

William Clark and Meriwether Lewis, Journals

As Lewis and Clark traveled through the American West on their expedition, each took notes about what they observed and explored.

► William Clark drew this bird and many other animals and plants in the expedition diary.



William Clark, August the 1st 1804

a fair morning Despatched [Dispatched] two men after the horses lost yesterday, . . . The Prairie [prairie] which is Situated below our Camp is above the ① high water leavel [level] and rich Covered with Grass from 5 to 8 feet high intersperced [interspersed] with Copse of Hazel, Plumbs, Currents [currants] (like those of the U.S.) Rasberries [raspberries] & Grapes of Dift. [different] Kinds. also produceing [producing] a Variety of Plants and flowers not Common in the United States ②

Meriwether Lewis, May 1st 1806

the courses and distances of this day are ③ N. 45 E. 9 M. and N. 75 E. 17 M. along the Northern side of this creek to our encampment. some time after we had encamped three young men arrived from the ④ Wallahwollah village bringing with them a steel trap belonging to one of our party which had been negligently left behind; . . . during our stay with them they several times found the knives of the men which had been carelessly lossed [lost] by them and returned them. ⑤ I think we can justly affirm to the honor of these people that they are the most hospitable, honest, and sincere people that we have met with in our voyage.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Cite specific evidence from the documents to support your answers.

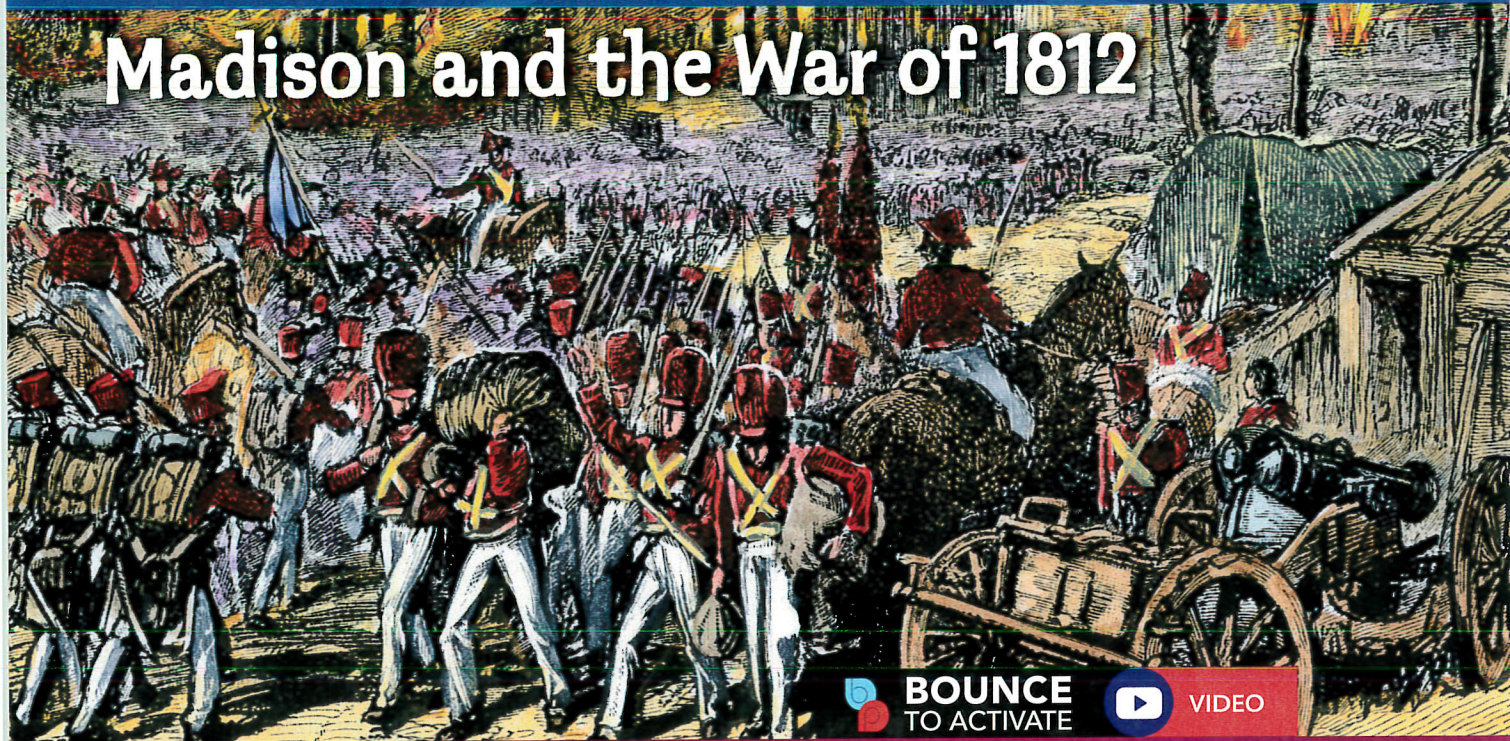
- 1. Cite Evidence** Recall what Jefferson asked Lewis and Clark to do regarding the American Indians they met. Did they fulfill that request? Support your answer.
- 2. Analyze Style and Rhetoric** What words does Lewis use to describe the behavior of the members of the expedition?

