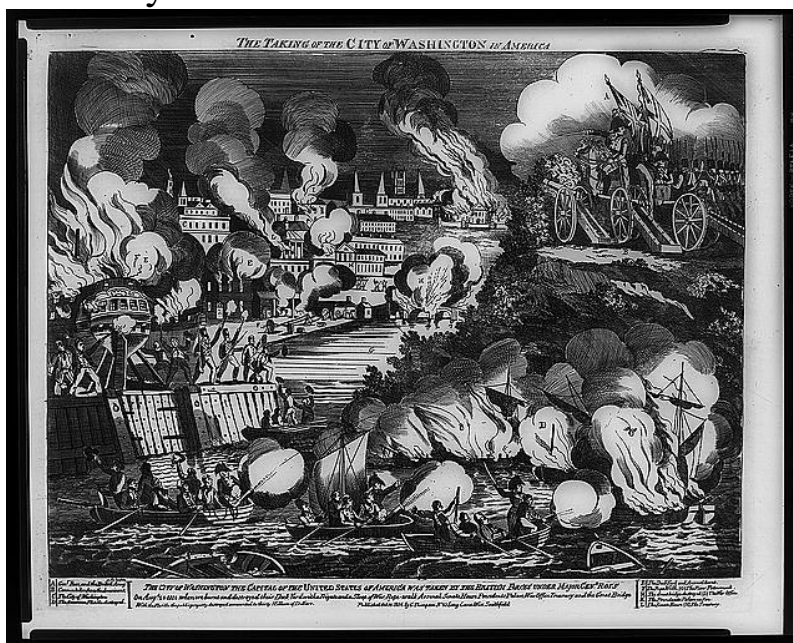


Key Events & Causes: War of 1812




Burning of Washington, D.C.
(Library of Congress Memory Collection)

Event	Date	Location	Significance
Napoleon excludes British goods from "fortress Europe"	1806	Europe	American ships caught in middle as British respond with blockade. British seize 1000 U.S. ships, French ca. 500.
British impress American sailors	1803-1812	High seas	British captains took over 10,000 American citizens to man ships.
Chesapeake -Leopard fight	June 1807	3 miles off Norfolk, Virginia	Chesapeake fired on by Leopard after refusing to be boarded. 3 Americans killed, 18 wounded.
Embargo Act	December 1807	Washington, D.C.	Jefferson's attempt at "peaceful coercion" resulted in economic disaster for merchants.
War Hawks elected to Congress	1810	U.S.	Calhoun, Clay, others bothered by insults to U.S. and Indian presence
Battle of Tippecanoe	1811	Ohio River Valley	Tecumseh's brother (the Prophet) led attack on Harrison's army of 1000.
Congress declares "Mr. Madison's War"	June 18, 1812	Washington, D.C.	Pushed by War Hawks, Madison asked for declaration. All Federalists oppose it.
British capture Ft. Mackinac	August 16, 1812	Michigan	U.S. lost fort as British invade American territory.
Invasion attempts of Canada	1812	U.S.-- Canadian border	3 attempts of U.S. to invade Canada all fail.
Constitution vs. Guerriere	1812	Atlantic Ocean	Victory by U.S. ship ("Old Ironsides"). Other privateers captured or burned British ships.
Battle of Frenchtown	January 1813	Michigan	Kentucky troops repelled by British and Indians in bloody fighting. American survivors killed in Raisin River Massacre.
Battle of York (Toronto)	April 1813	Toronto, Canada	U.S. troops took control of Great Lakes, burn York. This action later returned by British burning of Washington, D.C.
Battle of Lake Erie	September 1813	Put-in-Bay	British naval attack repulsed by Capt. Perry.
Battle of Thames	October 1813	Ontario, Canada	Tecumseh killed in U.S. victory. NW Indians weakened by battle.
	March	Mississippi	

Battle of Horseshoe Bend	March 1814	Mississippi Territory	Andrew Jackson defeated Creek Indians.
British plan 3-part invasion of U.S.: Chesapeake Bay, Lake Champlain, & mouth of Mississippi River	1814		British successful in Chesapeake, but fail at Lake Champlain and at New Orleans
Battle of Chippawa	July 1814	Ontario, Canada	U.S. troops under command of Winfield Scott force British to retreat in invasion of Canada.
Battle of Lundy's Lane	August 1814	Ontario, Canada	A bloody but inconclusive battle. Americans eventually retreat to Fort Erie, but demonstrate discipline and effectiveness while under fire.
British burn Washington, D.C.	August 1814	District of Columbia	Sailing up Patuxent River, British burn Capitol and White House. Dolley Madison saves Washington's portrait.
Battle of Plattsburgh	September 1814	Lake Champlain	U.S. secured northern border with victory over larger British force.
Hartford Convention	December 15, 1814	Hartford, Connecticut	Group of Federalists discussed secession, propose 7 amendments to protect influence of Northeast states.
Treaty of Ghent	December 24, 1814	Ghent, Belgium	British and American diplomats agreed on status quo ante bellum
Battle of New Orleans	January 1815	New Orleans	Jackson's forces defeated British. 700 British killed, 1400 wounded. U.S. losses: 8 killed, 13 wounded

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