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| <p>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 surrender. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Hamilton 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.</p> | <p>What happened in Baltimore?</p> <p>What did Mary Pickersgill make? Why?</p> <p>What inspired Key to write his poem? Underline the sections that you recognize in it.</p> <p>Why was the Battle of New Orleans important?</p> <p>Who won? What did the war cause?</p> |
|---|---|

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?

Is supporting your country over other countries a good thing?



The Star Spangled Banner



The background is a solid orange color. In the top-left corner, there are three vertical bars of varying heights, each composed of four overlapping circles. In the bottom-right corner, there are four vertical bars of increasing height from left to right, each composed of four overlapping circles.

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?**

The image features a solid orange background. In the top-left corner, there are three vertical bars of varying heights, each composed of three overlapping circles. In the bottom-right corner, there are four vertical bars of increasing height from left to right, each also composed of three overlapping circles.

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?

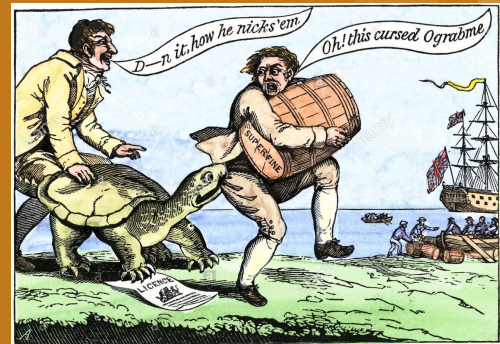
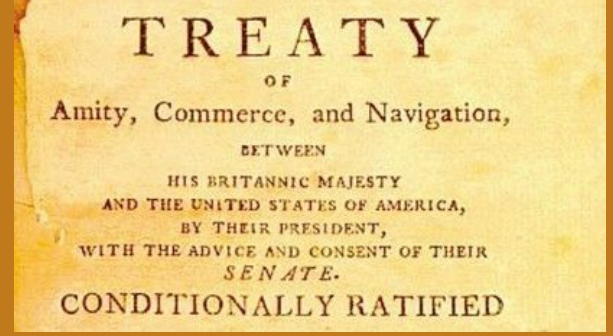
The Jay Treaty

How did Adams deal with Impressment?

XYZ Affair

How did Jefferson deal with Impressment?

Embargo



What did Madison do? Why?



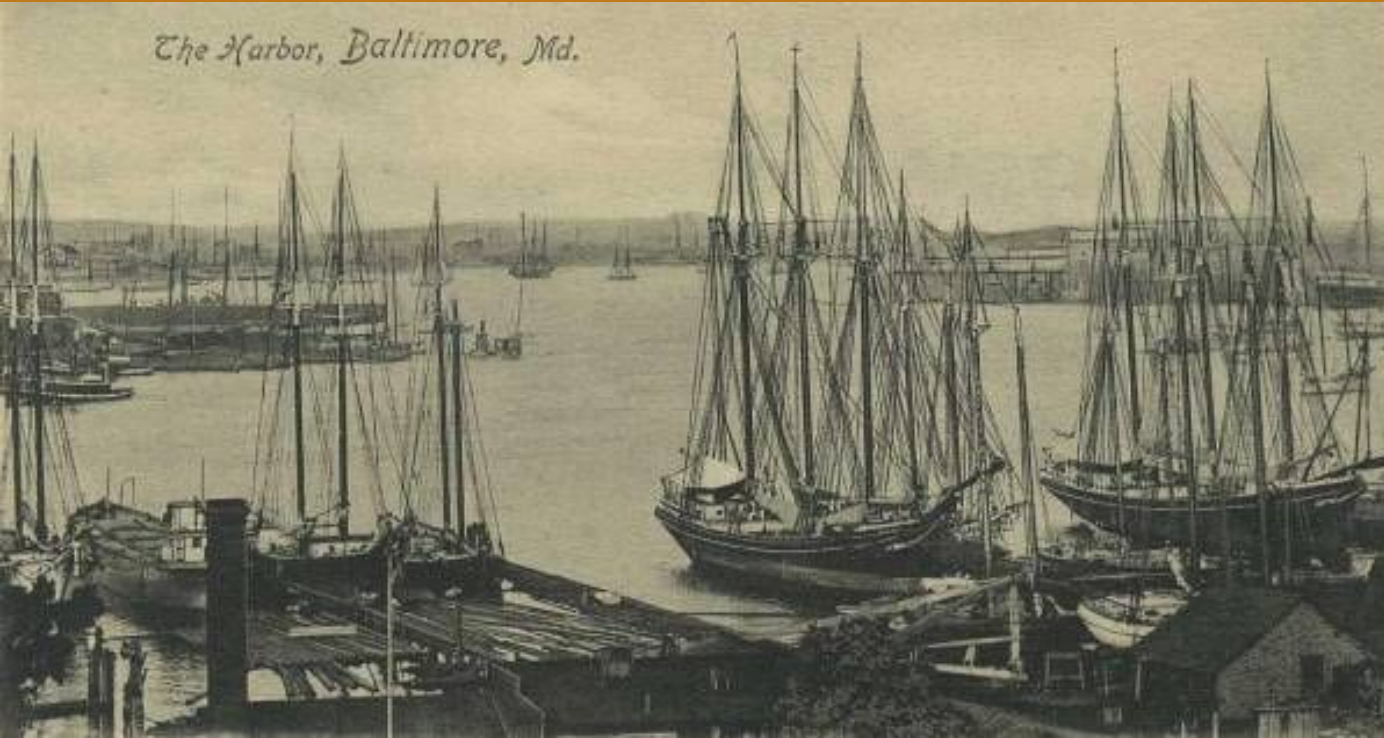
**He declared war on
Britain to stop
impressment and
get Canada**

