

WAR OF 1812 PROOF OF 1812 THE 1812

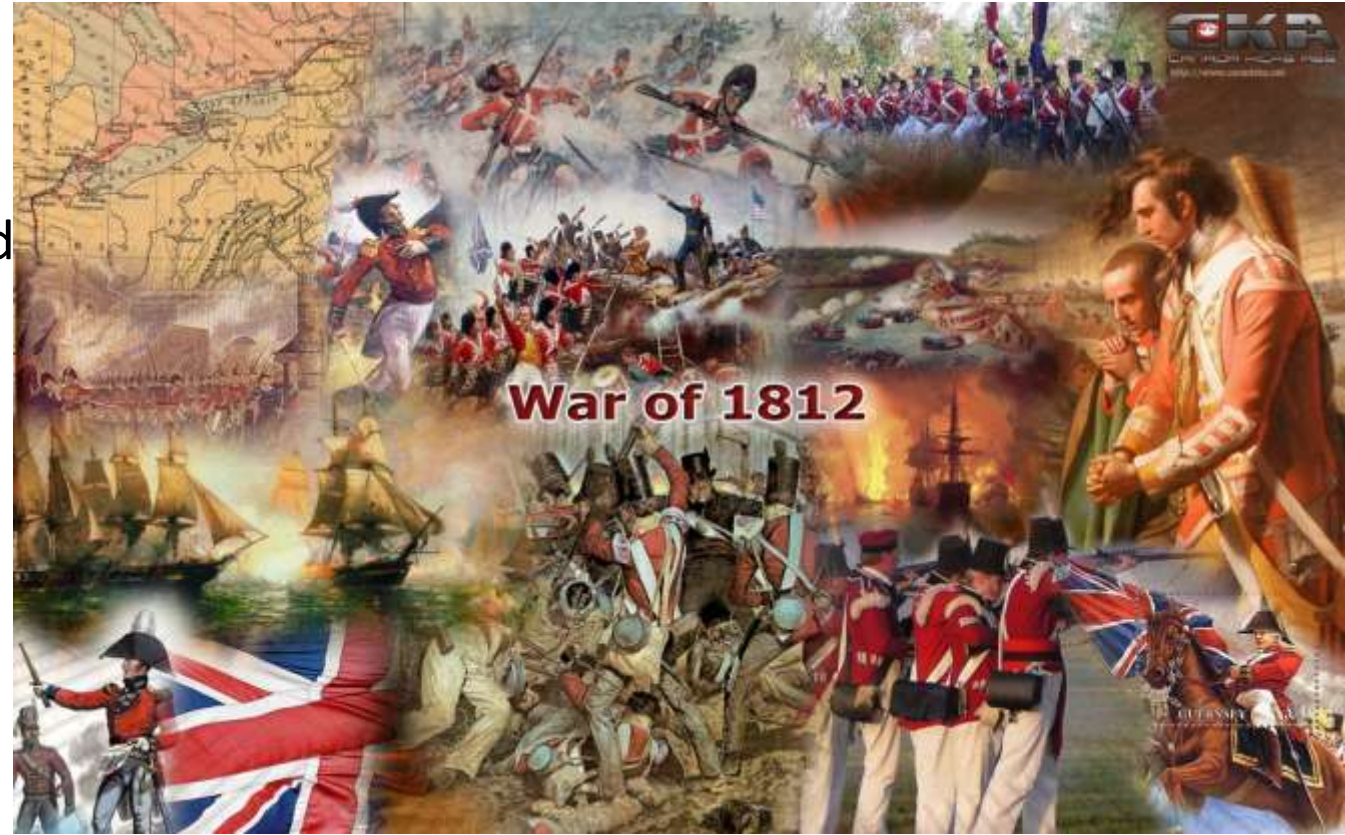


LORDZ MODDING COLLECTIVE
NAPOLEONIC TOTAL WAR III

NOVEMBER 2011

Why Have a war?

- Neither wanted it
 - Neither could seem to prevent it
- 2nd war between US & England in 20yrs
- Started in 1812
- In US
 - Support grew the farther south you moved from the Canadian border... **Why?**
- England
 - All attention on Napoleon, ignoring the problems that lead to war in N. Amer.
- 2 yr. war
- Unpopular, but highlighted need to improve relations with England
- Postwar:
 - US turned attention to westward expansion and slavery
 - Canada moved toward nationhood.



Naturalized -
to allow (someone who was
born in a different country) to
become a new citizen

The Chesapeake Incident

- Feb. 1806
 - Reportedly, several Royal Navy deserters joined the USS Chesapeake crew
- Britain requested their return
- James Madison investigated
 - Found that the men were US Citizens.
 - ...though only recently Naturalized.
- British Navy admiralty issued orders for their return
 - The order stated their were several deserters on the Chesapeake
 - Ordered any Brit Warship seeing the Chesapeake was to board and search for deserters

June 22, 1807

- 50-Gun HMS Leopold spots the Chesapeake heading toward the Mediterranean
- British messenger rowed over to Chesapeake
 - Demanded to board and search for deserters
 - Capt. James Barron refused, claiming no deserters
- Leopold responded with a **broadside** (no warning)
 - Killing 3 wounding 20
 - Caught by surprise, the Ches “struck their colors”
 - Lowered the US flag, thereby signaling surrender
- Brits boarded
 - Arrested 4
 - 1 hung, 1 died, 2 repatriated in 1811 (to England)
- President Jefferson was incensed by the act of war
 - The “War Hawks” from southern states pushed Congress to pass and president signed the **Embargo Act**
 - Moving US and Eng. closer to open war

Broadside:

an attack by a ship in which all the guns on one side of the ship are fired together

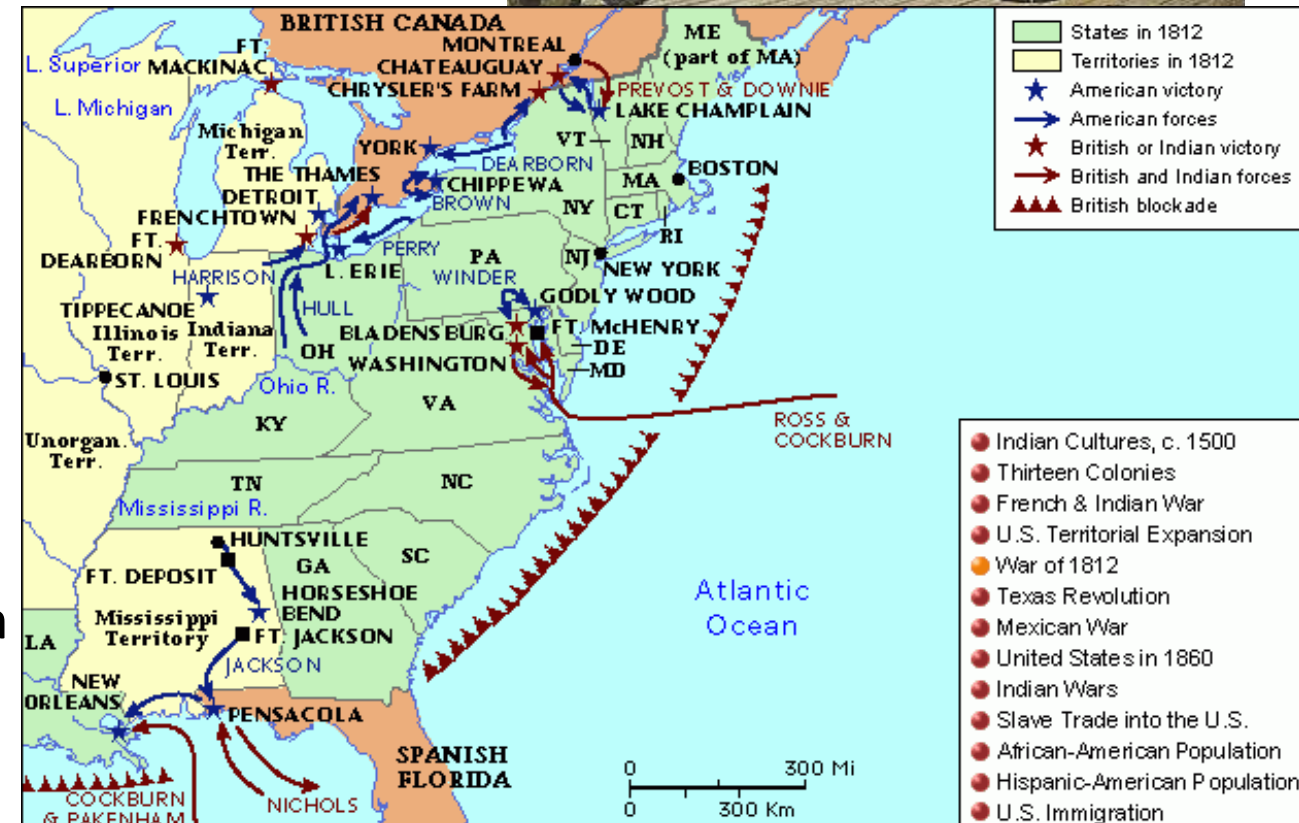


The **Embargo Act of 1807** was a general **Embargo** that made illegal any and all exports from the United States. It was sponsored by President Thomas Jefferson and enacted by Congress. The goal was to force Britain and France to respect American rights during the Napoleonic Wars.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embargo_Act_of_1807Wikipedia

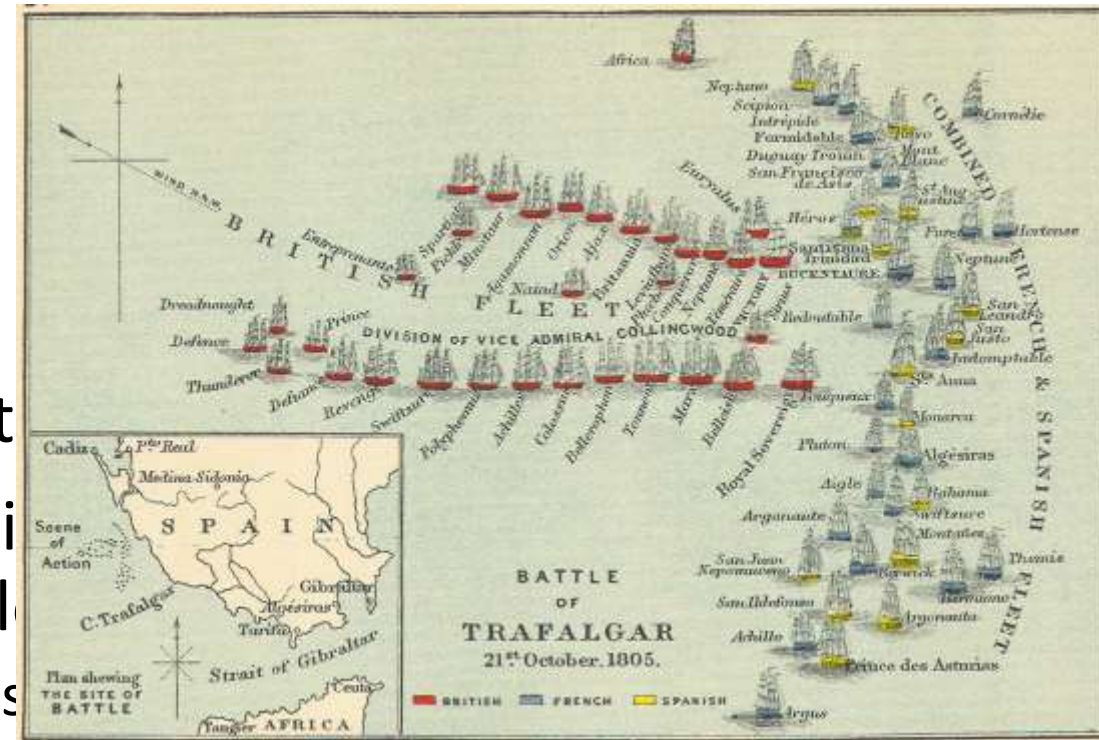
Cause of War of 1812

- 1) Search & Seizure of neutral North-American trade vessels on the high seas
 - Cargos were seized/ships impounded
 - Efforts to convince Brit and French to recognize N. A. neutrality through political means and economic sanctions failed
- 2) the **impressment (being forced into military service)** of sailors from U.S. vessels by the Royal Navy
 - looking for brits, but they took US sailors as well
 - Estimates vary, but around 10,000
- 3) Expansion in the west, south of Great Lakes
 - Natives, lead by Tecumseh, fought back in the western Appalachians and Ohio Valley
 - Many felt they were supported by the British



