



LAAAAA

Contest launches December 21!

What has happened to all of the clocks in TVO Town?

Help Sam Sleuth, Buddy and their friends solve the latest exciting new four-part series on TVOKids.

And enter the Math Mystery contest!

Just visit **tvokids.com** and answer the weekly question for your chance to win a prize.



Where to find us: Cable channel 2 (may vary in some areas), Bell TV channel 265, TVO HD on Bell Fibe TV channel 1265, Rogers TVO HD channel 580, Rogers-On-Demand Channel 100, Shaw Direct channel 353



ROMPHERIO



Hey readers!

This year is the start of the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812. That means lots of people are talking about this often-forgotten battle for North America.

It's easy to focus on the brightly coloured uniforms, interesting people and exciting battles, but the war brought hard times to many, especially in what is now southern Ontario. Former neighbours and even family members were turned against each other. And it was a tragedy for America's First Nations.

In fact, there's so much to learn and explore about the war that we couldn't pack it all in a regular issue. So have fun reading this special edition, and be sure to tell us what you think at our new and improved website, www.kayakmag.ca





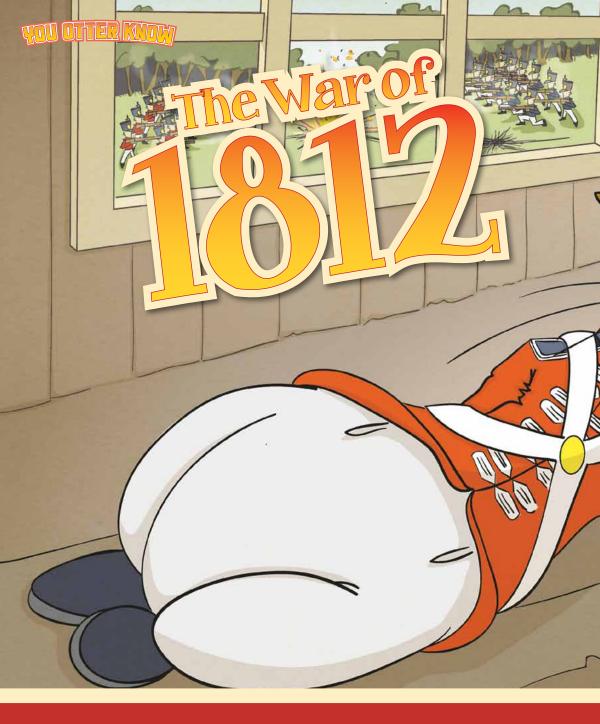


Canadian Patrimoine Heritage canadien









t was a war that should never have happened. Tens of thousands of people died, but very little changed. At least, on the surface. The borders stayed the same, but the War of 1812 was a turning point in the history of North America. It was the last time Great Britain and the United States fought a war against each other. Both the U.S. and the territory that would become Canada gained confidence and a feeling of being true nations. (One historian has said that the War of 1812 was "one of the massive foundation stones of modern Canada.")





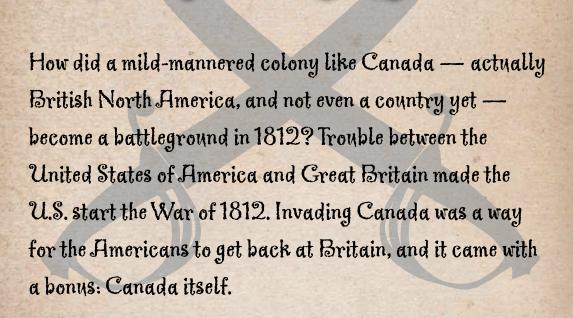
And it marked the beginning of a peaceful and friendly relationship that's been an example to the world for nearly two centuries.

The war ended on Feb. 16, 1815, when the U.S. approved the treaty signed in Ghent, Belgium about two months earlier. Events marking the 200th anniversary will last for two more years, so you have lots of time to learn about the War of 1812 and make up your own mind about what it meant.





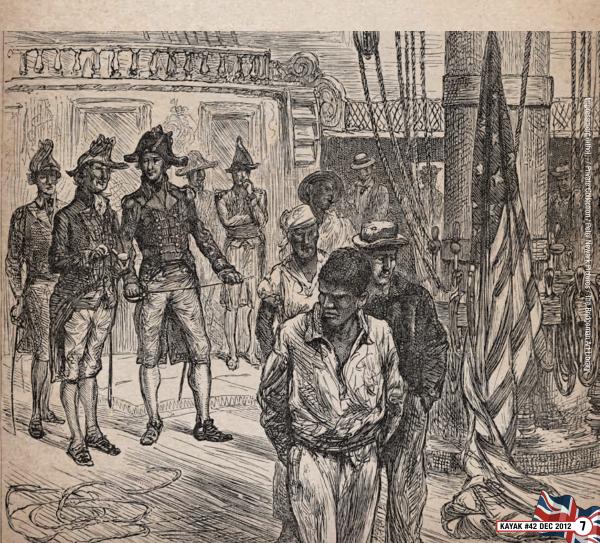
KAYAK #42 DEC 2012



By Stephen Shapiro

Conflict at Sea

In 1812, Great Britain was at war with France and its emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. That fighting — often called the Napoleonic Wars — took place all around the globe, including on the high seas. British ships attacked French ships, French ships attacked British ships, and both sides tried to capture the other side's ships and goods. The United States stayed out of the war and tried to trade with both sides, but the British and French kept capturing American ships, angering America's leaders. What made them even angrier was the way the British seized men as well as ships. Britain's Royal Navy was the most powerful in the world, but it always needed new sailors for its ships. Life as a sailor in the Royal Navy was miserable, with bad food, poor pay, and the danger of dying in battle. Many British sailors tried to slip away and join American ships instead, where the money was better and they weren't going to be hit with a cannonball. The British called them deserters — men who ran away from military service — and boarded American ships to take them back. It was called "impressment." But not all the sailors the British grabbed were deserters; some were just unlucky Americans. The U.S. government insisted that those men be sent back, but the British refused.



War in the West

There was more trouble between Britain and the U.S. out on the American frontier. Every year, thousands of land-crazy settlers headed west in search of farms. But the land they wanted was the same land that native people were already living on. When First Nations people tried to get rid of the settlers who were stealing their land, Americans died, and when Americans died the U.S. government got involved. It sent soldiers and generals like William Henry Harrison to sort things out. If Harrison couldn't persuade the natives to give up the land, his men took it by force, driving them off. As you can imagine, a burning hatred of the Americans built among First Nations. The British had always traded with the very native peoples that the Americans attacked, giving them guns in exchange for valuable furs. American leaders asked the British to stop trading weapons that First Nations could use against U.S. troops, but the British stood by their allies. The Americans began to believe that only a war could stop the British from supporting native people.



The Prize

The Americans had already tried to conquer Canada during their War of Independence 35 years earlier, and they never gave up on the idea. After that war, thousands of Americans who still wanted to be British moved to Canada, calling themselves United Empire Loyalists. Tens of thousands of other Americans also bought farms in Upper Canada (today's Ontario). They didn't care about British deserters or helping the First Nations against the Americans. Would they fight for a king they didn't know against their former friends and neighbours? Britain was far away, stuck in its war with France.