How did the British retaliate?



**They burnt
down the
white house**

Why did the British want Baltimore?



**The US navy
was there**

Fort McHenry today

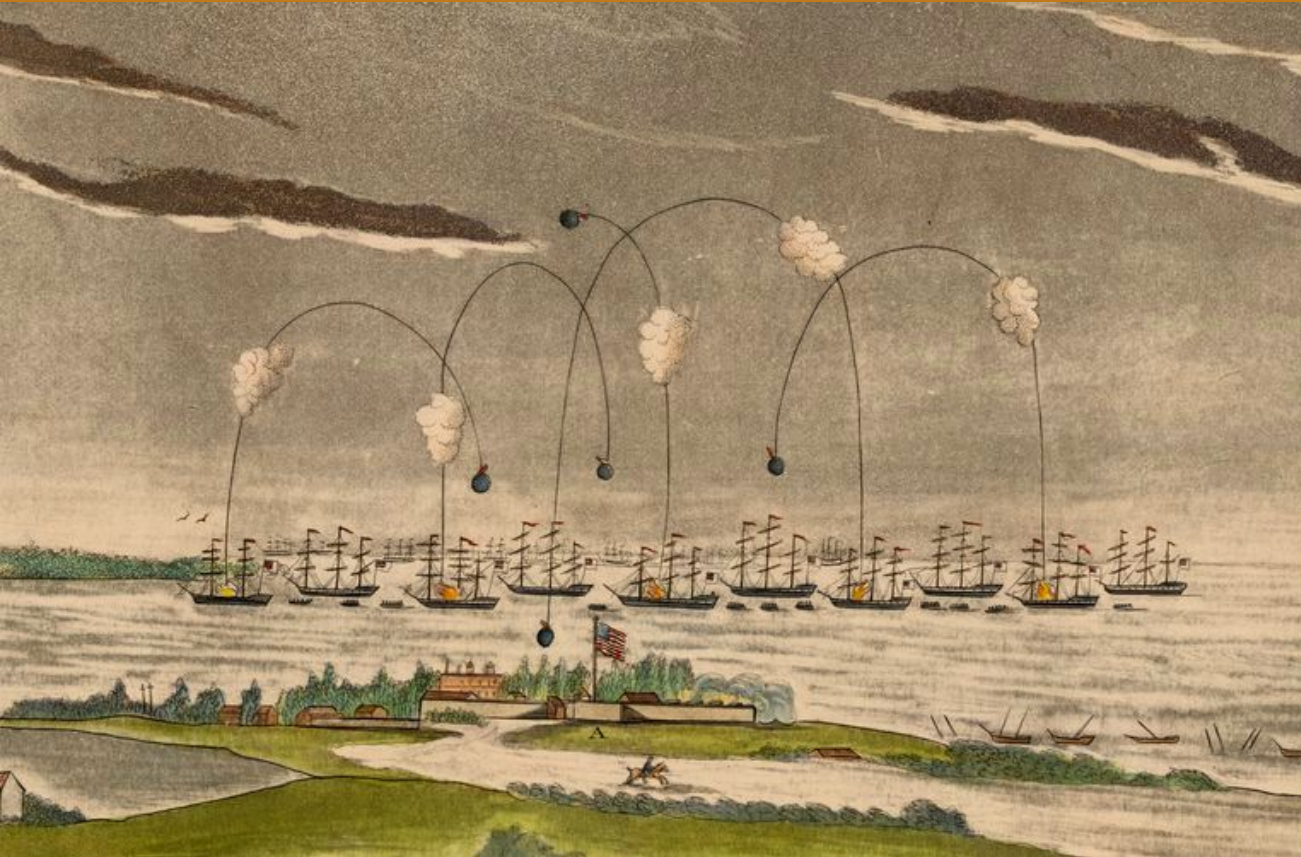


