

WAR OF 1812



L_W1812

Designed by:
Candie Donner



War Of 1812 Lapbook

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How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

*** Printing:

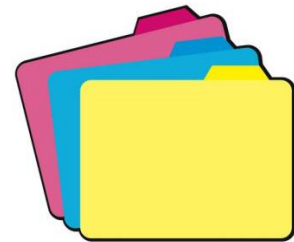
*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs.... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

War Of 1812

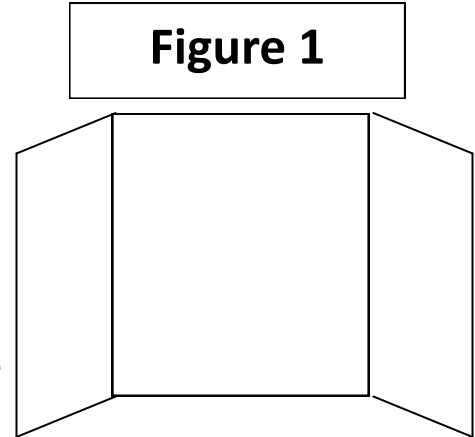
Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the "Lapbook Base" for your project.

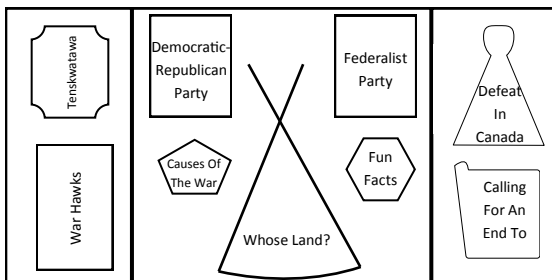
For this lapbook, you will need 2 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**.



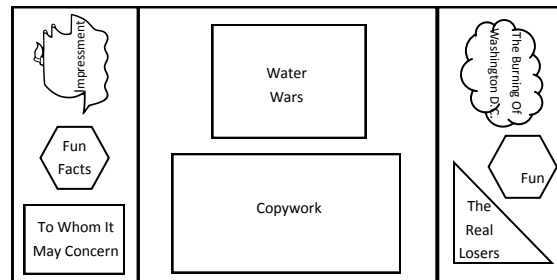
Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.

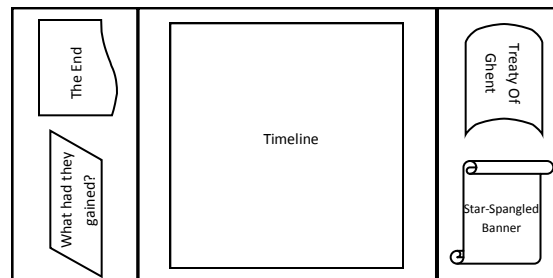
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



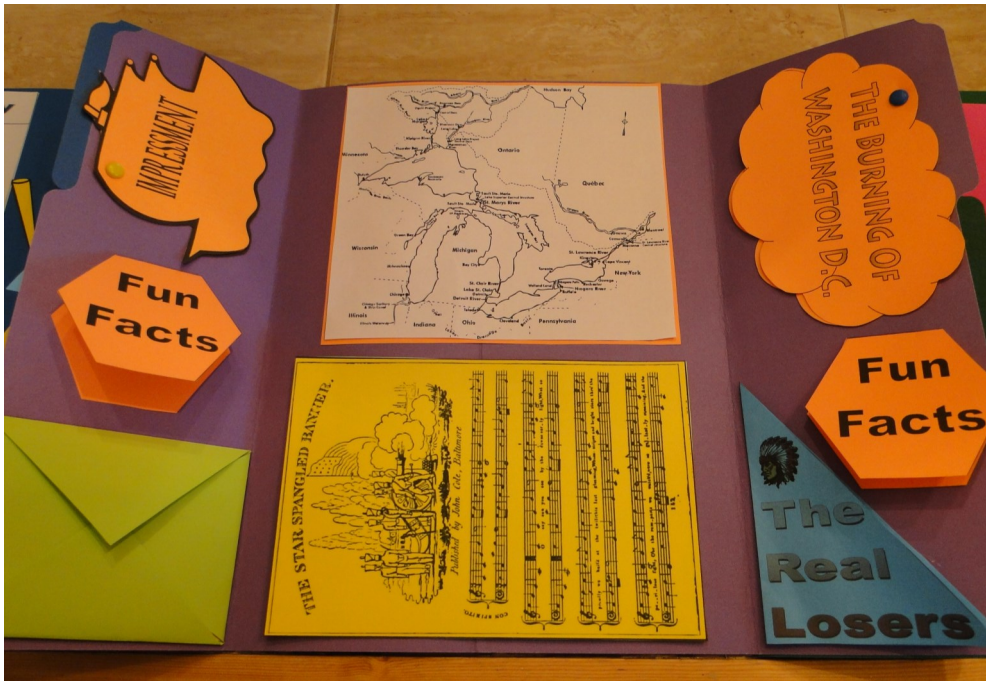
Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.



