



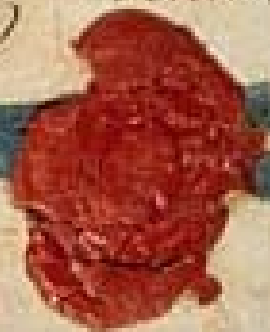
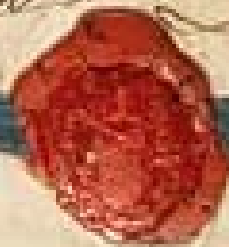
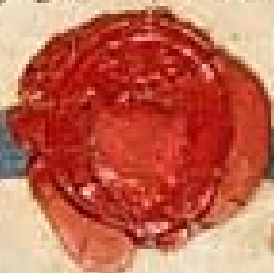
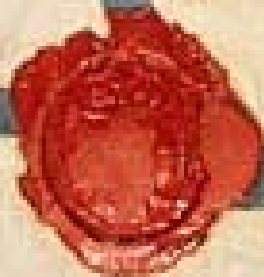
ratified on the 13th of September
Plenipotentiary have in their Name
and in Virtue of our Full Powers signed
with our Hands the present Definitive
Treaty, and caused the Seals of our Arms
to be affix'd thereto.

DONE at Paris, this third Day of September, in
the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty three. —

W. Hartley John Adams.

B. Franklin

John Jay



Treaty of Paris (1783)

- Recognize the 13 colonies as **free and sovereign States**
- Establish the **boundaries** between the United States and British North America
- Grant **fishing rights** to United States fishermen in the Grand Banks, off the coast of Newfoundland and in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence
- Recognize the lawful contracted **debts** to be paid to creditors on either side
- United States Congress shall "earnestly recommend" to state legislatures to recognize the rightful owners of all confiscated lands "provide for the **restitution** of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated belonging to real British subjects [Loyalists]". [never implemented];
- United States will **prevent future confiscations** of the property of Loyalists
- **Prisoners of war** on both sides to be released and all property left by British army in the United States unmolested (including "negroes")
- Great Britain and the United States were each to be given perpetual **access** to the Mississippi River
- Territories captured by Americans subsequent to treaty will be **returned** without compensation
- **Ratification** of the treaty to occur within six months from the signing by the contracting parties



IMPRESSMENT

War of 1812





Northward US Invasions

- Blame Canada!
- U.S. thinks Canada would be an easy victory
- Native Americans ally with British
- U.S. is pushed back
- British response: Naval blockade



USS *Constitution* vs. HMS *Guerriere*

- Blockade run gone awry
- U.S. is outmanned, outgunned... but wins anyway
- U.S. believes it can win the war







CARTE FIGURATIVE des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dressée par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite.

