**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 CouncilLand 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 warAttacks against Native Americans on the frontier**Great Britain**Defend CanadaUse navy to blockade American coast |
| **Turning Points** | **Homefront** |
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| **Battle/Event** | **Significance** |
| Battles of Tippecanoe & ThamesU.S. Invasion of CanadaChesapeake campaignSouthern campaign | Tecumseh’s confederacy was defeatedFailed offensive; Detroit was lostWashington, D.C. burned, but Ft. McHenry defendedJackson 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
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| **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
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