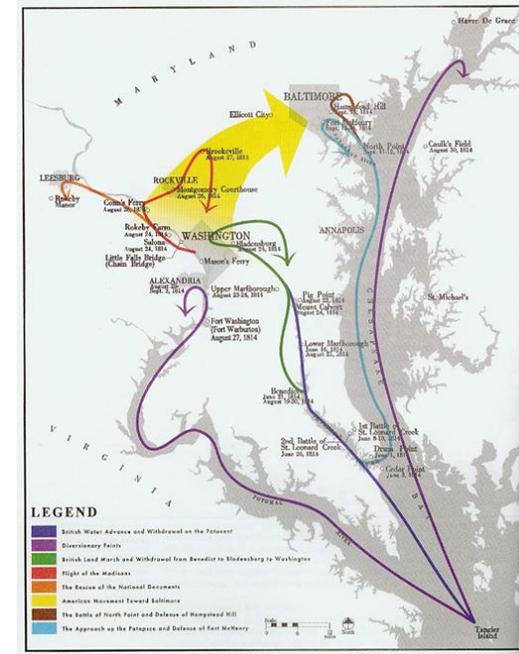
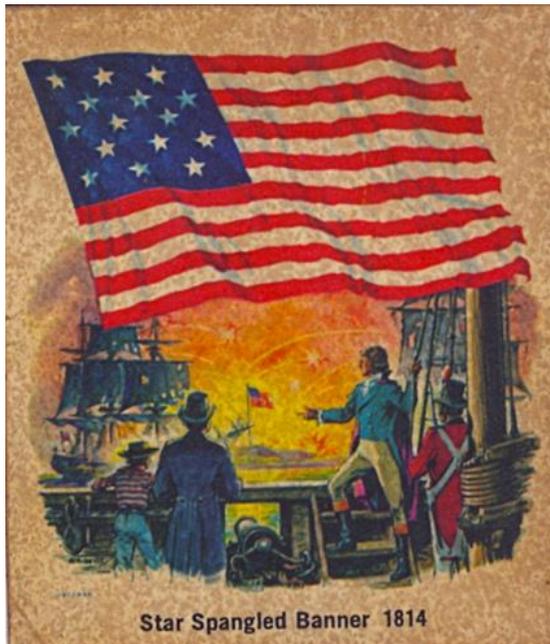


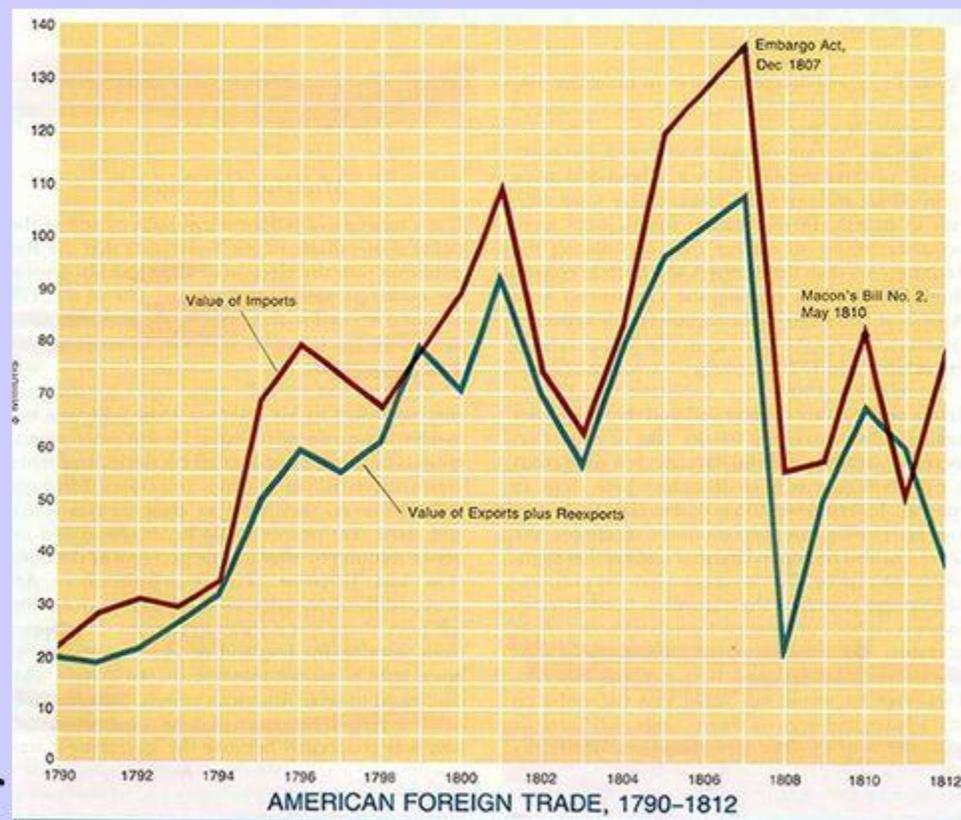
Broad Stripes and Bright Stars

The Chesapeake Campaign of the War of 1812 That Gave us
The Star Spangled Banner



War of 1812

- Britain blockaded France 1806
- By 1807 seized 1000 of U.S. ships
- Impressment
- *Chesapeake* incident
- Embargo Act of 1807
- War hawks
- Madison agreed to war



