

WAR OF 1812

READING ESCAPE

DECODER

A=🍏 G=🧠 M=📧
B=📦 H=🔋 N=👤
C=🖋️ I=🧪 O=📄
D=📊 J=📁 P=📖
E=🔒 K=🔑 L=📝

READING #2

James Madison (America's 4th president) led the U.S. at the time. American military leaders included Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Henry Dearborn, and Winfield Scott. Great Britain was led by King George IV and Prime Minister Robert Jenkinson. British military leaders included Isaac Brock, Charles de Salaberry and Gordon Drummond.

In addition to the troubles at sea, there were some troubles on land. The Indigenous population of the American continent was starting to worry about the settlers pushing further West into their territory. Great Britain had convinced many Native Americans that they could help halt westward expansion. Desperate to stop the settlers, many Native Americans thought partnering with Great Britain would be a good idea. That would put the U.S. in a conflict with Great Britain and the Native Americans. Westward expansion was aided by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

DECODER

1
2
3
4 GHI
5
6
7
8
9
10

THINK TANK

as you're as small
as you say you
are, solve the
and I will

SECURITY CLEARANCE LEVEL 5
LEAD DETECTIVE
AGENT NAME:
CODENAME:
BADGE #:
PRECINCT 5005

SECURITY CLEARANCE LEVEL 5
LEAD DETECTIVE
AGENT NAME:
CODENAME:
BADGE #:
PRECINCT 5005

6 PASSAGES

READING #1

...a struggle between Great Britain. It was the "Gotten War" and the "Dependence" in many ways and France were locked together and both sides of the United States from either for supplies, food and in the war.

British forces were Canadian (soldiers) because British soldiers fighting Napoleon in Europe. The British had a limited or did not have a practice of impressment on the United States. The British could capture a ship and press its crew into serving their ships. For the British Navy taking U.S. ships meant they were forced to fight for Britain in their war against France. The war was fair.

DECODER

A = 🍏 G = 🍌
 B = 📖 H = 🍷
 C = 🍷 I = 🍷
 D = 📖 J = 🍷
 E = 🏠 K = 🍷
 F = 🍷 L = 🍷

READING #2

READING

James Madison (America's 4th President) led the U.S. at the time. American leaders included Andrew Jackson, Henry Harrison, Henry Dearborn, and Scott. Great Britain was led by King George III and Prime Minister Robert Jenkinson. American military leaders included Isaac Shelby and Gordon Drummond.

In addition to the troubles on land, the population of the American West was starting to worry about the further West into their territories. They had convinced many Native Americans they could help halt westward expansion. Desperate to stop the spread of Americans thought that Britain would be a good ally in a conflict.

READING #3

In 1811, the United States started to push into Canada, which was then governed by Great Britain. On June 18, 1812, war was officially declared against Great Britain. During the Battle of York, American forces burned the city of Toronto. At the Battle of the Thames in Ontario, William Henry Harrison and his U.S. forces defeated Native American forces led by the Shawnee Chief, Tecumseh, in 1813. Things began to turn around for the U.S. when Americans claimed victory at the Battle of New Orleans.

The U.S. suffered several defeats, including the Battle of Detroit in 1812 and the burning of the White House and the U.S. Capitol Building in 1814.

DECODER

READING #4

At the end of 1814, a treaty was signed in Belgium between the United States and Great Britain. Belgium was a neutral country. The Treaty of Ghent was signed on Christmas Eve in 1814. John Quincy Adams was the U.S. negotiator.

DECODER

READING #5

A wooden American naval ship, the U.S.S. "Constitution", earned the nickname of "Old Ironsides" and never lost a battle. The U.S.S. Constitution sank a large number of ships belonging to the British navy and captured twenty-four enemy vessels. The nickname was earned when British cannonballs hit the wooden hull of the U.S.S. Constitution, bounced off and fell into the sea.

The Battle of New Orleans, the final major battle of the war, took place on January 8, 1815. Andrew Jackson defeated the British and forced them to leave Louisiana. Jackson was nicknamed "Old Hickory" for his toughness and courage. A British fleet of more than 50 ships were commanded by General Pakenham.

Between 6,000 American troops fought against 7,500 British troops. The Battle of New Orleans occurred 15 days after a peace treaty had been signed, but they had not received the information yet.

