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1812 war in America

The British war of 1812 occurred after Congress declared war after Madison asked him, and this vote indicated a nation that was divided. The Republicans, together with Federalists who represented the States of the Northern where financial interests and mercantile were found in large numbers, vote opposing the war. The western, along with the Southern representatives, voted in support of the war overwhelmingly (Shi and Tindall 2016).

Divided deeply, during this war which was of 1812, some of the weakness of the U.S. was the inadequate human resources for the Army. The military personnel was less qualified. There was less Army at the time of the war. There was a scarcity of equipment, such as guns. The rarity of the security personnel made the American weak in this war. The other weakness was the lack of knowledge of the soldiers to identify which locations to guard against the colonies. The Army lacked food and uniforms, which was another weakness that was experienced during this war. From Cress (2017), the large Army of the United States did not have the Central Bank as the charter of United States Bank expired at the year of 1812. The bankers, together with the merchants of northern, declined to offer loans to the government. Britain, who had focused on the war in Europe, at first disowned American access in Canada and made a blockade effective on the shipping of the Nation.

From Martin (2016), during 1814, the British attacked and captured Washington, D.C., put fire on the White House and made the government-run away. The American had little victories, which included the control of Baltimore at McHenry Fort, an activity that inspired a song that was made the national anthem, "Star-Spangled Banner." America attacked the forces of India in the South and the west, killing a lot of militants and Tecumseh. The military troops led by Jackson Andrew made the Indians flee from the southeastern lands, which finally became

Mississippi and Alabama and finally repulsed the effects of the British during the fight of New Orleans in 1815 January. This fight took place before the news arrived in America that British and American negotiators had made a Ghent Treaty that had led to the end of the war. This treaty did not change anything and made the United States not a territory and freedom in support of U.S. ships. This agreement provides an episode that was unusual in United States diplomacy regarding the outcome of thousands of forced laborers and fled to the British to look for freedom. The deal proposed the returning of the slaves. Still, the British opposed it, and there were talks between the United States and the British, and they agreed to arbitration internationally by Nicholas Czar. Czar ruled in the advantage of the United States, and Britain made compensation, and the majority of free released slaves find settlement in Canada, Nova Scotia

Although the U.S. had some weaknesses at the time of the war, America also had some strengths. The people of America were patriotic, which gave them powers. The majority of the colonists were willing to surrender their life to preserve their liberty, children, and families. They also had a strong commander Washington George he understood how to command the military personnel. He showed courage and confidence and hope in his team. This confidence and experience enabled the continental Army to achieve victory.

Effects and Meaning of the War of 1812

According to Zielinski (2018), the war demonstrated the ability of America to protect itself. The war made Jackson Andrew a hero nationally, and this overturned the Indians who settle on the east land of the river Mississippi hence securing this vast region for the whites; the majority of who in the South could bring forced workers and slavery together. The war made America nationalism Strong and gave a sense of separation from Europe. This war affected the borders of Canada and the united states, especially where the fight took place. There had been a rise in trade

between Quebec where a lot of smuggling at the time of Embargo Jefferson took place. At the time of war, the majority of people of Canada were suspicious of traders of America due to attacks. The Canadians took Americans too much prone to wear.

Economic

During the war, the economy of the United States was declining as the Nation was bankrupt. The war had affected the British Army, and most of its ships were destroyed, and also most of the farmers suffered due to the weak economy. After the war that came to an end in 1781, America and there were some economic changes. Revolution in the market leads to the transformation of the United States. There was development in market structure and improved transportation network. Unlike the colonial era where canals were not built, and manufacturing was done mainly by hand with little roads. The expansion of the market leads to increased exports to the British. The transportation of the water system was advanced to boost the economy of America. The construction of canals such as Erie was done and completed by 1825, which led to settlement in New York and the Old Northwest that assist in trade between the East and the West manufacturers. There was an expansion of cities as many; for example, Chicago city was expanded after the war, and this increased the trade of farm products and shipping (Berdiev et al. 2018).