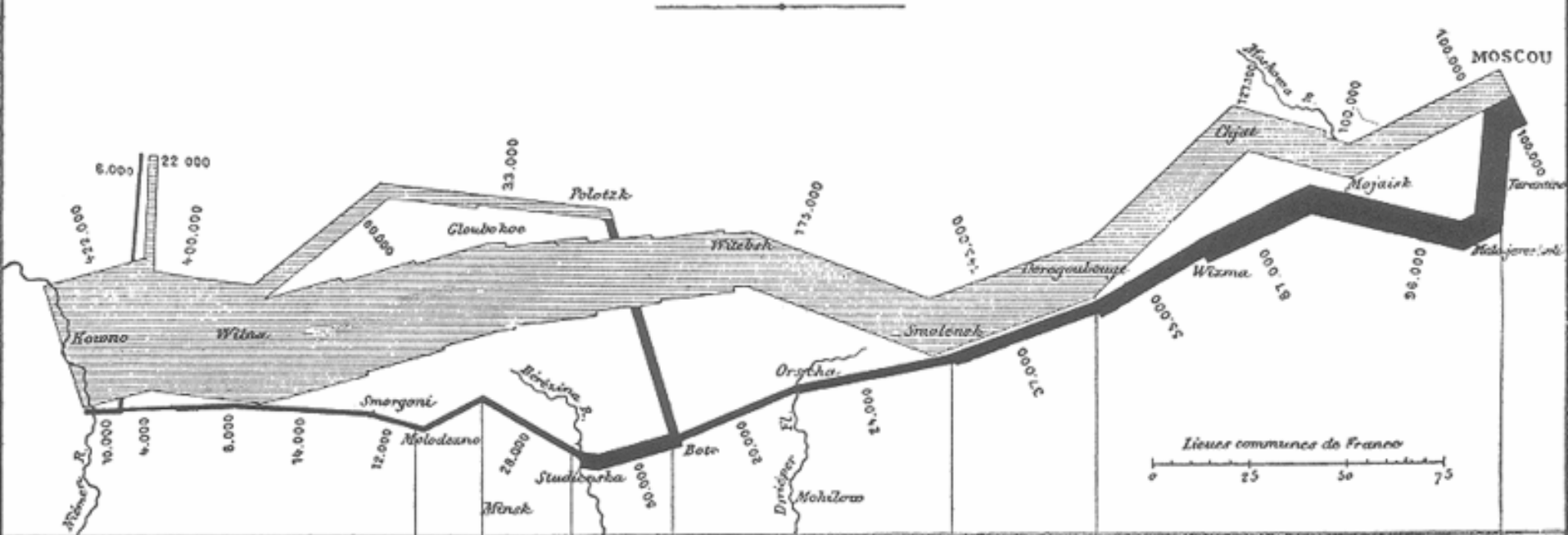
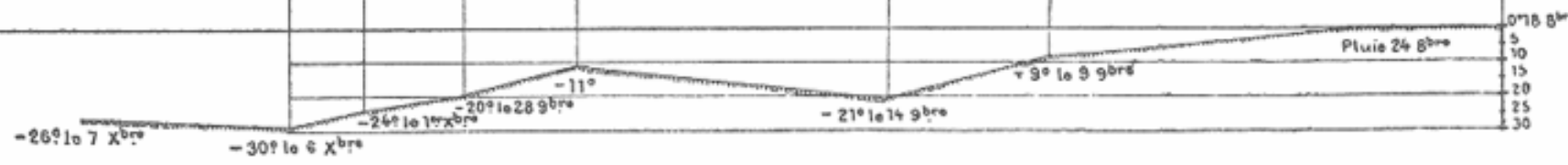


