

- The _____ brought the American War of Independence to an end, but it did not solve all of the issues between Britain and the newly formed USA.
- From the British perspective, the treatment of _____ by Americans was a significant issue, especially their inability of Loyalists to reclaim debts owed to them by Americans from before the War.
- From the American perspective, Britain's failure to evacuate many of the forts located within the Ohio Valley, their encouragement of First Nations hostility towards American settlers in the Valley, the seizing of American shipping destined for France (whom Britain was once again at war with), the boarding of American ships and the _____ of American sailors into British service were all causes of increasing tension between the two nations.
- To head off another war, American President George Washington sent to London, _____ who was negotiate with the British a resolution to their differences.
- The Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, or _____, as it is more commonly known was signed in November 1794.
- As a result of the Treaty a joint commission was established to settle disputes over debts and boundaries. Britain would vacate their posts in the _____ by 1796. First Nations were permitted to cross the USA / BNA border for the purposes of trade (these free passage rights are still in existence today and have been recognized by the US government but not the Canadian government).
- Protection for _____ land in the Ohio Valley were once again sacrificed at the negotiating table.
- Additionally, the Treaty established a preferential _____ agreement between Britain and the USA. As a result, trade between the two increased and war was averted.
- Unfortunately, after a _____, many of the provisions of Jay's Treaty expired and the relationship between Britain and the US began to deteriorate once again after 1806 as a new treaty could not be agreed upon.
- Tensions continued to grow as Britain's war with France (The Napoleonic Wars: 1803 – 1815) affected American trade and shipping on the Atlantic. Many in America felt that the Jay's Treaty had hampered America's trade _____ by focusing too much on Britain.
- Critics included prominent Founding Fathers such as James Madison and Thomas Jefferson who argued that the USA should be free to trade with whomever offered the best price for their goods, including Britain's long-time rival, _____.
- Others felt that even if the British had abandoned their forts in the Ohio Valley, that the British were encouraging _____ peoples in the Ohio Valley to rebel against the US going so far as to even supply them with weapons.
- Despite Jay's Treaty, British boarding of _____ ships in search of deserters or boycotted goods continued.
- By 1812, a group of prominent Southern American politicians, nicknamed the _____, believed that Britain was once again hampering US economic and political goals and began calling for an end to British influence in North America for good.
- The war began on 12 July 1812, when the US invaded Upper Canada at _____ (modern day Windsor) with 2000 men under the command of General William Hull.
- After capturing Sandwich, the US forces issued _____ urging local residents not to resist the invasion.

- Nobody was sure how the residents of _____ would respond to the invasion. Many were Loyalists who may have reasons to fight against the US invasion. There were however many Land Loyalists who might welcome the invasion.
- Despite capturing Sandwich, the US forces experienced supply problems and so retreated to _____.
- British forces in Upper Canada, under the command of Sir Isaac Brock, decided to go on the offensive. Brock allied with _____ Shawnee First Nation of the Ohio Valley.
- The Shawnee would fight alongside the British, in return, when the war was over, Britain promised to support the Shawnee claim to territory in the _____.
- With a combined force of 1300 men, the Brock / Tecumseh force was outnumbered by Hull's 2000 men at Fort Detroit, but terrified by the _____ of Tecumseh's men, Hull quickly surrendered the fort.
- This quick _____ encouraged many in Upper Canada to sign up for the local militia believing that it was possible to beat the Americans.
- With battles taking place on both sides of the border, on the _____, at sea and in the American south (also in Washington D.C), the combined forces of British soldiers, First Nations and Metis warriors, and the militias of Upper and Lower Canada were able to fight off the Americans.
- The War of 1812 would last for two years and after fighting to a stalemate, both parties signed the _____ in 1814. Neither side won nor lost anything as a result of the war, however, due to its desire to focus its attention on the war in Europe, Britain did not hold to its promise, and never fought to protect First Nations land rights in the Ohio Valley.
- Despite not technically winning or losing anything as a result of the _____, the war had serious consequences for British North America.
- With the St. Lawrence River having come under attack during the war, Britain constructed the _____ to ensure an alternative transportation route in case war broke out again. Completed in 1832, the Rideau Canal linked Kingston, Ontario with the inland port of Bytown (modern day Ottawa) on the Ottawa River.
- While it is argued that British Canadian _____ was born during this war, there are many that point out that the majority of people in either Upper or Lower Canada actually fought against the Americans.
- Regardless, the myth of Loyalist _____ in the face of treason and American aggression took hold and helped to cement the position of the colony's small Loyalist elite, who believed they deserved to govern the colony as it was they who had defended it.
- There is no dispute though, that its ties with Britain – as well as its suspicions of America – were _____ as a result of the war.
- In the 30 years prior to the end of the war, 25,000 people had immigrated to BNA. In the 30 years following the war, _____ people immigrated to BNA from Britain alone. In addition, the population grew from natural increase as well. Lower Canada's population doubled every thirty years from 1750-1875.
- This dramatic _____ growth resulted in the development of more agricultural land, more towns, larger cities, more canals, and the beginning of a boom in railway building across the colonies.
- Businesses (timber and clothing industries), trades and professions (law and banking) began to increase as well. _____ and other services were established to serve the growing communities.

