

V. Maps.

War of 1812. (2 points for each answer for a total of **18 points** on this map)

Louisiana During the War of 1812. (2 points for each answer for a total of **12 points** on this map)

Answers are provided on attached maps.

VI. Using Primary Documents. (2 points each for a total of **4 points** on this section)

“The Battle of New Orleans”

“The Star-Spangled Banner”

VII. Listing. (2 points for each answer for a total of **10 points** on this section)

1. List three reasons why the United States entered the War of 1812.

Possible answers:

British interference with American trade on the Atlantic
British violation of American neutrality during the Napoleonic Wars
British impressment of American sailors
British incitement of Native Americans in U. S. territory
The influence of the War Hawks on U. S. foreign policy after 1810
Strong nationalist feelings in America in the early 1800's

2. List two ways in which geography influenced the American and British armies at the Battle of New Orleans.

Possible answers, but not limited to these only:

Poorly drawn and available maps of Louisiana hampered British efforts.
Locals from the New Orleans area had a distinct home advantage.
The presence of numerous bayous and other waterways helped the British to move toward New Orleans largely undetected.
The presence of numerous waterways gave the Americans the opportunity to meet the British at a place of their own choosing.
The flat, marshy battleground in Chalmette hampered British efforts to march in European formation.
The terrain of the battleground assisted the Americans in putting up a strong defense against the advancing British troops.
The location of New Orleans on the Mississippi River and below sea level made it nearly impossible to defend the city itself against a frontal assault.
The location of New Orleans made it imperative that the defense take place at a location below the city to insure its success.
The presence of numerous waterways surrounding the city made it easier for the British to advance on the city by boat.

VIII. Discussion. (3 points for each answer, for a total of **12 points** on this section)

Possible answers by topics selected:

Canada

The British: The British lost pieces of territory in Canada, but maintained control of Montreal and the fortress of Quebec, and were never in serious jeopardy of losing Canada to the Americans. The Canadian people rallied to the British cause and never seriously considered supporting the Americans or becoming part of the U. S.

The Americans: The Americans made several half-hearted attempts to take control of Canada in 1812-13, but were unable to lead a determined attack that resulted in significant gains of Canadian territory or a decisive battle on Canadian soil. However, the Americans were able to seize and burn the provincial capital of York in 1813. American troops were poorly trained, armed, and led in attacks on Canada.

New England

The British: British troops launched an attack from Canada into New England in 1814, and were halted by American troops at Plattsburgh, NY. British ships were halted by the Americans on Lake Champlain, resulting in the decision of the British to end their attack on New England.

The Americans: The Americans halted British troops at Plattsburgh, NY, and a British naval detachment on Lake Champlain, convincing the British to end their New England campaign. The attack on northern New England, as well as the British blockade along the Atlantic coastline of the U. S., encouraged a movement by New England Federalists to try to leave the Union if the war was continued.

Washington, D. C.

The British: British ships landed troops in Maryland, where they defeated a defending American army at Bladensburg, MD, seized Washington, D.C., and burned several government buildings. They then marched on Fort McHenry near Baltimore, where they launched a rocket attack against the fort that resulted in Francis Scott Key's writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." British troops reboarded their ships and sailed away following their failure to reduce Fort McHenry.

The Americans: The Americans were decisively defeated at Bladensburg and fled before the British army, leaving Washington, D.C. undefended. The city was seized by the British and several

public buildings were burned, including the White House. However, Americans successfully defended Fort McHenry, convincing the British to spare Baltimore and to withdraw from the Chesapeake Bay area.

New Orleans.

The British: British ships sailed from the Gulf of Mexico through Lake Borgne and landed troops at the Villere Plantation in Chalmette, south of New Orleans. After several days of trying to dislodge Americans behind their fortifications in Chalmette, the British launched a frontal attack against American lines and were decisively defeated on January 8, 1815. This British defeat came two weeks following the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812.

The Americans: New Orleans was defended at Chalmette below the city by a coalition of American volunteer troops, Native Americans, white and African American Louisianians, and Baratarian pirates under the command of Andrew Jackson. On January 8, 1815, this force decisively defeated the British troops advancing on them, resulting in over 2,000 British casualties, including the death of their commander, Sir Edward Packenham.