FEATURE STORY

13 Important People

From the ordinary to the powerful, they helped shape the future of North America.

Isaac Brock 1769-1812

Library and Archives Canada

This guy had it all — he was smart, sophisticated, handsome and an inspiring leader. And if it wasn't for Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, there's a very good chance Upper Canada would have fallen to the Americans in the War of 1812. When he saw war looming, he prepared forts, ships and troops — men who would do anything for their commander. On Oct. 13, 1812, Brock was awoken at Fort George by American guns attacking nearby Queenston. He leapt on his horse and galloped into battle, jumping off to lead his men up a hill, but within moments he fell to an enemy sharpshooter. Brock was so well respected that when he was buried, American guns boomed out in salute along with British ones.



Roger Hale Sheaffe 1763-1851

His leadership and bravery are often forgotten. Major-General Sheaffe took over at Queenston after Brock's death and beat back the invading Americans.



In 1913, a Toronto man started a small candy company and named it after Laura Secord because of her "courage, devotion and loyalty." It grew to more than 100 stores across Canada. Laura Secord chocolates are now made in Quebec City.

Laura Secord 1775-1868

Not many Canadians know that this heroine was born and lived in the United States until her family moved to what's now Ontario's Niagara region when she was 20. Laura Ingersoll married James Secord in 1797, and they settled in Queenston. When James was wounded in the battle of Queenston Heights, brave Laura pulled him off the battlefield and took him home. On June 21, 1813, invading Americans demanded food and shelter at the Secords' house. As the soldiers ate, they talked about plans to attack a British army post at nearby Beaver Dams. With James still recovering, and no other male available. Laura decided she would have to take the news to the British commander, Lieutenant James FitzGibbon. Avoiding the main road, she trudged and stumbled 18 kilometres through fields, swamps and forest. Partway through the journey, she came upon a camp of First Nations men who helped her reach FitzGibbon. The warning allowed native fighters to launch a surprise attack of their own, and the American force surrendered on June 24. Legends have sprung up over the years, but no - Laura Secord wasn't barefoot and she didn't have a cow with her.

Tecumseh approx. 1768-1813

Truly one of the greatest leaders in Canadian history, Tecumseh was a strong, handsome Shawnee from what is now Ohio. All his life, he and his family had battled against the white settlers who were moving in and taking natives' land. When war was declared in 1812, Tecumseh sided with the British hoping they would in turn support his people against the advancing Americans. He was a natural military leader who was as kind as he was wise — he hated violence and torture, was against the killing of women and children, and insisted on prisoners being treated well. Without him and his people, it's unlikely the British could have won the war. On Oct. 5, 1813, Tecumseh died during a fight with his old enemy William Henry Harrison at the Battle of the Thames after British troops ran away. No one knows who killed him or where his body lies.



Isaac Brock talking about Tecumseh: "A more sagacious (wise) and gallant Warrior does not I believe exist." Tecumseh on Isaac Brock: "This is a man!"

KAYAK #42 DEC 2012 11



Tenskwatawa approx. 1775-1836

Known as the Prophet and Lalawethika, this religious leader was also Tecumseh's brother. He was a powerful speaker who wanted American First Nations to co-operate to protect their culture and stand against the white settlers who were taking their land. In 1811, against Tecumseh's advice, Tenskwatawa made a big mistake, attacking an advancing American force near the native settlement of Tippecanoe in what is now Indiana. The Americans fought back fiercely, destroying the settlement. Tenskwatawa's men were furious with him, although he had wanted to talk rather than attack, and he never regained their respect. But he had drawn many native nations together in what is known as a confederacy, which Tecumseh led into war.

Charles-Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry 1778-1829

A strict but warm-hearted commander, de Salaberry became a soldier at age 14. Not only was he one of the few high-ranking Canadian-born leaders in the war, he was a French-speaking commander in the British army. He set up the Voltigeurs Canadiens, volunteer fighters who were ready for action when war broke out. De Salaberry led them together with regular army troops and a force of First Nations in one of the most important victories of the war at Châteauguay. Furious because his leadership in the battle was ignored at first, he threatened to resign, but was eventually given high honours.



George Prevost 1767-1816

Was he calm and sensible or a dithering coward? As governor general of Upper and Lower Canada, Prevost used his patience and negotiating skills to try to avoid war. His job required him to lead the military as well as government, so in September 1814, Prevost planned an attack on Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain in New York. When he arrived, though, he lost his nerve, waiting for British warships and pushing them to attack first. He promised he would attack from land at the same time, but didn't. His forces were crushed — his officers openly referred to him as "an idiot" and "our little nincompoop." Prevost was called back to England where he was officially blamed for the defeat. He asked for a retrial but died before it took place.

James Madison 1751-1836

No TOP STRATE

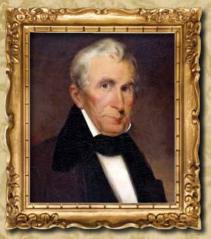
The Republican president would have preferred peace, but realized that war was likely, especially with the loud and powerful War Hawks pushing for it constantly in Congress. Many Americans opposed the war, though, and Congress often turned Madison down when he wanted money to prepare troops. He chose several commanders who turned out to be terrible, and let them stay longer than he should have, which may explain why Americans tend to think of him as a weak president.



Dolley Madison 1768-1849

As the president headed for the battlefield in August, 1814, the British were marching on Washington. Dolley Payne Todd Madison, the smart and charming First Lady, was almost alone in the presidential mansion. Sacrificing their personal belongings, she made sure that a copy of the Declaration of Independence and an important portrait of George Washington were saved.





William Henry Harrison 1773-1840

Harrison was an American who saw all native people as enemies, and grabbed their land whenever he could in his role as governor of the Indian Territory. He led troops in some of the nastiest fights of the War of 1812. After the war, he was elected to Congress and eventually became president, but died soon after taking office.



Gordon Drummond 1772-1854

The first Canadian-born commander of British forces in his homeland, Drummond was serving in Ireland when the army sent him to Canada late in 1813. He found a big, ugly mess. The British had lost some important ground and people were scared. A few quick, sharp victories under Drummond helped win back the Niagara region and gave people hope that the Americans were not going to win the war.

James FitzGibbon 1773-1840

FitzGibbon was a creative and clever leader who was comfortable fighting on an open battlefield or in the swampy woods, where his men wore greenish uniforms to blend in. This small, hand-picked force was known as the Green Tigers and the Bloody Boys.

Canadian War Museum



John Norton approx. 1760-1831

Also known as Teyoninhokarawen, Norton's father was Cherokee and his mother Scottish. He joined the British army, coming to Canada in 1787, where he worked as a teacher, fur trader, government agent and interpreter for the great Mohawk leader Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea). Norton commanded Six Nations forces at important battles including Queenston Heights, where the Mohawks' charge after Brock's death gave the British time to mount their final, crushing attack.

Francis Scott Key 1779-1843

Library and Archives Canada

You know that "bombs bursting in air" stuff in the American national anthem? It comes from the War of 1812. Key, a lawyer, wrote the words to "The Star-Spangled Banner" as he watched British cannons firing on Fort McHenry, Baltimore, in September, 1812.