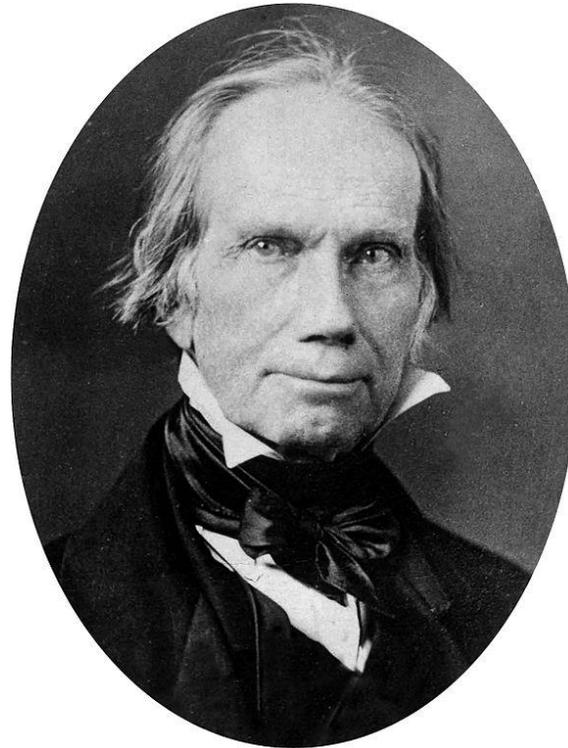
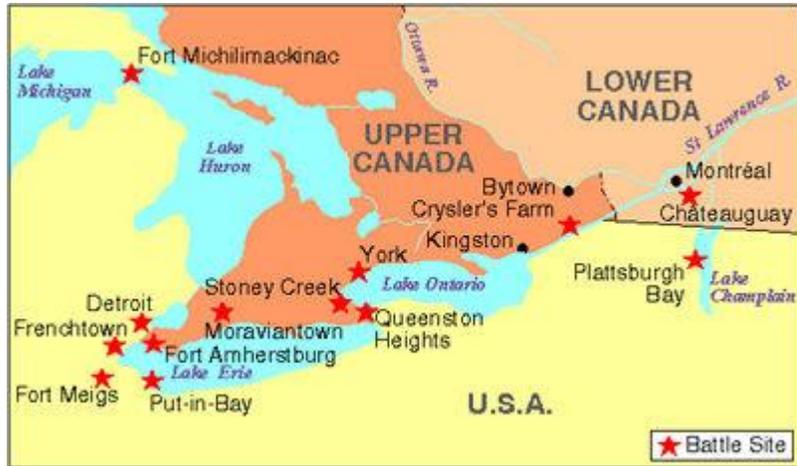
Embargo Act of 1807



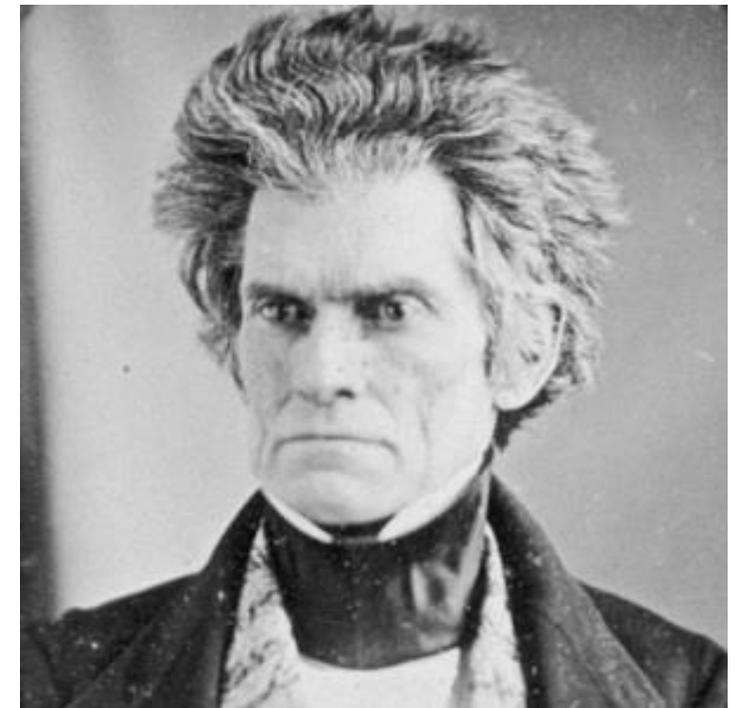
- US squeezed between England and France during wartime
- Impressment of American Sailors by British Navy Press Gangs



War Hawks



Henry Clay



John C. Calhoun

President James Madison



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE *United States of America,* **A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the Constituted Authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date the eighteenth day of the present month, that WAR exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; Now, therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern: and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous, in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto: And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country; as they value the precious heritage derived from the virtue and valor of their fathers; as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations; and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities; that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the Constituted Authorities, for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

(SEAL.)

DONE at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON,

By the President,
(Signed)

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Timeline

- British disembark ships at Benedict, Maryland, June 1, 1814
- Skirmishing with American militia at St. Leonard's Creek June 8-10
- Joshua Barney Scuttles Chesapeake Flotilla August 22
- Battle of Bladensburg, August 24
- Washington, DC burned, August 24-25
- Battle of North Point, Maryland, September 12
- Bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13 & 14

