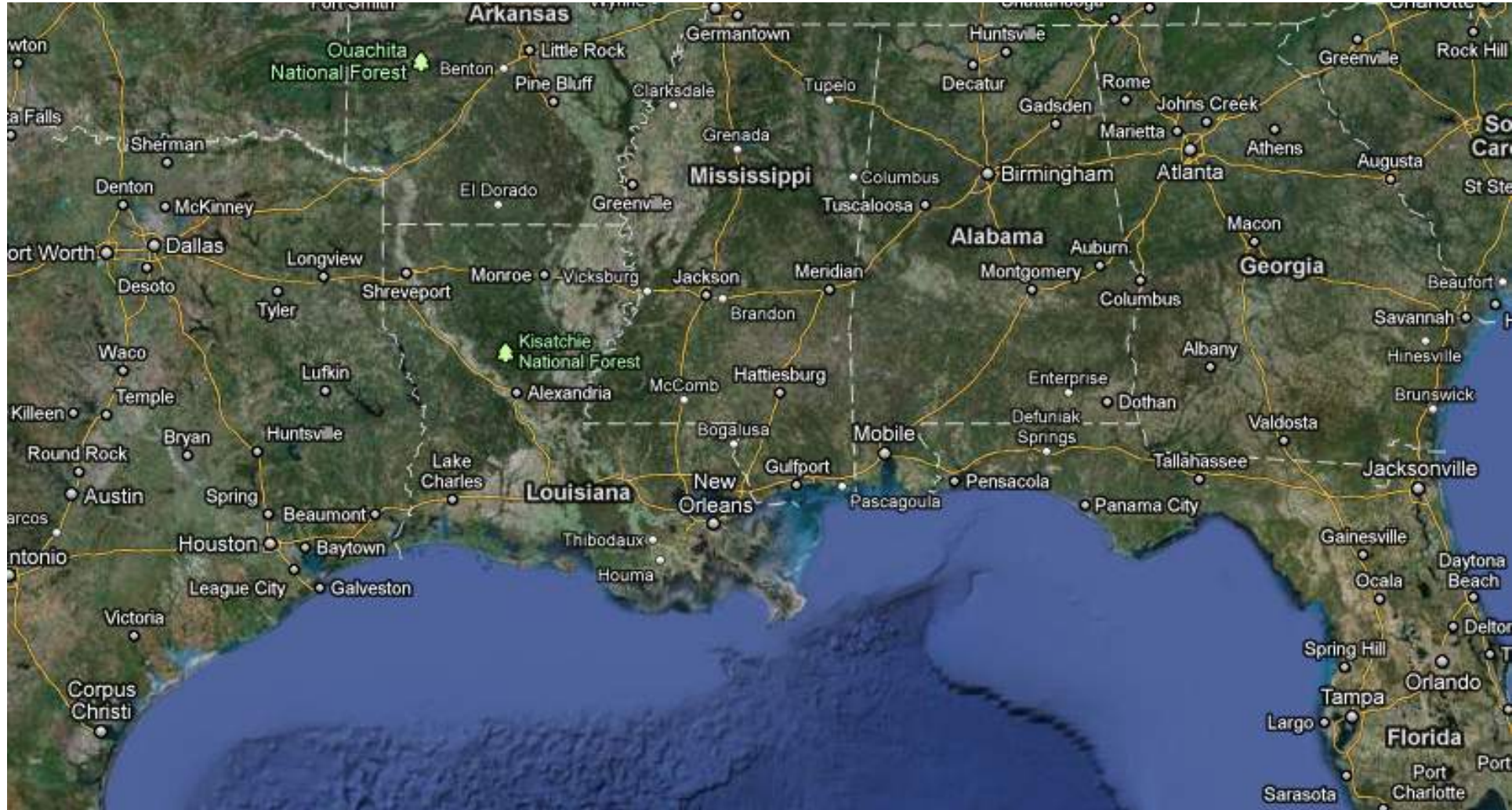
January 1863

Andrew Jackson (from Tennessee) was the commander of United States' forces during the Battle of New Orleans.





The British wanted to capture this very important port on the Mississippi River and near the Gulf of Mexico.



The British were led by Sir Edwin Packenham.





His soldiers who had defeated Napoleon in Europe, were considered to be the best soldiers in the world.

