French and Indian War

Causes
- Territorial Disputes
- European Conflicts
- Access to North American Resources
- Mercantilist Trade
- Native American Conflicts

Strategies
- Control of Great Lakes
- Indian Alliances
- Naval Warfare
- Frontier Raids and Warfare
- Creation and Defense of Forts
- Albany Plan of Union – Failed

British / Colonial
Advantages
- Control of Eastern Seaboard
- Larger Population and Military Force
- Stronger Navy

Disadvantages
- French Indian Alliance
- Conflicts Between Colonial and British Troops

Outcomes
- Boost to Colonial Confidence
- Wrong Idea of Colonists by British
- Treaty of Paris 1763
- End of Salutary Neglect
- End of French Menace on the Continent
- Proclamation Act of 1763
- British Need for Revenue
- Pontiac’s Rebellion
- Expansion of British Territory
- Training of Colonial Leaders

Revolutionary War

Causes
- Taxation
- Representation
- Enlightenment Thinking
Boston Massacre
Intolerable Acts
Trade Restrictions

Strategies
Defensive War
Guerrilla Warfare
Gain Alliances

Colonial / United States
Advantages
Home Turf
Time
French Alliance
“Cause” with Declaration of Independence
Leadership of George Washington

Disadvantages
Weakness of Continental Army
Lack of Money
Inflation of Continental Script
No Formal Military Training

Outcomes
Treaty of Paris 1783
Independence
Land East of Mississippi, North of Florida, South of Great Lakes
Fishing Rights
British Military Out of United States Territory
US Payment of Debts to British Merchants
Ratification of Articles of Confederation 1781
Debt and Inflation
Lack of Resolution
British Forts Along Canadian Border
Return of Tory Property

War of 1812

Causes
Impressment
British Support of Indians on the Frontier
Connection to Napoleonic Wars in Europe
Freedom of the Seas by Neutrals
Embargo Act
Berlin and Milan Decrees
Nonintercourse Act
Macon’s Bill #2,
Secret Desire to Obtain Canada and Florida

Strategies
Privateers
Draw on Great Lakes
Defense of Chesapeake
Success at Baltimore
Evacuation of Washington DC

United States
Advantages
Home Territory
Self-Confidence
Defensive War
Disadvantages
Weak Navy
No Professional Military
New England Opposition

Outcomes
Treaty of Ghent – Status Quo Ante Bellum
Small Industrial Revolution
Blooming of National Pride
Demise of Federalist Party
Rise of American Culture
Independence of United States No Longer Questioned
Star Spangled Banner
Beginning of Transportation Revolution
Rise of Sectionalism
Rise of Andrew Jackson – Battle of New Orleans
No More Wars with Great Britain
Rush Bagot Treaty
Treaty of 1818
Interest in Expansion
Transcontinental Treaty – Adams Onis, 1819

Mexican American War

Causes
Boundary of Texas and Mexico
Secret Desire for California
Manifest Destiny
Death of American Soldiers at the Rio Grande in Disputed Territory
Strategies

Four Prong Attack
- California – Creation of Bear Flag Republic
- New Mexico Territory – Capture Santa Fe
- Sonora Desert Territory
- Mexico City

United States
Advantages
- Better Trained Military Leaders
Disadvantages
- Mostly Volunteer Military from the South
- Northern Whig Opposition

Outcomes
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- Acquisition of California
- Acquisition of Utah and New Mexico Territories
- Payment of 15 Million Dollars to Mexico
- Small Payment of Mexican Debt to Texas Citizens
- Question of Expansion of Slavery
- Training of Officers for the Civil War
- Poor Relations with Mexico and Latin America

Civil War

Causes
- States Rights
- Cultural and Economic Differences
- Nullification and the Tariff
- Expansion of Slavery
- Protection of Slavery

Union Strategies
- Anaconda Plan – Naval Blockade
- Split the Confederacy
  - Vicksburg 1863
  - Sherman’s March to the Sea – Total War
- Capture Richmond
- Prevent Foreign Alliances for the Confederacy
- Emancipation Proclamation
- Hold the Border States

Confederate Strategies
Defend Southern Honor
Defense of Southern Territories
Take War to Union with Antietam and Gettysburg Failures

Union
Advantages
- Population
- Factory Production
- Transportation of Supplies
- Hold the Border States
Disadvantages
- Military Leadership
- Conflicted Visions of Purpose of War

Confederacy
Advantages
- Military Leadership
- Home Turf
- Fight for a Cause
Disadvantages
- States Rights Government
- Lack of Foreign Alliances
- Lack of Money
- Loss of Troops at Critical Battles
- Lack of Supplies and Manpower
- Question of Slave Loyalty
- Few Industries and Railroad Connections

Outcomes
- Reconstruction
- Scalawags and Carpetbaggers
- Republican Control of Nation
- 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments
- Rise of KKK
- Rise of Sharecropping
- Waving the “Bloody Shirt”
- Race Question and Return of Bourbon Democrats
  - Jim Crow Laws
  - Removal of African Americans from Voting Rolls
- “Solid South”

**Spanish-American War**

Causes
- Yellow Journalism – Hearst and Pulitzer
De Lome Letter
Explosion of USS Maine
Desire to Free Cuba
Jingoistic Nationalism

