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Streszczenie w języku angielskim pracy doktorskiej *Starcie Dawida z Goliatem – Udział U.S. Navy w konfliktach Stanów Zjednoczonych z Francją i Wielką Brytanią (1794 – 1815)*. (ang. *The clash of David with Goliath - participation of the U.S. Navy in US conflicts with France and Great Britain (1794 - 1815)*).

This dissertation has a chronological - problem structure and is divided into seven chapters. Each of the sub-chapters within the chapter is a closed story, hence the transition between particular sub-chapters is not always explicitly chronological. This assumption was adopted in order to increase the degree of coherence of the trial, as well as to avoid the chaos that could arise in another case. Using an example in the subsection devoted to the USS Essex during the war of 1812, the history of the ship and its crew was told from the beginning of the conflict until the ship was captured in the Bay of Valparaiso in 1814. Only the behavior of such a system allowed to fully reflect the history of the ship, maintaining a cause-effect sequence of events that led to its loss. I used this example to justify that it was only in this way that it was possible to keep the chronology of events at the same time and to take into account the problem arrangement. Adoption of the described system was also a purposeful operation because of the willingness to allow the reader to feel the situation of the then seamen, who often took a cruise from point A to point B for many months, without news from land.

The first chapter entitled *The birth and difficult beginnings of the existence of the U.S. Navy* is divided into six subsections and is devoted to the period between 1794 and 1797. This chapter describes the earliest history of the U.S. Navy after its reactivation under the Naval Act of 1794. Intensive legislative works were described, the aftermath of which was the creation of organizational structures, regulation of personnel matters, determination of social and living matters, and, above all, the decision to launch the first ships that entered the Navy's possession. The first chapter also outlined in a brief form the events that led to the United States finding itself in a state of unspoken conflict with France, as well as in a more comprehensive manner the causes of the conflict, the nature of which was directly related to maritime affairs. This concerned mainly the activities of French capper vessels, but also warships that caused severe losses to American trading units. The last subsections of the first chapter are related to the practical dimension of the functioning of the reconstructed US Navy and the almost immediate involvement of it in the unspoken conflict with France.

Chapter two *"Real" war with France. U. S. The Navy for the first time in combat* refers to the engagement of the US Navy in the war with France in its initial phase. In the next of the 22 sub-chapters the story of the formation of the American presence in the Caribbean Sea and the gradual granting of patrol routes to the Atlantic Ocean and finally the first American war unit that circumnavigated the Cape of Good Hope to reach the Dutch Java region was told. As the period of quasi-American-French war was basically the time of creating from the foundations of creation, which is now considered the most powerful fleet in the world, the second chapter also discusses organizational issues, problems that the first Naval Secretary -

Benjamin had to face. STODDERT. Some of the problems described were of a very mundane nature, while others required decisions that could affect the continued existence of the U.S. Navy, but all from the point of view of the functioning of the fleet were equally important. The chapter also describes the first successes and first defeats of the newly reborn Navy, including the victory of the frigate USS Contellation in the clash with the French ship L'Insurgente, which was mentioned in the British "Naval Chronicle". The problem of the scope of U.S. involvement was also discussed. Navy in establishing a relationship with the Haitian leader Toussaint Louverture, which is one of many attempts to win an ally in the fight against France, which is also a way to weaken the opponent and directly to his interests.