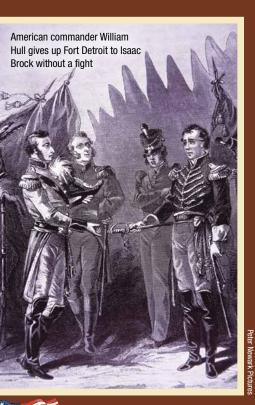






The story of the War of 1812 comes down to the battles, and each has its own tale to tell. British, American, Canadian and First Nations each fought differently. British and American soldiers had years of training, so they stood in precise lines and fired their weapons together. First Nations warriors used their hunting skills to slip silently though the woods and ambush their enemies. Canadian and American part-time soldiers — ordinary men who formed military units known as militia — often fired from behind fences and tree stumps. Together, they served on battlefields from Quebec to New Orleans.

By Stephen Shapiro



CAPTURE OF DETROIT

WHERE: NORTHERN MICHIGAN WHEN: AUG. 16, 1812

Ordered to invade Upper Canada, American General William Hull sent out proclamations telling the Canadians to surrender so he wouldn't have to attack. Instead, the Canadians brought the fight to Detroit. When Major-General Isaac Brock and Tecumseh arrived, Hull locked himself up behind Fort Detroit's walls. The Americans outnumbered the British, so Brock and Tecumseh had their troops parade past the fort, then circle around and march by again, making Hull think they had a much bigger army than they really did. Terrified of Tecumseh's warriors, Hull surrendered without a fight.

RESULT: The British controlled Michigan. Brock and Tecumseh stopped the first invasion of Canada before it could start, and persuaded many that Canada could win the war.



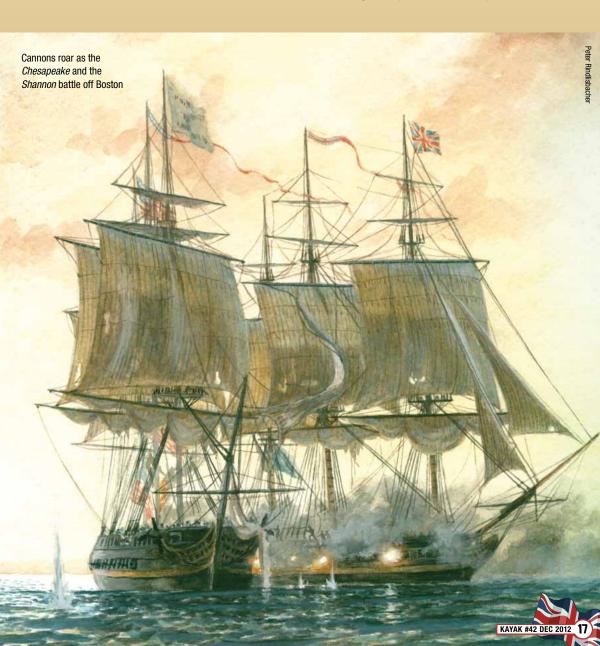
SHANNON VS. CHESAPEAKE

WHERE: OUTSIDE BOSTON HARBOUR

WHEN: JUN. 1, 1813

Some of the fiercest battles of the war happened at sea. The British warship HMS *Shannon* caught the American frigate *Chesapeake* coming out of Boston harbour. The *Shannon*'s first cannon shots crippled the American ship, and when the two collided, British sailors leaped aboard to capture it. The American captain James Lawrence's famous dying words — "Don't give up the ship!" — were in vain. The British won the battle in just 15 minutes. Eighty-five sailors died, including both captains.

RESULT: Despite some losses on the water, this fight proved Great Britain's Royal Navy was still the best in the world. Lawrence's final words became legendary in the U.S. navy.



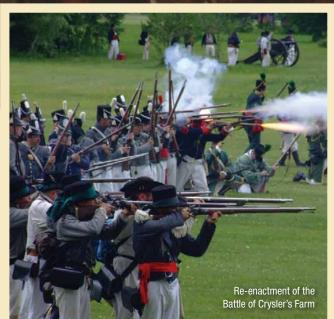
BATTLE OF THE CHÂTEAUGUAY

WHERE: SOUTH OF MONTREAL

WHEN: OCT. 26, 1813

American troops marching toward Montreal found their way blocked by soldiers, mainly French-Canadian militia, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles-Michel de Salaberry. Outnumbered 10 to one, they and their First Nations allies dug in behind barricades or slipped into the woods. The Americans sent to go around them got lost in the woods. The Canadians sounded bugles and the Mohawk warriors whooped. Sure they were outnumbered, the Americans retreated all the way back to the United States.

RESULT: As well as stopping an American attack on Montreal, the victory at Châteauguay showed that French-Canadian troops would fight to keep Quebec out of American hands. And it was a victory for homegrown troops under their Canadian commander.



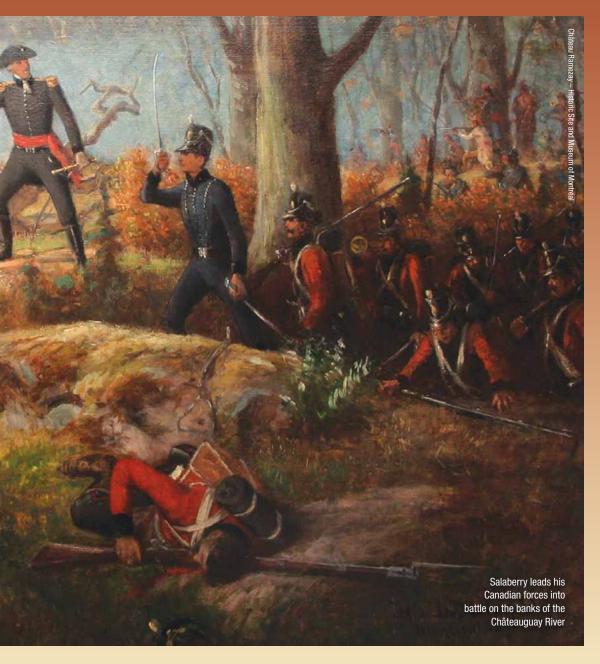
18 KAYAK #42 DEC 2012



BATTLE OF CRYSLER'S FARM

WHERE: NEAR MORRISBURG, ONT., BETWEEN KINGSTON AND MONTREAL WHEN: NOV. 11, 1813

Craig Parkinson



The second U.S. attack on Montreal in 1813 came from American forces sailing down the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario. They were followed by British soldiers trying to stop them. At a farm owned by John Crysler, the Americans landed on the riverbank and turned to face the British. The U.S. troops attacked from two directions, but the British soldiers calmly swung toward the forest attack, stopping it with a volley of gunfire, then swung back to smash the Americans in the open field. Losing their confidence, the invaders fled and spent the winter shivering in a rough fort.

RESULT: The Battle of Crysler's Farm stopped the second American attack on Montreal and saved the city.



BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE

WHERE: NEAR NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. WHEN: JUL. 25, 1814

Ken Welsh

While marching toward Queenston Heights at dusk, American General Winfield Scott surprised British forces at Lundy's Lane. The battlefield was so dark it was impossible to tell friend from enemy: The Royal Scots and their comrades the Glengarry Fencibles shot at each other, thinking they were Americans, and the Americans pretended to be British to avoid being shot by either. The close-range fighting was brutal, and each side saw more than 850 men killed or wounded.