- Despite believing that the British form of governance was the best in the world, they were still influenced by their Yankee cousins and so believed it was their right to have a government responsive to their _____.
- While the Treaty of Ghent in 1814 brought an end to the _____ between BNA and the USA, it did not solve all of the issues that existed between the two countries.
- One such issue was where each country began and ended as they expanded _____.
- The Anglo-American Convention of _____ established the 49th parallel as the official western boundary.
- The Webster-Ashburton Treaty of _____ settled the border between Maine and New Brunswick.
- The Oregon Treaty of _____ extended the 49th parallel border west of the Rocky Mountains.
- In 1833 after years of trying, _____ was finally abolished in the British colonies with the issuing of the Slavery Abolition Act, which took effect in BNA in 1834.
- _____ had been practiced in Canada ever since the earliest days of Nouvelle-France. The practice had been continued in BNA, especially among Loyalists, some of whom had brought slaves with them, even if the practice was not as widespread as in the Southern US.
- It was not only Black people who had been held as slaves, _____ peoples had been held as slaves as well.
- After slavery was abolished in BNA in 1834, escaped slaves and other African Americans sought to establish a new life in British territories. Many of these slaves arrived in BNA using the Underground Railroad, a series of _____ that helped people escape slavery in the US to freedom in BNA.
- Most of these escaped slaves would settle in Upper Canada, while some would settle in Nova Scotia or move further _____.
- The _____ of British governments to protect First Nations land had not born fruit. They had failed in 1763. They had failed in 1783. They had failed in 1814. They would fail again.
- This need for more and more land by the growing colonies led to the previous protections for First Nations land being ignored. It was in 1857 that the Gradual Civilization Act was passed. The Act's explicit purpose was to _____ the First Nations people of BNA, so that they "would no longer be deemed Indians," meaning the total absorption of their lands and peoples into colonial society, as opposed to their development as a separate culture.
- The Act was to establish a voluntary process by which any male indigenous person could apply to become _____, at which time they would lose their "Indian status" and become a regular British subject. Enfranchisement was the process through which this "eradication" could be achieved.
- Applications were open to those fluent in English or French, with approval subject to assessment by a committee of non-Indigenous reviewers. Enfranchised First Nations people would be granted an allotment of _____ and the ability to vote.
- The Act was built upon previous British legislation dating back to the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and its protection of defined "_____."
- Starting in the 1830s, the British had introduced policies promoting the ' _____ ' of indigenous peoples living in Canada, placing them on protected reserves where they were taught European skills, values, and religion. The aim of the Act of 1857 was to enable the "complete assimilation" of the Indians into broader settler society, through enfranchisement.
- In response, Indigenous tribal councils argued that the Act impeded their right to self-governance and sought to have the Act repealed. Despite failing to get the Act repealed, only one indigenous person was enfranchised under the Act. Not surprisingly, _____, the lone person enfranchised under

the Act, never received the land promised him, instead receiving a cash payment due to the Confederacy Council denying the status of his enfranchisement for more than 30 years.

- The failure of the Act (only one person enfranchised) was blamed on the resistance of _____, and so a political campaign was waged against them in the 1860s.
- The Act had granted the colonial government the ability to interfere with Indian governance over their lands, with its provision for individual allotment of reserve lands to _____ Indians.
- The Act would be updated in 1869 by the Gradual Enfranchisement Act. This Act expanded on this precedent, giving the Canadian government the power to veto any and all _____ decisions made by tribal councils.
- Policies from both the Gradual Civilization Act and the Gradual Enfranchisement Act would be incorporated into the Indian Act of 1876, which still governs the legal relationship between the Canadian government and First Nations peoples to this day and gives _____ control of “Indian” governance over to the Parliament of Canada.

Formative Assessment:

1. Thinking in terms of cause and consequence, do you think that countries with strong trade relationships are less likely to go to war? Why or why not?
2. What might have been the short- and long-term consequences if Brock and Tecumseh had been defeated at Fort Detroit?
3. What consequence of the War of 1812 do you think is most historically significant? Explain.