Reading and Vocabulary Support

- ① What does “high water level” tell you about where Lewis and Clark are traveling?
- ② How might the information in Clark’s journal interest possible settlers?
- ③ Lewis is giving the geographic coordinates that tell where they are and how far they have traveled.
- ④ The Wallahwollahs were an American Indian group.
- ⑤ What is Lewis complimenting the Wallahwollahs for?

LESSON 5

Madison and the War of 1812




 **BOUNCE**
TO ACTIVATE

 **VIDEO**

GET READY TO READ

START UP


Study the illustration of the British burning Washington, D.C., during the War of 1812. Scan the lesson images and captions, then write in your  Active Journal a reason why the United States went to war.

GUIDING QUESTIONS


- Why was there conflict between white settlers and American Indians during the early 1800s?
- What were the causes of the War of 1812?
- What were the key events and consequences of the War of 1812?

TAKE NOTES

Literacy Skills: Sequence

Use the graphic organizer in your  Active Journal to take notes as you read the lesson.

PRACTICE VOCABULARY

Use the vocabulary activity in your  Active Journal to practice the vocabulary words.

Vocabulary

confederation
War Hawks
nationalism

Academic Vocabulary

decisive
commence

About 900,000 white settlers moved west of the Appalachians between 1790 and 1810. Some American Indian groups resented these newcomers, who built farms on their lands and hunted the animals they needed for food. The settlers ignored treaties that the United States had signed with American Indian nations of the region.

What Caused Conflict in Ohio?

Fighting often broke out between these American Indian groups and the settlers. Isolated acts of violence led to larger acts of revenge. As both sides killed innocent people, warfare spread. In Ohio, Little Turtle of the Miamis and Blue Jacket of the Shawnees organized a resistance movement in 1791. Armed with British muskets and gunpowder, the Miamis and Shawnees drove white settlers from the area.

President Washington had sent General Anthony Wayne into Ohio in 1794. Forces from the Delaware, Miami, Iroquois, Wabash, and others gathered at a place called Fallen Timbers.

They thought that Wayne would have trouble fighting there because fallen trees covered the land. But Wayne's well-trained army pushed through the tangle of logs and defeated the American Indians.

Treaties Are Made In 1795, leaders of the Miami and other American Indian nations signed the Treaty of Greenville. They gave up land that would later become part of Ohio. In return, they received \$20,000 and the promise of more money if they kept the peace.

The Treaty of Greenville was one of more than 300 treaties made between the U.S. government and American Indians during the early republic. Often, a series of treaties were made between an American Indian nation and the U.S. government. In return for American Indian acceptance of the treaty's terms, the government gave American Indian nations a sum of money and, in some instances, equipment. For example, in the Treaty of Fort Wilkinson, the United States gave the Creek nation \$3,000 at the signing, and \$1,000 every year for 10 years, "\$10,000 in goods and merchandise," and "two sets of blacksmiths tools and men to work them, for the term of three years."

Tecumseh's Confederation Confronts the New Republic Ohio joined the Union in 1803. By then, white settlers were pushing beyond Ohio into the Indiana Territory. Angry Shawnees, Kickapoos, and Ottawas vowed to keep settlers from taking more American Indian land. They included two Shawnee leaders: Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa (ten SKWAH tuh wuh), a religious leader also called the Prophet. The Kickapoo, Ottawa, Chippewa, and Piankashaw joined with the Shawnee leaders. The Miami initially remained neutral.

The Wyandot, Seneca, and Delaware stayed allied with the United States. So did the Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and some groups of Creek.

The U.S. government had treaties with several of these American Indian groups that said both sides would cease fighting. The treaties kept these groups from rallying together against the United States.

