

# Section 1 (Remember to explain significance)

Indigenous war tactics Context: revenge for lost people Goals: capture people Tactics reflect that: get close, incapacitate	King Phillip's War: bloodiest war by percentages (40% of natives). English use new tactics (getting allies and ruining economy) Some key Terms: Wompanoag: tribe that attacked colonists Battle of great swamp: preemptive colonist attack using new tactics	King George's War vs France and Spain British send men to help in Cartagena, fails and treated poorly Colonists take Louisburg, must give it back at the end of the war Plains of Abraham – attacking Quebec though the sea like blueprint. James Wolfe attacks Quebec by sneaking and cliff climbing. Marquis de Montcalm sends his troops out and loose American POW lets them know of the cliff route. Only large European style battle	Battle of the Monongahela First major battle of French and Indian war. British attack fort Duquesne led by Edward Braddock. French and Indians surround, British struggle, colonists were adaptable
Benjamin Church: makes militia to fight like natives because colonists were getting beat. During king Philips war	Trenton, troops with bad morale (76), Washington sees opportunity. Crosses the Delaware and defeats Hessians. All possible due to spy network. He retreats, waits for British to look for him and takes out one of their detachments	Cherokee War 1776: Dragging canoe saw the revolution and saw this as a chance to be proactive and destroy colonist settlements. Had good success in GA and SC. Sadly for the Cherokee, the partier campaign beats them back and they are forced to cede even more land	83 <sup>rd</sup> article of war – dismissal of an officer. At the time, honor was important (respect) and by losing respect, you essentially lost your life (George Washington)
Revolutionary war militia – mostly upper class, officers elected, fight from behind cover in an unconventional way. Would not have won war on their own	Yorktown – Last major battle in AR George Washington attacks Cornwallis who is restocking after defeating Greene. French and Americans arrive perfectly at the same time. French blockade the British and Washington forces surrender	William Hull: American Revolution veteran to invade Canada. Probably suffered stroke and turned around at the sound of resistance in Canada. Surrenders in Detroit when UK forces arrive. Court martialled. Shows unpreparedness for the war due to DR's signing laws limiting military during early rep "Uniform militia act"	Saratoga: Edward Burgoyne uses blueprint in reverse. Too slow, gets raided by militia. Washington sends extra troops up north (Horatio Gates) Burgoyne surrender, gains French aid and British loose morale
Cornelius Titus: accepted Dunmore's proclamation and got a group of slaves together to start a guerrilla war in Monmouth country NJ. Called Black Brigade	Harrison and Perry. Harrison oversaw the Kentucky volunteer force, which was made because no federal action. He couldn't get across from Detroit to Canada due to Brits. Perry was sent to Lake Erie and built ships to defeat British there. Harrison went across and killed Tecumseh. Killed Indian resistance in the west	USS Philadelphia – Frigate built by Adams, best in class. Captured by Tripoli after running aground. Stephen Decatur gets a gang together to destroy it. A British guy called it one of the best naval missions ever. Will use whatever meager force they have to defend interests	
Gunboats – Jefferson (Anti Federalist) didn't like strong military but had to do something about French and British. Built these purely defensive boats that couldn't be used offensively. Didn't work leads to embargo act which didn't work	Monterrey. Zachary Taylor sent to take Monterrey. Up until then very easy. City garrisoned by large Mexican army. Sends William J Worth to take flank. He attacks city. First urban battle. Texas Vets helped by using dynamite to explode walls and expel Mexicans from them. Signed truce, Polk no likely	Andrew Jackson: Land speculator in charge of Tennessee Volunteers. Defeated Red Stick Creeks in Alabama, then defended New Orleans. Beat British, but kept city under martial law, imprisoning judge and killing 6. Invaded Florida after sent to guard border. Warlord	
Winfield Scott (1812) got permission to use French training manuals and spent time in the winter to train men. At Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, troops fought like regulars, shocking the British general	Butler and Fort Monroe. In Virginia but still controlled by Union. Slaves building in Virginia escape. Finds loophole by saying property can be confiscated if being used for war. More slaves come	Veracruz (Decisive battle) largest amphibious landing at the time. Very well planned, all the transports arrived at the right time. After taking the city, Scott marches to Mexico City and takes it	
Second Seminole War. Largest continuous war with natives. Started after getting Florida with preemptive strike from native leaders. On Indian Commissioner and column of troops. Winfield Scott sent to take out natives, but they just run away. Natives fought a war of attrition with Americans, luring them into ambushes. Lots of money and men lost.	Confederate conscription. Confederates start conscription in 62, first time in American history. Initially 18-35 but ended up 17-45. Tried to use cowardice to get people volunteer. Strong resistance to this in anti CSA areas. Lots of desertions Braxton Bragg to get more men gets Gideon Pillow to round up men	Trist – sent to Mexico to negotiate peace. Polk thought he would be good. Sees occupation, want to end it as soon as possible. Doesn't take all that Polk wants, Polk ruins his life	
Emancipation proclamation. Slaves helping Confederates, so freeing would help Union. Lincoln justifies it by saying martial law in rebel-controlled area. If states don't rejoin Union, slaves in the not controlled territory become free. Lots of black men join Union army (10%)	James Wilson – In charge of remaking cavalry for Union. Used breach loading weapons to shoot 20 rounds/min. His army moved independent of infantry, was able to move fast and raid. 3 div of 12,000 troops. Tactic: force enemy to break with superior firepower, charge down with sabers. Went on a massive raid at the end of the war that destroyed remaining Southern industry and captured Jefferson Davis	Fort Henry and Donaldson. Grant needs to take SW TN. Sees that if he takes two river forts, CSA will have to retreat. Decisive victory for Grant at the forts. He takes a whole Confederate must and the rest of the CSA must retreat. This gives him a decisive moment to take transportation hub	
The Roughs – Irish conscripts from Northeast. Drunks and not well behaved. Conscripts got bad reps largely due to them. Americans prided themselves because of their well-behaved soldiers, but know file closers were used		Skirmishers – trenches became a problem during the middle of the war, and Union forces needed to find a way to defeat them. Sherman used a tactic of using skirmishers to apply pressure then attack. Skirmishers operated independently of officers, could fight, move and take cover on their accord.	
USCT – During the civil war, the USCT were created. Initially faced discrimination with fatigue work but gained respect by protesting meager pay. Eventually Congress backdated pay. First time black troops represented themselves in a court of law		Mosby – left Confederate army to join guerrillas. Raided Union trains and such to get supplies. Lee wanted to get rid of Mosby because he didn't follow partisan ranger act. Mosby was critical in helping Lee at one point, so Lee gave him a pass	