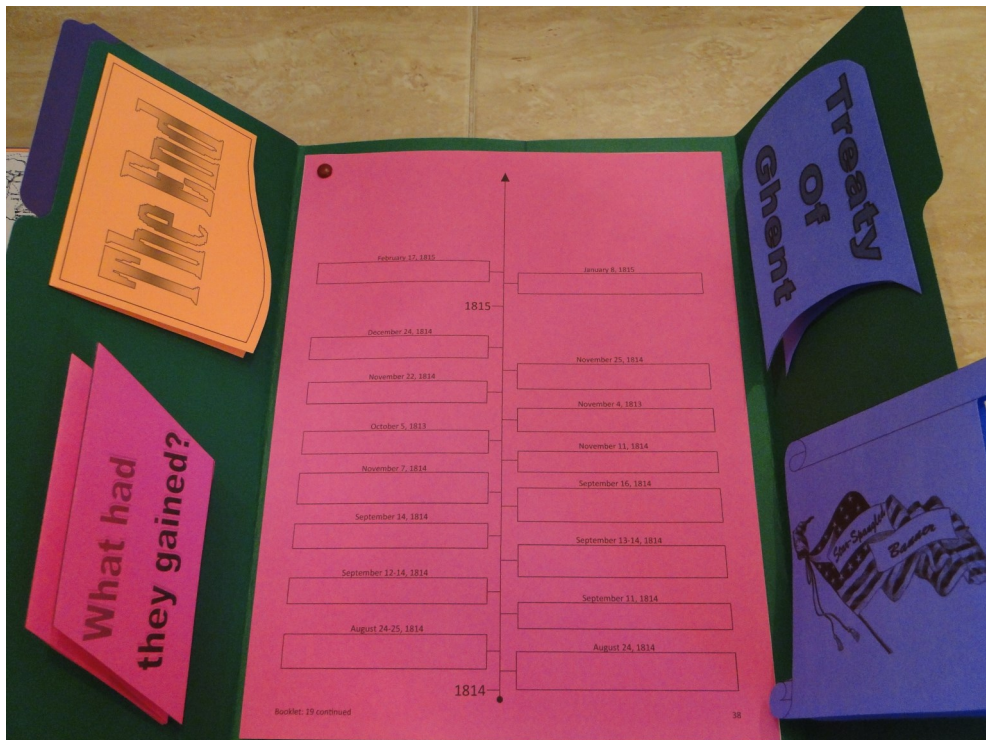
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



War Of 1812

Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** Causes Of The War

***Student Instructions:** Most people attribute America's involvement in this war to the fight over territory in America. However, there were other issues that pushed the hand of our military and forced America into the War Of 1812. Discuss all of the causes of the war in this booklet.

****CHALLENGE:** *Do your own research and discuss what some of the other, underlying, issues were that led to the War Of 1812.*

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so the title is on the front.

Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Whose Land?

***Student Instructions:** The territories given to the United States by Britain after the Revolution were not really Britain's to give away. In this booklet, list some of the Native American tribes that occupied this land before it was claimed by the British.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Cut along the dotted lines to create an opening in the booklet. Fold each flap backward on solid black lines. Glue another paper behind the open flap to write your answer onto.

Booklet #3

***Booklet Title:** Tenskwatawa

***Student Instructions:** Tenskwatawa, better known as the Shawnee Prophet, was an Indian warrior. He was known as the Shawnee Prophet. In this booklet, explain how Tenskwatawa felt about the white people.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so the title is on the front.

Booklet #4

***Booklet Title:** War Hawks

***Student Instructions:** In this booklet, explain who the term “War Hawks” refers to and why.

****CHALLENGE:** *There were many men labeled as War Hawks. Can you name any of them? List them in this booklet.*

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so the title is on the front.

Booklet #5

***Booklet Title:** Democratic-Republican Party

***Student Instructions:** The men living in 1812 were no different than those living today. They all had their own opinions about how the government should be run and who should be in charge, which often led to disagreements between them. Thanks to one such disagreement, between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, political parties in the United States were born. In this booklet, describe the views and beliefs of the Democratic-Republican Party.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so the title is on the front.

Booklet #6

***Booklet Title:** Federalist Party

***Student Instructions:** In this booklet, describe the views and beliefs of the Federalist Party.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so the title is on the front.

