Prompt 5.11 - Madison & Nationalism

Nationalism -	
nswer the associated questions with your g	groups.

declared war on France to put a stop to Napoleon. The British had a great navy with many warships, but they always needed sailors. So, the British began capturing and forcing American sailors to work on their ships. This form of slavery was called **impressment**. Americans grew outraged over impressment so something had to be done.

To stop impressment, Washington tried the Jay Treaty, Adams tried the XYZ Affair, and Jefferson tried an embargo, but nothing seemed to work. As a result, some Americans called for war. They were known as "War Hawks." The War Hawks were led by two politicians from the new states of Kentucky and Tennessee, Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson. Northern Federalists disagreed. They did not want to go to war against the British because they were afraid it would hurt trade.

In 1812, James Madison was elected President and the hawks convinced Congress to declare war on Britain. Americans invaded the British colony of Canada, hoping to add it to the United States. They burnt down the Canadian Parliament, however, much of the war then became a **stalemate**, with neither side winning.

Eventually, the British defeated Napoleon, so they turned their full attention towards The United States. British troops easily entered the capitol, Washington, D.C., and attacked. First they burnt down the home of Congress—the Capitol Building—and destroyed all of the books in its' Library. Then they headed for the President's home, The White House. Although Madison wasn't at home, his wife, Dolley, was there hosting a dinner party. When she heard the British approaching, she grabbed a portrait of George Washington and fled. When the British arrived, they ate her dinner and set fire to the White House.

Why did the western "War Hawks" and northern Federalists disagree?

How did the war go?

What did the British do to The United States?

After **sacking** Washington, D.C., the British army planned to attack Baltimore. **Baltimore** was an important American **port** because it contained valuable warships. The British hoped to turn the tide of war by attacking that port and destroying the United States navy. But Baltimore was under the command of General Smith, who had no intention of surender. Amazingly, he convinced the fisherman of Baltimore to sink their own fishing ships in the harbor. These sunken **vessels** formed an underwater wall that prevented British warships from unloading soldiers into the city.

Baltimore was lucky to have another fine leader. Mary Pickersgill was hired to sew a huge flag, 30 feet high and 42 feet wide. Mrs. Pickersgill made flags for many ships but even she had never made such a large flag. With the help of her 13-year-old daughter, they sewed the giant flag with 15 stripes and stars. Each star was two feet across! This would be a symbol of strength and courage.

Frustrated by the sunken ships, the British prepared to attack the city anyway. An American lawyer, Francis Scott Key, found himself aboard a British warship in an attempt to negotiate the release of one of his friends. The British agreed to release his friend, but they first made them watch as the British fired huge 200-pound bombs and rockets into the city. For 25 hours, the British bombarded the city. All Key could see was smoke so he began to fear that Baltimore would be destroyed by the morning. At dawn, Key looked through his telescope. There, in the early morning light, he saw the huge American flag waving proudly over the city. The Americans had survived. He was overcome with joy, and was inspired to write "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Americans were relieved that Baltimore had survived the British attack. But the war was not over yet. More fighting took place along the Gulf of Mexico. The most famous American victory took place at **The Battle of New Orleans**. Six thousand British troops fought against General Andrew **Jackson**, his **frontiersmen**, free African-Americans, and Native Americans. By the end of the battle, 2,000 British soldiers were killed while only 13 Americans had died. It was a huge victory for the United States, even though the war technically had ended a month before.

Although The War of 1812 was largely a stalemate, it established The United States as a strong, independent nation; it proved that the United States could defend itself. The war also created a rise in **nationalism**. People stopped referring to themselves as "Virginians" or "Bostonians" and, instead, call themselves "Americans." The war united the country but it also destroyed the Federalist party. Since Federalists had long supported trade with Britain, they now looked foolish and unpatriotic. With Adams unpopular and Hamiton dead, the party never recovered. With the Federalist Party gone, "The Era of Good Feelings" began due to the lack of arguments between parties. Democratic Republicans would govern for the next 12 years...until the election of 1828.

What happened in Baltimore?