Monroe County MS. After military occupation ended, democratic paramilitary groups held the courthouse where they prevented republicans from voting. No republican votes	Liberty Place – NOLA 1874. 3000 paramilitary soldiers attempted to steal arms from the city. Militia came to fight them. Paramilitary beat them back and captured weapons. And distributed them among Louisianians	Palo Duro canyon. Ranald Mackenzie gets Tonkawah to lead them to Palo Duro canyon where Comanche were camping in the winter. Sends two task forces on either side and kills all the horses	Apache – held out the best against Americans. Treated their horses like shit. Maximum damage while sustaining minimal losses. Use decoys to lure troops. Surround camps and attack if they went into disarray. Use borderlands
George Crook – counterinsurgency. Strategy to use mules and move into rough terrain where Apache hid. Got indigenous allies. Defected Apache scouts. Set ambush parties at watering holes	5 <sup>th</sup> corps fought battle in Santiago. Had lots of trouble getting to the island. Railroad jam. William R shafter (bag of dicks) was in charge. Wouldn't take city after getting hills. Rough Riders	Manila Bay – Teddy Tells George Dewey to prepare. He does. Gets rid of hazards on ships. Instantly ready to take Philippines from Spain when teddy gives the word. Spain is completely outclassed and loses. Spanish admiral dumb	Dick act (1902) lots of unnecessary casualties in war. Made permanent general staff to prepare for war. Required army to consult engineers for mobilization plans. Required improved force of volunteers to be used beyond borders and national guard given money

Section 2 Strategy

Tidewater: create alliances and get locations. Destroy economy. Prevent natives from choosing when to attack and make them come out	George Washington. Initially wanted a conventional army but realized that wouldn't work. Erosion: keep army alive and in the field and the British can't win inflict small casualties on British over long period. Spy network to get whereabouts	Greene: use guerrillas to full power by forcing British into positions that guerrillas like to fight in. Split up forces. Move like a crab. Quartermaster so able to move quickly	Seminoles. Use guerrilla tactics and choose when to fight. Started war like this. Force Americans to run all over Florida and get diseases
Polk: Use distance and pressure to start war. Put American troops in disputed territory to cause conflict and start war			Scott – Mexican war – use Jomini ideas to make Mexico surrender (decisive battle and capture cities) avoid unnecessary battles (not decisive) and keep citizens from attacking by treating them nicely
Lee – demoralize union population into voting in a democrat. How? Attacking into union territory and get a Jomini moment	Sherman – Total war, attack into southern countryside to show the people that the confederates can't defend their population. Destroy economy	Grant – Complete conquest of south by destroying economy. (Total war). To minimize trench impact, attack on multiple fronts at the same time to prevent troop redistribution. Large series of campaigns	McKinley – attack along the periphery and acquire lots of victories. Use the US's naval strength to his advantage

Section 3 Battles

Cowpens – Daniel morgan. British attacking in the south. Daniel had a chip on his shoulder about being whipped. He had a group of continental troops and militia troops. 3 lines Sharpshooters, militia, continentals. British dragoons attack retreating militia men, but the dragoons in the back save them. When highlanders charge, the militia men were ready and enveloped the British. Suffered 90% casualties. Part of the greater goal of Washington and Greene's plan to inflict as many casualties as possible and was a key step in getting the Yorktown battle	Champlain – in 1814, British had won in Europe and had more forces to send to America. One of these was a reverse blueprint into NY. Macdonough had to stop it. Built ships from scratch. Only issue is that most men were in the army. So, he found a place with low wind – maneuverability didn't matter as much. Used kedge anchors to torque the ship once one side had been beaten up. Made the British retreat into Canada	Selma – James Wilson's cavalry was doing its raid and made confederates retreat from Plantersville. Extensive fortifications, spiked trees, barbed wire, palisades, 16,00 to 7,500. use high rate of fire to suppress CSA and destroy 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> lines of fortification. Breach loading rifles helped. Union moved in and won. During the civil war, the attacker would usually need 3x the men to take a position
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