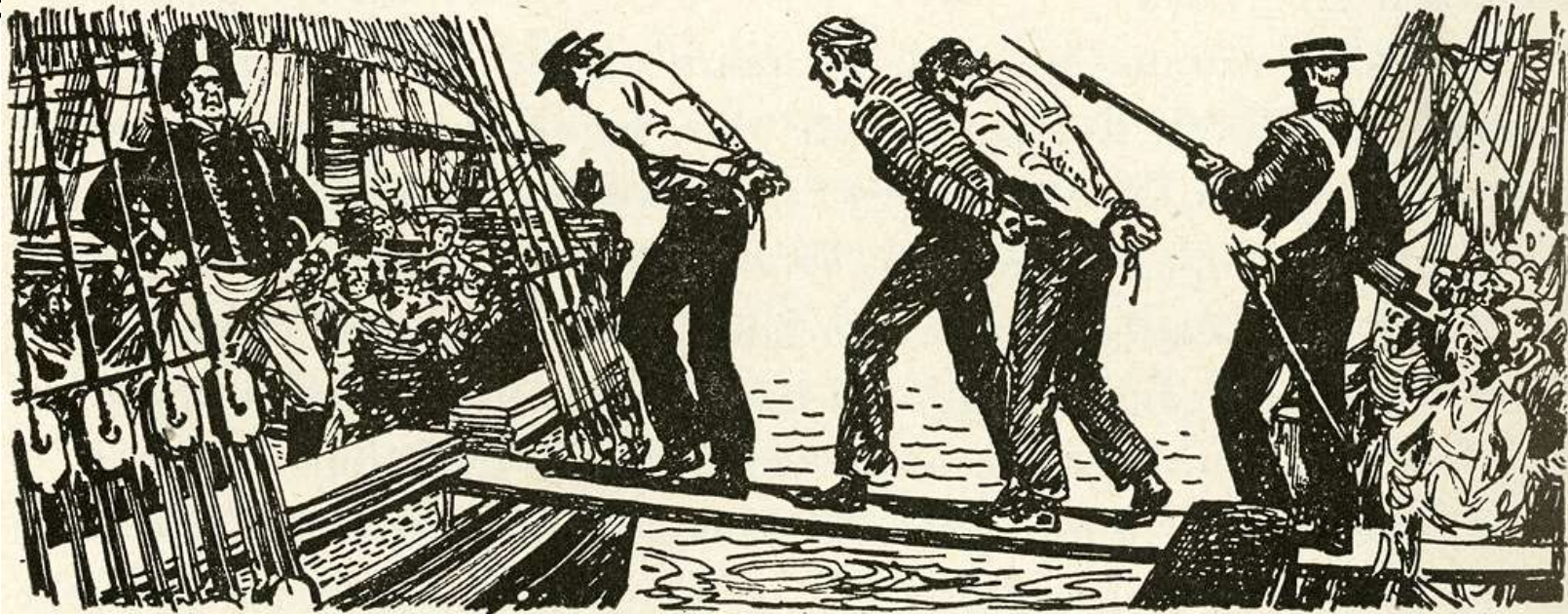
Search and Seizure

- Brits fought sporadically w/ Napoleon's army
- After the Brits defeated combined Spanish and French fleets at the "Battle of Trafalgar", Brits set up wide blockade
 - Free US vessels were seized, cargos taken, ships destroyed
 - US declared neutrality, demanded passage through the blockade
- Jefferson called on congress to ratify "Non-Importation Acts" –they refused
- In 1807, the Embargo Act passed instead
 - Prohibited the export of all goods to England
 - This backfired on US Business interests



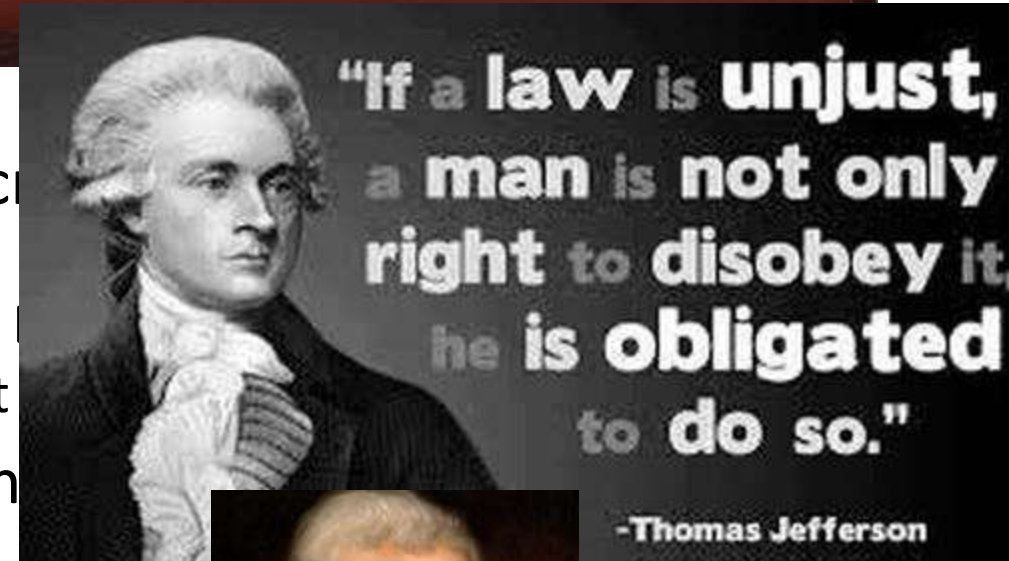
More important at the time...

- Impressment.
 - Brits needed sailors to trim sails and fire cannons
 - 1803 – began stopping US ships and taking sailors
 - US demanded they stop, they didn't
 - Approx. 10,000 sailors were impressed
 - Only 1000 of which were actually Brits
- The Chesapeake incident brought the issue to the front



War Hawks

- Demanded action, but were a minority among Federalists
- Jefferson wanted econ. sanctions
 - He recalled US warships from foreign stations
 - Formed a committee to discuss options
- Meanwhile, Napoleon creates the “Berlin Decree” (and the Embargo law too)
 - Basically, all ships going to France had to stop at a British port
 - Likewise, ships to England now required to stop at a French port
- Jefferson knew the US Embargo act hurt business more than cannon balls
 - Embargo also caused a resurgence in smuggling (especially in the Great Lakes)



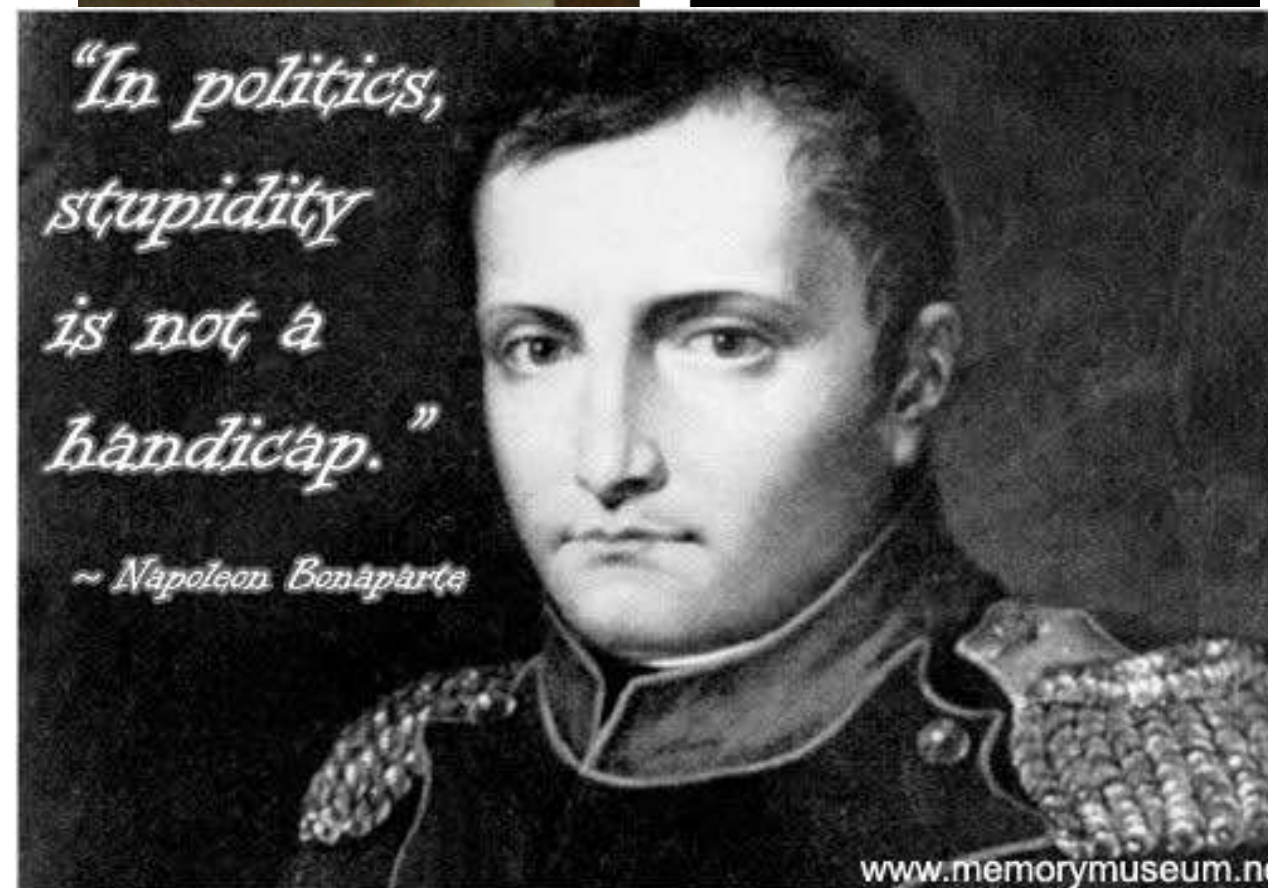
Impass Broken in 1810

- Napoleon advise (now president) Madison, that France would honour US neutrality
- More symbolic than significant
 - England had pretty much stopped all imports by France with their blockade



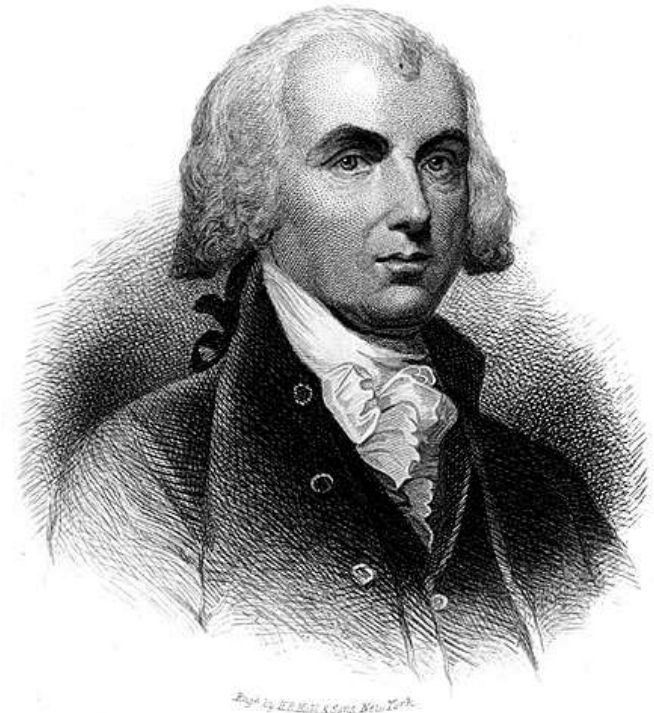
House Divided

- Southern War Hawks
 - Demanded “free trade and sailors’ rights”
 - Annexation of Ohio-Wabash Country
 - Tecumseh joined the British (supplying him with weapons)
 - Opponents of the war felt the “Hawks” were using the sailors as a cover for an attempted land grab of fertile territory north of the lakes.
- New Englanders...
 - Opposed the war
 - Still traded with Brits
 - Felt the impressment was an old and exaggerated wrong
 - Many empathized with the British hard fight against Napoleon (who they called the “Corsican Butcher”)
- Federalists:
 - Opposed war because opposed acquisition of Canada
 - Would just add more agrarian states, adding to the power of the party of the west...
 - ...Republicans.



James Madison, president. 1810

- May, Congress/Pres agreed to open trade to Eng or France, and then cutoff trade to the other
 - France tried, England refuse
- 1812
 - War Hawks' position gaining support
 - Henry Clay – Speaker of the House
 - Pressured Madison to declare war (more than once)
 - Felt we controlled Canada, as much as Eng. did the ocean
 - “take the whole continent from them”



Canada – The bargaining Chip

- Assaulting Halifax could push Eng. Out of N.A. for good...
 - ...but what they wanted was simply the brits out of “our” west.

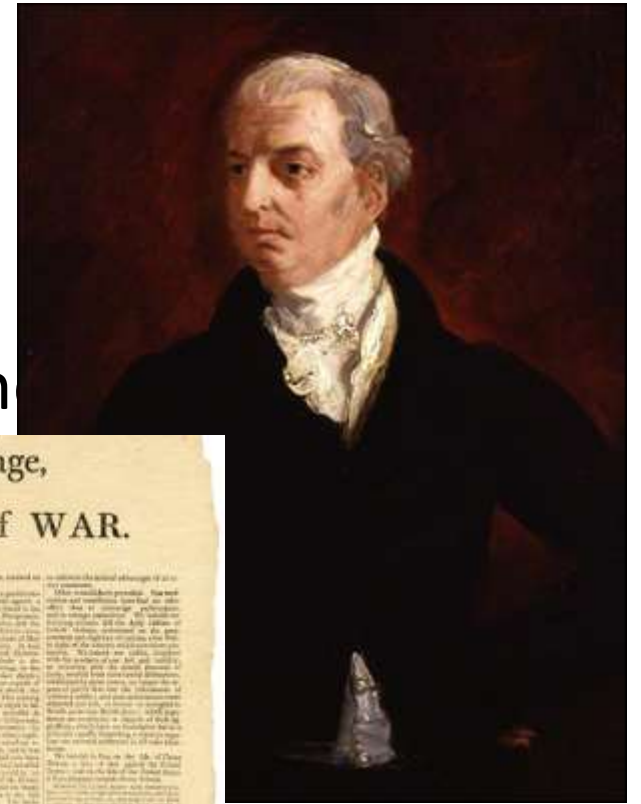
- Lewis & Clark:

- May 1804 to September 1806
- Explore newly acquired Louisiana purchase
- establish American presence in this territory before Britain or other European powers tried to claim it.