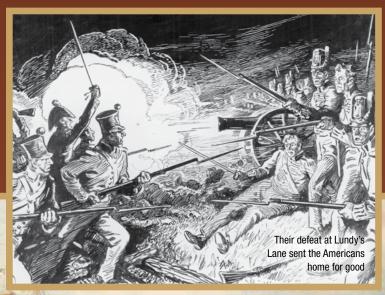
BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

WHERE: CHALMETTE PLANTATION, JUST SOUTH OF NEW ORLEANS WHEN: JAN. 8, 1815

Fought in the last days of the war, after the peace treaty was signed but before the news reached North America, the British attack on New Orleans was a disaster. The British expected an easy victory because the city was defended only by a mish-mash of inexperienced troops that included pirates and freed slaves. Landing south of the city, the British found the Americans well-protected by earth walls. When the British charged, the Americans blazed away, killing 291. Stunned, the British retreated and sailed away 10 days later.

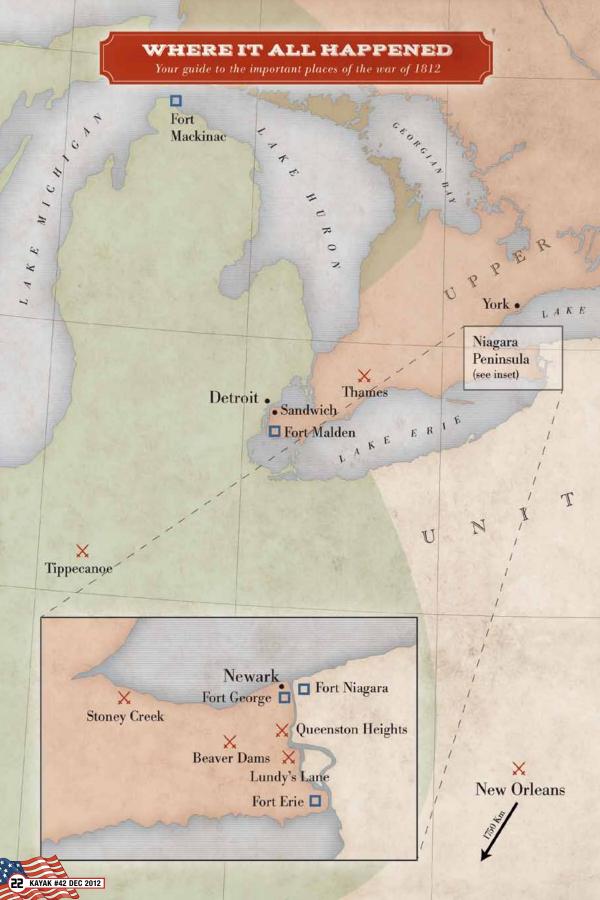
RESULT: Americans remember the last battle of the war as a great victory. Their commander, Andrew Jackson, became the seventh president of the United States.

RESULT: The British held the battlefield and the Americans retreated. Lundy's Lane was the bloodiest battle of the war, and the end of American attempts to invade Canada.



The Battle of New Orleans was a rare American victory









CIERTINOFA HOMELAND

By the early 1800s, First Nations people were used to being betrayed. After all, Great Britain simply gave the United States all the land west of the Ohio River after the American War of Independence, even though thousands of native people lived there. And the Americans decided now that they were independent, they also controlled the eastern United States. To many in the U.S., native people had no rights and deserved no land. They were simply an obstacle in the way of American settlers.

But even though they'd been betrayed time and time again, First Nations in the United States didn't give up. They fought several battles against the Americans who wanted them gone, but they couldn't possibly win. So when the War of 1812 came along, it looked like there might be some hope. If they fought with the British, in return they'd gain a powerful friend who could force the Americans to stop pushing native people out of their territory.

And the British were glad to have the help — native people were valuable allies. Without Tecumseh's group of 35 First Nations from the United States (not to mention those from Canada under the command of John Norton and others), the British could never have captured Fort Detroit, Fort Mackinac or won at Queenston Heights, Beaver Dams or Châteauguay.





HOME-GROWN HELP

How ordinary Canadians helped win the war By Elizabeth Siegel

Without the British army and navy, Canada would have fallen to the invading Americans. But the regulars, as they're known, had some very valuable help from people who lived in Upper and Lower Canada.

FENCIBLES

These were like local versions of British army units — they were paid and given military training. Their job was to defend their own soil; they couldn't be shipped off to foreign countries to fight wars. Several units fought in the War of 1812, including the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, New Brunswick Fencibles, Glengarry Light Infantry, and the Royal Newfoundland Regiment of Fencible Infantry.

> ROYAL NEWFOLINDLAND REGIMENT OF FENCIBLE INFANTRY



MILITIA

Militias (pronounced "mill-ISH-as") were fighting forces made up of nonmilitary men. Some militia groups were formed from ordinary people who volunteered to fight, while others were conscripted (forced by the government to join). Either way, these townsfolk and farmers usually had little military training and often had to make do with poor supplies. One militia man wrote his brother as the weather started to grow cold and asked him to send some warmer trousers, or he would soon "begin to look funny in summer clothes."

Even so, the militia helped win many battles, probably because their members had different skills than the British. Take the volunteer Corps of Canadian Voyageurs, for instance. It was a group of more than 500 men from the North West Company in Lower Canada, many of whom were actual voyageurs (woodsmen hired by fur companies to transport supplies). Their knowledge of the rivers and woods made them valuable scouts and useful in battle. Of course, they were so used to doing their own thing that they weren't always keen to follow army rules. Many of them dumped their army weapons in favour of rifles, axes, and knives.

> CORPS OF CRNADIAN VOYAGEURS



Another famous volunteer militia group was the Voltigeurs Canadiens led by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles-Michel de Salaberry. This group played a key part in many battles and helped to prove to the British that French Canadians could be loyal subjects.

Richard Pierpoint was a former American slave who had earned his freedom by fighting for the British during the American

War of Independence. More than 30 years later, he was ready to fight for the British again, and formed the Coloured Corps of Upper Canada. At first the government rejected the idea of creating a fighting force of black Canadians, but changed its mind as the need for soldiers became more urgent. Pierpoint and his Corps (pronounced "core") fought in several important battles in the Niagara region.

> COLOURED CORPS OF UPPER CANADA



CANADIAN VOLUNIUMERS

With a name like that, you'd expect this group to be proudly Canadian, but it definitely wasn't. The Canadian Volunteers were traitors, plain and simple — the opposite of the Canadian fencibles and militia. The Volunteers were ex-Americans, Irishmen and others who disliked the British. Their leader was a downright nasty guy, Joseph Willcocks, a newspaper editor who'd sat in the

assembly of Upper Canada. He fought for Britain at first, but soon turned traitor. His vicious gang fought alongside the Americans in several battles, but are probably best known for their brutal actions against fellow Upper Canadians. In 1813 they helped persuade American forces to burn down Newark. They also took part in a raid on Port Dover in 1814 in which the village was burned to the ground. Willcocks was killed in battle in September, 1814. After the war. the

Canadian Volunteers were forced to leave Canada to avoid the death penalty. Most settled in America, where they were given land by the government for their service during the war.





Some of these quotations are things people actually said or wrote during the War of 1812 . . . but not all. Can you tell which is which?



"I verily believe that the militia of Kentucky are alone competent to place Montreal and Upper Canada at your feet."

