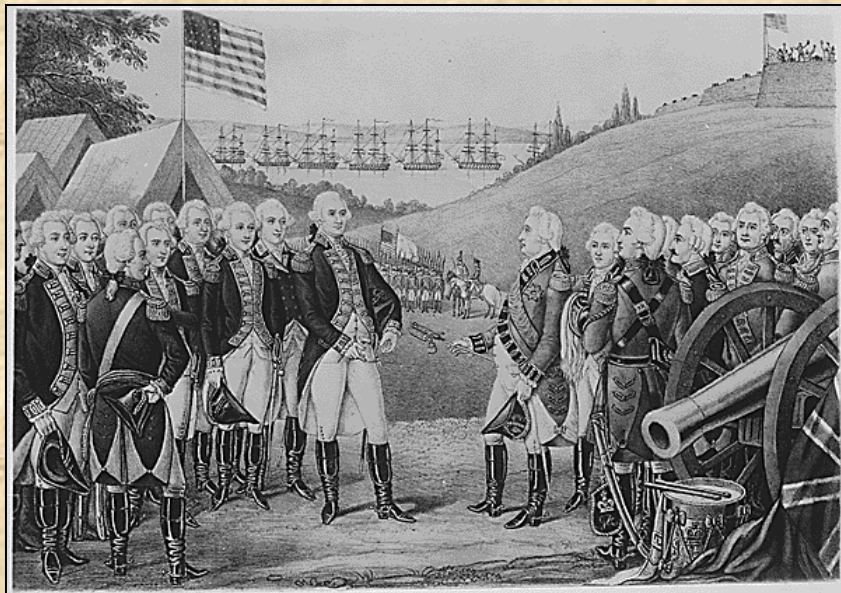




The American Revolutionary War



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Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

April 18: British General Gage ordered troops to march from Boston to seize arms and gunpowder at Lexington and Concord. Militia were warned ahead of time by Revere, Dawes, and Prescott

April 19: First shots of the Revolutionary War fired at Lexington and Concord

April 23: Continental Congress authorized formation of army, siege of Boston by Colonial forces began

May 10: Colonial forces led by Ethan Allen captured Fort Ticonderoga; Continental Congress appointed George Washington commander of the Continental Army

June 17: Battle of Bunker Hill

July 5: Congress issued "Olive Branch Petition", turned down by King George III

November 28: American Navy established by the Congress



1776

January 9: *Common Sense* published

March 4-17: Colonials captured Dorchester Heights outside of Boston; cannons seized at Fort Ticonderoga placed there for use against British in Boston. British evacuated the city

June/July: Massive British army and naval force, led by the Howe brothers, arrived at New York

June 7: Virginia delegate Richard Henry Lee introduced resolution to Congress declaring independence of the colonies.

June 11: Committee of Five created to write a formal Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson began first draft of Declaration.

July 2: Continental Congress voted to approve Lee's resolution

July 4: Congress approved and announced Jefferson's Declaration

1776 (continued)

August 27-29: Washington's forces suffered major defeat at Long Island. Washington retreated to Brooklyn Heights, facing possible annihilation. However, he and his men escaped through a series of retreats in which he avoided further major battles in New York

September 26: Congress authorized Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and Silas Deane to negotiate treaties with European governments to get military assistance and recognition of the United States as an independent nation

October 11: Colonial navy defeated at Lake Champlain

October 28: Washington suffered defeat by General Howe at the Battle of White Plains. The Colonial army retreated westward toward Pennsylvania

December 11: The Continental Congress, fearful of a British attack, evacuated Philadelphia. Thomas Paine released *The Crisis*

December 25-26: Washington and his men crossed the Delaware River in the middle of an ice storm in order to attack Trenton, New Jersey. The colonials' defeat of Hessian troops was a psychological victory for the Continental Army and boosted enlistments.

1777

January 3: Continental Army defeated British at Princeton

March 12: Colonial forces under command of Benedict Arnold defeated the British at Ridgefield, Connecticut

June 14: U.S. Flag of 13 stars and 13 stripes mandated by Congress. John Paul Jones given command of the naval ship *Ranger*

June 17: General John Burgoyne invaded from Canada, making his way to a planned linking with Howe's forces in New York.

July 6: Burgoyne's forces re-took Fort Ticonderoga

July 23: Howe sailed to capture Philadelphia instead of linking up with Burgoyne.

July 27: Baron de Lafayette arrived in Philadelphia and offers to serve in the Continental Army without pay

August 16: Hessian force dispatched by Burgoyne defeated at the Battle of Bennington

September 9-11: Washington's forces defeated near Philadelphia at the Battle of Brandywine Creek

1777 (continued)

September 26: Howe's forces occupied Philadelphia

October 7: American Generals Horatio Gates and Benedict Arnold defeated Burgoyne's forces at Saratoga in the first major Continental Army victory against British forces.

December 17: Washington set up winter headquarters outside Philadelphia at Valley Forge

1778

February 6: American and French delegates sign two treaties, the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, in which the French Government recognized the United States as independent; and the Treaty of Alliance, in which the French pledged military assistance by the French army and French fleet

February 23: Baron von Steuben arrived at Valley Forge to train Washington's men

July 4: George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia, marched on Vincennes

July 10: France declared war against Great Britain

1778 (continued)

September 14: Franklin appointed U.S. diplomat to France

December 29: British captured Savannah, Georgia

1779

February 25: Clark and his men retook Fort Mifflin at Vincennes

September 23: John Paul Jones's Bonhomme Richard defeated the British ship Serapis

1780

May 12: British captured Charleston, South Carolina

August 5: Benedict Arnold took command of West Point

August 16: Battle of Camden

August 30: Arnold began to plot to turn West Point over to British and join the British side

September 23: Major John Andre, a British spy negotiating with Arnold, was captured while Arnold escaped capture.

October 7: Battle at Kings' Mountain

1781

January 1: Battle of Cowpens

March 15: Battle at Guilford Courthouse

June 11: Peace Commission consisting of John Adams, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens and Thomas Jefferson appointed to negotiate peace treaty with British

September 9: British fleet defeated by French fleet; Siege of Yorktown began

October 19: Cornwallis surrendered Yorktown; Colonists and French victorious in last major battle of American Revolution.

1783

September 3: American and British delegates conclude terms of the Treaty of Paris, which formally ends the Revolution.

Prelude to the conflict: 1762-1763

- ❖ **Early attempt to unify the colonies**
- ❖ **Mercantilism**
- ❖ **Navigation Acts**
- ❖ **French and Indian War**
- ❖ **Pontiac's Rebellion**
- ❖ **Proclamation of 1763**
- ❖ **Seeds of revolution**



On May 9, 1754, *Join, or Die*, considered the first American political cartoon, was printed in *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. The impetus for the cartoon, which is believed to have been devised by Benjamin Franklin, was concern about increasing French pressure along the western frontier of the colonies.



Mercantilism



Defined as the economic system practiced mainly during the 17th and 18th centuries by European nations.



Based on the belief that there was a limited amount of wealth in the world and the way to get the most gold and silver was to heavily regulate manufacturing, trade, and production within a country and its colonies.



Great Britain, for example, would purchase raw materials from the North American colonies at a low price determined by the British government. Then the colonies were required to purchase the finished goods manufactured in Britain at high prices also set by the British government. The North American colonies were only allowed to trade within the British empire.



This system led to bitterness on the part of the colonists who had very little input in their economic policies.

How mercantilism worked



The Navigation Acts

Britain responded to illegal colonial trade by passing a series of enforcement laws known as the “Acts of Trade and Navigation”, or more commonly known, the *Navigation Acts*. Beginning in 1651, these acts restricted colonial trade in various ways, including:



All goods traded to and from the North American colonies had to be shipped in either colonial or British ships



All crews of these ships had to be at least 75% British or colonial



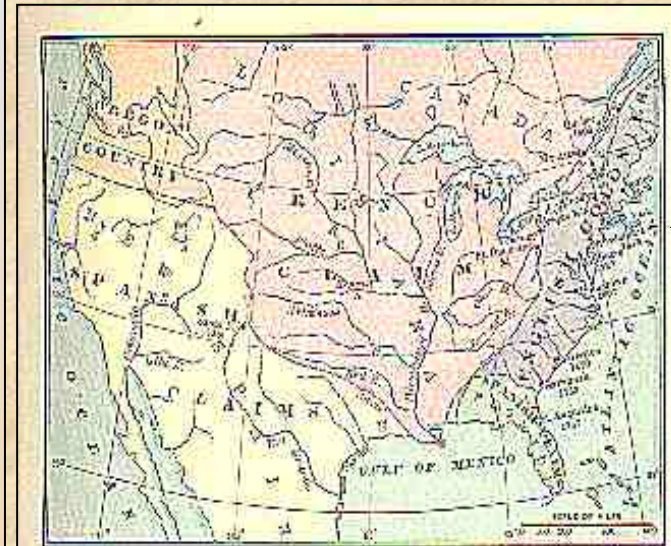
Certain products (tobacco, sugar, rice, molasses, and furs) could only be sold from the colonies to Britain



Goods traded between colonies and Europe had to be unloaded at a British port

Impact of the French and Indian War 1756-1763

- ❖ France lost most of its overseas empire.
- ❖ The size of British holdings in North America doubled with the acquisition of Canada and territory east of the Mississippi River.
- ❖ The British treasury went deep into debt to pay for the war. They tried to pay it by taxing the American colonies, which led to resentment by the colonists towards Britain.
- ❖ While the British saw their empire grow substantially, it became increasingly difficult to manage such a large territorial area.
- ❖ Britain became the dominant world power at that time.



←
Before
the
war



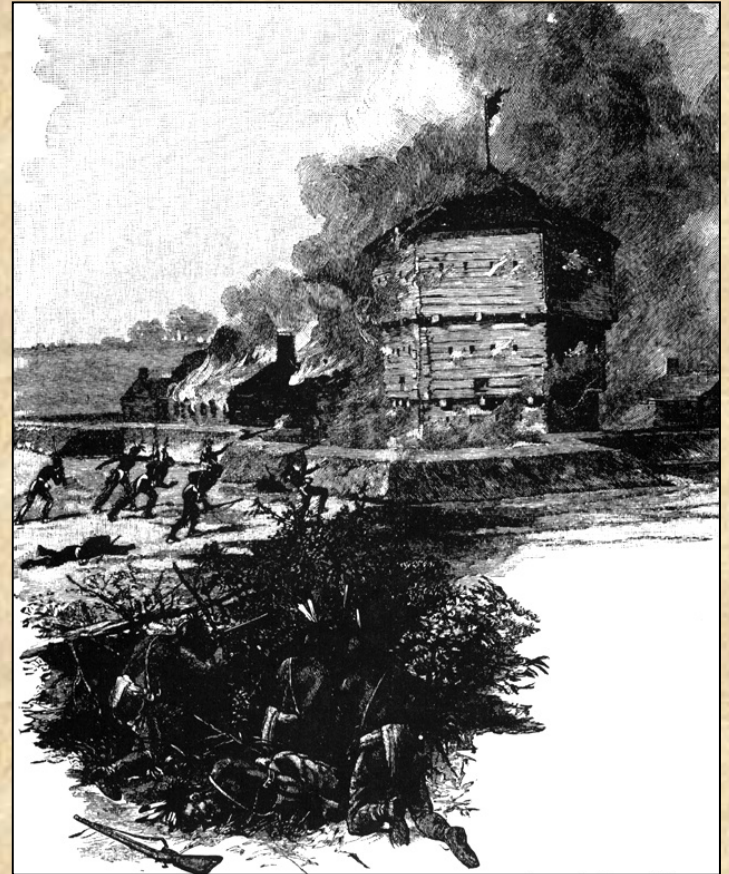
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After
the
war

Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763



Pontiac was an Ottawa Indian Chieftain who formed a confederacy of various tribes in the region to protect their lands from encroaching British settlements.

After British General Jeffrey Amherst violated a treaty agreement, Pontiac and his confederacy attacked various forts on the western frontier of the British colonies, including Fort Detroit.



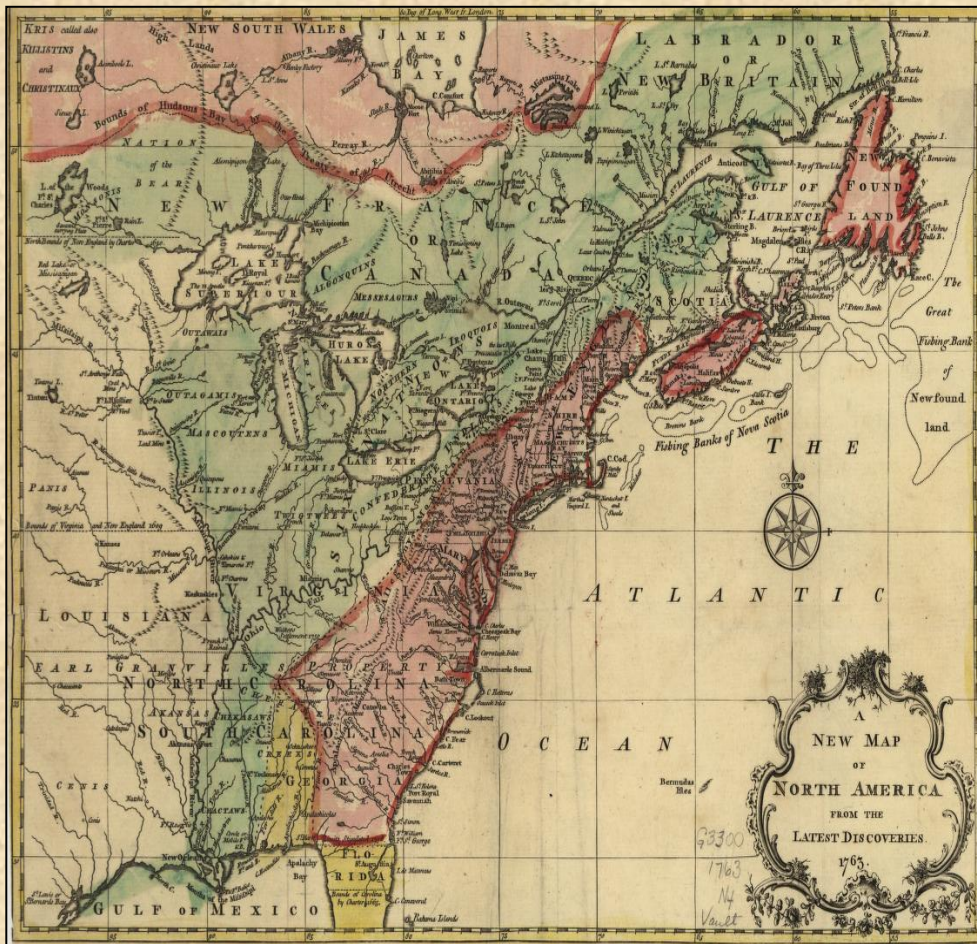
The Rebellion ended



The British responded to Pontiac's Rebellion with two separate military campaigns from Pennsylvania to retake forts seized by Pontiac.

Most of his confederacy surrendered, but Pontiac resisted, and only surrendered in 1766.

Proclamation of 1763



Faced with the difficult task of guarding a much larger empire in the “New World”, King George III issued the Proclamation of 1763.

This restricted settlement to the east of a line drawn at the Appalachian Mountains. On the map, the red line signifies the western boundary for British colonial settlement.

The Proclamation also sought to stop the exploitative sale of Indian land.

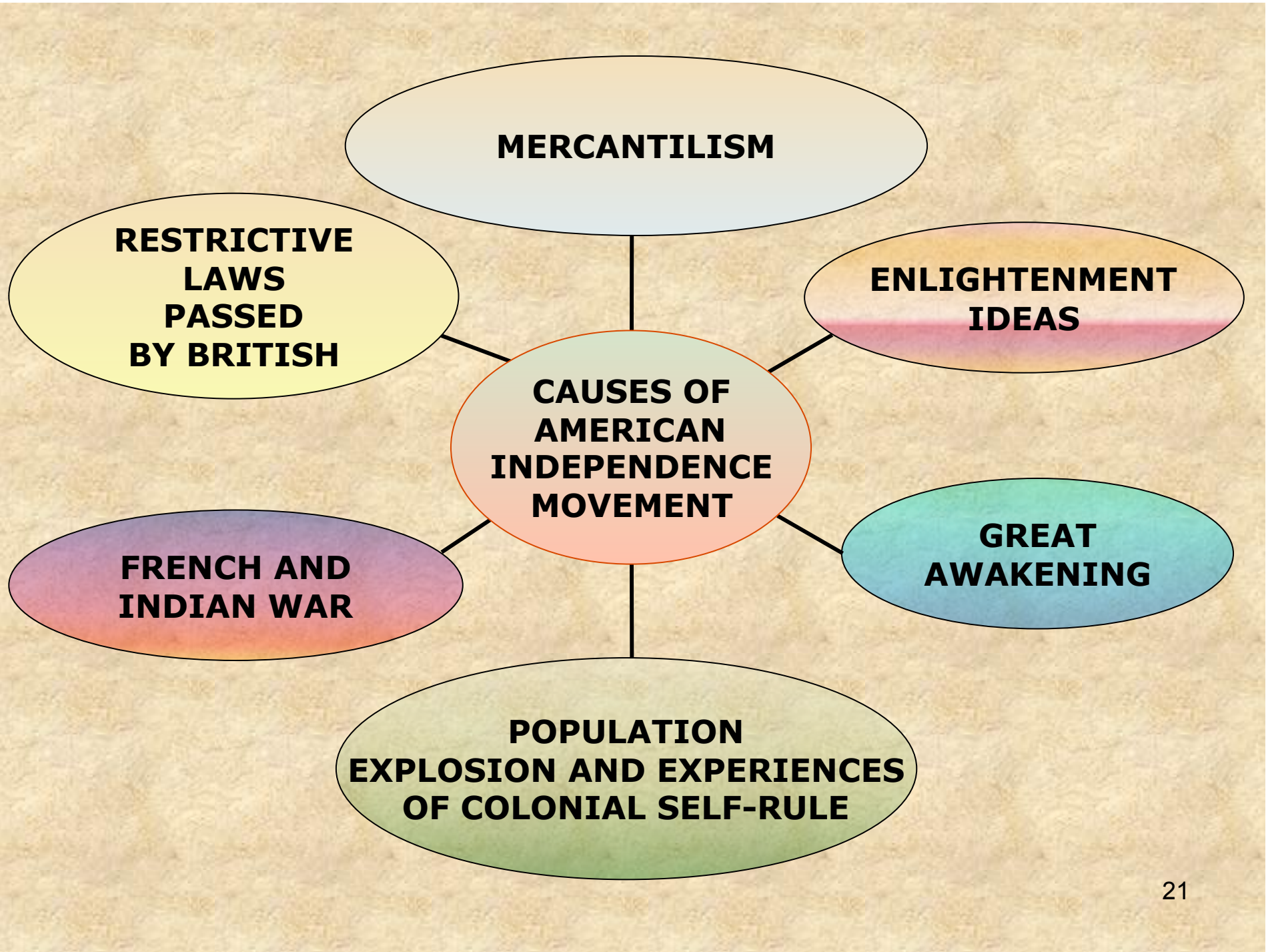
The purpose of the Proclamation was to prevent further Indian frontier warfare after Pontiac’s Rebellion.

The “Seeds of Revolution”

By 1763, the British Empire was the world’s “superpower”, stretching nearly around the world. In defeating the French, they now were in a position of dominance.

However, this status came at a substantial price. William Pitt, Secretary of State with sole charge of the direction of the war and foreign affairs put the British economy on shaky ground. In order to pay for the war, the British Crown found itself looking for ways to levy taxes on its’ citizens, both at home and in its North American colonies.

The colonists felt they were entitled to the same rights of representation as their fellow citizens in the mother country, and they began to feel that they were being taken advantage of by Parliament since they were denied meaningful representation. At this time, they felt mistreated, but the feelings would soon swell to outright revolution against the mother country.

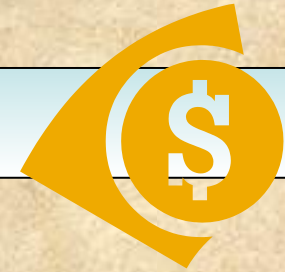


Tensions escalated between the colonies and Britain

- ❖ **Direct and indirect taxes**
- ❖ **Sugar Act**
- ❖ **Stamp Act**
- ❖ **Sons of Liberty**
- ❖ **Stamp Act Congress**
- ❖ **Committees of Correspondence**
- ❖ **Declaratory Act**
- ❖ **Townshend Acts**
- ❖ **Writs of Assistance**



Direct and indirect taxes



The colonists were angry that Parliament was levying taxes without (colonial) representatives on their behalf.

Direct taxes, such as the Stamp Act, were taxes **ADDED TO** the price of a good at the time of purchase. It was obvious to the consumer that he was paying extra for a tax levy.

Indirect taxes are taxes **INCLUDED** in the price of the product or service. That way, the consumer did not realize as readily that he was paying a tax.

Sugar Act (1764)

- Passed by Parliament upon the urging of Prime Minister George Grenville.
- Increased tax duties colonists had to pay on goods such as coffee, sugar, textiles, indigo, and wine.
- Grenville hoped to increase his popularity with the British people by decreasing their tax burden, while increasing the responsibility of the colonists to pay the cost of maintaining British troops in the colonies.
- Colonists opposed the idea of being taxed without representation in Parliament, which was one of the fundamental causes of the American Revolution.



Prime Minister
George Grenville

The Stamp Act, passed by British Parliament March 22, 1765.

The purpose of the law was to pay for the high cost of managing and protecting the colonies, as well as the war debt from the French and Indian War.

(279)

Anno quinto

Georgii III. Regis.

C A P. XII.

An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.



WHEREAS by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, several Duties were granted, continued, and appropriated, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British Colonies and Plantations in America: And whereas it is just and necessary, that Provision be made for raising a further Revenue within Your Majesty's Dominions in America, towards defraying the said Expences: We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, have

4 A 2

have

AN ACT for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America, towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said colonies and plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.

The law required that a tax be placed on nearly all “everyday” transactions.



The stamp

Included in the list were:

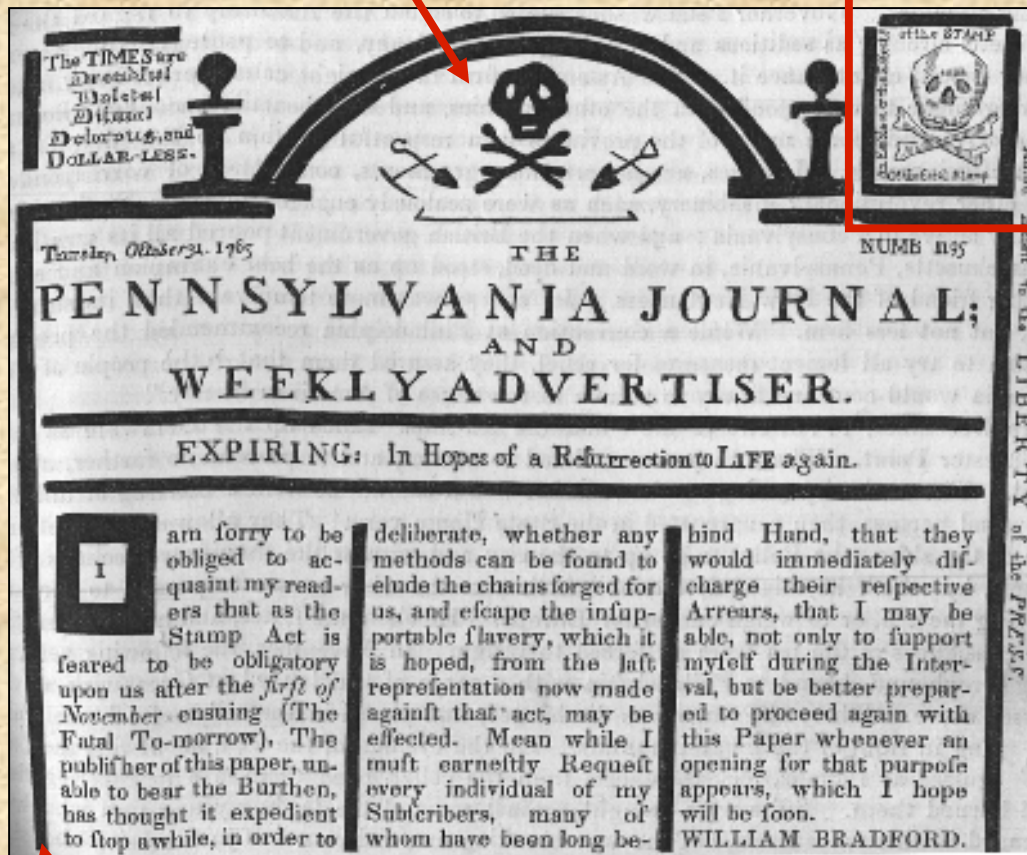
- **Newspapers**
- **Diplomas**
- **Playing cards**
- **Printed sermons**
- **Deeds for transacted property**
- **Nearly all printed materials**



Colonists read with dismay about the new Stamp Tax imposed by the British Parliament

Protests against the Stamp Act

Skull and crossbones usually represent poison, notice the placement where the stamp goes, a direct threat to the Crown.