Strategies
- Disruption of the Spanish Navy in the Philippines
- Attack Away from Population Centers in Cuba
- Teller Amendment No Desire to Annex Cuba

United States
Advantages
- Better Navy
Disadvantages
- Lack of Military Preparation for War
- Lack of Military Supplies
- Disease in Cuba and Philippines

Outcomes
- Treaty of Paris
  Territorial Gains
  - Puerto Rico
  - Guam
  - Philippines
  - Independence for Cuba
- America Becomes a World Power
- Philippine Civil War
- Drugs for Treatment of Malaria and Yellow Fever
- Insular Cases
- Platt Amendment

The Great War – World War I

Causes
Europe
- Militarism
- Nationalism
- Imperialism
- Revenge
- Entangling Alliances
- Assassination of Archduke – Spark
United States
- Zimmermann Telegram
- Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
- “Make the World Safe for Democracy”
Cultural and Economic Ties to Allies
“The War to End All Wars”

Strategies
- Trench Warfare
- Artillery
- Air Warfare – Minor Contribution
- Tank Warfare
- War of Attrition

United States
Advantages
- Entered Late
- Homefront Conflict Free
- Control of Homefront – Boards
  - Food
  - Fuel
  - Labor
  - Public Information
  - Industries
  - Shipping
  - Nationalization of Railroads
- Espionage and Sedition Acts
- Women in Workforce
- Massive Enlistment

Disadvantages
- Fighting a Foreign War

Outcomes
- Treaty of Versailles
  - Germany Full Blame
  - Reparations
  - Demilitarization of Germany
  - Loss of German Colonies
  - Alsace Lorraine to France
  - League of Nations
  - Self Determination for Peoples
    - Ottoman Empire
    - Austro-Hungarian Empires
- Rise of Ho Chi Minh in Indochina
- Redrawn Map of Europe
- Disillusionment

**World War II**

Causes
Europe
Rise of Nazism in Germany
Appeasement
   Sudetenland and Rest of Czechoslovakia
German Aggression
   Austria
   Poland
Italy
   Ethiopia
Non Aggression Pact 1939– Germany and Soviet Union
Japan
   Invasion of Manchuria
   Invasion of Mainland China
   Halt to Salvage Materials Contract with United States
United States
   Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor
   Cash 'n Carry, Bases for Destroyers, Atlantic Charter, Lend Lease
Strategies
   Air Power
   Technology
   Atomic Weapons
   Radar
   Sonar
   Africa First, Sicily, Italy, Then France
   Island Hopping in Pacific
   Control of Homefront
   Naval Power
United States
Advantages
   Manufacturing Capability
   Control of Homefront – Boards
   Country United
   Massive Mobilization
Disadvantages
   Really Three Front War – Africa, Europe, Pacific
Outcomes
   End of Isolationism
   Cold War – East West Conflict
   Holocaust Ramification
   Baby Boom
   GI Bill of Rights
   Dumbarton Oaks – United Nations
   Rise of Military Industrial Complex
   Inflation
Nuremberg Trials
Containment Policy of United States
  Truman Doctrine
  Marshall Plan for Europe
  Peacetime Alliance – NATO
  Three German Zones Merge into West Germany
  Soviet Closure of Access to West Berlin
  Berlin Airlift

Korean Conflict

Causes
  Communist North Invades South Korea
  Asian Containment
  Perimeter Speech
  Fall of China to Communism

Strategies
  United Nations Declaration of War
  Attack Behind Enemy Lines – Inchon
  Assault to Yalu River

United Nations

Advantages
  Technology
  Cause
  Alliances

Disadvantages
  Limitation on Battle Strategies
  Failure to Consider Chinese Actions

Outcomes
  Ceasefire
  First Use of Integrated Armed Forces
  Return to Divided Korea
  Stationing of US Troops on Border

Vietnam Conflict

Causes
  Geneva Accords 1954
  Domino Theory
  Asian Containment
  Failure of French to Re-establish Control
  Refusal of South to Hold Elections
Strategies
United States
  Defoliation
    Agent Orange
    Napalm
  Mass Bombing
    North Vietnam
    Ho Chi Minh Trail
  Air Mobility of Troops
  Vietnamization
  Strategic Hamlets

United States
Advantages
  Technological Superiority
  Manpower
  Finances
Disadvantages
  Unfamiliar Terrain
  Inability to Invade North Vietnam
  Inconsistent Support of the Homefront
  No Clear Objective
  Length of Conflict
  Television War

Outcomes
  Distrust of Government
  Loss of Respect
  Expansion of Communism
  Lack of Respect for the Military
  Loss of Cambodia to Khmer Rouge
  War Powers Act

**Gulf Wars I and II**

Causes
  Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait
  Violation of UN Agreement
  Iraqi Weapons of Mass Destruction
  Islamic Terrorism
  Oil

Strategies
  Liberation of Kuwait
Shock – Air Warfare
Awe – Ground Assault
Smart Technology
Capture of Saddam Hussein
Establishment of Democracy

United States

Advantages
Technology
Firepower
Alliances

Disadvantages
Offensive Warfare
Unfamiliar Territory
Unclear Objectives

Outcomes
Need for Occupation Forces
Mistrust of Allies
Increasing Costs
Patriot Act