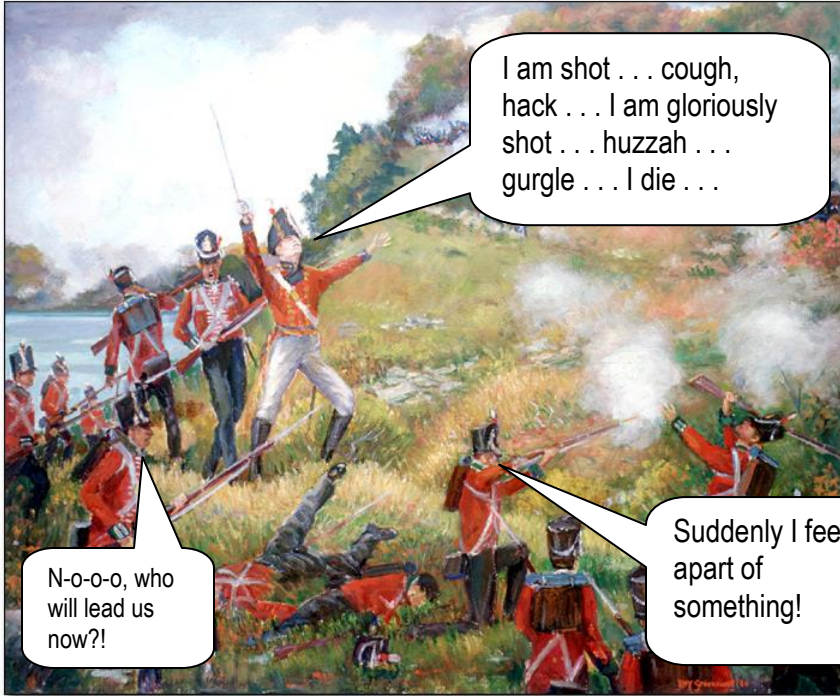


The War of 1812 – Points to Remember




- **The American strategy depended on use of militias, but they either resisted service or were incompetently led. Financial and logistical problems also plagued the American war effort. New England opposed the war and refused to provide troops or financing.**

- **The powerful Royal Navy successfully blockaded the American coast, raiding coastal communities at will.**
- **The attention of the British was largely focused on defeating Napoleon in Europe. After the final defeat of Napoleon in 1814 they were able to send veteran troops to the New World.**
- **General Brock was frustrated with the Canadian settlers, largely transplants from the United States (Loyalists, etc.), who were not overly concerned with the prospect of American conquest.**
- **The death of Tecumseh ended the last 19th century hope for an independent Native nation – the native threat to the United States and British North America (Canada) was neutralized.**



- **Locally, the Battle of Stoney Creek on June 6th, 1813, was a major turning point in the war. 700 British soldiers defeated an invading force of 3,400 American troops on their way to Burlington, Ontario. Victories like these rallied local people around the British flag – cementing a new identity.**
- **The War of 1812 was seen by the people in British North America, and later Canada, as a reprieve from an American takeover. The outcome gave Canadians confidence and, together with the postwar "militia myth" that the civilian militia had been primarily responsible rather than the British regulars, was used to stimulate a new sense of Canadian nationalism.**
- **The war is scarcely remembered by the British today – they were more occupied by the defeat of Napoleon.**
- **Americans see the War of 1812 as a successful conclusion of their larger struggle for independence from Britain.**
- **General Isaac Brock becomes a national hero – “The Saviour of Upper Canada.” He becomes a figure that Canadians use to identify themselves with.**
- **The end of the war also marks the beginning of the end of the long alliance between the British Crown and the First Nations living in the United States. The British are unable to get the Americans to honour previous treaties signed by the Crown.**

20



FORM OF PROCESSION,
TO BE OBSERVED AT THE LAYING OF THE
FOUNDATION STONE
OF THE
BROCK
MONUMENT,
AT QUEENSTON HEIGHTS,
On Thursday the 13th of October, 1853.

THE CANADIAN RIFLES.
BAND.
ENROLLED PENSIONERS.
FUNERAL CAR,

COLONELS, and other Officers, six in number, as Pall-Bearers.	} With the remains of the lamented Major-General SIR ISAAC BROCK, And his Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Col. MACDONELL.	} COLONELS, and other Officers, six in number, as Pall-Bearers.
--	--	--

Col. DONALD MACDONELL, Deputy Adj't General of Militia for Canada West.
Lieut. Col. DeSALABERRY, Deputy Adjutant General, Canada East.
Col. TACHE, Late Deputy Adjutant General.
Lieut. Col. IRVINE, Provincial Aid-de-camp to the Governor General.

THE SURVIVORS WHO TOOK PART IN THE WAR OF 1812, &
INDIAN CHIEFS, AS CHIEF MOURNERS.
Officers and Men of Militia Regiments, in Uniform.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.
ARCHITECT.
BUILDER AND CLERK OF WORKS.
THE CLERGY.
THE BAR.
MAGISTRATES.
INDIAN BAND.
CANADIAN SOCIETY.
NATIONAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

All other persons subject to the rules of the Marshall.

The Rifles, Band, Pall-Bearers, Chief Mourners, and all others, (except the Building Committee and Pensioners,) named in the above Programme, to assemble on the outside of the Grave-Yard. The Building Committee and Pensioners within the same. All other persons on King-street, opposite Col. Hamilton's, as previously arranged.

Col. Adams is requested to act as Assistant Marshall.

Officers of Militia are expected to appear in uniform. Chief Mourners will wear Gripe on the left arm.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!