

## Ch. 7 HW - War of 1812 DBO Documents Analysis

### Document 1:

*The American Snapping Turtle, published in 1807*



### Document 2

**Shawnee chief Tecumseh to General William Henry Harrison, 1810**

*I wish you would take pity on the red people and do as I have requested. If you will not give up the land and do cross the boundary of our present settlement, it will be vary hard and produce great trouble between us.*

*The way, the only way to stop this evil, is for the red people to unite in claiming a common and equal right in the land, as it was at first, and should be now -- for it was never divided, but belongs to all.*

*No tribe has the right to sell, even to each other, much less to strangers.*

*Sell a country?! Why not sell the air, the great sea, as well as the earth? Did not the Great Spirit make them all for the use of his children?*

### Document 3

*Daily National Intelligencer* (Washington), April 14, 1812.

“ . . . . It said that we are not prepared for war, and ought therefore not to declare it. This is an idle objection, which can have weight with the timid only. The fact is otherwise. Our preparations are adequate to every essential object. Do we apprehend danger to ourselves? From what quarter will it assail us? From England, and by invasion? The idea is too absurd to merit a moment's consideration. Where are her troops? But lately she dreaded an invasion of her own dominions from her powerful and menacing neighbor [France]. That danger, it is true, has diminished, but it has not entirely and forever disappeared . . . . The war in the [Spanish] Peninsula, which lingers, requires strong armies to support it. She [England] maintains an army in Sicily; another in India; and a strong force in Ireland, and along her own coast, and in the West Indies. Can anyone believe that, under such circumstances, the British government could be so infatuated, or rather mad, as to send troops here for the purpose of invasion? The experience and the fortune of our Revolution, when we were comparatively in an infant state, have doubtless taught her a useful lesson which cannot have been forgotten. Since that period, our population has increased threefold, whilst hers has remained almost stationary. The condition of the civilized world, too, has changed. Although Great Britain has nothing to fear as to her independence, and her military operations are extensive and distant, the contest [against Napoleon] is evidently maintained by her rather for safety than for conquest. Have we cause to dread an attack from her neighboring provinces [Canada]? That apprehension is still more groundless. Seven or eight millions of people have nothing to dread from 300,000. From the moment that war is declared, the British colonies will be put on the defensive, and soon after we get in motion must sink under the pressure.”

### Document 4

**Excerpt from President James Madison's Message to Congress June 1, 1812**

*British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing and carrying off persona sailing under it...British cruisers have been in the practice also violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce... Under pretended blockades... our commerce has been plundered in every sea, the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets, and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests...*

*It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and garrisons, without connecting their hostility with that influence, and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interposition [meddling] heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that government... We behold on the side of Great Britain a state of war against the United States, and on the side of the United States a state of peace toward Great Britain.*

**Ch. 7 HW - War of 1812 - DBQ Practice**

***Prompt: Evaluate the causes of the War of 1812***

- 1) **Extended Analysis:** Take notes describing TWO of the following: **Audience, Purpose, Context** or **Point of View**.
- 2) **Relevant Outside Evidence:** List TWO relevant specific pieces of information not directly mentioned in the document
- 3) **Link to Prompt:** Write a few sentences explaining how the document and outside evidence helps **answer the prompt**.

**Document 1**

<b>Extended Analysis</b>		
<b>Relevant Outside Evidence</b>		
<b>Link to Prompt</b>		

**Document 2**

<b>Extended Analysis</b>		
<b>Relevant Outside Evidence</b>		
<b>Link to Prompt</b>		

**Document 3**

<b>Extended Analysis</b>		
<b>Relevant Outside Evidence</b>		
<b>Link to Prompt</b>		

**Document 4**

<b>Extended Analysis</b>		
<b>Relevant Outside Evidence</b>		
<b>Link to Prompt</b>		