

Free Trade and Sailors' Rights in the War of 1812

On July 2, 1812, Captain David Porter raised a banner on the USS Essex proclaiming "A free trade and sailors' rights," thus creating a political slogan that explained the War of 1812. Free trade demanded the protection of American commerce, while sailors' rights insisted that the British end the impressment of seamen from American ships. Repeated for decades in Congress and in taverns, the slogan reminds us today that our second war with Great Britain was not a mistake. It was a contest for the ideals of the American Revolution, bringing together the high culture of the Enlightenment to establish a new political economy and the low culture of the common folk to assert the equality of humankind. Understanding the War of 1812 and the motto that came to explain it – free trade and sailors' rights – allows us to better comprehend the origins of the American nation.

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> To Gordon S. Wood Friend and Mentor





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Acknowledgments

As I have indicated in the Introduction, this book emerged while I was working on another book at the C. V. Starr Center for the Study of the American Experience, Chestertown, Maryland, in November 2008. For this opportunity to spend a month on the Maryland eastern shore I thank Adam Goodheart; Hodson Trust-Griswold, director of the center; Jill Ogline Titus, associate director; Michael Buckley, program director; and Jenifer Emiley, center coordinator. I owe also a special thanks to President Baird Tipton of Washington College and the crew of the *Sultana*, a re-created schooner from the eighteenth century, for a daylong cruise aboard the *Sultana* on the Chester River. I thank, too, Adam and Jill and the crew of the *Pride of Baltimore II* for a second sail on the Chester River on a tall ship built on the model of a War of 1812 privateer.

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The fall of 2010 brought me under the shadow of Adam Smith with a semester of teaching at the University of Glasgow. I thank Simon Newman for

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The dedication of this book is to Gordon S. Wood, my mentor from graduate school. Gordon did not read a word of the book before it was published, and I am not sure whether he would approve of everything I write, yet his influence is on every page. Although part of that influence is reflected in the interpretation presented here, it is mostly reflected in my effort to think boldly and across great sweeps of time. Whether I have succeeded in this I will allow the reader to judge. Regardless of that success, I offer the dedication as testimony to my great respect for Gordon and the model of scholarship he has established.

This book represents an important bridge between teaching and research. In 2002 I began to teach in a master's program in international affairs offered by the University of Oklahoma on military bases overseas. This has been a wonderful experience, providing multiple trips to Europe and introducing me to many exceptional individuals in the American armed forces. I want to thank these students not only for serving their country, but also for responding so positively to the course I was offering. They nurtured in me an interest in the origins of American foreign policy that I took to the classroom in Norman, where, encouraged by my undergraduate students in Oklahoma, I probed more and more deeply into the subject until I felt compelled to write this book. I also want to thank the Glaswegian students who enrolled in my class on the early republic in Scotland. Taken together, these graduate and undergraduate students, now numbering in the hundreds, have contributed significantly to what I have written.

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