War of 1812 Unit
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Background:

1. France and England’s near perpetual rivalry, specifically the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815)
   a. France’s military aggressiveness grew directly out of the excesses of the French Revolution. Note: The French Revolution of 1789 was hailed in America as a continuation of it’s revolution; Thomas Jefferson was especially impressed with it and France as a whole
   b. British Order in Council (1974) decreed that authorized the seizure of any neutral ships doing business with the French West Indies—250 American ships were seized as a result

2. Jay’s Treaty (1794)
   a. An initially unpopular treaty supported by John Jay, George Washington, and Alexander Hamilton
   b. Averted war with Britain and addressed unresolved issues from the Revolutionary War
      i. Removal of six British forts in the West
      ii. Compensate American ship owners for the over 250 ships confiscated between 1793-94
      iii. U.S. guaranteed private pre-war debts to the British
      iv. U.S. gave most favored nation trading status to Britain
      v. Boundary issues between the U.S. and Canada were sent into arbitration
      vi. Important: Waived America’s claim to neutrality for her ships during the war between Britain and France
      vii. Note: The treaty did not address the issue of impressment of American sailors and Southerner’s desire to be compensated for slaves lost in the Revolutionary War
   c. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were both opposed to Jay’s Treaty
      i. Madison called it “a ruinous bargain”
      ii. When the text of the Treaty was published, a group of protestors shouted curses against George Washington, comparing him to George III, saying he betrayed his country, and hinting at assassination—Philadelphia cavalry had to be called out to protect the president.
      iii. In New York, Alexander Hamilton was pelted with stones while trying to defend the treaty at a rally—his reply: “Those are arguments I cannot answer.”
      iv. Popular anti-Treaty rallying cry: “Damn John Jay! Damn everyone that won't damn John Jay! Damn every one that won't put lights in his window and sit up all night damning John Jay!”
   d. Jay’s Treaty was signed by Washington, narrowly approved by the Senate and—because it dealt with commerce—was put before the House of Representatives and passed 51 to 48
   e. The treaty further polarized the established political factions

3. Federalists and Democratic-Republicans
The Federalist party was founded by Alexander Hamilton and supported by George Washington (who remained a political independent throughout his presidency); John Adams was the first and only president—they were pro-national bank, pro-Britain, pro-Jay’s treaty, for a stronger federal government, popular in urban/Northern/New England areas. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison founded the Democratic-Republican (usually referred to simply as Republicans) to oppose Alexander Hamilton’s Federalists—they were anti-national bank, pro-France, anti-Jay’s Treaty, for a strong state government, popular in rural/Chesapeake/Southern areas. Note: The original three writers of *The Federalist* were divided by these factions: Hamilton and Jay were Federalists; Madison was a Democratic-Republican.

Washington’s Farewell Address (1796)

a. Original composed by Washington with the help of James Madison at the end of his first term (1792)
b. Revised four years later with the help of Alexander Hamilton
c. Warned against:
   i. Entangling alliances with other countries, specifically European countries—Quote: “‘Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent Alliances, with any portion of the foreign world.” Quote: “But if we are to be told by a foreign Power ... what we shall do, and what we shall not do, we have Independence yet to seek, and have contended hitherto for very little.”
   ii. Political Parties—Quote: “The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it...It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the Community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments occasionally riot and insurrection.”

Causes:

1. Impressment—During the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815), Britain began to run short of sailors and instituted a draft of sorts—they would board American ships in search of British “deserters” and force them to work on British warships.
   a. The British believed if you were born a Britain, you died a Britain
   b. America granted citizenship (to British persons) after five years of residency
   c. Question: What is an American?
   d. ≈6,000 Americans were caught in this British dragnet between 1803-1812
   e. This was often done in our territorial waters (with-in miles of shore)
2. *USS Chesapeake*—The *Chesapeake* warship was stopped, fired upon, and boarded by the British warship *HMS Leopard* in the summer of 1807—4 sailors impressed, 3 killed, 18 injured
   a. It was important because the *Chesapeake* was a warship—warships were considered an extension of a country’s territory
b. The British disavowed the attack and offered compensation, but no agreement was reached until 1811

c. Note: In 1815 a sort of “Chesapeake in reverse” occurred: The *U.S.S. President* fired on the much smaller/weaker British ship, the *HMS Little Belt* (who was mistaken for *HMS Guerriere*, what had impressed a Maine citizen the day before), killing 11 and wounding 21 British sailors