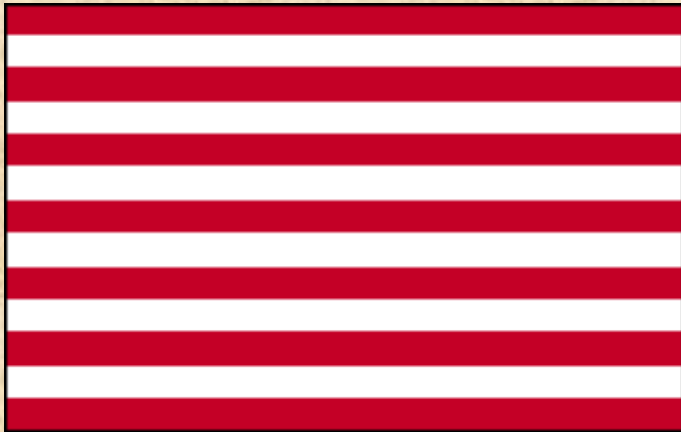
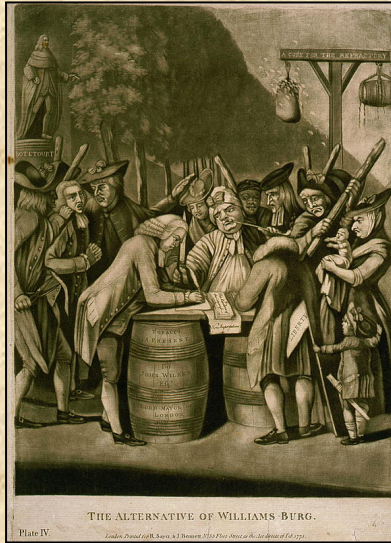


The thick lines in the margins were usually used in obituaries of famous people.

The colonists were angry over being taxed without their consent and without representation in Parliament. The physical symbol of the stamp was affixed to any document proving the tax had been paid, a constant reminder of what they viewed as unfair treatment by the British government.

The British viewed it as a fair and equitable way to provide revenue for the British government to pay for colonial defense, which the colonists benefitted from.

The Sons of Liberty, 1765



This banner was the Sons of Liberty's official flag.

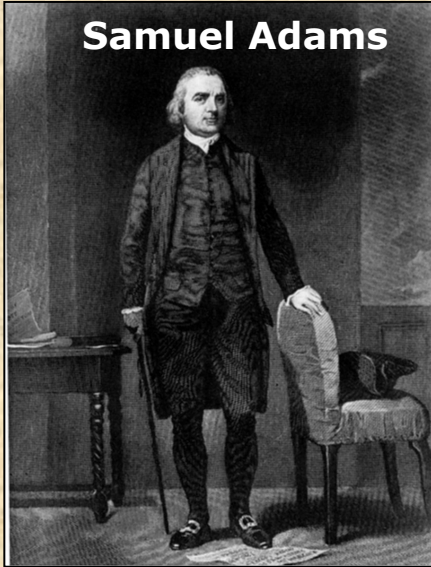
The Sons of Liberty brought together several colonial groups that opposed the Stamp Act.

Many members of the group were less educated shopkeepers, artisans, and laborers. Sometimes their protests turned violent; harassing tax collectors, or in one instance, burning the home of Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson.

Later, as the colonies edged closer to war, the Sons of Liberty masterminded the Boston Tea Party.

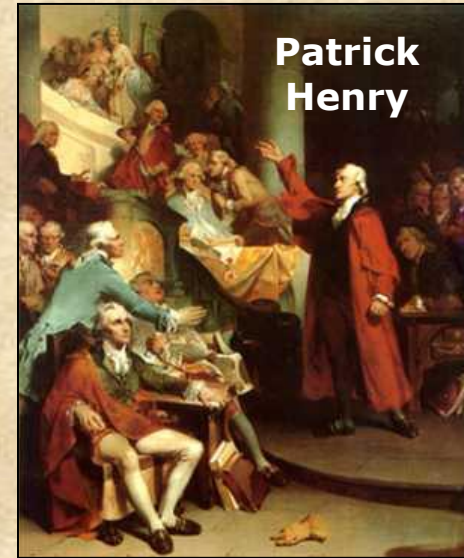
Founding members of the Sons of Liberty

Samuel Adams



Born in 1722, he attended Boston Latin School as well as Harvard. After graduation, he became partners with his father in a brewing business. Adams' father lost most of his fortune in a paper currency deal when the British government outlawed colonial paper currency, which may have been a factor in Samuel becoming a leader in the Sons of Liberty. Later he signed the Declaration of Independence and fought for the Bill of Rights to be included in the Constitution.

Patrick Henry



Radical advocate of independence from Britain. Proposed the Virginia Stamp Act Resolutions, and in his speech introducing them, Henry remarked, "...if this be treason, make the most of it!". Henry's most famous quote: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!". Henry later served as governor of Virginia.

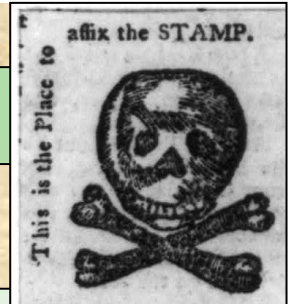
Tarring and feathering a tax collector



Seen as a symbol of unfair British authority, tax collectors were frequently hung in effigy, or as this colonial era drawing depicts, some tax collectors were tarred and feathered.

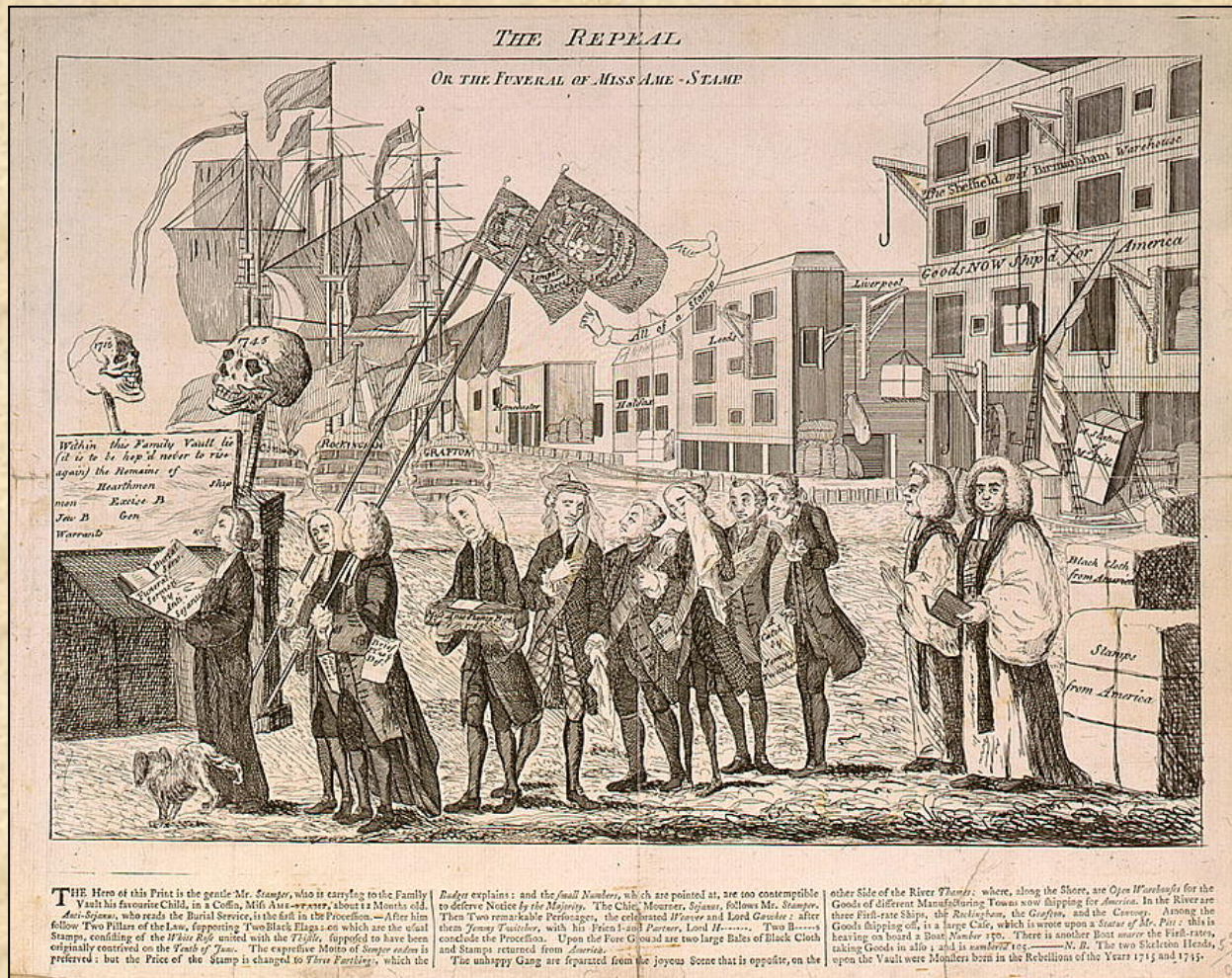
In this process, the head of the victim was shaved, and hot tar poured over it. Afterwards, a bag of feathers was shaken over him.

The Stamp Act Congress



- ❖ Delegates from nine colonies met in New York City in October, 1765 with the goal of convincing Britain to repeal the Stamp Act.
- ❖ The Congress issued a *Declaration of Rights and Grievances* which included:
 1. Only the colonial assemblies had a right to tax the colonies.
 2. Trial by jury was a right, and the use of Admiralty Courts was abusive.
 3. Colonists possessed all the rights of Englishmen.
 4. Without voting rights, Parliament could NOT represent the colonists.

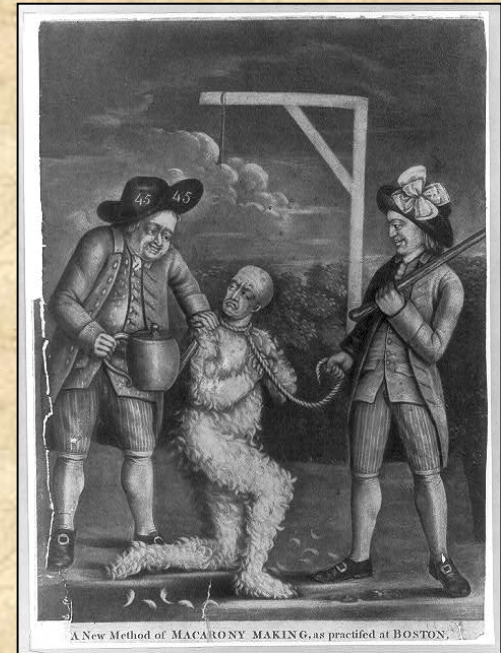
British merchants affected by the colonial stamp act boycotted, protested, and demanded the law be repealed



Print from March 1766 showing a funeral procession on the banks of the Thames, with warehouses in a line in the background, one of which is inscribed "The Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse Goods now ship'd for America." George Grenville carries coffin inscribed "Miss Ame-stamp B. 1765 died 1766." On the quay are two large bales, one of which is inscribed, "Stamps from America", i.e., stamps returned to England as no longer needed, because of the repeal of the Stamp Act. The other is marked, "black cloth from America", intended for the funeral procession which follows.

Committees of Correspondence

- It was very difficult to communicate across distances in the 1700s. Committees of Correspondence were a communications network set up to keep groups that opposed British policies in touch with one another.
- The first committee was set up in Boston in 1764 as groups united in opposition to the Stamp Act. James Otis, a local lawyer, was one of the founders of the committee.
- More than 260 different committees were formed in Massachusetts and interacted with the Boston committee.
- By 1774, all 13 colonies had committees, and those committees were instrumental in providing the framework for the First Continental Congress.



The Declaratory Act, 1766

- **Passed by Parliament as a “face saving” gesture**
- **Parliament asserted that it had the right to make and enforce laws that the American colonies would be required to obey**
- **Most leaders of the opposition movement to the Stamp Act didn't pay much attention to the Declaratory Act, satisfied with their victory in getting the Stamp Act repealed**

The Townshend Acts, 1767

They were a series of laws that replaced the Stamp Act. While the acts also taxed the colonists without their consent, they were indirect taxes, and therefore imbedded in the price of the goods purchased.

Examples of the laws included:

New York Restraining Act

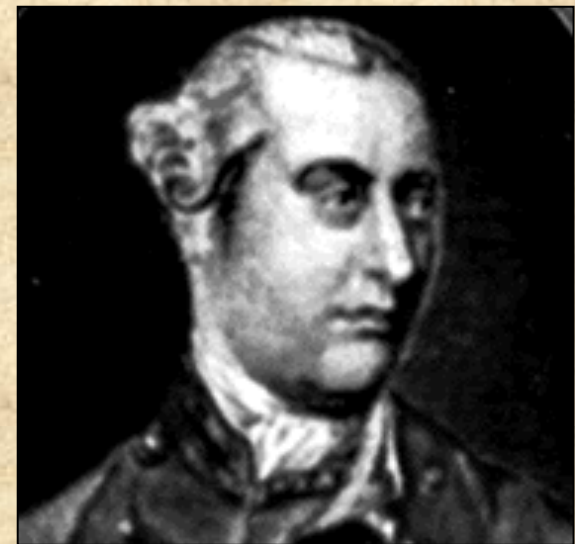
Suspended the NY Colonial Assembly when it did not agree to quartering act (civilians must house soldiers in their homes) passed by Parliament

Reorganization of the Customs Service

Created "writs of assistance"

Townshend Duty Act

Indirect taxes on many everyday purchases like lead, paper, paint, glass, and tea



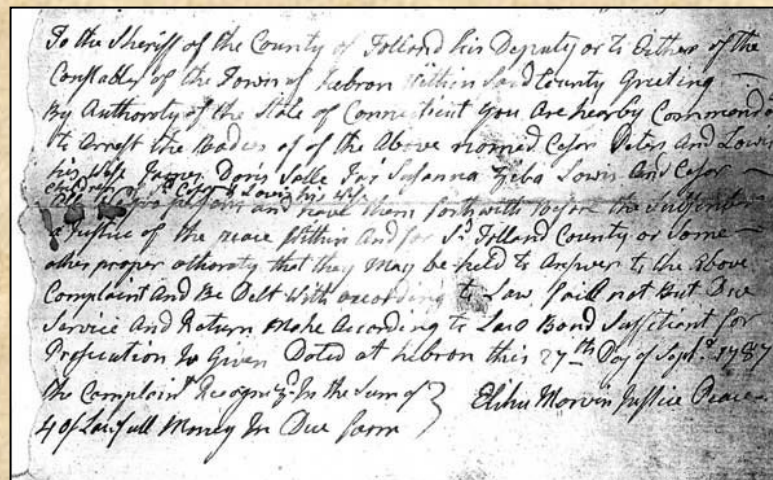
Charles Townshend,
British Chancellor of the
Exchequer

Writs of Assistance

Writs of Assistance were court orders, originally passed in Massachusetts in 1751, which allowed customs officials to search locations for “contraband”, items that were being smuggled into the colonies without the proper duties (taxes) being paid.

The searches were “non-specific”... the goods being searched for did not have to be announced, nor did the locations searched. Essentially they were blank search warrants with no limits.

Not only were colonial businesses allowed to be searched, but customs officials were also empowered to search private homes as well. Many colonists saw this as a direct violation of their rights.



To the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk his Deputy or to either of the
Comptrolers of the Town of Hebron within said County Greeting
By Authority of the State of Connecticut you are hereby Commanded
to arrest the Warden of of the Above named Cedar Peter and Louis
his Wife James Davis Velle Jnr. Susanna Zebo Lovin and Cedar
children of said Peter and send them forthwith before the next
Sessions of the Peace within and for said County or before
other proper authority that they may be held to answer to the Above
Complaint and be dealt with according to Law. I will not but due
Service and Return shall be according to Law Bond sufficient for
Prosecution is given Dated at Hebron this 27th Day of Sept. 1757
The Complaint is against In the sum of } Elisha Morison Justice Peace
40 of Lawfull Money In Our favor }

Opposition to the Writs

James Otis, a former customs official and attorney, was an important leader in colonial opposition to British mercantile policies and the Townshend duties.

He represented Boston merchants in the court case that attempted to block renewal of the writs. Otis argued that the writs violated the colonists' *natural rights*, noting:

"A man's house is his castle; and whilst he is quiet, he is as well guarded as a prince in his castle. This writ, if it should be declared legal, would totally annihilate this privilege."

After a harsh attack against a Boston Customs official published in a newspaper, the official found Otis, and beat him severely with a cane. For the remainder of his life, Otis was subject to bouts of temporary insanity, and was killed by lightning in 1783.



James Otis

Steps towards war

- ❖ **Boston Massacre**
- ❖ **The trial of the British soldiers**
- ❖ **Conflicting views of the event**
- ❖ **Boston Tea Party**
- ❖ **Intolerable Acts**
- ❖ **First Continental Congress**



Paul Revere's engraving of the Boston Massacre

March 5, 1770



Tension in Boston erupted in violence



The British military occupation of Boston increased the friction between the colonists and the soldiers and resulted in an event known as the "Boston Massacre".

Apparently, several local youths began hurling snowballs at British sentries. Other Boston residents joined in.

The British soldiers moved into formation, and although ordered by their commander not to fire on the crowd, they did so. Five colonists died in the encounter, and six were injured. One of the killed was Crispus Attucks who is considered by some to be the first casualty of the American Revolution.

The colonist version



The British version



The engraving on the left, created by Paul Revere, demonstrates the colonial view of the massacre, with the British appearing to be the aggressors. The painting on the right, done by a British artist, shows the colonists armed and the British soldiers more in a defensive posture.

Without photographic evidence both sides could interpret the event to their advantage.

The dead colonists



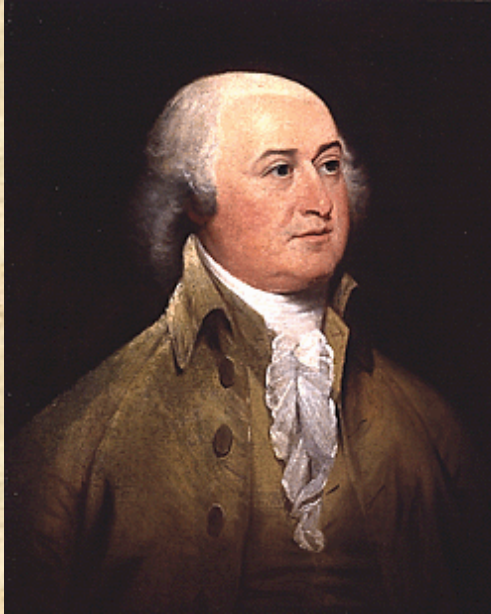
Crispus Attucks

Among those killed in the Boston Massacre was Crispus Attucks. Generally believed to be a runaway slave, he is featured prominently in several of the engravings of the Massacre, and is considered in legend to be the first casualty in the American Revolution.

However, some modern historians believe that Attucks wasn't the first killed, but rather was killed by a bullet deflected as it passed through another casualty of the Massacre.

Also killed was Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Patrick Carr.

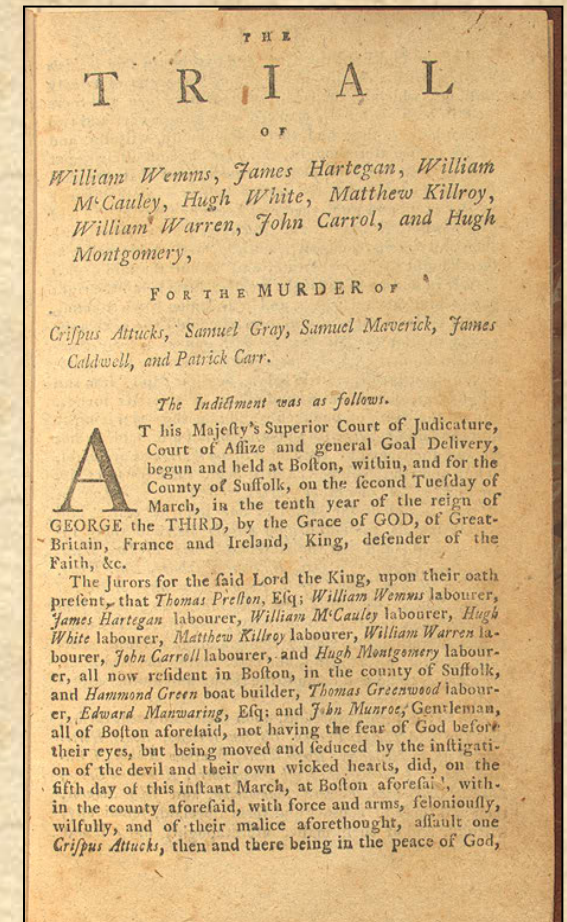
The trial of the British soldiers



John Adams, defense attorney for the British soldiers. Later was elected the second president of the United States.

In October 1770, a trial was held in colonial court accusing several of the British soldiers involved in the shootings with murder.

Six of the soldiers were found innocent of any charges. Two were convicted on manslaughter charges and were punished by having their thumbs branded. Their captain, Preston, was acquitted because the jury couldn't be sure that he ordered his troops to fire into the crowd.



Boston Tea Party

December 16, 1773



LITH. & PUB. BY SARNOY & MAJOR,

Engraved according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1846, by Sarnoy & Major, in the Clerk's Office of the Dist. Court of the Southern Dist. of N. York.

99 NASSAU AVE FULTON ST N.Y.

THE DESTRUCTION OF TEA AT BOSTON HARBOR.

Causes of the Boston Tea Party

- Under pressure, Parliament repealed the Townshend Acts
- However, as a symbol of British authority, Parliament maintained the tax on tea
- In 1773, the British Government passed the Tea Act, which gave the British East India Company a monopoly on tea sales by allowing them to sell tea at a lower price than their competitors
- The theory was that the colonists would accept the tax more readily if they were able to get tea from the East India Company at a lower price
- However colonial leaders in Boston protested, and cargoes of tea on ships were held in Boston Harbor
- The captain of one of the ships, unable to unload, decided to go back to England, but the British officials refused to allow the ship to leave



The Tea Party



After it became known that the tea would not be removed from Boston Harbor, 50 members of the Sons of Liberty, led by Samuel Adams, dressed up like Mohawk Indians and boarded the ships, removing 342 chests of tea and throwing it overboard into the Harbor. More than 10,000 pounds sterling worth of tea was destroyed.

An eyewitness account

"In about three hours from the time we went on board, we had thus broken and thrown overboard every tea chest to be found in the ship, while those in the other ships were disposing of the tea in the same way, at the same time. We were surrounded by British armed ships, but no attempt was made to resist us.

...The next morning, after we had cleared the ships of the tea, it was discovered that very considerable quantities of it were floating upon the surface of the water; and to prevent the possibility of any of its being saved for use, a number of small boats were manned by sailors and citizens, who rowed them into those parts of the harbor wherever the tea was visible, and by beating it with oars and paddles so thoroughly drenched it as to render its entire destruction inevitable."

George Hewes, Tea Party Participant

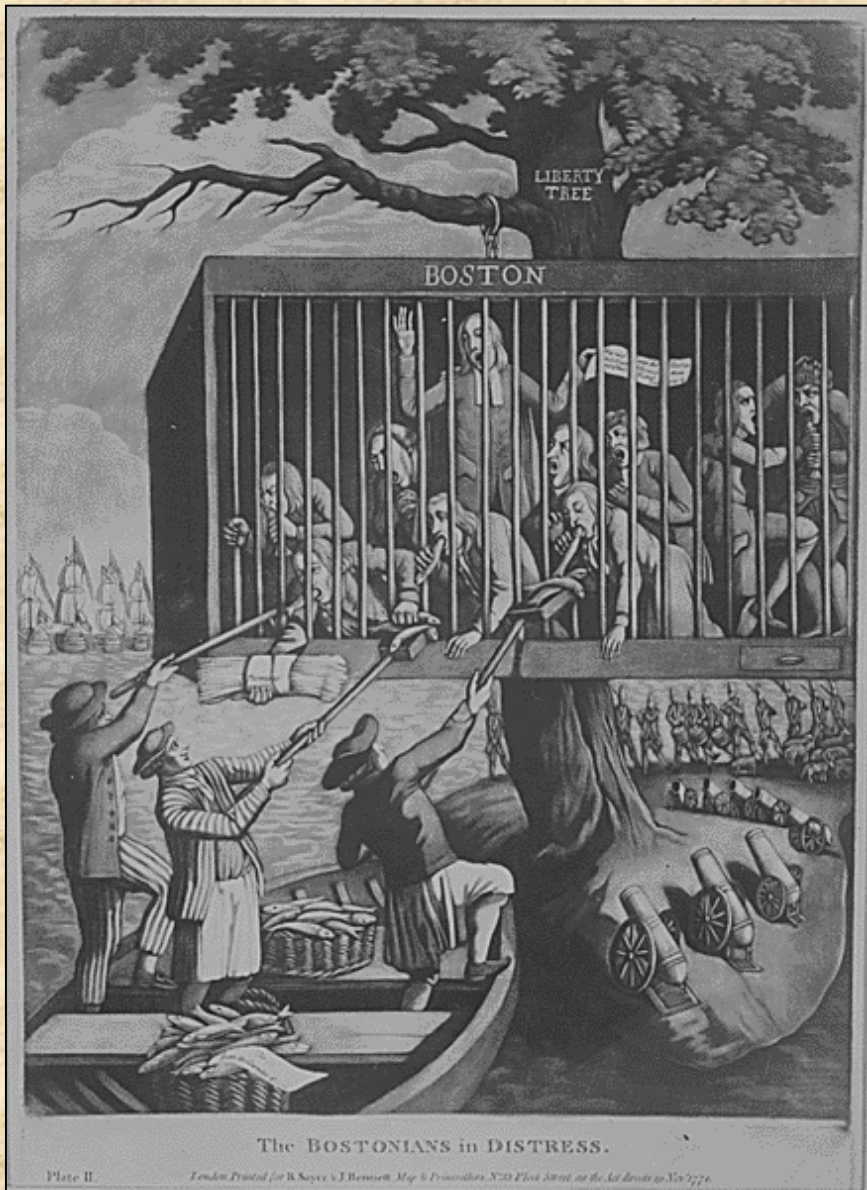
The Intolerable Acts



In this cartoon from *London Magazine*, Lord North, author of the Boston Port Act, forces the "tea" (the Intolerable Acts) down the throat of America while "Mother Britannia" weeps in the background. Paul Revere saw the effectiveness of the cartoon and distributed it widely in the colonies.

