

### 1: and all that - Forums - CNET

*and All That turns back the pages of history and has a look at the small print between the lines. In this irreverent side-swipe at the history of music, the author makes it clear that the last word on this popular subject has yet to be spoken.*

Sunday, 20 May War of Blockhouse Half a dozen posts ago I showed a couple of images of the blockhouse component of a blockhouse and stockade model that will be used to guard a bridge in an upcoming War of game. Here is the story of the construction of the blockhouse and stockade. For the blockhouse part of the model I wanted a roughhewn timber structure with a small stockade to one side in which a gun can be mounted on a rammed earth rampart. The lower level of the blockhouse was set at 60mm square and the upper level at 80 mm. These dimensions are important because I only want four stands to be able to fire from any one face of the building and since the stands size we use has a 30mm frontage it only allows for two from the lower level and two above. Next was put the roughhewn or split timber on the face. For this I chose to use balsa, but not milled balsa. I had a 50mm x 50mm block left over from an earlier project, so using a straight edge and a sharp blade I cut strips from the block about 2mm thick. Because all of this was hand cut it had the advantage of creating a variable thickness for the strips, enhancing that roughhewn appearance I notched each piece to appear as though the whole structure was notch assembled. The roof was made from thin card cut to appear like cedar shingles. I then painted it black, drybrushed a base coat of brown and then dybrushed three coats of ever lightening tan over that, finishing with a vey light dusting of white. A black wash over the shingles and a few water stains on the timberwork finished the job. For the stockade I wanted to make something a bit different. I deliberately cut some long lengths with variable thicknesses and allowed them to dry out in the garage for a couple of weeks, before sharpening the ends. These cut "logs" were then set in an epoxy putty base. The gun ramp was built from a piece of foamcore board onto which I glued some matchsticks and then applied some artists modelling putty and sand to look like rammed earth. I also needed a giun for the fort but I wanted something that looked as though it had been rushed into service, perhaps something that came from an earlier time and had been modernised. So I went to the big box of bits. I found the trail from a Krupp gun, some wheels from an old Hinchliffe British limber and the barrel from a French 6lb gun. I roughed up the trail a little and assembled it. I left it in wood tones. I think it looks just the part. And the finished item. The bridge that this structure will protect in the game is under construction and will be completed in a week or so.

### 2: and all that: Napoleonic French Army

*Links of interest: War of 1812 - This website offers a series of well-researched articles on the era British Army.. The Society of Army Historical Research - Founded in 1963, this learned society promotes study of the history of the British Army and publishes a quarterly academic journal.*

World Facts Who Won the War of 1812? Depending on who you ask, the case could be made for both a British and an American victory in the War of 1812. A painting showing a US ship capturing a British ship in the War of 1812. Each party had its allies supporting it. The war was fought in North America and in the sea. The War of 1812 broke out in June and lasted until February. The Americans declared war against the British because of the conflicts they had at sea. The Royal Navy had a tendency of capturing the Americans in the sea and forcing them to work in the Royal Navy. Americans had had enough of the Royal Navy taking advantage of its superiority in their impressments and blockade activities. Britain blockading America from trading with France further triggered the declaration of the war. The War of 1812 was the first time in history that the Americans declared war against the British. The force was well trained and professional because it had had experience in previous wars. The only problem the force experienced was inadequate funding. America was also not well equipped with warships. The opponent, the Royal Navy, was well trained and well-equipped and was the greatest naval power in the world. At this time, the British did not concentrate fully on the war because part of its army was involved in the Napoleonic War which was also being fought at the same time. Who Won the War of 1812? By the end of the war, the US has suffered costly defeat in the hands of their rival including the burning of Washington DC. Approximately 15,000 people Americans died during the war and 8,000 British and Canadians also died. The war ended with the signing of Treaty of Ghent which resulted to over a century of peace between the two countries. Consequently, the War of 1812 led to economic stagnation in the economy of America. Some of the products scarce in the US including cotton clothes. Case for British Victory The British claim that they did not take the war seriously as their opponents did. They insist that the Americans took advantage of them being involved in the Napoleonic War which was being fought at the time. The British did not send large troops to support the Royal Navy until 1813. They consider themselves victorious because the war was more of a walk in the park for them, and not a struggle as the Americans consider it. Furthermore, the British argue that the Americans failed to drive them from North America, which implies that they were more powerful. Case for American Victory The Americas insist that they won the war for a number of reasons. It was the first time that America was staging a war against Britain, which had the most superior navy in the world. Due to the British sea superiority, it was expected that America would lose some of its territories to the British. This page was last updated on April 18,