Principle British Players



Rear Admiral George Cockburn

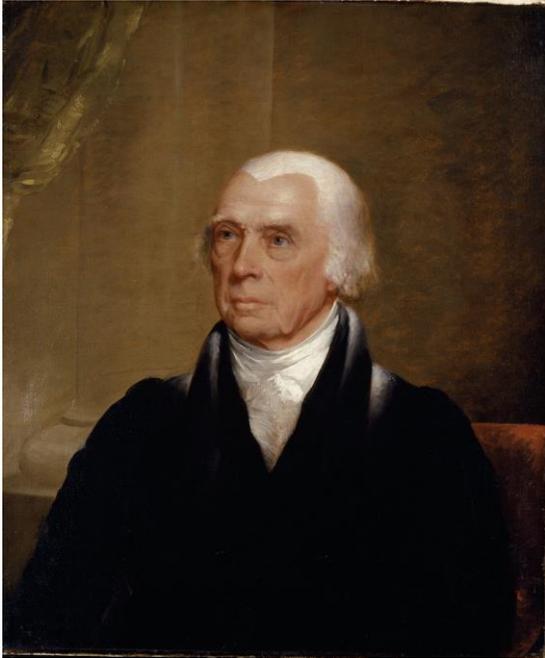


Admiral Alexander Cochrane
Overall British Theatre Commander



General Robert Ross

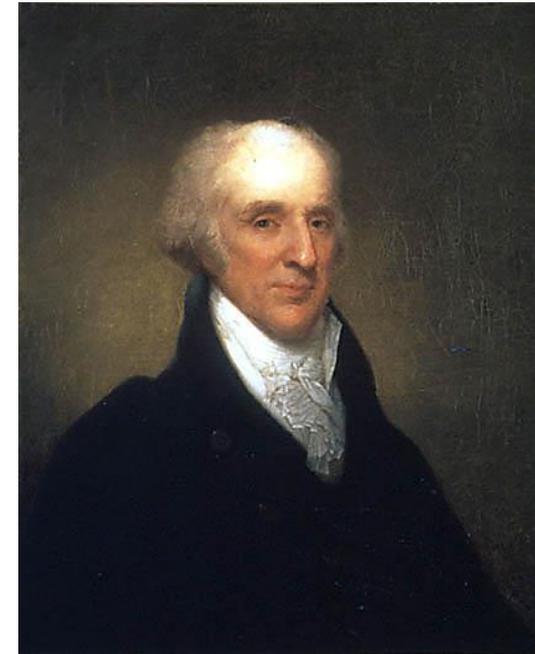
Principle American Players



President James Madison



First Lady, Dolly Madison



Secretary of War, John Armstrong

Principle American Players



Secretary of State, James Monroe



General William H. Winder

Principle American Players



Commodore Joshua Barney



Colonel George Armistead

Principle American Players



Dr. William Beanes



Francis Scott Key



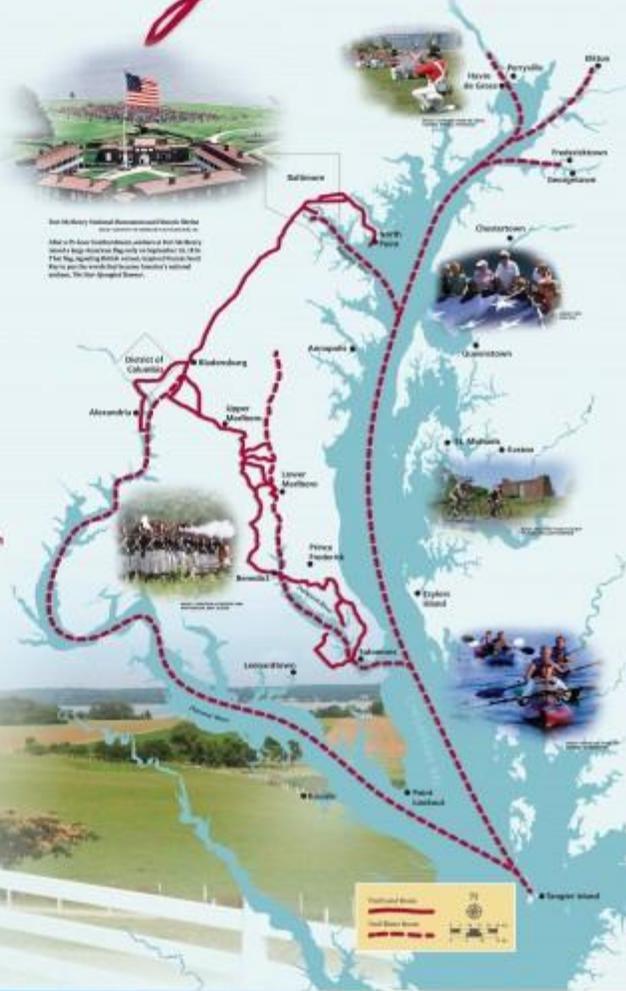
"O! say can you see..."

The Star-Spangled Banner
National Historic Trail traces the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake. Along the trail you'll encounter tangible evidence of the war and stories that bring the people and events to life. Discover the far-reaching impacts of the war on this country and the world.

Experience the Trail

- * Drive through rural landscapes and historic communities
- * Paddle or cruise waterways where British and American troops once traveled
- * Witness battles at reenactment events
- * View the original Star-Spangled Banner flag and visit the house where it was made
- * Hike or bike trails with stops at historic sites and scenic overlooks
- * Join in commemorative events throughout the region

To explore the trail, visit
www.starspangledtrail.net
www.nps.gov/stsp



Partners on the Trail



30 Sites of Combat

Dozens of Towns Burned
And Properties Torched
By the British



The Colonial Marines

Believe It or Don't!

Francis Scott Key,
WHOSE POEM "DEFENCE OF FORT MCHENRY"
BECAME THE WORDS OF THE
STAR SPANGLED BANNER,
WAS A **SLAVE OWNER** AND
FEDERAL ATTORNEY WHO
PROSECUTED ABOLITIONISTS.