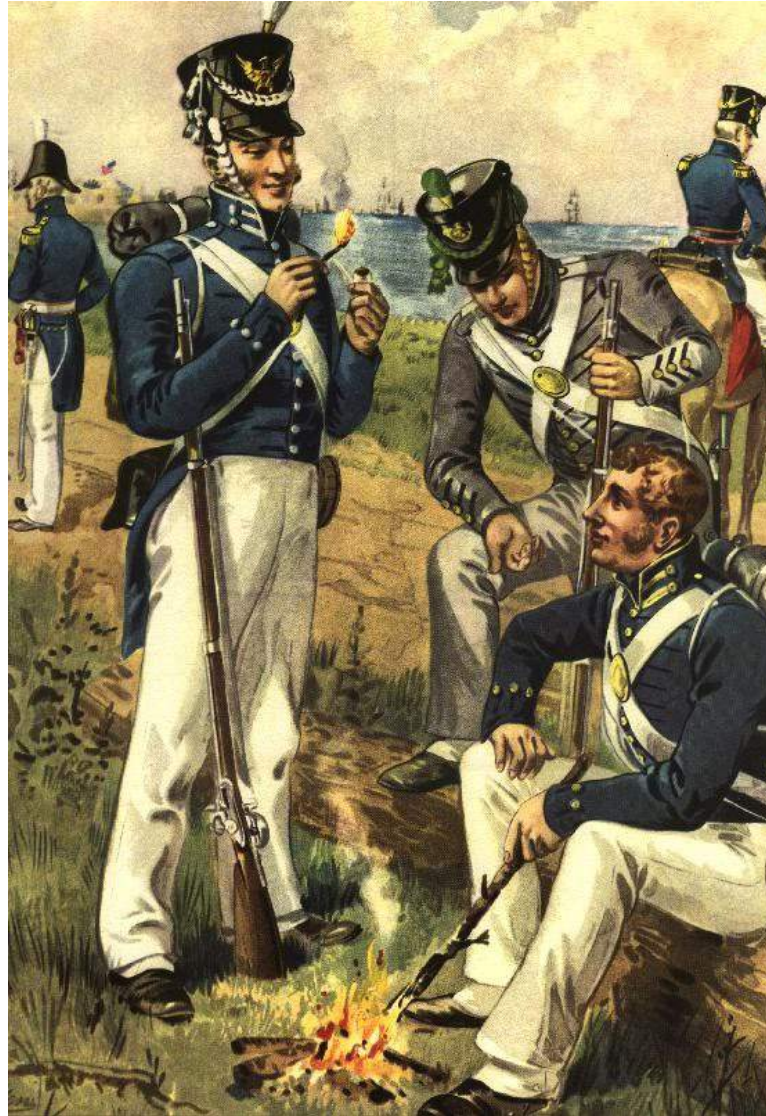


Andrew Jackson's army was a mixture of different soldiers. He had some frontiersmen...





...and he had some “regular army soldiers.”



# But that wasn't enough. He needed more men.

1: Private, 5th US Infantry Regt., 1815  
2: Private, US Light Dragoons, 1814  
3: Master Workman, US Corps of Artificers, 1814