American congressman Henry Clay, February 1810. Clay led the War Hawks, a group pushing for war and a takeover of Canada.



"Although the imperious obligations of duty did not allow me sufficient time to rout the enemy, they were beaten . . ."

Major General James Wilkinson, November, 1813, in a letter to his superiors. He actually lost the Battle of Crysler's Farm badly and was forced to retreat.





"We must not underestimate the valour of our northern cousins. They, too, esteem their lives and their property, and may yet prove formidable foes."

James Madison, U.S. president, May 19, 1812, in his private journal



"In four weeks from the time a declaration of war is heard on our frontier, the whole of Upper Canada and a part of Lower Canada will be in our power."

American congressman and War Hawk John C. Calhoun, June 1812, to Congress



"No white man fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner. Instant destruction will be his lot."

American General William Hull in a flyer to Canadians, July 1812. The threat was a big mistake since pretty much all British and Canadian soldiers fought alongside First Nations.



"The acquisition of Canada this year . . . will be a mere matter of marching."

Thomas Jefferson, former U.S. president, August 1812, in a letter



Ready, Aim

FENURE STORY

he sun glints off brass buttons. Bluish-grey smoke hangs over the field. Red-coated soldiers aim their muskets and bang! A man in a floppy hat and red-fringed blue coat falls to the ground. First Nations warriors in painted faces fire from behind bushes.

Inaci

But wait! A group of American soldiers is marching into battle, their cannon booming from across the river. The British retreat, then push forward again when their own reinforcements arrive. Fifteen minutes later, the Battle of Lang Mill is all over. Dead and wounded soldiers sprawl on the battlefield.

And then they get up, shake hands with the enemy and salute the applauding crowd.

This is a re-enactment — a demonstration of a battle using weapons and clothing that are as close as possible to what was used in the War of 1812. Sometimes re-enactments show an actual battle, and sometimes, as with this one, they are made up for a special occasion.

For the next few years, you can catch big and small re-enactments of War of 1812 battles, but there are lots of people who take part in them every year. There are soldiers, of course, but also musicians, soldiers' wives and army doctors. If you go to a re-enactment, be prepared for lots of noise and smelly smoke from the weapons. Be sure to drop by the re-enactors' camps and ask questions — they love to talk about their hobby.





Charlie Wibenga is a seven-year-old from Chatham, Ont., who has his own kid-sized British War of 1812 uniform. He's not old enough to go out on the battlefield, but he and the other kids play soldiers while his stepdad Mark Dickerson does the real thing. "It's fun if you're into the war," says Charlie. Mark has been re-enacting since high school — he's fought the Battle of the Thames more than 20 times. "We never played cowboys and Indians. We always played British and Americans." Sometimes he's a captain in the Royal Scots; at other events he's with the U.S. 27th Infantry. "We try to keep everything historically accurate — no chips or pop in our camp. But when the visitors leave, we bring out the marshmallows and make s'mores."



Colden Mitchell, 12, and Quinn Jones, 17, live in

Plattsburgh, New York. Colden usually portrays a drummer boy and Quinn is a rifleman with the U.S. 15th Infantry, the one that burned York. "It's fun bringing out the guns and shooting them," says Quinn. They don't mind even mind playing the enemy when they're at Canadian events.



David Morris of

Newmarket, Ont., is a familiar sight at many re-enactments in Canada and the U.S. in the character of Tecumseh, explaining the great leader's role in the War of 1812. "Sometimes the Americans don't like what I have to say," he grins. He's white, but he's spoken to Tecumseh's descendants and they're happy with what he's doing.



Sierra Turner is from tiny Havelock, Ont., where she and her classmates have taken part in several re-enactments. She's often a British soldier (it's not unusual to see women in uniform for re-enactments) but sometimes portrays a civilian woman or an American. "Sometimes the battles can get really hectic and confusing, just like the real thing."



Since most re-enactments happen during the hottest part of the summer, how do participants manage in their heavy uniforms? "You try to die face down so you don't get sunburned," says Mark Dickerson.

At the end of a re-enactment, there will often be a moment of silence to remember those who died in battle. After all, war is not a game.



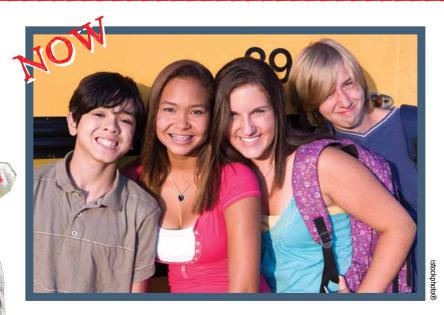




B oys as young as 11 or 12 became drummers on both sides of the war. Although they were supposed to be safer than soldiers, many died in the confusion of battle. In some units, women and children were allowed to travel with armies, meaning they endured the same hardships: life in extreme cold or heat, rain or snow, and bad food and clothes. Civilian kids, those not involved in the fighting, often saw their farms and homes destroyed by invading armies.



KIDS AND WAR BE GRATEFUL FOR PEACE



or nearly 200 years, Canadian families haven't had to fear war on their front doorstep, and kids have been safe from being forced into the military. Canada and the United States enjoy the world's longest friendly border. That means that if everyone has a passport, Canadian kids can spend March break in the sunny south, while Americans can discover French culture in Quebec. The War of 1812 may have been fought between friends, but it resulted in lasting peace.



Jon Herb





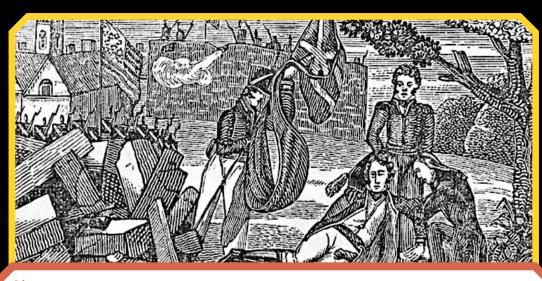
The scariest weapon in the War of 1812 wasn't a musket or a cannon

By Elizabeth Siegel

A

istoc

36 KAYAK #42 DEC 2012



n the 1800s, the worst thing you could do to your opponents in war was to set their homes, barns and fields on fire. In the War of 1812, both sides used fire to punish and frighten the other.

On April 27, 1813, American forces invaded York (today Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada. After fierce fighting, the British had to retreat. But before leaving, they blew up their ammunition building, known as a magazine, so the Americans wouldn't get their hands on it.

The result was one of the biggest explosions ever seen in North America at that time. More than 13 tonnes of gunpowder, 10,000 cannon balls and 30,000 gun cartridges exploded. More than 250 American soldiers in the area were killed and injured.

Many American soldiers thought the explosion had actually been a combination giant booby trap and brutal attack. When British forces left York, the Americans burned down the shipyard. Then they set several public buildings on fire, including the parliament, Lieutenant-Governor's house, a church and a printing press. The American commanders promised the people of York their private property would be safe. But most of the soldiers were too riled up to obey orders, and over the next six days they stole whatever they wanted from empty houses and left much of York in ruins. (The Americans returned in July to burn down the army barracks and some other buildings they had missed the first time around.)

