

**Here's your
FREE
lesson!**



We hope you enjoy it!

Get full access to all of our lessons, join our membership at

www.onthemarkcurriculum.com

We give you the lessons, so you can do what you love! TEACH!

Join Now!



War Heroes—Sir Isaac Brock (1769–1812)



In October of 1769, Isaac Brock was born on the small island of Guernsey, part of the British Channel Islands. His family was wealthy, but since he was the eighth son, he would inherit nothing from his father. He joined the British army at the age of 15 and would remain a soldier for the rest of his life. Brock turned out to be a brave and cunning soldier who rose quickly through the ranks. He started out fighting battles in the West Indies and the Netherlands before being sent to the colony of Lower Canada in 1802.

Brock's first job in the new colony was to make Quebec City more secure by building up its defenses. In 1810, he moved on to Montreal to build up the defenses of that city. He was very effective at his job and was promoted to major-general. He was then put in charge of the defenses for the entire colony of Upper Canada.

Brock was a very smart and capable military leader. He knew that if he was going to successfully protect Upper Canada from the threat of an American invasion, he would need the help of the First Nations. Brock enlisted the support of Tecumseh and his confederacy. The two leaders worked well together. They were willing to take bold and aggressive action against America. At the beginning of the War of 1812, they successfully attacked the American settlements at Michilimackinac and Detroit.

When the Americans captured Queenston Heights in October of 1812, Brock and his troops rushed to its defense. During the battle, Brock was shot by an American sniper and killed. His bravery made him an instant hero. His bold leadership gave the people of Upper Canada hope and the confidence to stand up to American aggression. He showed them that they could prevail against the mighty American forces.

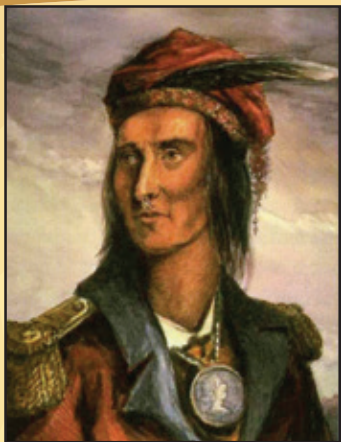
FAST FACT

Isaac Brock died before the news that he had been knighted by the king could reach him.



Brock gets support from Tecumseh

War Heroes—Tecumseh (1768–1813)



Tecumseh was born and raised in a Shawnee village in the Ohio Valley. When he was six years old his father was killed during one of the wars between the First Nations and the British. During the American Revolution, many Shawnee villages were attacked and destroyed by American soldiers. The Americans wanted to drive the Shawnee out of the Ohio Valley so they could expand their nation and settle on the land.

Tecumseh grew up to be a Chief of the Shawnee people. He knew that the First Nations would need to come together to protect their land and their way of life. Individual tribes had not been successful in stopping the American forces. They were continually being forced off of their land. Tecumseh's solution was to form a confederacy of tribes. He had a dream that this confederacy could establish a territory where the First Nations could live in peace.

With the beginning of the War of 1812, Tecumseh knew he had to do something to protect Shawnee territory from American invasion. He decided that if he helped the British defeat the Americans, he could then make a deal with them to keep settlers off of First Nations land. The British welcomed Tecumseh's help and made him a brigadier-general in their army. Tecumseh and his warriors worked with Brock to prevent American soldiers from invading Upper Canada.

In August of 1812, Tecumseh and Brock had captured the American fort at Detroit. By the fall of 1813, the Americans had recaptured the fort. As the British soldiers retreated into Upper Canada, American troops followed them. Tecumseh and his men came to the assistance of the retreating British soldiers. They wanted to drive the Americans out of Upper Canada. However, they were not successful. The British and First Nations troops were badly beaten during the Battle of Moraviantown. Tecumseh was killed during this battle.

Without his leadership, Tecumseh's dream of a united First Nations territory would never be fulfilled. Over the next 20 years, American settlers continued to move onto Shawnee land, eventually driving them out of the Ohio Valley.



Tecumseh plans an attack with Brock

War Heroes—Laura Secord (1775–1868)



When Laura Ingersoll was 20 years old, she moved with her family from Massachusetts to the Niagara region of Upper Canada. She met and married James Secord two years later in 1797. The newlyweds moved to Queenston to start a family. Little did the couple know that one day Laura would play an important role in the War of 1812.

When the war started, James joined the militia to fight the Americans. He was badly wounded during the Battle of Queenston Heights. While James was home recovering, some American soldiers came to their house. The soldiers demanded that the Secords give them a place to stay and take care of them while they planned their next battle moves. This made a lot of extra work for Laura. She was already taking care of her wounded husband and their seven children.

Laura and James thought that they should take advantage of the fact that the soldiers were in their home. They decided to spy on the soldiers and secretly listen in on their conversations. They wanted to see if they could get any useful information. After dinner on the evening of June 21, 1813, Laura overheard the soldiers planning a surprise attack on the British regiment at Beaver Dams. Beaver Dams was a small British outpost, about 20 kilometres away, under the command of Lieutenant James Fitzgibbon.



Laura walking to Beaver Dams

Laura and James felt that Fitzgibbon needed to be warned about the attack. James could barely walk, so Laura knew she would have to be the one to go. She set out at dawn the next morning on foot. She walked the long way around through the woods so she would not get caught. It was a very hot day and a difficult route. She was exhausted, but she kept going. As she got closer to the outpost, she met up with some Mohawk soldiers. They took her the rest of the way. Fitzgibbon was very grateful that Laura had come to warn him. When 500 American soldiers came creeping through the woods two days later, a combined force of First Nations and British soldiers was there to ambush them. They took 462 American soldiers prisoner.

