

Many Native Americans did answer Tecumseh's call for unity. But he was too late. In late 1811, while Tecumseh was away recruiting for his alliance, Harrison's forces defeated the Shawnee at the Battle of Tippecanoe. Following this defeat, Tecumseh sided with the British in Canada. Tecumseh's welcome in Canada increased anti-British feelings in the West.

**SUMMARIZE** Explain what conflicts with other nations the United States had in the early 1800s.

## The War of 1812

**KEY QUESTION** What were the effects of the War of 1812?

By 1812, more and more Americans were calling for war against Britain for its role in helping Native Americans and its policy on the high seas. Those who supported war were called **war hawks**. Many of them came from the western part of the country. Those in the Northeast, which had business ties with Britain, were less eager for war. The American government wanted all Americans to feel that their country could protect them. Finally on June 18, 1812, President James Madison asked Congress to declare war on Britain.

### Animated GEOGRAPHY

#### The War of 1812

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#### Battles of the War

- Atlantic Ocean** British navy blockades American Coast, 1813
- Lake Erie** Perry's fleet defeats a British fleet, 1813
- Thames River** Harrison defeats British in Canada, killing Tecumseh, 1813
- Washington, D.C.** British burn the capital but later fail to capture nearby Baltimore, 1814
- Lake Champlain** American ships defeat British, who retreat to Canada, 1814
- New Orleans** Jackson's army defeats British in Battle of New Orleans, 1815

#### Connect Geography & History

- Location** Where was Fort McHenry located?
- Make Inferences** Why did the British want to capture New Orleans?