



VMUN 2024

Advanced Crisis Committee

BACKGROUND GUIDE





VANCOUVER MODEL UNITED NATIONS

The Twenty-Third Annual Session | January 26–28, 2024

Darren Tsai
Secretary-General



Leia Tsao
Director-General

Hugo Lam
Chief of Staff

Pradyun Chebolu
Director of Logistics



Emmy Wang
USG General Assemblies

Angelina Yeung
USG Specialized Agencies

Daniel Cao
USG Committees

Daniel Zhang
USG Operations

Geoffrey Yee
USG Conference

George Sun
USG Finance



Jenna Jaffer
USG Delegate Affairs

Derek Li
USG Delegate Affairs

Krisalyn Yeung
USG Design & Media

Dear Delegates,

Time is running out; a power from the south seeks to annex our territory, and you are the last line of defence. My name is Andreas Zhang, and it is my distinct pleasure to welcome you to the Advanced Crisis Committee as your Director at VMUN 2024. I am joined by your Chair, Edward Gao, and Bianca Toaxen, your Crisis Staff.

Over the past four years of my Model UN journey, I have gained more than I could possibly have imagined. The countless treasured memories, the courage to speak in front of a crowd, and the numerous friendships that have been formed are all hallmarks of making the most out of every conference experience. I strongly encourage you to do the same for VMUN 2024; no matter if you are a veteran delegate or if it is your first time in a crisis committee, find the courage to make that first speech, find the empathy to help another delegate in need, and find the bravery to make new connections.

This year, ACC returns to 1812. As leaders of British North America, you will defend against invasion from the south—the United States of America in its infancy. Although we begin grounded in historical truth, our committee will begin to diverge as you strategize, scheme, and sabotage.

Note that ACC necessitates a significant amount of preparation. Please ensure you have a thorough understanding of the topic and your position by reviewing this backgrounder and completing your position paper. Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to reach out via email at acc@vmun.com.

God Save the King,

Andreas Zhang
ACC Director

Position Paper Policy

What is a Position Paper?

A position paper is a brief overview of a country's stance on the topics being discussed by a particular committee. Though there is no specific format the position paper must follow, it should include a description of your positions your country holds on the issues on the agenda, relevant actions that your country has taken, and potential solutions that your country would support.

At Vancouver Model United Nations, delegates should write a position paper for each of the committee's topics. Each position paper should not exceed one page and should all be combined into a single document per delegate.

For the Advanced Crisis Committee, position papers are mandatory.

Formatting

Position papers should:

- Include the name of the delegate, their country, and the committee
- Be in a standard font (e.g. Times New Roman) with a 12-point font size and 1-inch document margins
- Not include illustrations, diagrams, decorations, national symbols, watermarks, or page borders
- Include citations and a bibliography, in any format, giving due credit to the sources used in research (not included in the 1-page limit)

Due Dates and Submission Procedure

Position papers for this committee must be submitted by **11:59 PM PT on January 22, 2024**. Once your position paper is complete, please save the file as your last name, your first name and send it as an attachment in an email to your committee's email address, with the subject heading as "[last name] [first name] — Position Paper". Please do not add any other attachments to the email.

Both your position papers should be combined into a single PDF or Word document file; position papers submitted in another format will not be accepted.

Each position paper will be manually reviewed and considered for the Best Researched award.

The email address for this committee is acc@vmun.com.

The War of 1812	2
Overview	2
Timeline	3
Historical Analysis.....	4
British Colonization of America	4
American Revolutionary War	5
Napoleonic Wars	8
Current Situation	10
Regional Analysis.....	11
Upper and Lower Canada	11
The Maritimes.....	11
Newfoundland.....	11
Prince Edward Island	12
Nova Scotia	12
Alliance with Tecumseh and the Aboriginal Confederacy.....	13
Army	13
Lower Canada.....	13
Upper Canada	14
Maritimes.....	14
The Royal Navy.....	14
Great Lakes.....	14
Initiating Crisis	15
Portfolio Overviews.....	16
Breakdown of British Forces.....	19
Indigenous Forces	20
Royal Navy and Provincial Marine Breakdown.....	20
Discussion Questions	20
Bibliography	21

The War of 1812

Overview

It is January 1, 1812, and tensions between the newly formed United States of America and the British Empire continue to escalate. Since gaining independence in 1783, the United States of America has had a unique relationship with the British Empire. Still resentful for the loss of the Revolutionary War in 1783, Britain has continued to interfere in the commercial interests of the United States. The British resent American trade with the French, aggravated by a former colony having mercantilist relations with their sworn enemy. The United States, however, views itself as a free independent nation with no external constraints on trading relationships. The United States has continued to state its neutrality in the Napoleonic Wars, a series of conflicts between Britain (aided by a coalition of allies) and France for European dominance.

Angered by the continued trade between neutral nations and the opposing side, both the French and British enacted legislation to block neutral trade. This outraged the Americans, who viewed these steps as unnecessary and harmful for trade, while the British saw them as a way to limit supplies reaching their enemy.

As the war continued to rage on, the British navy became desperate to replenish their diminishing numbers. To do so, they began pulling American sailors, many who were born in Britain, off merchant ships and integrating them into the Royal Navy.¹ As of 1812, it is estimated that over 15,000 American sailors have been accosted to help supplement the British fleet.

In addition to interfering with American trade, rumors of British support for Aborigines opposed to American expansion have been circulating the continent. With significant American interests in the settlement of its new territories following the purchase of the Midwest holdings (the Louisiana Purchase) from the French in 1803, Aboriginal groups in these lands have begun attacking settlers.² These assaults, orchestrated by armed Aboriginal groups purportedly working with the British, seek to impede the fast settlement of the relatively-unexplored west.

Actions by the United States have also strained relations between the two nations further, including incidents such as the unprovoked attack of the British ship HMS *Little Belt* on May 11, 1811.³ As well, with the recent defeat of Tecumseh, the Leader of Tecumseh's Confederacy, and his tribe at the Battle of Tippecanoe in Battle Ground, Indiana appears to be an indication of further American aggression in areas with British interests.⁴

Anglo-American relations have continued to decline ever since the first shot was fired during the Revolutionary War in 1775. This time, tensions may lead to a second deadly clash between the fledgling nation and one of the world's strongest empires.

¹ PBS, "British Navy Impressment," 2014, <https://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/feature/british-navy-impressment/>.

² Joseph A. Harriss, "How the Louisiana Purchase Changed the World," *Smithsonian.com*, April 2003, <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/how-the-louisiana-purchase-changed-the-world-79715124/>.

³ Hooks, *Redeemed Honor: The President-Little Belt Affair and the Coming of the War of 1812*, 1-5.

⁴ John R. Grodzinski, "Battle of Tippecanoe," *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, March 4, 2015, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/battle-of-tippecanoe>.

Timeline

May 14, 1607 — The first permanent British settlement on the North American continent, Jamestown, is established in Virginia.⁵

October 7, 1763 — King George III signs the Proclamation of 1763 to improve the relationship between the British, Aboriginal peoples, and French settlers, in actuality stoking American resentment.⁶

April 5, 1764 — The British Parliament passes the *Sugar Act*, taxing colonists in order to pay off the debt from the Seven Years' War, which consequently raises fears over Britain's potentially controlling intentions.⁷

March 18, 1766 — In order to mollify the colonists, the *Stamp Act* is repealed. However, the *Declaratory Act* is passed in tandem, asserting Britain's right to tax and exert authority over the colonists.⁸

March 5, 1770 — During a large skirmish between colonists and British troops, five colonists were killed and six wounded. This event later became known as the Boston Massacre.⁹

December 16, 1773 — In response to the unpopular tax-levying *Tea Act*, the Sons of Liberty dress up as Aboriginals and storm merchant ships in Boston Harbour, throwing crates of tea into the water to protest the unpopular tax. Greatly exacerbating tensions and sparking further anti-tax movements, this event would later be known as the "Boston Tea Party."¹⁰

July 4, 1776 — The Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence, officially ending all relations between the Thirteen Colonies and the United Kingdom.¹¹ This event helps garner support for the ensuing War for Independence (the Revolutionary War).