June 1, 1812

- Madison tells Congress he's optimistic England will end war with France did
 - New Brit Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, do
 - Orders end to search and seizures
- It took 3 weeks for the orders to cross the Atlantic
 - By then, congress had already declared war
 - House vote 79-49, Senate 19-13
 - June 18 – Madison signs declaration of war



**Boston Newspaper
1812**

Nation divided

- New Englanders gave more \$ to British, than national treasury
 - Sold foodstuffs to the British army throughout the war
 - N. E. Governors refused to let their militias fight out of their state
- Continental army:
 - 12,000 troops
 - Navy – 16 frigates (44 guns)
- Royal Navy:
 - 100+ ships (74+ guns)
 - Army was battle hardened with proven officers
 - Such as Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington
- Fortunately, Brits saw this war as a distraction from real fight in Europe
 - Limited the # of troops, ships, guns to defend Brit N. A.
 - US gambled they could defeat Brits, before Brits defeated Napoleon



General [Andrew Jackson](#) stands on the parapet of his makeshift defenses as his troops repulse attacking [Highlanders](#) during the [defense of New Orleans](#), the final major battle of the War of 1812

Course of the war

- The Plan (3 pronged)
 - 1) 2500 to take Detroit (Gen. Hull)
 - 2) Cross & Seize the Niagara Peninsula
 - 3) Most important: Go up lake Champlain and take Montreal
- Canadian General Brock
 - Combined Native, local militias, and British Regulars
 - Quickly surrounded and retook Detroit from Hull
- Brock then circled back to Niagara
 - 1st major engagement
 - Brock Killed
 - Gen. Prevost takes command
 - Slow, cautious, indecisive
- US and British forces fell apart at this point
 - The 2 sides spent the rest of 1812, stumbling about the wilderness



MAP OF BATTLES



Valuable Lessons

- 1813 - much more successful
 - Captured and burned York (present day Toronto)
 - The success short lived
 - eventually pulled back/forced back across the border
 - Many wanted to return home as it was harvest time
 - At sea:
 - USS Constitution (launched in 1797, oldest Navy vessel still active today, 2015) defeated brits in 4 of 5 engagements (frigate vs. frigate)
 - Despite that, US forces could not appose British Battleships
 - Brits maintained the blockade
 - Kept US frigates held in ports
 - Landed raiding parties all along the coast without opposition



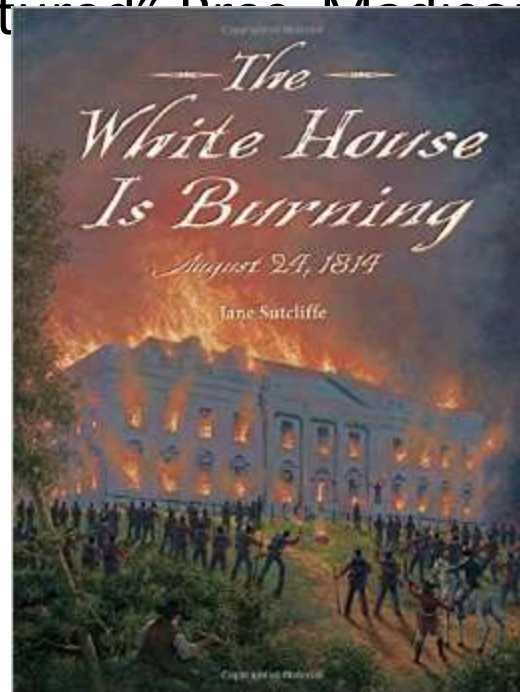
In the Great Lakes... 1812-13

- US defeats Brits in several engagements
 - Maintains control of the “lakes” throughout
- Battle of Thames
 - Tecumseh killed
 - Breaks the strong ties between Brits & Indians
- June 1814
 - With Napoleon defeated...
 - Brits launch three pronged attacks on US at t



August 1814

- 4000 Brits land near Washington
- Defeat 6000 panicking Militia
- March to the capital, burn the White House
 - Brit officer “captured” Doc. Madison’s I



Next, Brits attack Baltimore

- Fort McHenry
 - Francis Scott Key pens “Star Spangled Banner”
 - Brits defeated and driven back to their ships
- Sept. 1814
 - 10,000 Brits on our Northern boarder...

When US Navy wins
Flotilla



O say can you see ~~through~~ by the dawn's early light,
what so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
whose broad stripes & bright stars through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb bursting in air,
gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
what is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream,
'Tis the Star-spangled Banner — O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion
A home & a Country should leave us no more?
— Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling & slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd home & the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry & peace may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the power that hath made & preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto — "In God is our trust."
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

Christmas Eve 1814

- Treaty of Ghent
 - Both sides want out.
 - Russian Tsar pressuring both sides
 - Both agree to return to Pre-1812 borders
 - Ignore native land claims
 - Ignore impressment of sailors

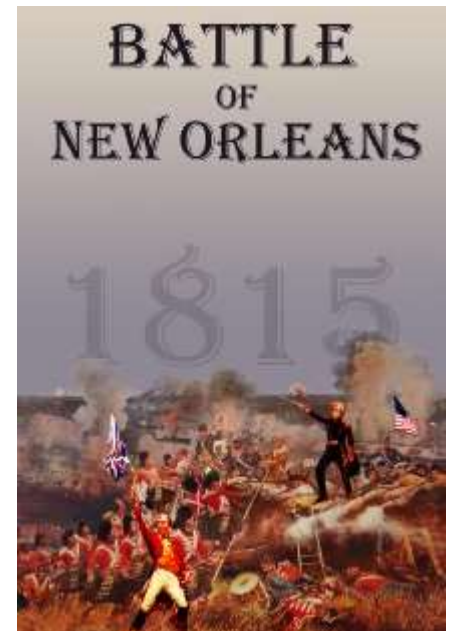


Signing of the Treaty of Ghent. The leading British delegate [Baron Gambier](#) is shaking hands with the American leader [John Quincy Adams](#). The British Undersecretary of State for War and the Colonies, [Henry Goulburn](#), is carrying a red folder.

- One final fight...

January 8, 1815

- Brits land 15,000 Napoleonic Era Veterans
- 7000 US soldiers take cover behind hay bales
 - Commanded by “Old Hickory” future president, Andrew Jackson
- 2 weeks after the treaty was signed
- Brit attack gets confused in the fog
 - March straight in to the center of US line
 - 2000 Brit Casualties
 - Less than 100 US losses
- Senate announces “not one inch of Territory ceded or lost”
 - Ignores 1812 slogan of “On to Canada”



End of the War

- Brits keep Canada
 - Realize the cost of defending is
 - Make quick moves to repair US relations
- 1819, Rush-Bagot Treaty
 - Both sides agree to 1 ship each in the Great Lakes
- Brits also build multiple installations along the border with US
 - “for not” the US never invaded again



Canada's Road to confederation

- 1837-67
- Evolutionary Not Revolutionary
 - Public opinion
 - Popular press
 - Party politics
 - Hard fought elections
 - Ministerial conferences
 - Parliamentary debate

• Legislation and ~~royal writ~~ **law a writ** is a formal written order issued by a government entity in the name of the sovereign power. In most cases, this government entity is a court. Two kinds of writs are warrants and prerogative writs, but there are many others. Such as the writ of Habeus Corpus.



Why not complete Independence?

- Conservative Ruling Class
 - Staunchly British
 - Many claiming British Lineage/connection
 - Disapproved of US Republicanism
 - Believed in British Empires superiority (in law)
- Quebec and “Upper Canada”
 - French Speaking Canada
 - Brits protected their way of life
 - Laws, language, culture
 - Feared US push toward assimilation



Lead up to The Rebellion of 1837

- Loyalists:
 - Lots of farmers and Tories (loyalists) poured north across the boarder from US
 - Mainly Conservatives distrusting US Democracy
 - Members of the Family Compact
- British Reformers (liberals)
 - Political ambitions based on US and French Rev's
 - Demanding end to aristocratic privilege
 - Demand end to church privileges



What they did to tories in the US.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA FOLLOWING CONSTITUTION ACT OF 1791

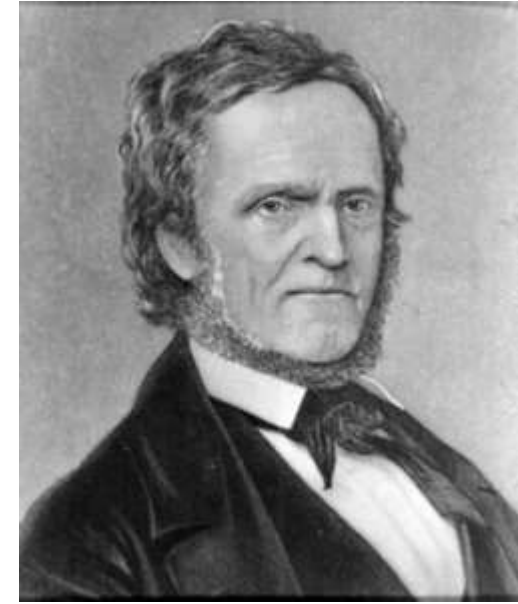
The Problem:

- The Constitution Act (British North America)
 - Passed after the US Revolution
 - Each colony would have a lieutenant governor
 - Appointed by the executive
 - And a popularly elected legislature
 - The executive was not beholden to the leg.
 - Leg. Only had power over collection of taxes
 - But had no say to distribution
- Upper Canada: leg. Controlled by Family Compact
- Lower Canada: controlling elite called Chate



Rebellion of Upper Canada 1837-38

- Governors did the bidding of the Family Compact
- The assembly wanted change
 - End political patronage
 - End clergy reserves/End public land grants to Anglican Church
- When ignored, they made their arguments in the papers
 - *Colonial Advocate* William Lyon MacKenzie
 - Spent many years in and out of Canada advocating change
 - “Les Patriotes” of Lower Canada beat William to the punch.



Milicien «canadien», 1690



Patriote, 1837



Patriote-citoyen, 2008

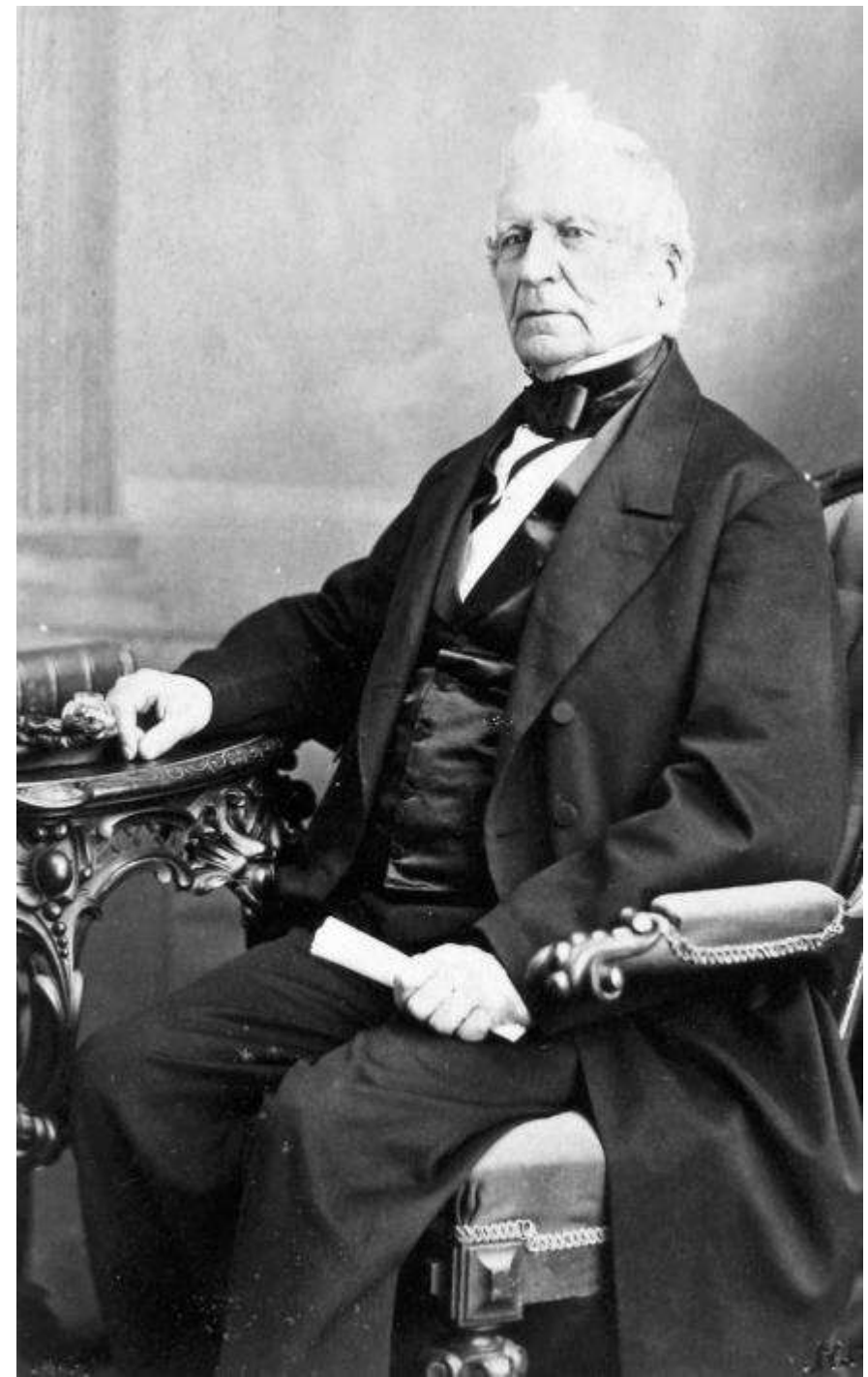
- Army Units from York sent to quell “Patriotes” and their leader Louis Papineau
 - When, in December, Brit Regulars rolled in with cannons...rebels fired once and fled
 - Tories took revenge by burning homes of known rebels
- Mackenzie fled to Niagra island
 - From there 200 fled to US and continued raids into Canada
 - Nov. 1838 – all defeated, upper cnada rebellioin done...but not



Oct. 1837

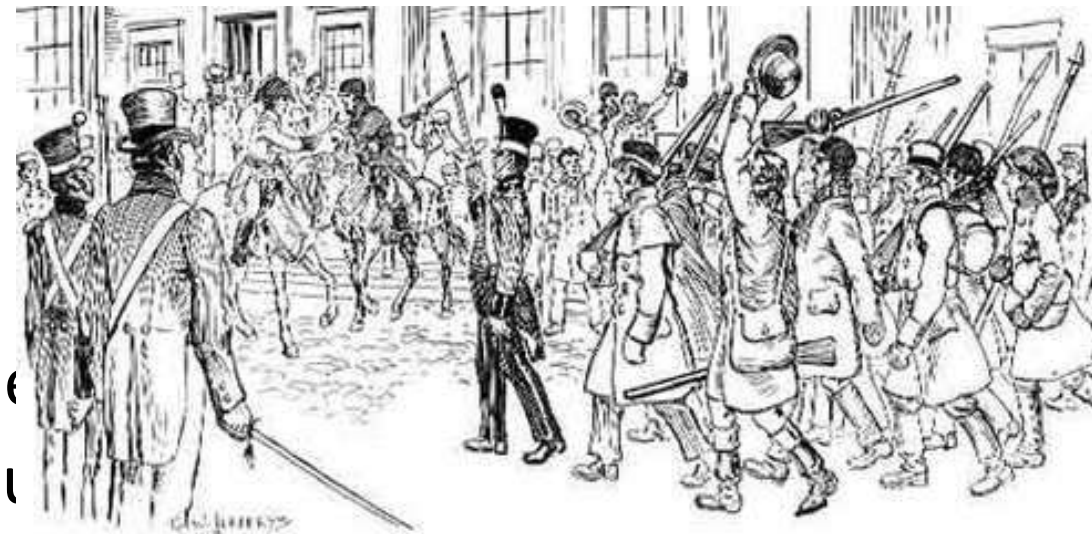
Rebellion of lower Canada 1837-38

- French speaking population growth
 - Due to Catholic encouragement of large families
- English Speaking Montreal moved from fur trade to banking, merchants, manufacturing
- English Tories controlled the Gov't
 - French-Canadians – from rural areas, controlled the elected assembly
- Papineau – elected Speaker of the Assembly 1815
- 1830 – Papineau advocated US style democracy



Escalation...