DECODER

A	B	C	J	K	L
D	E	F	M	N	O
G	H	I	P	Q	R
S			W		
T	U	V	W	X	Y

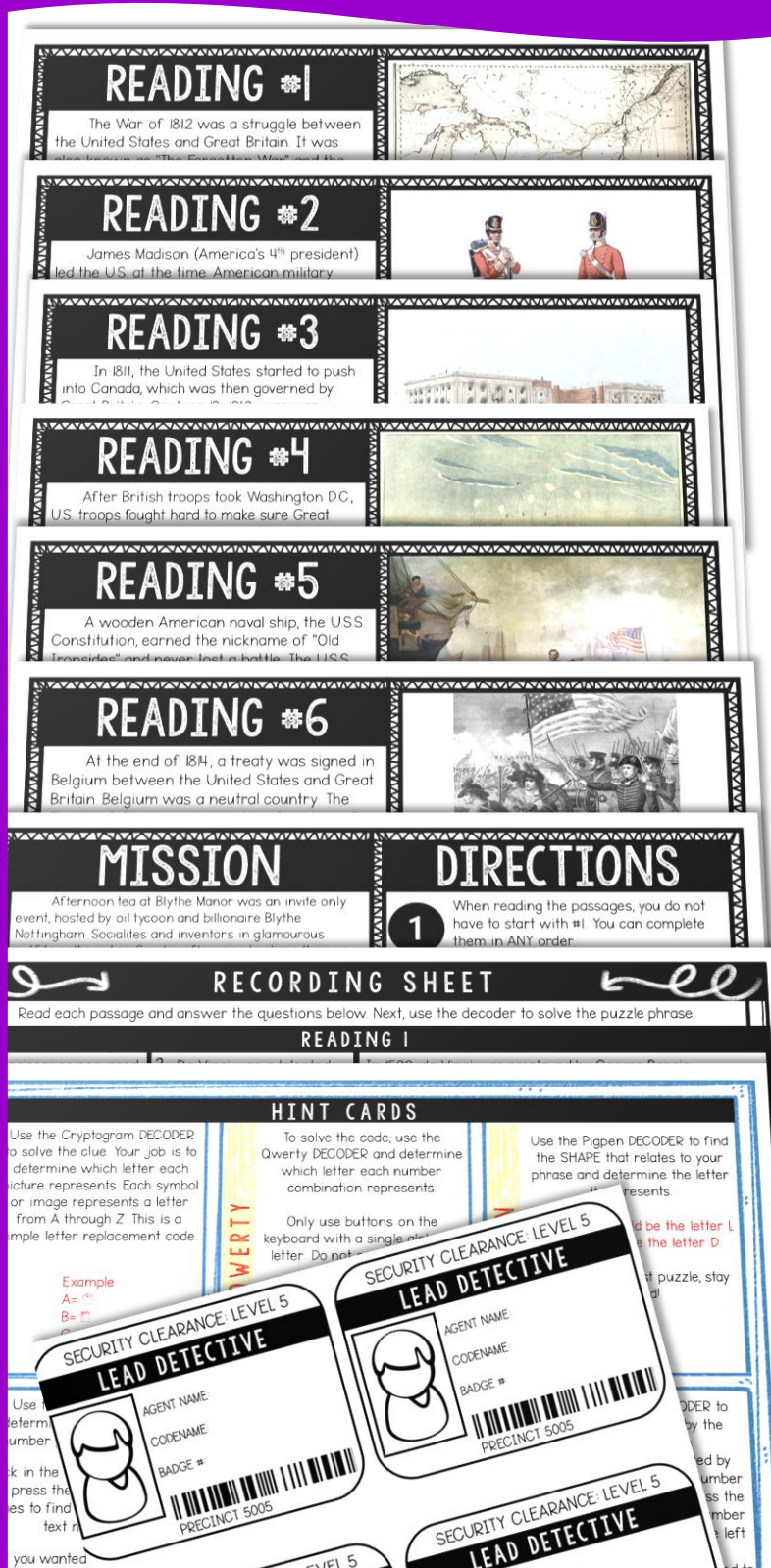
READING #6

At the end of 1814, a treaty was signed in Belgium between the United States and Great Britain. Belgium was a neutral country. The Treaty of Ghent was signed on Christmas Eve in 1814. John Quincy Adams was the U.S. negotiator.