The third chapter *At the beginning of the new century*, it still refers to the involvement of the U.S. Navy in an unspeakable war with France and divided into 19 sub-chapters. One of the main threads raised in it is the question of the US fleet's involvement in the Haiti civil war on General Louvertur's side, including the occupation of Jack Jack and the expedition to Puerto Plata. An important issue also discussed in earlier chapters was the participation of the U.S. Navy in the US-British rapprochement directly related to the United States's conflict with France. The analyzes carried out showed that in many aspects the rapprochement was only apparent and was treated by both parties in purely utilitarian terms. Such incidents could be witnessed by incidents, with the participation of ships on both sides and personal aversion, which the crews of ships of one side had in relation to their counterparts on the other side. The stories of individual squadrons told in chapter three show how quickly despite the difficulties of the U.S. Navy grew stronger and more and more marked its presence. As part of the historical background construction, the third chapter includes the issue of the American presidential election of 1800 and their impact on the functioning of the Navy. The last sub-chapters are related to the period of extinguishing the conflict with France, the struggle for its ratification. The question of the involvement of the U.S. Navy in events that led to the signing of a treaty regulating US-French relations, as well as the consequences of the ratification of the treaty for the US Navy. Chapters from I to III were created primarily on the basis of sources, which reflects the state of research on the quasi-American-French war. However, these few monographs, mainly of a general nature, have also been taken into account in relation to the subject mentioned above.

Chapter Four *The Way in the War of 1812* opens the question of engaging the U.S. Navy in conflict with the American British. The chapter is divided into 7 sub-chapters, the first four of which refer to the causes of the conflict, with particular emphasis on those related to either maritime affairs in general or U.S. Navy in particular. The chapter opens the issue of implementing in practice ideas for the functioning of the Navy of the new, republican administration. The question of the functioning of the U.S. Navy in a peaceful organizational framework that almost led to its complete liquidation. The idea for the fleet of Thomas Jefferson was taken into account, which was directly related to the above-mentioned issue of the Naval Peace Establishment. A separate subsection is devoted to the issue of impressment, that is, the compulsory incorporation of American (or generally foreign) seamen into the Royal Navy, most often directly from the seams of the mother unit. One of the most famous events related to impressment has been described in the context of treating it as one of the

causative causes of the war of 1812, i.e. Chesapeake scandals. The next two sections refer to issues related to contentious issues in US-British relations, related to non-compliance with the flag's neutrality, and thus lack of respect for the inviolability of American buyers' property and the extremely broad definition of contraband by His Majesty's government. Since no conflict situation is ever the fault of only one side, the first sections of chapter four also include just British claims, related to, among others, unofficial operations in the commercial fleet and, more importantly, the American Navy deserters from the Royal Navy. The last three sections of chapter four are already directly related to the commitment of the U.S. Navy in the American - British conflict. The military potential described by both parties joining the war and the first successes and first failures of the U.S. Navy. The issue of strategic plans for subsequent months developed in Washington was also discussed, many of which did not go beyond the paper on which they were described, or were brutally verified by reality.

The fifth chapter *War of 1812 - the ocean war theater* refers to the course of war operations of the American - British conflict in the oceans and is divided into 13 subsections. It describes both the great victories of the young American fleet, such as the clashes of the USS Constitution with HMS Guerriere and HMS Java or the loss of the USS United States with HMS Macedonian, as well as the shameful failures of the USS Chesapeake by HMS Shannon. Also included are ambitious plans for the expansion of the U.S. Navy, especially related to the construction of 74-liner liners or further regulation of social affairs of seafarers, aimed at attracting new recruits to serve in the fleet. An important part of the chapter absorbs the problem of the blockade of the American coast by British units and as a consequence of the imprisonment of a large part of U.S. Navy in ports. In connection with this period of stagnation, plans were made to use human resources and equipment in a different way, the description of which also found its place in this chapter. It is not a coincidence that a separate subsection was devoted to the Essex. This ship, as mentioned above, was the first American war unit that circumnavigated the Cape of Good Hope, which took place during the quasi-war described in chapters 1- 3. During the conflict with Great Britain, the USS Essex once again enrolled in the annals as the first American ship martial, which circumnavigated Cape Horn and sailed west reached the Pacific Ocean, where for more than a year he suffered severe losses to British trade and whaling units before a stronger opponent did not end his history in the Bay of Valparaiso. The history of the USS Essex has inspired the creators of culture for years, becoming the canvas of Patrick O'Brian's novel "Master and Commander at the edge of the world" and a movie of the same title made many years later. The chapter also discusses the impact of political changes in the country and the world on the functioning of the U.S. Navy, with special regard to the presidential election of 1812, as well as capitulation of Napoleonic troops in Europe, which allowed the British to engage new forces to fight the former colony. In order for the dissertation not to reach a monstrous size, it was necessary to abandon equally interesting, less important from the point of view of the entire work, minor units, the involvement of the caper's units, which were the greatest winners of the US-British conflict and the outline of the conflict and engagement of the Corps of the Navy and the formation of the Medical Corps US Navy.