What did Mary Pickersgill make? Why?

What inspired Key to write his poem? Underline the sections that you recognize in it.

Why was the Battle of New Orleans important?

Who won? What did the war cause?

Cooldown: Did the Federalist Party deserve to lose popularity by being against the war? Explain why or why not.

5.11 Madison's Nationalism Warm-up:

What is the poem about? What is the purpose of it?

ls supporting your country over other countries a good thing?

The Star Spangled Banner



Why do we do this stuff?

Nationalism

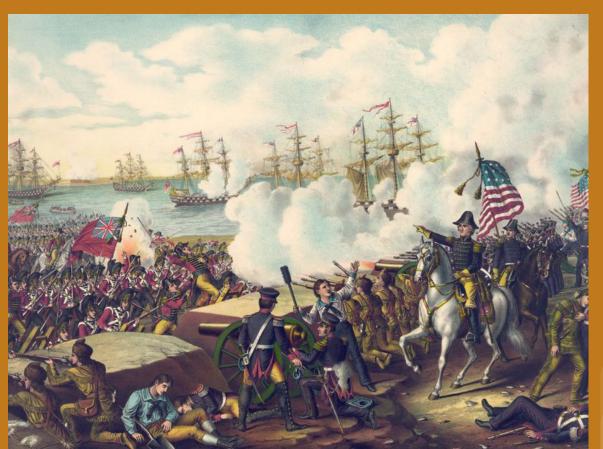
Loyalty, devotion, and praise to your nation above all others

Is it a good thing?????

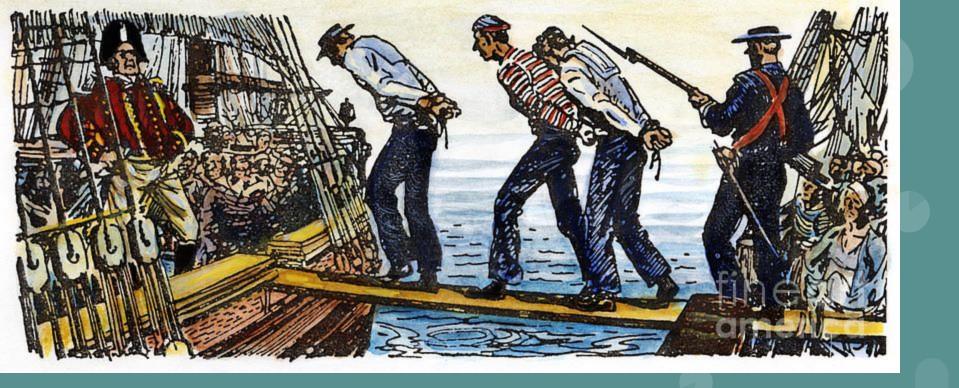
Is Nationalism a good or bad thing?

What is the poem about?

The War of 1812



What major problem did the US experience with other countries?



IMPRESSMENT

How did Washington deal with Impressment?

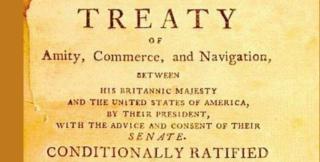
The Jay Treaty

How did Adams deal with Impressment?

XYZ Affair

How did Jefferson deal with Impressment?

Embargo



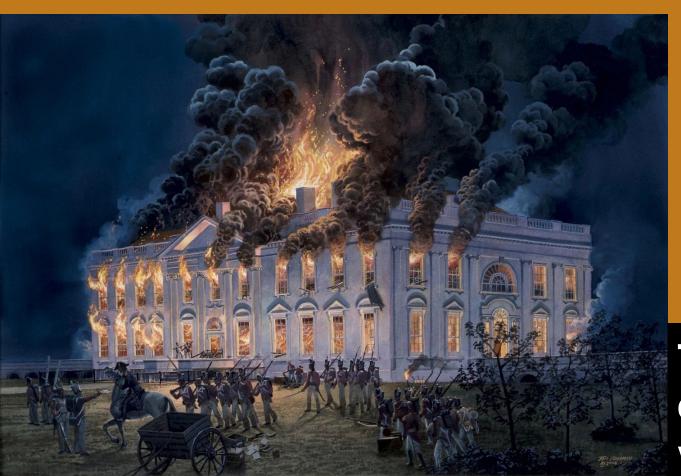




What did Madison do? Why?