September 3, 1783 — The United Kingdom and United States sign the *Treaty of Paris*, ending the Revolutionary War and granting the united colonies formal independence.¹²

December 26, 1791 — The provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created by the British government, establishing two new colonial governments.¹³

May 18, 1803 — Britain declares war on Napoleon Bonaparte and France, leading to the start of the Napoleonic Wars.¹⁴

⁵ David A. Price, "Jamestown Colony," *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, February 25, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Jamestown-Colony>.

⁶ Anthony J. Hall, "Royal Proclamation of 1763," *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, February 7, 2006, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/royal-proclamation-of-1763>

⁷ "Documents from the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention, 1774 to 1789," *Library of Congress*, <https://www.loc.gov/collections/continental-congress-and-constitutional-convention-from-1774-to-1789/articles-and-essays/timeline/1764-to-1765/>

⁸ "The Declaratory Act," *Vancouver Island University*, <https://web.viu.ca/davies/H131/DeclaratoryAct.1766.htm>.

⁹ "The Boston Massacre," *USHistory*, <https://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/massacre.html>.

¹⁰ "Boston Tea Party," *History*, August 11, 2023, <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-tea-party>

¹¹ Department of State, "The Declaration of Independence 1776," 2016, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1776-1783/declaration>.

¹² Cornelius J. Jaenen, "Treaty of Paris 1763," *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, April 26, 2023, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/treaty-of-paris-1763>

¹³ Roger Hall, "Upper Canada," *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, December 9, 2022, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/upper-canada>.

¹⁴ Department of State, "Napoleonic Wars and the United States, 1803-1815," <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1801-1829/napoleonic-wars>.

July 1, 1803 — The American government purchases the midwestern Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million.¹⁵

November 21, 1806 — Napoleon issues the Berlin Decree, which officially blockades all neutral and French-allied trade with Britain, triggering a series of escalatory mercantile restrictions.¹⁶

December 22, 1807 — In response to a British attack on the USS *Chesapeake*, President Thomas Jefferson signs the *Embargo Act*, suspending all international trade.¹⁷

March 7, 1809 — The U.S. Congress replaces the *Embargo Act* with the *Non-Intercourse Act*, resuming all international trade except exports destined for Britain or France.¹⁸

March 4, 1809 — James Madison is inaugurated at the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. as the fourth president of the United States.¹⁹

May 14, 1810 — The U.S. passes *Macon's Bill Number 2* to lift trade prohibitions and resume commercial activities with either Britain or France; France accepts the conditions and relations normalize.²⁰

1810 — In response to continued hostile western settlement, groups of the American Indian Confederacy, led by Tecumseh, begin waging war against American military forts and settlements in the Indian territory.

May 16, 1811 — The frigate USS *President* engages unprovoked with the HMS *Little Belt* off the North Carolina coast, killing over 20 sailors and threatening its seaworthiness.²¹

November 11, 1811 — American troops led by General William Henry Harrison defeat Tecumseh's brother, Tenskwatawa, and burn down the Aboriginal village in what is known as the Battle of Tippecanoe.²²

Historical Analysis

British Colonization of America

In the 16th century, as a result of the prevalence of mercantilism—an immensely competitive economic doctrine in which nations attempt to acquire wealth by exporting more goods than they import—European nations aggressively competed to acquire colonies.²³ Thus, British colonies in North America were primarily established in order to generate commercial economic success for the British Empire. However, they also supplied settlers with an opportunity for a greater quality of life and more religious freedom. Although a group of around 100 colonists, led by Sir Walter Raleigh, had formed the first British settlement in North America on the island of

¹⁵ "Louisiana Purchase, 1803," Office of the Historian, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1801-1829/louisiana-purchase>.

¹⁶ "Continental System," Britannica, Jul 11, 2002, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Continental-System#ref71521>

¹⁷ Department of State, "War of 1812-1815," 2016, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1801-1815/war-of-1812>.

¹⁸ James Doebling, "What is the Non-Intercourse Act?," *UnitedStatesNow*, November 08, 2023, <https://www.unitedstatesnow.org/what-is-the-non-intercourse-act.htm>

¹⁹ Frank Freidel, Hugh Sidey, "James Madison," *WhiteHouse.gov*, 2006, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/james-madison/>.

²⁰ Caroline Pruden, "Macon's Bill Number Two," NCPedia, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/macons-bill-number-two>

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ James H. Marsh, "Mercantilism," *Canadian Encyclopedia*, January 16, 2014, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/mercantilism>.

Roanoke in 1587, by 1590, the Roanoke colony had disappeared.²⁴ Undeterred by their initial failure, the first permanent settlement was established in Jamestown, Virginia in 1607.²⁵ Over the next century, Britain established stable settlements from Maine to Georgia, and had soon absorbed the meager Swedish colonizing venture on the Delaware River and the miniscule Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, which would become the present-day New York.²⁶ By 1700, roughly 250,000 European and African people had settled in the Thirteen Colonies, including many large families, and the colonist population began to grow rapidly.²⁷ By 1775, more than 2.5 million colonists had come to call America home.

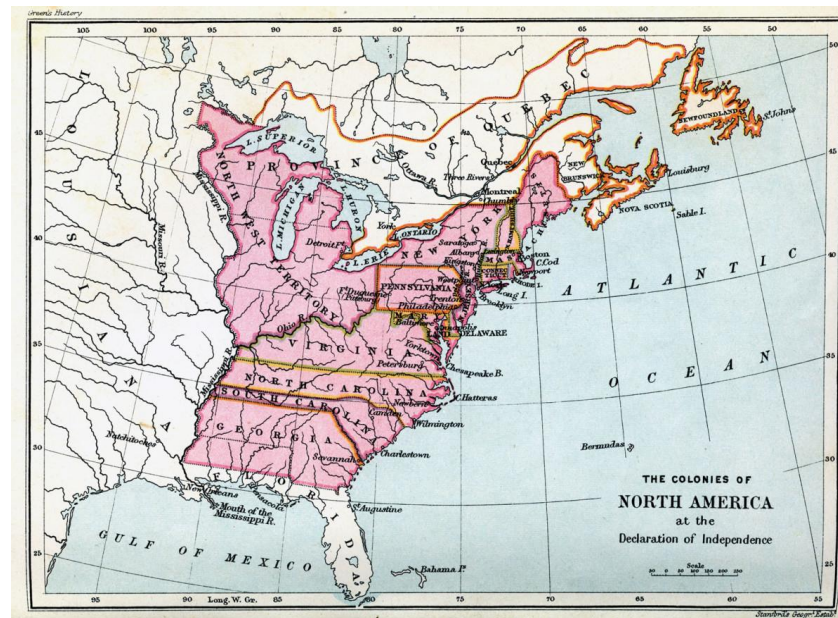


Figure 1: The Thirteen Colonies of British North America in 1776.²⁸

American Revolutionary War

The American Revolutionary War, a direct result of a decade of growing tension between Britain and the increasingly-nationalistic colonists, resulted in the creation of the United States of America as an independent state.

Due to the Seven Years' War (1756–1763), the British Empire gained new territory; however, as a result of the conflict's expense, Britain attempted to increase revenues by taxing the colonies, and sought to assert more control over the colonists through a series of decrees.²⁹ These new policies bred resentment toward the British;

²⁴ History.com Editors, "The 13 Colonies," *History.com*, July 30, 2019, <https://www.history.com/topics/colonial-america/thirteen-colonies>.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Encyclopedia Britannica, "American Colonies," May 30, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/American-colonies>.