*This week marks the two hundredth anniversary of the commencement of the War of 1812, a benchmark that has been only halfheartedly acknowledged across the .*

My main intention here is to create interest it is a very interesting story and summarize the action, concentrating on the western activity that I believe was the focus of the war, not the usual maritime scuffles or political wrangling among the lawyers in Congress. Indeed, Congress was totally occupied by how to pay for the war, not how to fight it. For managing the fighting, President Madison appointed incompetents as Secretaries of War, one after the other, as was traditional. I enjoy exposing the sturdy incompetence of most of the military and governmental chiefs in the United States of the time. West Point, founded in 1790, was staffed by incompetents and imbeciles, and taught mainly dueling and drinking. Many officers classified their generals, political appointees all, as cowards, drunkards, old grannies, or traitors, singly or in various combinations. Harrison, who was not an incompetent, provides much material for this in his struggles with the bureaucracy, and many other observers contribute as well. I have not, by any means, touched all the incompetent blundering by the braggarts of the time. The memory of the non-blunderers Wayne, Harrison, Perry, Jackson deserves preservation. Special attention is given to the American Indians, since the war was mainly an Indian war. The war specifically in the Northwest is treated in more detail in the page on William Henry Harrison. The War was a purely Republican project, unanimously and bitterly opposed by the Federalists. It was hoped that the declaration would frighten Britain into concessions over trade, impressment of seamen, and fisheries, and into ratification of the seizure of Canada, which was soon to occur. It did not work out that way. The war was stopped before any real damage could be done. Great Britain had been at war with Revolutionary France since 1793, and Bonaparte since 1803. Wellington had been fighting in Portugal and Spain since 1808. Bonaparte invaded Russia in 1812, taking wooden Moscow on 14 September, which then burned down. He abandoned his army to utter destruction during the winter retreat to France. In October, he was defeated in turn at Leipzig, and fled back to France, again leaving the ground littered with dead Frenchmen. In 1815, Bonaparte escaped from Elba, collected an army, and lost it on 18 June at Waterloo. The United States Navy consisted of 17 ships, the largest being three gun frigates. Ships of the line, zero. If the whole United States Navy had been there, it hardly would have been noticed. In 1815, the Royal Navy had over 100 ships, of which were on station at any time. The United States was like a terrier clamped on an ankle of Britain while it was engaged in this gigantic world war, not much more than a noisy nuisance. The population of the United States in the Census of 1800 was 7,000,000. The population of Great Britain in 1800 was 12,000,000. The population of Canada in 1800 was estimated at 1,000,000. The last state admitted to the Union before the war was Ohio, the 17th state, in 1803. Louisiana was admitted shortly after the declaration of war, on 30 April 1803. The first state admitted after the war was Indiana, in 1800. Kentucky had a population of 1,000,000 in 1800, Ohio 1,000,000, and Louisiana 77,000. Virginia, New York and Pennsylvania were the most populous states, each approaching 1,000,000. New Orleans was the largest city in the west, followed by Cincinnati, Louisville and Pittsburgh. The center of population was 40 miles northwest of Washington, D. C. Most people lived on farms, and there was little industry. James Madison had been elected President in 1800, succeeding Thomas Jefferson, and was re-elected in 1808 after the declaration of war and its first few catastrophes. Madison was succeeded by James Monroe in 1817. Andrew Jackson was later to insult and overturn their republican-aristocratic pretensions when he was elected President in 1829. In 1800, there were no telegraphs and no railways. Steamboats had just been introduced on the Hudson, the Lakes, and on the Ohio and Mississippi, but were still rare and did not yet go to sea. Most power came from the muscles of animals and men, and some from water wheels and the wind. Aside from the new steam engine and the increasing use of iron in machinery, technology and transport were not far different from what they had been in Roman days, except that the roads, water supply and public sanitation were worse. The most important novelty was the printing press, but illiteracy was common. American transport was dominated by boats and horseback. Wagons were useful only in good weather. To take a wagon from Cincinnati to the St. Louis. Oxen were the preferred draught animal, since they could forage while horses required grain. The mail travelled in saddlebags, at an average rate of about 4 mph, or 30 miles a day. A pack horse could make 12 to 15 miles a