What did Armistead order? Why?



**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?



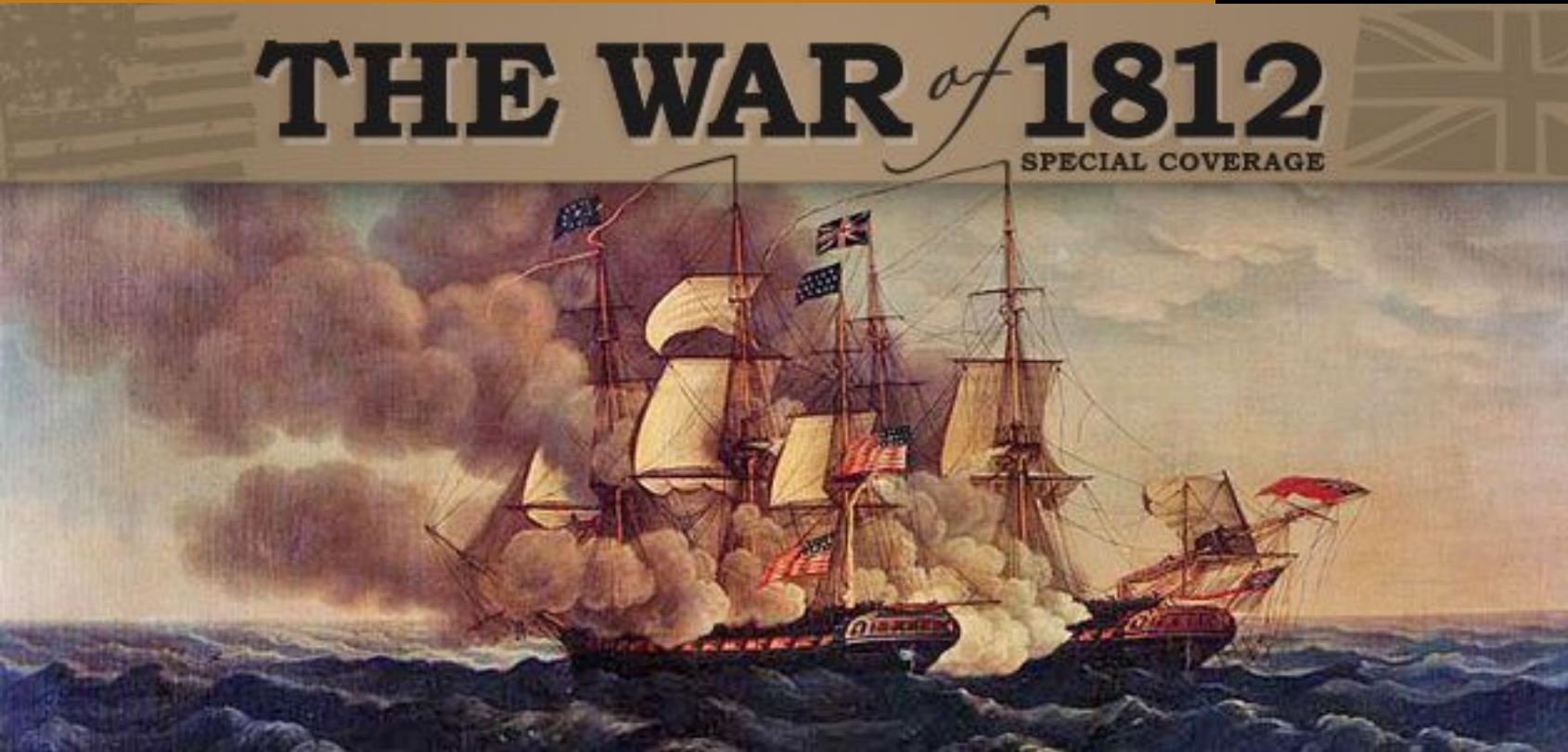
**The Battle of
New Orleans**

Who won the war of 1812?

