**War of 1812, 1812-1815**

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| **Advantages & Disadvantages** | **Leaders** |
| **United States**   * Home turf * Weak navy; irregular militias * Ambivalent & unenthusiastic about war   **Great Britain**   * Powerful navy, plenty of revenue * Distracted by Napoleonic wars until 1814 * Indian allies on the frontier | **United States**  **Civilian –** James Madison, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun  **Military –** William H. Harrison, Andrew Jackson, Oliver Hazard Perry  **Great Britain**  **Civilian –** Tenskwatawa/The Prophet, Lord Liverpool  **Military –** Tecumseh, George Cockburn |
| **Causes** | **Strategies** |
| **Long Term**  Interference with freedom of the seas: Impressment, *Chesapeake-Leopard* Affair, Embargo Act, Non-Intercourse Act, Macon’s Bill #2, Orders in Council  Land lust: frontier Native American attacks, desire to annex Canadian land  **Short Term/”Spark”**  Democratic-Republican “War Hawks”  Madison’s War Message; Congressional Declaration of War | **United States**  Canadian offensive (failed)  Defensive war  Attacks against Native Americans on the frontier  **Great Britain**  Defend Canada  Use navy to blockade American coast |
| **Turning Points** | **Homefront** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Battle/Event** | **Significance** | | Battles of Tippecanoe & Thames  U.S. Invasion of Canada  Chesapeake campaign  Southern campaign | Tecumseh’s confederacy was defeated  Failed offensive; Detroit was lost  Washington, D.C. burned, but Ft. McHenry defended  Jackson beat Britain’s Indian allies in SE; defended New Orleans | | Divided public opinion   * Failed U.S. offensive led politicians from all parties to criticize conduct of the war * Some Federalists traded with Britain * Hartford Convention: New England Federalists discussed secession and called for amendments to increase their own political power. War ended soon after and Federalists looked unpatriotic. * Daniel Webster criticized Federalist secessionists in “Liberty *and* Union” speech |
| **Treaty** | **Non-Treaty Results** |
| **Name:** Treaty of Ghent  **Date:** 1814  **Terms**   * Returned U.S. & Britain to pre-war status quo * Battle of New Orleans happened soon after signing of treaty (no instant communications in the 1800s!) | * Second War for Independence, wave of nationalism, “Era of Good Feelings” * Federalist party fading away… * …but wartime woes led to adoption of Federalist economic plan by Democratic-Republicans (Clay’s American System) * British-allied Indians lost land * Jackson & Harrison became war heroes… later presidents * New political leaders: “Great Triumvirate” – Clay, Webster, Calhoun * Mostly peaceful post-war Anglo-American relations: Treaty of 1818, Rush-Bagot Treaty, Monroe Doctrine |