3. The Orders of Council—A series of decrees issued by Britain the required neutral trade with Europe to pass through England—ships disobeying would be confiscated
   a. The OoC were a response to Napoleon’s Continental Decrees, which prohibited neutral trade with Britain
   b. Between 1807-1812, England, France and their allies seized about 900 American ships
   c. This harmed American trade (and pride) significantly
   d. Note: Britain suspended the Orders of Council on June 16, 1812—two days before James Madison declared war on Britain

4. Macon’s Bill Number 2—A revision of a bill by North Carolinian republican Nathaniel Macon that sought to mediate America’s involvement in the Napoleonic Wars
   a. Lifted all American embargos against France and England—if either country stopped their attacks on American shipping, America would cease trade with the other country
   b. Napoleon manipulated President Madison into conflict with England by promising to respect American shipping rights if America ceased trade with England

5. Indian Conflict in the Northwest
   a. White Americans were constantly moving Westward creating perennial conflict between whites and American Indians
   b. Shawnee twin brothers—Tecumseh, a warrior, and Tenskwatawa (“The Prophet”), a religious leader—began to organize tribes east of the Mississippi River
   c. The Prophet encouraged all Indians to reject the ways to the whites—Tecumseh wanted to stop the encroachment of whites into Indian lands
   d. In 1811 Governor William Henry Harrison fought against Shawnees led by The Prophet (Tecumseh was attempting to recruit other tribes into his confederacy) and won a decisive battle at the river Tippecanoe in Indiana—The Battle of Tippecanoe from which Tecumseh’s confederacy never recovered
      i. 30 Years later Harrison (nicknamed “Old Tippecanoe”) became the ninth President of the U.S. with John Tyler as his VP—their campaign slogan: “Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!”
   e. Tecumseh died in the Battle of the Thames in 1813
      i. Richard Mentor Johnson fought and supposedly personally killed Tecumseh—he later used that event to elevate himself to the VP position under Martin Van Buren

6. The War Hawks of the Twelfth Congress:
   a. A group of Democratic-Republicans too young to have fought in the Revolutionary War, but were enamored by it’s “glory”
b. Thought war was the only way to (1) regain American honor, (2) gain Canada, and (3) destroy Native American resistance to Westward expansion

c. Led by Henry Clay of Kentucky and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina
   i. Clay, “The Great Compromiser” later held of the Civil War by brokering the Compromises of 1820 and of 1850
   ii. Calhoun, though dying 10 years before the Civil War, was an ardent supporter of slavery, states rights, and secession

The Early Conflict:

1. Northern Campaign: The failed invasion of Canada
   a. Quote: “Agrarian cupidity, not maritime right, urges the war. Ever since the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations came into the House, e have heard but one word—like the whip-poor-will, but one eternal monotonous tone—Canada! Canada! Canada!” (John Randolph, anti-war Virginia republican)
   b. Quote: Canada was not the end but the means, the object of war being the redress of injuries, and Canada being the instrument by which that redress was to be obtained.” (Henry Clay, Kentuckian war hawk)
   c. Though outnumbered, Canada successfully repelled two American invasions—one in 1812 and a second in 1814
      i. Detroit Frontier: William Hull ran the American Campaign in the West
         1. Hull’s baggage, papers, and supplies were stolen by the British giving them knowledge of his army numbers, supplies, plans, etc…
         2. Hull worried himself into inaction and surrendered to the British without a fight—he feared an Indian massacre
         3. Hull was convicted of cowardice and neglect of duty
      ii. Niagara Frontier: American General Alexander Smyth attempted to invade Canada through Niagara and failed
         1. Smyth was so hated by his troops, several took potshots at him
         2. Smyth was forced to take back roads to sneak back to his home state of Virginia
      iii. Montreal: Henry Dearborn—61 year old Revolutionary War veteran
         1. Overweight and uninterested in fighting—had to be specifically ordered by the War Department to fight—called “Granny” by his troops
         2. Lost spectacularly with American troops accidently firing on other Americans
   e. Note: Often American troops, especially militia would refuse to cross the border into Canada