²⁷ America's Library, "Colonial America (1493-1763)," *Library of Congress*, http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/colonial/jb_colonial_subj.html.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Willard M. Wallace, "American Revolution," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, August 27, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/American-Revolution>.

the colonists had become accustomed to the British governing by salutary neglect, failing to fully enforce trade rules and interfering minimally in the colonies' affairs.³⁰

In 1763, King George III signed the Royal Proclamation of 1763 to assuage tensions with Aboriginal peoples and French settlers after the Seven Years' War.³¹ This decree restricted colonial settlement west of the Appalachian mountains and forced established settlers to return east. Marking the start of Anglo-American discord, the order angered the Americans, who, eager to expand westward, had recently fought against the French and Aboriginal groups.

The *Sugar Act*, passed in 1764, was a reinvigoration of the redundant *Molasses Act* of 1733; it attempted to reduce the debt from the Seven Years' War, and pay for the costs of administering the colonies and newly-acquired territories. As a result, duties on imported goods such as sugar, textiles, coffee, wines and indigo were raised; the import of foreign rum and French wine were forbidden, and duties on goods shipped from Britain to the colonies were doubled.³² As a result of the enforcement of the *Sugar Act*, colonists began to worry about their rights as British subjects, and feared the perceived intent of the British Parliament to assert greater control over the colonies.

The *Stamp Act* of 1765 directly taxed all printed goods such as newspapers, pamphlets, bills, legal documents, licenses, almanacs, dice and playing cards in the colonies.³³ This bill attempted to raise money in order to account for the increase in British troops protecting colonial borders. American colonists were forced to pay taxes directly to Britain, and not to the colonial authorities, which further exacerbated hostility. Feeling that they should pay only those taxes levied by colonial legislatures, colonists began to complain about "taxation without representation."³⁴ Accordingly, colonial assemblies opposed the new taxes, and the first revenue stamps, upon arrival, were seized and destroyed. In a short while, protest progressed into violence; keen to demonstrate their disapproval, colonists began to boycott British goods, harming British businesses. Moreover, with too few forces to enforce the policies, Britain's taxes were never widely collected. The British responded to the complaints about "taxation without representation" by arguing that the colonists enjoyed "virtual representation"—a system where the colonists, just like thousands of other British subjects who did not vote, were represented in Parliament.³⁵

The *Quartering Act*, which outlined the lodging conditions for British soldiers in the American colonies as a result of increased defence costs, was also passed in 1765.³⁶ This policy ordered the colonies to pay for food expenses and living conditions of troops; if there was not enough space in the barracks, the soldiers would be accommodated in local inns, livery stables, ale houses, victualling houses, outbuildings, uninhabited houses, and the houses of wine sellers. The *Quartering Act*, however, did not demand that colonists accommodate soldiers in their own homes, contrary to popular belief. It was therefore not widely resented because colonists had to provide shelter for soldiers in their own homes, but rather, because colonists were faced with the burden of paying for the living and food expenses of the troops, which were viewed as unnecessary during peacetime.³⁷ The *Quartering*

³⁰ Jeff Wallenfeldt, "Salutary Neglect," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, June 25, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/salutary-neglect>.

³¹ John Borrows, "Wampum at Niagara: The Royal Proclamation, Canadian Legal History, and Self-Government," *University of British Columbia Press*, 1997, 155-172.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Richard Cavendish, "The Stamp Act," *History Today*, March 3, 2015, <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/months-past/stamp-act>.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Encyclopedia Britannica, "Quartering Act," January 15, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Quartering-Act>.

³⁷ History.com Editors, "Parliament Passes the Quartering Act," *History.com*, July 27, 2019, <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/parliament-passes-the-quartering-act>.

Act faced intense opposition from the New York Colonial Assembly, which refused to be ordered to provide living arrangements for the British troops and did not comply with the law.

In 1766, the British Parliament conceded, and the *Stamp Act* was repealed, in order to mollify the colonists. However, accompanying the repeal of the Stamp Act, Parliament passed the *Declaratory Act*.³⁸ This decree asserted British authority over the colonists, claiming that Parliament's power to tax in the colonies was the same as in Britain; moreover, it asserted that Britain had the power to impose laws on the American colonies. Failing to foresee that the Act would only inflame colonial tensions, the decision indicated a degree of indifference to the colonies' political situation.

In order to generate funds to offset the fiscal burden of administering and protecting the American colonies, Britain adopted the *Townshend Acts* in 1767.³⁹ These acts imposed taxes on British china, glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea; in addition, they prevented the New York Colonial Assembly from passing any legislation until it complied with the *Quartering Act*. This bill faced significant backlash all across the colonies: 24 towns in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, with aid from the Sons of Liberty (a clandestine group opposing British taxation), established a boycott of British goods in January 1768.⁴⁰ Merchants from New England and colonists from New York followed in the towns' footsteps, and began an even more restrictive boycott shortly afterwards; in response to the unrest, British troops were sent to Boston to reduce tensions. Over 2,000 British soldiers had landed in Boston by 1769, and altercations between the army—aided by loyal colonists—and nationalistic Americans regularly occurred.

With a tumultuous atmosphere looming over Boston in early 1770, a large skirmish, which would become known as the Boston Massacre, arose in front of the Custom House. Amid the confusion, a soldier heard the word “fire,” discharged his weapon, and other soldiers followed suit; five colonists were killed and six were wounded. Shortly thereafter, anti-British propaganda pervaded; even though the scuffle had been initiated by the colonists, the British were demonized as instigators.⁴¹

The Boston Massacre embittered relations between Britain and the colonists, who were troubled by British rule and outraged at “taxation without representation.” As anti-British sentiment circulated, the colonists became increasingly willing to fight for independence; the Thirteen Colonies were united in their pursuit for representation and better treatment.

The *Tea Act* of 1773 attempted to aid the struggling East India Company, which was crucial to the British economy.⁴² The company held a monopoly on the import and sale of tea to the colonies; however, as the colonists had never accepted Britain's right to impose a duty on tea, the *Tea Act* rekindled their resistance. Their defiance of British subjugation culminated in the so-called Boston Tea Party on December 16, when a group of about 60 patriots, disguised as Mohawk Aborigines, boarded ships arriving with the first tea shipment and emptied chests of tea—worth £18,000—into the water.⁴³

As punishment for the colonists' pugnacious rebuke, the British Parliament passed a sequence of punitive decrees in 1774, called the *Coercive Acts*, to eradicate colonial tumult and restore order.⁴⁴ The city of Boston and its

³⁸ Encyclopedia Britannica, “Declaratory Act,” December 15, 2017, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Declaratory-Act-Great-Britain-1766>.

³⁹ Encyclopedia Britannica, “Townshend Act,” June 8, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Townshend-Acts>.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Bernhard Knollenberg, *Growth of the American Revolution: 1766-1775*, 75.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Encyclopedia Britannica, “Intolerable Act,” January 15, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Intolerable-Acts>.

inhabitants were sanctioned; until the owners of the tea were reimbursed, Boston Harbour was closed for trade—with the exception of food and lumber, town meetings were forcibly suspended, and British soldiers and officials would no longer be tried in Massachusetts. New lodgings for British soldiers were arranged—infuriating the American populace—and the royal governor was given more power. The *Quebec Act*, immediately following the *Coercive Acts*, granted territory deeply desired by the Americans in the Ohio Valley to Quebec and empowered the Catholic church in the province, much to the chagrin of Protestant Americans. These measures, known in America as the *Intolerable Acts*, sought to bring order to the colonies but in reality, achieved the opposite.