Booklet #7

***Booklet Title:** Calling For An End To:

***Student Instructions:** On June 1, 1812 President Madison sent a message to Congress listing American grievances against the British. In this booklet, list the four main grievances Madison wrote about in this letter to Congress.

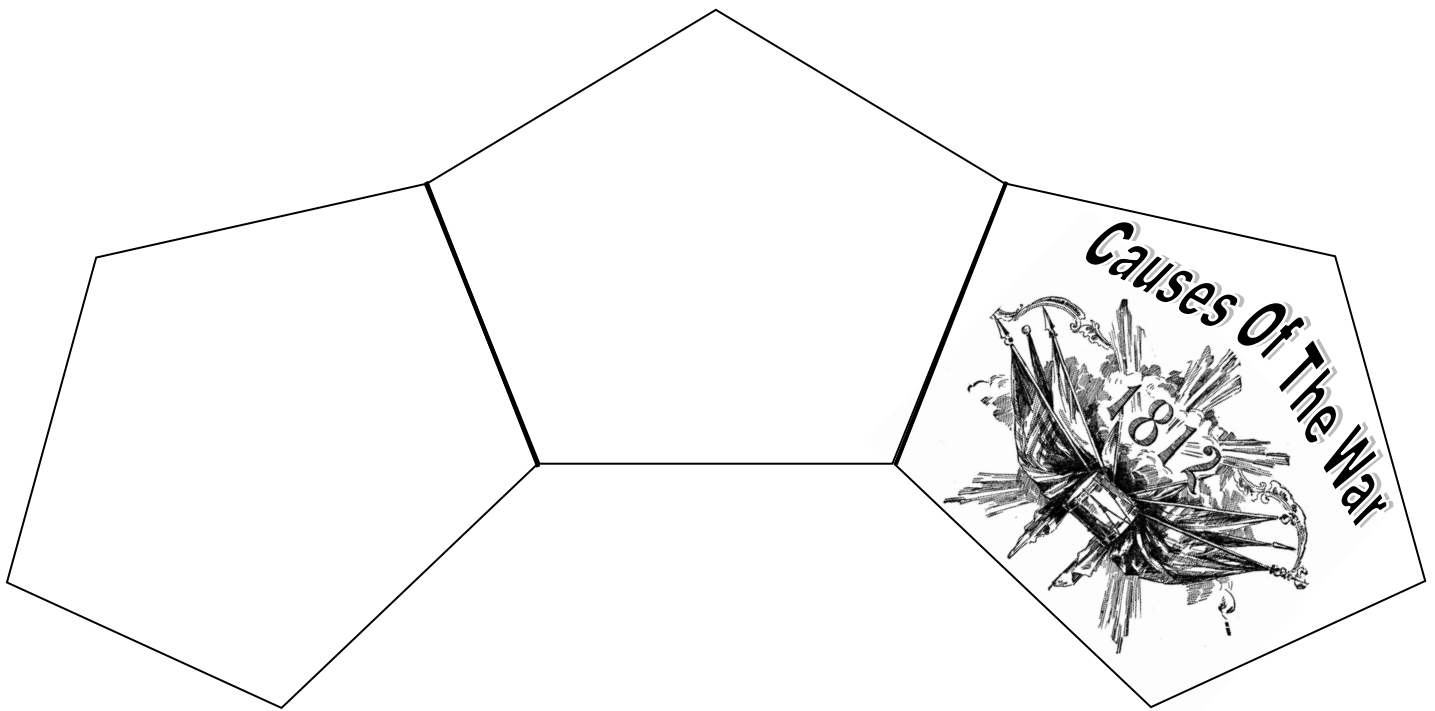
****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all pages of this booklet. Stack the pages with the title on top. Secure at the top with a metal brad fastener or staple.