Chapter Six *The War of 1812 - the military theater of the Great Lakes region*, as the title suggests, is entirely devoted to warfare in the Great Lakes area on the American-Canadian border, and is divided into 7 sub-chapters. One of the main problems that appears in practically every one of them is the issue of small differences, including in the area of property status between seafarers serving in the Great Lakes fleet from the status of their colleagues from seagoing ships. This problem was spent by the next Navy Secretary during the entire period of the American-British conflict, resulting in a reluctance to serve in the region, displayed both by officers and by simple sailors. Described are the methods that were used to deal with these difficulties, as well as other more prosaic nature, i.e. providing proper medical care or provisioning. An important part of the chapter are subchapters devoted to the activity of squadrons on Lake Erie led by younger captain Oliver Hazard Perry with the climactic point of battle on Lake Erie and a squadron on Lake Champlain led by Captain Thomas Macdonough crowned with the Battle of Plattsburg. Also described are the history of the squadron on Lake Ontario, related to the unresolved duel between the American squadron commander Chauncey and the British James L. Yeo, who I personally described as the arms race on the lakes. The chapter was constructed on the basis of a diagram showing, according to the chronology of events, the first formulation of ambitious plans and solemn promise to the final solutions, and then the merciless verification of plans by the existing reality. A bit of space was also devoted to influencing the plans of both sides obtained from various sources of intelligence and something that could be called the war of spies how to verify the information they provide and their verifiability in practice. As the mutual accusations of a lack of respect for private property and the barbaric conduct of the civilian population constituted a major problem of the United Kingdom-British conflict in the Great Lakes region, this issue was also included in this chapter. As the way of dealing with the population living in the areas of fighting was inextricably linked to the course itself, this issue was taken into account in the individual subchapters without artificial preparation in the form of a separate sub-unit. I did the same with the issue of involvement of the Indian tribes in the conflict, especially on the British side, moving it in the narrative of particular subchapters and not dedicating a separate section, especially since the extent of this issue could cause excessive departure from the main topic of the dissertation.

Chapter Seven *The last act of war and the Ghent epilogue* are divided into only four subsections. It describes the events immediately preceding the conclusion of peace, the negotiations that led to the conclusion of the Ghent Treaty. The last subsection of this chapter refers to changes that have taken place in the functioning, organizational structure and in the theoretical and practical dimension of the activity of the U.S. Navy. It describes both the changes that the entire process took place in the period between 1812 and 1815, as well as the changes that were merely initiated in the mentioned time. The first two chapters of the subsection are directly related to the impact of the ending of the Napoleonic wars in Europe on the situation of both parties in the United Kingdom - British conflict. The first subsection refers to the activities of individuals, veterans of wars with Napoleonic France, which were transferred to the United States, which resulted in the seizure and burning of Washington, in whose defense U.S. units were also involved. Navy, that's why it was decided to devote a bit more space to this issue. The second subsection is related to the further march of the

summoned British units by the Maryland state, the Baltimore siege and the fear that accompanied the American authorities in connection with the real possibility of joining forces of General Ross and Admiral Cocharane with units operating in the Great Lakes region. In this subsection I focus mainly on the involvement of U.S. Navy, especially officers and sailors in a plan to stop the British victorious march through the country. The penultimate sub-section refers in brief to various ideas for peace negotiations, including the question of Russian mediation and the negotiations themselves that resulted in the signing of the Ghent Treaty. The last subsection, as I have already mentioned, refers to the changes which the American-British conflict resulted in the functioning of the U.S. Navy, in particular plans to establish the Naval Academy, implementation of the liner service, as well as a new idea for the functioning of the U.S. Navy in time of peace.

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