The First Continental Congress convened at Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774. A declaration of rights and grievances was created by the 56 delegates, hailing from each colony except Georgia, who were united in their resentment towards Britain and sought to define a cohesive and consolidated resistance.⁴⁵

Residents of Massachusetts, who were at the forefront of the British opposition, began to form local militias in response to the presence of British soldiers across the colony. In early April 1775, British troops were ordered to march to Concord, Massachusetts to seize a cache of colonial firearms and weapons; on April 19 however, they encountered a band of American militiamen at Lexington, and fighting, signifying the start of the war, commenced.⁴⁶ Delegates at the Second Continental Congress decided to found a Continental Army, appointing the general George Washington as commander-in-chief. A year later, with the Revolutionary War raging on, delegates convened again, crafting the Declaration of Independence, which asserted the colonists' sole right to elect their own government.⁴⁷ The colonists' desire for separation from the British Crown was driven largely by Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* pamphlet—which advocated for colonial freedom, egalitarian government—and the democratic and self-governing principles of the Enlightenment movement.^{48, 49} The war became an international conflict when France joined the colonial side in 1778, and Spain in 1779. The Netherlands, which was already at war with Britain, provided crucial formal recognition of the United States and fiscal support. The American forces achieved a decisive victory in 1781 when the British surrendered at the Yorktown Peninsula; however, the War was not officially over until the 1783 *Treaty of Paris* formally recognized the United States as a sovereign nation.⁵⁰

Napoleonic Wars

France, ruled by Napoleon Bonaparte, fought an array of different European powers in the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815), during which Britain and France contested continental hegemony.⁵¹ The United States strived to remain neutral, though eventually became entangled, to the detriment of its relationship with Britain.⁵²

⁴⁵ Katherine Horan, "First Continental Congress," *MountVernon.org*, <https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/first-continental-congress/>.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ History.com Editors, "Declaration of Independence," *History.com*, July 2, 2019, <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/declaration-of-independence>.

⁴⁸ Phillip S. Foner, "Thomas Paine," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, August 30, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Thomas-Paine>.

⁴⁹ Brian Duignan, "Enlightenment," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, September 13, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Enlightenment-European-history>.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Wes Turner, "Napoleonic Wars," *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, March 4, 2015, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/napoleonic-wars>.

⁵² Ibid.

As Napoleon came to power in 1799 at the conclusion of the French Revolution, the United States and France were finishing negotiations on an agreement to end the Quasi-War, an unofficial conflict fought exclusively at sea over disagreements regarding American neutrality. After forging peace with Britain in 1802, Napoleon used his newly-available troops to suppress the Haitian Revolution, but was unsuccessful. Having now lost Haiti, Louisiana was rendered tactically unimportant to the French, and sold to the United States for \$15 million.⁵³

In 1803, Britain declared war on France and the Napoleonic Wars commenced. The United States were successful in upholding their neutrality from 1803 to 1806; tension with France and Britain nonetheless percolated. Napoleon's Berlin Decree, which blockaded British trade and proclaimed that any ship which had entered a British port before arriving at a Continental one would be seized, was countered by a British order to blockade French-controlled Europe and stop French mercantile activities. Further escalating the tit-for-tat, France's Milan Decree imposed further restrictions on Atlantic trade and expanded the existing blockade to affect neutral vessels trading with Britain. As a result, American commercial interests and diplomatic ties with European trading partners were injured.⁵⁴

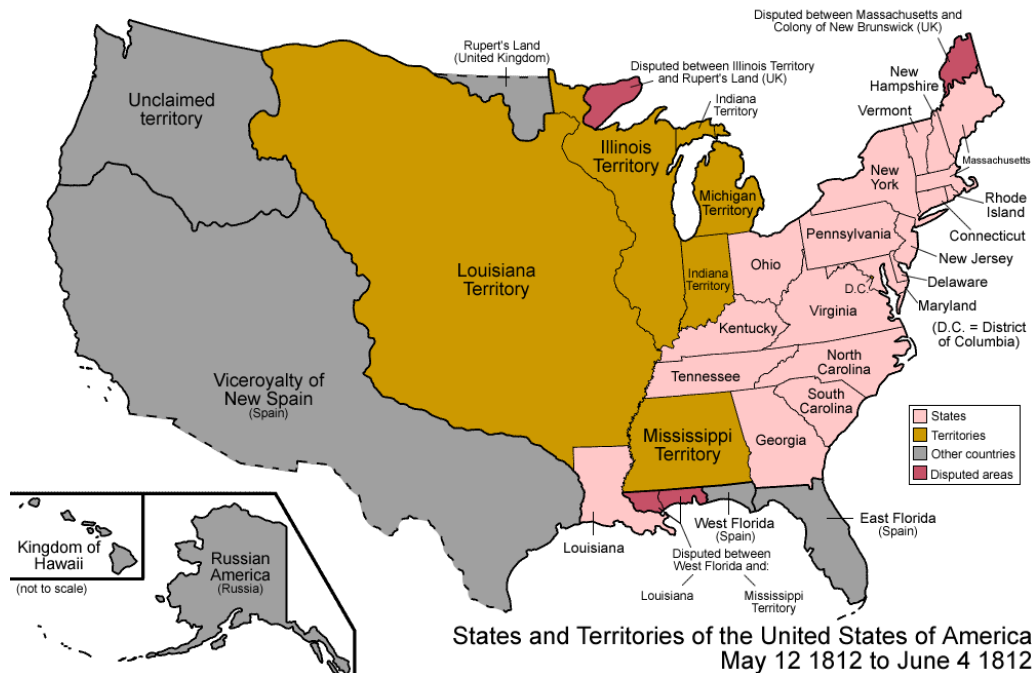


Figure 2: Territorial extent of the United States in 1812.⁵⁵

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Fitton, R. S, "Overseas Trade during the Napoleonic Wars, as Illustrated by the Records of W. G. & J. Strutt," *Economica*, New Series, 20, no. 77 (1953): 53-60, doi:10.2307/2550988.

⁵⁵ Nick Routley, "Mapped: The Territorial Evolution of the U.S.," *Visual Capitalist*, June 22, 2019, <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/us-territorial-expansion/>.

Current Situation

In the following years, Anglo-American relations continued to deteriorate, driven in part by continued British support for Aboriginal tribes in American territories. The Northwest Territory, ceded to the United States in the *Treaty of Paris*, had fertile land for crops, and many American individuals and corporations set their sights upon settling these new lands.⁵⁶ However, many Aboriginal groups, including the Winnebago, Delaware, Fox, Shawnee and Kickapoo, called this land home and were unwilling to move. As a result, Aboriginal leaders Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa formed a confederacy among the tribes to oppose the settlement of their lands. Interested in seeing the slowing of American expansion, Britain began to supply and support Tecumseh's forces—which led raids and attacks against settlers—to the vexation of the American government.⁵⁷ Claims of British backing outraged the population and prompted the self-styled War Hawks group to call for war with Britain. In retaliation for the continued attacks, General William Henry Harrison attacked a village of Tecumseh's, called Prophetstown, on November 7, 1811 in what became known as the Battle of Tippecanoe, a decisive victory for Harrison.⁵⁸ Following the victory, Harrison ordered the burning of the village and all of its food supplies. This loss only stoked the Aboriginal cause and prompted Tecumseh to request additional support from Britain to continue the anti-American resistance.

Another reason for the worsening tensions stems from Britain's practice of searching for illicit goods and deserters, as well as its accosting of British-born Americans to enlist in the Royal Navy. The situation escalated further with the bombardment of the USS Chesapeake off the American coast for those very purposes. In response, Thomas Jefferson signed the Embargo Act of 1807 to block all international trade and abate British economic power. However, the embargo was deeply unpopular with New Englanders who were heavily reliant on British trade, and ultimately failed to achieve its intended effect. In 1809, the Embargo Act was replaced by the Non-Intercourse Act, which re-authorized trade with all nations except for Britain and France; however, this decree, like its predecessor, proved untenable to implement. President James Madison then offered to resume mercantile relations with either Britain or France on condition of recognizing American trade rights; Napoleon conceded first, and as a result Franco-American relations warmed, though Anglo-American ties remained frigid.