- 1832 – 3 French shot by brit soldiers at e
- 1834 - “Patriote Party” issues “92 Resolu
 - Assembly – refused to vote/supply tax doll
- 1837 – Brit Gov’t authorized the Governor to “take” revenue from colony’s treasury
 - Boycotts, protests, rallies, volunteers start tr
- Nov. 16-30 Rebels lose big
 - Papineau flees to US
- Nov. 1838 – Rebels try one last time
 - Hundred captured, 12 hung, 58 sent to Aust



ARRIVAL OF LOYALIST VOLUNTEERS AT PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1837

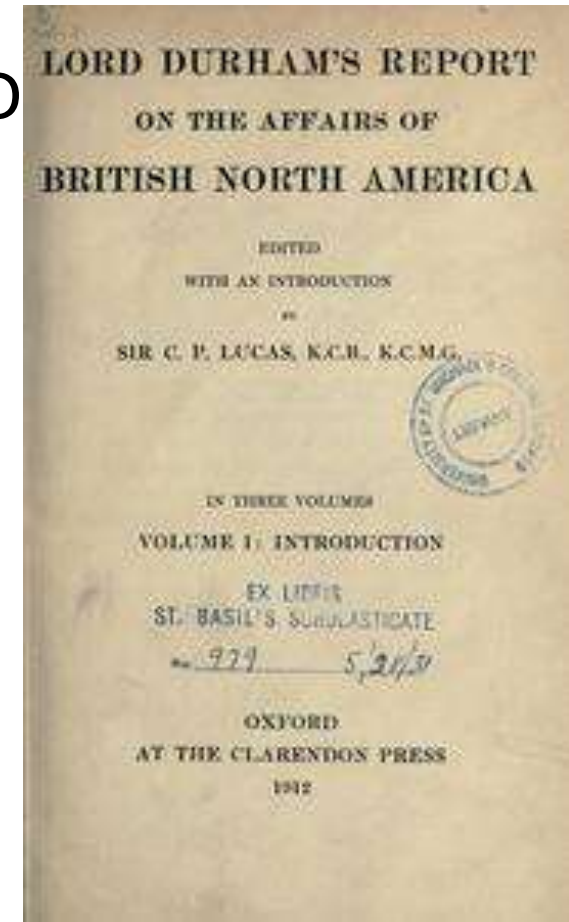


The Durham Report

- Brit Gov't worried about Canada
- Parliament sent “Fact-Finding” mission
 - To assess how to quell the problems
- 8 months in Canada
- Recalled to England for “overstepping his powers”
- Published in 1839
 - ...the English didn't like his recommendation.



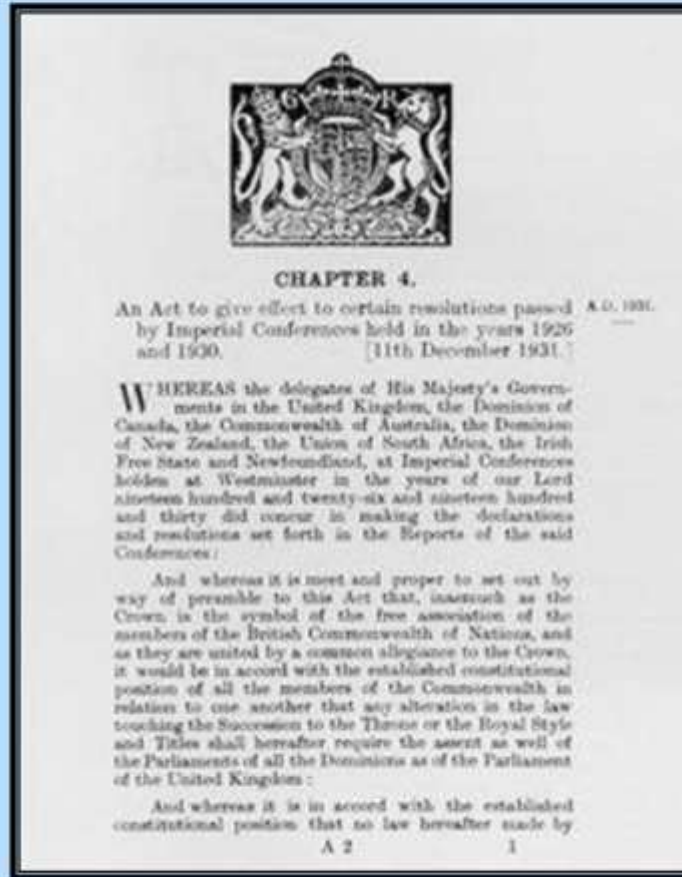
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July 1 1867

- Confederation Achieved
 - Self-governing dominion with the British Empire
- Brits retained foreign policy, supreme court, and constitutional amendments until “Statute of Westminster” in 1931
- Canada’s Constitution 1982
 - Stipulated Parliamentary Government
 - Divided gov’t between federal and provincial powers

Statute of Westminster



- The Statute of Westminster, dated 1931, was a British law making clear Canada's power to make its own laws.
- The Imperial Conference of 1926 declared that Canada and the other British dominions were no longer colonies but free and equal partners with Great Britain under the king. That declaration led directly to the Statute of Westminster, which removed all remaining legal limits on independence except where Canadians chose to keep them.

The US-Mexican War 1846-48

In Mexico:

- Mexico Independent – 1821
- California in the North...lush valley and deep harbors
- Most of Mex. Population lived south of the Rio.
 - Only 75,000 lived from Cali to Texas
- For 20 years, Mexico was unstable
 - Caudillos, monarchy, republican gov'ts came and went
 - Elite vs. peasantry
 - Liberal vs. conservative



US at the time...

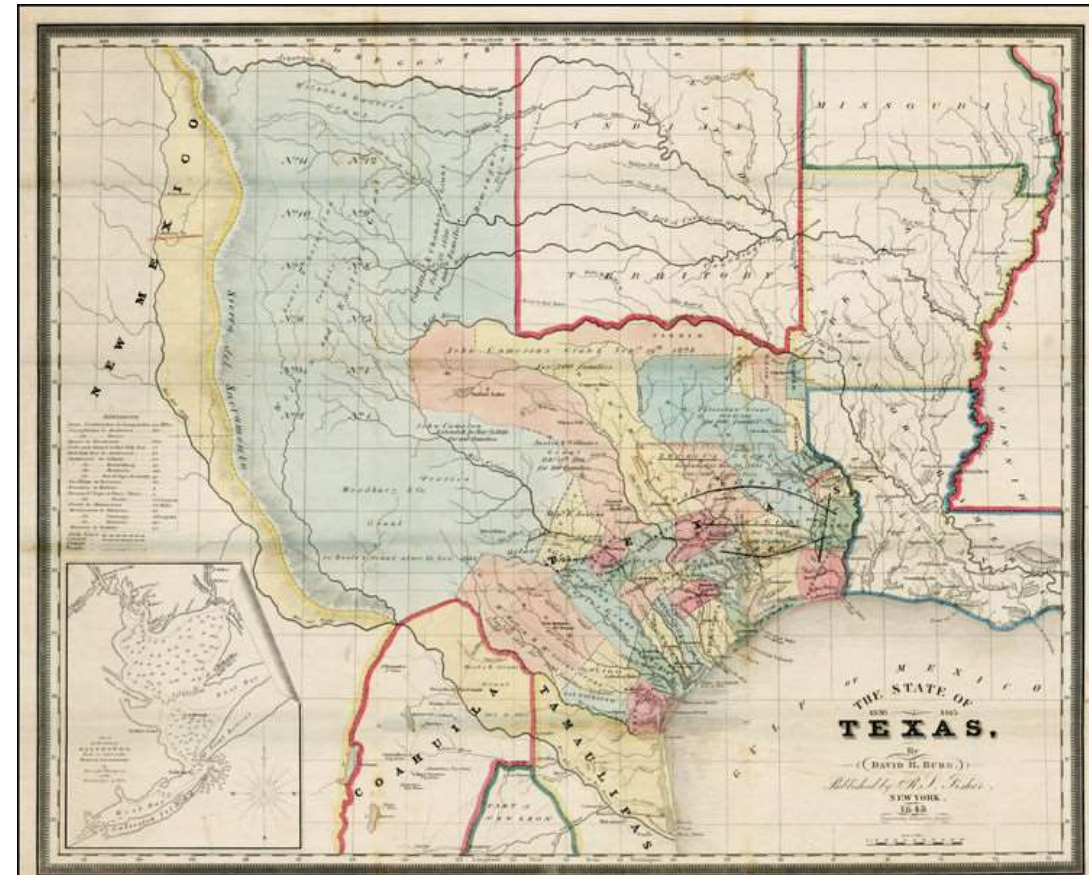
- Smaller geographical area
- Homogenous population
- French, German, British investment
 - Industrialization, immigration, etc.
- Immigration and need for land
 - Irish and others pushed in to Louisiana
 - Manifest Destiny
- 4.5 million Americans moved off the coast
 - Pushing natives west
 - Running in to Mexican territory...
 - ...Mainly Texas



- Stephen Austin
 - 1824 – given permission to bring 300 families to Texas by the Mex. Gov't
 - They were followed by thousands more, seeking free land grants
- Only 2500 Mexicans lived there...Mex Gov't thought it was a backwater.
- 1830 – Mex figures show Anglos 4-1 outnumbered Mexicans
 - Recognized commerce was mainly with US, started a heavy import/export tax
 - Mex. Officials to collect taxes were corrupt, supported smuggling, lead to more probs

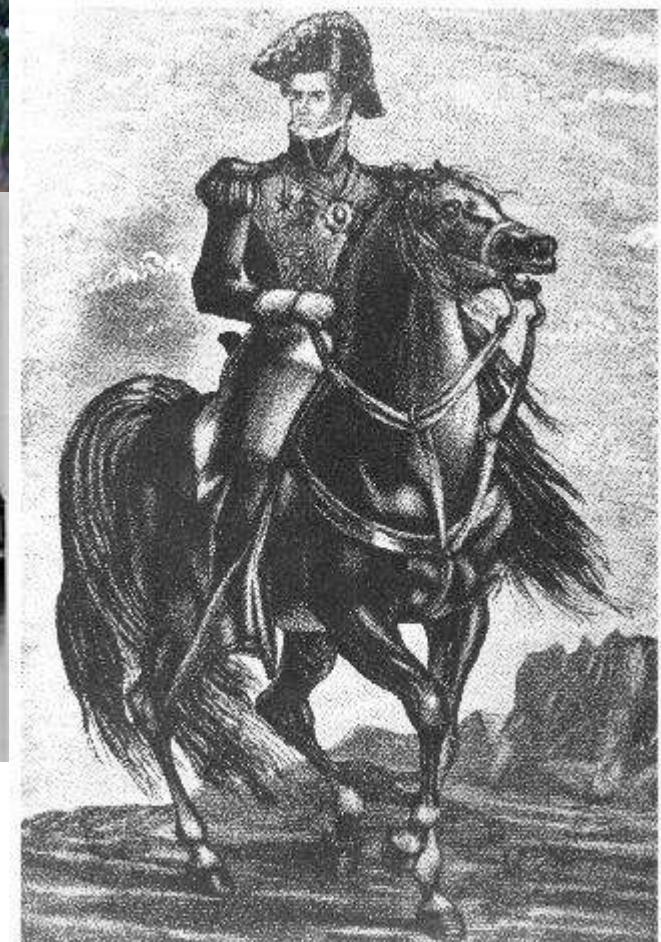


State of Texas



1832 -

- Austin – as head of the settlers
 - went to Mexico city
 - Petition the Mexican gov't for statehood (within Mexico)
 - Both Anglos and Mexicans wanted autonomy for regulating concessions
- Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna
 - Mexico's President and General
 - Refused petition
- Austin - Jailed for 2 years (in to 1834)
- Tension rise until 1836
 - Texas declares Independence
 - Supported by resources and arms from the US