2. Sea Campaign:
   a. Britain, “The Mistress of the Seas,” had the largest navy in the world, yet American ships did surprisingly well due to:
      i. Highly experienced and trained sailors—especially marksmen
ii. Little problems with supplies—as opposed to supplying an army invading Canada

iii. The British navy was spread thin

b. First major naval engagement was between the USS Constitution and the HMS Guerriere

i. British Captain Dacres of the Guerriere upon seeing the Constitution said to his men, “There is a Yankee Frigate: in forty-five minutes she is surely ours take her in 15 and I promise you four months pay.”

ii. The Constitution won—both the victory and the nickname “Old Ironside”—and the British ship was forced to surrender

c. Quote: “Our brilliant naval victories serve, in some measure to wipe out the disgrace brought upon the nation by the conduct of our generals [referring to the failed Canadian campaign].” (Anonymous American army officer)

Major Military Events:

1. The Battle of Lake Erie (1813): Oliver H. Perry commanded nine ships at Lake Erie and was attacked by six British ships:
   a. After over three hours of fight (during which Perry’s ship, the Lawrence, was destroyed and he rowed to a second ship, the Niagara, to take command) all six British ships surrendered.
   b. On the back of an old letter he wrote to Henry Harrison: “We have met the enemy and they are ours: two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop.”

2. Burning of Washington (1814): British troops raided Washington D.C. and burned the President’s House (the White House), the Treasury, the State Department, the War Department, the Washington shipyard
   a. The British Admiral Cockburn wanted to burn down a DC newspaper, The National Intelligencer because of the negative articles they had printed about him—he was persuaded not to by several ladies who feared for their nearby homes—instead he had his troops tear it down brick by brick and make sure to destroy all the “C” types
   b. Dolly Madison (and several servants and slaves) are credited with saving many of Whitehouse artifacts, most notably a large portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stewart

3. The Battle of New Orleans: On January 8, 1815, American forces, under General Jackson, decisively defeat the British forces trying to capture New Orleans. The battle, which takes place after the Treaty of Ghent has been signed, is the most decisive American victory of the war.

Major Non-Military Events:

1. Treaty of Ghent—Signed on Christmas Eve, 1814 peace terms were reached between America and Britain:
   a. A halt to all fighting
   b. A return of all conquered land
c. Recognition of the pre-war Canada-U.S. boundary
d. It was essential a treaty \textit{status quo ante bellum}—a retention of the previous war conditions—none of the original grievances were addressed
e. Why did the U.S. and Britain agree to stop fighting?
   i. US: Realized they could not win a decisive victory
   ii. Britain: War weariness after a decade of war with Napoleon and the need to create and maintain peace in Europe

2. The Hartford Convention:
   a. The War of 1812 was wildly unpopular in New England and amongst the Federalist Party—the war hurt N.E.’s economic interests
   b. A special convention of New England leaders met in December and adopted a number of proposals
      i. Prohibiting any trade embargo lasting over 60 days;
      ii. Requiring a two-thirds Congressional majority for declaration of offensive war, admission of a new state, or interdiction of foreign commerce;
      iii. Removing the three-fifths representation advantage of the South;
      iv. Limiting future Presidents to one term;
      v. Requiring each President to be from a different state than his predecessor. (This provision was aimed directly at the ruling Virginia Dynasty.)
      vi. Also hinted at the idea of succession

3. The Writing of the Star-Spangled Banner:
   a. Francis Scott Key, while being held captive on a British ship, witnessed the night bombardment of Ft. McHenry. In the morning when it was clear America had won the battle, he penned a poem: “Defense of Fort McHenry.” Latter the poem was put to the music of a popular drinking song, and retitled “The Star-Spangled Banner.”
   b. It officially became America’s national anthem in 1931

Results:

1. Respect—America survived two wars with a great power like Britain
2. Neighbors—American-Canadian relations solidified
3. Federalists—The Federalist Party was for all intents and purposes ended
4. Secessionism—New England create a climate were nullification and secession were a theoretical possibility
5. Indians—Without British support, this was the beginning of the end for them
6. Manufacturing—American industry increased due to British blockade
7. Presidents—Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison
8. Nationalism—Belief that the future of America was in the West, not in Europe
Multiple Choice Questions:

1. *The Hartford Convention was a manifestation of
   a. **New England Federalist opposition to the War of 1812**
   b. New England’s desire to end United States trade with Great Britain
   c. Northern gratitude to General Jackson for his victory at New Orleans
   d. The War Hawks’ impatience with President Madison’s conduct of foreign policy
   e. Western resentment against British-backed Indian attacks

2. *Of the following which was the principle issue on which the United States sought settlement with Great Britain at the outset of the War of 1812?*
   a. A guarantee of New England fishing rights off Newfoundland
   b. Free navigation on the Mississippi River
   c. Cancellation of pre-Revolutionary debts
   d. Access to trade with the British West Indies
   e. **An end to impressment**

3. *The most unpopular and least successful of President Thomas Jefferson’s policies was his*
   a. Advocacy of territorial expansion
   b. Handling of the Barbary coast pirates
   c. Reduction of the size of the military
   d. Reduction of the national debt
   e. **Adherence to neutrality in dealing with England and France**

4. Jay’s Treaty of 1794 though supported by George Washington was extremely unpopular at the time for what reason?
   a. It was not publically supported by Alexander Hamilton and John Jay himself.
   b. It did not deal with the issue of the impressment of American sailors.
   c. It created a boundary between America and Canada in which America lost over 10,000 acres of land.
   d. It offered American citizenship to Native Americans who had previously been allied with the British
   e. It necessitated a “bribe” to French ambassador in ordered to be ratified.

5. Which of the following is **not** true about Alexander Hamilton?
   a. He founded the Federalist Party
   b. **He was Vice President under George Washington**
   c. He assisted George Washington write Washington’s “Farewell Address”
   d. He supported Jay’s Treaty (1794)
   e. He helped author *The Federalist*

6. Native Americans in the West allied themselves with the British in the War of 1812 because they
   a. Wanted to stop American settlers from taking their lands
   b. Were persuaded to do so by Aaron Burr
   c. **Had ambitions to establish an Indian confederacy**
   d. Had always been friendly with the British
   e. Had signed a binding treaty with Britain during the American Revolution
7. All of the following contributed to the U.S. decision to go to war in 1812 EXCEPT
   a. The election of war hawks to Congress in 1810
   b. A desire to acquire parts of Canada
   c. British impressment of American seamen
d. **Efforts to protect the land of Native Americans**
e. American sympathy with France against Britain

8. The war of 1812 had all of the following consequences EXCEPT
   a. **Acquisition of new land**
   b. Native America’s loss of Britain as an ally
c. The demise of the Federalist Party
d. An increase in U.S. manufacturing
e. An increase in American nationalism

9. The Hartford Convention had long-term significance because it
   a. Encouraged Britain to sign the Treaty of Ghent
   b. Presented a major challenge to Madison’s domestic policies
c. Forced the repeal of the Embargo Act of 1807
d. **Marked the end of the Federalists as a national party**
e. Organized national opposition of the War of 1812

10. Which of the following is NOT true about the Battle of New Orleans in 1815?
    a. It brought future president Andrew Jackson into the national spotlight.
b. It was a resounding victory for America against the British
c. It forced the British into negotiations that led to the signing of the Treaty of Ghent
d. It was the last battle of the War of 1812
e. Its loss would have effectively closed American access to the lands of the Louisiana Purchase
Free-Response Questions:

1. *There is no American History separate from the history of Europe. Test this generalization by examining the impact of European events on the domestic policies of the US from 1789 to 1815.*

2. *The achievements of Generals in the long run are more decisive than the achievements of diplomats. Assess the validity of this generalization for the U.S. in the period 1800-1825.*

3. *Early United States policy was primarily a defensive reaction to perceived or actual threats from Europe. Assess the validity of this generalization with reference to United States foreign policy on TWO major issues during the period from 1789-1825.*

4. At its inception the War of 1812 was called by some in the Twelfth Congress the “Second War of American Independence.” Is this an accurate statement? Discuss the ways which background, causes, and results of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 are similar, different, and connected.
Name___________________________________ Block#_____ Date____/____

Revolutionary War-War of 1812 Matching Anticipation Guide

Below are a list of facts and statements concerning the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Label each as a fact about the Revolutionary War (RW), the War of 1812 (1812), both (B), or neither (N).