day. A voyage across the Atlantic took about a month. Sea voyages were hazardous, because the ships, lacking power, were easily driven onto rocks. War Aims The aim of the War of 1812 was the annexation of Canada. It would have been embarrassing to avow this aim openly, but its importance was clear to everyone at the time. Arguments over trade policy, especially the British Orders in Council, and impressment of seamen, both results of the Napoleonic Wars, had festered for years. Subsequent to the Chesapeake affair of 1807, the impressment issue had been more or less worked out by diplomacy. The worst of the shame was being insulted like an insignificant yokel by the arrogant Royal Navy, not any special concern for the British deserters who did often find their ways onto American ships. However, the Battle of Tippecanoe fought on 7 November 1811, in which the Indian confederation led by Tecumseh was defeated, was actually the first battle of the war. The British were known to support the Indians, and were thought the instigators of all the trouble, which had been continual since Tecumseh was the spiritual successor of Pontiac, the great Ottawa, who had assembled a confederation extending from the Lakes to the Gulf, allied with the French in 1763. Upon their defeat, the French had perforce to abandon the Indians, who then had no recourse except to the British, who protected them by the Proclamation Line of 1763, forbidding settlement west of the Atlantic watershed. This angered the colonists, who did not respect the paper threat anyway. The Indians naturally supported the British in the War for Independence, again choosing the losing side, which was their unerring custom. The Indians preferred the French to the British by far, but there were no longer French around. The British had abandoned the Indians they had promised to protect in with the Treaty of Paris ending the War for Independence, and again in with the Jay Treaty. Still, it was a case of any port in a storm, and the British were again promising them protection. Of course, the British abandoned them again in 1812, and after that there was no help. Clair on the Wabash in 1812, where men were lost out of 100, with only casualties for the Miamis, it was said. The Treaty of Greenville that followed in 1794 confined them to northwestern Ohio and northern Indiana, opening the trans-Ohio for white settlement. It is impossible to appreciate the temper of Americans, especially westerners and Republicans, by reading modern histories. These people were capable of self-delusion and hypocrisy to a level seldom attained except among the very religious. They considered the American policy with respect to Indians, as expressed by Jefferson, for example, as kind, enlightened and generous. Jefferson was, of course, an unsurpassed dissembler and hypocrite of high order, whose actions show his real intentions. Indians were ungrateful savages, it was held, treacherous and cruel, believing the British lies that the Americans wished to kill them all off and take all their lands. Of course, what the Americans wanted was only to kill them off and take all their lands, as subsequent history demonstrates. Within 30 years, there were no more Indians whatever in the Northwest. The British were supposed behind it all, as bad as the savages they egged on to outrage and atrocity. The British were hated with that peculiar kind of hate that exists within families. The French and the Spanish were hated more fundamentally. Americans did not like anybody very much. Americans were petrified by Indians, whose skills as warriors were of a high order. The shame of this fear was eased by boasting and equivocation. In every conflict up to Tippecanoe, Indians could be defeated only by overwhelming numerical superiority, and small Indian war parties could wreak havoc on isolated detachments. Most depredations were the work of small bands of outlaws, whether of Indian on white, white on Indian, white on white, or Indian on Indian. White robbers and bandits preyed on Indians as well as whites, and Indian banditti did the same. Whenever a hostile Indian band was reported on the prowl, alarm spread like wild fire. Any outrage was repaid on the nearest Indian, whether he had anything to do with the outrage or not. Indians were admonished to settle down and adopt agriculture, but when they did, they were robbed, murdered and driven out, carrying the bones of their ancestors to strange places in the west. Most tribes tried to ensure as much peace as possible, well knowing that the Americans did not discriminate when revenge was on their minds. Dangerous bands were controlled, and murders of whites punished with death, which was advertised as widely as possible. William Henry Harrison worked for equal justice, in that just as Indians punished Indians for murdering whites, so would whites punish whites for murdering Indians. To his extreme disgust, this never happened. Juries failed to convict, and criminals walked through jail walls, it seemed. Killing an Indian was not a crime to an American, just as killing a black was no crime either. Whatever people said, what they actually did was different. It had been a generation, 30 years, since the Treaty of Paris ending the War for