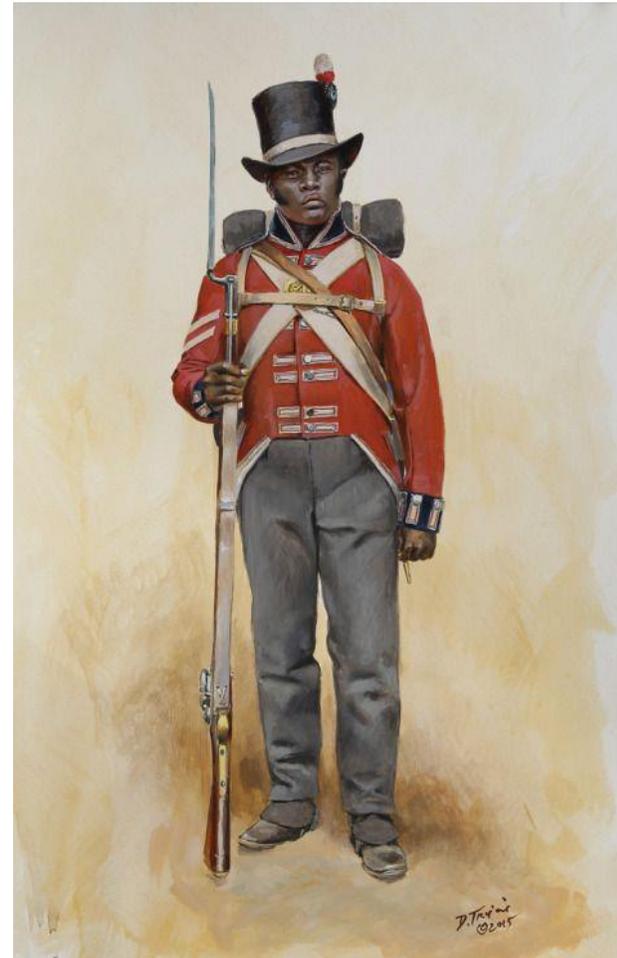


**IN THE THIRD (AND OMITTED)
STANZA OF THE STAR SPANGLED
BANNER, KEYS DENOUNCES THE
AFRICANS WHO FLED SLAVERY
AND JOINED THE BRITISH NAVY.
IN THE WAR OF 1812 THEY FOUGHT
WITH THE BRITISH AS THE
COLONIAL MARINES.**

**THE THIRD STANZA READS:
"NO REFUGE COULD SAVE
THE HIRELING AND SLAVE
FROM THE TERROR OF FLIGHT
OR THE GLOOM OF THE GRAVE,
AND THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER
IN TRIUMPH DOTH WAVE
O'ER THE LAND OF THE FREE
AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE."**

**IN 1814, WHEN THE POEM WAS
WRITTEN, THE U.S. COULD HAVE
BEEN CALLED "THE LAND OF THE
FREE AND HOME OF THE SLAVE."**

KONOPACKI
©2016
HUCK/KONOPACKI TEACHER CARTOONS
HUCKKONOPACKICARTOONS.COM - SEPT



Enslaved African-Americans from the Chesapeake who served in the British ranks in return for freedom

“They have induced me to alter the bad opinion I had of their whole race and now I really believe that we are training, will neither shew want of zeal or courage when employed by us in attacking their old masters.”