1. ______This war included a failed attempt to invade Canada.
2. ______This war was often referred to as the “Second War of American Independence.”
3. ______This war was noted for its impressive leadership in the army.
4. ______The “Star-Spangled Banner” was written during a battle of this war.
5. ______The White House was burned down during this war.
6. ______This war was caused in part by British attempts to control American shipping.
7. ______George Washington was president during this war.
8. ______The vast majority of American Indians fought on the British side against the Americans in this war.
9. ______Several states nearly succeeded from the Union due to opposition to this war.
10. ______“The Star-Spangled Banner” was written immediately after a battle in this war.
An Act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, no British or French armed vessels shall be permitted to enter the harbors or waters under the jurisdiction of the United States; but every British and French armed vessel is hereby interdicted, except when they shall be forced in by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or when charged with despatches or business from their government, or coming as a public packet for the conveyance of letters; in which cases, as well as in all others, when they shall be permitted to enter, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering the harbors or waters of the United States; and shall take such position therein as shall be assigned him by such collector, and shall conform himself, his vessel and crew, to such regulations respecting health, repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure, as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and directions of the President of the United States, and, not conforming thereto, shall be required to depart from the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all pacific intercourse with any interdicted foreign armed vessels, the officers or crew thereof, is hereby forbidden, and if any person shall afford any aid to such armed vessel either in repairing her, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating the said armed vessel, contrary to this prohibition, unless for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, the person or persons so offending shall be liable to be bound to their good behavior, and shall moreover forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be recovered upon indictment or information, in any court of competent jurisdiction; one moiety thereof to the treasury of the United States, and the other moiety to the person who shall give information and prosecute the same to effect: Provided, that if the prosecution shall be by a public officer the whole forfeiture shall accrue to the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred under the act, entitled "An Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," and also all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred under the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or under any of the several acts supplementary thereto, or to enforce the same, or under the acts to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted in the manner provided by the said acts respectively, and in like manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and effect.
SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case either Great Britain or France shall, before the third day of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President of the United States shall declare by proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid.

APPROVED, MAY 1, 1810.
The burned out shell of the White House, 1814
The portrait of Washington by Gilbert Steward that Dolley Madison saved on August 24, 1814
Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America
(Treaty of Ghent)

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America desirous of terminating the war
which has unhappily subsisted between the two Countries, and of restoring upon principles of
perfect reciprocity, Peace, Friendship, and good Understanding between them, have for that
purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, His Britannic Majesty on His
part has appointed the Right Honourable James Lord Gambier, late Admiral of the White now
Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet; Henry Goulburn Esquire, a Member of the
Imperial Parliament and Under Secretary of State; and William Adams Esquire, Doctor of Civil
Laws: And the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and
Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States; who, after a reciprocal communication of their
respective Full Powers, have agreed upon the following Articles.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be a firm and universal Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United
States, and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People of every
degree without exception of places or persons. All hostilities both by sea and land shall cease as
soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties as hereinafter mentioned. All territory,
places, and possessions whatsoever taken by either party from the other during the war, or which
may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands hereinafter mentioned,
shall be restored without delay and without causing any destruction or carrying away any of the
Artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall
remain therein upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or any Slaves or other
private property; And all Archives, Records, Deeds, and Papers, either of a public nature or
belonging to private persons, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of
the Officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and
delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the
Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties shall remain in the
possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the Exchange of the
Ratifications of this Treaty until the decision respecting the title to the said Islands shall have
been made in conformity with the fourth Article of this Treaty. No disposition made by this
Treaty as to such possession of the Islands and territories claimed by both parties shall in any
manner whatever be construed to affect the right of either.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty by both parties as hereinafter mentioned,
orders shall be sent to the Armies, Squadrons, Officers, Subjects, and Citizens of the two Powers
to cease from all hostilities: and to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account
of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said Ratifications of this Treaty, it is
reciprocally agreed that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days
from the said Ratifications upon all parts of the Coast of North America from the Latitude of
twenty three degrees North to the Latitude of fifty degrees North, and as far Eastward in the Atlantic Ocean as the thirty sixth degree of West Longitude from the Meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side:—that the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean North of the Equinoctial Line or Equator:—and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies:—forty days for the North Seas for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean:—sixty days for the Atlantic Ocean South of the Equator as far as the Latitude of the Cape of Good Hope:—ninety days for every other part of the world South of the Equator, and one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world without exception.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