A month later, on May 27, 1813, the Americans captured Fort George and the nearby town of Newark (today Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.). It seemed like a good spot to launch attacks from, but by December 1813, with British forces headed their way, the Americans prepared to withdraw.

Before going, though, the Americans decided to burn down the town with help from the pro-American Canadian Volunteers. On Dec.10, people living in the town were given a few hours to leave before the burning began. When the Canadian Volunteers and Americans were finished, only three buildings were left standing. That meant great suffering for most of the local people, who now had no food or shelter for the winter.

KAYAK #42 DEC 2012 37

The burning of Niagara enraged the British, especially since civilians (people who weren't involved in the fighting) rather than soldiers had been targeted. On Dec. 30, 1813, British forces invaded the towns of Buffalo and Black Rock in New York state, forcing residents to flee. They set both towns on fire, burning 333 buildings to the ground in Buffalo alone.

The next summer, British forces turned their attention to Washington, D.C., the American capital. After a short battle on

What we now know as the White House was usually called the President's House. When it was rebuilt in 1817 — and coated with thick white paint — it became known as the White House, and all because of the War of 1812.

August 24, 1814, the city was in British hands — the only time the American capital has ever been occupied by a foreign power.

The British didn't destroy any homes. They wanted to destroy symbols of American

power. The White House, Capitol building, Library of Congress, treasury building and navy yard were all set on fire. The damage might have been more serious, but the next afternoon, a hurricane brought heavy rains that put out most fires.

FEATURE STORY

So... Who Won?

Historians still argue about that question. After all, how do you pick a winner of a war where nothing changed all that much? Did everybody win . . . or nobody?

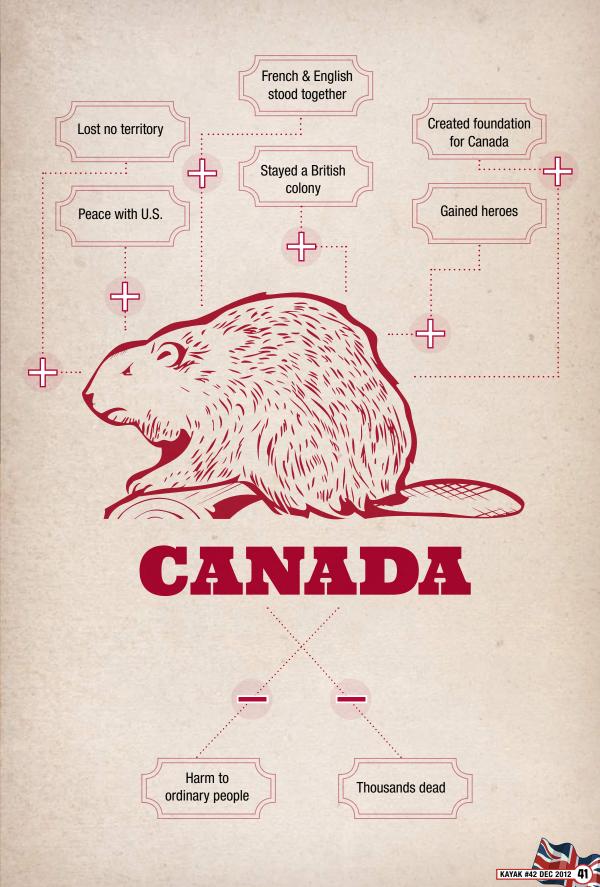
American First Nations

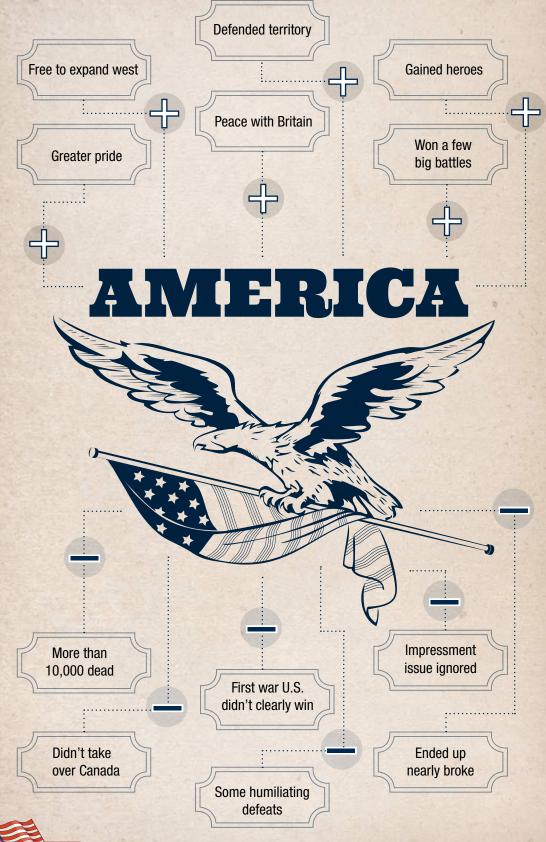
This is one point everyone agrees on: The War of 1812 was a tragedy for native peoples in the United States. After the war, there was no chance they could ever have a safe place where they could live undisturbed and keep their culture and traditions alive in the face of America's greed for their land. Tecumseh's great alliance fell apart after the legendary leader's death at the Battle of the Thames in 1813. And although Britain couldn't have won the war without those forces, it was quick to betray its allies during peace talks. Sure, the Treaty of Ghent—the document signed by the U.S. and Great Britain to end the war — had a section that required the Americans to give natives back "all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven" (that is, before the war). But the U.S. ignored it, and with no one prepared to enforce that requirement, there was nothing to stop American settlers from pushing ever westward, forcing First Nations out of their way.

Great Britain

In Britain, few people remember the War of 1812 at all. What that era means to them is the long, fierce battle with France and Napoleon. But overall, you'd have to say Britain did pretty well, although it lost something like 8,000 soldiers and sailors. It held on to Canada and achieved peace with the United States that's lasted ever since, all without giving up anything much.







42 KAYAK #42 DEC 2012



YOU COULD WIN A \$1000 RESP & A TRIP FOR TWO TO OTTAWA, PLUS GET PUBLISHED ONLINE BY KAYAK: CANADA'S HISTORY MAGAZINE FOR KIDS!

IT'S EASY TO TELL YOUR OWN STORY ABOUT CANADA'S HISTORY.

HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW TO ENTER:

- Pick a time, place or event from Canada's history that interests you, research it and write a creative story about it. Use your imagination and have fun!
- **2.** Stories should be between 500–1200 words.
- **3.** Include 1-3 original Illustrations.
- **4.** Write your story in English or French.
- Comics or storyboards are acceptable. (Remember, a 5-page comic strip is about 500 words).
- Submit your story on our website, to our email or by snail mail on or before June 14th, 2013, the contest closing date.
- You must be between 7 and 14 years old to enter. For full contest details and to submit online, visit kayakmag.ca and follow the links.