With tensions continuing to escalate between Great Britain and the United States, war on the North American continent looms on the horizon. The United States may turn their attention north and launch an attack on Britain's North American colonies as they are unable to project their power internationally and attack the British Isles. Britain is still heavily involved in the war in Europe and it will be extremely difficult for the British Government to provide more aid and resources to the colonies. It is the responsibility of the leadership of the North American colonies, with little to no aid from the British Government, to defend the colonies from any American assaults.

This committee serves to represent the leadership and administration of both North American colonies and the troops that are stationed there, with the dais representing the Prime Minister of Britain and wielding supreme veto power.

⁵⁶ James H. Marsh, "First Nations and Métis Peoples in the War of 1812," *Canadian Encyclopedia*, January 26, 2017, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/first-nations-in-the-war-of-1812>.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

Regional Analysis

Upper and Lower Canada

Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created by the split of the province of Quebec in 1791. Having learned from the failure of the American colonies, Britain passed the *Constitutional Act*, which granted a more representative form of government to the colonies, in order to prevent future uprisings. The position of lieutenant-governor—the highest ranking role—was created, with an executive council tasked with advising him. Meanwhile, a representative assembly and a legislative assembly were also established.

After the conquest of New France and France's defeat in the Seven Years' War, the mostly French-speaking populace of Lower Canada do not possess loyalty for the Crown, but contempt; moreover, they have little interest in Britain's dealings with the United States.⁵⁹ Nevertheless, as a result of British governance, Francophones are guaranteed their freedom of language and religion. It remains to be seen, however, if the Americans would grant the same rights and freedoms if they were to gain control of the colony. Therefore, the Francophone population, if an American invasion were to occur, may indeed support the British administration. As a result of the abundance of timber, which has been used to construct vessels for the Royal Navy, Lower Canada has become crucial to Great Britain during Napoleon's Continental Blockade.⁶⁰

Although support for the British Administration is somewhat uncertain in Lower Canada, the situation in Upper Canada is far more dire and doubtful. Upper Canada is settled by British Loyalists, who had fled the American revolution, and American settlers, who were in pursuit of land.⁶¹ Although a strong core of Loyalists had settled in the region, the population with pro-American views is now larger; as a result, if the United States were to declare war, the thinly stretched British administration is unsure if these citizens will defend the colony or support the invaders.

The Maritimes

Newfoundland

Newfoundland, one of Britain's maritime colonies, remains under the direct control of the Crown. Fishing—the largest industry in the region—is very important to the economy, and Newfoundland fish merchants may be keen to avoid future conflicts. The exportation of Newfoundland salt cod suffered heavily as a result of the Napoleonic Wars: the markets in Southern Europe were only restored after the French defeat in Spain in 1811. Newfoundland is now in the midst of economic growth, which is attracting many new immigrants.⁶²

⁵⁹ Victor Suthren, "A Canadian Perspective on the War of 1812," PBS, <https://www.pbs.org/wned/war-of-1812/essays/canadian/>.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Roger Hall, "Upper Canada," *Canadian Encyclopedia*, June 7, 2019, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/upper-canada>.

⁶² W.F. Summers, "Newfoundland and Labrador," *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, September 12, 2010, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/newfoundland-and-labrador>.

Prince Edward Island

Under direct control of the British crown, Prince Edward Island was formerly part of Nova Scotia but became an independent colony in 1769. Afterwards, a trickle of loyalist settlers began to arrive in the region, in addition to Scottish and Irish immigrants. As a result of the Loyalist population in Prince Edward Island, many of the citizens show fidelity to the Crown, and may be willing to fight in defence of Britain's possessions.

Nova Scotia

After the conclusion of the Seven Years War and Britain's conquest of New France, the colony of Nova Scotia began to flourish; the population grew as immigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany began to arrive in addition to British Loyalists who had migrated northwards.⁶³ Halifax—a major port city—serves as a commercial hub and headquarters for the large base of English privateering captains, as well as a naval base. As a result of the expanding fishing, lumber, and shipbuilding industries, Nova Scotia's economy began to experience growth at the onset of the 19th century. The population of Nova Scotia consists mostly of British Loyalists from Europe and New England, who formed nearly two-thirds of the populace at the time of the American Revolution. As a result, some of the population, specifically the British Loyalists and any British immigrants, may be willing to defend the colonies, while others—especially the New Englanders—may be keen on avoiding conflict.

Prince Edward Island had been a part of Nova Scotia; however, it received independence in 1769. Cape Breton and New Brunswick followed suit, gaining independence in 1784.



Remaining British colonies in 1812.⁶⁴

⁶³ Barry Moody, Brendan Anthony O'Grady, "Nova Scotia," *Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Nova-Scotia>.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

Alliance with Tecumseh and the Aboriginal Confederacy

Sir Isaac Brock—the acting lieutenant governor of Upper Canada—has been developing alliances with the First Nations people for several years, specifically, with Tecumseh and his brother, Tenskwatawa. These two Shawnee brothers have, for several years, opposed America's westward expansion initiatives, and hope to establish an Aboriginal confederacy. Brock has agreed to support Tecumseh's vision of an Aboriginal State; in exchange, if war were to break out, Indigenous warriors would aid British regulars and militia troops.⁶⁵ This alliance, however, has only aggravated American concerns, as the United States has been in conflict with Indigenous groups, specifically with Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa, before.

Army

Several thousand soldiers—a combination of fencibles, British regulars, and militia—are present in Britain's North American possessions, albeit scattered across the different regions. Fencible regiments were created in order to defend Britain's colonial possessions; raised in some of Britain's colonies, they are temporary units designed to protect British interests in the region.⁶⁶ The units in North America are unable to leave the continent and cannot be deployed on foreign soil. These soldiers do not have as much expertise and experience as most British regulars. As Britain is currently engulfed in a vicious war in Europe, many of Britain's best soldiers are fighting across the Atlantic. As a result, many of the troops stationed in North America may have a lack of expertise and fighting experience. Lastly, in addition to British Regulars and fencibles, militia units have also been established, in order to protect Britain's colonies. These units serve to protect the North American colonies; each province is accountable for the training, supplies, and salary of its militia.⁶⁷ However, there are still doubts concerning their competence and effectiveness as soldiers, as well as their loyalty to the Crown.

Lower Canada

Lower Canada is more heavily defended than Upper Canada; more British regulars are stationed at Quebec City alone than in all of Upper Canada.⁶⁸ Quebec, due to its fortifications, may serve as a permanent base for the leadership if war were to occur; however, the city is far in distance from the battlefields of Upper Canada. As a result, it would be extremely difficult to exchange information if Quebec were to be made the base; communications between Quebec and Upper Canada are only slightly faster than those between Quebec and London. In addition to a large military presence in Quebec City—which is the only constant fortress in the Canadas—more British soldiers and fencible regiments are located across the province, specifically protecting the American border. One of the militia units established in Lower Canada has come to be known as the Voltigeurs de Quebec. Composed of full-time professional soldiers, who received their salary from the province, they were known for their unique and authentic “Canadian” identity, unlike that of the British regulars.⁶⁹

⁶⁵ James H. Marsh, Pierre Berton, “War of 1812,” *Canadian Encyclopedia*, March 6, 2012, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/war-of-1812>

⁶⁶ Jason Ridler, “Fencibles in the War of 1812,” *Canadian Encyclopedia*, February 21, 2011, <https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/fencibles-in-the-war-of-1812>.