Booklet #8

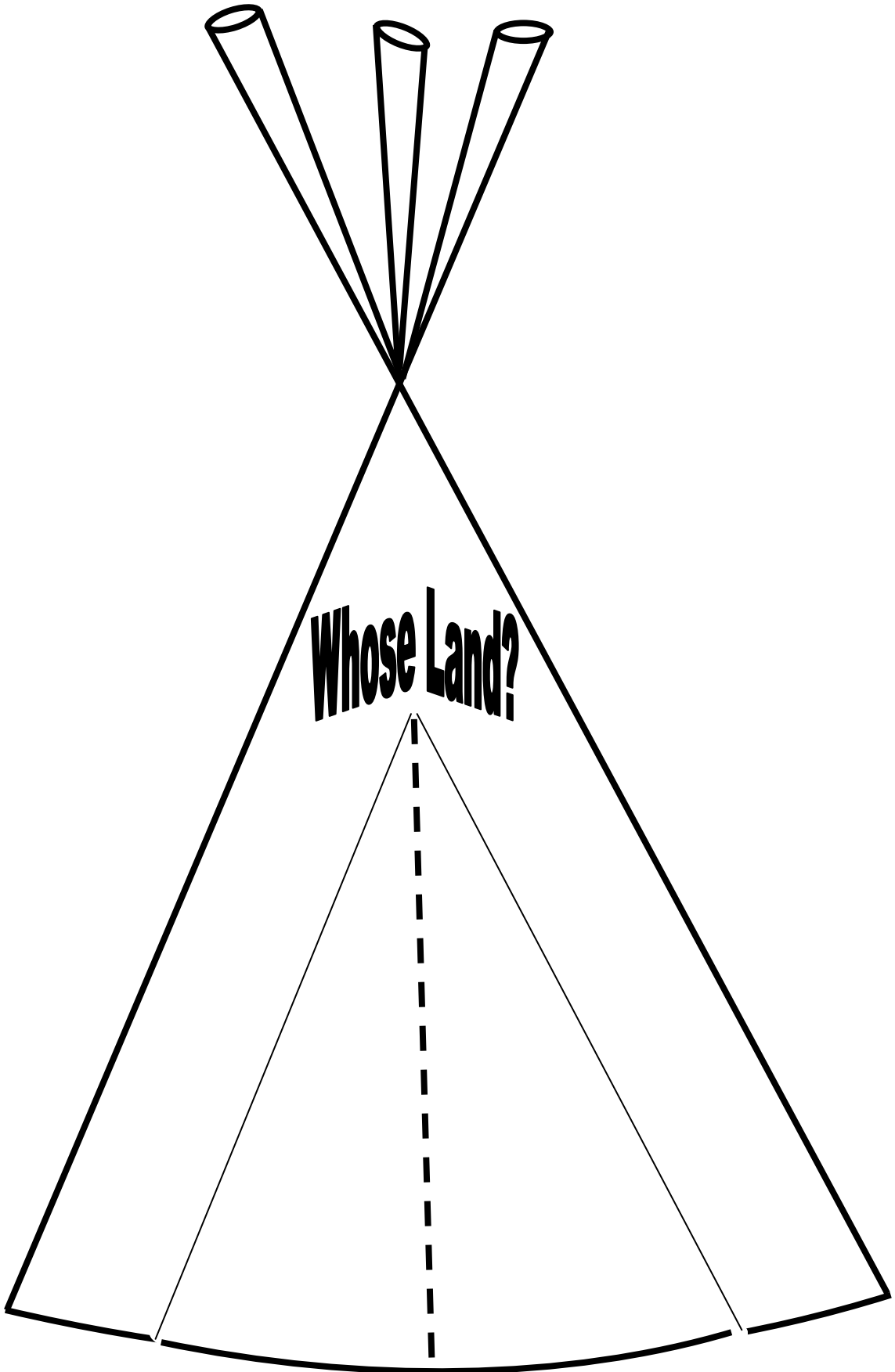
***Booklet Title:** Impressment

***Student Instructions:** Impressment was one of the four main reasons American were unhappy with the British. In the provided booklet, explain what impressment was and how it affected Americans.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all pages of this booklet. Stack the pages with the title on top. Secure at the top with a metal brad fastener or staple.