Mexican Successes

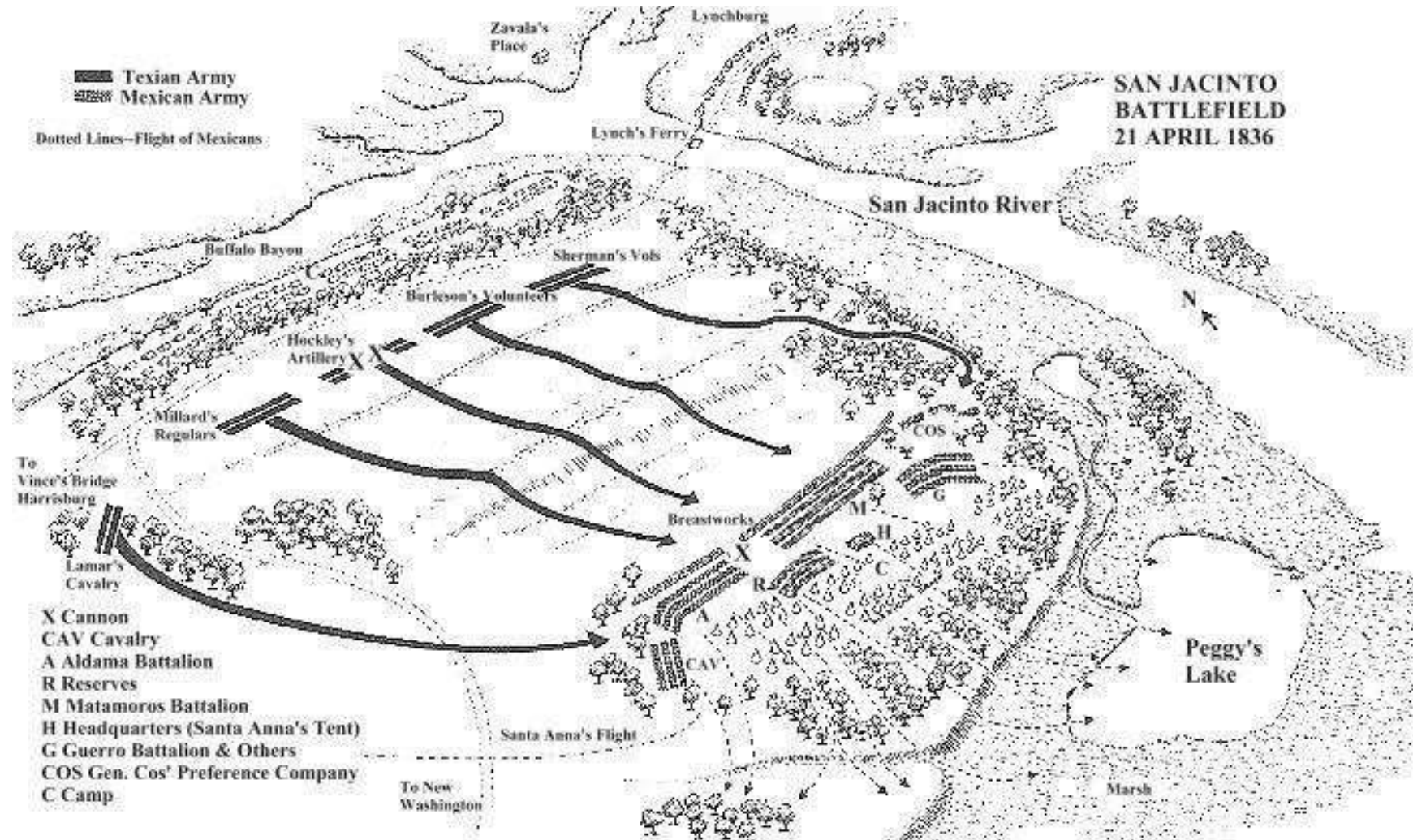
- Santa Anna lead the army
- Several early successes...
 - The Alamo
 - Never more than 200 defenders
 - Mexican force estimates vary 1800-6000
 - 13 day hold out
 - “No Prisoners” was ordered
 - Only a small # of survivors
 - Susannah Dickinson and infant sent to Houston’s camp to warn of similar fate to all Texas

Mexico’s loses: 600 to 1,600 men.



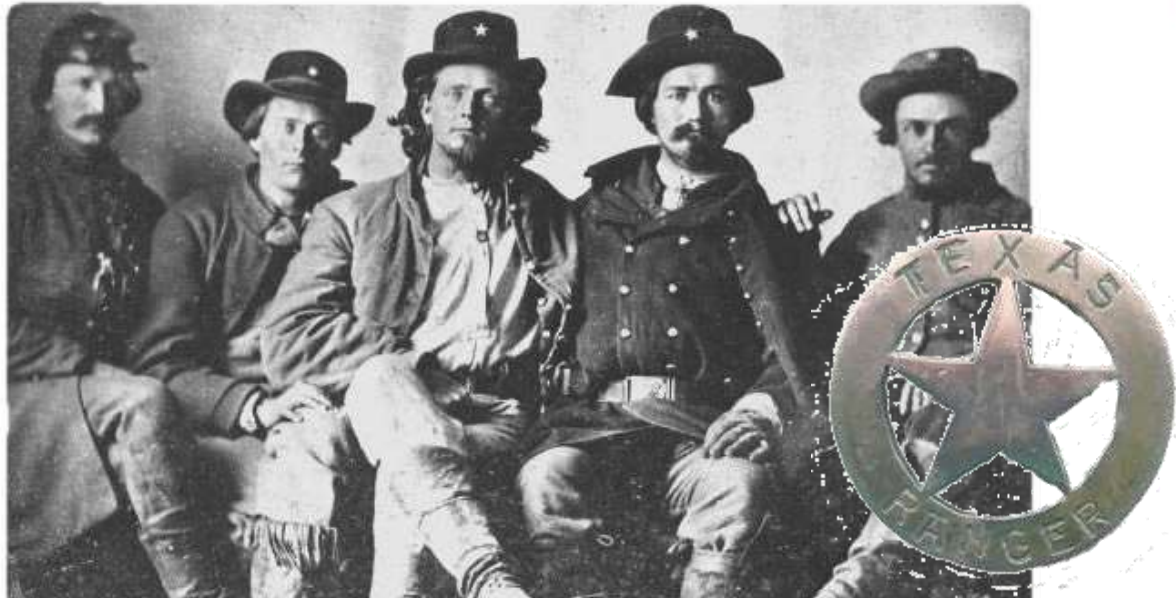
Success don't last long

- Mex. Soundly defeated at San Jacinto
 - Santa Anna imprisoned
 - To avoid being hanged...
- Signs Treaty of Velasco
 - Grants Texas Independence
- Mex. Gov't refuses to recognize the treaty
 - Santa Anna exiled
 - But withdraw troops in 1836



One year later

- US, France, Britain – recognize Texas as independent nation
 - Cross-boarder raids common
 - Seaborne Mex. Troops sacked coastal towns/attempted blockade
 - Texans created a Navy, started

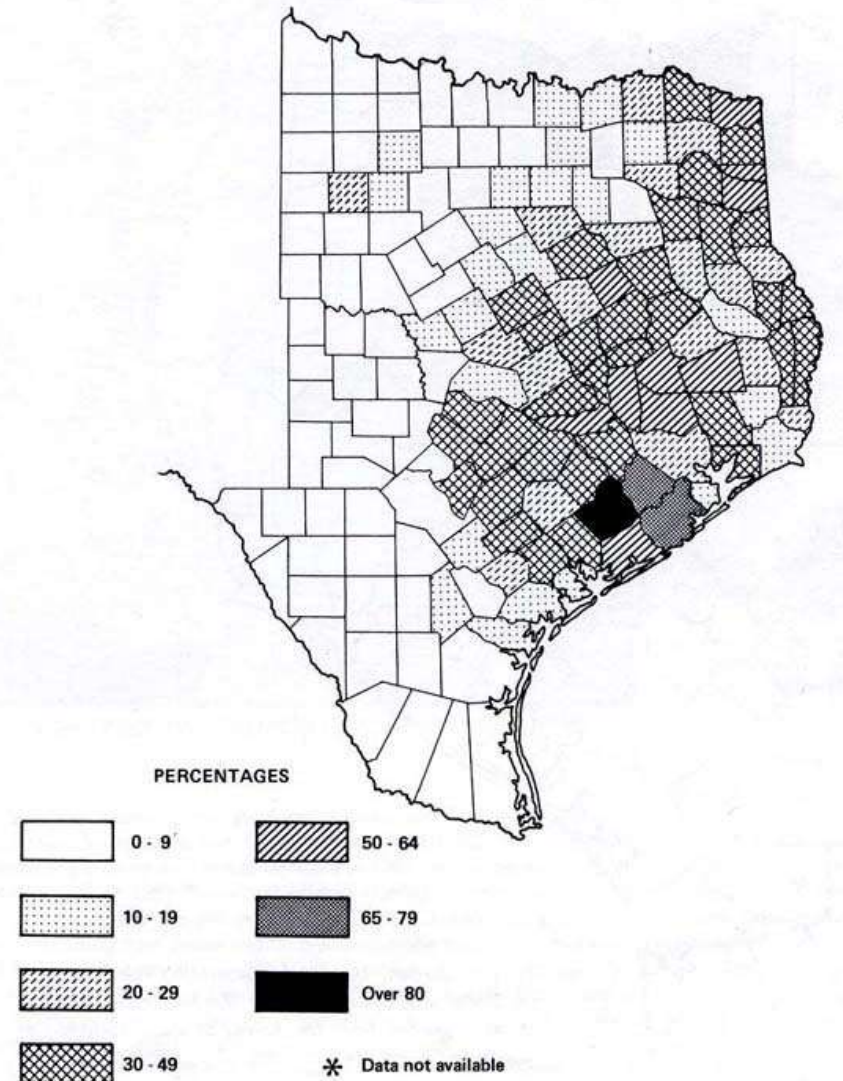


In the years between 1836 and 1848, independent Texas claimed that its western boundary was defined by the Rio Grande. The Mexican government disagreed, arguing that Texas was confined to a line beginning at the Nueces River.

Texas wants in...the U.S.

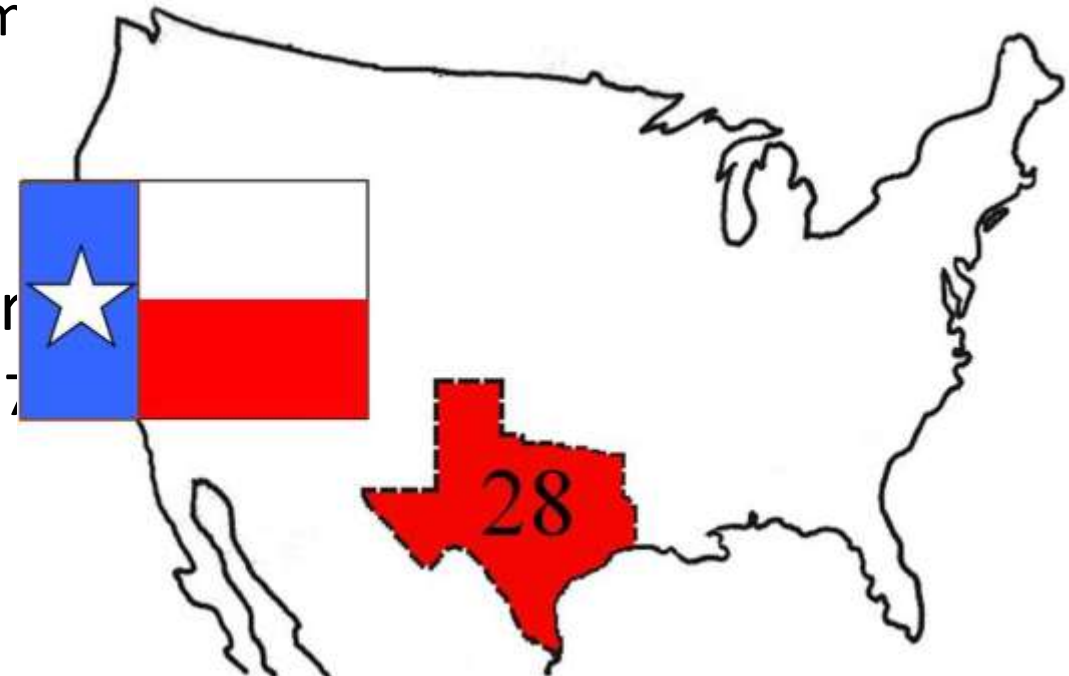
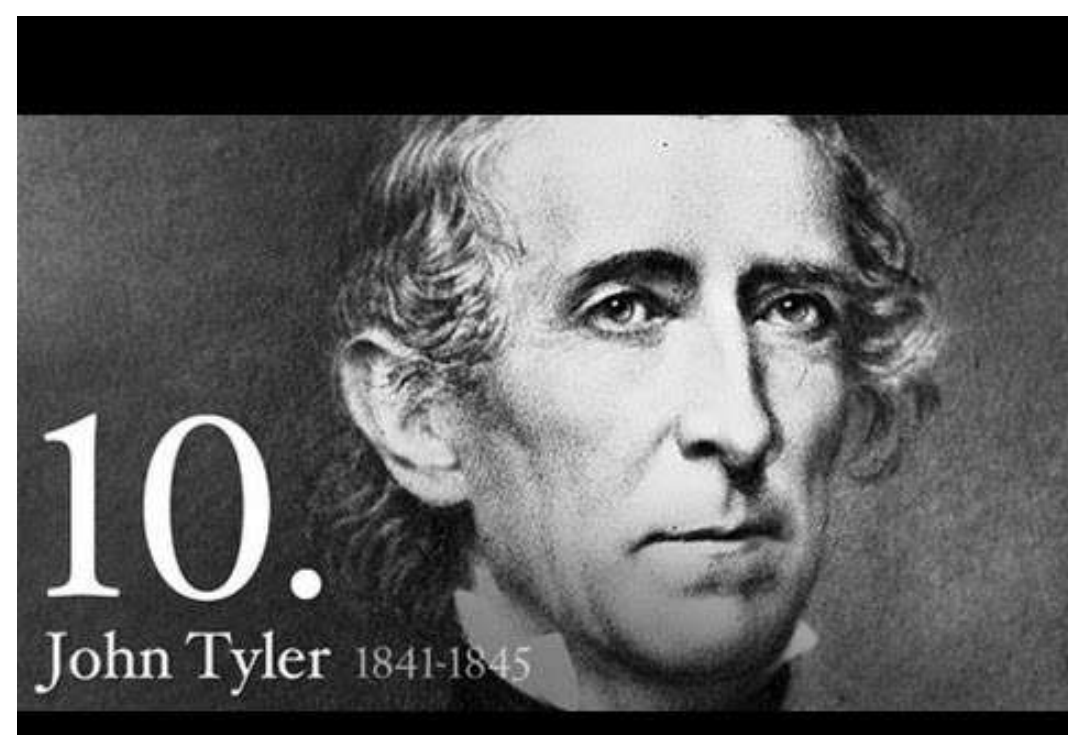
- Northern Anti-Slavery lobby blocked adding another slave state
- Mex. Had abolished slavery 1830
 - Texans ignored and kept theirs
- Influx of slave holders was a matter of proximity
 - North claimed a conspiracy to fill it with slavery sympathizers
- Texas, meanwhile, was in financial crisis
 - Predominantly agrarian
 - Trying to maintain a costly military
 - Texas began negotiating with France and Britain, who didn't want Texas to add to US size and power

