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by B J

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The War of 1812

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The War of 1812

The war was a struggle pitting the United States against the United Kingdom. Many elements impacted the case for War in the United States. By capturing Canada and Florida, they sought to enlarge the American territory. The blockade measures, impressments, and the War Hawks' imperialistic ambition were three key elements that influenced Americans' case for War (STEAHLY, 2018). Whereas some Americans saw the Fight of 1812 as a new struggle for independence, neither Britons nor the Americans achieved a conclusive edge throughout the conflict.

The 1812 War was waged during the presidency of James Madison, who started a war on Britain after an American-British confrontation. The battle between the United States and Great Britain arose from the British's aid for the Indians, the Americans' adversaries. The Indians had put much work into overthrowing the American government; for example, they engaged American forces, resulting in the Americans' reduced authority (STEAHLY, 2018). Furthermore, the Indians provided security to the British who were stationed in North America; this tight relationship between the British and the Indians sparked American enmity, resulting in the commencement of the War of 1812. The conflict was sparked by a group of teenage leaders known as war hawks in the Legislative branch in the U.S. led by Henry Clay and John Calhoun. The war hawks advocated a proclamation of war against Britain for many reasons, including British violations of international legislation preventing marketing activities, British arrogance, and British imprisonment. For example, by intercepting U.S. vessels transporting products for commerce, the British broke treaty obligations prohibiting interruption of marketing outlets. According to (Hanseling 2016), the British seizure of American merchant ships on British soil

was seen as contempt by the Americans. As a result, they looked to conflict as a solution, which led to the War of 1812.

Furthermore, it has been said that the 1812 campaign was an attempt to exploit the British while they were fighting France in Europe, but this is not a fair evaluation of the conflict. Kramnick (2019) argues that the Americans remained neutral to the war between the British and the French in Europe for a lengthy period. The Americans' impartiality led to the commencement of the 1812 conflict; the American people thought about their business devoid of exhibiting any interest in or worry for the war seen between the French and the British. According to Kramnick (2019), the Americans' impartiality allowed the British to take full advantage of the United States. Suppose the Americans had engaged the British in their fight against the French, the British government would have respected and perhaps refrained from waging War against Americans. The Americans began victimizing American citizens by seizing their vessels and kidnapping the helpless American navy. The British victory in the 1805 conflict against France worsened the association between Americans and the British, leading to a decline in American engagement in cross-sea commerce.

In the context of the events taking place, the Americans were wrong in adopting an impartial maneuver against the British. One reason is that in times of war, a country must be prepared to fight because war sucks in entities that are not part of the war. Eventually, they become part of the war as allies or enemies. In this case, the United States military found themselves in the wrong by remaining impartial to the French and British war, sending a clear message to the British about their vulnerability. In addition to that, even when the British started mistreating and victimizing Americans, from the onset, America was not ready to engage them in the war until it was too late.

In conclusion, even though the Treaty of Ghent, agreed in December 1814, did not address any of the grounds of the 1812 Conflict, it made a significant contribution to the war's end. Officials from the United States and the United Kingdom gathered in Ghent, Belgium, to establish a peaceful settlement. All captured territories were to be repatriated, as per the negotiated deal. The treaty also allowed for the formation of tribunals to resolve the border dispute between the United States and Canada. The American people were also able to reclaim their war territories and vessels, which the British thanks had taken to the negotiated pact. Furthermore, the deal encouraged the British in committing to repatriate the captives they had seized.

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