HOW TO SUBMIT YOUR STORY:

Email: contest@kayakmag.ca Web: CanadasHistory.ca/KayakAward Mail: Kayak Kids' Illustrated History Challenge 2013, Bryce Hall, Main Floor, 515 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 2E9 Canada

careful or else my

SPONSORED BY:

cold-u



Where it All Happened

Now's the time to visit the places where the War of 1812 was decided



Battlefields

South of Montreal you'll find the Battle of the Châteauguay National Historic Site, at left, and the site of the March 1814 Battle of Lacolle Mill where a tiny Canadian force held off 4,000 American troops. The original location of the Battle of Crysler's Farm near Morrisburg, Ont., is underwater, thanks to the creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway in the 1950s, but you can still view the relocated monument and visit the Battlefield Memorial Building. Only a small memorial to Tecumseh marks the Battle of the Thames near Thamesville. Ont... but there'll be a huge re-enactment of the battle in October 2013. Near Niagaraon-the-Lake, Ont., you can climb the 235 steps of Brock's Monument and check out plaques honouring Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe and the Coloured Corps at the site of the Battle of Queenston Heights.

Houses of History

American General William Hull, once a friend of François Baby (pronounced "baw-BEE"), took over Baby's home in what's now Windsor, Ont., during his attempted invasion. Later, Brock put guns in the yard to fire across the river at Detroit. Today it's **Windsor's Community Museum**, which has a special exhibition on the war until October 2013. Not far from Niagara Falls, you'll find the **Laura Secord Homestead**, the very spot she lived when she learned of American plans to attack the British.



Laura Secord Homestead

On the Water

You can see the bell from HMS *Shannon* at the **Maritime Command Museum** in Halifax, and one of its guns sits on the grounds of Government House. Right on the Canada-U.S. border, one of the most important naval battles of the war, the **Battle of Lake Erie**, will be spectacularly re-enacted in September 2013.



There are so many cool places to discover the War of 1812 that we couldn't possible squeeze them all in here. Visit www.kayakmag.ca to check out famous forts and more!





Emily wiped her face with her apron and plunked down on a rock in the shade to rest. Whatever had happened to that calf?

Crack! The noise made her jump. "Duchess? Here, Duchess!" she called softly as she peered through the tangled branches. The woods were still pretty thick here on the Dominion Road, even though Fort Erie was being built a short distance away. The American city of Buffalo might be just over the river, but Emily's part of Ontario was mostly farms, trees and swamps.

Swamps? "Oh no!" moaned Emily. "Please tell me she hasn't wandered into the bog!" "No ma'am. She's right here and she's hungry," was the reply.

Emily whirled around to see a boy a bit bigger than her, maybe 14 years old. And then she froze. That battered blue coat — he was American! The enemy was right here, practically on her family's farm.

She grabbed a nearby branch and waved it in front of her. "Don't you dare take me prisoner! I'll scream and hit you!"

"Don't worry, miss. I won't hurt you. I'm just terribly hungry, and I thought you looked nice," said the boy. "My name is Jarvis Hanks."

"But, but . . . you're the enemy!" Emily whispered.







"I suppose I am." The boy grinned and shrugged. "Now, could you please put down that hunk of tree you're holding?"

Emily smiled in spite of herself. "So what are you doing here?" she asked. Then her eyes widened. "I knew the Americans were nearby, but are you planning to attack Fort Erie?"

"They don't really give me many details, miss. Say, what's your name, anyway?"

"Emily Talbot. But I really shouldn't be talking to an enemy soldier," she added.

The boy sighed. "It doesn't seem right, this war," he said. "I only joined up to be a drummer boy when they were recruiting men for the army. I never thought I'd see an actual fight."

Emily couldn't contain her curiosity. "Have you been in battle?" she asked.

"Yes indeed," Jarvis said grimly.

"I was nearly killed at Lundy's Lane. Men died all around me. It was awful." They both fell silent for a while, but the birds still sang in the treetops.

Emily reached in her apron pocket and pulled out an apple and a piece of bread, offering them wordlessly to Jarvis.

He took them with a smile and munched away. "You're very kind thank you. This is the first thing I've eaten in weeks that wasn't stale or rotten. And last winter, I had to give up one of my blankets to sew these."

He gestured at his knee-length trousers, which Emily could see were almost bare in places. "You're going to have to use the other blanket for patches soon," she said.

They both laughed, and the solemn moment passed.

"Where are you from?" Emily asked.



"Well, I was born in New York, but we live in Pawlet, Vermont, now," Jarvis answered. "We have a farm there, just like you."

"That's funny," said Emily. "My mother is from Vermont. We came to Canada because we are loyal to the King of England."

Jarvis laughed. "I don't mean to make fun," he explained, "but I doubt your mother was even born during the War of Independence. We sure did whomp the British that time!"

"Not this time, though," said Emily, feeling a bit stung. "We'll beat you yet!"

Jarvis jumped up and made a low bow. "Allow me to apologize, Lady Emily," he said. "I didn't mean to make fun." As he sat down, a question occurred to him. "Say, where's your mother's family from, anyway?"

"I'm not sure," replied Emily. "I think maybe ... Danby?"

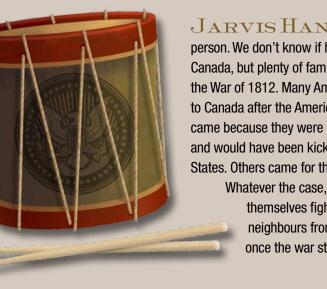
"Danby?" Jarvis gasped in astonishment. "Why, that's just up the road a piece. What's her father's name? Your grandpa?"

"I think it was James. James Lear. He owned a store in — " she stopped. "Why are you looking at me like that?"

Jarvis's face was white and his mouth hung open. "Emily . . . James Lear is my father's cousin. That makes us . . . "

Emily finished the sentence. "Family."

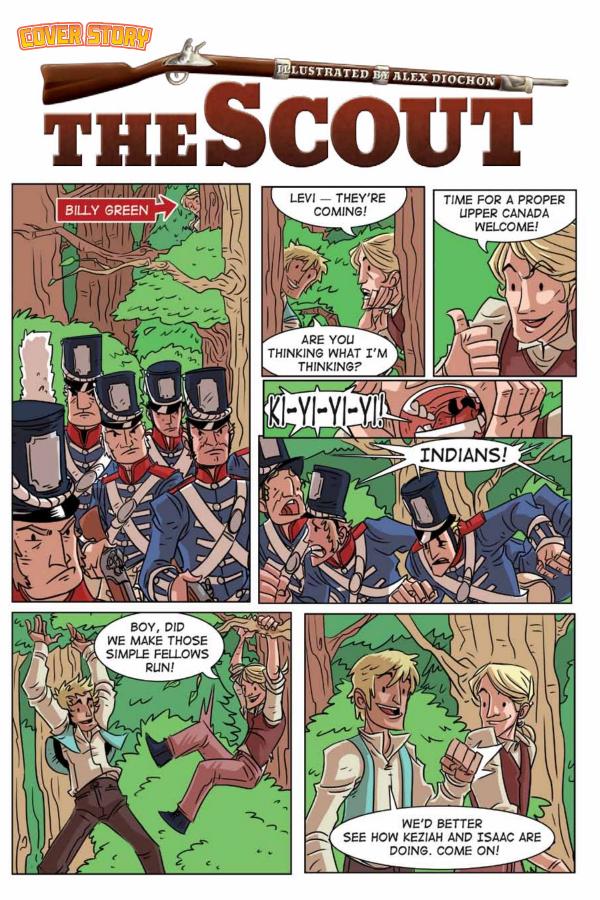
Once again, the birds sang in the silence. K



JARVIS HANKS was a real person. We don't know if he had relatives in Canada, but plenty of families were split during the War of 1812. Many Americans had moved to Canada after the American Revolution. Some came because they were loyal to England and would have been kicked out of the United States. Others came for the cheap land.