BLACK SLAVES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1860



March 1, 1845

- Outgoing President Tyler –
 - Pushed an “Annexation Bill” not a Treaty (as with a recognized nation)
 - Treaty requires 2/3 Senate Majority
 - Annexation of new land requires only a “simple majority”
- Early 1845 –
 - Bill passes to make Texas 28th State
- Mexico said annexation would mean war
 - Confident their 20,000 army could beat US 7,000



Pres. James Polk & Manifest Destiny

- Inaugurated March 4, 1845
- Won on a platform of “Manifest Destiny”
 - Insisted on reoccupying Oregon Territory
 - Annexation of Texas
- Oregon Treaty of 1846
 - Set the 49th parallel
- Mexico conflicts take a bit longer



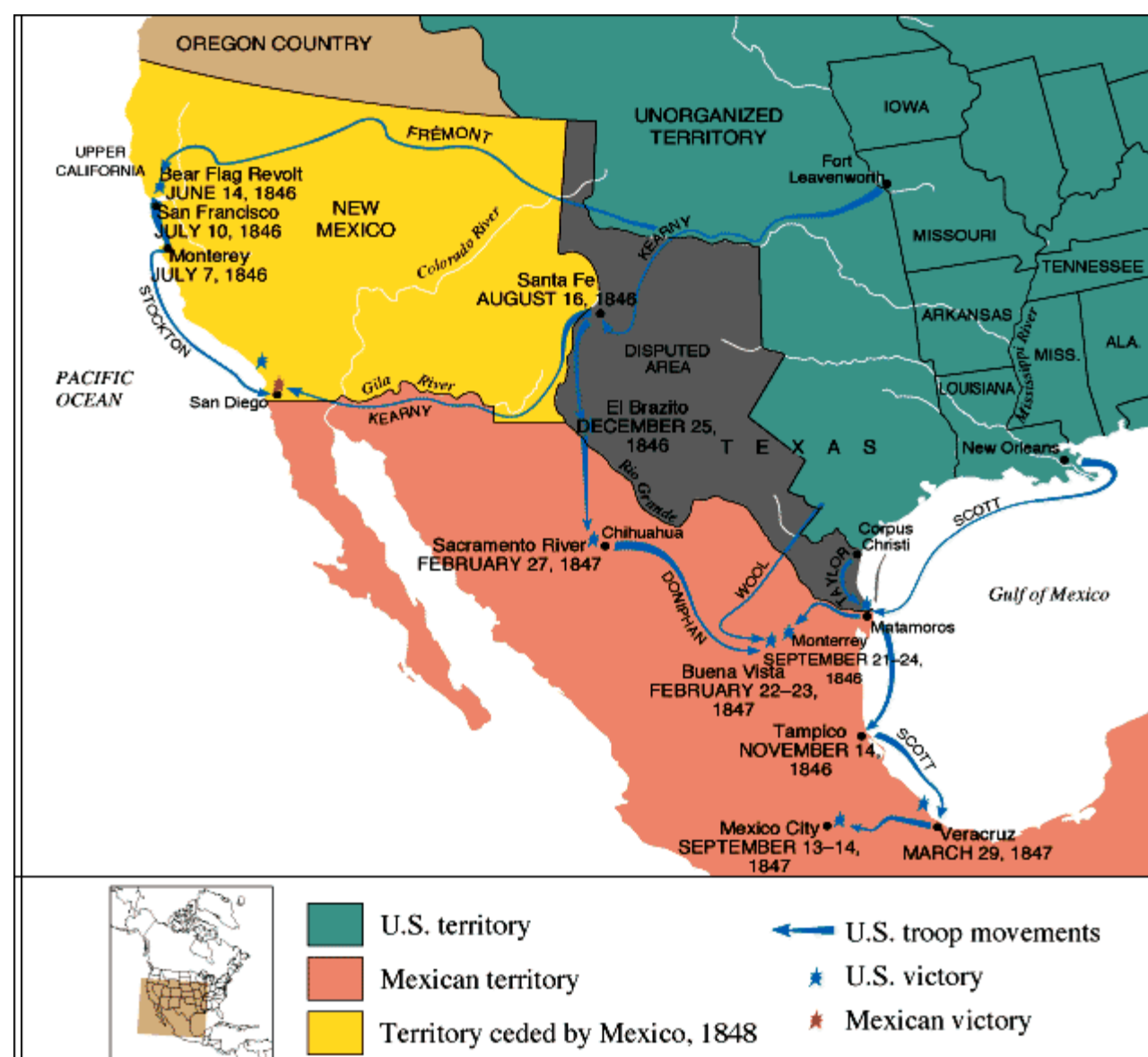
June 4, 1845

- Jose de Herrera – issues war proclamation
- Oct. 1845
 - Polk send US Commissioner John Slidell to
 - Authorized up to \$25 Million to purchase th
- Herrar bowed to public pressure to reject
pushed out of office for being weak to th
 - General Mariano Paredes take over
- Dec. 29, 1845
 - Polk signs annexation bill to add Texas to the



May 8 1846

- Mex. troops ambush US soldiers
 - Wound/kill 16
- Polk asks again for a declaration of war (first time congress wouldn't act) now saying "American blood has been spilt on American Soil."
 - The fight took place between the Rio and Nueces River (disputed territory)
- May 13 – congress votes for war
 - South heavily supported
 - North, afraid of adding another slave state
 - New Congressman Abraham Lincoln apposed the war, challenge the Pres. to prove the "spot" of the skirmish was U.S. soil
- Manifest Destiny takes root:
 - "...their divine mission to carry the gospel of liberty to the continent and the world and acquire vast tracts of territory."



to be affixed to these presents. Done at the City of Washington the thirteenth day [L. s.] of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

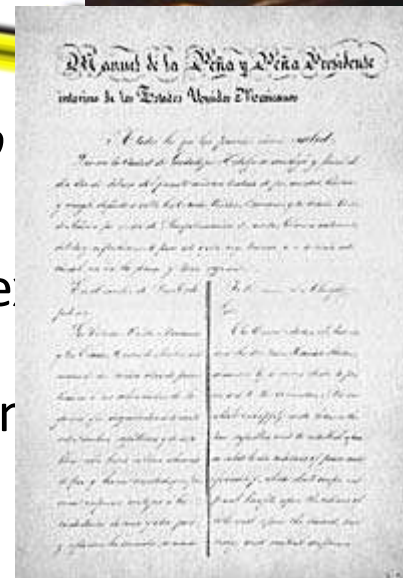
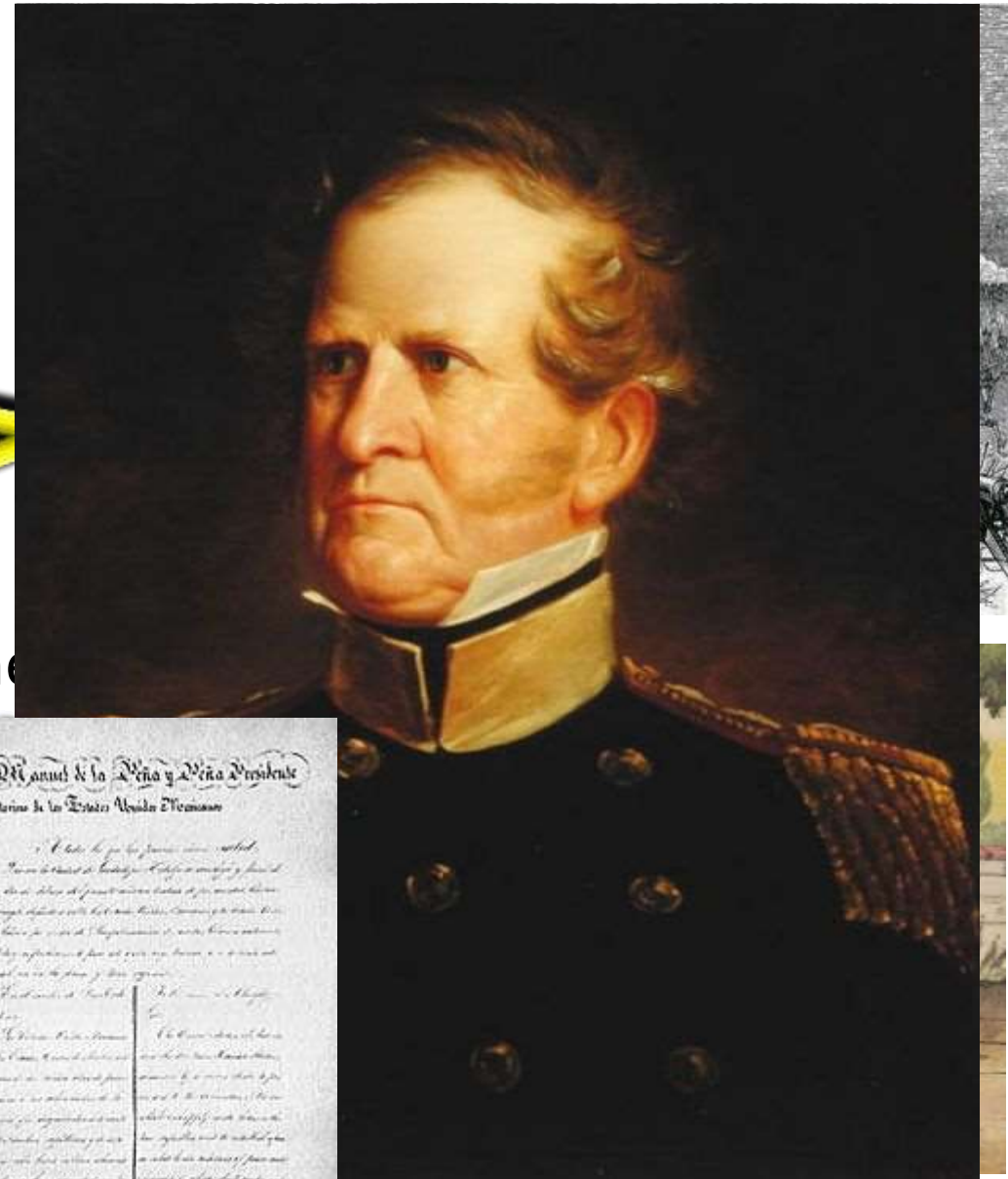
Manifest Destiny or Imperial Conquest?

- Upon declaring war...
 - The US blocked Mexican ports in the pacific and atlantic
 - Occupied both California and New Mexico
 - Neither of which were ever argued as part of Texas



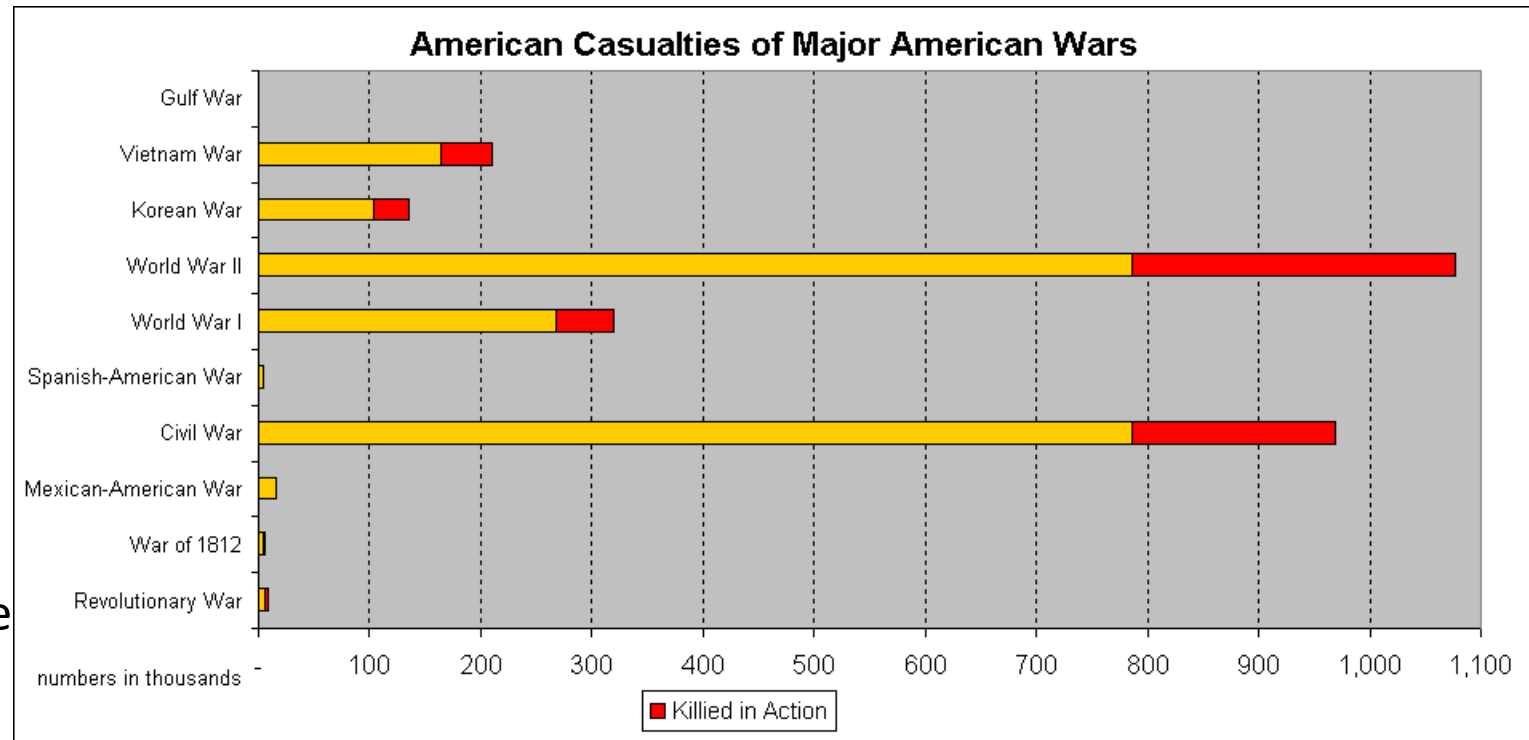
The progress of the war

- Mexico:
 - Favoured by the vastness of land mass
 - Weakened by internal issues and new
- U.S.:
 - Better organized armament, discipline, resources
- There was resistance to US invasion across the California
 - 300-400 mostly Irish troops joined Mexico
 - Finding solidarity in Catholicism against *Anglo*
- Winfield Scott, Gen.
 - Sept. 1847 – bloody drive across Mexico to Mexico City
 - Santa Anna resigns
 - March 1848 – Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed



Costs

- US lost 13,000 soldiers
 - 1,773 KIA
 - 11,000 to disease
 - US spent “\$100,000 million”
 - This is how it was written in the IB text
 - Actual cost: ~\$147 Million
- Mexico: estimated 25,000 casualties
 - Land lost: California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, parts of Colorado and Wyoming
 - Lost war due to internal issue: lack of supplies, arms, changing leadership, etc.