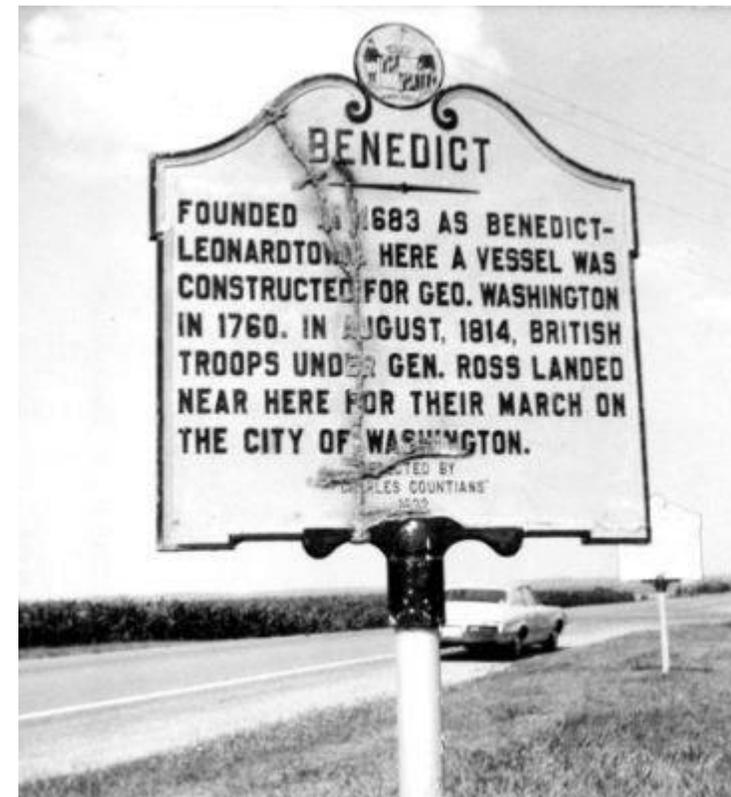
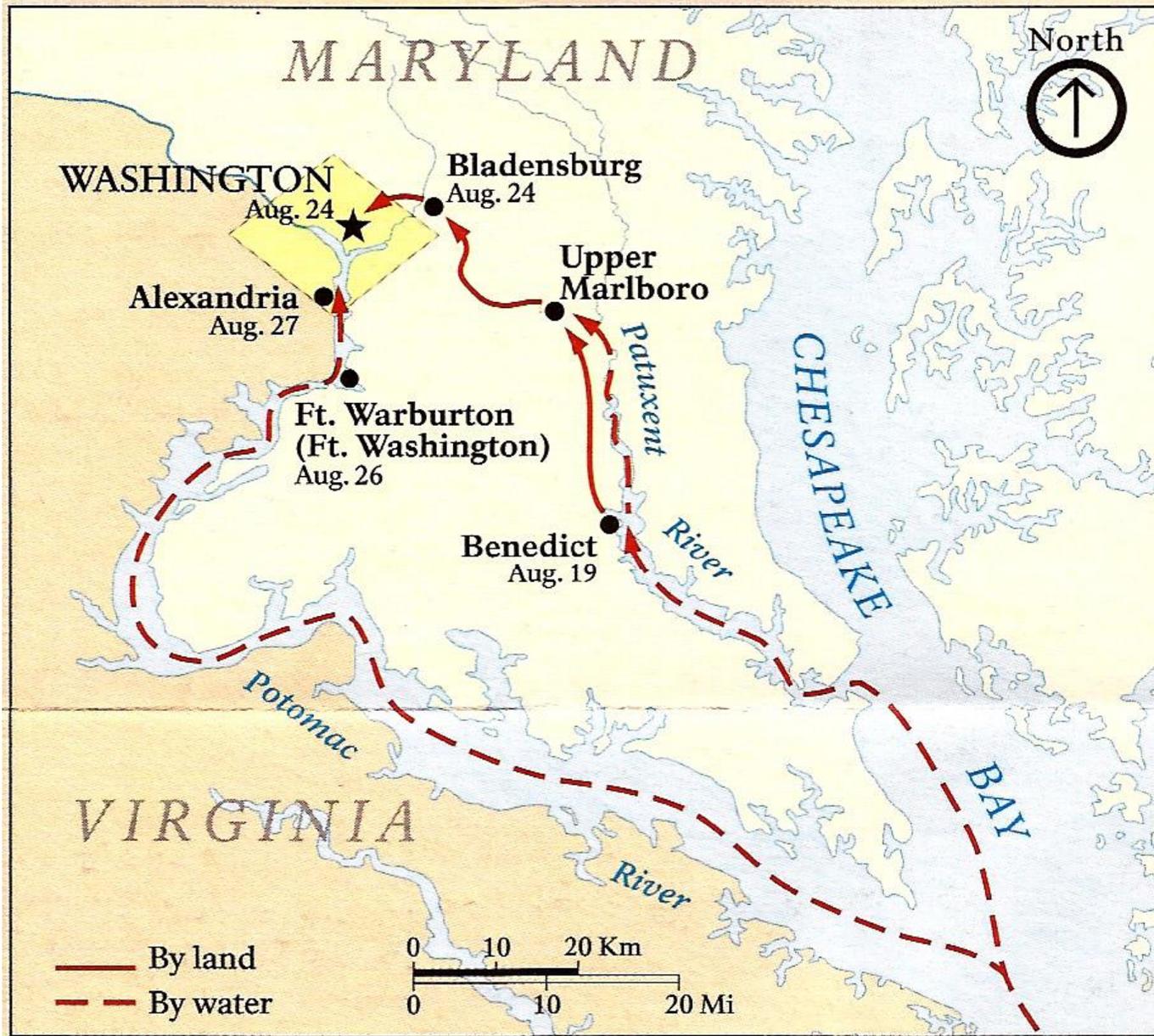
-- Admiral George Cockburn

Barney's "Mosquito" Fleet



“Form them into flying squadron... continually watching and annoying the enemy in our waters.”