Purposes of the Intolerable Acts

- ❖ Passed in response to the Boston Tea Party by Parliament in 1774**
- ❖ Officially called the “Coercive Acts”, but they were nicknamed the “Intolerable Acts” in the colonies**
- ❖ They were designed to punish the colony of Massachusetts until the tea destroyed in the Boston Tea Party was paid for**



"Intolerable Acts," one of which closed the port of Boston. In this print the artist symbolized the closing of the port by placing the Bostonians in a cage suspended from the Liberty Tree. One of the men in the cage holds a paper inscribed "They cried unto the Lord in their Trouble & he saved tham out of their Distress. Psalm cvii 13." This scriptural passage may be a reference to the religious heritage of Massachusetts.

The three men in the small boat attempting to feed the hungry men in the cage represent the other American colonies that sent supplies to aid the citizens of Boston during the crisis. The fish have been placed on the ends of poles that are then thrust through the bars of the cage. British soldiers on the shore with cannons, and warships in the harbor symbolize the continued blockade.

Although published in a London paper, people on both sides of the conflict could have viewed this print favorably. A patriot viewer might see the print as a representation of the "poor Bostonians," caged and starving because of Great Britain's unfair policies and restrictions. A loyalist viewer might see the print as depicting a "we've got them now" attitude, showing colonists boxed in by their own illegal actions and paying the appropriate consequences for defying the authority of the Crown."

The major laws considered “intolerable”

- ⌘ **Boston Port Act**: Closed the Port at Boston Harbor until the tea was paid for.
- ⌘ **Quartering Act**: Forced the citizens of Massachusetts to house and feed British soldiers in their homes.
- ⌘ **Massachusetts Government Act**: Suspended the Massachusetts Colonial Legislature until the tea was paid for.
- ⌘ **Administration of Justice Act**: Guaranteed that British officials would not be tried in colonial courts for capital crimes, but extradited to Britain. This meant local courts could not try British officials giving them free reign.

The Intolerable Acts primarily punished Boston, while these two laws passed around the same time affected a greater area

✦ **Quebec Act:** Restored French common law and moved the southern boundary of Quebec to the Ohio River. Since many colonial land speculators had claims in the frontier, this caused them to be concerned.

✦ **Currency Act:** Prohibited the colonies from issuing paper money. Since many colonies had already issued script, their money was worthless and the result was a severely handicapped colonial economy.

**Print shows
satire of
American women
from Edenton,
North Carolina,
pledging to
boycott English
tea in response
to Continental
Congress
resolution in
1774 to boycott
English goods**



A SOCIETY of PATRIOTIC LADIES,
AT
EDENTON in NORTH CAROLINA.

Plate V.

Engraved by B. Sayer & J. Bennett, N.Y. in Plate 5th. No. 11. March 1774.

The British government attempted to restore order in Boston through martial law

- **Another result of the Boston Tea Party was that the Massachusetts colony was placed under martial law**
- **In martial law, military authority usually takes the place of civilian justice**
- **Persons accused of violations of orders under martial law (for example, a curfew) are generally tried by military tribunal or courts martial**
- **In some instances, the punishment for violations of martial law may be death even though the civilian law does not allow for capital punishment**
- **Martial law in US History is rare, although it was used during the Civil War (1861-1865), and World War II (1941-1945)**

Delegates from 12 colonies (all except Georgia) met to discuss the situation with Britain in the fall of 1774.

They met at Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia in what became known as the "First Continental Congress" to convince Parliament to repeal the Intolerable Acts.

Delegates included John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, George Washington, Richard Henry Lee, and John Jay.



Carpenters Hall

Continental Congress' Resolutions

The Congress did not intend to declare independence from Britain. The delegates believed that they were entitled to the same rights as all Englishmen and that the Intolerable Acts and other laws violated those rights. At the conclusion of the Congress, the delegates signed non-importation agreements boycotting British goods. In addition, they pledged to meet again in 1775 if the Intolerable Acts were not repealed. However, before the delegates could meet again, the Revolutionary War had begun, and the Second Continental Congress found itself occupied with the conduct of a war rather than repeal of the Intolerable Acts.

The foregoing resolutions being determined upon by the Congress was ordered to be fulfilled by the several Members thereof and thereupon we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.

In Congress Philadelphia October 20th 1774.

The image shows a list of handwritten signatures of delegates to the Continental Congress, grouped by state. The signatures are written in cursive and include names such as John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington. The states listed are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Virginia, and New Jersey. The signatures are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with each state's delegates listed in a column. The names are written in a cursive script that is characteristic of the 18th century.

The Non-Importation agreement

This painting of Patrick Henry addressing the First Continental Congress can be found in the House Corridor of the United States Capitol.



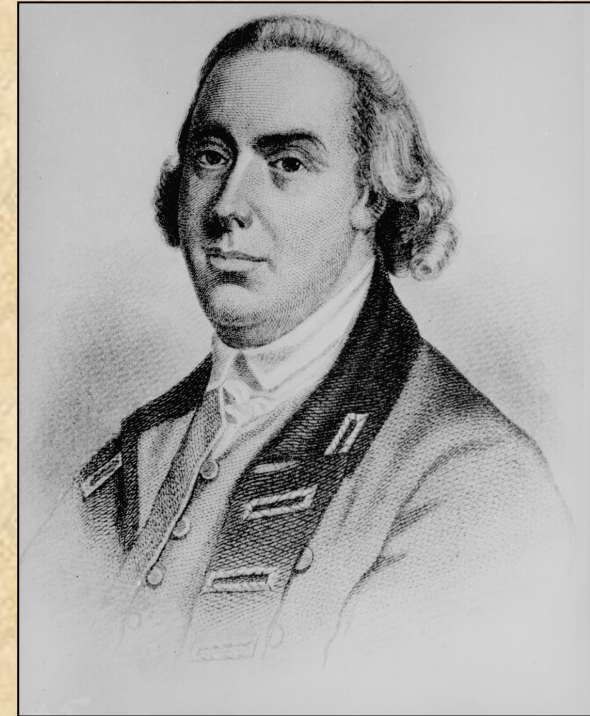
Preparation for war

- ❖ **The colonists prepared for war**
- ❖ **Colonial early warning system**
- ❖ **The Minutemen**
- ❖ **Lexington and Concord**



Colonists prepared for combat

- **In several Massachusetts towns people had begun to stockpile weapons and train openly for combat**
- **General Thomas Gage, British military governor of Massachusetts, learned of colonial military preparations, and ordered British troops to Lexington and Concord to seize weapons**



General Thomas Gage

“One if by land, two if by sea”

Many of the leaders of the rebel movement, known as the “Patriots”, fled Boston to avoid arrest by the British. Those who stayed devised a plan to alert those who remained of a British advance: one lantern in the steeple of the Old North Church, two if from the Charles River.

On April 18, 1775 silversmith Paul Revere saw the lanterns and along with William Dawes and Dr. Samuel Prescott, rode through the countryside warning colonists and militia that the British were on the march to Lexington and Concord.



The riders



Paul Revere

Revere was captured, but lied to the British about colonial troop strength, and was eventually released to return to Boston on a poorly rested horse.



Only Prescott was able to make it to Concord



William Dawes

Dawes took the longer "by land" route across the isthmus of Massachusetts and was able to elude capture by British forces and warned militia at several locations along the route the British traveled to Lexington and Concord. Dawes was thrown from his horse and was captured.

The Minutemen

- **Based on English militia model**
- **All males over age 16 were required to join militia and attend musters. Minutemen were selected from colonial militia rosters**
- **The average age was about 25 years old, and many were veterans of the French and Indian War**
- **Term “minute men” first used in 1756; but not officially used for colonial militia until 1774; meant they would be ready to fight “in a moment’s notice”**



Lexington and Concord

April 19, 1775

“The shot heard round the world”



Cartoon shows George III and Lord Mansfield, seated on an open chaise drawn by two horses labeled "Obstinacy" and "Pride," about to lead Britain into an abyss represented by the war with the American colonies



The Political Cartoon, for the Year 1775.

How the war began

When the British troops arrived in Lexington, the colonial militia under Captain John Parker, was lined up on the village green. Parker had ordered his men to “stand their ground...”, but added “if they mean to have a war, let it begin here”.

As the two sides watched each other, a shot apparently was fired in the distance. The British responded by firing at the militia, who returned fire. At the end of the skirmish, along with the subsequent one at Concord, 50 militia and 73 British soldiers were killed.

The British marched back to Boston under heavy fire from the colonists, who practiced guerrilla warfare, meaning they were hiding behind rocks and trees. The British army had always fought in a traditional style, in the open with both sides facing each other, which made it difficult for them to effectively fight back. Eventually the British troops made it back to Charlestown after suffering many more casualties on the march.

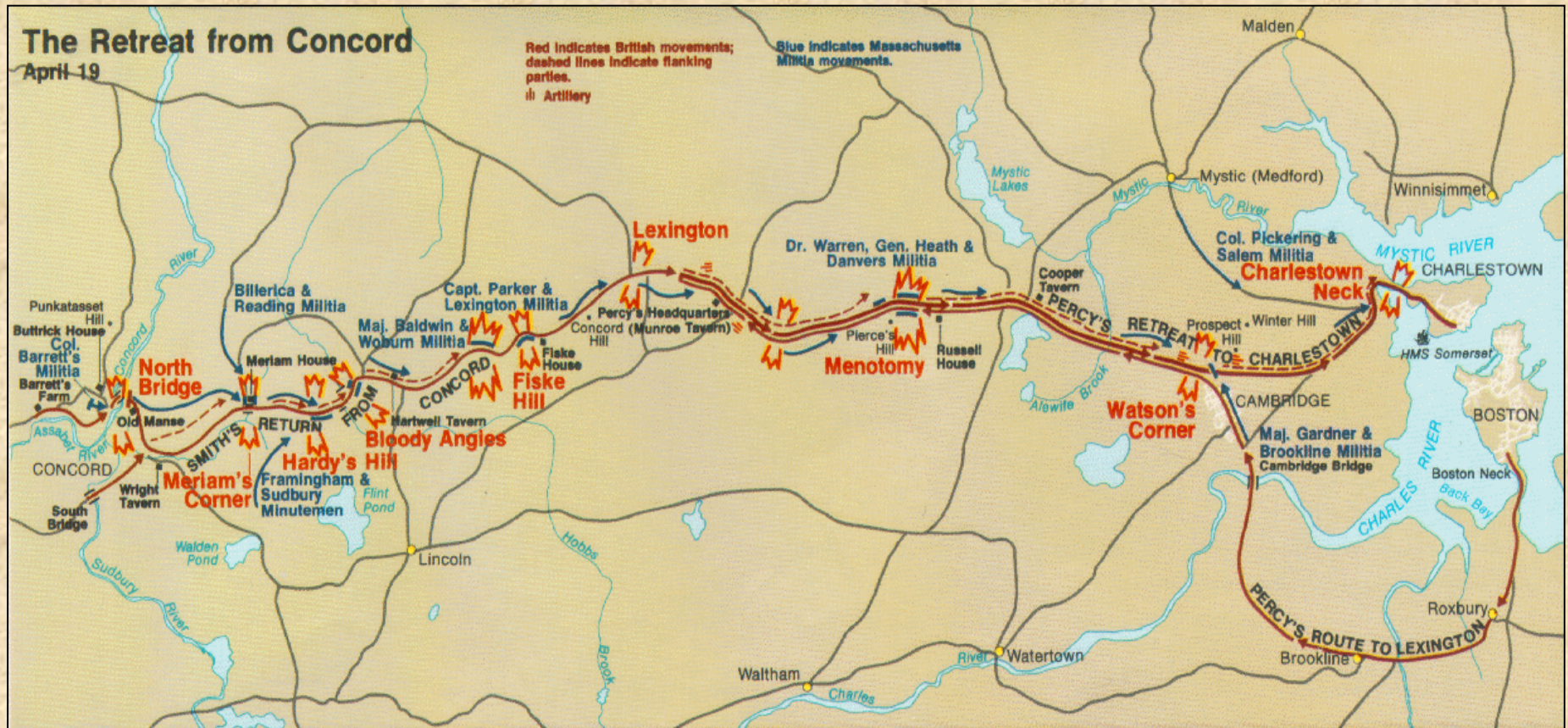
The British army and colonials were now at war.

The Revolutionary War began

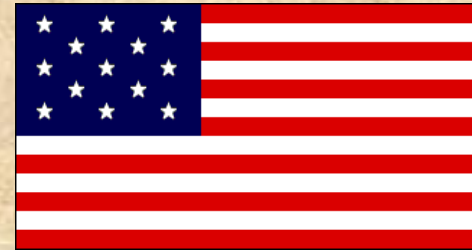
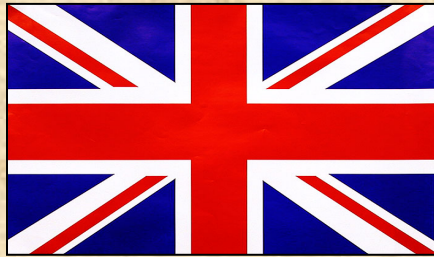
- ❖ **Major early battle locations**
- ❖ **Strengths and weaknesses of both sides**
- ❖ **Second Continental Congress**
- ❖ **George Washington**
- ❖ **Siege of Boston**
- ❖ **Bunker Hill**



Map of locations of various battles fought in the first days of the Revolutionary War, April, 1775



Strengths



Britain

Well-trained and equipped army

Strong central government with a strong economy

Support of Loyalists and some Native Americans

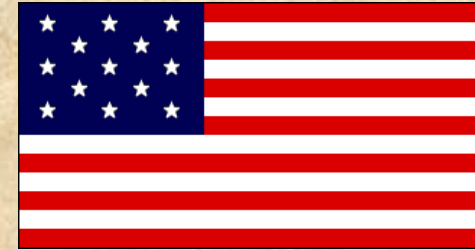
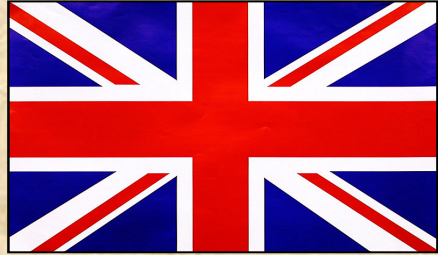
Colonists

Familiarity of territory

Capable leadership of Washington and other generals

A common cause—fighting for independence

Weaknesses



Britain

Colonists

Distance from homeland

Many soldiers untrained and uneducated in military tactics

Troops unfamiliar with terrain

Shortages of food and ammunition

Weak military leaders

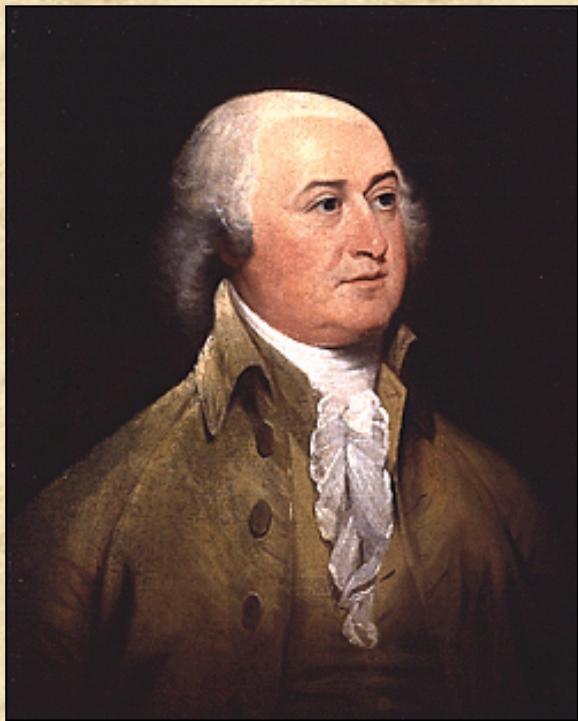
No central government to enforce wartime laws

No common cause to rally army or British people

Inferior navy

Second Continental Congress

May 10, 1775, to March 2, 1789



John Adams

- **Congress' focus changed from forcing Britain to repeal the Intolerable Acts to fighting a war against the British Army**
- **Some more radical delegates pushed for independence from Britain; moderates pushed for reconciliation**
- **John Adams suggested that each colony create its own government, a continental army be formed, and the colonies declare independence**
- **Congress created the Continental Army, appointed George Washington commander, and printed paper currency. Eventually they produced the Declaration of Independence**

Washington appointed General of the Continental Army

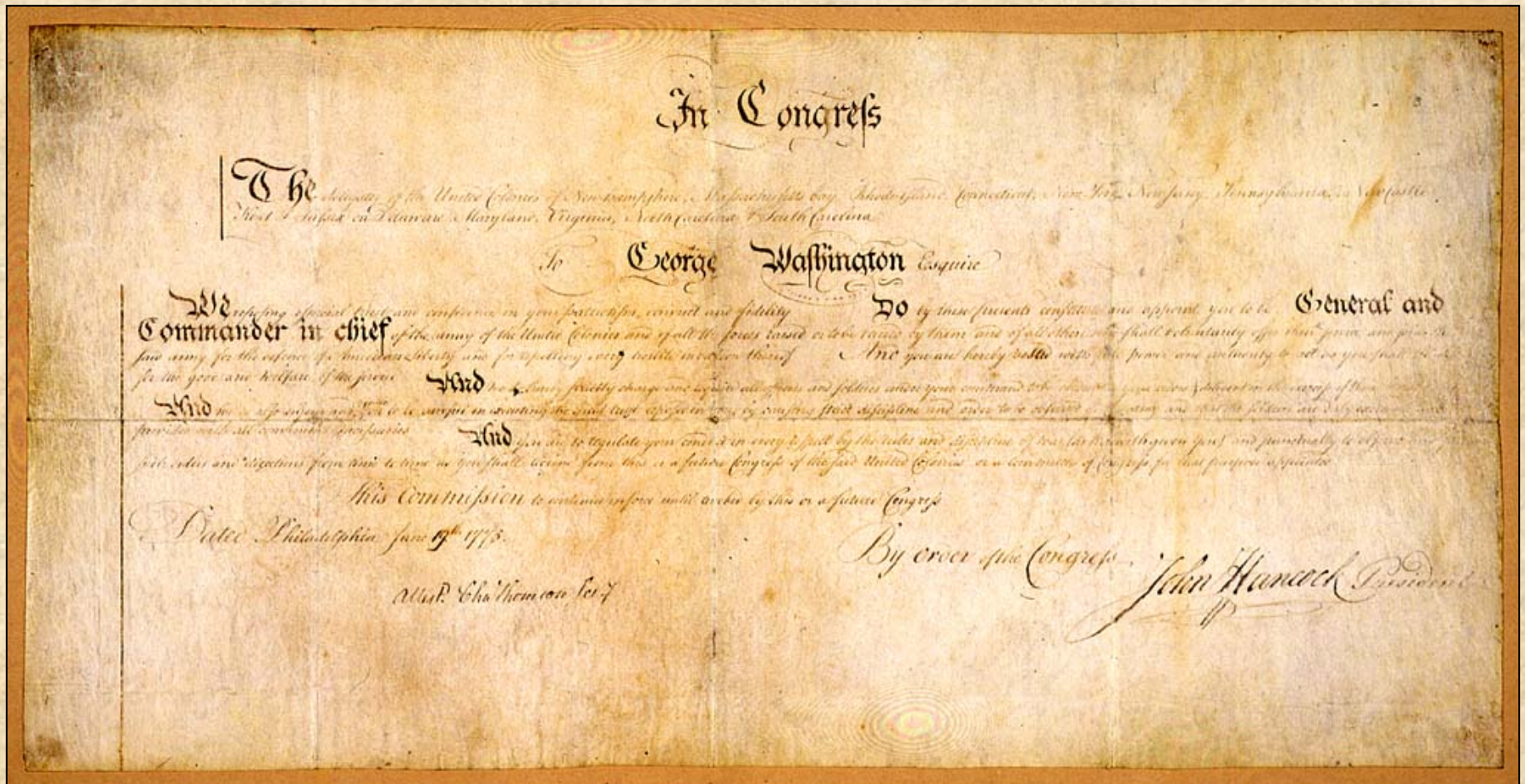


Many, including Continental Congress president John Hancock, desired to be commander of the Continental Army. Other delegates, led by John Adams, sought to appoint George Washington to the post.

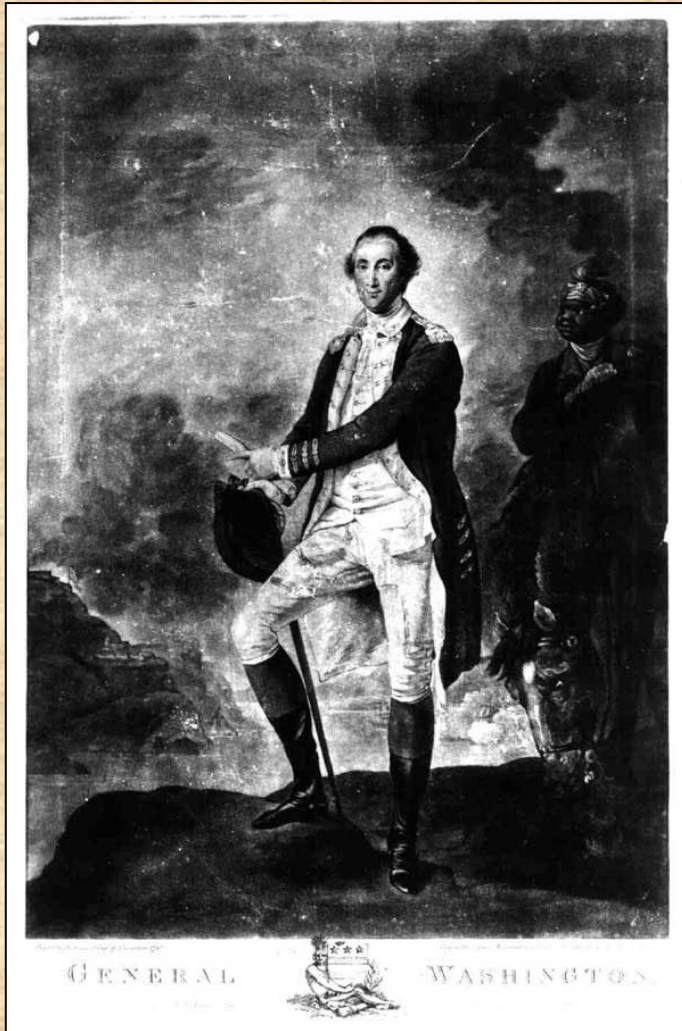
Washington was selected for two main reasons:

- 1. His prior military experience during the French and Indian War**
- 2. He was from Virginia, and it seemed necessary to include Virginia in the military operations around the city of Boston**

This commission certified George Washington's appointment as General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. The signature of John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, is visible in the lower right corner. Washington wrote to his wife, Martha, that he had accepted the commission only after, "I have used every endeavor in my power to avoid it."



George Washington, the man



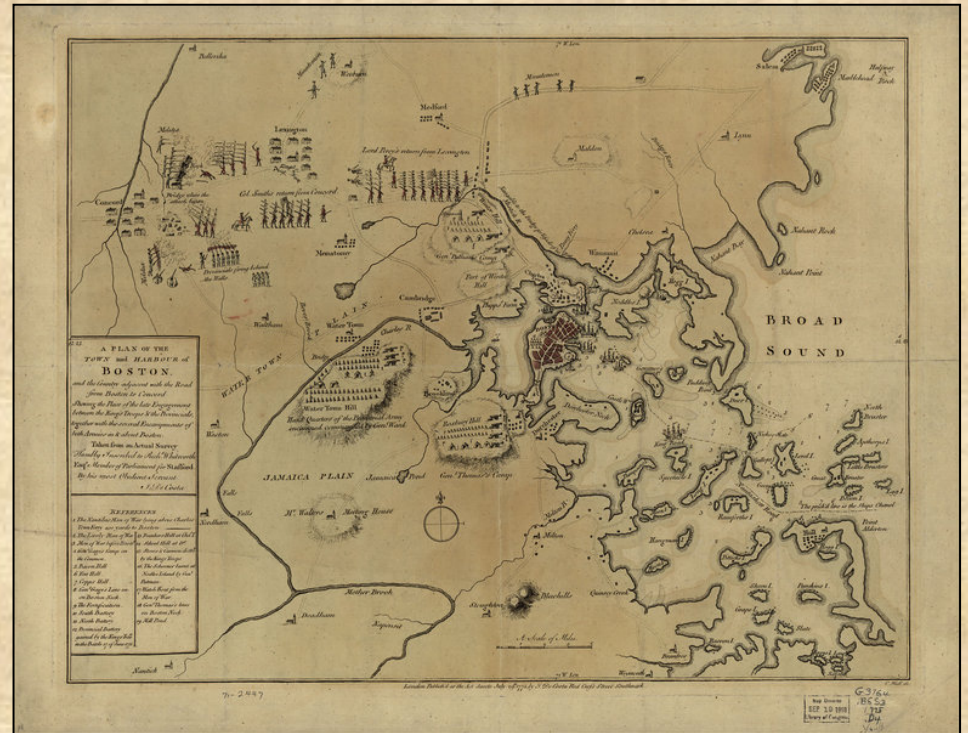
George Washington's physical appearance made him head and shoulders above his men, however his character and bravery endeared him to his men, and his nation.

On several occasions, he personally exposed himself to enemy fire while encouraging his men to fight on. At Valley Forge, he dealt with the same hardships as his men. For the duration of the war, he kept his outmanned army intact and ready to fight the larger, better equipped British army.

By the end of the war, many were already calling him "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen".

