

MACKINAC & DRUMMOND ISLANDS

The War of 1812 was a conflict between the United States of America and British North America (Canada). Many First Nations and Métis communities also fought in the war. The British promised to defend the First Nations and Métis land against the Americans; in return the First Nations and Métis fought against the Americans.



The Great Lakes was the site of many battles. One of the battles took place at Fort Mackinac on Mackinac Island which was located between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. The Métis helped British forces seize this American outpost. A large number of Métis moved to this island after this battle, however The Treaty of Ghent in 1814 gave Mackinac Island back to the Americans. Many of the settlers, Métis included, moved to Drummond Island. In 1822, once the land surveys were completed Drummond Island was deemed to be part of the United States. The Métis had to relocate again this time to the Penetanguishene area on the Georgian Bay.

TREATY OF GHENT



The Treaty of Ghent was signed to end the War of 1812 by Great Britain and the United States. It was signed on Christmas Eve 1814 in Ghent, Belgium. These peace negotiations were started the year before, but lots of details need to be worked out before an official signing could have occurred. The negotiations were challenging. Both the American and British armies were equally skilled and neither army had accomplished their goal of defeating the opposition.

In Ghent, both sides selected fifteen initial points to discuss. The British agreed to nine of these discussion points and two more were added. The Treaty of Ghent contained these eleven articles. All things taken were to be returned to the proper owners. Both sides were to stop their actions against First Nations communities. The British were to stop providing weapons for Indigenous groups to take up action against the United States.

WAR OF 1812

Who	
What	
Where	
When	
Why	To end the War of 1812 in North America. Both the American and British armies were equally skilled and neither army had accomplished their goal of defeating the opposition. All things taken were to be returned to the proper owners. Both sides were to stop their actions against First Nations communities. The British were to stop providing weapons for Indigenous groups to take up action against the United States.