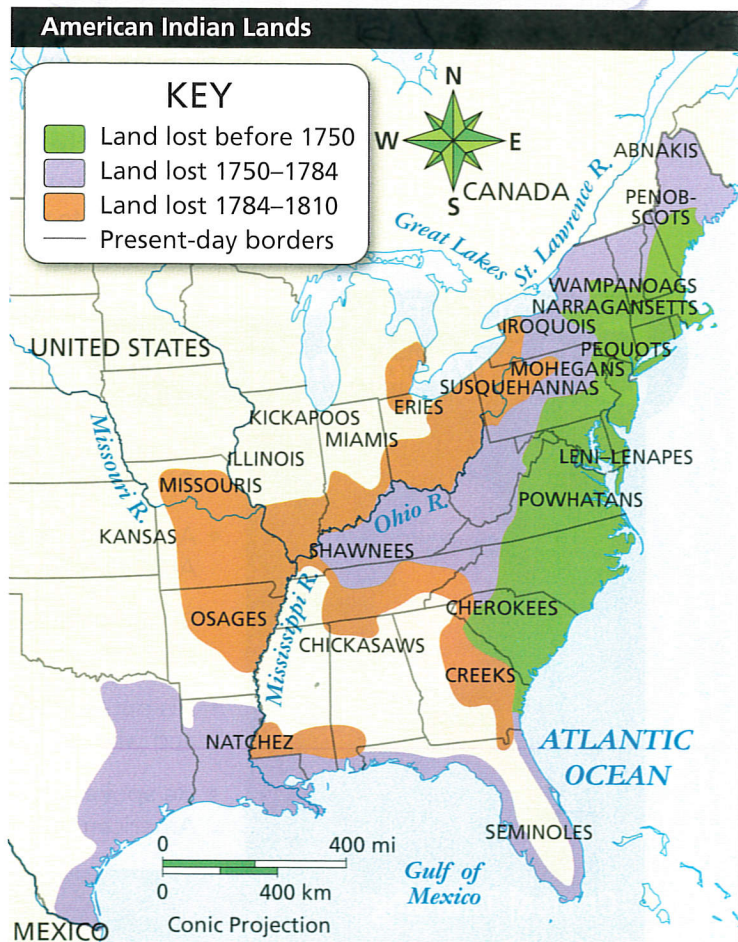
A New Settlement in Indiana Territory

The Prophet and Tecumseh taught that white customs corrupted the American Indian way of life. They said that many American Indians depended too much on white trade goods.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

American Indians lost their lands through "sales," treaties, and force.

- 1. Movement** In which direction were American Indians pushed because of the loss of their land?
- 2. Infer** Why do you think American Indians gave up these lands?



These included muskets, cloth, cooking pots, and whiskey. They believed that by returning to their old ways, American Indians could gain the power to resist the white invaders.

In 1808, the Prophet built a village for his followers along Tippecanoe Creek in Indiana Territory. American Indians from lands as far away as present-day Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota traveled to Prophetstown to hear his message.

Tecumseh worked to organize the groups of the Northwest into a **confederation**, or alliance with a shared military command. He called for unity against settlers:

Primary Source

"The whites have driven us from the great salt water, forced us over the mountains. . . . The way, the only way, to check and stop this evil is for all red men to unite in claiming a common equal right in the land."

—Tecumseh, quoted in *Tecumseh: Vision of Glory* (Tucker)

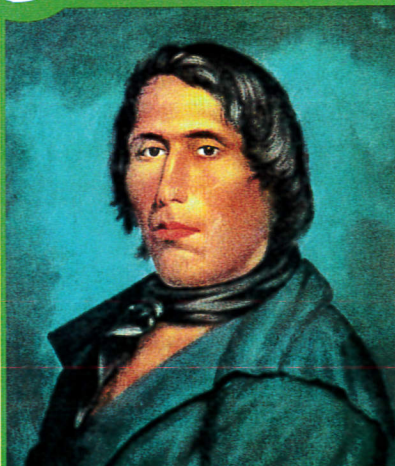
Tecumseh impressed white leaders. Governor William Henry Harrison grudgingly admitted, "He is one of those uncommon geniuses which spring up occasionally to produce revolutions and overturn the established order of things."

A Major Battle at Tippecanoe Rivalries among American Indian nations kept Tecumseh from uniting all Indians east of the Mississippi River. Still, white settlers were alarmed at his success.