Independence usually called the Revolutionary War in the United States, as if anything done by a pack of lawyers could be called revolutionary , and a new generation sought military glory. The incompetent, intriguing Federalists of the post-war era had now been replaced by Virginia planter-lawyers and other tobacco-chewing Republicans, with their anti-European, anti-aristocratic, anti-business, anti-intellectual, anti-trade, anti-bank, anti-Atlantic seaboard and anti-government proclivities. Federal government was in the hands of the Virginia mafia, while corruption and cronyism permeated it from crown to large toe.

### 4: and all that | On top of the world

*The War of 1812 lasted from 18 June, when the United States declared war on Great Britain, until 17 February, when President Madison ratified the Treaty of Ghent with his signature. The War was a purely Republican project, unanimously and bitterly opposed by the Federalists.*

War of 1812 Timeline of Major Events  
British begin to impress American sailors and force them to work on British Ships. James Madison delivers a report regarding British interference and impressment of sailors. The American ship Chesapeake is fired upon by the British ship Leopard causing an international incident. Thomas Jefferson imposes an embargo on Great Britain but it results in economic disaster for American merchants and is discontinued in 1809. James Madison is inaugurated President of the United States. America declares war on Great Britain. June 18 – August 18 Riots break out in Baltimore in protest of the war. General William Hull enters Canada. This is the first of three failed attempts made by the U.S. The British force the surrender of Fort Michilimackinac in present-day Michigan. American survivors are killed the following day in the Raisin River Massacre present-day Michigan. The siege of Fort Meigs present-day Ohio. The warrior Tecumseh is killed at the Battle of the Thames Canada. Peace negotiations begin in Ghent. President James Madison flees the Capital. The Battle of Plattsburg on Lake Champlain is a major American victory, securing its northern border. The Treaty of Ghent: Americans and British diplomats agree to the terms of a treaty and return to the status quo from before the war. The Peace Treaty is ratified and President Madison declares the war over. Providing support for PBS.

**5: And All That Wordpress ([www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)) - and all that**

*It's the Aftermath of the War of Along with the Rideau Canal and Fort Henry, Fort Frederick is built as one of the Martello Towers in a unique interacting fire system aimed at protecting Upper Canada from a possible return of the Americans.*