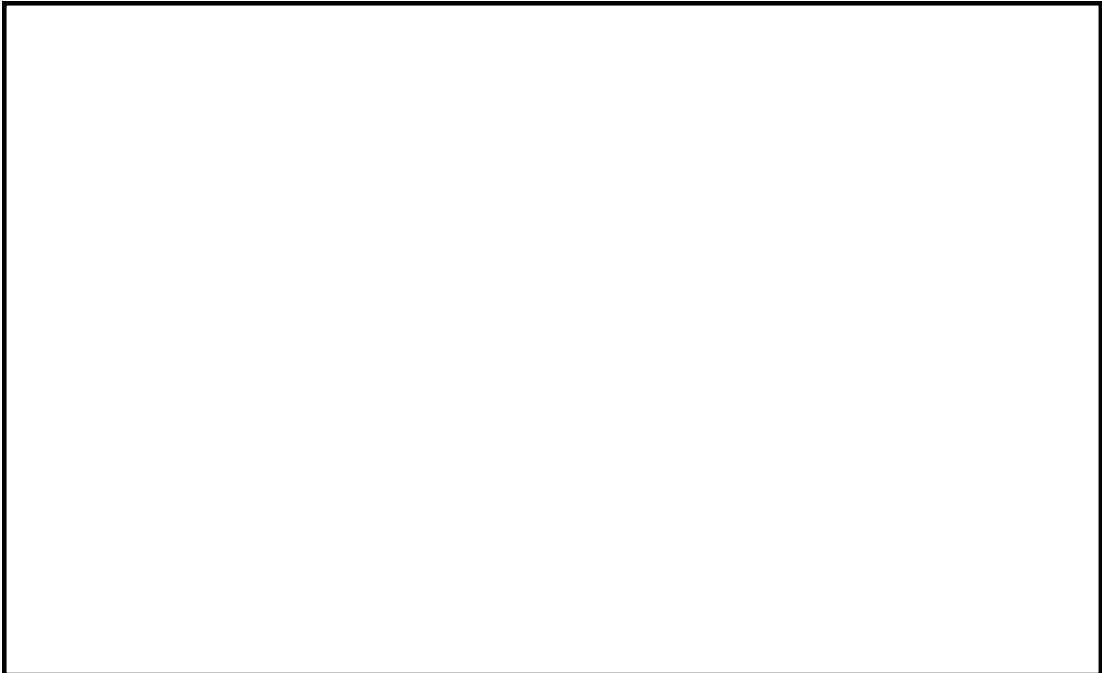



Printing suggestion: Print on red paper.



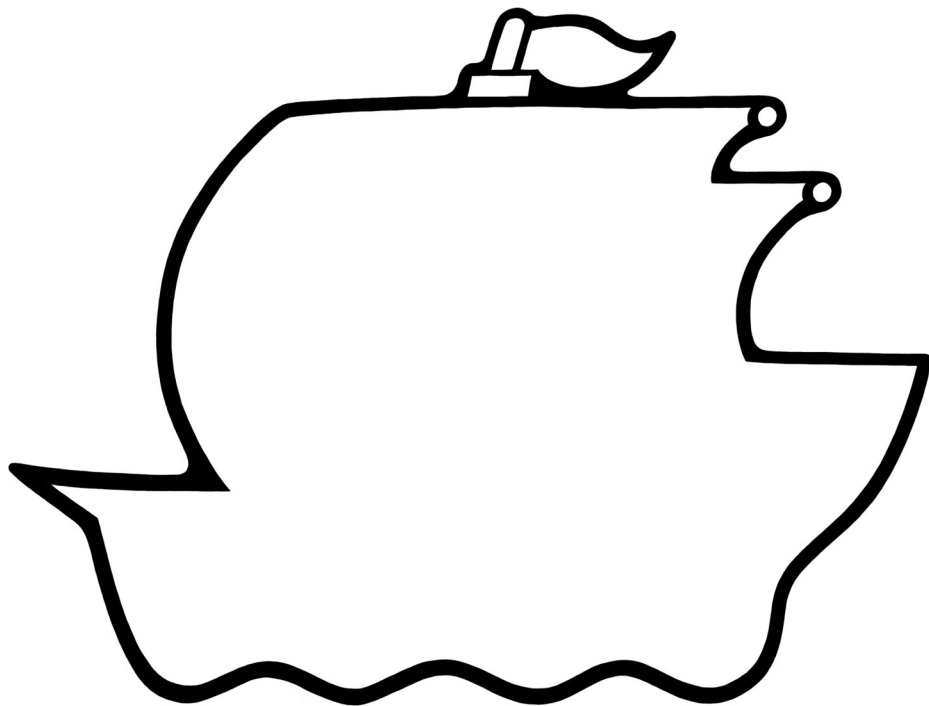
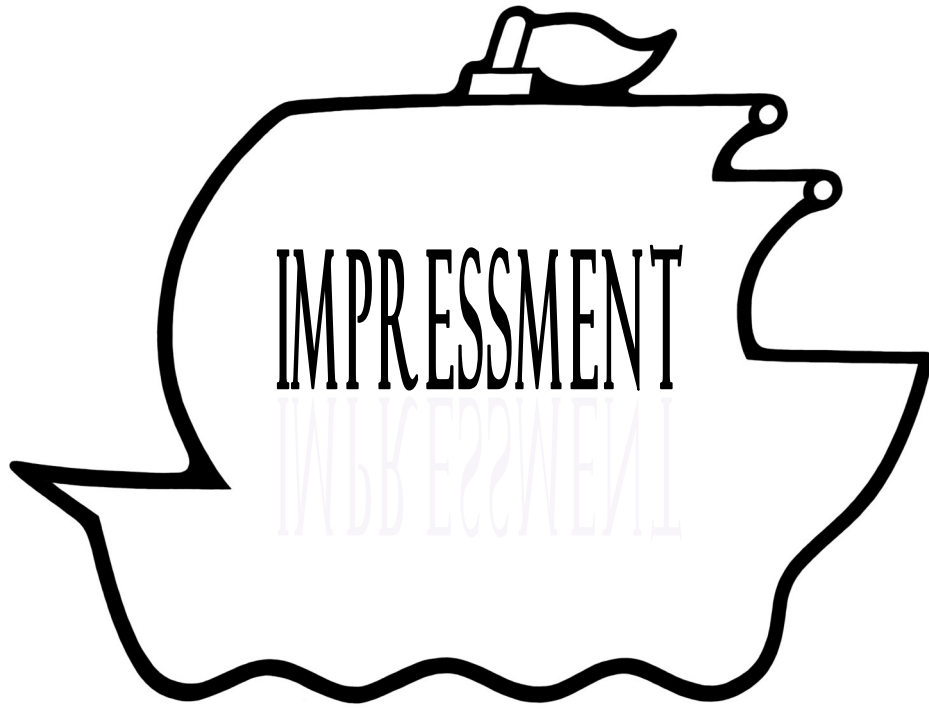


