
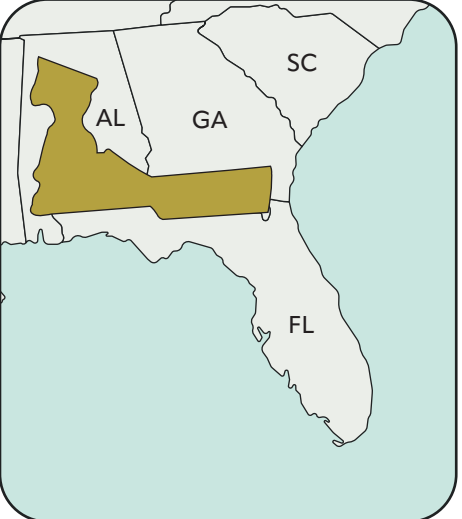


THE WAR OF 1812: CAUSES AND OUTCOME

The War of 1812 was a conflict between the United States on one side and Britain and its Native American allies on the other. The war lasted from 1812 to 1815. **Read the text below to learn more about the causes and outcomes of the war. Then complete the tables on page 2.**

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| <p>CAUSES</p> | <p>Leading up to the War of 1812, trade and naval issues caused tension between the U.S. and Britain. Britain wanted the United States to stop trading with France, so the British began capturing American trade ships. British ships also kidnapped American sailors and forced them to join Britain's navy. Americans were outraged!</p> <p>Another source of tension was between the U.S. and Native American peoples over land. The U.S. was expanding westward into the Northwest Territory. But Native American nations who already lived there did not want settlers taking their land. So Tecumseh, a Native Shawnee leader, brought together a group of Native nations to stop U.S. expansion.</p> <p>These two conflicts came together into open war after Britain and Native peoples began working together against the United States. British Canada, near the Northwest Territory, was also threatened by American expansion. So, the British supplied Tecumseh's army with guns to fight the Americans. Furious, the U.S. declared war on Britain and its Native allies in 1812.</p> | <p>The Northwest Territory in 1812</p>  <p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the United States the Northwest Territory British Canada |
| <p>OUTCOME</p> | <p>The War of 1812 was fought to a draw. On the one hand, American attempts to invade Canada failed, and British troops burned much of Washington, D.C. On the other hand, the United States won some victories, such as killing Tecumseh in the north and defeating Britain's Creek allies in the South. Neither Britain nor the United States emerged as a clear winner, so they negotiated a peace agreement in December 1814. The news was slow to travel, so the fighting did not stop right away. A British army attacked New Orleans two weeks later, but they were defeated by American troops led by Andrew Jackson.</p> <p>Neither Britain nor the U.S. lost any territory in the peace agreement, so both sides claimed victory. Britain defended Canada. Americans were proud their nation stood up to Britain.</p> <p>But the war was a disaster for Native nations on the British side. After Tecumseh died, his alliance of nations in the Northwest Territory collapsed. In the south, the United States defeated the Creek Nation and forced them to surrender large amounts of land. After the war, the United States took millions of acres of Native land in Georgia, present-day Alabama, and the Northwest Territory.</p> | <p>Land Lost by the Creek in 1814</p>  <p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> land lost by the Creek and taken by the United States |

THE WAR OF 1812: CAUSES AND OUTCOME

Read the text on page 1 to learn more about the causes and outcomes of the war. Then complete the tables in Parts 1 and 2 below.

PART 1. Explain each participant's motivations in the War of 1812.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| GREAT BRITAIN | |
| NATIVE AMERICAN NATIONS | |
| THE UNITED STATES | |

PART 2. Explain what each participant gained or lost from the War of 1812.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| GREAT BRITAIN | |
| NATIVE AMERICAN NATIONS | |
| THE UNITED STATES | |