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro



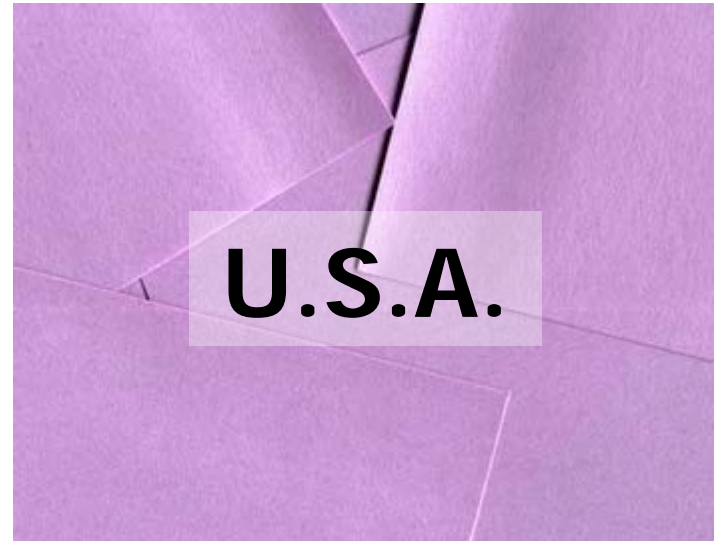
DUALISM



BRITAIN



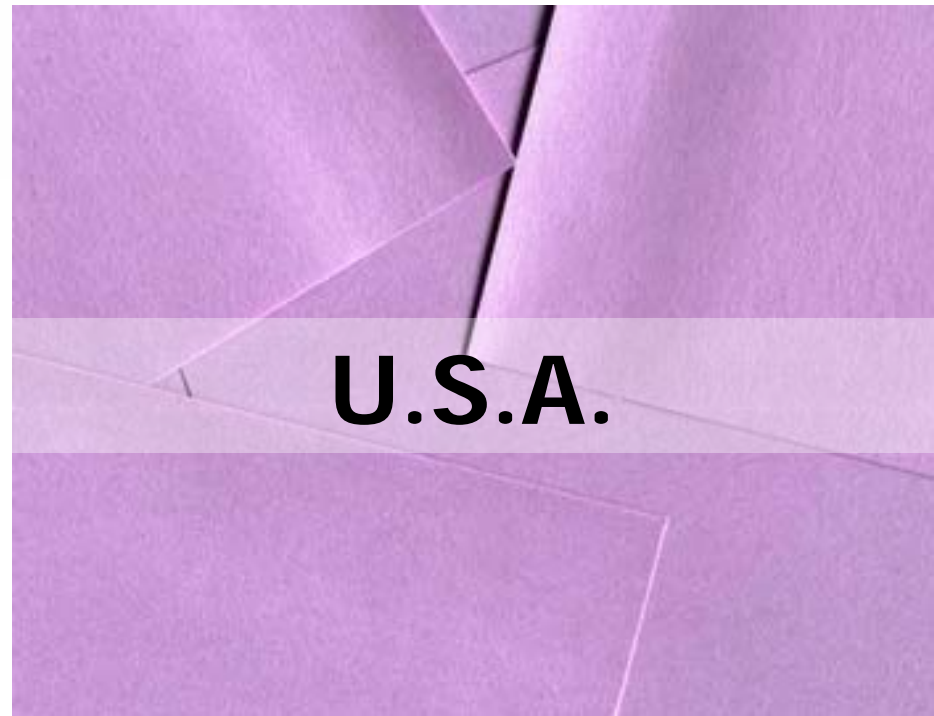
FRANCE



U.S.A.



BRITAIN

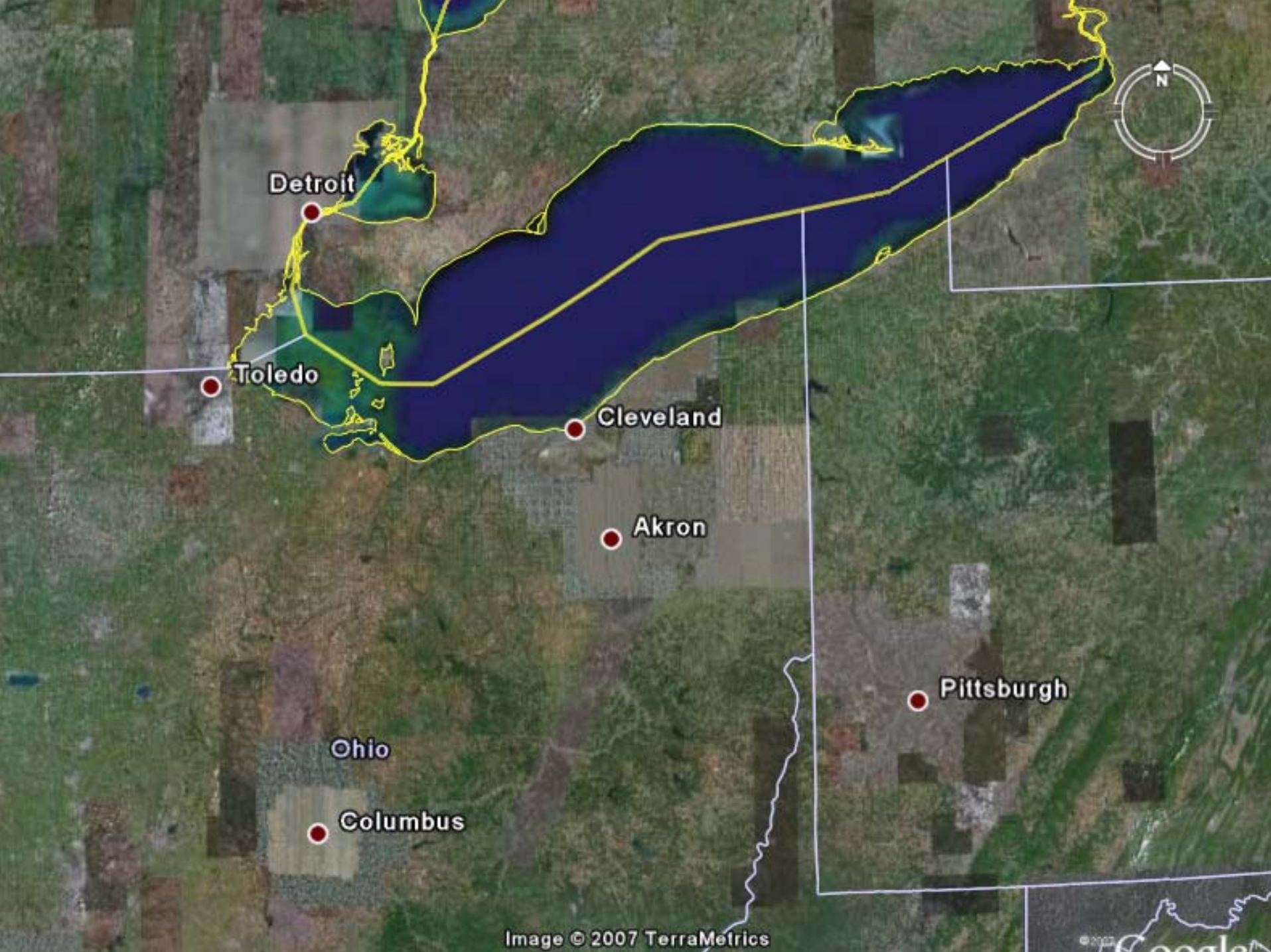


U.S.A.