Tenskwatawa



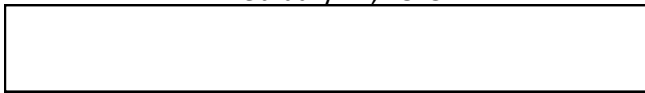
		Party
	Democratic - Republican	 <i>John Adams</i>

Printing suggestion: Print on white paper.

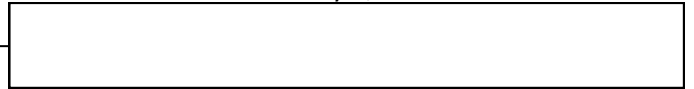




February 17, 1815



January 8, 1815

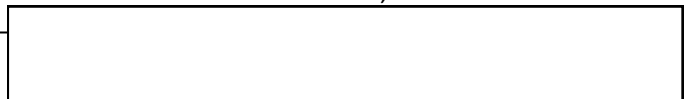


1815

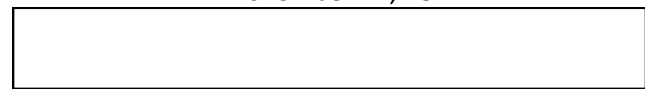
December 24, 1814



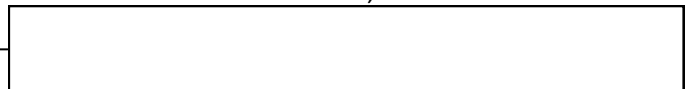
November 25, 1814



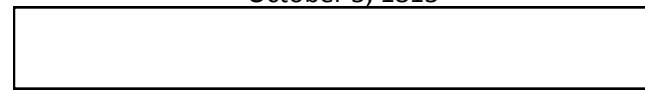
November 22, 1814



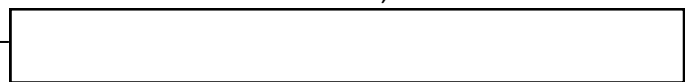
November 4, 1813



October 5, 1813



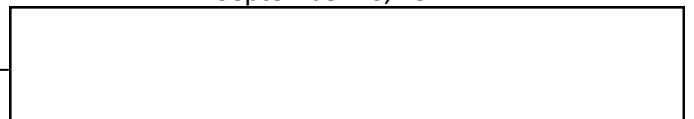
November 11, 1814



November 7, 1814



September 16, 1814



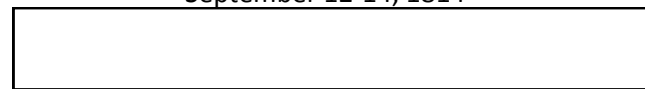
September 14, 1814



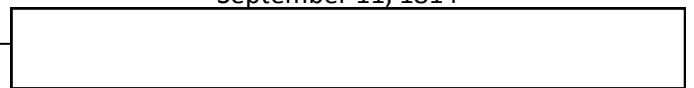
September 13-14, 1814



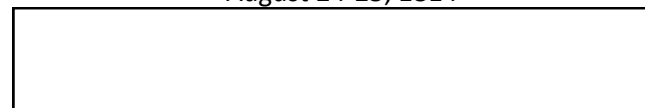
September 12-14, 1814



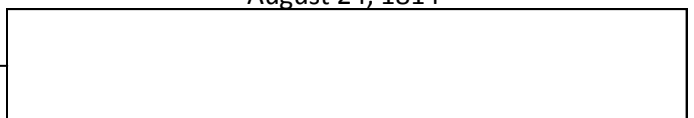
September 11, 1814



August 24-25, 1814



August 24, 1814



1814

Timeline Event Boxes

British land near Benedict, Maryland

Battle of Lundy's Lane

Treaty of Ghent ends war

survivors of Frenchtown massacred at River Raisin

Napoleon abdicates French throne

Battle of the Thames

Andrew Jackson takes Pensacola

Britain offers to begin peace negotiations

Jackson leaves for New Orleans

James Madison re-elected

America doubles customs duties

Battle of North Point

British burn Washington DC; President Madison flees White House

Battle of Frenchtown

America declared war on the British

Fort Dearborn massacre

British Orders in Council

British bombarded Fort McHenry; Francis Scott Key writes Star Spangled Banner

Americans defeat British in Battle of New Orleans