Siege of Boston, April 19, 1775 - March 17, 1776

- Colonial troops surrounded British troops bottled up in the city, assisted by cannons captured by the Continental Army when Fort Ticonderoga was captured in 1775
- Colonial forces numbered 6,000-8,000 men. British forces totaled 4,000
- While they were surrounded by land, British forces still had access to supplies from the ocean
- In March, 1776, British troops were allowed to set sail for Halifax, ending the siege



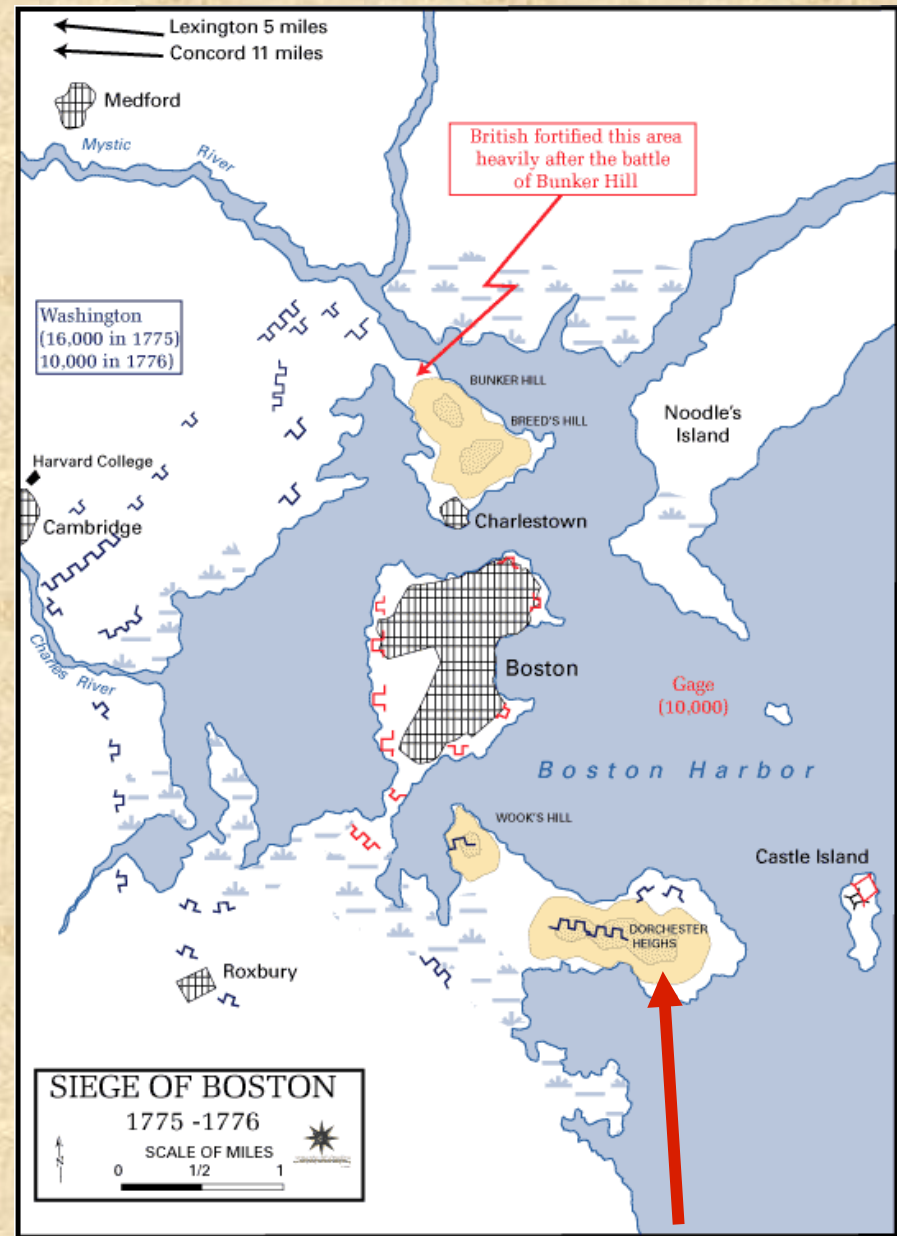
This 1775 map shows the locations of Lexington and Concord as well as the Siege of Boston which followed.

Siege of Boston

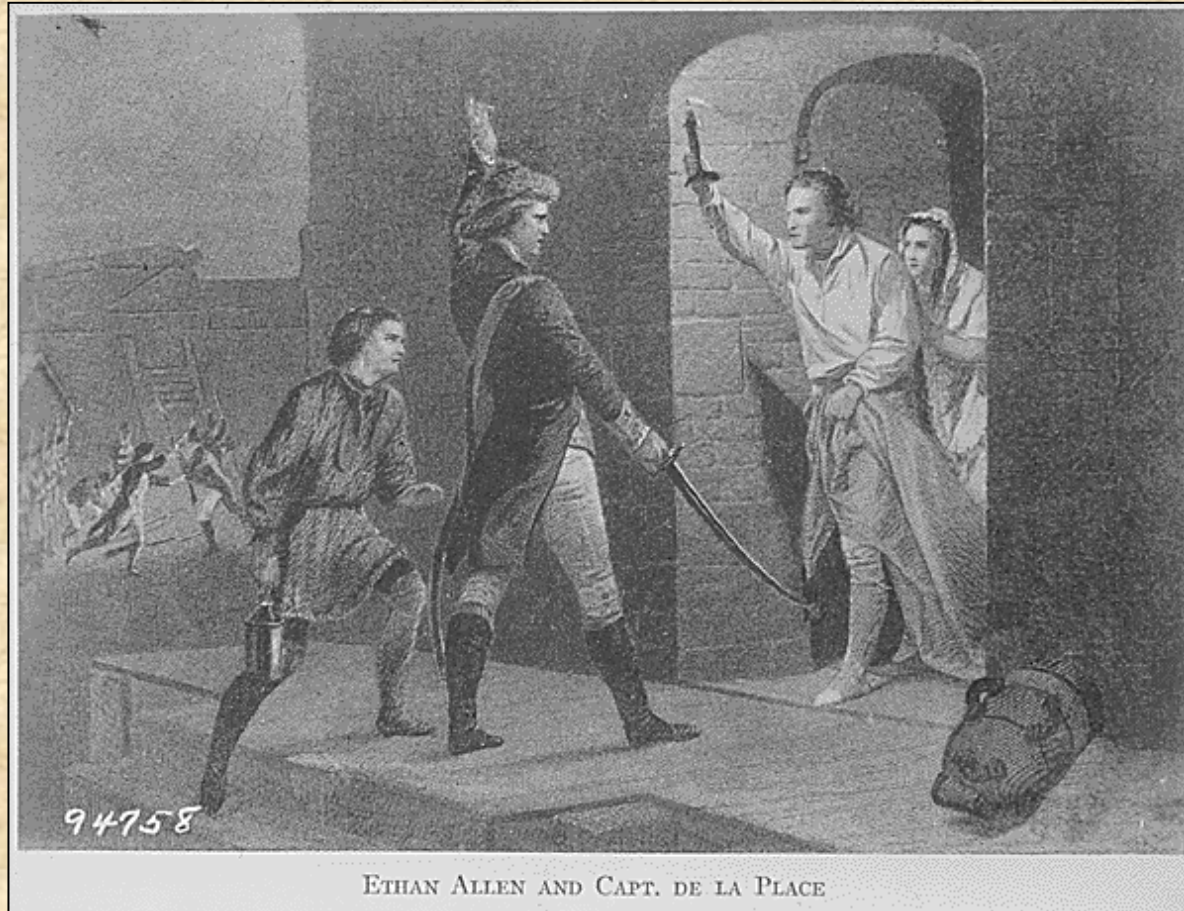
Originally proposing a direct attack on Boston, Washington agreed to a plan to fortify Dorchester Heights with a cannon seized from Ft. Ticonderoga.

By March, 1776, British troops and ships were under American armaments.

British General Howe elected to evacuate the city.



Battle of Fort Ticonderoga



Ethan Allen demanded the surrender at Fort Ticonderoga in 1775. The British retook the fort in 1777, but abandoned it later that year.

Dorchester Heights



This marble tower commemorates the colonial victory in March, 1776

- **In 1775, Washington ordered General Henry Knox to bring captured cannon from Fort Ticonderoga to Dorchester Heights for use in the siege of Boston**
- **Teamsters with 80 yoke of oxen transported the 59 guns to Dorchester Heights. Straw was used to pad the cannon wheels to deaden the sound**
- **Cannon arrived in March, 1776**
- **More than 1000 British troops, led by General Howe, evacuated the city and fled to Nova Scotia; leaving Boston under colonial control**

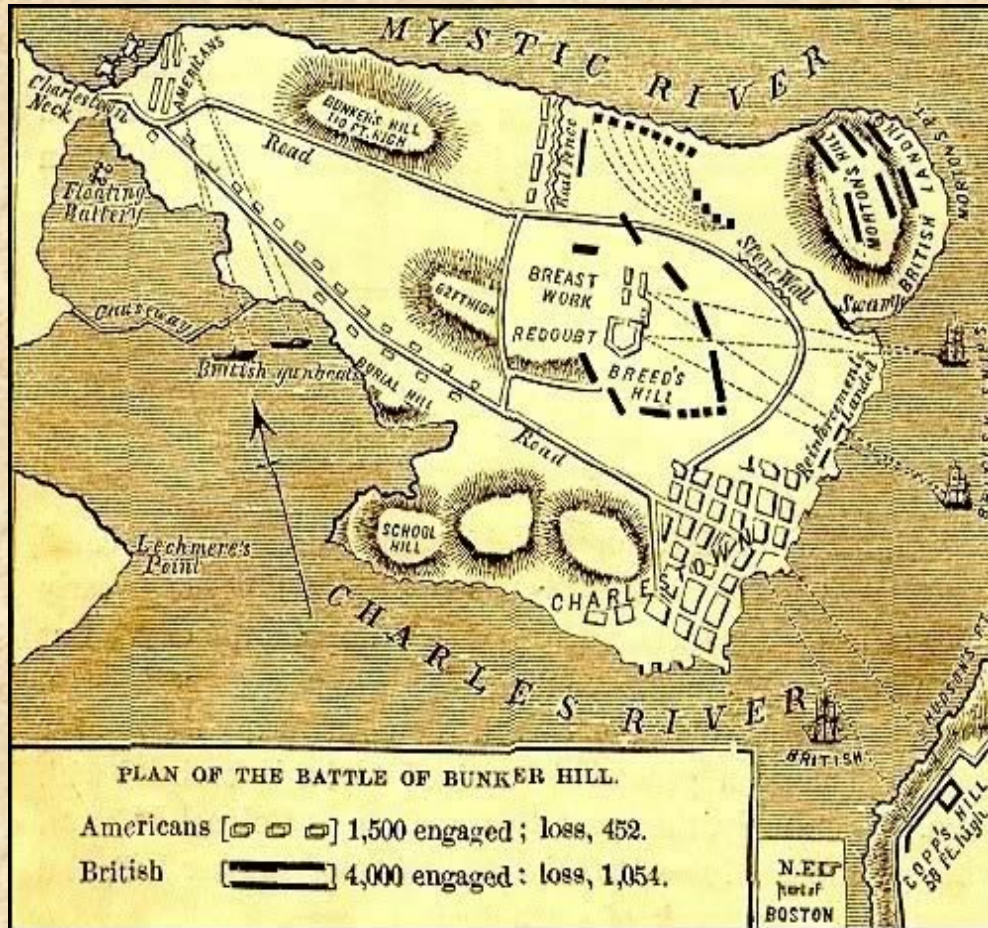


Battle of Bunker Hill

June 16, 1775



True battle location

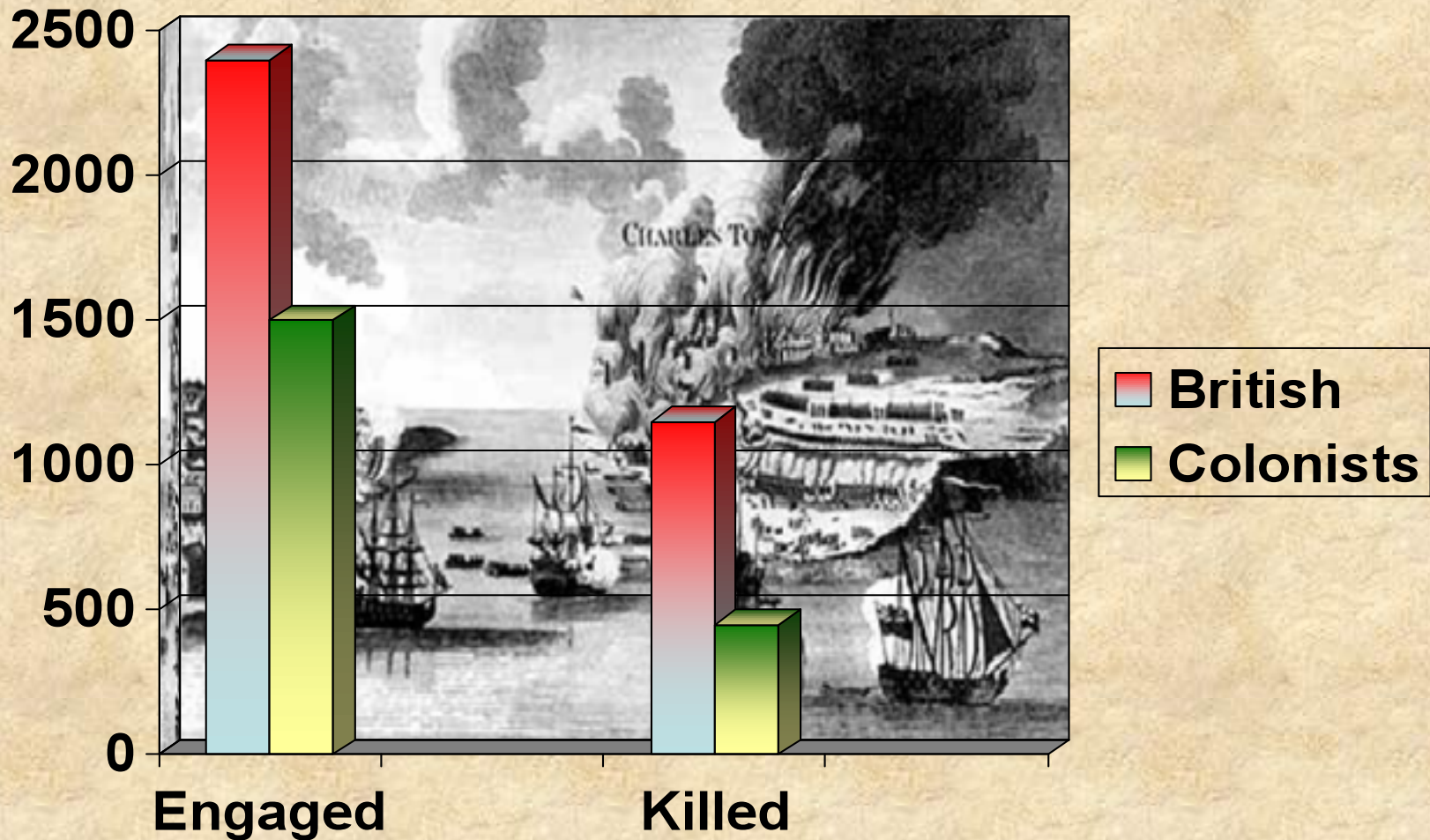


British General Gage and his forces attacked Colonial militiamen dug in on Breed's Hill, located north of the city of Boston, near another hill called Bunker Hill. This battle, called "Bunker Hill" by both sides even though it really took place at Breed's Hill, was the bloodiest of the American Revolution.

General Gage's forces made three assaults on the colonial position on Breed's Hill. The colonists, holding their fire until they "could see the whites of their (the British soldiers') eyes", stopped the first two advances, but abandoned the position on the third because they ran out of ammunition. The British won the battle, but lost approximately 40% of their men.



Bunker Hill casualties



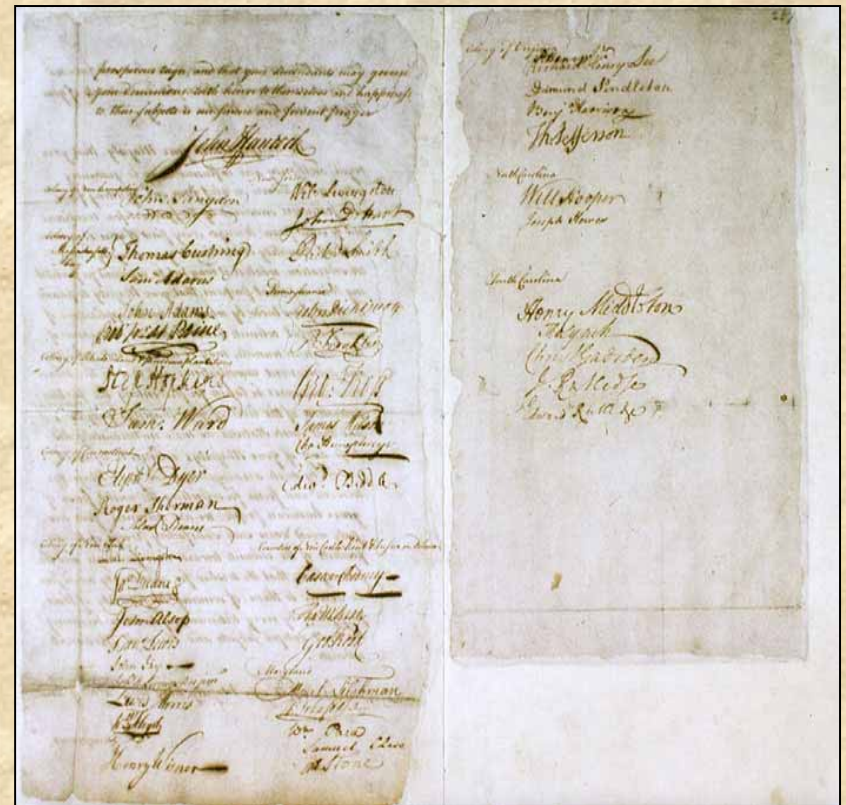
2,400 British soldiers took on 1,500 Colonial troops in the battle. Final casualty figures were 1,150 for the British, and 450 for the American forces.

Olive Branch Petition

Written at the Second Continental Congress in July, 1775, the Olive Branch Petition was a final attempt by the colonists to end the fighting between the colonists and the British.

Moderates in the Congress, led by John Dickenson, wrote that the purpose of the petition was to “stop the future effusion of blood”, and implored the king to agree to a cease fire until the disagreements between colonies and mother country could be settled.

King George III rejected the petition, called the colonists rebels, and ordered a naval blockade of the east coast.



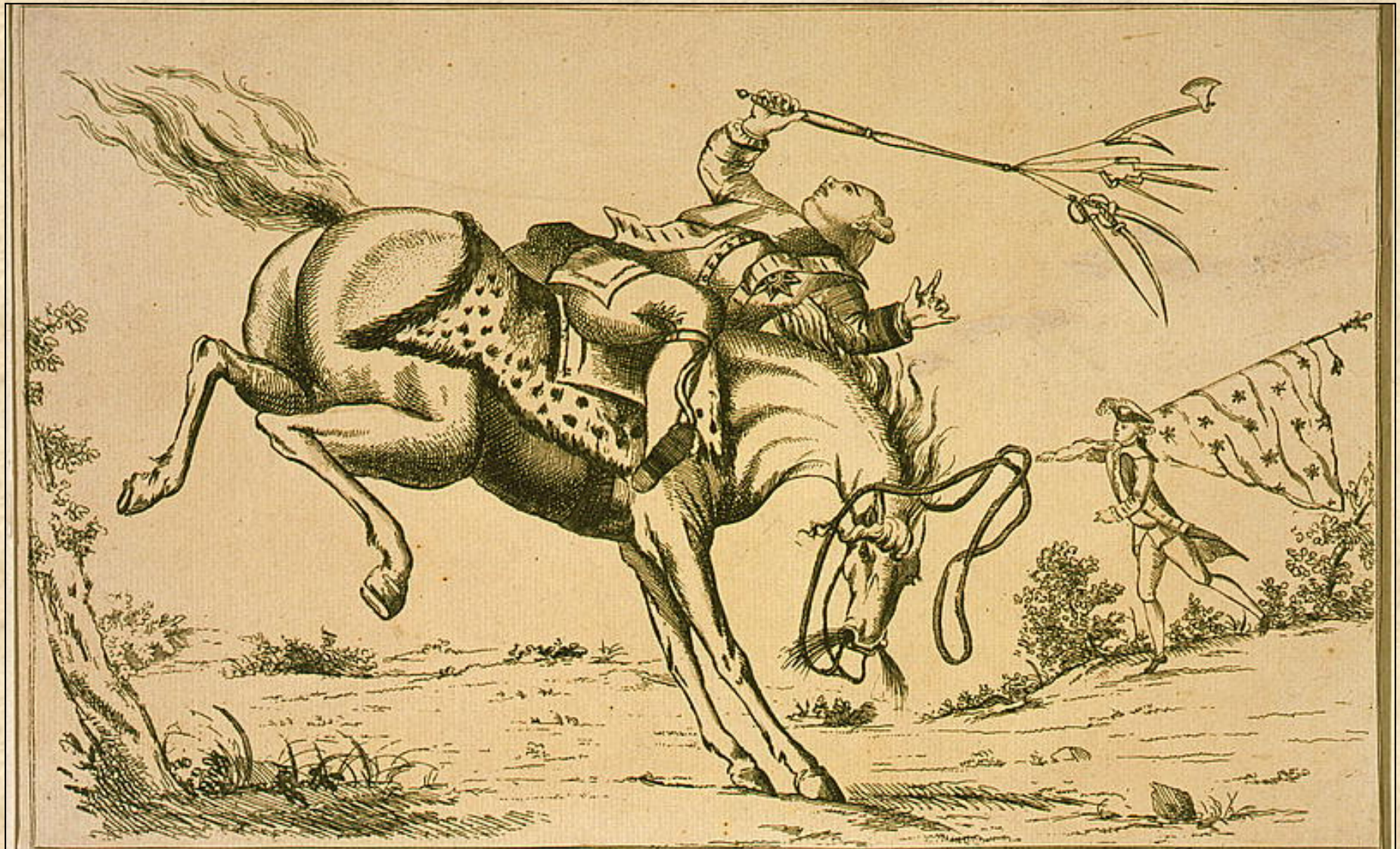
***...the line has
been drawn...
blows must decide
whether they (the
colonists) are to be
subjects of this
country or
independent...***

Excerpt from King George III's diary



**King George III
of Great Britain**

Cartoon from the 1770s



THE HORSE AMERICA, throwing his Master.

Pub^d at the Art Direct^r's, Dec^r 1770 by W^m White, Londⁿ Court, W^harminster

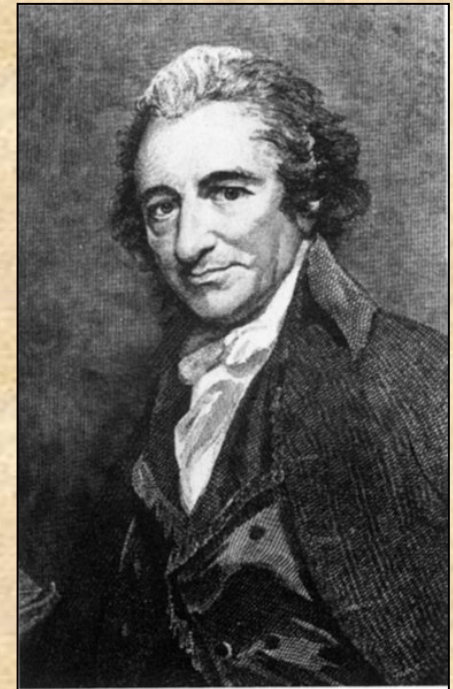
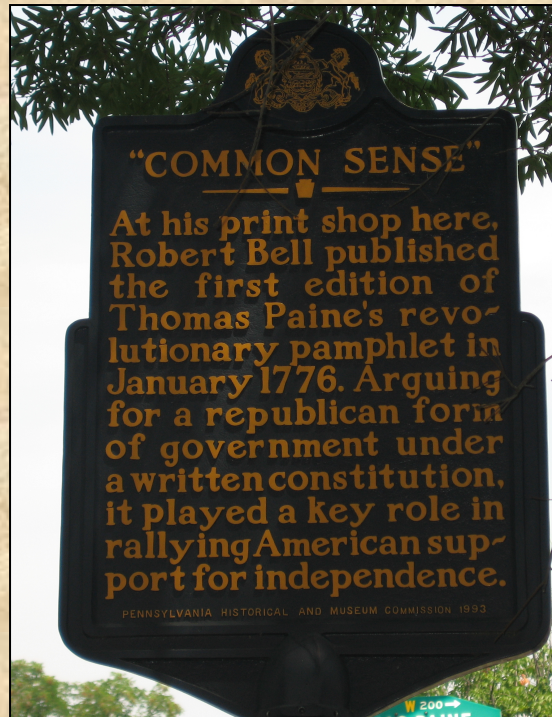
Declaring Independence from Britain

- ❖ **Common Sense**
- ❖ **Lee's Resolution**
- ❖ **Committee of Five**
- ❖ **Social contract theory**
- ❖ **Declaration of Independence**
- ❖ **Symbols of liberty**
- ❖ **Patriots and Loyalists**
- ❖ **Articles of Confederation**



Common Sense

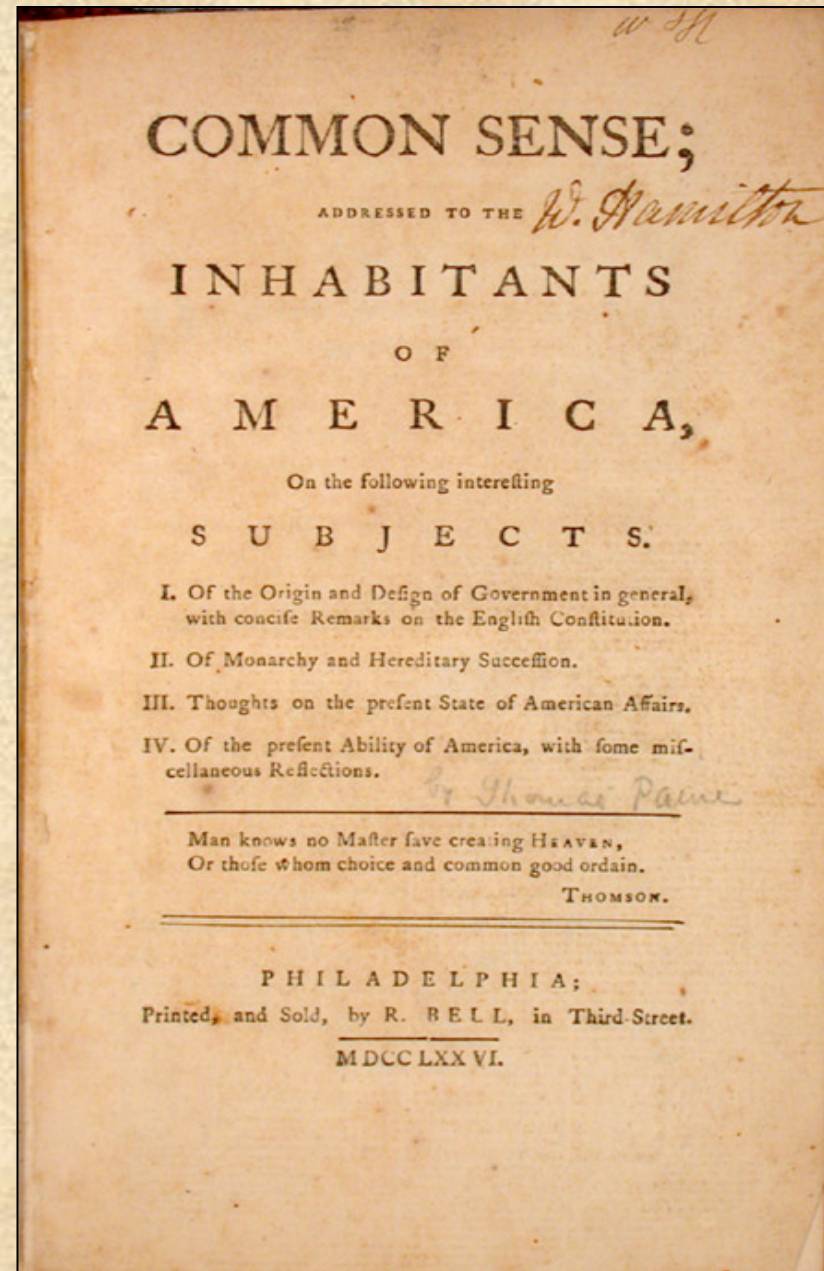
- Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1776
- Convinced many, including George Washington, that only independence could ensure colonial rights
- Many of Paine's arguments were not new; however it was Paine's ability to express them in clear and concise language which made them more popular
- More than a half million copies of the pamphlet were distributed (the colonies had only a few million inhabitants in 1776).