Napoleon steps down

- Now it's U.K. and U.S., head to head
- Troops formerly defending British homeland redeployed to U.S.





Detroit

Toledo

Cleveland

Akron

Pittsburgh

Ohio

Columbus



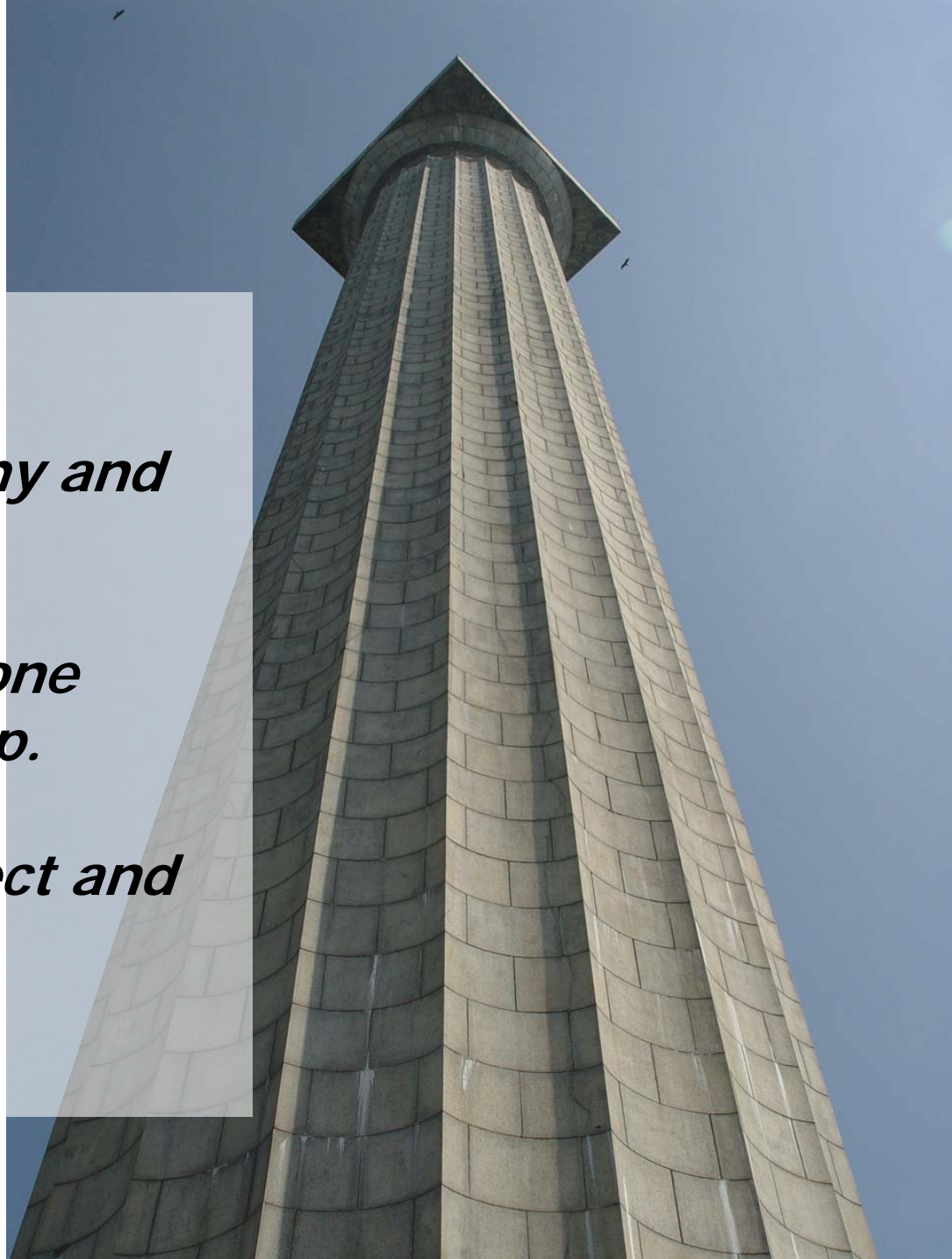
Dear General:

***We have met the enemy and
they are ours.***

***Two ships, two brigs, one
schooner and one sloop.***

***Yours with great respect and
esteem,***

O.H. Perry



Battle of Lake Erie

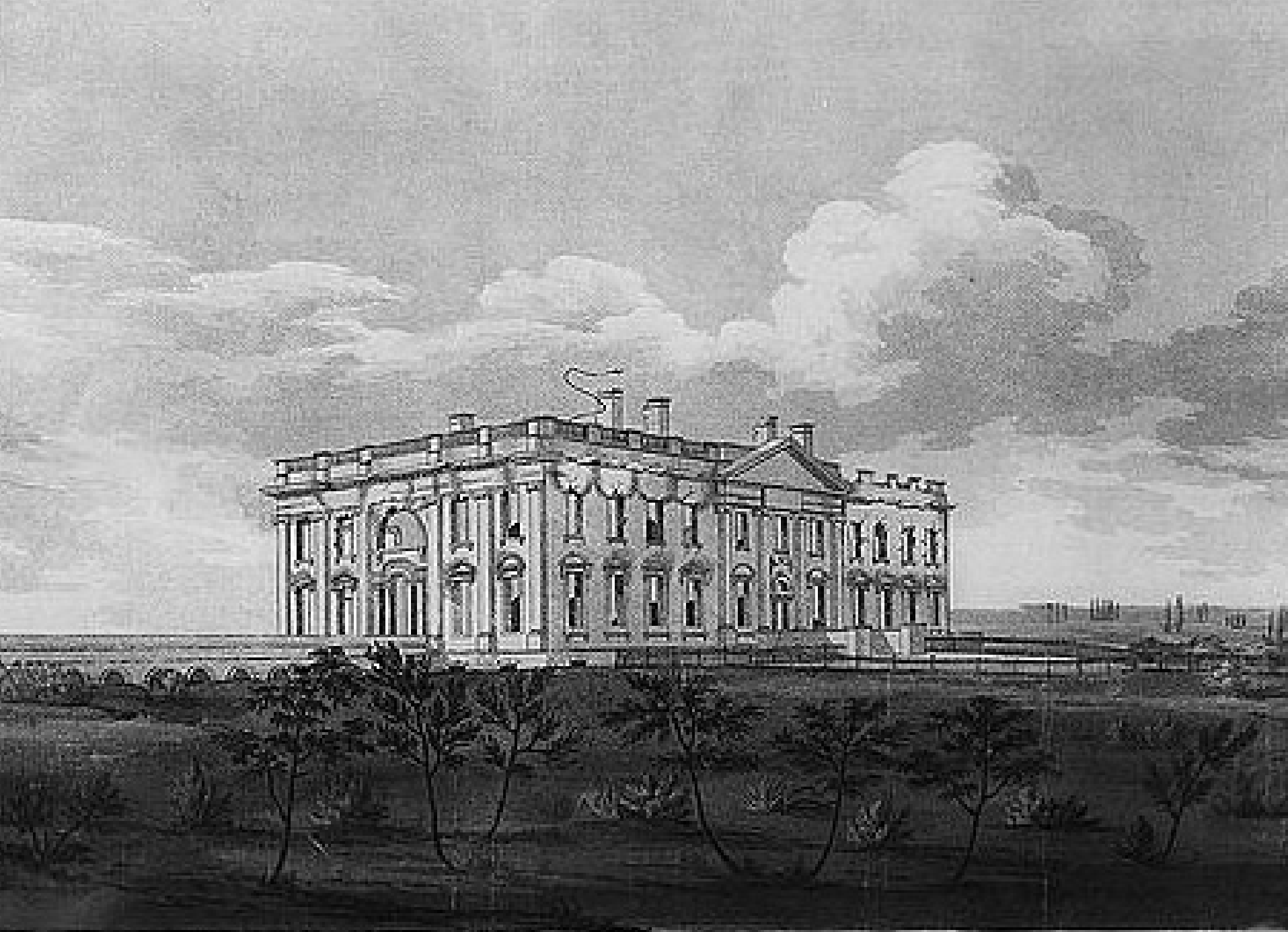
- Oliver Hazard Perry is outgunned
- Most Brits sick with "lake fever"
- Americans find aquifer on Put-in-Bay



Battle of Lake Erie

- Oliver Hazard Perry is outgunned
- Most Brits sick with “lake fever”
- Americans find aquifer on Put-in-Bay
- To the *Niagara* by rowboat
- **Huge** boost for American morale