All Prisoners of war taken on either side as well by land as by sea shall be restored as soon as practicable after the Ratifications of this Treaty as hereinafter mentioned on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two Contracting Parties respectively engage to discharge in specie the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

Whereas it was stipulated by the second Article in the Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America that the boundary of the United States should comprehend "all Islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States and lying between lines to be drawn due East from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such Islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of Nova Scotia, and whereas the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said Islands are claimed as belonging to His Britannic Majesty as having been at the time of and previous to the aforesaid Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia: In order therefore finally to decide upon these claims it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners to be appointed in the following manner: viz: One Commissioner shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two Commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St Andrews in the Province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall by a declaration or report under their hands and seals decide to which of the two Contracting parties the several Islands aforesaid do respectively belong in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of
both or either of the said Commissioners refusing or declining or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately a report or reports as well to the Government of His Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they or either of them have so refused declined or omitted to act. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said Commissioners to some friendly Sovereign or State to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined or omitted to act as the case may be. And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide ex parte upon the said report alone. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

Whereas neither that point of the Highlands lying due North from the source of the River St Croix, and designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two Powers as the North West Angle of Nova Scotia, nor the North Westernmost head of Connecticut River has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the Dominions of the two Powers which extends from the source of the River St Croix directly North to the above mentioned North West Angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said Highlands which divide those Rivers that empty themselves into the River St Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the North Westernmost head of Connecticut River, thence down along the middle of that River to the forty fifth degree of North Latitude, thence by a line due West on said latitude until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataracquy, has not yet been surveyed: it is agreed that for these several purposes two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding Article unless otherwise specified in the present Article. The said Commissioners shall meet at Andrews in the Province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid from the source of the River St Croix to the River Iroquois or Cataracquy to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals certifying it to be the true Map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the North West Angle of Nova Scotia, of the North Westernmost head of Connecticut River, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them or either of them, and such
reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

Whereas by the former Treaty of Peace that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the fortyfifth degree of North Latitude strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraqy to the Lake Superior was declared to be "along the middle of said River into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake until it strikes the communication by water between that Lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said Lake until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said Lake to the water communication between that Lake and Lake Superior:" and whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said River, Lakes, and water communications, and whether certain Islands lying in the same were within the Dominions of His Britannic Majesty or of the United States: In order therefore finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners to be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding Article unless otherwise specified in this present Article. The said Commissioners shall meet in the first instance at Albany in the State of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall by a Report or Declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said River, Lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two Contracting parties the several Islands lying within the said Rivers, Lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing or both or either of them refusing, declining, or willfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

It is further agreed that the said two last mentioned Commissioners after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding Article, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two Powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior to the most North Western point of the Lake of the Woods; to decide to which of the two Parties the several Islands lying in the Lakes, water communications, and Rivers forming the said boundary do respectively belong in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and to cause such parts of the said boundary as require it to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall by a Report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the Latitude and Longitude of the most North Western point of the Lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider
such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein revealed.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

The several Boards of two Commissioners mentioned in the four preceding Articles shall respectively have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such Surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements, and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the Journal of their proceedings shall be delivered by them to the Agents of His Britannic Majesty and to the Agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective Governments. The said Commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty. And all other expenses attending the said Commissions shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such Commissioner was first appointed; and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation and do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties that in case any of the Islands mentioned in any of the preceding Articles, which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two Countries, should by the decision of any of the Boards of Commissioners aforesaid, or of the Sovereign or State so referred to, as in the four next preceding Articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such Island or Islands had by such decision or decisions been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