Thomas Paine

**Every thing that is
right or natural
pleads for
separation. The
blood of the slain,
the weeping voice
of nature cries,
'TIS TIME TO
PART.**

**Thomas Paine
--Common Sense
(Part II, Section I)**

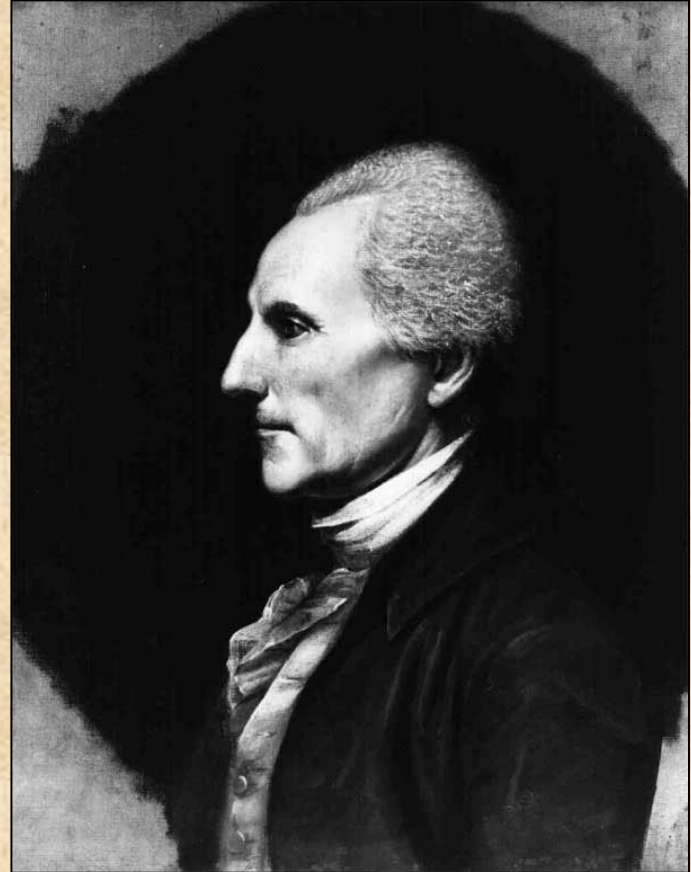


Richard Henry Lee's Resolution

On June 7, 1776, Virginia delegate Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution to the Congress stating:

"these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States"

While Congress considered Lee's resolution, it also appointed a committee to draft a formal declaration of the separation from Great Britain.

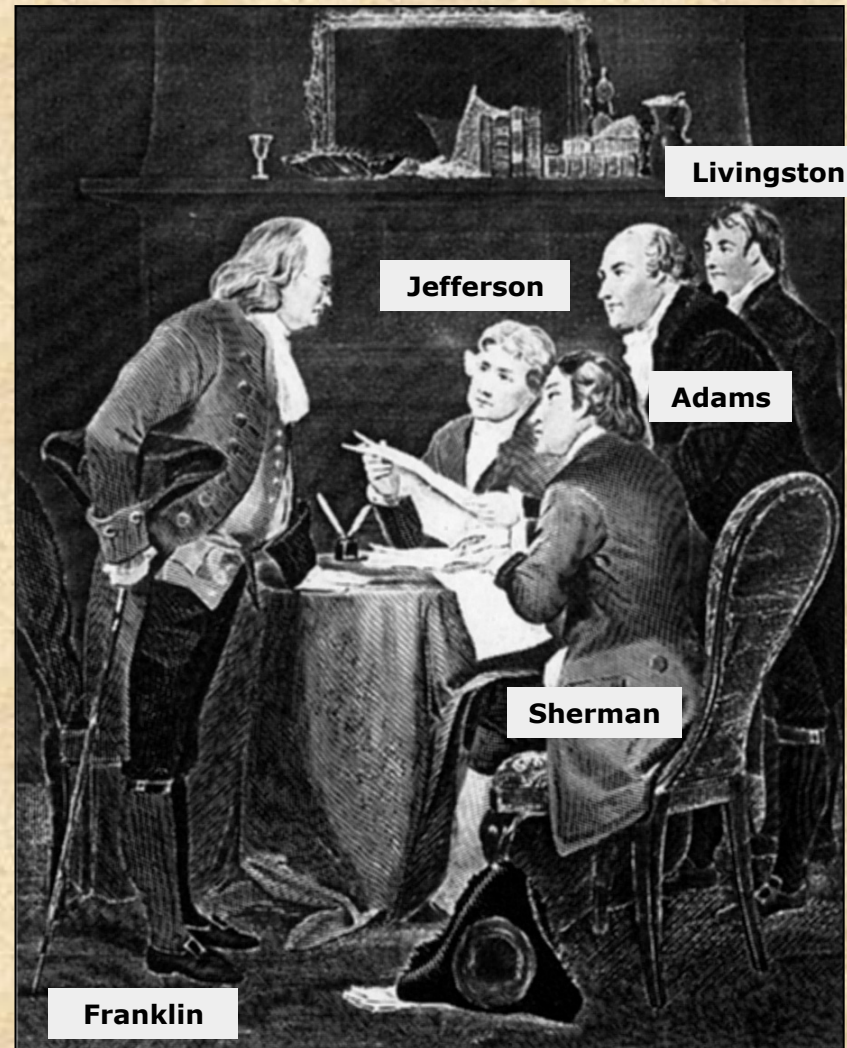


The Committee of Five

Congress appointed a committee of five delegates to write a suitable declaration of independence.

Serving on the committee were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman.

The entire committee was instructed to write the Declaration, however, most of the actual drafting was created by Jefferson.



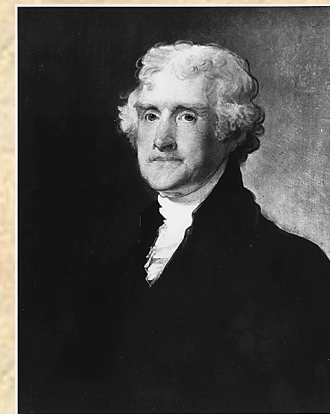
Adams & Jefferson

- **John Adams came from a poor background, Thomas Jefferson from a wealthy family**
- **Many thought Adams would write the Declaration because he had made many speeches in favor of separation, but he deferred to Jefferson because he believed Jefferson was more popular, a better writer, and from Virginia (an important state to independence)**
- **Once good friends, Adams and Jefferson later became bitter political rivals as they developed different political philosophies and both sought the presidency**
- **Both died on July 4, 1826 (50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence)**



**John
Adams**

**Thomas
Jefferson**

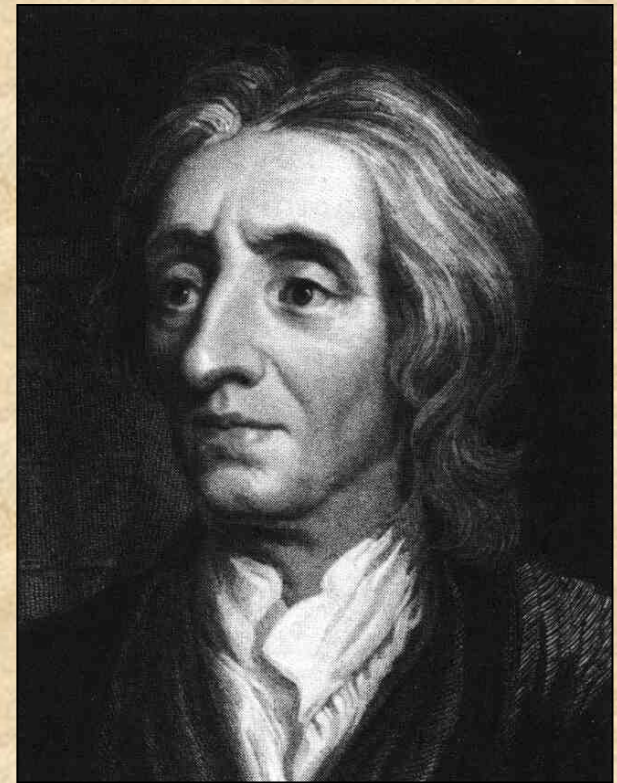


The Enlightenment

The Enlightenment was a period in western philosophy that theorized about the ability of humans to use reason to solve problems. Philosophers also had new ideas about government.

John Locke's views mirrored the typical Enlightenment belief that humans could work together to form a "more perfect union".

Jefferson borrowed ideas from several Enlightenment figures, most notably Locke, who, in his work "*Two Treatises of Government*", stated that people enjoyed "natural rights", including "life, liberty, and property".



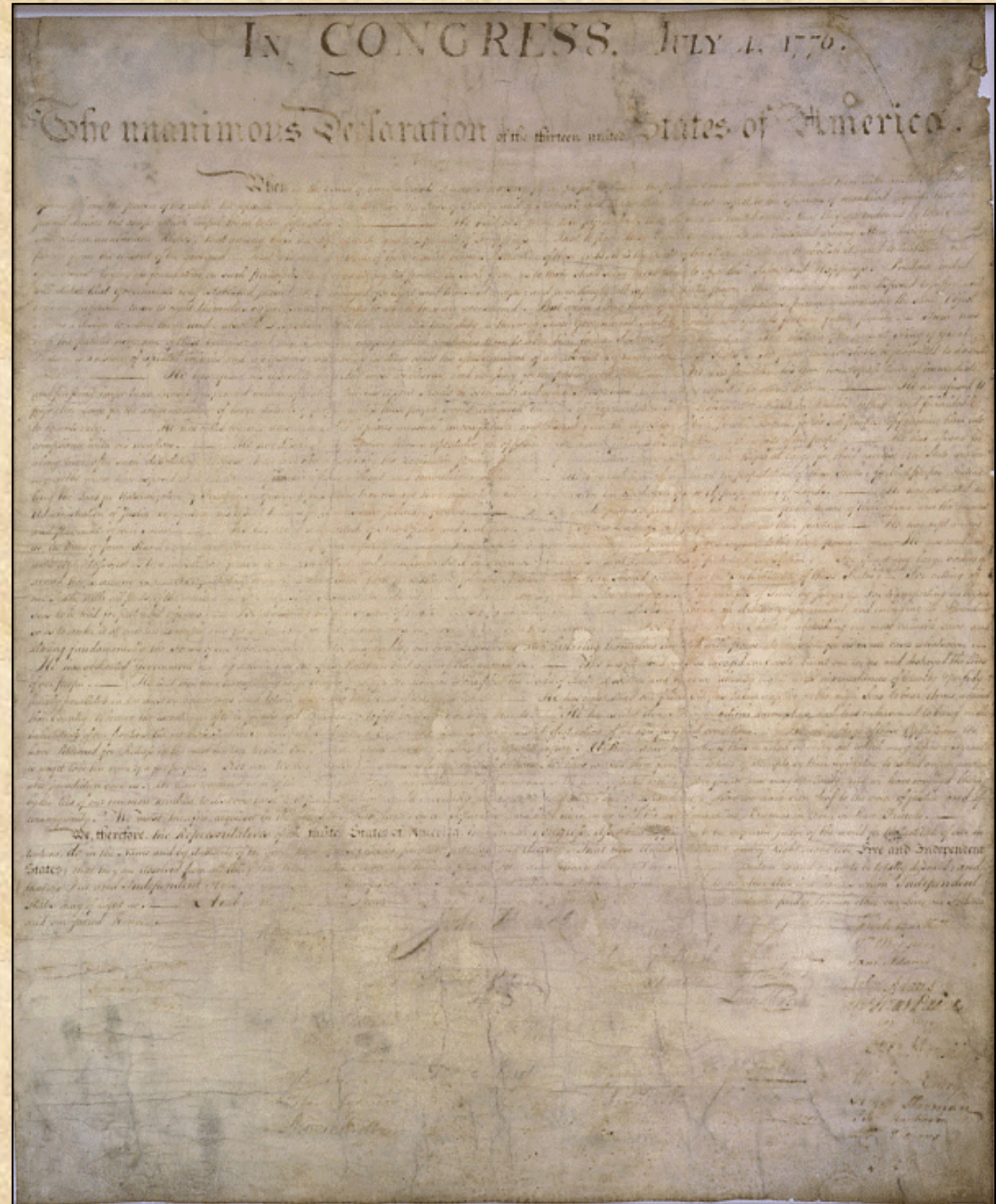
John Locke

Social Contract theory

- ❖ **Derived from John Locke's writing, "*Two Treatises of Government*"**
- ❖ **The idea that the government and the people are in a contract together, each with their own obligations**
- ❖ **Locke stated that government had an obligation to protect people from harm, and guarantee their inalienable rights of life, liberty, and property**
- ❖ **People had an obligation to obey the government**
- ❖ **According to Locke, whenever government became destructive of the aims for which it was created, the people could abolish or alter that government**

The Declaration of Independence contains three sections:

1. Preamble: purpose of the document
2. Grievances: reasons for separation
3. Formal declaration to the world of their independence from Britain

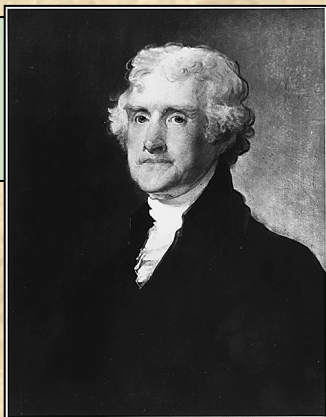


The Preamble

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.



Thomas Jefferson
Preamble, Declaration of Independence

Grievances

In the second section Jefferson listed over 30 “grievances”, or direct complaints of how the King had limited or violated the inalienable rights of the colonists. Some of them included:

- ❑ He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.**
- ❑ He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.**
- ❑ For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent**
- ❑ For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever**
- ❑ For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments**

Formal declaration to the world: U.S. independence

The last section of the document officially announced the separation between the colonies and Great Britain:

“We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES*; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.”

Ratifying the Declaration

- ✓ **July 2, 1776: Continental Congress unanimously approved Lee's resolution of independence.**
- ✓ **July 2-4, 1776: The Congress debated and edited Jefferson's Declaration.**
- ✓ **South Carolina and Georgia objected to a condemnation of the African slave trade added to the Declaration by Jefferson. Jefferson removed the condemnation, and the two colonies vote to accept the Declaration.**
- ✓ **On July 4, the Declaration unanimously approved and announced.**

This painting by John Trumbull shows the committee presenting the Declaration for signing by the Continental Congress.



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

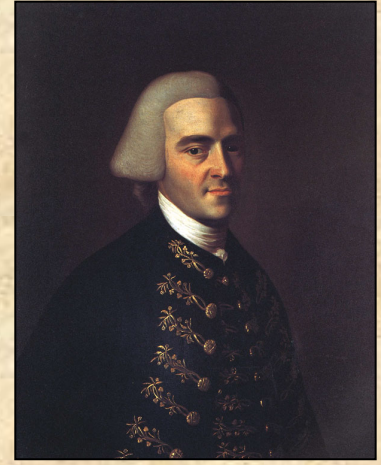
The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation. We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes, and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. — Such has been the Patient Sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all tending in direct Effect the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to assent to Laws for the Amendment of large Tracts of the People, unless those Tracts would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inseparable to them, and parcelled off to Grants only. — He has called together legislative Bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Seat of their Justice, for the sole Purpose of bringing them into Compliance with his Measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People. — He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; in the most unbecoming Manner, exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Strangers, refusing to grant Letters of Naturalization to others, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither Streams of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance. — He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For quartering large Bodies of armed Troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the World: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Powers to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People. — He is in this Time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to combat the Wrecks of Death, Desolation and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Opprobrium scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and lately involving the Heads of a virginal Nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Associates of their Friends and Brethren, or to sell themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic Injuries amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of one Province the merciless and savage Treatment of another, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an indiscriminate Destruction of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions. — In every Stage of these Oppressions they have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: — Our repeated Petitions have been answered by insult and Injury. — A Petition, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is ought to be the Rule of a free People. — Nor have We been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. — We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our emigration and Settlement here. — We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would in every Way interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. — They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Concinnity. — We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of Right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

John Hancock, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and other signatories of the Declaration of Independence.



John Hancock, the president of the First Continental Congress, signed his name so large supposedly so the King could see it without his reading glasses.

The meaning of the Declaration of Independence

“all men are created equal”

“natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”

What do these phrases mean? How was it possible that Jefferson had slaves, yet argued for freedom?

One of the more famous voices in favor of granting more rights for women was Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams. During the independence debate, she wrote her husband, noting, “Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors.... Remember all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a Rebellion.”

Some blacks, too, saw Jefferson’s words as an opportunity to seek equal rights. Several Boston-area slaves signed a petition stating, “Following the example of the good people of these states, your petitioners can not but express their astonishment that it has never been considered that they may be restored to the enjoyment of their freedom, which is the natural right of all Men.”

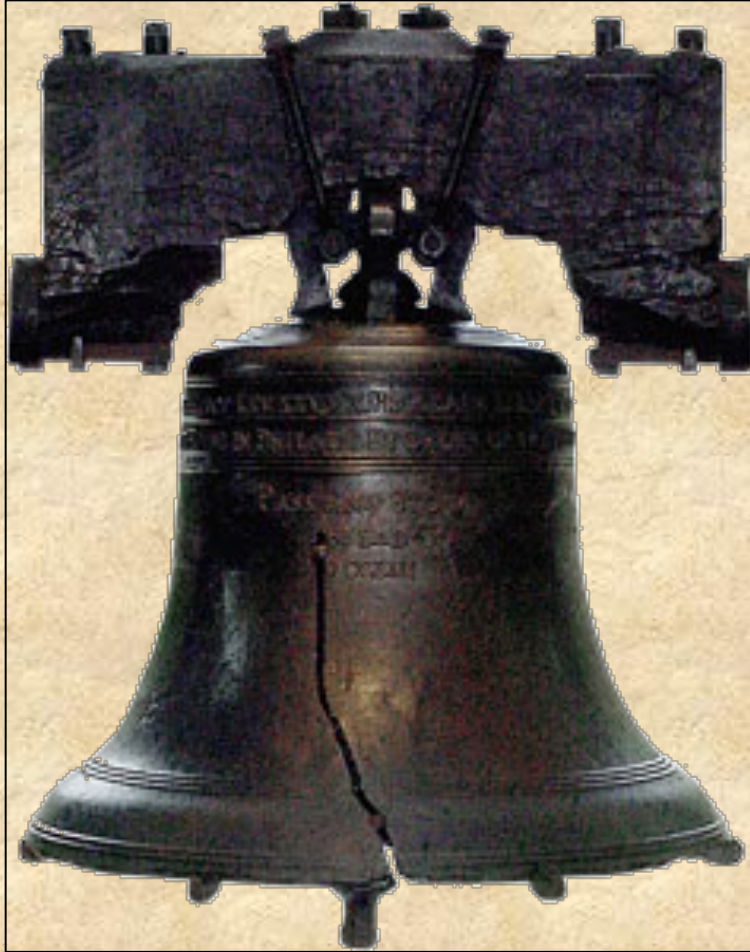
Symbols of liberty



The United States has several items that symbolize the nation and citizen's rally behind.

For example, the liberty bell in front of Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

The Liberty Bell



- **Cast in 1753 by Pass and Stow**
- **Hung in bell tower at Independence Hall, but removed for safe keeping during British occupation of Philadelphia**
- **Rang yearly on every July 4th and all state occasions until 1846, when cracks were discovered in the bell**
- **Bell cracked again when rung on Washington's Birthday that year, and not rang again, except it was tapped 13 times softly for the 1976 Bicentennial, and tapped 13 times softly yearly on July 4th**

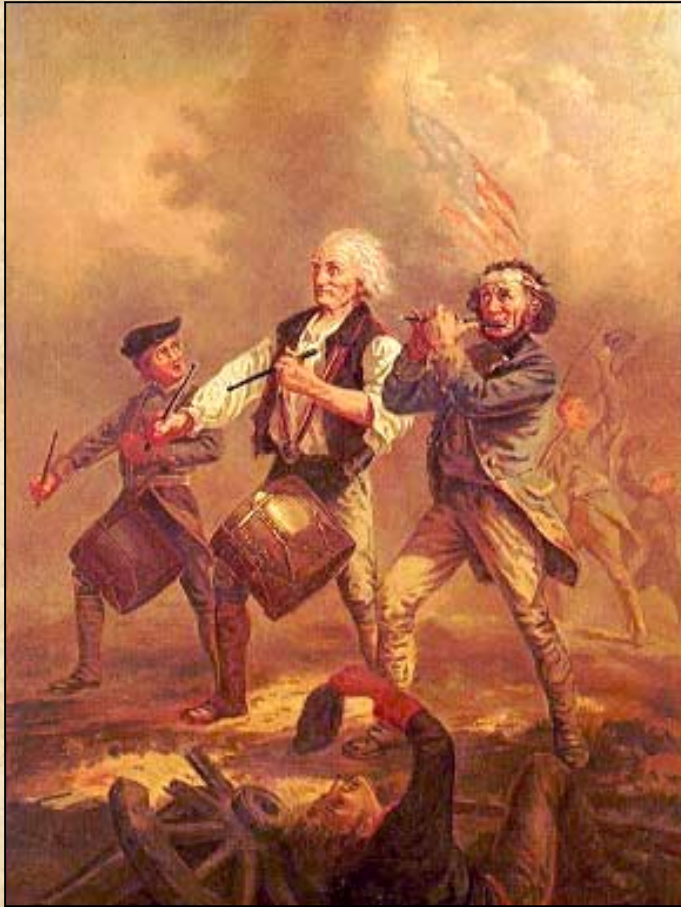
Independence Hall



- ❖ Originally constructed and used as the state house for the Province of Pennsylvania
- ❖ Used from 1775-1783 as the meeting place of the Second Continental Congress
- ❖ Location was used for the approval of Washington as commander of the Continental Army, the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation and U.S. Constitution were both drafted in the building

“Spirit of '76”

Representing the spirit of the revolution



1875 version



1891 version

The Betsey Ross flag



There is little evidence that Betsy Ross actually created the first flag but many sources give her credit. Ross's grandson, William Canby, first reported that his grandmother had sewn the flag in a speech he made to the Pennsylvania Historical Society in 1870.

The first flag had thirteen six pointed stars as well as thirteen stripes. Until 1912, there was no specific layout for the arrangement of the stars and stripes, and various designs could be seen. For many years, the policy was to add a star *and* stripe for each new state. However, that became too many stripes, so the number of stripes was limited to 13, each of the original 13 states.

The colors of the flag have no specific significance, although many have taken the meaning of the colors of the Great Seal of the United States to mean the same for the flag. In the case of the Seal, the color red stands for hardiness and valor, white stands for purity and innocence, and blue stands for vigilance, perseverance, and justice.

Patriots and Loyalists

Similar to the Civil War nearly 100 years later, the American Revolution divided the nation and even families.

Some colonists became *Patriots*, or supporters of Independence. Others became *Loyalists* (also known as *Tories*) who, although they believed their rights were violated, wanted to remain loyal to the Crown.

Benjamin Franklin was one of the most famous Patriots. However, his son, William Franklin, was a staunch Loyalist who was held a prisoner for two years by Patriot forces. After the war William moved to England and never returned.