British Advance on Washington, 1814







British Crossing Site



Washington Tavern: Battle Witness

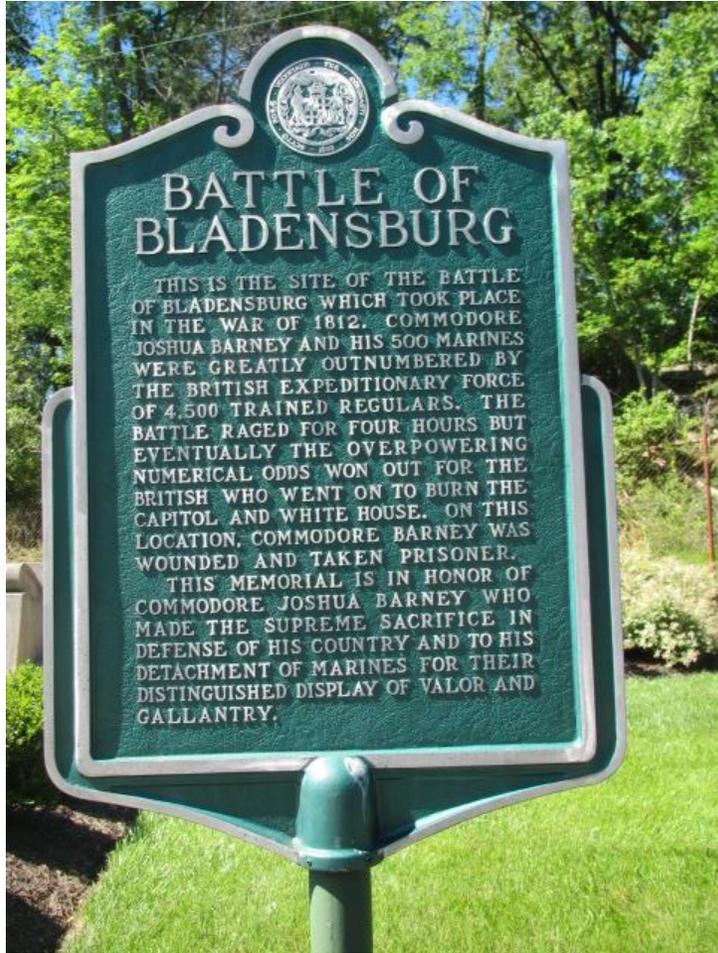


“The fire I think, must have been dreadfully galling, but they took no notice of it. They moved like clock: work. The instant part of a platoon was cut down it was filled up by the men in the rear without the least noise and confusion whatever.”

Private Henry Fulford, Baltimore Militia



Bladensburg, Maryland Today





Barney's Defense with 12-pound cannons



Marine Corps Marker

“We took our position on the rising ground... and waited the approach of the enemy. Whole companies were cut down to a man as they approached our lines.”

Barney's Wounding and Capture





Bladensburg, Maryland
Today



Congreve Rockets & The Bladensburg Races



“I shaped my course for woods in the rear, where I intended to lay down and rest, being almost fatigued to death, but the bullets and grape shot flew like hailstones around me...”

Private Henry Fulford

“We made a fine scamper of it.”

John P. Kennedy



Undaunted in Battle

Sculptor: Joanne Ross
Dedicated in 2014

“The militia ran like sheep chased by dogs.”
Charles Ball

Undaunted in Battle



THE BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG
AUGUST 24, 1814

UNDAUNTED
WAR OF 1812

THIS MONUMENT STANDS AS A TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES WHO FOUGHT AND DIED HERE DEFENDING THEIR NATION'S CAPITAL.

The American victory at Bladensburg on August 24, 1814, was a significant event in the War of 1812. It resulted in the British occupation of Washington, D.C., and the burning of the White House. The British then sailed on to Baltimore, where they were defeated at the Battle of North Point on September 12, 1814. The British evacuated Washington, D.C., and returned to the Chesapeake Bay. The American victory at Bladensburg was a major setback for the United States, but it also demonstrated the bravery and courage of the American soldiers, sailors, and marines who fought and died here defending their nation's capital.

While retreating back to their ships, the British were stopped by the Battle of North Point on September 12, 1814. The British were defeated by the American forces, and they evacuated Washington, D.C., and returned to the Chesapeake Bay. The American victory at Bladensburg was a major setback for the United States, but it also demonstrated the bravery and courage of the American soldiers, sailors, and marines who fought and died here defending their nation's capital.

John Bull, the British flag, was captured by the American forces at the Battle of North Point. The British flag was captured by the American forces, and it was taken to the United States. The British flag was captured by the American forces, and it was taken to the United States.

While retreating back to their ships, the British were stopped by the Battle of North Point on September 12, 1814. The British were defeated by the American forces, and they evacuated Washington, D.C., and returned to the Chesapeake Bay. The American victory at Bladensburg was a major setback for the United States, but it also demonstrated the bravery and courage of the American soldiers, sailors, and marines who fought and died here defending their nation's capital.

U.S. NAVY FLOTILLA COMMANDER **BRITISH ARMY COMMANDER**

The monument depicts Commodore Joshua Barney of the U.S. Navy a moment after being wounded by the approaching British troops. Barney is assisted by Charles Ball, former slave and flotillaman of the U.S. Navy, and by a U.S. Marine, part of a force of nearly 500 troops who refused to retreat until ordered to by their commander, and stood "Undaunted in Battle" in defense of Washington, D.C.

This monument panel has been financed in part with State Funds from the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Celebration.



Fresco in US Capitol



Images of the Burning of Washington, DC - 1814



Dolly Madison and enslaved house servant, Paul Jennings, save Gilbert Stuart's Lansdowne Portrait of Washington



Paul Jennings, c. 1850





Burning and Sacking of the White House





Jonathan where thinkest thou our President will run to now!

Why verily to Elba to his bosom friend!

Who would have thought of this Man, to oblige us to run from the best Cabinet supper I ever order'd - I hope you have labor'd sore of Boney's promissory notes. the people won't stand any thing after this

D-n his notes, what are they good for now, we should get nothing but Iron, he has nt any of his stock of Bras's left, or some of that would have help'd us through this business -

I say Jack, what is that there the Man of War, that was to regulate us as Master Boney used to say

Dye Mesmat's, he is a famous fighter over a bottle of Shampain, why he'd have played Hell with us if we had let him sit down to Supper!

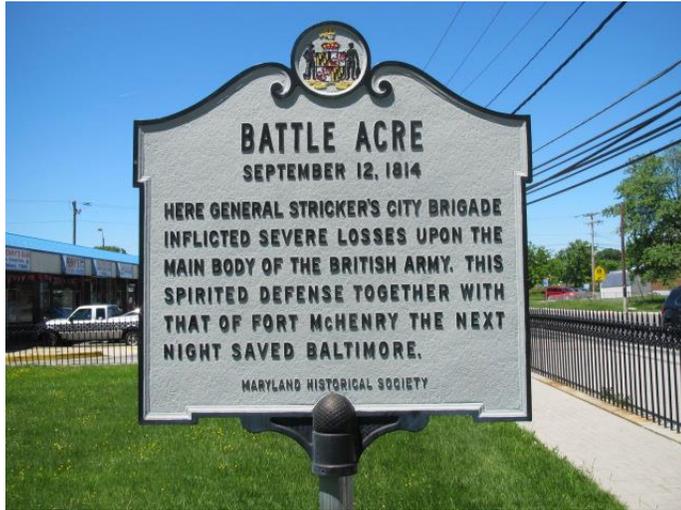
The great Washington fought for Liberty, but we are fighting for shadows, which if obtained could do us no earthly good, but this is the blessed effects of it.