5 BIOGRAPHY Things to Know About

TECUMSEH

Shawnee Leader and Orator (1768–1813)



- He led American Indian resistance to white settlement in the Ohio River Valley.
- At age 14, he fought with the British against colonists in the American Revolution.
- By supporting a confederation of American Indian groups, he strengthened their forces to fight the U.S. military.
- His outstanding speaking skills were admired by American Indians and whites.
- He spoke out against cruelty on both sides of conflicts between American Indians and the U.S. government.

Critical Thinking Of people living today or in the recent past, who could you say has leadership skills similar to those of Tecumseh? Explain your reasoning.



Analyze Images Both sides suffered heavy losses, but General Henry Harrison's troops were able to destroy Prophetstown during the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. **Summarize** How does the image confirm or refute that there were heavy losses on both sides in this battle?

In 1811, Harrison marched 1,000 soldiers against Prophetstown on the Tippecanoe Creek. The Prophet was in charge. Tecumseh was away trying to organize Indians in the South. The Prophet led a surprise night attack on Harrison's troops. Both sides suffered heavy losses in the Battle of Tippecanoe.

In the end, Harrison's troops defeated the Prophet's forces and destroyed Prophetstown. Whites celebrated the battle as a major victory. Still, Tecumseh and his followers continued to resist white settlement.

READING CHECK **Identify Supporting Details** Why did Tecumseh advise many American Indians to stop trading with the settlers?

What Were the Causes of the War of 1812?

Fighting with American Indians hurt relations between the United States and Britain. The British were supplying guns and ammunition to the American Indians on the frontier. They also encouraged Indians to attack U.S. settlements.

Meanwhile, the ban on trade with Britain and France expired. Congress then authorized President Madison to make a tantalizing offer. If either the British or French stopped seizing American ships, the United States would reopen trade with that nation. Napoleon quickly announced that France would respect American neutrality. Britain did not respond to the offer. As promised, the United States resumed trade with France, but continued to ban all shipments to or from Britain.

A Push for War While Madison did not want war, other Americans were not as cautious. In New England, antiwar feelings ran strong. However, members of Congress from the South and the West called for war. They were known as **War Hawks**.

INTERACTIVE

Indian Lands Lost by 1810



Analyze Images British soldiers like these reenactors fought side-by-side with their allies, American Indians living on the frontier.

Identify Implied Main Ideas What did American Indian allies stand to gain by fighting with the British against the Americans?

War Hawks were stirred by a strong sense of **nationalism**, or devotion to one's country. War Hawks felt that Britain was treating the United States as if it were still a British colony. They were willing to fight a war to defend American rights.

The most outspoken War Hawk was Henry Clay of Kentucky. Clay wanted to punish Britain for seizing American ships. He also hoped to conquer Canada. "The militia of Kentucky are alone [able] to place Montreal and Upper Canada at your feet," Clay boasted to Congress.

War Hawks saw other advantages of war with Britain. If Americans went to war with Britain, War Hawks said, the United States could seize Florida from Britain's ally, Spain. They also pointed out that Britain was arming American Indians on the frontier and encouraging them to attack settlers. The War Hawks felt that winning a war against Britain would bring lasting safety to settlers on the frontier.

War Is Declared The United States and Britain drifted closer to war as the security of American ships remained an issue. The British continued to board American ships and impress American seamen. To cut off American trade with France, British warships blockaded some American ports. In May 1811, near New York Harbor, a battle broke out between an American frigate and a British ship. The Americans crippled the British ship and left 32 British sailors dead or wounded.

War Hawks urged Congress to prepare for war. Other members of Congress disagreed. John Randolph of Virginia warned that the people of the United States would "not submit to be taxed for this war of conquest and dominion." Representatives of New England were especially concerned. They feared that the British navy would attack New England seaports.

At last, President Madison gave in to war fever. In June 1812, he asked Congress to declare war on Britain. The House and Senate both voted in favor of war. Americans would soon learn, though, that declaring war was easier than winning.