**Benjamin
Franklin**

**William
Franklin**



The Loyalists

- **As many as 16% (500,000) of the colonists remained loyal to Britain during the Revolution**
- **Loyalists tended to be the more wealthy and very influential in the colonies**
- **Loyalists likely made up the majority in New York, New Jersey, and Georgia, but were a small minority in Virginia and Massachusetts**
- **In many instances, Loyalists were tarred and feathered by Patriot groups**
- **During the war, several colonies passed laws which allowed for confiscation of Loyalist property**
- **Although restoration of Loyalist property was included as a provision of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, the U.S. government did not do much to reimburse the Loyalists, and the British government provided some funding to Loyalists**
- **At the end of the war, thousands of Loyalists left the United States. Many went to Canada, while others went to the Bahamas and West Indies**

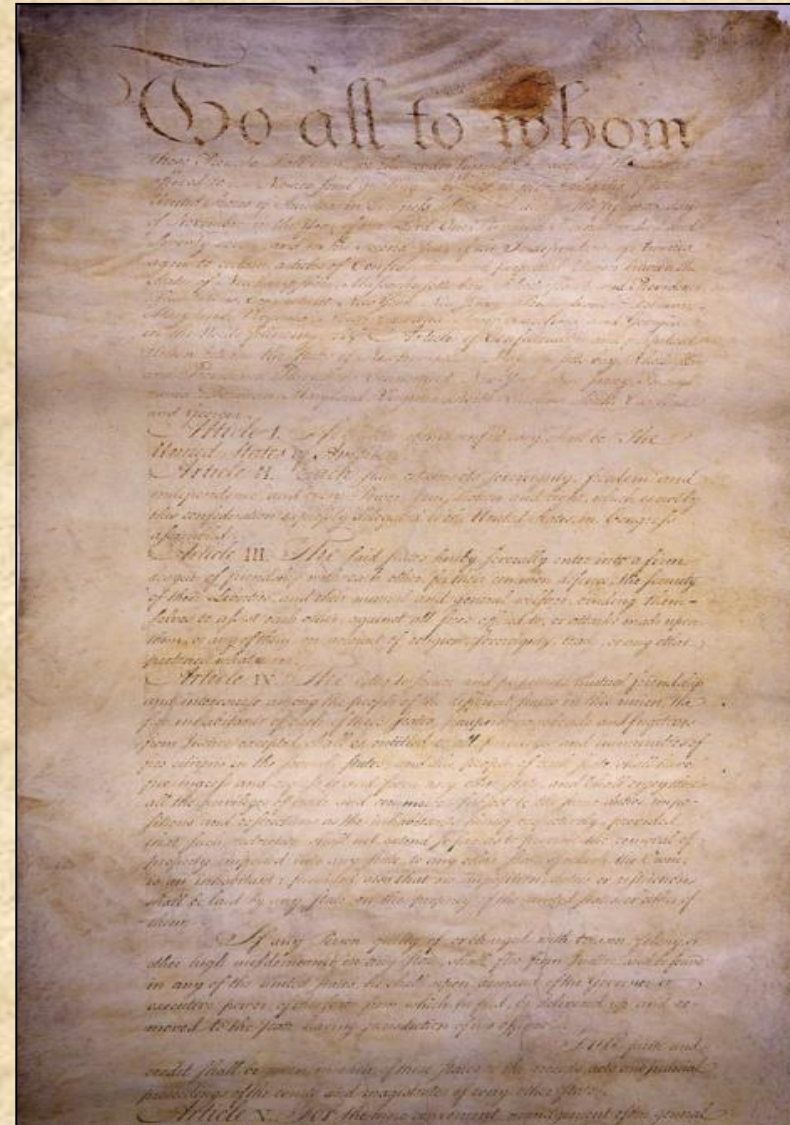


**Punishing
loyalists**

The new nation's first attempt at government: The Articles of Confederation

First proposed soon after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation were adopted by Congress in 1777, but not ratified by the required number of states until 1781.

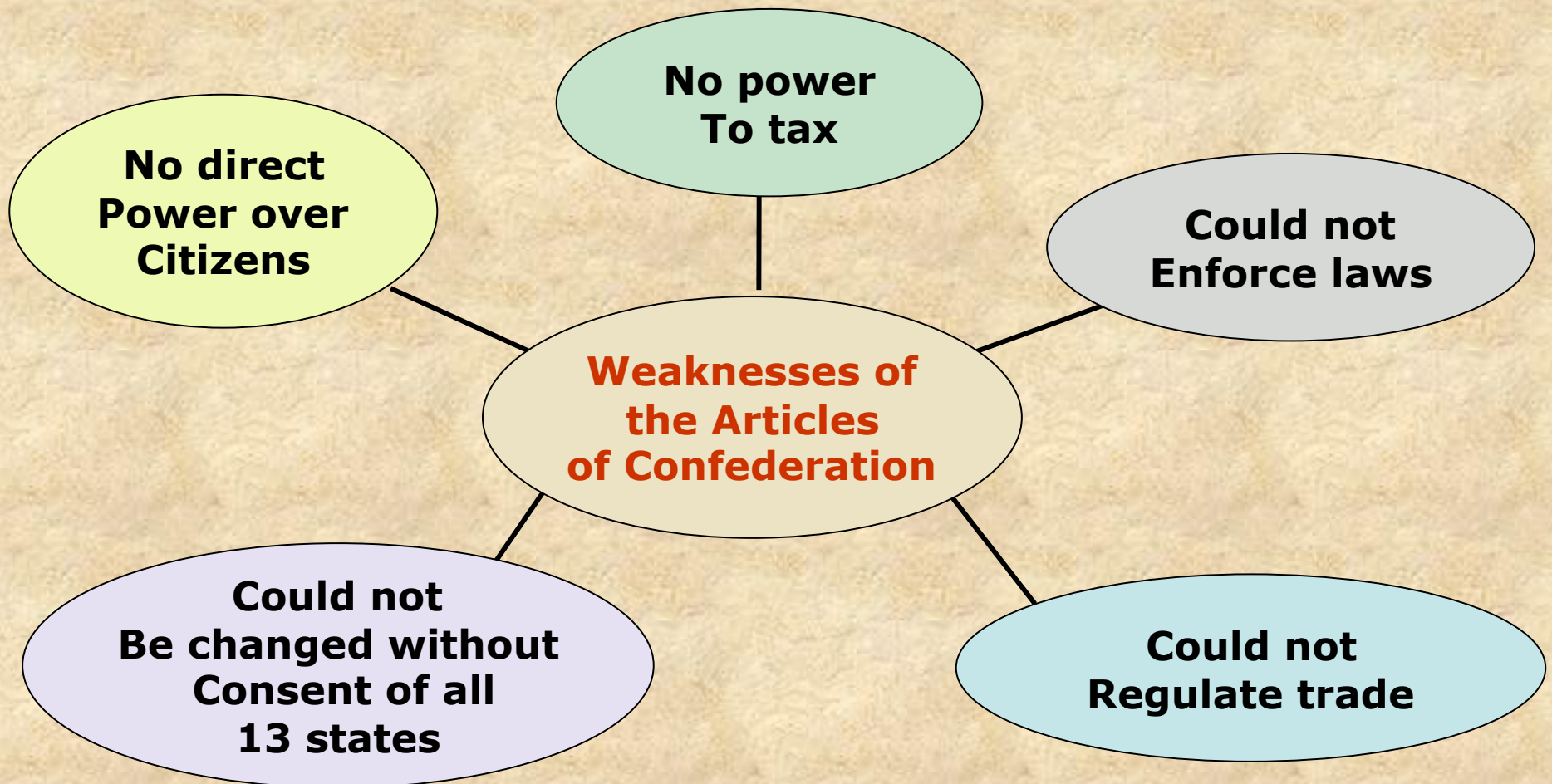
A confederation has a weak national government and provides for states to be the most powerful level of government.



Overview of the Articles of Confederation

- **Officially gave the nation the name "United States of America"**
- **Many feared a strong national government because of King George's abuses of power**
- **Specified rights and powers entitled to each state**
- **Gave one vote per state in Congress. Set six year term limit for legislators.**
- **Limited power of national government to foreign affairs and declaring war**

The articles reflected the fear of a strong executive branch and lacked the ability to function in several important areas



Contributors to the American Victory

- ❖ **European military leaders**
- ❖ **African Americans**
- ❖ **Women**
- ❖ **Native Americans**



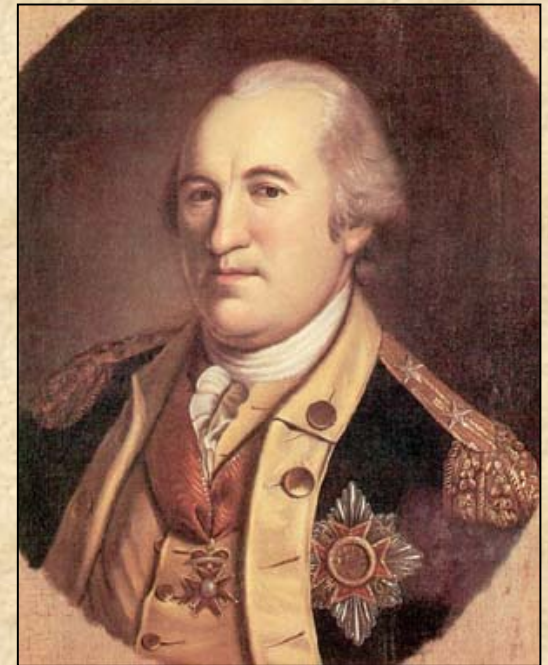
Marquis de Lafayette

- Born in 1757 in France; grew up a French aristocrat
- Entered French army at age 14; commissioned officer by age of 19
- Presented himself to Congress asking for a “commission of the highest rank” but as with all foreigners he had to volunteer with no pay
- Became one of Washington’s closest friends
- Toward the end of the war he was put in charge of the defense of Virginia and he played a key role in the war’s final Battle at Yorktown
- Later Lafayette participated in the French Revolution, but was branded a traitor for supporting the monarchy and imprisoned for five years



Baron Frederick von Steuben

- **Born in 1730 in Germany**
- **Joined the Prussian Army and was a member of Frederick the Great's military staff**
- **Met with American foreign commissioners Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin. Offered his services without pay**
- **Was sent to Valley Forge, and served as drillmaster for U.S. troops there**
- **Also served in U.S. Quartermaster Corps and fought at Yorktown**
- **Wrote "Regulations of the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States" official army manual for military for nearly 30 years**



Count Casimir Pulaski



- **Born in 1745 in Poland**
- **Fought against Russia as a member of a confederation of Polish soldiers**
- **Fought with Continental Army from 1777-1779**
- **Considered the “Father of the American Cavalry”;**
fought in sieges of Charleston and Savannah
- **Wounded in action in October, 1779, died two days later**

Thaddeus Kosciuszko



- **Born in 1746 in Poland**
- **Embarked on a military career**
- **While living in France, he was recruited by Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin to assist the Continental Army**
- **Trained as an engineer, he assisted in building several forts in America, also assisted in the evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga and the victory at Saratoga**
- **By the end of the war, he had been promoted to Brigadier General**
- **He later fought in Poland against the Russians**

African Americans in the Revolutionary War

- **November, 1775: Royal Governor Dunmore of Virginia offered freedom to any slave who could make it across to British lines.**
- **Dunmore organized a brigade of 3000 African-Americans who fought in the Battle of Great Bridge**
- **African-Americans also fought on the Patriot side, nearly 5000 were blended into various militia units, and fought in various battles.**
- **Americans were more ambivalent about black enlistments because of concerns about armed slave revolts. Most colonial regiments were integrated, but some were completely comprised of black troops commanded by white officers.**
- **Blacks served with distinction in the Continental Army. Approximately five percent of the troops at Bunker Hill were African American.**

"How is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among the drivers of Negroes?"

Samuel Johnson, 1775



Salem Poor



- African American who fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill
- Only colonial soldier specifically singled out for bravery and valor in the battle, was mentioned in a petition signed by fourteen different officers who fought in the battle. Specific accounts of Poor's bravery were not mentioned in the petition.
- By most accounts, nearly three dozen blacks fought in the battle
- Poor was an ex-slave who had bought his freedom

Prince Whipple



Only one of two persons to be identified in the picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, Prince Whipple (in circle) was a free black who fought in Washington's army

Women in the Revolutionary War

- As in 20th century wars, some women took over male roles in farming and shop keeping
- Other women worked to help the war effort, such as making war goods such as bullets
- Other women followed their husbands to the battlefield and assisted the troops by washing, mending clothes, and nursing wounded and ill troops
- Some advised their husbands on matters regarding the independence movement
- Some women actually fought in combat



Abigail Adams

- ⌘ **Until Barbara Bush in the early 21st century only woman who was both the wife and mother of the president (John Adams and John Quincy Adams)**
- ⌘ **Her letters to Adams during the revolutionary period urged him to give political rights to women:**

“I long to hear that you have declared an independency. And, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors.

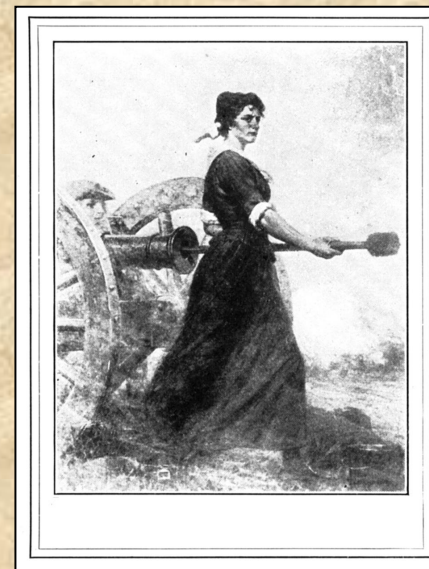
Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands.

Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation.”



"Molly Pitcher"

- Real name was Mary Hays McCauly
- Nicknamed "Molly Pitcher" because she carried water to the men manning the artillery in battle as well as bringing water to cool down the cannon barrels
- After her husband was wounded at the Battle of Monmouth, she took his place as a gunner
- After the battle, George Washington made her a non-commissioned officer in the Continental Army



Deborah Sampson

Deborah Sampson disguised herself as a man (she called herself Robert Shirtliffe), and was wounded twice in battle.

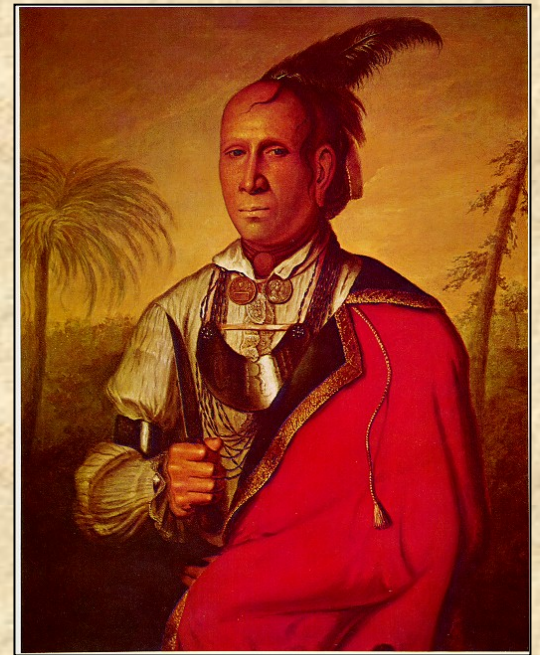
She managed to serve for three years without being detected, until she suffered what was called a “brain fever”.

According to legend, when George Washington was informed as to Sampson’s service, he simply gave her an honorable discharge and sufficient funds to return home. She was later given a soldier’s pension.



Native Americans in the Revolutionary War

- **Most Native Americans east of the Mississippi River were affected in one way or another by the war**
- **Native Americans fought on both sides of the war, but predominantly on the side of the British**
- **An estimated 13,000 Indians fought on the British side during the war. The Iroquois Confederacy alone provided 1500 men for the British cause.**



Joseph Brandt



Joseph Brandt

Brandt, a Mohawk Indian, remained loyal to the British during the Revolution, and fought against the colonists in several battles before being defeated by General John Sullivan in 1779. Brandt and his Indian allies fled to Canada.

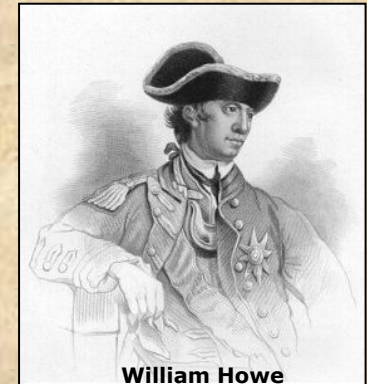
Major Battles 1776-1777

- ❖ **New York campaign**
- ❖ **Low morale**
- ❖ **Trenton**
- ❖ **Battle of Princeton**
- ❖ **Fall of Ticonderoga**
- ❖ **Philadelphia**
- ❖ **Battle of Brandywine Creek**
- ❖ **Battle of Germantown**
- ❖ **Valley Forge**
- ❖ **Saratoga**



New York Campaign, Summer & Fall, 1776

- **After the siege of Boston, Washington sent 32,000 troops to engage the British forces led by the Howe brothers in various battles in New York during August, 1776**
- **New York was a pivotal location because if the British could capture the state, they could separate New England from the South; their main goal was to end the rebellion immediately**
- **The British won significant victories during this campaign, at Long Island, Forts Washington and Lee, and Harlem Heights**



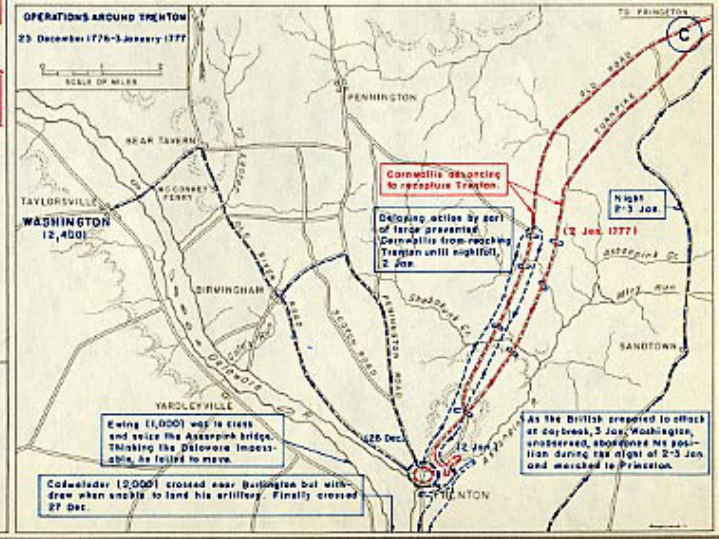
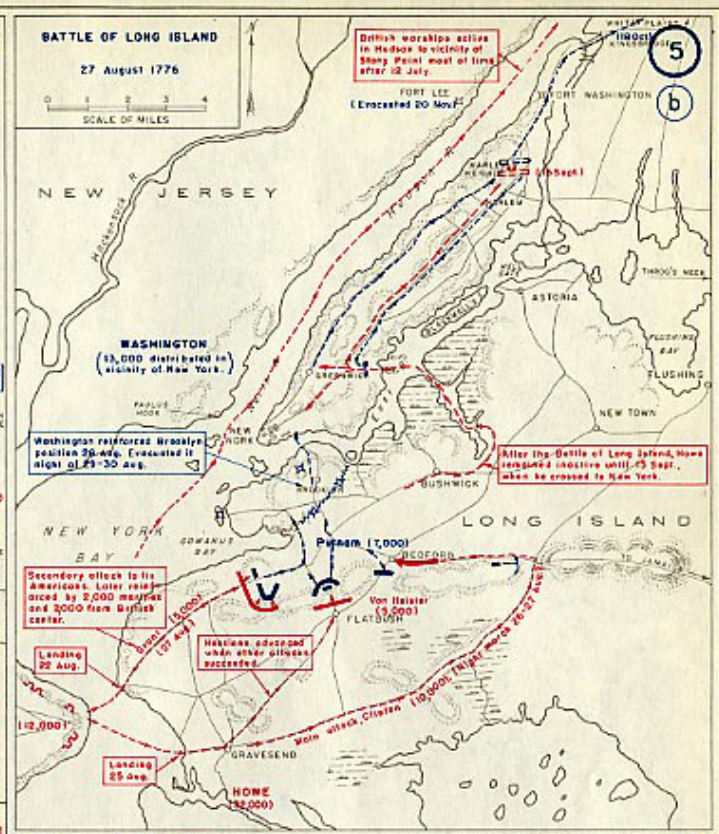
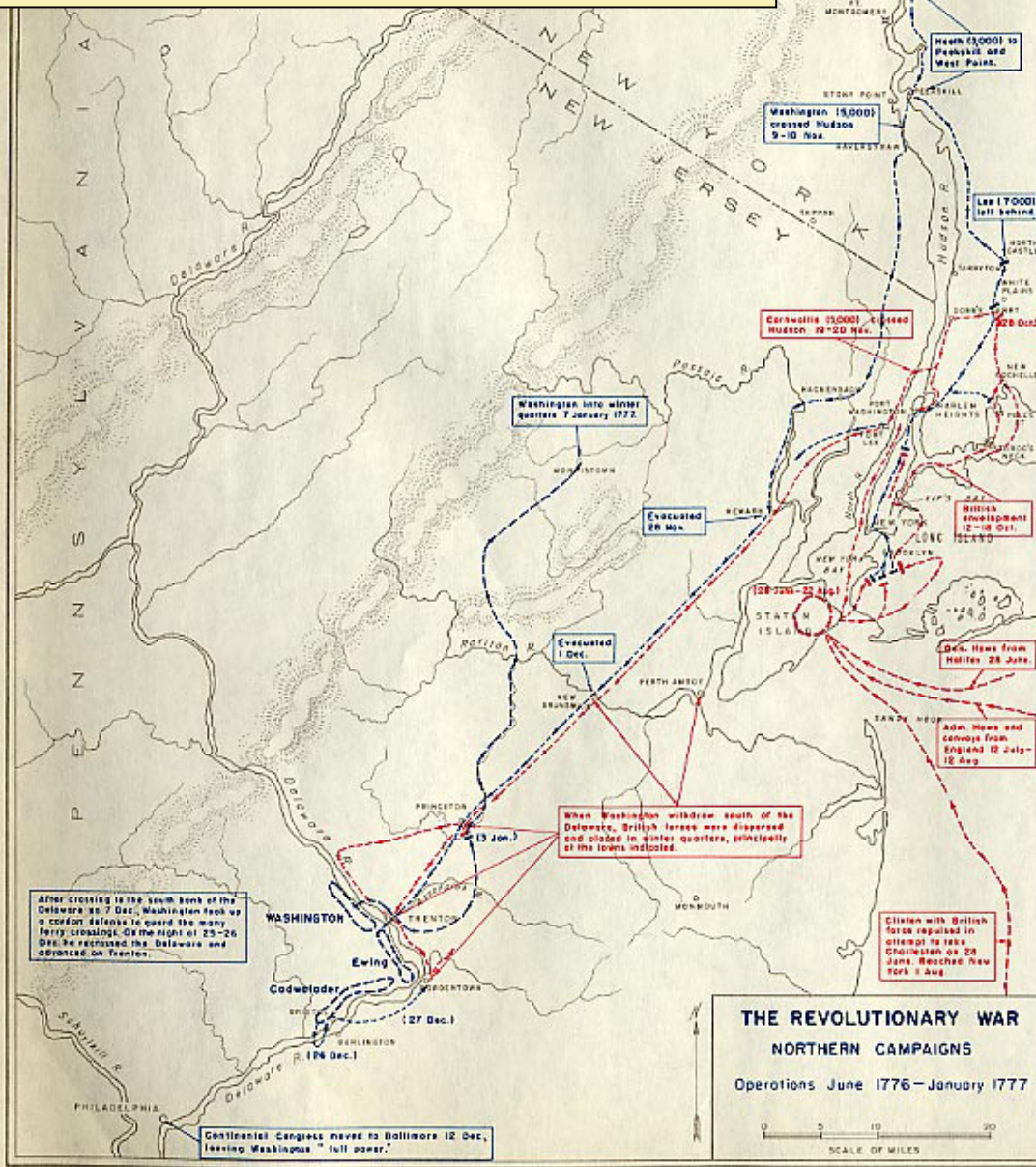
William Howe

The Howe brothers were successful British Generals. William led the army, Richard the naval forces around NY



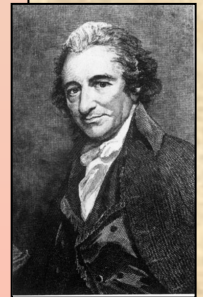
Richard Howe

New York battles 1776



Early British victories made many colonists despair. Paine tried to boost the morale of the new nation in his pamphlet *The American Crisis*.