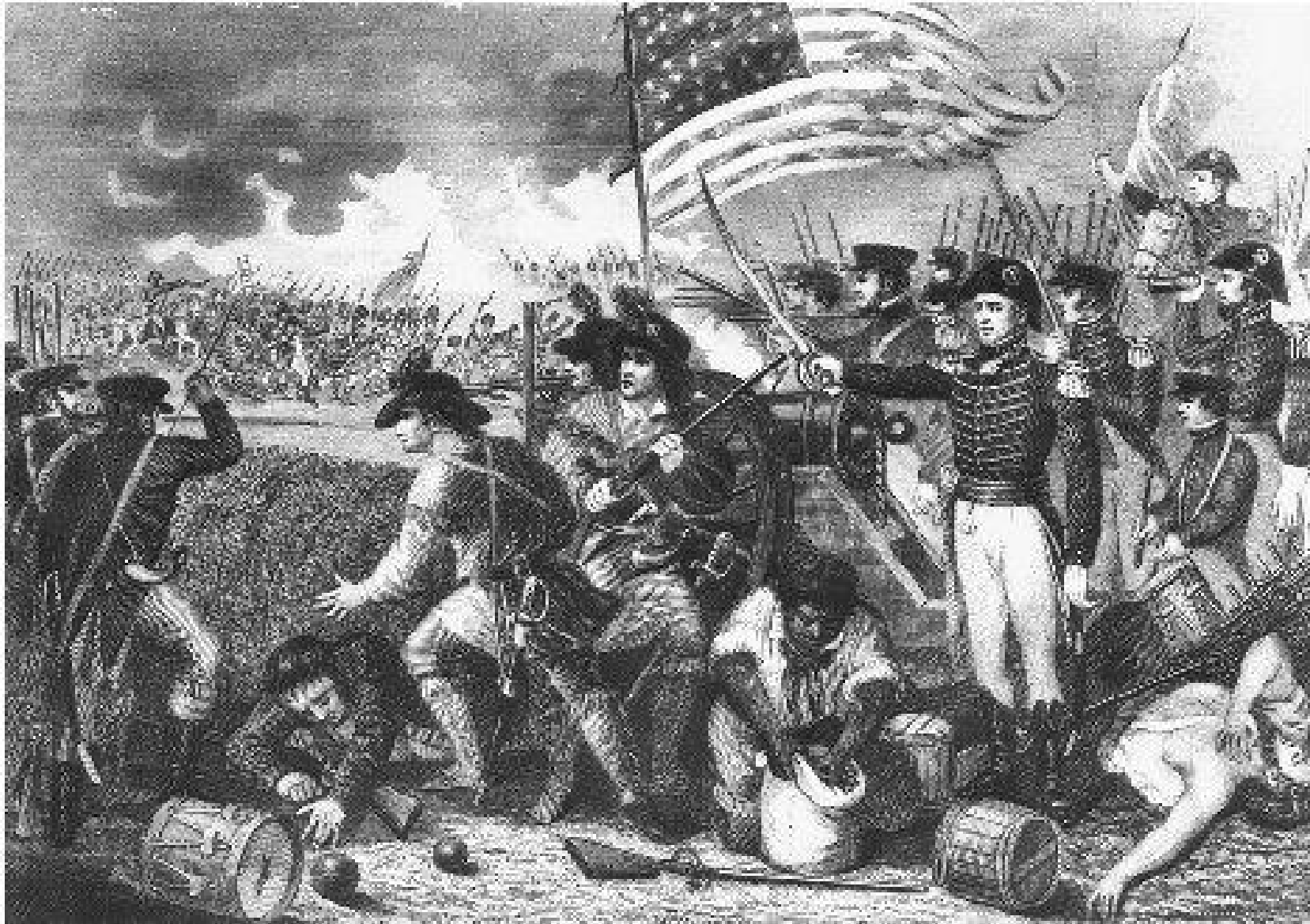


So he recruited pirates (Jean LaFitte and his men), telling them if the U.S. won the battle, they would not be prosecuted for their crimes.





He also recruited slaves, telling them if the U.S. won the battle, they would be free.



Jackson positioned his men across the main road leading to New Orleans behind a big ditch.



He had his men pile dirt in front of their positions  
and also had them hide behind large cotton  
bales.





Jackson told his men not to fire until the British got very close. He wanted to make sure that his men would not miss.



The British had to cross open ground, along the Mississippi River, but they were very confident going up against this “rag tag” American army.