Social

During the war, the slave trade was taking place as slaves were sold to Tennessee, as reported by Millers that slaves were transported from Virginia to Tennessee. After the war, Congress decided to stop the slave trade by voting. The factories used mainly child and female labor, and this mostly took place in Lowell. "Mill girls" were used to provide employment, which was a

social issue that affected women during this period. Women were forced to running machines in these textile mills. There was an increased number of immigrants to America due to the demand for labor after the war due to a developed economy. Improved in the agricultural sector, rail transportation, and revolution in industries attracted more immigrants to America. Most of the migrants find their way to North that there were many job opportunities. The innovation of ocean steamship leads to Atlantic Crossing cheaper, therefore, leading to increased emigration from Europe to America, Australia, and Canada, and the male was the people who first move to the United States to work and could send money back to their families.

There was hostility faced by Irish in America due to nativism. They were Catholic Romans who were in most protestant society who had deep traditions of anti-Catholic. Irish immigrants in 1840 alarmed a lot of native-born Americans, who were afraid of the impact of immigration on American social and political life. The Irish community was quickly turned to the democratic party's urban political machines, which offered labor and job to which immigrants who were poor relay on.

Political

Before the war, there was a French Revolution, which leads to America's divisions. In the beginning, the majority of Americans rejoiced and appreciated the revolution. From Martin (2016), the French revolution introduced the king Louis XVI execution which leads to war between Great Britain and France, made Americans polarized. The followers of Jefferson, together with him, had the thinking that the French Revolution, regardless of its extremism, had a victory for self-government. Since the revolution of America.

Hamilton's program

Washington president encouraged unity of nationalism and the habit of republican self-sacrifice, and after the war, he retired from the public. The deputy president, Adams John, at the time of the revolution, was a very vital leader. Jefferson Thomas was one of the Washington cabinets, which was state secretary. He was the founder of the supreme court.

American Democracy.

At the center of political democracy, it challenged the qualification of voting. It started during the American Revolution, and after the revolution, no state required property to vote. The constitution had removed the eligibility of property due to the increasing number of salary earners who did not have enough property need for voting. The island of Rhode is the one, which still required people to have property so that they can vote. The convention of people was an amendment to remove this law and allowed people to vote. Dorr Thomas, a lawyer, tried to distribute federal troops to the Nation, but the movement failed. He showed the passion limits of preventing the white people from voting, was eliminated by legislation, and both black and white people were allowed to vote.

According to Heideking (2017), the 1812 war demonstrated the length the United States was as an integrated state. The United States Bank had expired, and even the sect of transport was not in good order, and manufacturing needed to replace the embargo of the British. Republicans such as Calhoun John and Clay Henry thought manufacturers required protection so that Americans could remain on his control from Britain. The American head of State Madison came with the plan of how the government could maintain its development and strengthen its tariffs.

A small panic in the year 1819 interfered with the peace that emerged after the war. This panic made the majority of Americans to have a broad standing distrust of financial institutions, and it looked upon the efforts of the BUS, which was observed as the cause of panic. The apex court Marshall John made a ruling concerning McCulloch that BUS was responsible for congressional mandate according to the constitution.

In the year of 1816, Monroe James became the head of State after his inaugurating term of single-party republican a period of 'Good Feeling,' and there was no federal who got the chance to be a leader of the State. He was reelected again after four years to lead the country, and there was no opposition party, but some politics were formed within the completing sectional interests. Missouri made an application of statehood, and the republic of New York argued that Congress had use force to have a new constitution of the State. This was the period of peace that was embraced and the agents of the British stop supporting the raiders of Native America. The United States had fought against old rivals. The violence of 1812 is a paradox as the relations of factions warring boosted after the destruction (Martin 2016).

In conclusion, historians as the second urge the 1812 war to American freedom. They fought against the British and their supportive Indian. Despite the Americans experiencing some weakness, they struggled to fifth for their independence. Most of this war was considered Massachusetts, as it was termed to be political. It leads to the signing of the peace treaty to end the war that finally granted the United States free from slavery and war.

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