

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 – Boats

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