# Timeline of the War of 1812

### 1809

- **March 4**: President James Madison inaugurated

### 1811

- **November 4**: War Congress convenes
- **November 7**: Battle of Tippecanoe

### 1812

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 18</td>
<td>United States declares war on Great Britain</td>
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<tr>
<td>June–August</td>
<td>Baltimore Riots</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>United States doubles Customs Duties</td>
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<td>July 7</td>
<td>Attack at Fort Wayne</td>
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<td>July 12</td>
<td>General William Hull enters Canada</td>
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<td>July 17</td>
<td>Fort Michilimackinac surrenders to the British</td>
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<td>August 15</td>
<td>Fort Dearborn massacre</td>
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<td>August 16</td>
<td>General William Hull surrenders to General Isaac Brock at Detroit</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 19</td>
<td>The Constitution defeats HMS Guerrière</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 3</td>
<td>Pigeon Roost Massacre</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 4-5</td>
<td>Siege of Fort Wm H. Harrison (now Terra Haute, IN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 5-12</td>
<td>Siege of Fort Wayne</td>
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<td>September 19</td>
<td>Battle at Eel River</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 13</td>
<td>General Isaac Brock is killed at the Battle of Queenston Heights</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 18</td>
<td>The Wasp defeats HMS Frolic</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 18</td>
<td>The Wasp captured by HMS Poictiers</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>The United States defeats HMS Macedonian</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Madison wins reelection</td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>British blockade South Carolina and Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 22</td>
<td>Spur’s Defeat</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 23</td>
<td>Americans retreat from eastern Canada</td>
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<td>November 27</td>
<td>Americans attack outlying positions at Fort Erie</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 3</td>
<td>William Eustis resigns as Secretary of War</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 17-18</td>
<td>Battle of Mississinewa</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 26</td>
<td>Great Britain proclaims blockade of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays</td>
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<td>December 29</td>
<td>The Constitution defeats HMS Java</td>
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<td>Paul Hamilton resigns as Secretary of the Navy</td>
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### 1813

**Dec 3 to Feb 5, 1813**  
Monroe serves as Secretary of War

**April**  
Battle of Tipton’s Island

**January 12**  
William Jones assumes his duties as Secretary of the Navy

**January 22**  
Battle of Frenchtown

**January 23**  
River Raisin massacre

**February 5**  
John Armstrong becomes Secretary of War

**February 24**  
The Hornet defeats HMS Peacock

**March**  
Captain David Porter of the Essex rounds Cape Horn and sails into the Pacific to prey upon British whaling ships

**March 27**  
Oliver Hazard Perry arrives at Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, to assume responsibility for constructing a fleet on Lake Erie

**March to December**  
British naval forces raid in the Chesapeake Bay area

**March 30**  
British blockade extended from Long Island to the Mississippi

**April 15**  
Americans occupy part of west Florida

**April 15**  
Wilkinson occupies Mobile

**April 27**  
Americans capture York (Toronto)

**May 3**  
British burn Havre de Grace

**May 1-5**  
Siege of Fort Meigs

**May 26**  
British blockade additional middle and southern states

**May 27**  
Americans capture Fort George

**May 29**  
British forces repulsed at Sackett’s Harbor

**June 1**  
HMS Shannon defeats the Chesapeake

**June 6**  
Detachment of Americans defeated at Stoney Creek

**June 22**  
Battle of Norfolk

**June 24**  
Battle of Beaver Dams

**June 25**  
British attack Hampton

**July 27**  
Battle of Burnt Corn

**August 1**  
Major Croghan successfully defends Fort Stephenson against British attack

**August 2**  
Battle of Fort Stephenson

**August 4**  
Admiral Perry gets his fleet over the bar at Presque Isle and into Lake Erie

**August 30**  
Fort Mims massacre

**September 10**  
Battle of Lake Erie

**September 27**  
Harrison lands in Canada

**October 5**  
Battle of the Thames

**October 16-19**  
Battle of Leipzig

**October 25-26**  
Battle of Chateauguay

**November 3**  
Battle of Tallushatchee

**November 4**  
Great Britain offers United States direct peace negotiations
November 9  
Battle of Talladega

November 11  
Battle of Chrysler’s Farm

November 16  
British extend blockade to all middle and southern states

December 10  
Fort George evacuated and Newark burned by Americans

December 17  
United States adopts embargo

December 18  
Fort Niagara occupied by British

December 19-31  
Lewiston, Fort Schlosser, Black Rock, and Buffalo destroyed by the British

1814

January 22  
Battle of Emuckfau

January 24  
Battle of Enotachopco

March 27-28  
Battle of Horseshoe Bend

March 28  
HMS Phoebe and HMS Cherub defeat the Essex

April 11  
Napoleon abdicates French throne

April 14  
United States repeals Embargo and Nonimportation Law

April 20  
HMS Orpheus defeats the Frolic

April 25–May 30  
British extend blockade to New England,

April 29  
The Peacock defeats HMS Epervier

June 28  
The Wasp II defeats HMS Reindeer

July–September  
British occupy eastern Maine

July 3  
Americans capture Fort Erie

July 5  
Battle of Chippewa

July 25  
Battle of Lundy’s Lane

August  
United States public credit collapses

August  
U.S banks suspend specie payments

August 8  
Peace negotiations begin in Ghent

August 8  
Great Britain outlines initial peace terms

August 9  
The Creeks sign a treaty at Fort Jackson ceding much of their land

August 13-September 21  
Siege of Fort Erie

August 14  
British occupy Pensacola

August 15  
Battle of Fort Erie

August 19  
British land near Benedict, Maryland

August 24  
Battle of Bladensburg

August 24-25  
British burn Washington

August 28  
British capture Alexandria Virginia

August 28  
Nantucket declares Neutrality

End of August  
General George Prevost moves south toward Plattsburg

September 4  
Armstrong resigns and Monroe takes over as Secretary of War

September 11  
Battle of Plattsburg

September 11  
Battle of Lake Champlain

Middle of September  
Prevost retreats to Canada
September 12-16  British repulsed at Mobile
September 13-14  British bombard Fort McHenry, near Baltimore
September 14  Battle of North Point, near Baltimore
September 14  British abandon attempt to take Baltimore
September 15  Francis Scott Key writes the Star Spangled Banner
September 17  Americans sortie from Fort Erie
September 26  British squadron captures General Armstrong
October 21  Great Britain offers peace on basis of uti possidetis
November 5  Americans evacuate Fort Erie
November 7  Jackson seizes Pensacola
November 11  Jackson returns to Mobile
November 22  Jackson leaves for New Orleans
November 25  British fleet sails from Jamaica for New Orleans
November 27  Great Britain drops the uti possidetis
December 14  British overwhelm American gunboats on Lake Borgne
December 15–January 5  Hartford Convention
Dec 15–Feb 27, 1815  United States adopts additional internal taxes
December 19  The Battle of Orleans, Massachusetts
December 23  British land their troops below New Orleans
December 23  General Andrew Jackson attacks in a surprise night battle
December 23 – January 1  Preliminary battles around New Orleans
December 24  Peace of Ghent signed
December 28  United States rejects conscription proposal

January 8  Americans defeat British in the Battle of New Orleans
January 11  Point Peter, Georgia
February 4  United States adopts second enemy trade law
February 10 – 11  Mobile Point, Fort Bowler (later Fort Morgan)
February 17  United States rejects National Bank proposal
February 17  Ratifications of the Peace Treaty exchanged and President Madison declares the war at an end