⁶⁷ John R. Grodzinski, “Arms and the Men of the War of 1812,” *Canadian Encyclopedia*, March 22, 2011, <https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/arms-and-the-men-of-1812>.

⁶⁸ James H. Marsh, “Quebec City in the War of 1812,” *Canadian Encyclopedia*, February 15, 2011, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/quebec-city-in-the-war-of-1812>.

⁶⁹ Jason Ridler, “Voltigeurs of the War of 1812,” *Canadian Encyclopedia*, October 23, 2011, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/voltigeurs-of-the-war-of-1812>.

Commanded by Major Charles-Michel de Salaberry—one of the most experienced members of the British Army in North America—the Voltigeurs are responsible for the defence of the Eastern Townships.

Upper Canada

Sir Isaac Brock has been preparing defences for many years through the training of militia units, negotiation with First Nations, and the strengthening of fortifications.⁷⁰ Compared to Lower Canada, however, Upper Canada's defences appear weaker and more vulnerable to attack. About 1500 British regulars defend the territory with a few supporting militia units.⁷¹

Maritimes

There are a variety of different regiments composed of both British Regulars and fencibles stationed across the maritime provinces. Halifax has already been established as a military base, with a considerable presence of troops; in addition, there are a few regiments located close to the American border.

The Royal Navy

The Royal Navy, which boasts hundreds of vessels and is the strongest naval force in the world, possesses control of the seas, protecting “the empire on which the sun never sets”.⁷² It, however, remains occupied with the Napoleonic Wars and its global commitments, unable to devote its full might to a possible conflict with the United States. Nevertheless, the Royal Navy is still able to maintain a force in North America, albeit not composed of its strongest vessels. Two naval bases, located at Halifax and Newfoundland, have been established.⁷³ The North American Squadron, which operates out of the Halifax base on the Atlantic coast, is a formidable force when compared to the American navy even if some of the vessels may be vulnerable to assault from American frigates. In addition, if war were to break out, the Royal Naval Dockyard, which is located in Bermuda, could serve as a platform to launch assaults on American territory, and could provide resources to the defence of the colonies.

The Royal Navy is mainly composed of the following vessels: brigs, which are quick vessels that can be used for transporting troops; ships of the line, which are warships designed for battle; schooners, which can be used as transports; frigates, which are fast and formidable fighting ships, but lighter armed than ships of the line; and sloops, which are capable of fighting ships, but smaller than frigates.⁷⁴

Great Lakes

The Great Lakes—a middle ground between Britain's North American possessions and the United States—are crucial to the defence of the colonies.⁷⁵ The communication and transport of resources and supplies between the

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² “Naval Battleships in the War of 1812,” PBS, <https://www.pbs.org/wned/war-of-1812/essays/naval-battleships/>.

⁷³ John R. Grodzinski, “Atlantic Campaign of the War of 1812,” *Canadian Encyclopedia*, <https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/atlantic-campaign-of-the-war-of-1812>.

⁷⁴ James H. Marsh, “Ships of the War of 1812,” *Canadian Encyclopedia*, <https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/ships-of-the-war-of-1812>.

⁷⁵ Barry M. Gough, “War on the Lakes in the War of 1812,” *Canadian Encyclopedia*, <https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/war-on-the-lakes-in-the-war-of-1812>.

Canadas are dependent upon the lakes and the many rivers, such as the St. Lawrence, that constitute the North American heartland. The use of the St. Lawrence River, which provides a clear path to Quebec City and Montreal, is determined by whichever nation commands Lake Ontario.⁷⁶ Moreover, the lakes have become important centers of mercantile activities, specifically pertaining to the fishing and fur trade industries.⁷⁷ In addition, due to the lack of development of the frontier area, the Great Lakes provide the easiest supply route between the United States and the colonies.⁷⁸ The Provincial Marine, the force that is responsible for the security of these water bodies, is ill-prepared for conflict and does not possess many formidable vessels. Nevertheless, many shipyards, which are located on the shores of the lakes, are currently constructing new vessels fit for fresh-water combat.

Initiating Crisis

As tensions worsen between the United States and Britain, conflict seems almost certain to arise. With so many events like the Chesapeake Affair, the Little Belt Affair, British appropriation of American sailors, British support for Aboriginal tribes, and American trade with France, little doubt remains that conflict is liable to break out.

Currently a combatant in the war in Europe, Britain is stretched thin and must try to counter any attack that could originate from America. With few formal British soldiers deployed in Upper and Lower Canada, the colonial government will have to rely on Canadian and tribal units to fight the Americans, if needed. On the seas, the Royal Navy is so heavily focused on the Napoleonic Wars that utilizing naval supremacy to block American ports may prove unfeasible. In this situation, the technologically advanced and powerful British army has no clear advantages against the fledgling United States army. Which means that their relationships and alliances will prove to be their strongest weapon to defend against the incoming opposition. Overall, the colonial governments of Canada will need to work together and defend major cities and ports to preserve vital British interests in the event of a conflict, deciding whether an offensive or defensive strategy will prove most favourable.

With war seemingly imminent, the leadership of the British Colonies must begin preparations for conflict, as it is a necessity that the colonies are prepared for possible American assaults. Firstly, it would be beneficial to establish pro-British views and sentiments among the different colonial populations, in order to increase their loyalty to the Crown. Secondly, it is necessary to improve communications between Upper and Lower Canada, so that information can be exchanged at a better pace. Thirdly, different military and naval strategies must be discussed so that if the United States were to declare war, the British administration would be ready for conflict. Regarding geographical strategies, ambushes, hit-and-run and run tactics, and scouting will most likely be your best allies to halt the American army's advance. Lastly, as control of the Great Lakes is crucial to the security of the colonies, it would be prudent to continue improving the Provincial Marine through the construction of new vessels fit for freshwater.

⁷⁶ "The Great Lakes in the War of 1812," *American Battlefield Trust*, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/great-lakes-war-1812>.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

Portfolio Overviews

Sir George Prevost

Sir George Prevost is the Governor General of the Canadas and the highest ranking member of this committee. Known historically as the "Defender of Canada" during the War of 1812, Prevost holds significant influence over the general public of Canada.⁷⁹ The Governor General of the Canadas has the ability to contact the Prime Minister of Great Britain for advice (through directives to the Director) and is responsible for the overall security of Britain's North American colonies. George Prevost possesses a wealth of military experience, having served in a variety of different positions in the British Army. Aware of the colony's limited military resources, Prevost believes that the colonies would be best defended with a cautious and defensive approach.

Sir Issac Brock

Sir Issac Brock, the acting Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, is responsible for the security of Upper Canada and is accountable for all aspects or issues concerning the colony. While many believed that the war with the United States was avoidable, Isaac Brock had been preparing the defences of Upper Canada for several years. Having faced desertion, near mutiny, and countless battles, Brock is a bold, daring, and inspiring leader, albeit sometimes rash. Brock feels at home on the battlefield and often prefers offensive action—a point of contention that has resulted in disagreements with Governor General Prevost, who believes that taking the initiative in war is not always an advantage.

Jonathan Sewell

As a member of the Executive Council of Lower Canada, Jonathan Sewell has the power to propose legislation to the Executive Council of Lower Canada. A qualified lawyer, Jonathon Sewell believes that communication between the two Canadas must be improved, especially with the impending war. Sewell's role as the speaker of the legislative council made him the most powerful official in the colony after the governor, holding widespread influence across Lower Canada's legislative and political landscape.⁸⁰ Additionally, he supports the integration of British military forces in the region and hopes to increase the loyalty of the Francophones who reside in Lower Canada to the Crown.

William Dummer Powell

William Dummer Powell is a member of the Executive Council of Upper Canada, which means he has the power to propose legislation to the Upper Council of Upper Canada. Similar to Sewell, he holds significant public influence in Upper Canada. Additionally, as a member of the English bar, Powell hopes to increase the loyalty of citizens living in Upper Canada and is wary of the allegiance of citizens that have settled in the Maritimes because of their amicable relations with many Americans.