The Royal Navy did enforce the act from to , especially in the Caribbean Sea , before the signing of the Jay Treaty November 19, Under the primary terms of the treaty, American maritime commerce was given trading privileges in England and the British East Indies , Britain agreed to evacuate forts still held in the Northwest Territory by June 1, , and the Mississippi River was declared freely open to both countries. Although the treaty was ratified by both countries, it was highly unpopular in the United States and was one of the rallying points used by the pro-French Republicans , led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison , in wresting power from the pro-British Federalists , led by George Washington and John Adams. After Jefferson became president in , relations with Britain slowly deteriorated, and systematic enforcement of the Rule of resumed after Compounding this troubling development, the decisive British naval victory at the Battle of Trafalgar October 21, and efforts by the British to blockade French ports prompted the French emperor, Napoleon , to cut off Britain from European and American trade. The British responded with Orders in Council November 11, that required neutral ships to obtain licenses at English ports before trading with France or French colonies. In turn, France announced the Milan Decree December 17, , which strengthened the Berlin Decree by authorizing the capture of any neutral vessel that had submitted to search by the British. The British accosted American merchant ships to seize alleged Royal Navy deserters, carrying off thousands of U. In the frigate H. Leopard fired on the U. Navy frigate Chesapeake and seized four sailors, three of them U. London eventually apologized for this incident, but it came close to causing war at the time. Jefferson, however, chose to exert economic pressure against Britain and France by pushing Congress in December to pass the Embargo Act , which forbade all export shipping from U. In August , Napoleon insinuated that he would exempt American shipping from the Berlin and Milan decrees. Although the British demonstrated that French restrictions continued, U. James Madison reinstated nonintercourse against Britain in November , thereby moving one step closer to war. British manufacturing and shipping interests demanded that the Royal Navy promote and sustain British trade against Yankee competitors. The policy born of that attitude convinced many Americans that they were being consigned to a de facto colonial status. Events on the U. Indian fears over American encroachment coincidentally became conspicuous as Anglo-American tensions grew. Shawnee brothers Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa The Prophet attracted followers arising from this discontent and attempted to form an Indian confederation to counteract American expansion. Isaac Brock , the British commander of Upper Canada modern Ontario , had orders to avoid worsening American frontier problems, American settlers blamed British intrigue for heightened tensions with Indians in the Northwest Territory. As war loomed, Brock sought to augment his meagre regular and Canadian militia forces with Indian allies, which was enough to confirm the worst fears of American settlers. Meanwhile, Canadians suspected that American expansionists were using Indian unrest as an excuse for a war of conquest. Library of Congress, Washington, D. Congress into session in November Madison sent a war message to the U. Congress on June 1, , and signed the declaration of war on June 18, The vote seriously divided the House 79â€”49 and was gravely close in the Senate 19â€”7 Because seafaring New Englanders opposed the war, while westerners and southerners supported it, Federalists accused war advocates of expansionism under the ruse of protecting American maritime rights. Expansionism, however, was not as much a motive as was the desire to defend American honour. The United States attacked Canada because it was British, but no widespread aspiration existed to incorporate the region. Furthermore, British commercial restrictions hurt American farmers by barring their produce from Europe. Regions seemingly removed from maritime concerns held a material interest in protecting neutral shipping. The onset of war both surprised and chagrined the British government, especially because it was preoccupied with the fight against France. In addition, political changes in Britain had already moved the government to assume a conciliatory posture toward the United States. British West Indies planters had been complaining for years about the interdiction of U. On June 16, two days before the United States