Laura's heroic actions were not recognized until the 1860s. The Prince of Wales found out about what she had done and awarded her 100 pounds. Her courage made her a heroine to the people of Upper Canada.

FAST FACT

Laura ended up walking about 30 kilometres to get to the outpost. It took her almost 20 hours!

War Heroes

Tell whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true or F for false.

1. Laura Secord had seven children. _____
2. Tecumseh lived to see his dream come true. _____
3. Mohawk soldiers helped Laura Secord get to the outpost at Beaver Dams. _____
4. Isaac Brock was the eighth son of a wealthy family. _____
5. Tecumseh successfully drove the Americans out of Upper Canada. _____
6. Isaac Brock was willing to take bold and aggressive action against the United States. _____

To complete the following statements, fill in the blanks with the correct war hero: Secord, Tecumseh, or Brock

7. _____ was killed during the Battle of Moraviantown.
8. The people of Canada gained hope and confidence from _____ leadership.
9. During the American Revolution, American soldiers killed _____ father.
10. _____ was born and raised in Massachusetts.
11. _____ was awarded 100 pounds for heroic actions.



Name _____

War Heroes

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. How did Laura Secord find out about the attack on Beaver Dams?

2. Why did Isaac Brock need to enlist the support of Tecumseh and his confederacy?

3. What did Tecumseh and Isaac Brock do in August of 1812?

4. What was Tecumseh's dream?

5. What was Isaac Brock's first job in the new colony of Lower Canada?

6. Why did Laura Secord have to be the one to warn Lieutenant Fitzgibbon?



Name _____



War Heroes

Use the information pages, library resources, and the internet to help you complete your answers.

Three outstanding heroes of the War of 1812 were Sir Isaac Brock, Tecumseh and Laura Secord.

1. Complete the chart using facts and your own ideas.

War Hero	War-related Background	How their actions affected the outcome of the war
Sir Isaac Brock		
Tecumseh		
Laura Secord		

2. In your opinion, did each of these heroes achieve their goals in life? Support your answer.

a) Sir Isaac Brock _____

b) Tecumseh _____

c) Laura Secord _____

3. Why is it important for countries to have heroes during the early years of their formation?



Canada: Conflicts & Challenges - Canada 1800-1850 High Interest/Low Vocabulary Curriculum Map

Activities will help students analyze aspects of the lives of various groups in Canada between 1800 and 1850.

There are two levels of questions for each topic. Illustrations, maps, and diagrams visually enhance each topic and provide support for visual learners. Developed to make history curriculum accessible to students at multiple skill levels and with various learning styles.

Using the historical inquiry process students will be able to investigate perspectives of different groups on some significant events, developments, and/or issues that affected Canada and/or Canadians between 1800 and 1850.

Students will describe various significant events, developments, and people in Canada between 1800 and 1850, and explain their impact.

Developed to make history curriculum accessible to students at multiple skill levels and with various learning styles.

Topics are presented in a clear, concise manner, which makes the information accessible to struggling learners. There are two levels of questions for each topic.

Illustrations, maps, and diagrams visually enhance each topic and provide support for visual learners. The reading passages focus on the significant people and historic events that were important to Canadian history between 1800 and 1850, giving students a good overall understanding of this time period.

The content covers key topics required for seventh-grade history and supports the updated 2013 Ontario Curriculum: History Grade 7.

Plus:

- *48 Master the Facts game cards review content learned.*
- *Answer Key for All Lessons*
- *Unit Learning Expectations*
- *Teacher Notes*

- *Assessments*

Lesson Topics:

Lessons with Google Slides: Most of these lessons include a link for google slides. There is an icon on the PDF page that you click and save a copy of the lesson to your drive. We have also included the printable lesson with each.

Lesson 1: The War of 1812 Google Slides and Printables

- Important Battles in the War of 1812
- The End of the War of 1812

Lesson 2: War Heroes

- Sir Isaac Brock
- Tecumseh
- Laura Secord

Lesson 3: Colonial Government: Upper & Lower Canada

Lesson 4: Lower Canada The Beginning of Unrest Google Slides and Printables

Lesson 5: Lower Canada: The Protest Movement Google Slides and Printables

Lesson 6: Lower Canada: Unrest Explodes into Rebellion Google Slides and Printables

Lesson 7: Lower Canada: Rebel Leaders

- Louis-Joseph Papineau
- Cyrille Cote
- Wolfred Nelson
- Robert Nelson

Lesson 8: Upper Canada: The Beginning of Unrest Google Slides and Printables

Lesson 9: Upper Canada: The Reform Movement Google Slides and Printables

Lesson 10: Upper Canada: Unrest Explodes into Rebellion Google Slides and Printables

Lesson 11: Upper Canada: Rebel Leaders

- William Lyon Mackenzie
- John Rolph
- Peter Matthews
- Anthony Van Egmond
- Samuel Lount

Lesson 12: The Rebellions of 1837: Results Google Slides and Printables

- Political Leaders: Lord Durham

Lesson 13: The Union Act of 1840 Google Slides and Printables

Lesson 14: Nova Scotia and Its Political Leaders Google Slides and Printables

- Transition to Responsible Government
- Responsible Government: Nova Scotia
- Nova Scotia: Political Leaders
 - Joseph Howe
 - James Boyle Uniacke

Lesson 15: Responsible Government: Province of Canada & Political Leaders Google Slides and Printables

- Province of Canada: Political Leaders
 - Robert Baldwin
 - Louis Lafontaine

Lesson 16: Responsible Government: New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island

Lesson 17: Responsible Government: Newfoundland & Political Leaders Google Slides and Printables

- William Carson
- Phillip Little
- John Kent