DECODER

1	2	3
D	B	E
K		H
	P	N
T	R	Q
Z	X	V

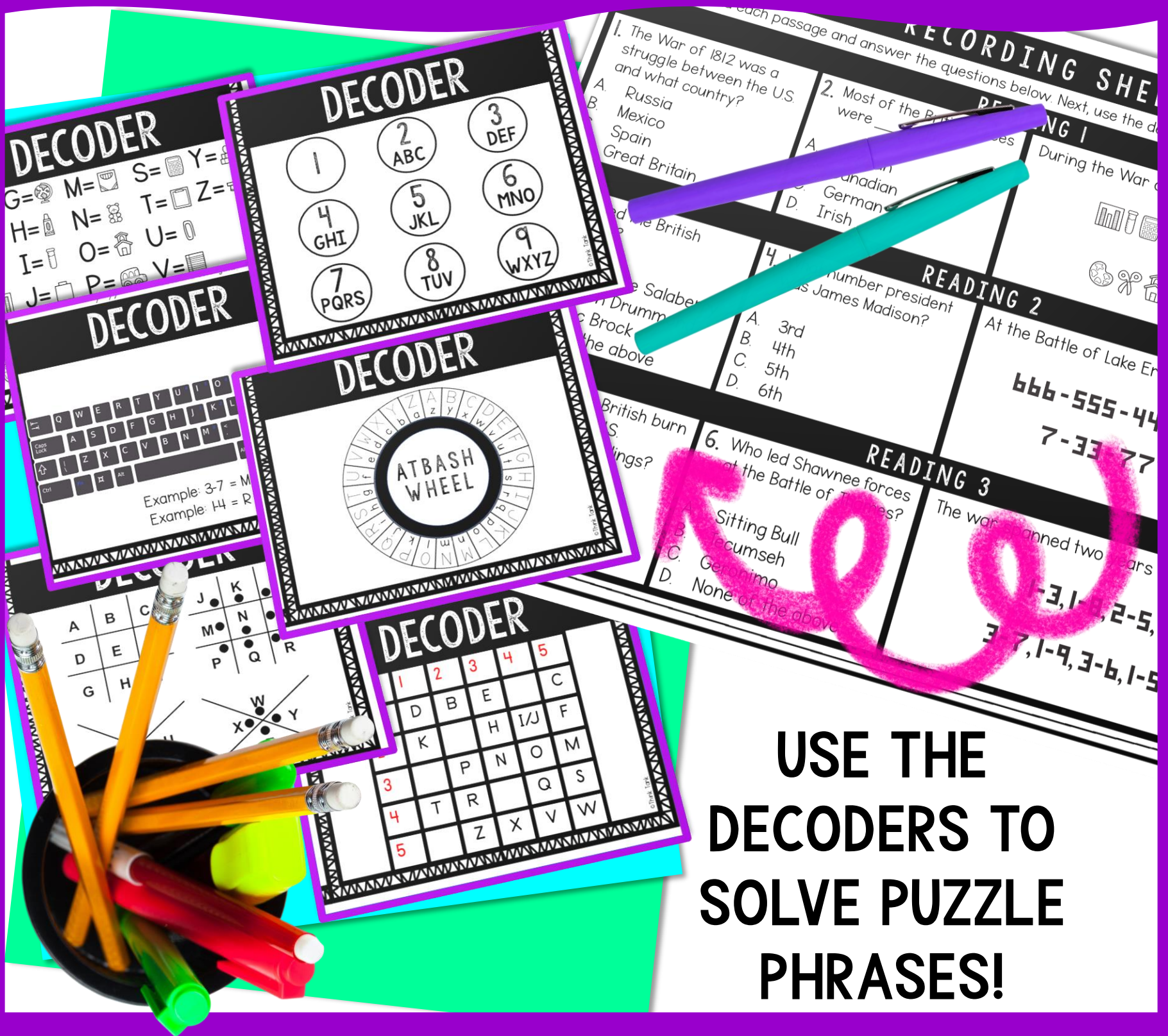
WHAT'S INCLUDED?



- ✓ 6 Half page passages
- ✓ 6 Puzzle decoders
- ✓ 12 Multiple choice Q's
- ✓ Teacher guide
- ✓ Answer key
- ✓ Student directions
- ✓ Hint cards



PUZZLE TYPES



USE THE
DECODERS TO
SOLVE PUZZLE
PHRASES!

NO PREP!

u're as smart
ou say you
s solve the
les and I w
urn your pri
money!

ENTER



SCAM



PRECINCT
#5005



HOW IT WORKS

ENGAGING READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE!