declared war, the Orders were suspended. Americans were inordinately optimistic in William Eustis, the U. The British government, preoccupied with the European conflict, saw American hostilities as a bothersome distraction, resulting in a paucity of resources in men, supplies, and naval presence until late in the event. As the British in Canada conducted operations under the shadow of scarcity, their only consolation was an American military malaise. Michigan territorial governor William Hull led U. The Northwest subsequently fell prey to Indian raids and British incursions led by Maj. On the northeastern border, U. Henry Dearborn could not attack Montreal because of uncooperative New England militias. In , Madison replaced Dearborn with Maj. James Wilkinson and Wade Hampton , an awkward arrangement made worse by a complicated invasion plan against Montreal. The generals refused to coordinate their efforts, and neither came close to Montreal. Tecumseh was killed during the battle, shattering his confederation and the Anglo-Indian alliance. Indian anger continued elsewhere, however, especially in the southeast where the Creek War erupted in between Creek Indian nativists known as Red Sticks and U. The war also took an ugly turn late in the year, when U. Battle of the ThamesU. Early in the war, the small U. The British Admiralty responded by instructing captains to avoid individual contests with Americans, and within a year the Royal Navy had blockaded important American ports, bottling up U. George Cockburn also conducted raids on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. Phineas Riall advanced to challenge the American invasion, but American regulars commanded by Scott repulsed him at the Battle of Chippewa July 5, That summer, veterans under Canadian governor-general George Prevost marched south along the shores of Lake Champlain into New York, but they returned to Canada after Thomas Macdonough defeated a British squadron under Capt. British raids in Chesapeake Bay directed by Adm. Alexander Cochrane were more successful. The British justified this action as retaliation for the American destruction of York modern Toronto , the capital of Upper Canada, the previous year. Battle of Plattsburgh Bay, Sept. At about 8 pm on the evening of Aug. Robert Ross marched into Washington, D. Encountering neither resistance nor any U. Final stages of the war and the aftermath Immediately after the war started, the tsar of Russia offered to mediate. London refused, but early British efforts for an armistice revealed a willingness to negotiate so that Britain could turn its full attention to Napoleon. Talks began at Ghent in modern Belgium in August , but, with France defeated, the British stalled while waiting for news of a decisive victory in America. Most Britons were angry that the United States had become an unwitting ally of Napoleon, but even that sentiment was half-hearted among a people who had been at war in Europe for more than 20 years. Consequently, after learning of Plattsburgh and Baltimore and upon the advice of the Duke of Wellington , commander of the British army at the Battle of Waterloo , the British government moved to make peace. Americans abandoned demands about ending impressment the end of the European war meant its cessation anyway , and the British dropped attempts to change the Canadian boundary and establish an Indian barrier state in the Northwest. The commissioners signed a treaty on December 24, Based on the status quo antebellum the situation before the war , the Treaty of Ghent did not resolve the issues that had caused the war, but at that point Britain was too weary to win it, and the U. Nevertheless, many Americans became convinced that they had won the contest. The unanimous ratification by the U. Senate of the Treaty of Ghent and the celebrations that followed cloaked the fact that the United States had achieved none of its objectives. LC-DIG-pga Contention in the United States had hobbled the war effort, and domestic disaffection had menaced the Union, but after the war a surge of patriotism inspired Americans to pursue national goals. Contrary to American expectations, Canada remained British and eventually developed its own national identity, partly from pride over repulsing U. In the South, the Creek War opened a large part of that region for settlement and led to the events that persuaded Spain to cede Florida to the United States in Its arrangements to settle outstanding disagreements established methods that could adapt to changing U. There lay the seeds of an Anglo-American comity that would weather future disagreements to sustain the longest unfortified border in the world.

### 6: and all that: War of Blockhouse

*Byfield's Narrative. For a number of years, I have been interested in the life of Shadrack Byfield (), a Wiltshire-born soldier of the 41st Foot known his memoir, A Narrative of a Light Company Soldier's Service, which chronicles his experiences during the War of*

After all, most of the army was fully engaged in the Peninsular War; most of the navy was blockading the coast of Europe. Now with Napoleon about to enter Russia there could be no better time to attack, with land campaigns against the Canadian provinces and naval attacks on British shipping in the West Indies and North Atlantic. But he had gone to war with an army scarcely fit to fight, evidenced by the fiasco that followed the invasion of Canada. The tiny American navy performed creditably in single ship actions, but beyond boosting morale these had no lasting effect. So far as Britain was concerned the war was no more than a little local inconvenience. It might, with greater accuracy, be described as the War of Canadian National Integrity. None of this was new to me. I was surprised, though, to learn of a mood of hysteria and hyperbole that gripped at least one prominent figure in American public life – former president Thomas Jefferson. A letter of his was quoted – with admiration - recently on Blog Catalogue. Dated 28 June , when nothing significant had as yet happened, he wrote; Our present enemy A people in such desperation as to demand of their government aut parcem, aut furcam, either bread or the gallows, will not reject the same alternative when offered by a foreign hand. Hunger will make them brave every risk for bread. New York was untouched, though British forces did attack and burn parts of Washington, including the White House, in August, , in retaliation for a previous burning of the town of York, now Toronto. But there is more to this than the military imbalance involved. There was also a political gamble, one which exposed the latent tensions in the American system of government, tensions left over from the formation of the Union that were not fully resolved until the Civil War. You see, his Democratic Republican Party did not have the confidence of the nation as a whole. He represented the sectional interest of the states of the South and the West, committed to expansionism. Opposition to the war was strongest in New England, where the states enjoyed good commercial relations with Britain. There was even talk of secession as the war progressed. Trade with the enemy, moreover, continued, as the British blockade was relaxed on this section of the Atlantic coast. The truth is the whole thing was a glorious stalemate, one which crippled the American economy and stored up unresolved political problems. By the time Napoleon abdicated in April the British blockade was acting like an anaconda, strangling trade, government revenue and domestic consumption. By October of the same year America was bankrupt. The war was finally concluded officially by the Treaty of Ghent, signed in December , though the embers continued to burn for some weeks after. There were no victors and there were no losers setting the Western tribes to one side. It was a case of status quo antebellum – just the way we were.