The United States of America engage to put an end immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the Tribes or Nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such Ratification, and forthwith to restore to such Tribes or Nations respectively all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven previous to such hostilities. Provided always that such Tribes or Nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their Citizens, and Subjects upon the Ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such Tribes or Nations, and shall so desist accordingly. And His Britannic Majesty engages on his part to put an end immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the Tribes or Nations of Indians with whom He may be at war at the time of such Ratification, and forthwith to restore to such Tribes or Nations respectively all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven previous to such hostilities. Provided always that such Tribes or Nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty and His
Subjects upon the Ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such Tribes or Nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Whereas the Traffic in Slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and Justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

This Treaty when the same shall have been ratified on both sides without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the Ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington in the space of four months from this day or sooner if practicable. In faith whereof, We the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our Seals.

Done in triplicate at Ghent the twenty fourth day of December one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GAMBIER. [Seal]
HENRY GOULBURN [Seal]
WILLIAM ADAMS [Seal]
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS [Seal]
J. A. BAYARD [Seal]
H. CLAY. [Seal]
JON. RUSSELL [Seal]
ALBERT GALLATIN [Seal]
Action between USS *Constitution* and HMS *Guerriere*, 19 August 1812: "The Engagement" Oil on canvas, 32" x 48", by Michel Felice Corne (1752-1845), depicting the two frigates sailing toward each other at the commencement of the battle. *Constitution* is shown on the right, with crewmen working aloft.
“Defense of Fort McHenry”
Francis Scott Key, September 14, 1814

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thru the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
Amendments to the Constitution Proposed by the Hartford Convention : 1814

Therefore resolved.-That it be and hereby is recommended to the Legislatures of the several States represented in this Convention to adopt all such measures as may be necessary effectually to protect the citizens of said States from the operation and effects of all acts which have been or may be passed by the Congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions, subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved.-That it be and hereby is recommended to the said Legislatures, to authorize an immediate and earnest application to be made to the Government of the United States, requesting their consent to some arrangement, whereby the said States may, separately or in concert, be empowered to assume upon themselves the defense of their territory against the enemy, and a reasonable portion of the taxes, collected within said States, may be paid into the respective treasuries thereof, and appropriated to the payment of the balance due said States, and to the future defense of the same. The amount so paid into the said treasuries to be credited, and the disbursements made as aforesaid to be charged to the United States.

Resolved.-That it be, and it hereby is, recommended to the Legislatures of the aforesaid States, to pass laws (where it has not already been done) authorizing the Governors or Commanders-in Chief of their militia to make detachments from the same, or to form voluntary corps, as shall be most convenient and conformable to their Constitutions, and to cause the same to be well armed equipped and disciplined, and held in readiness for service; and upon the request of the Governor of either of the other States, to employ the whole of such detachment or corps, as well as the regular forces of the State, or such part thereof as may be required and can be spared consistently with the safety of the State, in assisting the State, making such request to repel any invasion thereof which shall be made or attempted by the public enemy.

Resolved.-That the following amendments of the Constitution of the United States, be recommended to the States as aforesaid, to be proposed by them for adoption by the State Legislatures, and, in such cases as may be deemed expedient, by a Convention chosen by the people of each State.

And it is further recommended, that the said States shall persevere in their efforts to obtain such amendments, until the same shall be effected.

First.-Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, and all other persons.

Second.-No new State shall be admitted into the union by Congress in virtue of the power granted by the Constitution, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses.

Third.-Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo on the ships or vessels of the citizens of the United States, in the ports or harbors thereof, for more than sixty days.
Fourth.-Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.

Fifth.-Congress shall not make or declare war, or authorize acts of hostility against any foreign nation, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses, except such acts of hostility be in defense of the territories of the United States when actually invaded.

Sixth.-No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States.

Seventh.-The same person shall not be elected President of the United States a second time; nor shall the President be elected from the same State two terms in succession.

Resolved.-That if the application of these States to the government of the United States, recommended in a foregoing Resolution, should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded and the defense of these States should be neglected, as it has been since the commencement of the war, it will in the opinion of this Convention be expedient for the Legislatures of the several States to appoint Delegates to another Convention, to meet at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the third Thursday of June next with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so momentous may require.
Andrew Jackson presidential campaign poster, 1828.