I suppose this is what Maddy calls benefiting his Country!

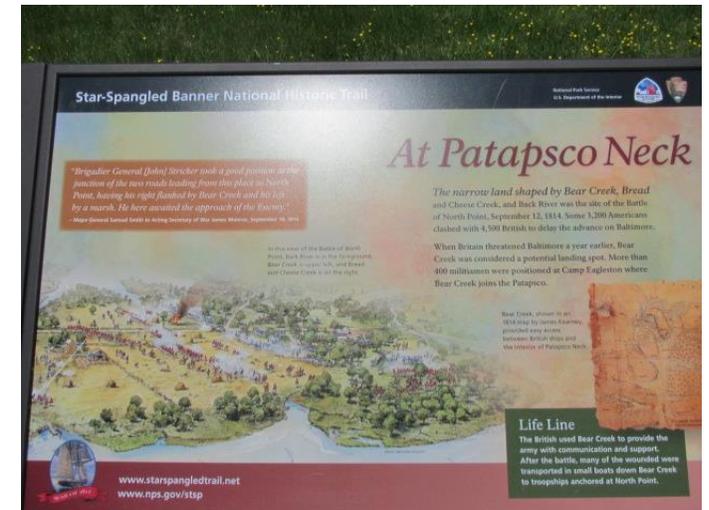
Why it will throw such a light on affairs that we shall find it necessary to change both men and measures!

THE FALL OF WASHINGTON - or Maddy in full flight. "Death of Bay'soul, those livery cheeks of mine; Are Counsellors to fear." Shakespeare 762 20 Rowdilly
 Pub'd Oct 2^d 1814 by SW Parry

City of Washington burnt by the British 1814.



Battle of North Point, Maryland



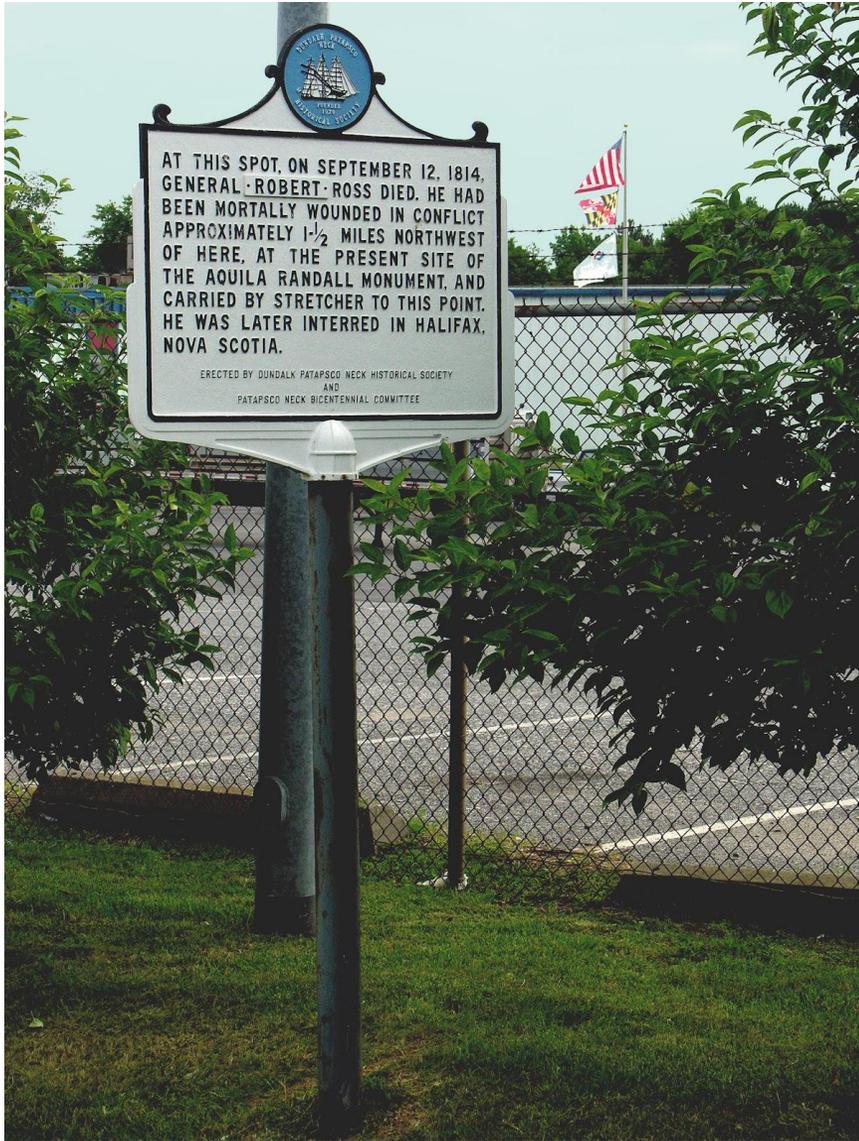


MONUMENT WHERE ROSS FELL.





5th Maryland Regiment at the Battle of North Point



“I don’t care if it rains militia.”