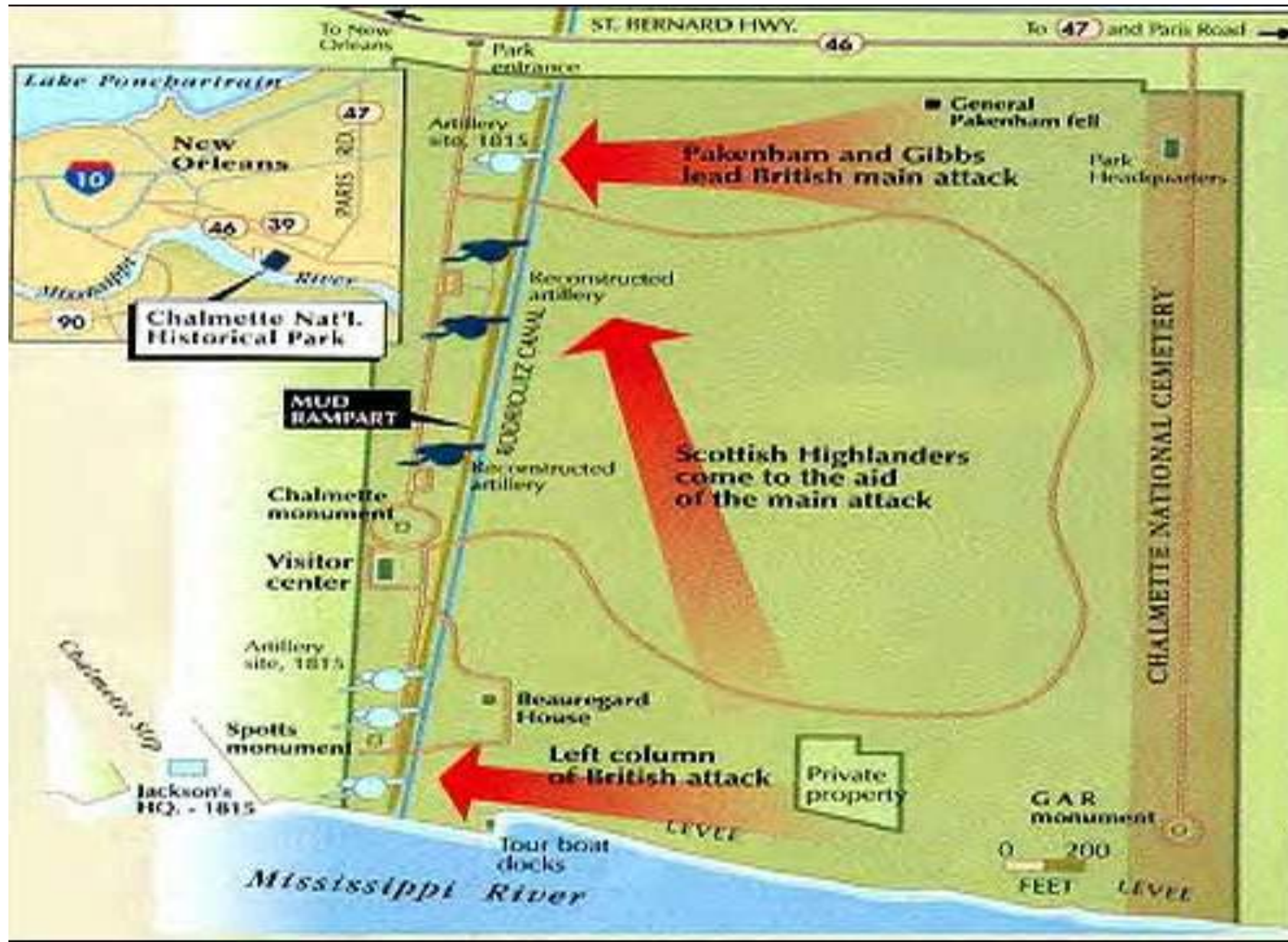


The British made charge after charge  
across the open ground.





The Americans kept shooting them down.



The British commander, Packenham was killed...



... and what was left of the British retreated back to the Gulf of Mexico.





The British suffered 2042 casualties (killed, wounded, missing, captured).



This image is titled “Death of General Packenham at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. This image is courtesy of [travelphotobase.com](http://travelphotobase.com).



The Americans suffered 333 casualties  
(killed, wounded, missing, captured).



The Battle of New Orleans was a stunning American victory.





Word reached America the next month that the British had signed the peace treaty (Treaty of Ghent).



Many Americans assumed the British had given up because of their defeat at New Orleans.



Andrew Jackson (who was nicknamed “Old Hickory” because he was tough as a Hickory tree) became a national hero...





...and eventually he would be elected  
President of the United States because of  
his victory at New Orleans.



So the War of 1812, in which we  
were kicked out of Canada,



...and had our capital city burned...





...is considered by us to be an  
American victory...



...because we won the last battle (even though the war was officially over).



Patriotism throughout the United States greatly increased in the years immediately following the War of 1812.





As we said earlier, we are going to sing a song about the Battle of New Orleans.





We will pass the lyrics out to you now.



# The Battle of New Orleans



BATTLE OF  
AND DEPTH OF MIGHT

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of

NEW ORLEANS  
GENERAL JACKSON

January 1862.



In 1814 we took a little trip...



Along with Colonel Jackson down  
the mighty Mississipp...