More losses

- Mexico's army decimated
- Multiple cities and ports turned to rubble
- Foreign trade destroyed
- Thousands of civilians killed (directly and indirectly)
- Mexico ceded 800,000 square kilometers (55% of their land mass)
- Treaty had the US pay \$15 million US dollars
 - And 3.5 million indemnity (security or protection against a loss or other financial burden)
- 75,000 Mexican inhabitants would be given citizenship and allowed to keep their lands (later recinded)



Chaos in Mexico's Gov't

- Mex looks for help from the Catholic Church
 - Both were owed money and took it from the treasury
- 1853 – Santa Anna recalled for a third time
 - Promptly sells another 50,000 Kilometers of land (Gadsden Purchase)
 - He was then exiled again, for the last time

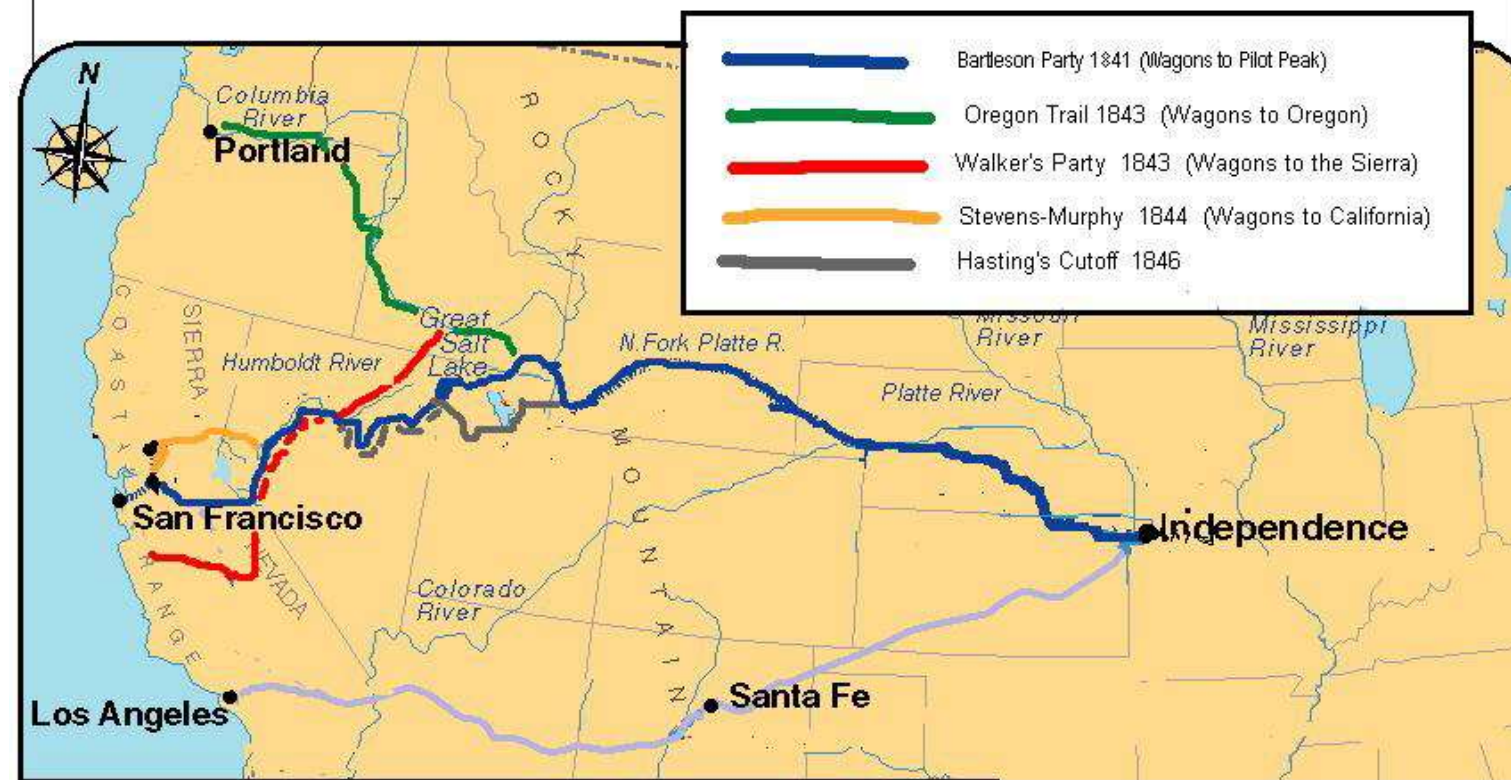


Polk succeeds, but conflict still around...

- Mainly wanted California and Texas
 - Took the area in-between as a bonus
- Wagon trains flowed West
 - Following the Santa Fe Trail
 - Gold found in 1849 (Gold Rush of "49ers")
- Brought the expansion of slavery to the forefront of political issues



DEVELOPMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA TRAIL 1841-1846



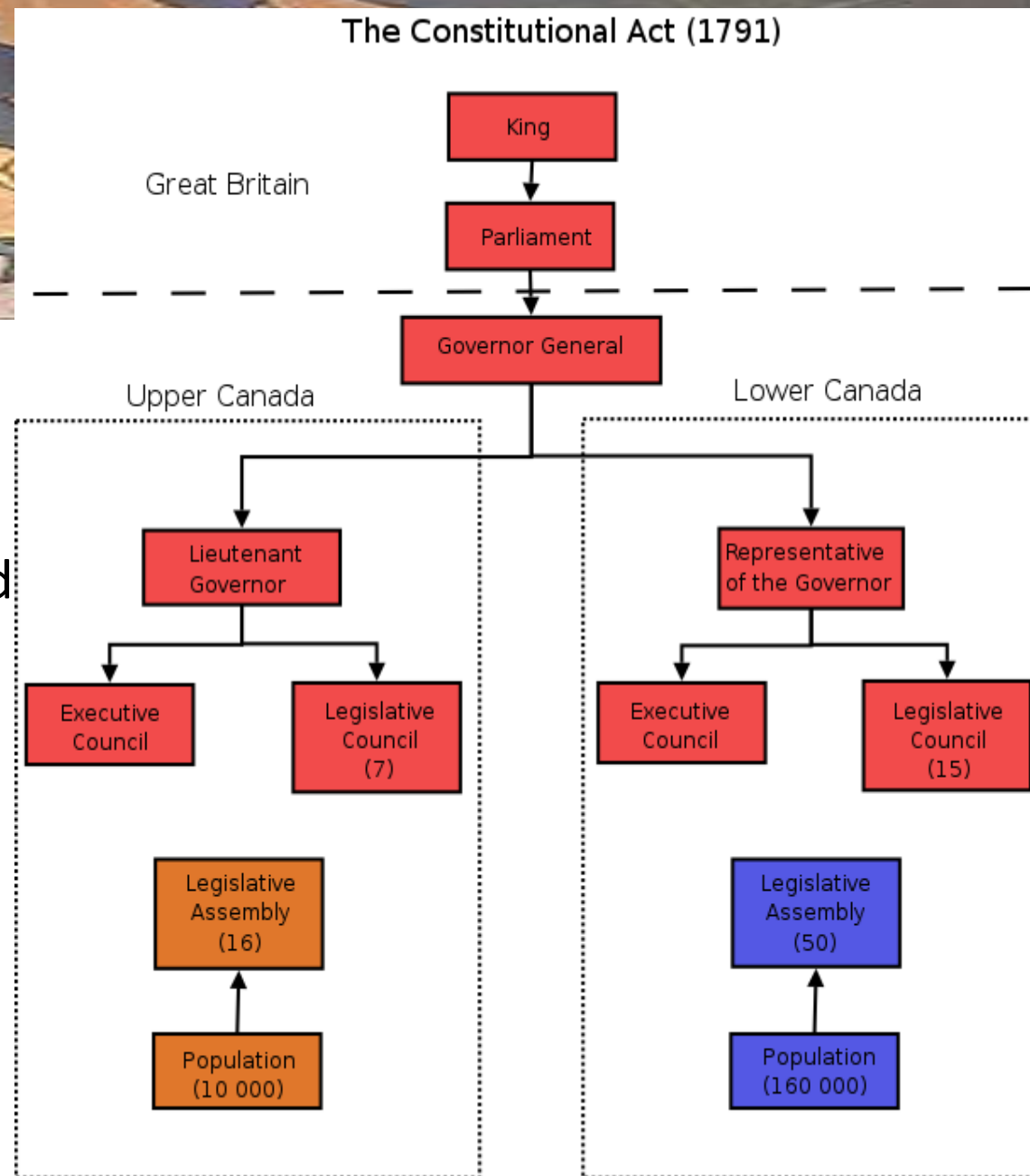
Mexico

- More reasons for defeat:
 - Afraid to put larger #s of peasantry in army
 - Feared a long/devastating war with the US
 - So what they got was a Short/thoroughly devastating war with the US
 - They thought, better to treaty with the US, than the elite lose their power.



Canada becomes a nation

- The Confederation of the British North American Colonies into “The Dominion of Canada” on July 1, 1867
 - The “1840 Act of Union” combined Upper and Lower Canada into one territory
 - Lower Canada was upset, due to losing the protection to remain French
 - Other provinces and island forced to join together.
 - Cost savings measure to eliminate the separate legislature, not to benefit the colonies
 - US civil war seen as “writing on the wall” for them if they don’t separate peacefully



The Charlottetown Conference

- Sept. 19, 1864
- Brits were pushing island colonies to unite to lower cost
- The island colonies succeed in resisting unification...
 - But agree to a later meeting to arrange a larger Canadian union



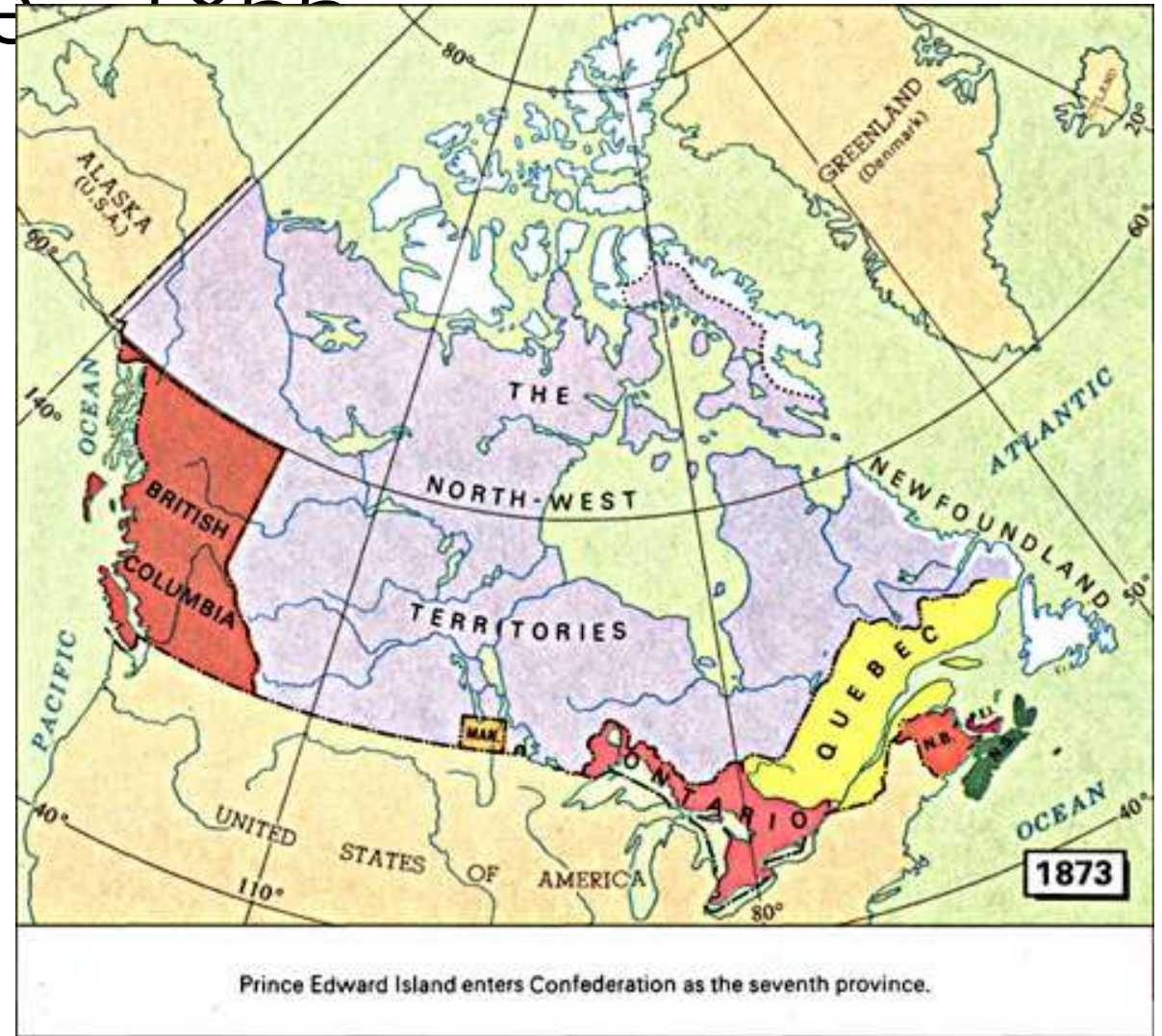
The final Push -

- Canada nervous of US “Destiny”
 - Sec. of State William Seward
 - “This whole continent shall be, sooner or later, one united republic.”
 - The US cancelled the Reciprocity Treaty
 - The US buys Alaska
 - The Fenian Raids
- The Fenian Raids – 1866
 - The Fenian Brotherhood, para-military group,
 - Raided in to Canada, goal to trade Canada for Ireland
 - The US failed to intervene,
 - Made Canadians lean to confederation for defence
 - Led Canadians to fear US collusion w/ raiders