Sir John Caldwell

Sir John Caldwell is the Receiver-General of Lower Canada. He is responsible for the management of fiscal resources and has the ability to advise the committee about financial issues. The Receiver-General's main responsibilities are managing the treasury and keeping track of all major expenses of lower Canada. Aware of the colony's limited resources, Caldwell suggests a cautious military strategy in order to prevent overexertion.

⁷⁹ James H. Marsh and Wes Turner, "George Prevost", *Canadian Encyclopedia*, March 4, 2015, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/sir-george-prevost>

⁸⁰ F. Murray Greenwood and James H. Lambert, "Sewell, Jonathan", *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/sewell_jonathan_7E.html

Charles-Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry

As the General of the Voltigeurs de Québec, Charles-Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry controls two divisions of troops. De Salaberry has been serving in the military since he was 14 years of age, and he has gathered numerous battle experiences throughout his years serving. The professionalism and high expectations he held for his fellow Canadians was demonstrated during his training of the Voltigeurs de Québec, which was repaid by the respect and loyalty of his troops. These troops are stationed in Lower Canada and responsible for the defence of the Eastern Townships.

Sir Gordon Drummond

Sir Gordon Drummond is the General of British Regulars and Militia Troops, and like de Salaberry, controls two divisions of troops. The divisions that he controls are stationed in and responsible for the defence of Upper Canada.

Robert Ross

Robert Ross is the General of the reconnaissance division of British Regulars and Militia Troops and is in command of two Reconnaissance Divisions. His troops are stationed in Lower Canada and are responsible for reconnaissance and scouting missions. Ross is also an excellent tactician known for his maneuvering and feints during combat to confuse the opposition.

Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe

Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe is the General of British Regulars and Militia Troops and has two divisions of troops under his command. These divisions are responsible for the defence of the Niagara Frontier and stationed at Fort George.

Henry Patrick Procter

Henry Patrick Procter is the General of British Regulars and Militia Troops and controls two divisions of soldiers. These divisions are responsible for the defence of the Niagara Frontier and are stationed at Fort George.

Joseph Wanton Morrison

As the General of British Regulars, Joseph Wanton Morrison commands two divisions. These troops are stationed in the Montreal District and are responsible for the defence of Lower Canada.

John Vincent

John Vincent is the General of British Regulars. He controls three divisions stationed at the fort of Québec City. His regiments are known for their ferocity in combat and were thus named the Green Tigers by American soldiers.⁸¹

Sir Phineas Riall

Sir Phineas Riall is the General of Fencible Regiments and British Regulars, and he manages two divisions. One division is stationed at Halifax, while the other one is posted along the New Brunswick-Maine border.

⁸¹ Jason Ridler, "John Vincent", *Canadian Encyclopedia*, December 16, 2013, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Vincent_\(British_Army_officer\)#War_of_1812](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Vincent_(British_Army_officer)#War_of_1812)

Sir Alexander Cochrane

As an admiral of the blue, Sir Alexander Cochrane is responsible for managing the long-term strategies of the naval forces and the naval dockyards on the Great Lakes that are currently producing vessels. Cochrane possesses an abundance of naval experience and believes that Great Britain should take advantage of its naval superiority through a blockade of American ports; moreover, he would support a seaborne invasion of the United States if he had the necessary resources. Currently, he is seeking to improve the Provincial Marine so that it can retain control of the Great Lakes.

Sir James Lucas Yeo

Sir James Lucas Yeo is the Commodore of Provincial Marine Forces on Lake Ontario. Sir James's use of his small navy was always determined and skillful, but he was hampered by a lack of cooperation from the British army.⁸²

Sir John B. Warren

As an admiral of the white, Sir John B. Warren is appointed to the Halifax, Leeward Islands, and Jamaica stations. The Admiralty had unified the three commands, which allows him to direct the overall naval strategy of the war. He has the ability to request the building of more frigates. However, the Naval Admiral cannot directly influence naval movements and must work with the naval commanders. In Warren's view, a more conservative and defensive approach is needed to win this war without major casualties.

Sir George Cockburn

Cockburn is the Commodore of Provincial Marine Forces on Lake Erie and second in command to Sir John Warren. Recently promoted to rear admiral, Cockburn believes that more aggressive action is needed to win the war. This includes utilizing the navy's full potential by going for flanks, aggressive blockades, and even providing support to seize territory. He controls a variety of watercrafts, listed below in the breakdown of forces.

Sir Augustus John Foster

As the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Augustus John Foster has the power to communicate with the American government. Augustus John Foster, as a result of his plentiful diplomatic experience, believes that the colonies should strive to avoid war and only engage in conflict as a last resort. Additionally, he may be open to peace talks with the United States.

Tecumseh

Tecumseh is the leader of eight divisions of Indigenous Warriors. An articulate and eloquent speaker, Tecumseh has strived to promote tribal unity in order to aid his objective of creating an Indigenous state. He is a determined and formidable warrior willing to make sacrifices in order to achieve his goals. However, he does not possess any loyalty to the British cause, but will support whatever nation aids his cause for an Indigenous state.

⁸² Jason Ridler, "Sir James Lucas Yeo," *Canadian Encyclopedia*, December 16, 2013, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Lucas_Yeo#War_of_1812

John Norton

John Norton is the leader of three divisions of Iroquois Warriors. Born in Scotland, he was later adopted into the Mohawk tribe and has strived to build relations between Indigenous people and the British Administration. He strongly believes that cooperation between the two nations will allow them to emerge victorious in this war. However, he also desires for Indigenous communities to have the same rights as the rest of Canada and believes that he can accomplish this by contributing to the war effort.

Breakdown of British Forces

*Division = 500 troops

Charles-Michel D'irumberry de Salaberry

- General of the Voltigeurs de Quebec—Two divisions (increase dependent upon further resources sent by the British Government and support from local people).

Sir Gordon Drummond

- General of British Regulars and Militia Troops—Two divisions (increase dependent upon further resources sent by the British Government and support from local people).

Robert Ross

- General of the Reconnaissance Branch of British Regulars and Militia Troops—Two divisions (increase dependent upon further resources sent by the British Government and support from local people).

Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe

- General of British Regulars and Militia Troops—Two divisions (increase dependent upon further resources sent by the British Government and support from local people).

Henry Patrick Procter

- General of British Regulars and Militia Troops—Two divisions (increase dependent upon further resources sent by the British Government and support from local people).

Joseph Wanton Morrison

- General of British Regulars—Two divisions (increase dependent upon further resources sent by the British Government and support from local people).

John Vincent

- General of British Regulars—Three divisions (increase dependent upon further resources sent by the British Government and support from local people).

Sir Phineas Riall

- General of Fencible Regiments and British Regulars—Two divisions (increase dependent upon further resources sent by the British Government and support from local people).

Indigenous Forces

Tecumseh

- Leader of Forces of Multi-Tribal Confederacy—Eight divisions (increase dependent on the support of Indigenous population).

John Norton

- Leader of Iroquois Forces—Three divisions (increase dependent on the support of Indigenous population).

Royal Navy and Provincial Marine Breakdown

Sir James Lucas Yeo

- Commodore of the Provincial Marine Forces on Lake Ontario: one sloop, two brigs, one frigate, three schooners.

Sir John B. Warren

- Commodore of the North American Squadron of the Royal Navy: one ship of the line, eight frigates, seven sloops, six brigs, five schooners.

Sir George Cockburn

- Commodore of Provincial Marine Forces on Lake Eerie: two sloops, three brigs, one schooner.