## 7: History of the War of

*On the eve of the War of , British and American commanders joined in a toast to King and President, then went off to battle one another in a four-year bloodbath that decided the future of.*

Check new design of our homepage! History of the War of The War of which fought between the newly formed United States of America and the British Empire, that changed the face of the continent of North America. To know more about the history of the War of , read on. Historyplex Staff The War of started on June 18, and lasted for about three years, ending on March 23, There were also many tribes who joined in and supported the British. Causes of the War of There are multiple causes for the outbreak of the War of The first and the most primary reason was the presence and interference of the British in North America. Following the events of American revolution , also known as the American War of Independence, the United States of America became an independent nation, but the British Empire did not withdraw. Hence, tension still prevailed between the US and Great Britain. Another reason for the outbreak of this war was constant conflicts between the Amerindians and the United States of America. The Amerindians sided with the British in the war as the British were willing to grant the Indians their separate nation. Another very important cause that triggered the war was the conflicting trade policies between the French, British and the Americans. Conflicting Trade Policies The conflicting trade policies between the three nations France, Britain and the United States of America was a result of the expansion carried out by Napoleon in Europe. In November , Napoleon passed a law that banned any British ship from entering the ports under his control. The British countered this policy by passing several orders in their council. According to these orders, all ships entering a British port required a trading license. Napoleon again countered the British by banning any neutral ship that had entered a British port from entering a port under his control. These policies put the economy of the United States of America in a fix because it relied mainly on the trade with Europe. The government of the United States also had maintained very good contacts with the high-ranking French government officials. Another policy that frustrated the United States was that the British would take over any American ship on which there were British sailors working. According to this policy, the British Government took over about four hundred American vessels by the end of The War Hawks were members of the House of Representatives who insisted that the United States of America wage a war against the British Empire to put an end to the continuous direct and indirect conflicts with the British. The US army consisted of personnel, including rangers at the start of the war. The US navy had 6 freights and 14 vessels. The British used over 11 ships, 34 frigates and 52 vessels. In addition, the British were accompanied by the Alliance of Amerindian Tecumseh. The United States had formed an alliance with the Choctaw. They also appointed many regional militia soldiers. Though, the war compromised many small skirmishes, invasions and conflicts; however, none of them were entirely successful and did not have permanent results. The only concrete result of the war was the Treaty of Ghent which was signed on December 24, between the United States of America and the British Empire. According to the treaty, all prisoners taken by both sides were released, and nearly 10,, acres of land around Lake Superior and Michigan was handed over to the United States. The Britishers also promised to make a neutral territory for the Indians in Ohio and Michigan. However, this plan was abandoned because the coalition dissolved. Besides this, they promised to free the slaves that were captured by them, though after a few years a sum of , pounds was paid instead. The treaty was signed on December 24, However, due to the slow communication process, it took weeks for the message to get across. During this time, in spite of the signing a treaty, the Battle of New Orleans took place. The War of altered the military policies of the United States. They also stopped their campaigns against the Amerindians and made an effort to make them regular citizens. The United States started expanding its military strength after the War of , as they realized that it was not as capable as the European powers. The war did not alter the political or economical boundaries of the world; however, it was a landmark as it reshaped North America.