The London Conference 1866

- Canadians take the 72 Resolutions to Canada – Dec. 1866
- Deliberations until Feb. 1867
- British North America Act
 - Signed by Queen Victoria in April
 - Effective July 1, 1867
 - Dominion of Canada is born
 - Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia
 - Formed a Federal Parliamentary Gov't
- 70 more years before entirely free of Britain



Last section in Unit 2

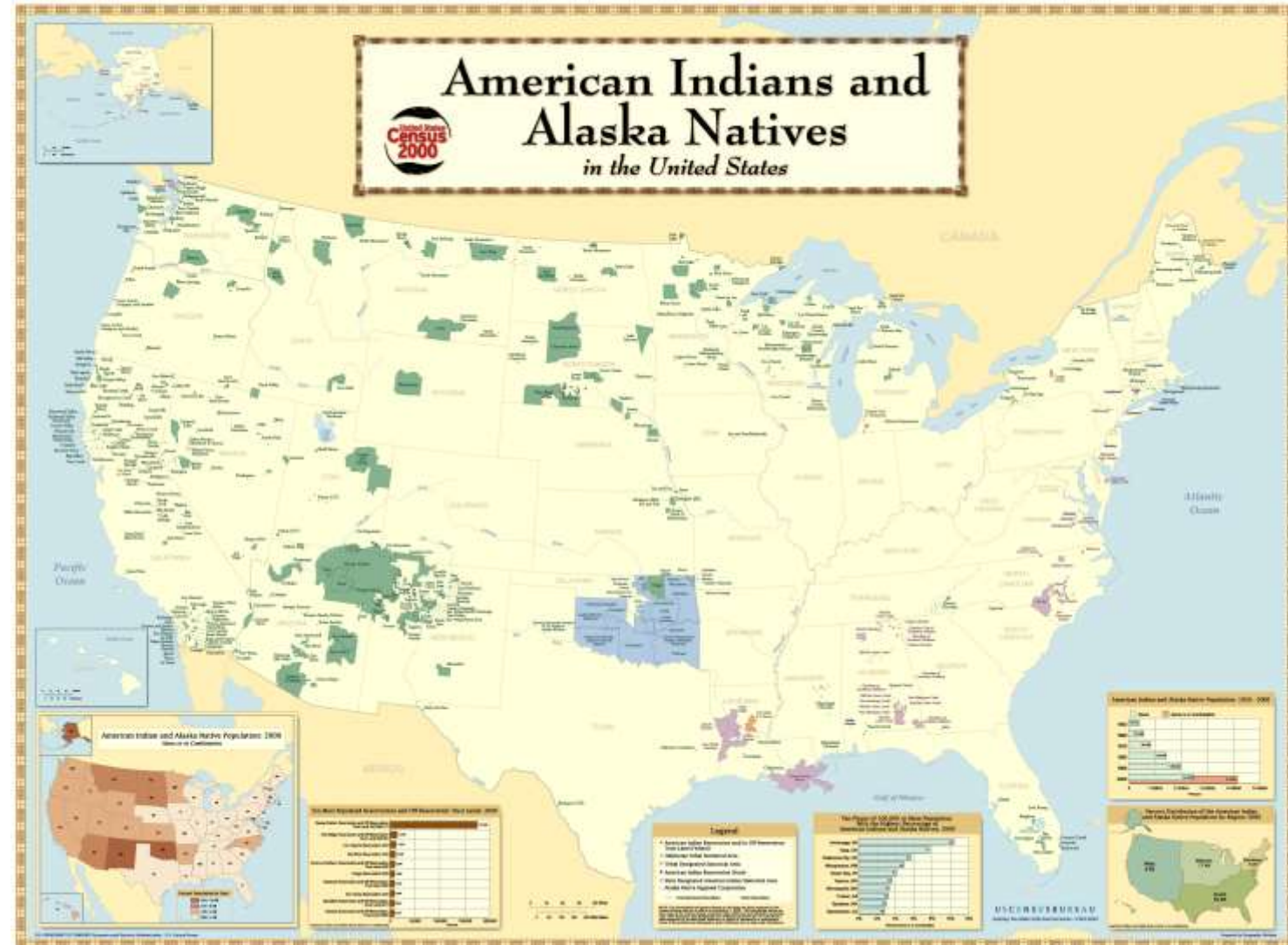


Americans



Native Treatment: A Summary

- Conquered and Marginalized
- Denied citizen's rights
- Expelled from ancestral lands
- Forced to abandon traditional lifestyles
- New nations – viewed them as impediment to expansion and growth of Christian-based civilization in the New World



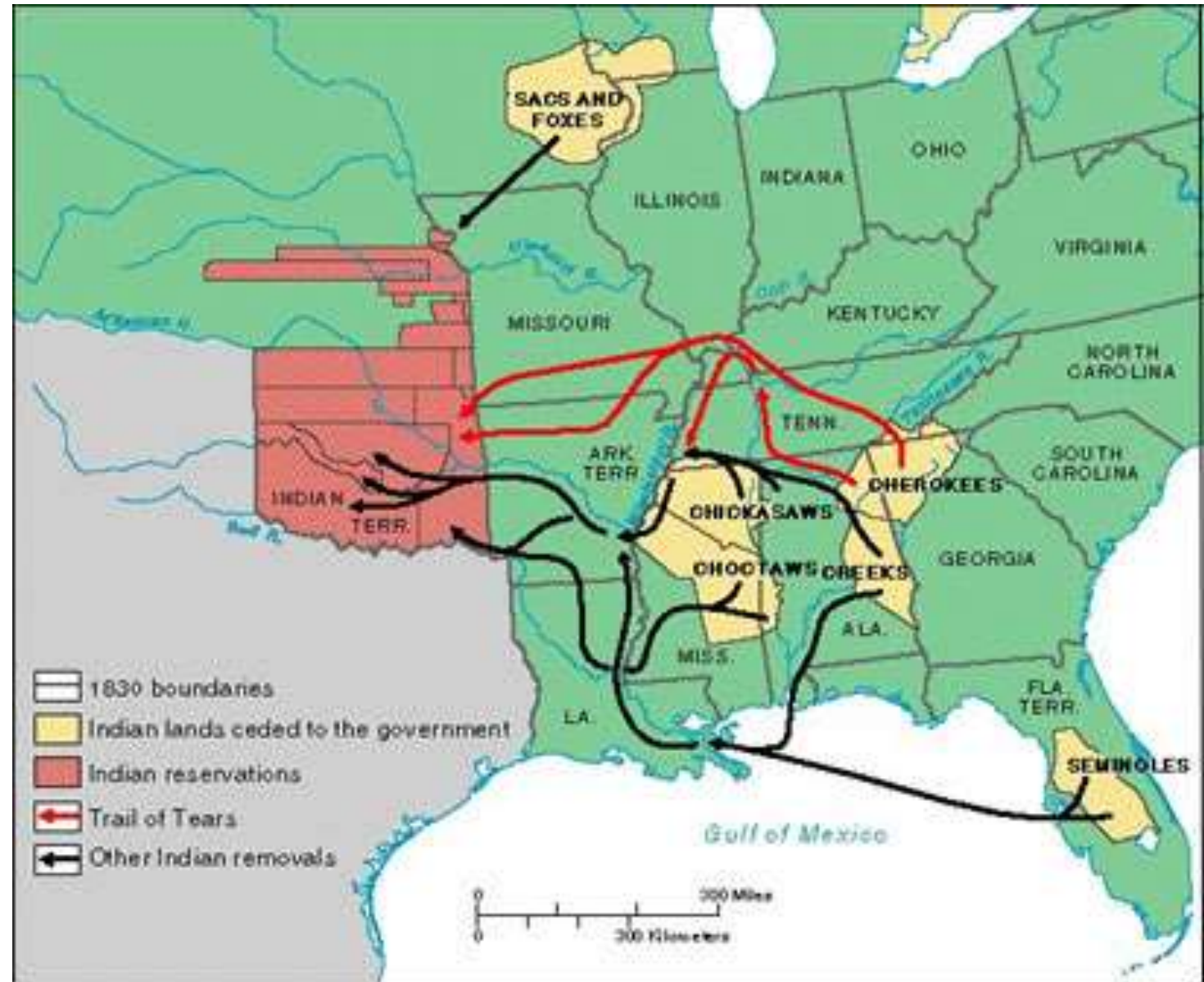
Approaches varied...

- Canada established Church-run residential schools
 - Educate, assimilate, civilize (often abusive)
 - forcibly removed from parents
- Latin America: forced cheap labor on Creoles
- US – defeated and forced on to Reservations
 - Becoming dependent on Gov'ts for necessities
- European Cultures believed God chose them (and its inhabitants)



Case Study: Trail of Tears

- Andrew Jackson, President 1830
 - Campaign promise to expel natives from Southern States and elsewhere in the Americas
 - Jackson claimed to support Native way of life...unless it impeded expansion
 - The 5 Nations: Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creeks, Cherokee, and Seminole
 - All lived in Jackson's home territory (Tennessee, and Carolinas), he wanted them moved...soon.

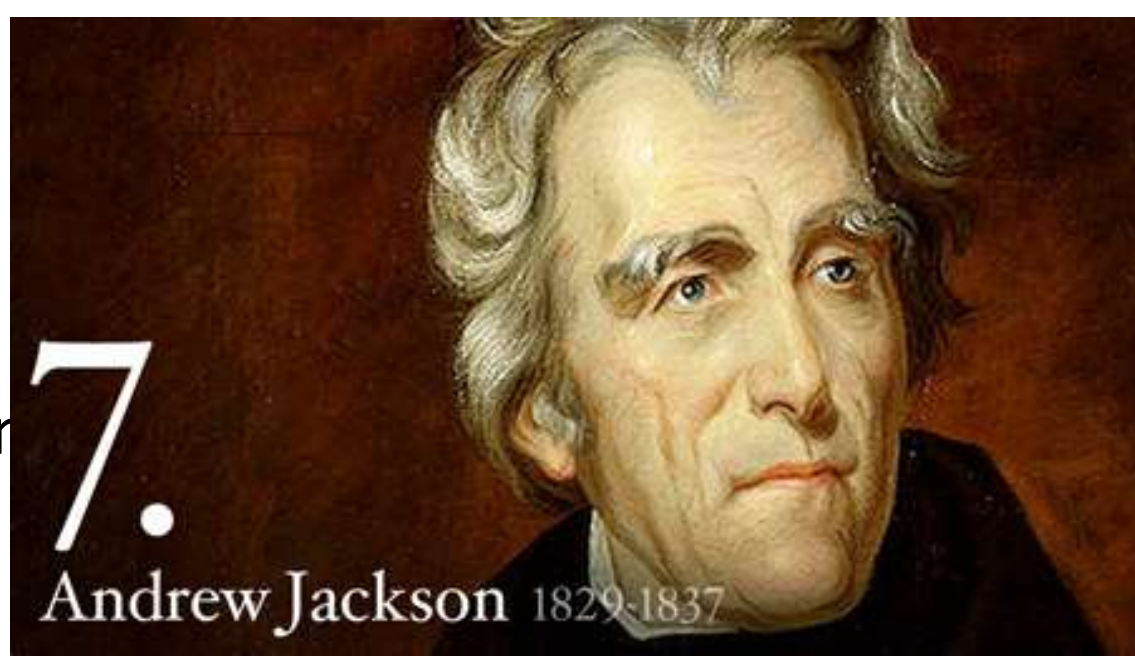


Jackson's Plan

- Uproot and march all natives to “Indian Country”
 - Present-day Oklahoma
- Territory was supposed to be predominantly free of white
 - Didn't account for those already there
 - Nor its status as a haven for escaped southern slaves
 - Also, it had its own resident tribes
- Jackson create “Bureau of Indian Affairs”
 - To administer and keep free of settlers
 - But 15 yrs of land-hungry settlers were never stopped

7.

Andrew Jackson 1829-1837



New Laws -

- Indian Removal Act of 1830
 - Signed by Jackson
 - Tribes required to cede their territories in exchange for designated lands within the new territory
 - Gov't promised to protect and supply the tribes on the journey.
- First to go – Choctaws
 - 14,000 marched west – several thousand died along the way
 - 7000 stayed behind, suffered “untold” discrimination
- Cherokee – forcibly evicted in 1838
 - 15,000 trekked west – 1/3 died enroute “trail of tears”
- By 1840 – most native clearances complete
 - 46,000 natives expelled
 - Ceding 25 million acres prime agriculture land to US Gov't



Sources

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