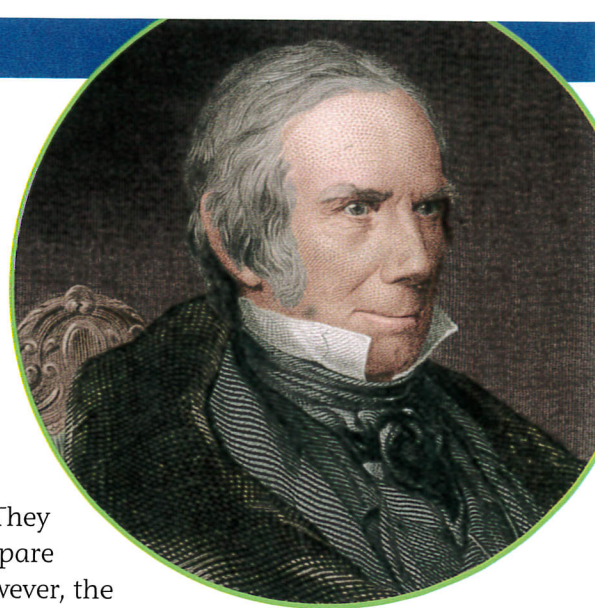
READING CHECK Identify Supporting Details Who were the War Hawks?

Early Events in the War of 1812

The American declaration of war took the British by surprise. They were locked in a bitter struggle with Napoleon and could not spare troops to fight the United States. As the war **commenced**, however, the United States faced difficulties of its own.

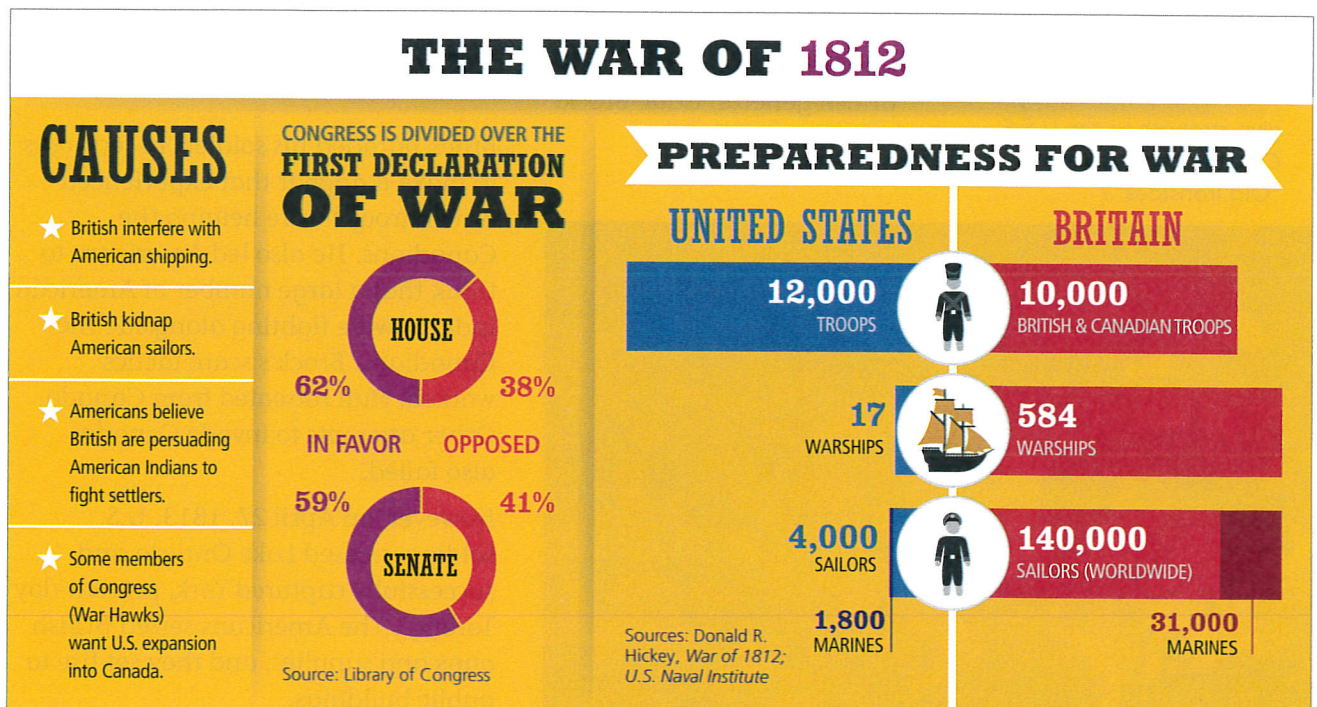
The Difficulties of Building a Military The United States was not ready for war. Because Jefferson had reduced spending on defense, the navy had only 17 ships to meet the huge British fleet. The army was small and ill equipped, and many of the officers knew little about warfare. “The state of the army,” said a member of Congress, “is enough to make any man who has the smallest love of country wish to get rid of it.” These problems made it difficult to maintain national security.