1

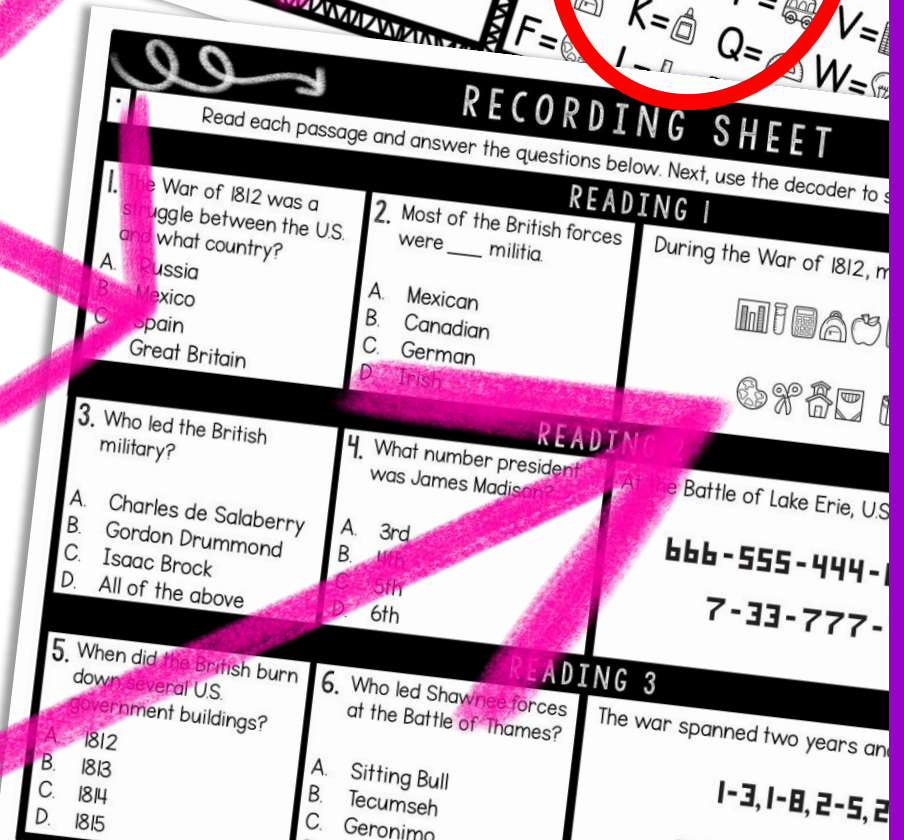
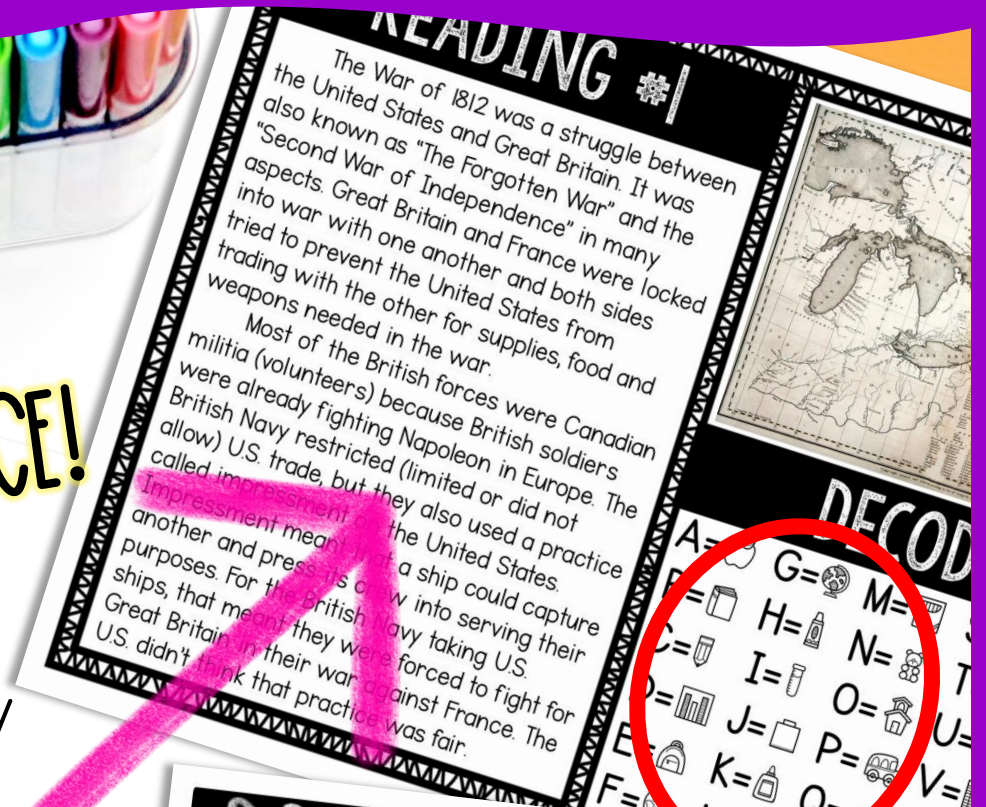
Students work individually (or in pairs) and visit SIX reading stations.

2

Students will answer the questions related to that passage on their recording sheet.

3

Students will use that specific “decoder” to reveal a “clue” about the topic.




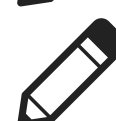


BENEFITS & USE



THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!

-  ANTICIPATORY SETS
-  UNIT REVIEW
-  EARLY FINISHERS
-  STATIONS
-  SUB PLANS
-  PARTNER WORK
-  ENRICHMENT

-  NO PREP
-  PRINT AND GO
-  CROSS-CURRICULAR
-  HIGHLY ENGAGING