> Whatever the case, they often found themselves fighting friends and neighbours from south of the border once the war started.

Ethaniel Ritc







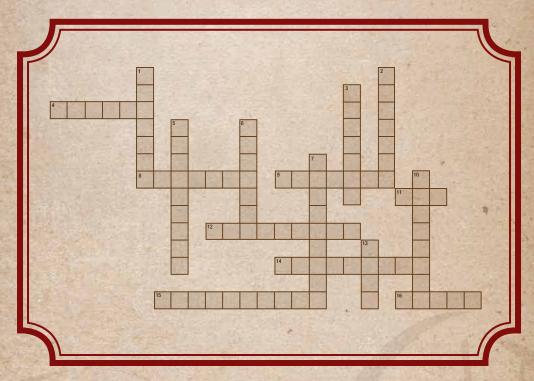






FAMES

CROSS WORDS



ACROSS

- 4 Brave Laura _____ who warned FitzGibbon
- 8 Area burned by Americans in December 1813
- 9 George _____, Governor of Upper and Lower Canada during the war
- **11** Francis Scott ____, who wrote the U.S. anthem
- 12 Richard _____, leader of the Coloured Corps
- 14 Joseph _____, traitorous Canadian
- 15 Last battle of the war
- **16** Treaty of _____ that ended the war

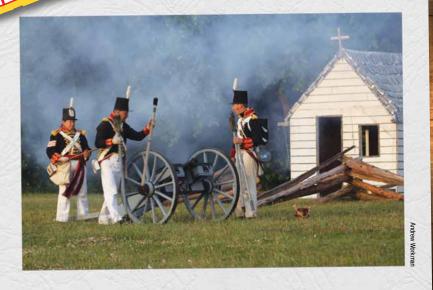
DOWN

- 1 Dolley ____, spunky wife of the American president
- 2 American city surrendered without a fight
- 3 Ship that beat the Chesapeake
- 5 Charles-Michel d'Irumberry de ____; true Canadian commander
- 6 Roger Hale _____, who took over when Brock died
- 7 Canadian versions of British army units
- 10 Shawnee leader
- 13 What Toronto was called during the war

Answers are on p. 61



Can you spot nine things that changed from the top photo of War of 1812 re-enactors to the bottom one?





ANSWERS ARE ON P. 61

KAYAK #42 DEC 2012 57

The Ultimate Class Field Fig



Grand Prize of a trip to Toronto and the Niagara region for your students to experience the battle sites and epic stories of the War of 1812. Watch your students become enthralled by living history lessons of early Canada - US relations. An additional five regional prizes are also available to be won!

For entry details and official rules, visit: CanadasHistory.ca/ClassFieldTrip

Educational

ours

Sponsored by:

HISTORY

Mail in your entry **TO WINE** Or, enter online at **Kayakmag.ca** #42

#41

What's this soldier thinking?

0

Ed, 9 Calgary, Alta.

PRIZE PACK

RUNNERS-UP: "Let's see — what act can I create with Willy Wonka and a sea captain?" Eric, 11 Alma, Ont.

"Are we getting paid for this?" Emma, 11 Yellowknife, NWT

What was this man thinking?



You've seen the best, now see the rest - online!

KAYAK #42 DEC 2012 59

0

0

Andrew Workm

I COULD

HAVE BEEN A SEA CAPTAIN, BUT "NO,"

HE SAID. "LET'S JOIN

THE CIRCUS!

McCord Museum

Buy 2 subscriptions, GET 1 FREE. Nearly 200 titles! Don't miss the Annual Great Magazine Sale. ORDER NOW!

Subscribe today at 1free.magazinescanada.ca/3for2 or call 1-866-289-8162 OFFER CODE: PAEB

Keep all 3 subscriptions for yourself or GIVE some as a gift. Choose print or digital subscriptions. With this much selection it's easy to find the perfect titles to read or share.



ZURE

NENERS



History Mystery: Americans Say the Craziest Things p. 30-31

The quotation from American President James Madison is the fake.

Crossword p. 56	
Across	Down
4 Secord	1 Madison
8 Niagara	2 Detroit
9 Prevost	3 Shannon
11 Key	5 Salaberry
12 Pierpoint	6 Sheaffe
14 Willcocks	7 Fencibles
15 New Orleans	10 Tecumseh
16 Ghent	13 York





a kayak subscription is THE GREATEST GIFT IN HISTO









ORDER ONLINE WWW.KAYAKMAG.CA OR CALL TOLL FREE 1-888-816-0997

BACK ISSUES ARE ALSO AVAILABLE

KayakMag.ca

Editor Nancy Payne Art Director James Gillespie New Media Editor Tanja Hütter New Media Manager Joel Ralph

Community Engagement Co-ordinator Joanna Dawson

Education and Outreach Co-ordinator Jean-Philippe Proulx

Historical Advisors Catherine Carstairs, Tim Cook, Tim Compeau

Proofreader Beverley Tallon

Advertising Representative Nick Cino ncino@rogers.com

CanadasHistory.ca

President and CEO Deborah Morrison

Circulation and Marketing Manager Danielle Chartier

Executive Assistant Linda Onofreychuk

Manager, Finance & Administration Patricia Gerow Design Interns Ethaniel Ritchot, Sarah Kruger Special thanks Andrew Workman

KAYAK: Canada's History Magazine for Kids (issn 1712-3984) is published four times a year by Canada's National History Society Bryce Hall, Main Floor, 515 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, MB, **R3B 2E9**

Phone: (204) 988-9300 Fax: (204) 988-9309 Email: info@KayakMag.ca

Member Services email: members@KayakMag.ca Website: KayakMag.ca

Editorial guidelines can be found on our website. While every care will be taken of manuscripts and illustrations submitted, no liability will be assumed for loss.

Copyright ©2012 by Canada's History Society All rights reserved. Reproduction without permission from the publisher is strictly forbidden.

Member Services Kavak Magazine, PO Box 1274, Station K, Toronto, Ontario M4P 3E5 Phone: 1-888-816-0997 Fax: (416) 932-2488 Email: members@KavakMag.ca

Two-year subscription price (8 issues): Canada \$29.98 (plus tax). Please add \$8.00 for U.S. orders and \$15.00 for international orders. Single copy price: \$4.50. G.S.T. Registration Number 13868 1408 RT.

Mailing preference KAYAK does not currently make its mailing list available to third parties.

PUBLICATIONS MAIL AGREEMENT NO. 40063001

We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Canada Periodical Fund of the Department of Canadian Heritage.



Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to: KAYAK Magazine, PO Box 1274, Station K, Toronto, ON M4P 3E5

Second class postage paid at Winnipeg.

Kayak wishes to thank the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for its contribution to this special issue.

Canadian International Development Agency Agence canadienne de développement international

Printed in Canada.



The HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY ASSOULINE BOOK

The second secon

Published this fall, our 280 page coffee-table book captures the past and present of the Hudson's Bay Company in a series of lush historic images and contemporary photos.

Foreword by Graydon Carter.

Now available at **TheBay.com** and select locations of the Bay across Canada.