THESE are the times that try men's souls. *The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to TAX) but "to BIND us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER," and if being bound in that manner, is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth. Even the expression is impious; for so unlimited a power can belong only to God.*

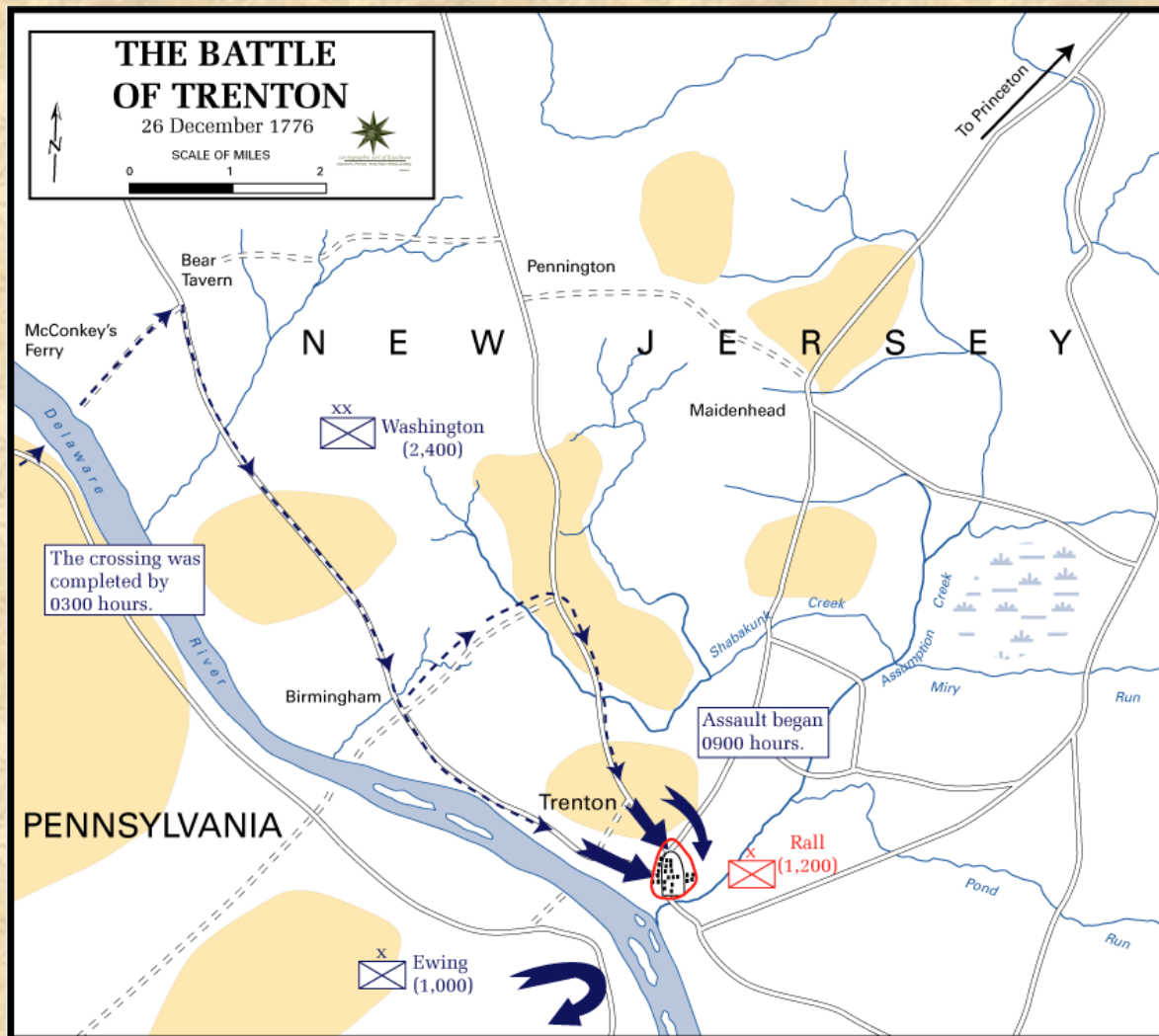


Thomas Paine 131

Emanuel Leutze painted this well-known painting of Washington crossing the Delaware River on Christmas night, 1776, to attack Trenton.



Washington, desperate for a victory to build American morale, attacked Trenton the day after Christmas, when he knew the Hessian defenders would not be expecting any military action.



The Hessians

- Hessians were mercenaries primarily from the Hesse-Cassel region in Germany hired by King George III to fight the colonial rebels
- King George, of German descent himself, hired more than 30,00 Hessians to fight in various battles
- Some Hessians found the colonies to their liking, switched sides, and remained in the United States at the end of the war



A typical Hessian soldier

The attack on Trenton was successful for the Americans



Washington surprised the Hessians when he and his men reached Trenton, after crossing the ice-clogged Delaware River and marching nine miles through sleet and snow.

In the attack that followed, Washington and his men killed over two dozen enemy soldiers and captured 918. They also seized arms and ammunition.

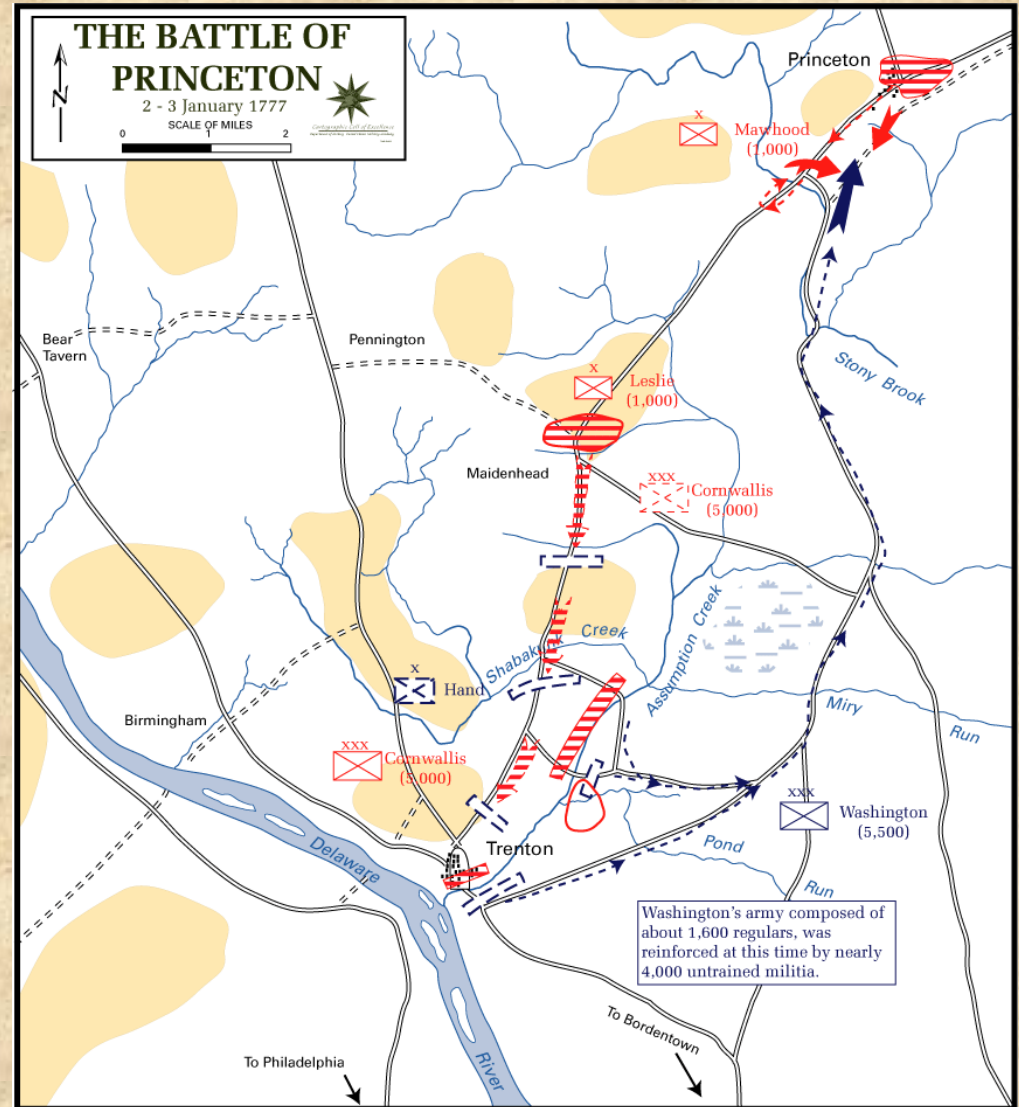
The Americans had only a handful of wounded.

After the Battle of Trenton Washington attacked New Jersey again. He crossed the Delaware on December 30, 1776, and marched on Princeton.



Battle of Princeton January 2-3, 1777

- Nearly 1200 British soldiers were attacked by Washington's forces of 1600 Continental Army soldiers plus 4000 militia reinforcements
- British General Cornwallis was unable to bring up his reinforcements before Washington forced the British to surrender
- Washington then marched to Morristown, New Jersey, set up his winter camp and waited for spring to attempt to take Philadelphia



Fall of Ticonderoga, July 2-6 1777

- Colonials led by Ethan Allen seized Ticonderoga from the British in 1775
- American commanders were warned in 1775 and 1776 that if the British placed large guns on heights above fort, those cannons could reduce Ticonderoga to rubble, and the cannons could not be reached by American fire
- Commanders assured themselves that the British would not be able to place cannons on the heights (named "Sugar Loaf"), but the British did
- A British force led by General John Burgoyne marched on Ticonderoga in July, 1777, and the Americans fled the fort under cover of darkness on July 5.
- British captured the fort without firing a shot



The British marched towards Philadelphia 1777

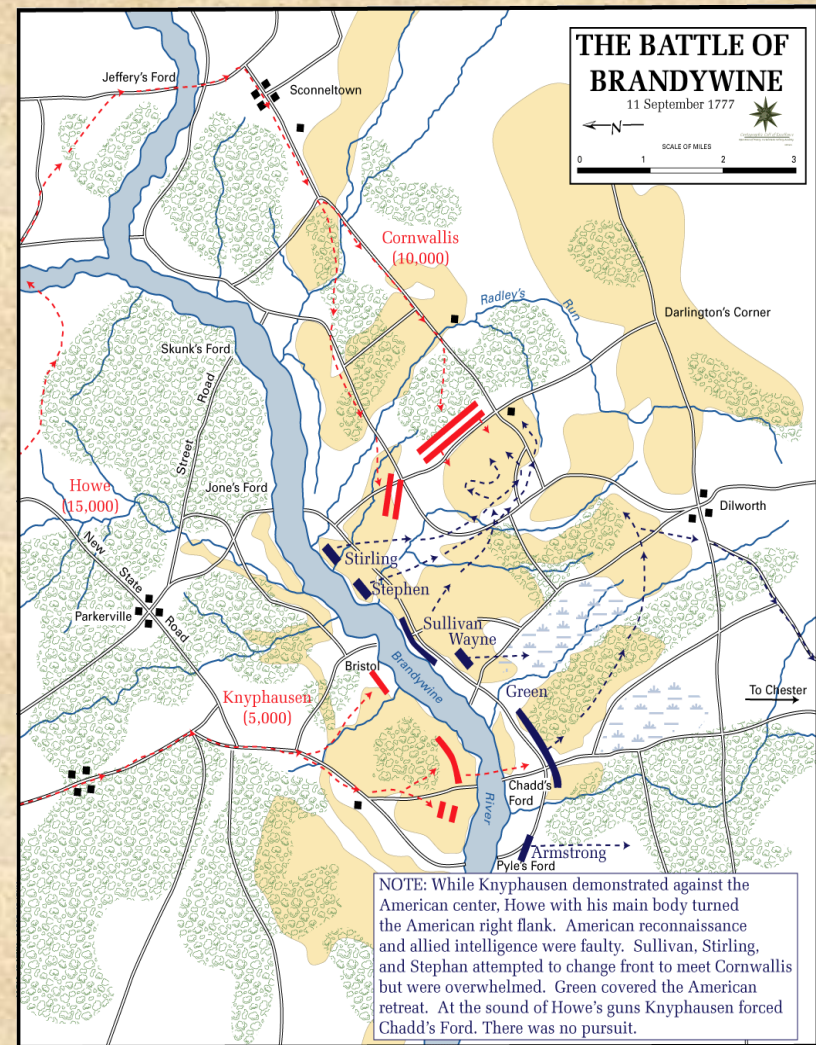
- After success at the New York campaign, General William Howe planned to take Philadelphia
- William Howe's brother, Admiral Richard Howe sailed his men up the Chesapeake from New York to support the attack on the city
- The Americans tried to stop Howe's advance at Brandywine Creek, but were unable to do so
- General Howe occupied Philadelphia



The Battle of Brandywine

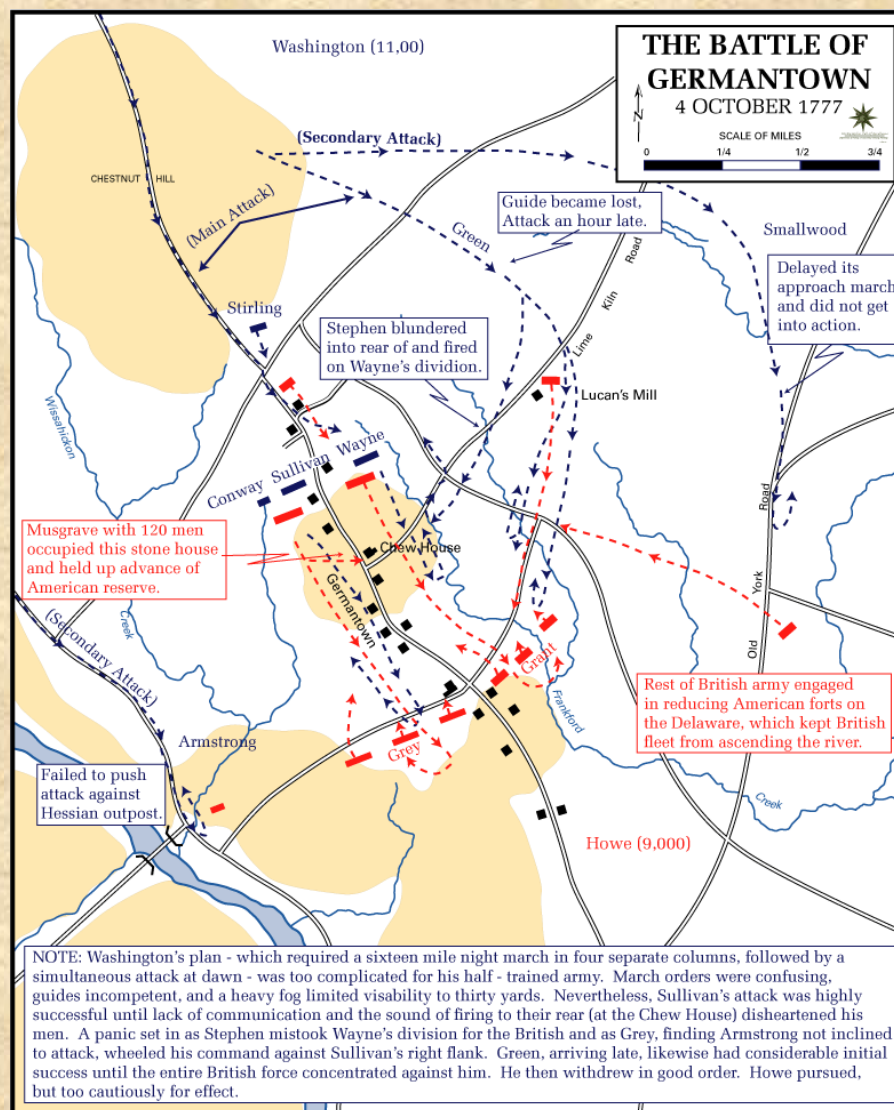
September 11, 1777

- ❖ Howe believed capturing Philadelphia would rally Loyalist support
- ❖ The Continental Army placed itself between the oncoming British and the city at Brandywine Creek on September 11, 1777
- ❖ British forces led by General Cornwallis broke the American lines and the Continental Army retreated to near Germantown
- ❖ The Continental Army lost more than 400 in the battle, the British nearly 600
- ❖ Even though it was a defeat for the Americans their presence was a strong symbol for the Patriots



Germantown October 1777

- On Oct. 2, 1777, Washington launched a coordinated attack against Howe's headquarters, massing four separate columns against the British and their 9,000 troops
- The colonials started the battle strong, and the British began to retreat
- However, because of the smoke and heavy fog, the Americans were forced to retreat
- While the battle was a loss for the Continental Army, it still served to boost morale for the American cause



Battle at Germantown



**After the retreat from Germantown
Washington's army wintered at Valley Forge**



Conditions at Valley Forge were harsh for the Continental Army, but it had strategic value because it was close to Philadelphia, and General Howe had to guard against a possible American attack during the winter of 1777-1778.



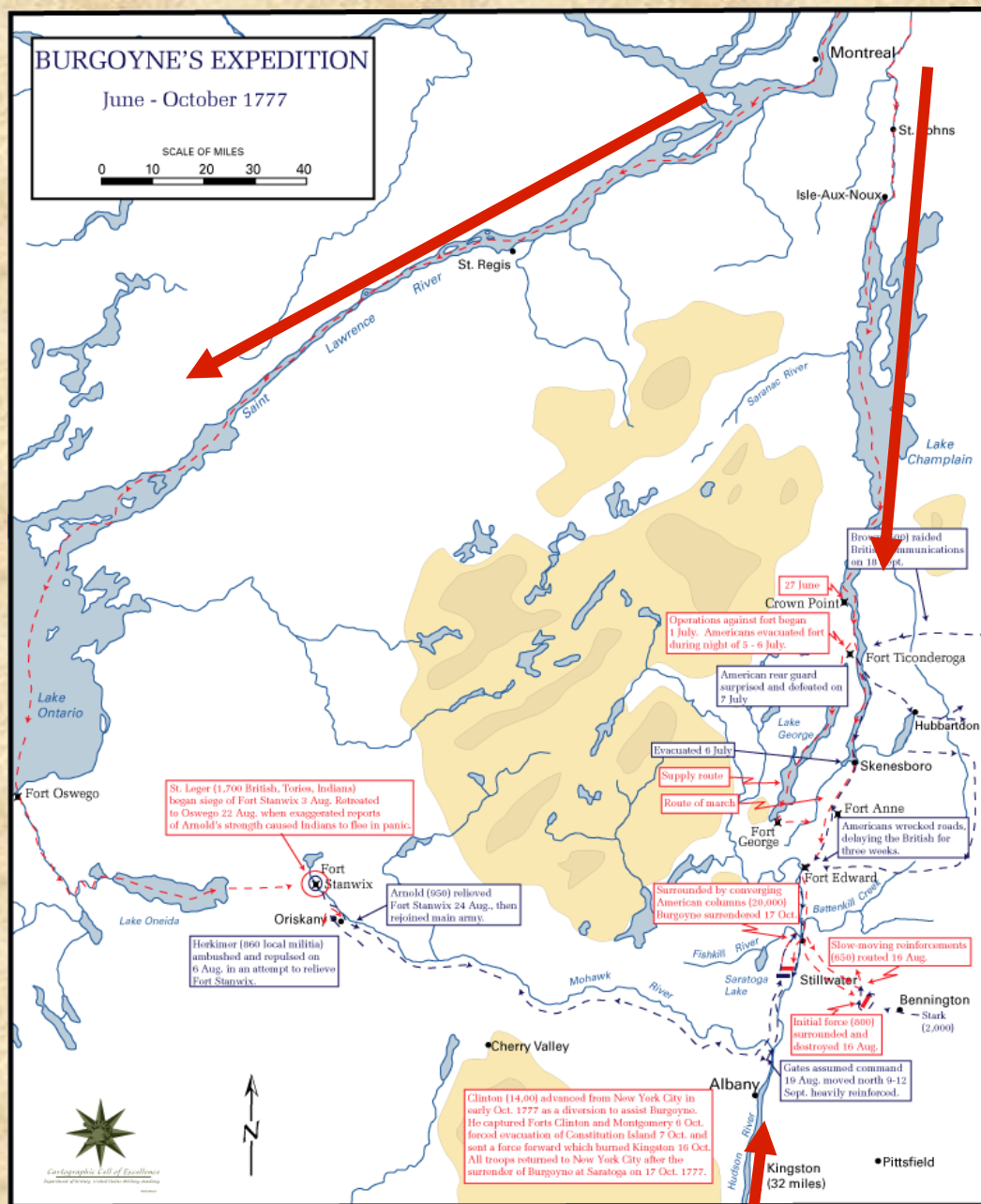
Harsh conditions at Camp Valley Forge

- Washington and his men arrived at Valley Forge on December 19, 1777
- Within days more than 6 inches of snow had fallen, and temperatures dropped well below freezing
- Many troops lacked proper coats, uniforms and shoes
- Diseases like typhus, dysentery, typhoid fever, pneumonia were common and approximately 2000 troops died that winter
- Washington considered having army disband in order to find provisions
- Men generally ate “firecake” (mixture of flour and water)
- As many as 4000 men each day were considered “unfit for duty”
- Although the conditions were deplorable, the men still became a more efficient army through the training of Prussian Drillmaster Baron von Steuben



"I am Sick - discontented - and out of humour. Poor food - hard lodging - Cold Weather - fatigue - Nasty Cloaths - nasty Cookery - Vomit half my time - smook'd out my senses - the Devil's in't - I can't Endure it - Why are we sent here to starve and Freeze - What sweet Felicities have I left at home; A charming Wife - pretty Children - Good Beds - good food - good Cookery - all agreeable - all harmonious. Here all Confusion - smoke and Cold - hunger and filthiness - A pox on my bad luck. There comes a bowl of beef soup - full of burnt leaves and dirt, sickish enough to make a Hector spue - away with it Boys - I'll live like the Chameleon upon Air. Poh! Poh!"

**From the diary of Albigeance Waldo
Continental Army surgeon**



In the fall of 1777 the British planned a three pronged attack to win the war. The plan was to have three armies led by Burgoyne, St. Leger, and Howe converge on Albany from different directions. After they seized New York the northern and southern colonies would be separated which would dismantle the rebel movement.

General “Gentleman Johnny” Burgoyne

- He was more interested in gambling, writing plays, and high society, than military concerns
- Relatively successful in 1777, he forced Americans out of Canada, captured Fort Ticonderoga
- Burgoyne devised the “three-pronged” attack to capture New York
- Burgoyne totally misunderstood how rough the terrain was his army would have cross to get to Albany. He had a mile long train of carts and wagons that had to be pushed through the thick forests. Part of the problem was the luxury items, such as cases of champagne, his own bed, dishes, and furniture he insisted on carrying



Howe and St. Leger

- **Howe attacked Philadelphia, and then planned to link up with Burgoyne. Instead, he met heavy resistance from the Continental Army at Brandywine Creek and Germantown, and couldn't get there, although he did successfully seize the colonial capital of Philadelphia.**
- **St. Leger advanced as far as Fort Stanwix and Oriskany, where his forces inflicted several American casualties, but also sustained heavy casualties as well.**
- **St. Leger found that the support of his Indian allies had deteriorated, and he eventually retreated back to Montreal.**
- **Burgoyne was then left to fight the Americans at Saratoga without support from either of the other two commanders.**

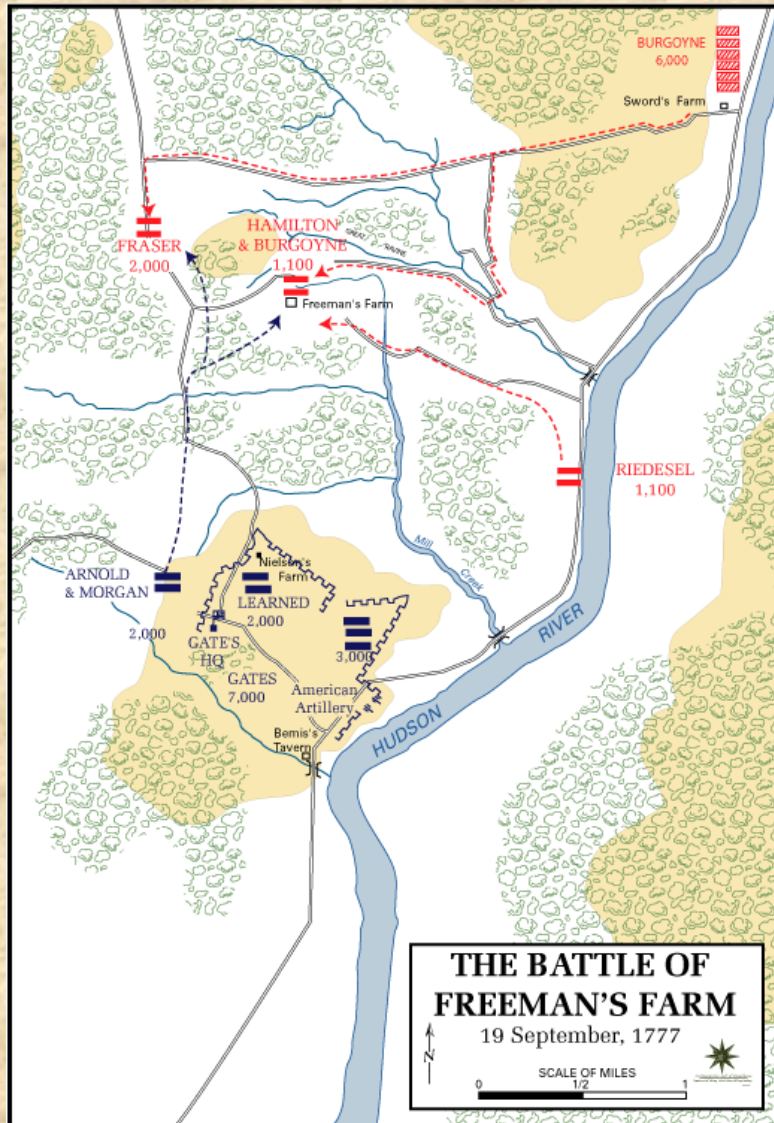


Battle of Saratoga

September-October, 1777



Freeman's Farm September 19, 1777



- Also known as “First Saratoga”
- Burgoyne split his forces, with two columns headed toward Bemis Heights, and the third following along the road that followed the Hudson River
- Battle lasted three hours; Americans ran low on ammunition and retreated
- More than 500 British casualties and 280 American casualties
- Burgoyne’s subordinate officers talked him out of a follow-up attack

Battle of Bemis Heights October 7, 1777

The turning point in the war

- ❖ **Also known as “Second Saratoga”**
- ❖ **Prior to the battle American Commander Horatio Gates argued with General Benedict Arnold regarding strategy. Gates fired Arnold and ordered him to leave the battlefield. Arnold defied the order and fought anyway.**
- ❖ **By the end of the battle, the British suffered more than 400 casualties, while the Americans suffered only 150.**
- ❖ **Because of the number of casualties, as well as dwindling supplies, Burgoyne was forced to retreat, leaving wounded behind and dead British soldiers unburied. American forces pursued them, and Burgoyne quickly surrendered his entire army to the American forces.**

Major causes of British defeat

- ⊕ **The British were ignorant of the terrain and geography. In addition to the forests, many of the soldier's families traveled with the troops which slowed them down and they only averaged about 1 mile a day**
- ⊕ **Lack of support of Indian allies. The Native Americans that fought with St. Leger grew weary of the bloody battles and went home**
- ⊕ **Stories circulated about the British encouraging Native Americans to kill American women and children, especially after the death of Jane McCrea. This angered and motivated the American soldiers.**



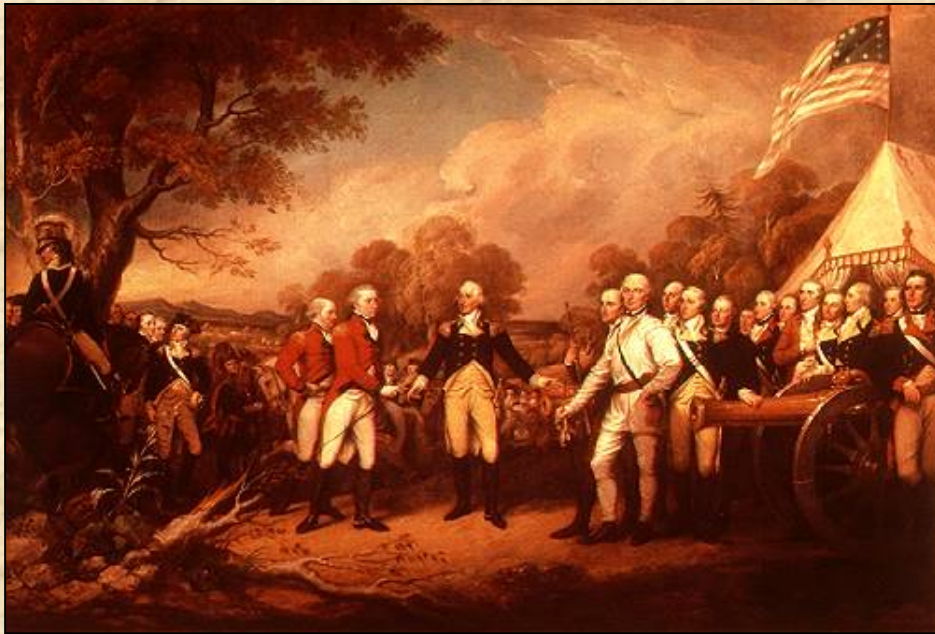
The murder of Jane McCrea

Jane McCrea was a Loyalist who was engaged to be married to an officer in Burgoyne's army. While staying with another Loyalist woman, she was taken hostage by a group of Indians, one of which scalped her.