-- General Robert Ross



General Ross' Grave
Old Burying Ground
Halifax, Nova Scotia





DEDICATED AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE TO THE
MEMORY
OF MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT ROSS
WHO HAVING UNDERTOOK AND EXECUTED AN
ENTERPRISE AGAINST THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON, THE CAPITAL OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WHICH WAS CROWNED WITH COMPLETE SUCCESS
WAS KILLED SHORTLY
AFTERWARDS WHILE DIRECTING A SUCCESSFUL
ATTACK UPON A SUPERIOR FORCE NEAR THE
CITY OF BALTIMORE ON THE 12TH DAY OF
SEPTEMBER 1814

General Robert Ross Memorial
Rostrevor, County Down,
Northern Ireland

Daniel Wells & Henry G. McComas Both Alleged to Have Shot Ross



Monument in downtown Baltimore







Lt. Colonel George Armistead
Garrison Commandant and Commander



Landward Views





Detached Battery of 24 Pound Guns and 36 Pound French Naval Gun



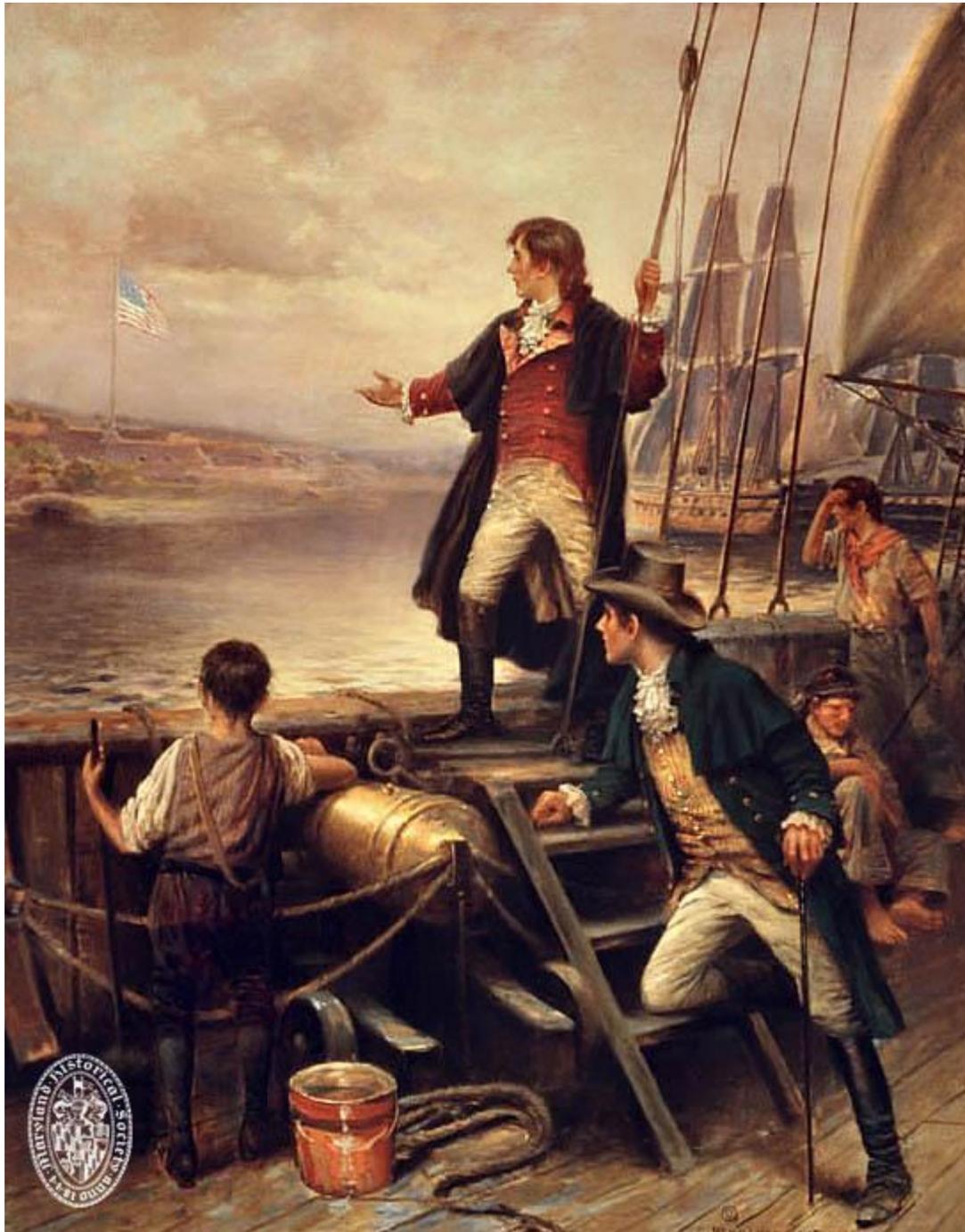
Bombardment of Fort McHenry







Watercolor
Battle of Baltimore
c. 1814-15



By Dawn's Early Light
By
Edward Percy Moran

"And as the last vessel spread her canvas to the wind, the Americans hoisted a most superb and splendid ensign on their battery, and fired at the same time a gun of defiance."

-- Midshipman Robert Barrett
HMS Hebrus



Dedication of *Orpheus* Statue as a Memorial to Francis Scott Key
June 14, 1922





President Harding Greets wounded World War I Veterans

President Warren G. Harding at Dedication of *Orpheus* statue





Francis Scott Key Memorial
34th & M Streets, NW
Washington, DC





Francis Scott Key's Grave
Frederick, Maryland



For Further Reading National Park Service Recommendations