British occupy Pensacola

Battle of Chippewa

British fleet sails from the Caribbean for New Orleans

USS Hornet defeats HMS Peacock

Fort Michilimakinac surrenders to British

Jackson returns to Mobile

Lewiston, Fort Schlosser, Black Rock and Buffalo destroyed by the British

Battle of Horseshoe Bend; Andrew Jackson defeats Creek Indians

Britain offers to begin peace negotiations

General William Hull enters Canada

Americans capture Fort George

Battle of Bladensburg

Jefferson's attempt to coerce British with trade embargo; economic disaster for American merchants

British blockade extends from Long Island to the Mississippi river

Fort Niagara occupied by the British

British ship Leopard fires on the US ship Chesapeake

British occupy eastern Maine

British naval forces raid Chesapeake Bay area

Battle of the Thames

Battle of Fort Stephenson

Battle of Plattsburgh

Approximately 10,000 Americans are impressed, forcibly made to serve in the British Navy.

Siege of Fort Meigs

Captain David Porter of USS Essex rounds Cape Horn and sails into Pacific Ocean on hunt for British whalers

Oliver Hazard Perry begins constructing fleet on Lake Erie

US ratifies peace treaty

USS Constitution defeats HMS Guerriere

Hull surrenders at Detroit

HMS Shannon defeats USS Chesapeake

British abandon attempt to take Baltimore

British repulsed at Mobile, Alabama

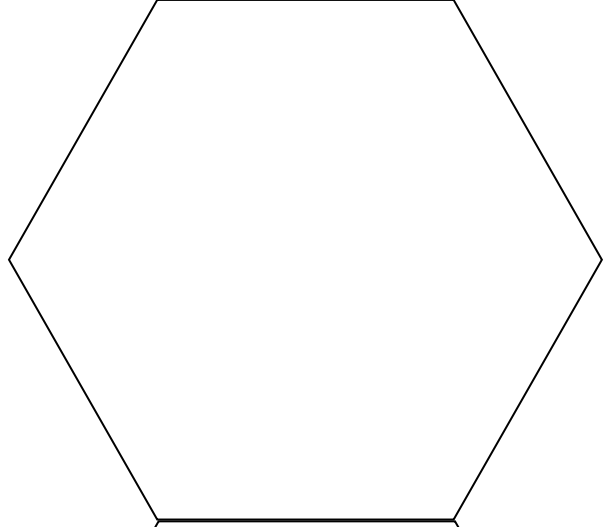
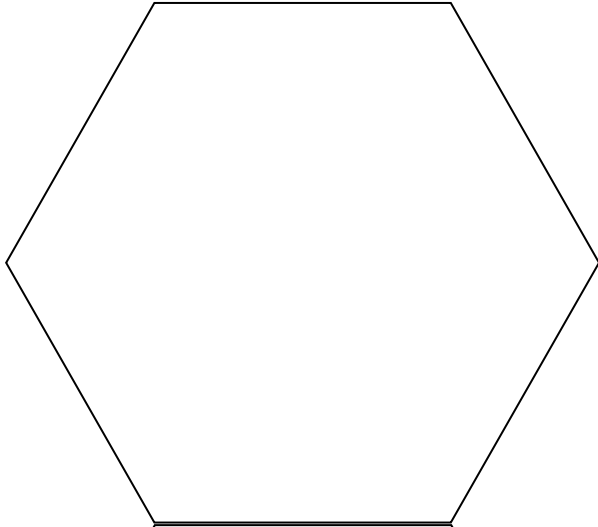
Battle of Tippecanoe

US captures York (Toronto, Canada)

US occupies part of west Florida

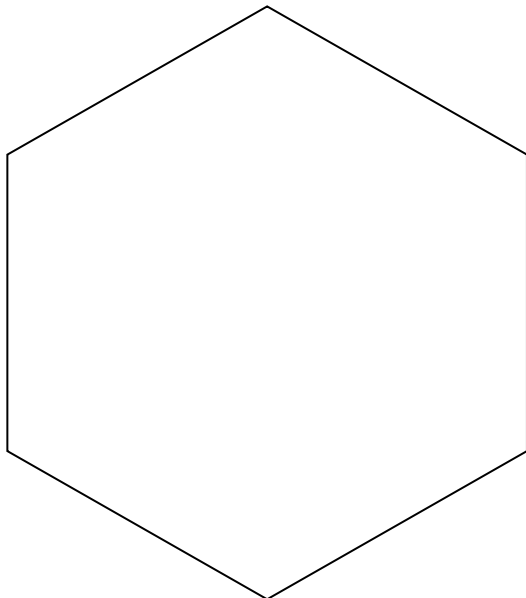
British blockade of France; British seize 1000 American ships caught trading with France