Discussion Questions

1. In what way can the British Administration increase support from the colonial population?
2. How can the British Administration mollify citizens, who depend on trade with Americans?
3. If the United States were to declare war, should British forces be on the offensive or defensive? What are the advantages and disadvantages of both options?
4. How can the British Administration take advantage of naval superiority on the Atlantic?
5. How can the Provincial Marine be reformed?
6. What are possible strategies surrounding the defence of the Great Lakes?

Bibliography

- America's Library. "Colonial America (1493-1763)." *Library of Congress*.
http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/colonial/jb_colonial_subj.html.
- Berton, Pierre and James H. March. "War of 1812." *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. October 31, 2018.
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/war-of-1812>.
- Borrows, John. "Wampum at Niagara: The Royal Proclamation, Canadian Legal History, and Self-Government." University of British Columbia Press. 1997. 155-172.
- Cavendish, Richard. "The Stamp Act." *History Today*. March 3, 2015.
<https://www.historytoday.com/archive/months-past/stamp-act>.
- Department of State. "Napoleonic Wars and the United States, 1803-1815."
<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1801-1815/napoleonic-wars>.
- Department of State. "The Declaration of Independence 1776." 2016.
<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1776-1783/declaration>.
- Department of State. "War of 1812-1829." 2016. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1801-1829/war-of-1812>.
- Doehring, James, "What is the non-intercourse act?," *United States Now*, November 8, 2023.
<https://www.unitedstatesnow.org/what-is-the-non-intercourse-act.htm>
- Duignan, Brian. "Enlightenment." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. September 13, 2019.
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Enlightenment-European-history>.
- Encyclopedia Britannica. "American Colonies." May 30, 2019.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/American-colonies>.
- Encyclopedia Britannica, "Continental System," July 11, 2002.
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Continental-System#ref71521>
- Encyclopedia Britannica, "Declaratory Act," December 15, 2017.
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Declaratory-Act-Great-Britain-1766>.
- Encyclopedia Britannica. "Intolerable Act." January 15, 2019.
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Intolerable-Acts>.
- Encyclopedia Britannica. "Quartering Act." January 15, 2019.
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Quartering-Act>.
- Encyclopedia Britannica. "Townshend Act." June 8, 2019. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Townshend-Acts>.
- Fitton, R. S. "Overseas Trade during the Napoleonic Wars, as Illustrated by the Records of W. G. & J. Strutt." *Economica*, New Series, 20, no. 77 (1953): 53-60. doi:10.2307/2550988.
- Foner, Phillip S. "Thomas Paine." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. August 30, 2019.
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Thomas-Paine>.
- Freidel, Frank and Hugh Sidey. "James Madison." *WhiteHouse.gov*. 2006.
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/james-madison/>.
- Gough, Barry M. "War on the Lakes in the War of 1812." *Canadian Encyclopedia*.
<https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/war-on-the-lakes-in-the-war-of-1812>.
- Government of Canada. "Canada's History." October 26, 2016.
<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-anuals/discover-canada/read-online/canadas-history.html>.

- Grodzinski, John R. "Arms and the Men of the War of 1812." *Canadian Encyclopedia*, March 22, 2011.
<https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/arms-and-the-men-of-1812>.
- Grodzinski, John R. "Atlantic Campaign of the War of 1812." *Canadian Encyclopedia*.
<https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/atlantic-campaign-of-the-war-of-1812>.
- Hall, Roger. "Upper Canada." *Canadian Encyclopedia*. June 7, 2019.
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/upper-canada>.
- Harriss, Joseph A. "How the Louisiana Purchase Changed the World." *Smithsonian.com*. April 2003.
<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/how-the-louisiana-purchase-changed-the-orld-79715124/>.
- Hiler, James and Leslie Harris. "Newfoundland and Labrador." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. February 7, 2019.
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Newfoundland-and-Labrador/British-fishery-to-colony>.
- History.com Editors. "Parliament Passes the Quartering Act." *History.com*. July 27, 2019.
<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/parliament-passes-the-quartering-act>.
- History.com Editors. "Declaration of Independence." *History.com*. July 2, 2019.
<https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/declaration-of-independence>.
- History.com Editors. "The 13 Colonies." *History.com*. July 30, 2019.
<https://www.history.com/topics/colonial-america/thirteen-colonies>.
- Hooks. *Redeemed Honor: The President-Little Belt Affair and the Coming of the War of 1812*. 1-5.
- Horan, Katherine. "First Continental Congress." *MountVernon.org*.
<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/first-continental-congress/>.
- Ridler, Jason, "Sir James Lucas Yeo," *Canadian Encyclopedia*, December 16, 2013,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Lucas_Yeo#War_of_1812
- Ridler, Jason, "John Vincent", *Canadian Encyclopedia*, December 16, 2013,
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Vincent_\(British_Army_officer\)#War_of_1812](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Vincent_(British_Army_officer)#War_of_1812)
- Knollenberg, Bernhard. *Growth of the American Revolution: 1766-1775*, 75. Marsh, James H. "Ships of the War of 1812." *Canadian Encyclopedia*. <https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/ships-of-the-war-of-1812>.
- Marsh, James H. "Quebec City in the War of 1812." *Canadian Encyclopedia*. February 15, 2011.
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/quebec-city-in-the-war-of-1812>.
- Marsh, James H., and Pierre Berton. "War of 1812." *Canadian Encyclopedia*. February 21, 2011.
<https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/fencibles-in-the-war-of-1812>.
- Moody, Barry, and Anthony Brendan O'Grady. "Nova Scotia." *Britannica*.
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Nova-Scotia>.
- "Naval Battleships in the War of 1812." PBS. <https://www.pbs.org/wned/war-of-1812/essays/naval-battleships/>.
- Ouellet, Fernand. "Lower Canada." *Canadian Encyclopedia*. March 4, 2015.
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/lower-canada>.
- PBS. "British Navy Impressment." 2014.
<https://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/feature/british-navy-impressment/>.
- PBS. "War of 1812 Timeline of Major Events." 2016. <https://www.pbs.org/wned/war-of-1812/timeline/>.
- Price, David A. "Jamestown Colony." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. February 25, 2019.
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Jamestown-Colony>.

- Prince Edward Island. "History and Culture." *Tourism Prince Edward Island*. 2019.
<https://www.tourismpei.com/pei-history>.
- Pruden, C, "Macon's Bill Number Two," NCPedia. <https://www.ncpedia.org/macons-bill-number-two>
- Ridler, Jason. "Voltigeurs of the War of 1812." *Canadian Encyclopedia*. October 23, 2011.
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/voltigeurs-of-the-war-of-1812>.
- Routley, Nick. "Mapped: The Territorial Evolution of the U.S." *Visual Capitalist*. June 22, 2019.
<https://www.visualcapitalist.com/us-territorial-expansion/>.
- Summers, W.F. "Newfoundland and Labrador." *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. September 12, 2010.
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/newfoundland-and-labrador>.
- Suthren, Victor. "A Canadian Perspective on the War of 1812." PBS.
<https://www.pbs.org/wned/war-of-1812/essays/canadian/>.
- Tattie, Jon. "New Brunswick and Confederation." *Canadian Encyclopedia*. January 22, 2015.
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/new-brunswick-and-confederation>.
- "The Great Lakes in the War of 1812." *American Battlefield Trust*.
<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/great-lakes-war-1812>.
- Turner, Wes. "Napoleonic Wars." *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. March 4, 2015.
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/napoleonic-wars>.
- U.S. Department of State, "Louisiana Purchase, 1803,"
<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1801-1829/louisiana-purchase>.
- "Upper Canada," *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, February 7, 2006.
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/upper-canada>.
- Wallace, Willard M. "American Revolution." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. August 27, 2019.
<https://www.britannica.com/event/American-Revolution>.
- Wallenfeldt, Jeff. "Salutary Neglect." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. June 25, 2019.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/salutary-neglect>.



Regiment - Sardinia