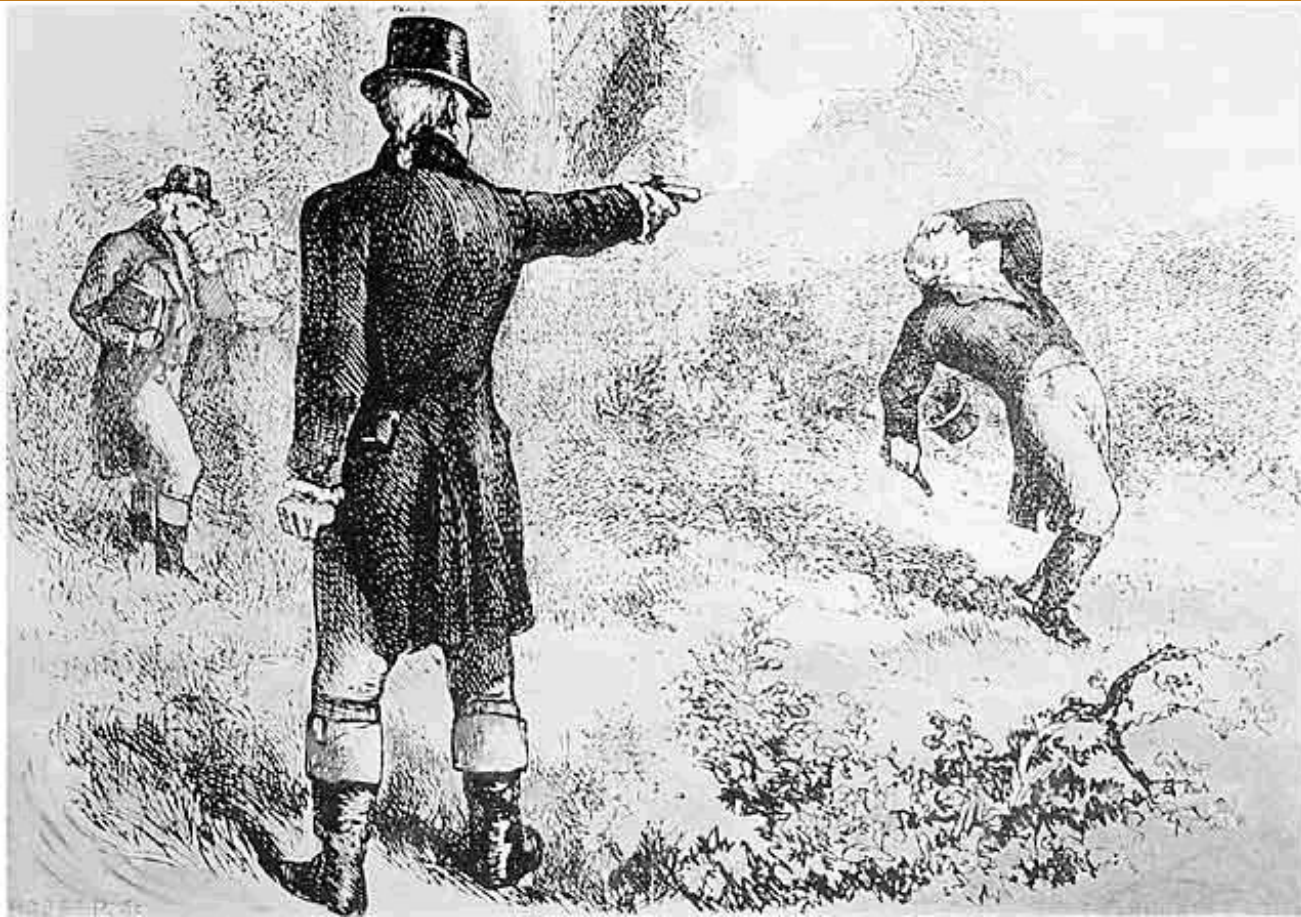
**No one! It was
a stalemate**

THE WAR *of* 1812

SPECIAL COVERAGE



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?



Picture Research Consultants & Archives

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?