Since there were few regular troops, the government relied on volunteers. Congress voted to give them a bounty of cash and land.



▲ As a War Hawk, Henry Clay seized the conflict with Britain as an opportunity to push his plan to conquer Canada from the British.

Academic Vocabulary
commence • v., to begin



Analyze Charts The United States faced the world’s greatest power in the War of 1812. **Infer** What information above helps explain the percentage of people opposed to war in Congress?



INTERACTIVE

The War of 1812

The money was equal to about a year's salary for most workers. Attracted by the high pay and the chance to own their own farms, young men eagerly enlisted. They were poorly trained, however, with little experience in battle. Many deserted after a few months.

Surprising Victories at Sea The British navy blockaded American ports to stop American trade. Though unable to break the blockade, several American sea captains won stunning victories.

One famous battle took place early in the war, in August 1812. As he was sailing near Newfoundland, Isaac Hull, captain of the U.S.S. *Constitution*, spotted the British ship HMS *Guerrière* (geh ree AIR). For nearly an hour, the two ships jockeyed for position. At last, the guns of the *Constitution* roared into action. They tore holes in the sides of the *Guerrière* and shot off both masts. Stunned, the British captain had no choice but to surrender.

American sea captains won other victories at sea. These victories cheered Americans but did little to win the war.



READING CHECK **Identify Supporting Details** What problems did the U.S. military face?

Analyze Images The U.S. Navy surprised British naval forces early in the war when the U.S.S. *Constitution* defeated Britain's HMS *Guerrière* near Newfoundland.

Identify Supporting Details What details in the image give strength to the U.S.S. *Constitution's* nickname, "Old Ironsides"?

How Did the War Affect Canada?

One goal of the War Hawks was to conquer Canada. They were convinced that Canadians would welcome the chance to throw off British rule and join the United States.

An Untested Force General William Hull moved American troops into Canada from Detroit. The Canadians had only a few untrained troops to ward off the invasion. However, they were led by a clever British general, Isaac Brock.

Brock paraded his soldiers in red coats to make it appear that experienced British troops were helping the Canadians. He also led Americans to think that a large number of American Indians were fighting alongside the Canadians. Brock's scare tactics worked. Hull retreated from Canada. Other attempts to invade Canada also failed.

However, on April 27, 1813, U.S. soldiers crossed Lake Ontario and successfully captured York, present-day Toronto. The Americans seized British guns and supplies, and they set fire to public buildings.



American Victory on Lake Erie In 1813, the Americans, armed with the guns and supplies they had seized at York, set out to win control of Lake Erie. Captain Oliver Hazard Perry had no fleet, so he designed and built his own ships. In September 1813, he sailed his tiny fleet against the British.

During the Battle of Lake Erie, the British battered Perry's own ship and left it helpless. Perry rowed over to another American ship and continued to fight. Finally, the Americans won the battle. Captain Perry wrote his message of victory on the back of an envelope: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

American Indian Losses After losing control of Lake Erie, the British and their ally Tecumseh retreated from Detroit into Canada. General William Henry Harrison, veteran of Tippecanoe, pursued them. The Americans won a **decisive** victory at the Battle of the Thames (temz). Tecumseh died in the fighting. Without Tecumseh's leadership, the Indian confederation soon fell apart.

 **READING CHECK** **Summarize** What became of the War Hawks' plan to conquer Canada?

The End of the War

While Tecumseh was defeated in Canada, some sections of the Creek continued their fight against U.S. settlers in the South. Andrew Jackson, a Tennessee officer, took command of American troops in the Creek War. In March 1814, with the help of Cherokee, Choctaw, and friendly Creek, Jackson won a crushing victory at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The leader of the enemy Creek walked alone into Jackson's camp to surrender. "Your people have destroyed my nation," he said.

Washington, D.C., Burns In the spring of 1814, Britain and its allies defeated France. With the war in Europe over, Britain could send more troops and ships to fight the United States.

In August 1814, British ships sailed into Chesapeake Bay and landed an invasion force about 30 miles from Washington, D.C. American troops met the British at Bladensburg, Maryland. As President Madison watched, the British quickly scattered the untrained Americans. The British met little further resistance on their march to the capital.

In the White House, First Lady Dolley Madison waited for her husband to return. Hastily, she scrawled a note to her sister about the attack.