US repeals trade embargo



**Fun
Facts**

**Fun
Facts**



**Fun
Facts**

War Of 1812

Lapbook

Teacher's/Study Guide

Causes of the War



<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/media/war-of-1812-299.jpg>

The war of 1812 was a war fought between the British and the Americans that lasted from June 18, 1812 until February 17, 1815. It is also sometimes known as the Second American War of Independence. Conflict began during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson. The British were again at war with France, this time battling the armies of Napoleon. The United States remained neutral in this conflict but the British did not always respect these rights. In order to get more men for their Navy they would board neutral American ships at sea and force, or impress, the sailors to serve on British ships. The British Navy required 140,000 men to sail their ships but could not rely on enough men to volunteer. They also did not recognize the right of British subjects to give up status as British citizens. So while Americans viewed sailors on American ships as Americans, the British believed once an Englishman, always an Englishman. They even impressed some sailors who had never been British.

British ships were also blockading the coast of France, keeping American vessels from trading there. In 1807 the British Parliament passed the Orders in Council. These orders gave the British the right to seize any vessel which tried to trade in European ports without British permission. The United States viewed these orders as illegal under international law. The British felt the Americans were a threat to British maritime supremacy, while Americans felt that British restrictions violated their rights to trade with others.

A third factor in this war was British support of Indian tribes against American expansion. Although the British had given the territories which became modern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin to the United States after the Revolution, both sides ignored the fact that the land had belonged to various Indian tribes before and after this. These included the Miami, Winnebago, Shawnee, Fox, Sauk, Kickapoo, Delaware and Wyandot peoples.

Tenskwatawa, known as the Shawnee Prophet, wanted to cleanse these territories of all white settlers, considering them the children of an evil spirit. The British saw these Indians as valuable allies who could provide a buffer to British interests in their Canadian colonies. Even though the British had given up their American territories, they still provided the Indians arms and ammunition to fight against the American settlers. These same settlers began to believe that their problems could only be solved by driving the British out of Canada as well.



On November 7, 1811 William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory defeated Indians under the leadership of the Prophet's brother, Tecumseh, at the junction of the Tippecanoe and Wabash River. Most Americans believed that the British had encouraged the Indians to fight. Many of the weapons recovered after the battle had clearly been supplied by the British.

America Goes to War

By this time the United States had elected a new president, James Madison. Madison told Congress that America's survival as a nation was at stake. The British were trampling on rights that no nation should be called to give up. Madison also knew, however, that the United States was not prepared for war. London newspapers called for the United States to either surrender its independence or fight for it.

A new band of politicians began to have influence beginning in 1811. These men were known as "war hawks." These were mostly men from the west and the south who wanted war with Britain. Older leaders like Adams and Jefferson had presented their ideas thoughtfully, in letters. The war hawks, men like Henry Clay, often made powerful speeches in Congress. These men saw a need for a second war of independence, a conflict not just about the violation of American rights, but also about American identity. Many of these new politicians belonged to the new Democratic - Republican Party. This party favored a weak central government, keeping slavery, expansion into Indian Territory and a stronger break from England. The Federalist Party, which was mostly based in the northeast believed in a stronger central government and closer ties to Britain.

By 1812, the Federalist Party had weakened and the Democratic-Republicans were in a strong position to pursue a course of war with Britain. James Madison won reelection to a second term as president in 1812, against Dewitt Clinton of New York, a peace candidate. On June 1, 1812 Madison sent a message to Congress listing American grievances against the British, but not calling for a declaration of war. By June 18, Congress was ready to declare war, the first time that the United States had declared war on another nation. This declaration called for an end to four items; impressment, violation of American neutral rights, British Orders in Council, and British incitement of Indians. Orders in Council were policy decrees made by the British Council, similar to Executive Orders here in the United States. These decrees were established in an effort to restrict neutral trade and enforce a naval blockade of Napoleonic France and its allies. However, the impact of these decrees was not limited to only Napoleonic France, they also caused tension with neutral countries whose trade had been affected by them.

On June 23, Parliament repealed the Orders in Council like Madison had requested, but because news often took three weeks to cross the Atlantic, American lawmakers were unaware of this until after they had declared war. Although there had been years of diplomatic build up to the War of 1812 neither side was really ready when war was declared. The British were involved in war in Europe against France under Napoleon. The Royal Navy was busy blockading European ports.