## 8: Timeline | War of | PBS

*The War of 1812, upon which many American myths now seem to depend, was a foolish and futile enterprise from the start, rested on a policy of ignorance and needless aggression, and was founded on the erroneous assumption that Napoleon Bonaparte would prevail in the epic, global struggle of which the War of 1812 was but a minor sideshow.*

First blogging, now the War of 1812 I surmise he aspires to nincompoop status. The War of 1812, upon which many American myths now seem to depend, was a foolish and futile enterprise from the start, rested on a policy of ignorance and needless aggression, and was founded on the erroneous assumption that Napoleon Bonaparte would prevail in the epic, global struggle of which the War of 1812 was but a minor sideshow. By its end even President Madison had recognised its folly: Granted, the United States found itself in an awkward position, trapped between the warring alliances led by Britain and France. The economic war between the two would, eventually, help decide the issue. Meanwhile, unbeknownst to Madison, Britain had relaxed its Orders in Council, loosening restrictions on American shipping trading overseas. Since this was the proximate cause for the war, the enterprise was launched to solve a problem that had already, in fact, been solved. Not that these American grievances were the whole story by any means. Madison and Jefferson had eyes on British North America. They assumed the conquest of Canada as it now is would be a simple, rapid affair. This view would be contradicted by events. Jonathan, quoting Steven Budiansky, writes: The odds were worse than ridiculous: As mentioned, the Royal Navy was busy dealing with Napoleonic France. The Navy had squadrons stationed across the globe. Relatively few of them, even during the war, were sent to the North American station. Even so, the Royal Navy won an overwhelming strategic victory. True, early American successes at sea caused great consternation in Britain. Certainly they owed something to American naval proficiency but also to the fact that a pounder heavy frigate should, more often than not, best an opponent armed with pound guns. Nevertheless, it was also the case that some British ships on the West Indies station were in less-fine fettle than they might have been. Sir John Borlase Warren, the new commander of the North American station, was not supplied with sufficient ships to mount a total blockade. Cockburn and Cochrane enjoyed the freedom of the Chesapeake, unmolested by any significant American counter-measures. That was but one demonstration of American impotence. Rodger, the pre-eminent naval historian of our time, puts it: Only small warships still managed to get to sea, with fewer and fewer successes. The Essex cruised successfully against British whalers in the remote Pacific until early 1812, but she was the last American warship of any size at sea. In June Isaac Hull, now commanding Portsmouth Navy Yard, was told by the Secretary of the Navy that it was not worth defending as the ships were now valueless. The President escaped from New York in January 1812 but was captured within a few hours. In other words, the Americans won a number of small tactical victories but utterly lost, as was to be expected, the strategic battle. A victory that, in any case, came after Madison sued for peace but before word had returned with the result of those successful negotiations. Nor, for that matter, did the Americans "pioneer" asymmetric warfare a concept that had existed for several hundred years. Even if one restricts the definition to asymmetric warfare at sea, the Dutch and British got there first by several decades if not, in fact, a couple of centuries. They had only suffered because of Napoleon, however, and with more patience and prudence and less greed for territory the war could have been avoided in the first place. Still in some sense the Americans could claim they "made their mark" on the international scene albeit in a tiresome sideshow and this might, I suppose, be enough to vindicate their actions. But this seems a generous definition of victory. Myths are fine and dandy and lovely, comforting things to wrap oneself in. True, I take a Royal Navy-centric view of this. I imagine some Dish readers will disagree.

## 9: Who Won the War of 1812? - www.enganchecubano.com

*All in all, the USA was "carving out" its place in the world. Going to war was it seemed the best course of action, if you like to think what was the core of American people at the time.*

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