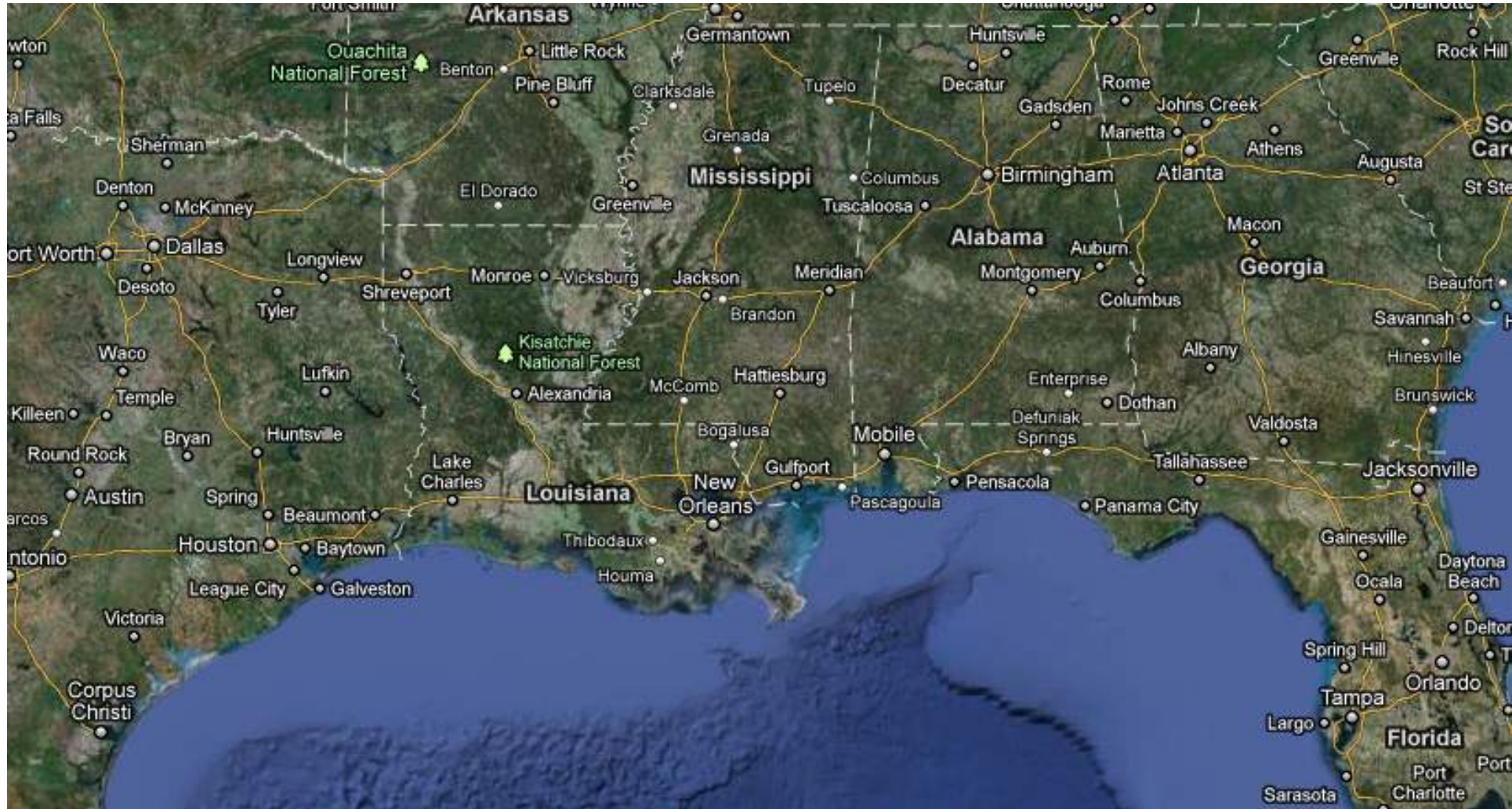


We took a little bacon, and we took  
a little beans...





...and we caught the Bloody British  
near the town of New Orleans.



We fired our guns and the British kept  
a'comin.



There wasn't nigh as many as there  
was a while ago.



BATTLE OF  
NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS  
GENERAL JACKSON



We fired once more and they began  
to runnin'



On down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.





We looked down the river and we  
see'd the British come.





And there must of been a hundred  
of 'em beatin' on the drum.



They stepped so high and they  
made the bugles ring.





We stood beside our cotton bales  
and didn't say a thing.





We fired our guns and the British kept  
a'comin.



There wasn't nigh as many as there  
was a while ago.



BATTLE OF  
NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS  
GENERAL JACKSON

We fired once more and they began  
to runnin'





On down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.



Old Hickory said we could take 'em  
by surprise



If we didn't fire our muskets 'til we looked  
'em in the eye.





We held our fire 'til we see'd their  
faces well.





Then we opened up our squirrel guns and  
we really gave 'em... well...



We fired our guns and the British kept  
a'comin.





There wasn't nigh as many as there  
was a while ago.



BATTLE OF  
NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS  
GENERAL JACKSON

We fired once more and they began  
to runnin'



On down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.





Yeah they ran through the briars and they  
ran through the brambles...



...and they ran through the bushes where a  
rabbit couldn't go...



They ran so fast that the hounds couldn't  
catch 'em...





On down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.



We fired our cannon 'til the barrel  
melted down.



So we grabbed an alligator and we fought another round.





We filled his head with cannon balls, and powdered his behind...



...and when we touched the powder off, the gator lost his mind.



We fired our guns and the British kept  
a'comin.





There wasn't nigh as many as there  
was a while ago.



BATTLE OF  
NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS  
GENERAL JACKSON

We fired once more and they began  
to runnin'



On down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.





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On down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