Analyze Images After the British destroyed his flagship, the *Lawrence*, Captain Oliver Perry escaped to another American ship. Perry's fleet would regroup and eventually win the Battle of Lake Erie. **Classify and Categorize** How would you compare and contrast the actions of Perry to those of revolutionary naval hero John Paul Jones?

Academic Vocabulary

decisive • *adj.* clearly settling a dispute or question



Analyze Images This painting shows the American artillery aimed at the British fleet at Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor. **Use Visual Information** Why do you think the painter has placed the American flag flying above the action of the soldiers?

Primary Source

"Will you believe it, my sister? We have had a battle or skirmish near Bladensburg and here I am still within sound of the cannon! Mr. Madison comes not. May God protect us. Two messengers covered with dust come bid me fly. But here I mean to wait for him."

—Dolley Madison, *Memoirs and Letters of Dolley Madison*

Soon after, British troops marched into the capital. Dolley Madison gathered up important papers of the President and a portrait of George Washington. Then, she fled south. She was not there to see the British set fire to the White House and other buildings. The British considered this an act of revenge for the burning of York.

From Washington, the British marched north toward the city of Baltimore. The key to Baltimore's defense was Fort McHenry on Baltimore Harbor. From the evening of September 13 until dawn on September 14 during the Battle of Baltimore, British rockets bombarded the harbor.

When the early morning fog lifted, the "broad stripes and bright stars" of the American flag still waved over Fort McHenry. American forces had won the Battle of Baltimore. The British withdrew, and the threat to the nation's capital ended. Francis Scott Key, a young American lawyer who witnessed the battle, wrote a poem about it. Soon, his poem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," was published and set to music. Today, it is the national anthem of the United States.

Jackson Becomes a Hero in the Battle of New Orleans In late 1814, the British prepared to attack New Orleans. From there, they hoped to sail up the Mississippi. However, Andrew Jackson was waiting. Jackson had turned his frontier fighters into a strong army.

Did you know?

When Dolley Madison fled the White House, she left dinner on the table for her husband and his aides. The British ate the meal before burning the building down.

He took Pensacola in Spanish Florida to keep the British from using it as a base. He then marched through Mobile and set up camp in New Orleans.

Jackson's force included thousands of frontiersmen and Choctaw. The Choctaw were longtime rivals of the Indian nations who had been allied with the British. Many of Jackson's troops were expert riflemen. Citizens of New Orleans also joined the army to defend their city from the British. Among the volunteers were hundreds of African Americans.

The American soldiers dug trenches to defend themselves. On January 8, 1815, the British attacked. Again and again, British soldiers marched toward the American trenches. More than 2,000 British fell under the deadly fire of American sharpshooters and, especially, American cannons. Only seven Americans died.

Americans cheered the victory at the Battle of New Orleans. Overnight, Andrew Jackson became a national hero. His fame did not dim even when Americans learned that the battle had taken place two weeks after the war had ended. The United States and Britain had already signed a treaty in Europe, but news took two months to cross the ocean by sailing ship.

African Americans in the War The Battle of New Orleans was not the only place where black and white soldiers fought together. Throughout the War of 1812, African Americans joined in defending the nation against the British.

After the British attacks on Washington and Baltimore, African American volunteers helped defend Philadelphia against a possible attack. Bishop Richard Allen and the Reverend Absalom Jones recruited some 2,000 men to build Philadelphia's fortifications.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Both sides won battles in the War of 1812, with no clear overall winner. The inset map shows the movement of Andrew Jackson's forces.

- 1. Movement** From where and which direction did American forces move to fight the British in Frenchtown?
- 2. Use Visual Information** How is the role of the British navy reflected on the map?



The state of New York organized two regiments of black volunteers to serve in the army.

African Americans also served with distinction in the U.S. Navy. They helped win the Battle of Lake Erie as well as other naval battles. Commander Nathaniel Shaler praised one particular black sailor who was wounded in battle:

Primary Source

"He fell near me, and several times requested to be thrown overboard, saying he was only in the way of others. When America has such [sailors], she has little to fear from the tyrants of the ocean."

—Nathaniel Shaler, letter to his agent, January 1, 1813

 **READING CHECK** **Identify Main Ideas** What achievement made Andrew Jackson well known throughout the country?

What Were the Consequences of the War of 1812?

By late 1814, Americans knew that peace talks had commenced, but they did not know if they would succeed or how long they would last. As Jackson was preparing to fight the British at New Orleans, New Englanders were meeting to protest "Mr. Madison's War."