THE TAKING OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON IN AMERICA



1. The British and French Army
 2. The British and French Army
 3. The British and French Army
 4. The British and French Army

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WAS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH IN THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST 1800
 THE CITY WAS BURNED AND DESTROYED BY THE BRITISH IN THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST 1800
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5. The British and French Army
 6. The British and French Army
 7. The British and French Army
 8. The British and French Army





Torching the Capital

- British easily take Washington
- Lacking troops to hold the city, they opt to burn it instead
- Insults: Dinner and a toast
- Major victory for Brits
- Rallies U.S. support



Fort McHenry

Battle of Baltimore

- Baltimore: Port; bed of Brit-haters
- Strategic position for British
- Possibly the key for British victory
- Another Key (Francis Scott) memorializes the battle
- Essential victory for the U.S.

SECRET JOURNAL

OF THE

HARTFORD CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1814.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Convention of Delegates from the New England States, assembled for the purpose of conferring on such subjects as may come before them, the following persons, from those States, met in the Council Chamber of the State House, in Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, viz. :—

From the State of Massachusetts, GEORGE CABOT, WILLIAM PRESCOTT, HARRISON GRAY OTIS, TIMOTHY BIGELOW, NATHAN DANE, GEORGE BLISS, JOSHUA THOMAS, HODIJAH

Secession talks

- Hartford Convention, Dec. 1814
- New Englanders: "This is not our war"
- Embargo hit New England hardest
- Why not start a new country friendly with British?
- Ultimately, it wouldn't matter...



Treaty of Ghent (1814)

Treaty of Ghent

- Signed in Belgium, Dec. 24, 1814
- *Status quo ante bellum*, or
“as things were before the war”
- All previous borders reinstated



Battle of New Orleans

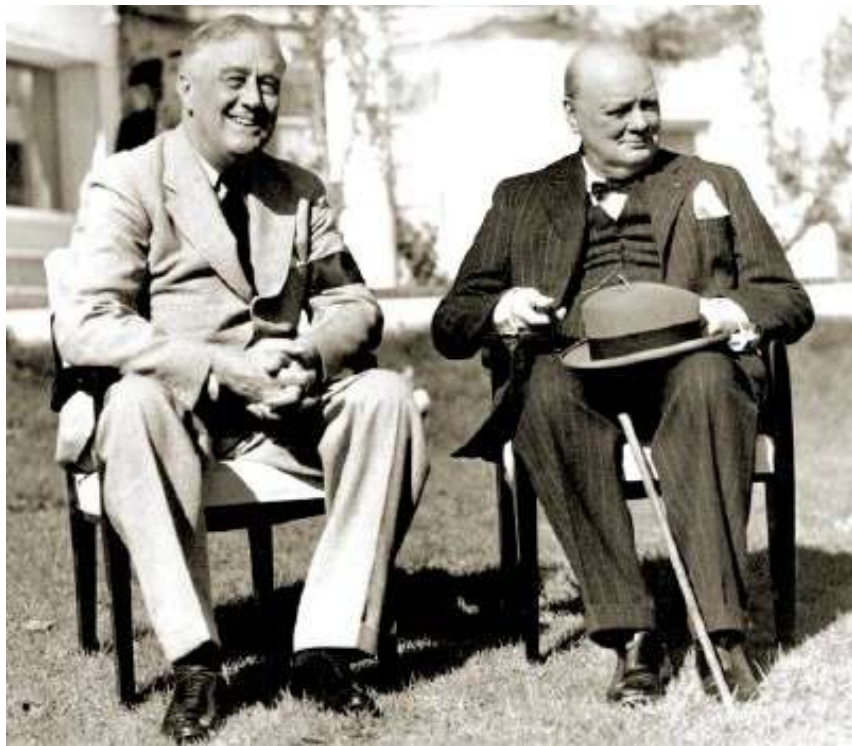
Battle of New Orleans

- Word traveled too slowly
- Biggest battle of the war came **after it had ended**
- British try to control Mississippi R.
- Andrew Jackson leads a vagabond army to victory on Jan. 8, 1815

Aftermath

- Battle of New Orleans was an exclamation point
 - U.S. to Britain:** "Don't mess with us"
 - Britain to U.S.:** "Whatever. Can we buy some cotton now?"
- Beginning of the "Era of Good Feelings"

and the long-term aftermath...



Great Britain's
been our
greatest ally
ever since.