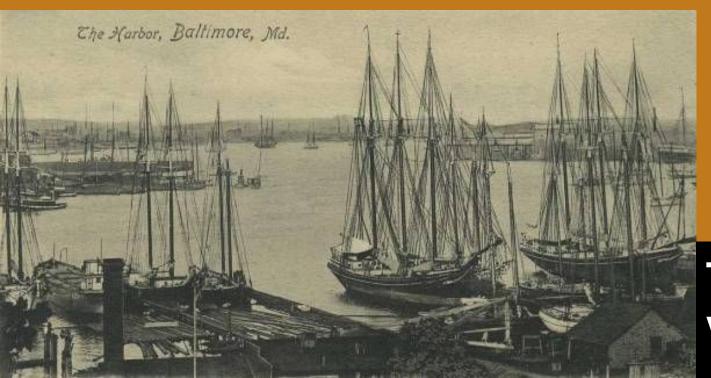


How did the British retaliate?



They burnt down the white house

Why did the British want Baltimore?



The US navy was there

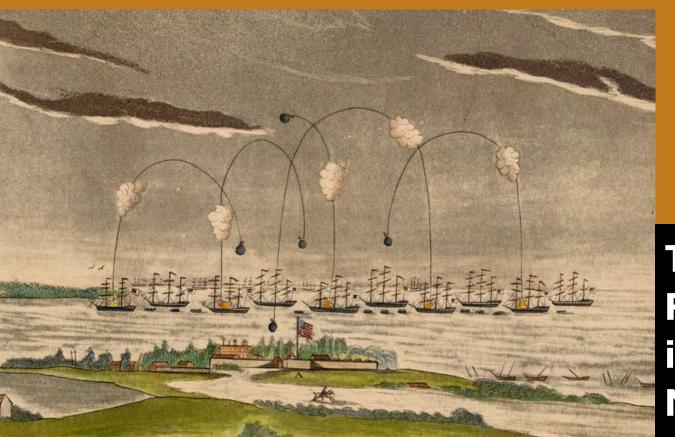


What did Armistead order? Why?



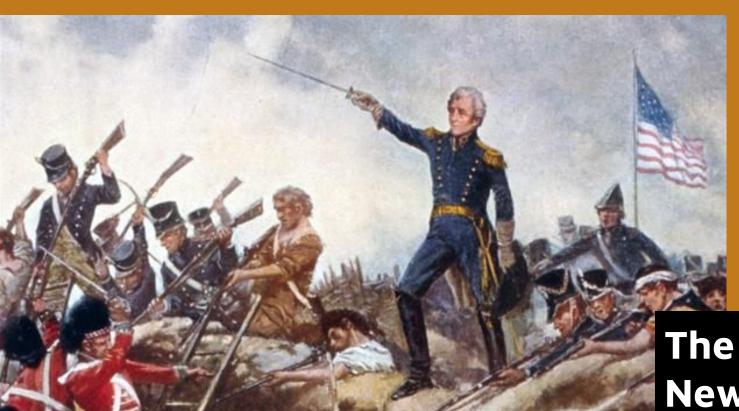
A huge flag as a symbol of unity and nationalism

What inspired Key to write it?



The attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland

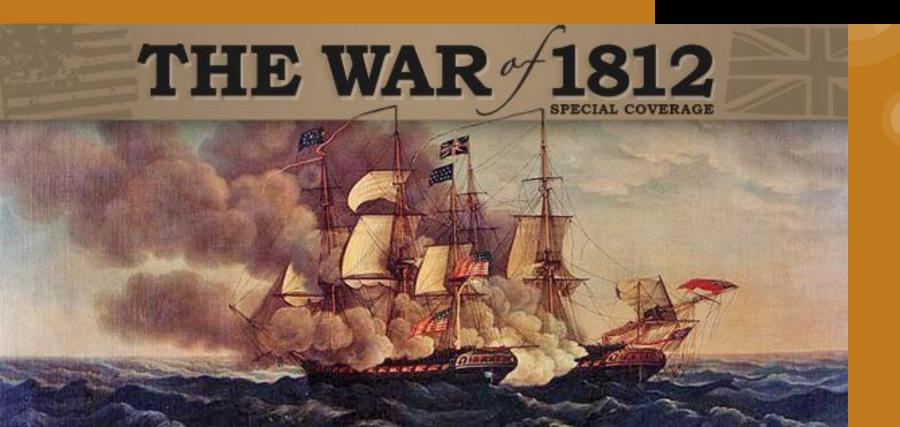
What major battle occurred next?



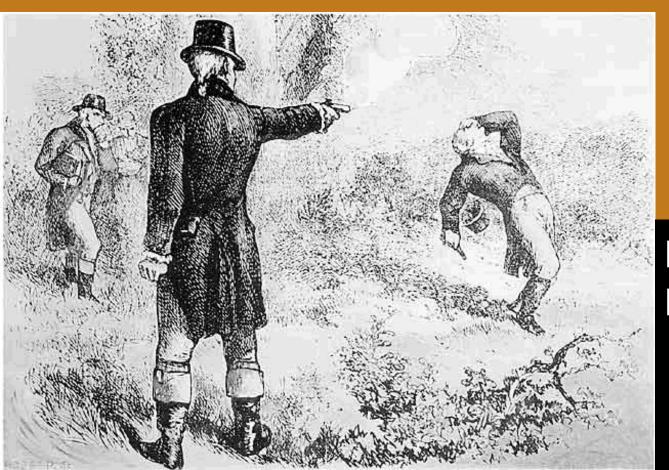
The Battle of New Orleans

Who won the war of 1812?

No one! It was a stalemate

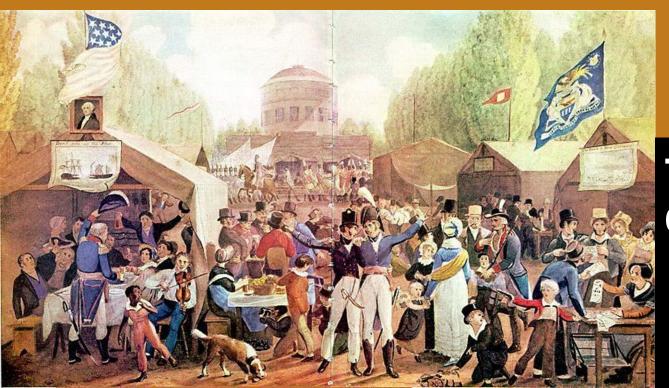


What did the war of 1812 cause?



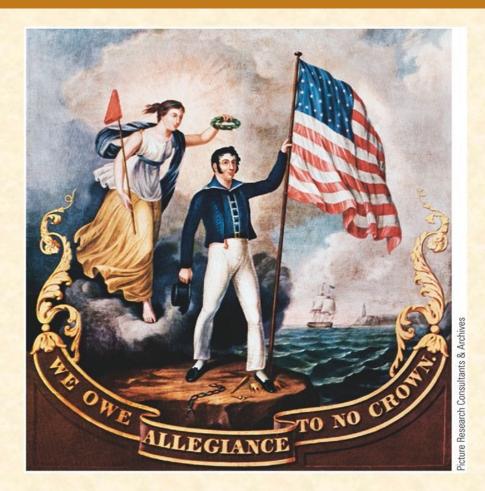
No more Federalists

What did the war of 1812 cause?



The Era of Good Feelings

What did the war of 1812 cause?



Nationalism!

Cooldown

What do you think the Battle of New Orleans did for Andrew Jackson?



DBQ

Is having only one party better or worse for the US? Why?

Is having only 1 party the same as having no parties?

Is having no parties better for the US? Why?