New Englanders Protest the War The British blockade had hurt New England's sea trade. Also, many New Englanders feared that the United States might win land in Florida and Canada. If new states were carved out of these lands, the South and the West would become more influential than New England.

Delegates from around New England met in Hartford, Connecticut, in December 1814. Most were Federalists. They disliked the Democratic Republican President and the war.

Some delegates to the Hartford Convention threatened to nullify, or cancel, the state of war in their states if the war continued. Others threatened to leave the Union.

Then, while the delegates debated what to do, news of the peace treaty arrived. The Hartford Convention ended quickly. With the war over, the protest was meaningless. In the end, the threat of secession further weakened the dying Federalist party.

The Indecisive Results of the War

A peace treaty was signed in the city of Ghent, in present-day Belgium, on December 24, 1814. John Quincy Adams, son of John Adams and one of the

Analyze Images Cyrus Tiffany, an African American sailor shown here with his hand on the coat of Captain Oliver H. Perry, helped save the captain's life at the Battle of Lake Erie.

Compare and Contrast How are the actions of Tiffany and the man described in the Primary Source quote on this page similar?





American delegates, summed up the Treaty of Ghent in one sentence: “Nothing was adjusted, nothing was settled.”

Britain and the United States agreed to restore prewar conditions. The treaty said nothing about impressment or neutrality. These issues had faded due to the end of the wars in Europe. Other issues were settled later. In 1818, for example, the two nations settled a dispute over the border between Canada and the United States.

Looking back, some Americans felt that the War of 1812 had been a mistake. Others argued that Europe would now treat the young republic with more respect. The victories of heroes like Oliver Hazard Perry, William Henry Harrison, and Andrew Jackson gave Americans new pride in their country. As one Democratic Republican leader remarked, “The people are now more American. They feel and act more as a nation.”

 **READING CHECK** **Identify Supporting Details** What was the purpose of the Hartford Convention?


▲ As the commander who won a victory at the Battle of New Orleans, shown here, General Andrew Jackson became a military hero. His fame would later help him become President.

Lesson Check

Practice Vocabulary

1. What was the relationship between **War Hawks** and **nationalism**?
2. Why would Tecumseh work for a **confederation**?

Critical Thinking and Writing

3. **Draw Conclusions** Why were American Indian groups resistant to white settlement west of the Appalachians?
4. **Summarize** What did Andrew Jackson do that made him a national hero?
5. **Compare and Contrast** U.S. military strength before and after the War of 1812.
6. **Writing Workshop: Clarify Relationships with Transition Words** Be sure to consider transition words that you can use to show the relationships between facts in your research paper. List some in your  Active Journal.



Tenskwatawa, The Prophet, Speech

Tenskwatawa, a Shawnee religious leader called The Prophet, spoke out about the harm white settlers brought as they moved westward and imposed changes on the American Indian way of life.

◀ Tenskwatawa, a Shawnee religious leader, was the brother of Tecumseh.

Reading and Vocabulary Support

① An *awl* is a small metal tool used to punch holes into leather or heavy cloth.

② What does Tenskwatawa mean when he says, “We shut our ears to The Great Good Spirit”?

③ Why do you think people do not want to hear that they have been foolish?

④ One meaning of the word *corrupt* is to bribe. Why does The Prophet use the word *corrupted*?

⑤ What does Tenskwatawa say has caused his people to “beg for everything”?

For many years we traded furs to the English or the French, for wool blankets and guns and iron things, for steel ① awls and needles and axes, for mirrors, for pretty things made of beads and silver. And for liquor. This was foolish, but we did not know it. ② We shut our ears to the Great Good Spirit. We did not want to hear that we were being ③ foolish.

But now those things of the white men have ④ corrupted us, and made us weak and needful. Our men forgot how to hunt without noisy guns. Our women dont want to make fire without steel, or cook without iron, or sew without metal awls and needles, or fish without steel hooks. Some look in those mirrors all the time, and no longer teach their daughters to make leather or render bear oil. ⑤ We learned to need the white men’s goods, and so now a People who never had to beg for anything must beg for everything!

— Tenskwatawa, The Prophet, ca. 1804

Analyzing Primary Sources

Cite specific evidence from the document to support your answers.

1. **Cite Evidence** How does Tenskwatawa say that white settlers “corrupted” American Indians?
2. **Analyze Style and Rhetoric** Which words does Tenskwatawa use that may have raised the emotions of his American Indian audience?