Even though she was a Loyalist and there were differing accounts of the scalping, Americans used the event to galvanize themselves to the cause of stopping Burgoyne and the advancing British since it was an American woman scalped.



Effects of the British defeat at Saratoga



- 1. Enlistments in the Continental Army rose**
- 2. American morale increased**
- 3. Most importantly, with the Americans proving that they could defeat a regular British army, the French were convinced to support the Americans with financial and military aid**

The U.S. gained European allies

- ❖ **Benjamin Franklin**
- ❖ **Treaty of Alliance**
- ❖ **Treaty of Amity and Commerce**
- ❖ **Spanish**
- ❖ **Dutch**



Franklin in France



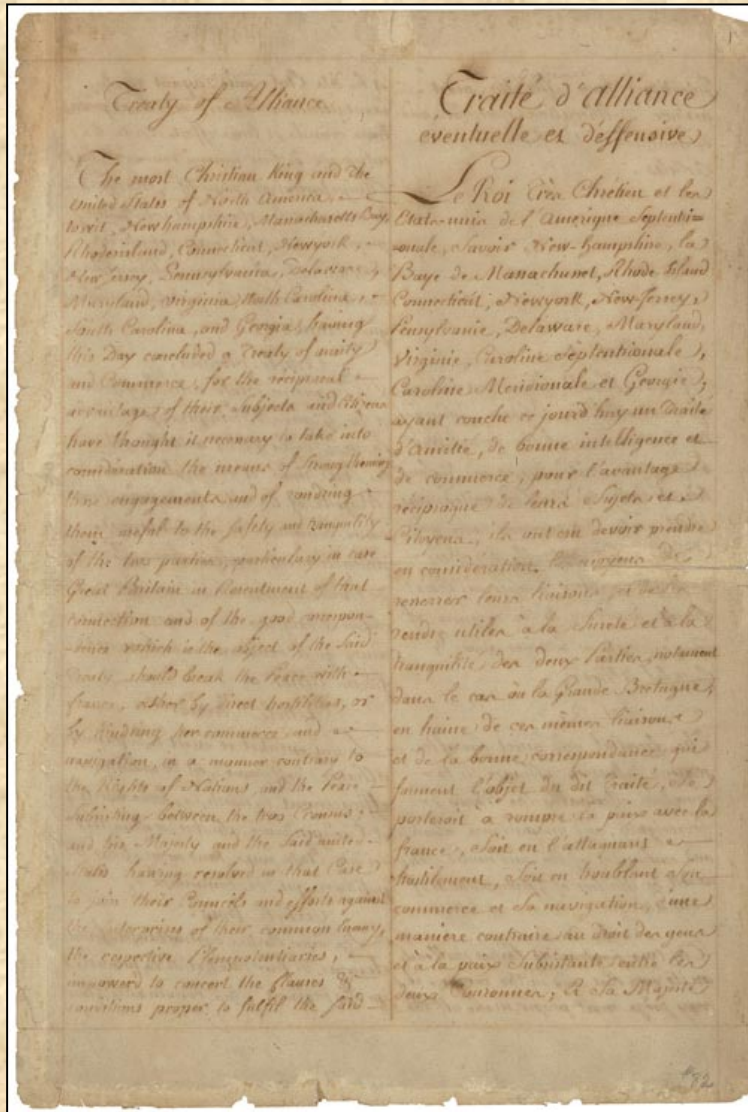
Franklin at the French Court in Paris. He quickly became a celebrity in France, and later became U.S. Ambassador.

Benjamin Franklin was already known as a great Enlightenment thinker and author, but he found even more acclaim as an ambassador to France for the Continental Congress.

The French Crown refused to grant Franklin an audience, but he was the toast of Parisian society, due to his sense of humor, wit, as well as his common dress.

The victory of the Americans over the British at Saratoga helped Franklin secure French aid and recognition of American independence.

Treaty of Alliance



- Signed by France and the United States in 1778
- In the treaty, the U.S. and France pledged to become allies against Great Britain
- France entered the treaty because they wanted revenge for their loss against Britain in the French and Indian War and wanted to regain their status as the most powerful nation in Europe
- One major effect of the treaty was that the American Revolution was no longer a fight between the British and colonies, but now was a "world war" involving the two major superpowers, Britain and France

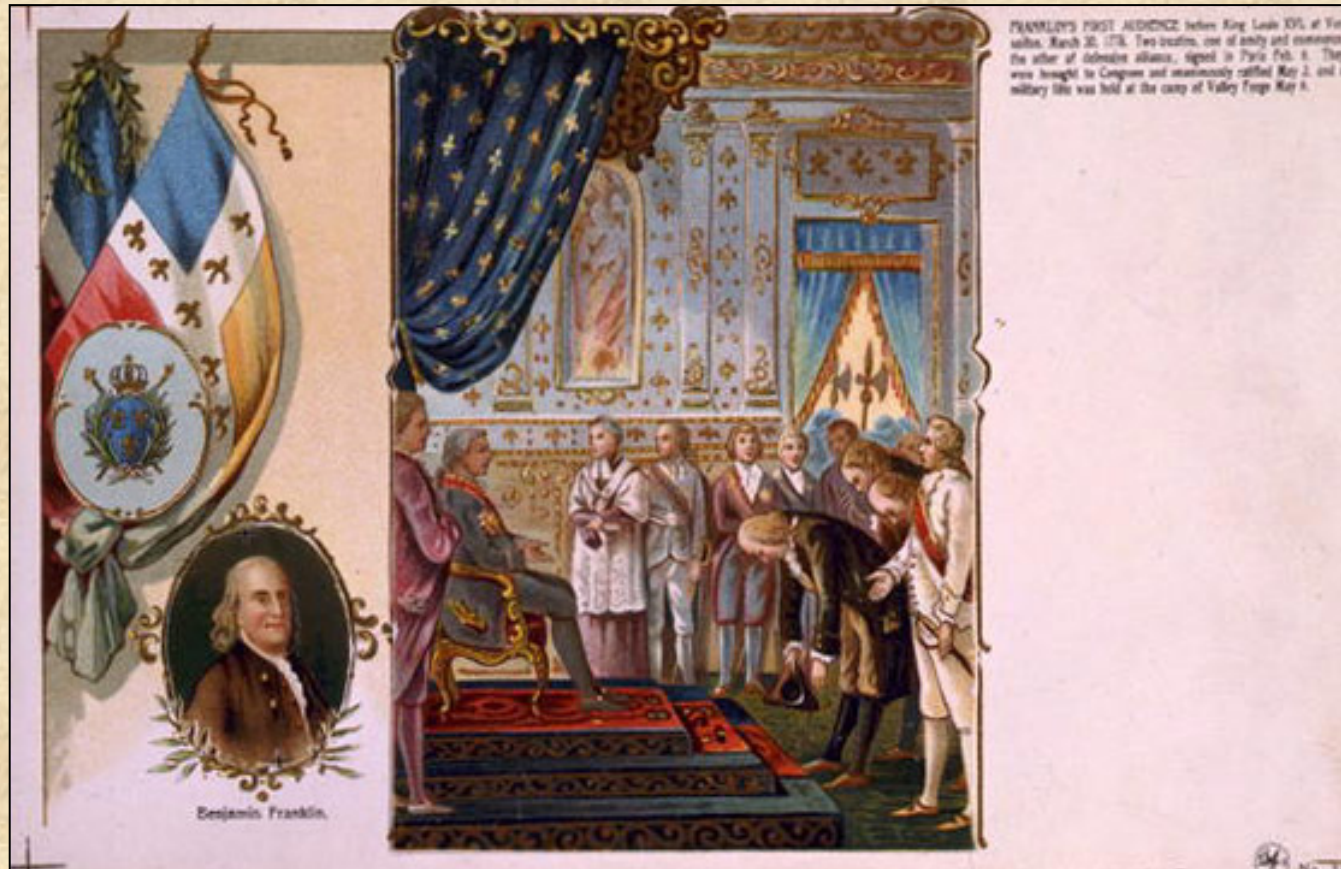
The importance of the treaty

Most importantly, the French kept the United States government solvent by lending it money and support to keep the Revolution alive. The magnitude of French support of the American Revolution can be glimpsed at the battle of Yorktown. There, the majority of George Washington's 15,000 man Continental Army were French soldiers. Washington's men were clothed by the French, the weapons they used were French, and French gold paid their wages. Also it was the French Navy that trapped Cornwallis's soldiers at Yorktown by preventing English ships sent from New York from rescuing the British army.



Treaty of Amity and Commerce

Benjamin Franklin's first meeting with French King Louis XVI during negotiations for the treaty. In the treaty, the French government recognized the United States as an independent nation, and also created a trade agreement between the two nations.



Help from Spain



Bernardo de Galvez led his Spanish troops against the British in battles along the Gulf Coast

- The American government directly courted assistance from foreign countries, offering “most favored trade” status as an incentive
- Spain gave military and financial assistance to the new government in part to erode Britain’s power
- The Spanish contributed nearly \$250,000 to the colonial war effort
- In addition, Spanish troops fought the British in several battles along the Gulf of Mexico, including Pensacola and Baton Rouge

Assistance from the Dutch

- **As early as 1775, Dutch merchants were clandestinely trading with American businesses**
- **By 1782, the Netherlands had officially recognized the independence of the United States**
- **John Adams was named first US ambassador to the Netherlands**
- **The Dutch also loaned the new nation nearly \$12,000,000 to fight the British**



Financing the War

- ❖ **Robert Morris**
- ❖ **Haym Solomon**
- ❖ **Continental currency**
- ❖ **Profiteering**



Robert Morris



- **Member of the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania**
- **Named "Superintendent of Finance" in early 1776**
- **Found several ingenious ways to help pay for the war, including selling bonds, printing paper money, and borrowing funds from private individuals, on his own credit**
- **Lent money of his own to the Revolutionary government, including \$10,000 to the Continental Army at Valley Forge**

Haym Solomon



Haym Solomon

- Polish born Jewish merchant who helped finance the American Revolution
- Solomon brokered bills of exchange (similar to a check) for the new government as well as providing interest free loans for members of the Continental Congress
- Because of his personal assumption of some of the government's debt, when Solomon died in 1785, he was penniless
- Members of his family tried unsuccessfully to have the government pay back his fortune

Continental currency



"Not worth a Continental" was a phrase many used to denote some item that had no value whatsoever.

As Congress printed more money, the value declined substantially, sometimes to as low as 20% of the face value of the currency. More and more merchants refused to accept paper money for payment.

In addition, the British worked to counterfeit American money, which reduced the value as well.

In some instances, the price of goods doubled or tripled. This is called inflation.

Profiteering

Some colonial merchants and corrupt government officials tried to get rich through profiteering, or by selling scarce goods at unrealistically high prices.

In other instances, suppliers sold the government extremely shoddy goods in order to make a fast profit. Soldiers were frequently left with cheap uniforms and shoes as well as rations that were unfit for them to eat.



War at Sea & in the South

- ❖ ***Bonhomme Richard vs. the Serapis***
- ❖ **The treason of Benedict Arnold**
- ❖ **Map of major southern battles 1778-1781**
- ❖ **Siege of Charles Town**
- ❖ **Waxhaw Massacre**
- ❖ **Battle of Camden**
- ❖ **Horatio Gates**
- ❖ **Battle at Kings Mountain**
- ❖ **Cowpens**

Bonhomme Richard vs. the Serapis



**John Paul
Jones**

- Jones joined the Navy in 1775, commanded the *Bonhomme Richard* led raids near British Islands
- His biggest victory was against the British ship *Serapis* in 1779, larger with more firepower than the *Bonhomme Richard*
- During the battle, the *Bonhomme Richard* was severely damaged, and the British commander asked Jones if he wished to surrender. Jones replied, "I have not yet begun to fight!"
- Finally Jones defeated the *Serapis*. However, the victory did not gain much recognition in the U.S.

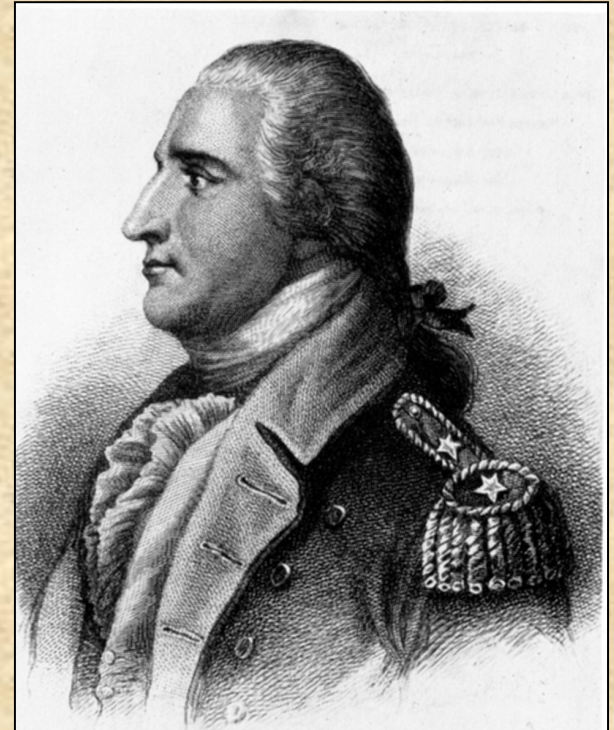
The treason of Benedict Arnold

One incident that shook American morale in the Revolutionary War was the treason of Benedict Arnold in 1780. Arnold was relieved of command by Gates during the Battle of Bemis Heights. His treason was not so much for revenge but for monetary gain. He was in a substantial amount of debt because of his wife's extravagant spending habits.

However, through correspondence with Major John Andre of the British Army, he found a possible solution. He agreed to betray the American fort at West Point to the British for a large amount of money.

The British would get a major U.S. fort, and Arnold would get the money he wanted. He would also get a commission as an officer in the British Army.

However, things didn't turn out the way Arnold expected.



Arnold

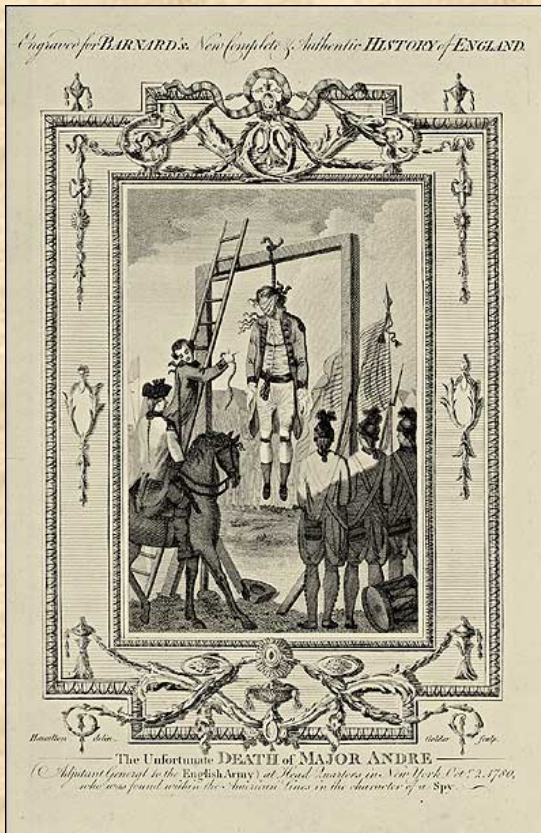
274.9.19.70.5.175. 240.5.15. & 26.9.24. - 105.5.110. without 144.9.22. 02.23.9.13
145.5.24.ing. me that.) 300.5.11) — was 101.5.14. come for the 145.5.28
15.5.34. and that he 196.9.23 a 117.9.36. 61.5.36 in the 240.5.23. of my
144.8.37. 01.01.01. — on the 2611.8.22. 1147.9.12. 112.5.110. a
150.5.15. to you copying my 235.9.19 and 100.9.145. viz. that the
114.8.11.ing 203.5.26. he 236.9.8.2. promise to U.S. military point that.)
300.5.11) — 274.9.9.264.9.136. me my 207.9.26. 275.9.14. at 61.5.14
264.9.19. 201.5.92. 200.9.200. to be 190.5.15.2. to me or my 130.5.2.191. in case
of 14.8.25. and as soon as that shall 124.8.20. — 112.9.19. 201.5.92.
250.9.22. 19.8.24. to be 234.9.10.2. to me for 105.9.32. in 158.9.29. of
the 190.5.15. and 98.5.29. I 141.9.32. up for my 236.5.25. at they
shall 01.9.23) — of 198.9.24. 185.5.31. a 197.8.15. of U.S. men
by which 300.5.11) — 236.9.35. 200.9.14. 191.9.30. 235.8.14. of —
158.9.16. 195.9.33. the 100.5.17. de. 274.5.25. 264.9.19. 201.5.32.)
250.9.23. I think will be a cheap purchase for an. 180.9.25. of
174.6.5. 179.5.33. at the same time I 322.9.32. a 264.9.19. 207.5.22.
to be 190.5.15.2. my 14.9.15. — 9.105.9.12. 115.9.36. and 106.5.12.
19.8.37. — the 274.5.24. 236.8.36. of 114.9.11. —
155.9.16. 105.9.35. — 193.5.16. 149.5.33. with an 182.8.35.
that you can 61.8.34. in 10.9.9.24. 177.5.12. to 197.5.5. 166.9.201.
102.9.22. 236.9.30. 158.5.14. to 155.8.30. 177.9.19. 117.8.9.
I 9.15.9.33. the 118.9.25. in my 201.9.9. — 283.8.11
I had the pleasure of 294.9.15. 19.8.36. —
152.9.19. — 110.9.20. — 172.9.10. —
to the 15.9.11. of my 158.5.14. of the
264.5.12. 167.9.22. I did not add 276.9.12

In this coded letter, Arnold spelled out the terms of his demands... £ 20,000 for delivering the Continental Army fort at West Point, New York.

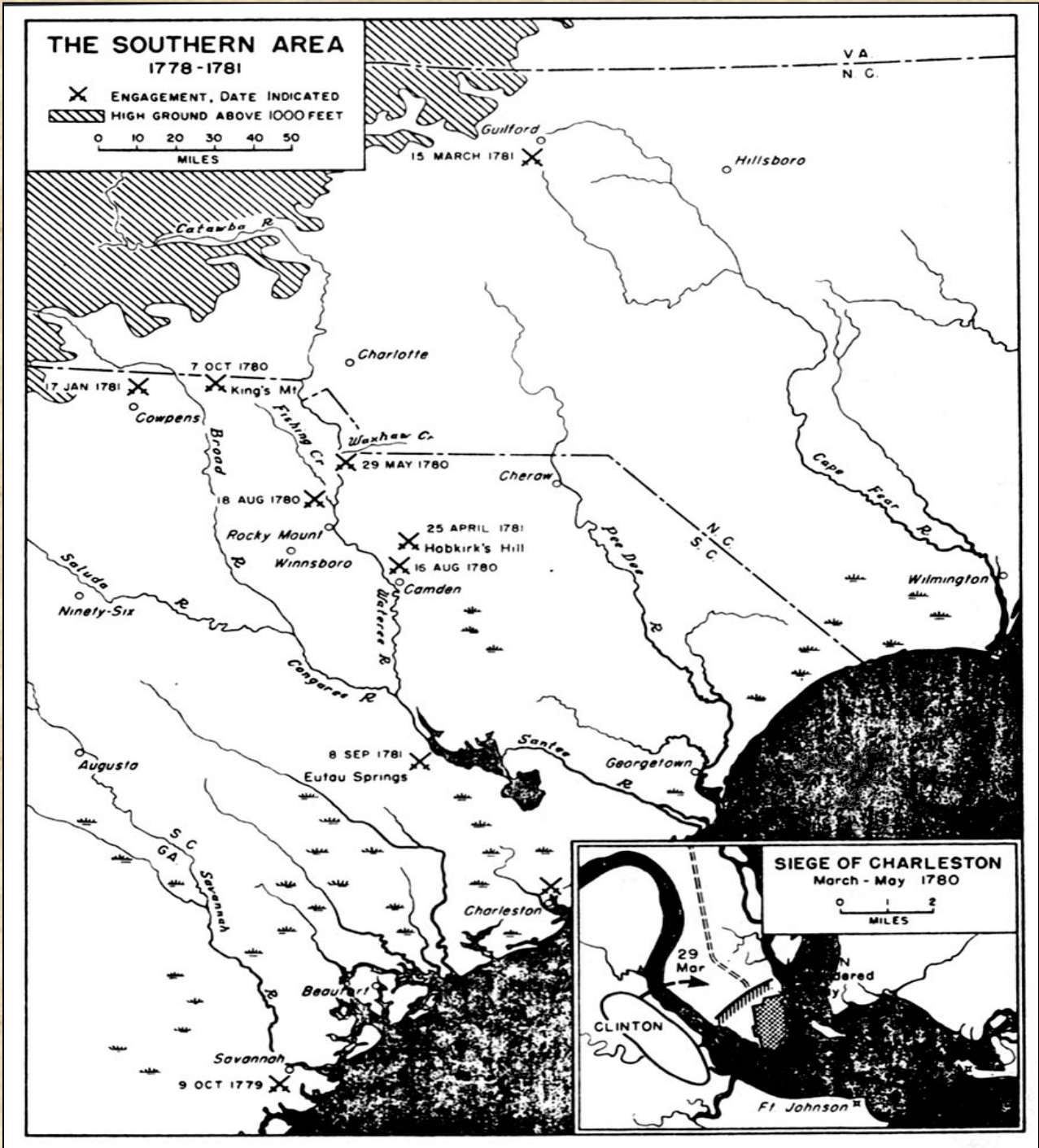
West Point was a significant military base, and its loss would have been devastating to the American cause.



Major Andre



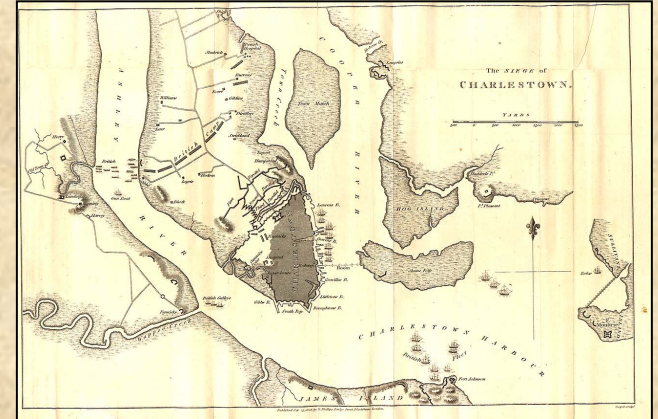
- Major John Andre of the British Army met with Arnold, and Arnold gave him the plans to the fort at West Point.
- After the meeting, Andre found that the only way he could get back to the British lines was to get through the American lines, which he tried to do in civilian clothes rather than military uniform.
- Andre was stopped by an American patrol, which found the plans for the fort in his boot. Since Andre was in civilian clothes rather than military dress, he was tried as a spy rather than treated as a prisoner of war. He was sentenced to die by hanging.
- Arnold was able to escape to the British lines. He was only paid £ 6000 of the £ 20,000 he had been promised, but he did receive a commission as a brigadier general in the British Army and also fought the American army on several occasions. He died in England in 1801.



Major southern battles 1778-1781

Siege of Charles Town, April-May 1780

- **Clinton and Cornwallis, accompanied by 8500 soldiers sailed south to the city of Charles Town (today known as Charleston, South Carolina), an important port and strategic location.**
- **General Benjamin Lincoln commanded American forces at Charles Town.**
- **Clinton and his forces arrived at Charles Town on April 1, and held the city in siege until early May.**
- **Under the constant bombardment of the British, much of the city was burned, and the local government demanded that Lincoln surrender. He did.**
- **While many hoped that the surrender of Charles Town would lead to a popular uprising against the British, none occurred.**



Charles Cornwallis
After Clinton's transfer to NY he was the southern commander

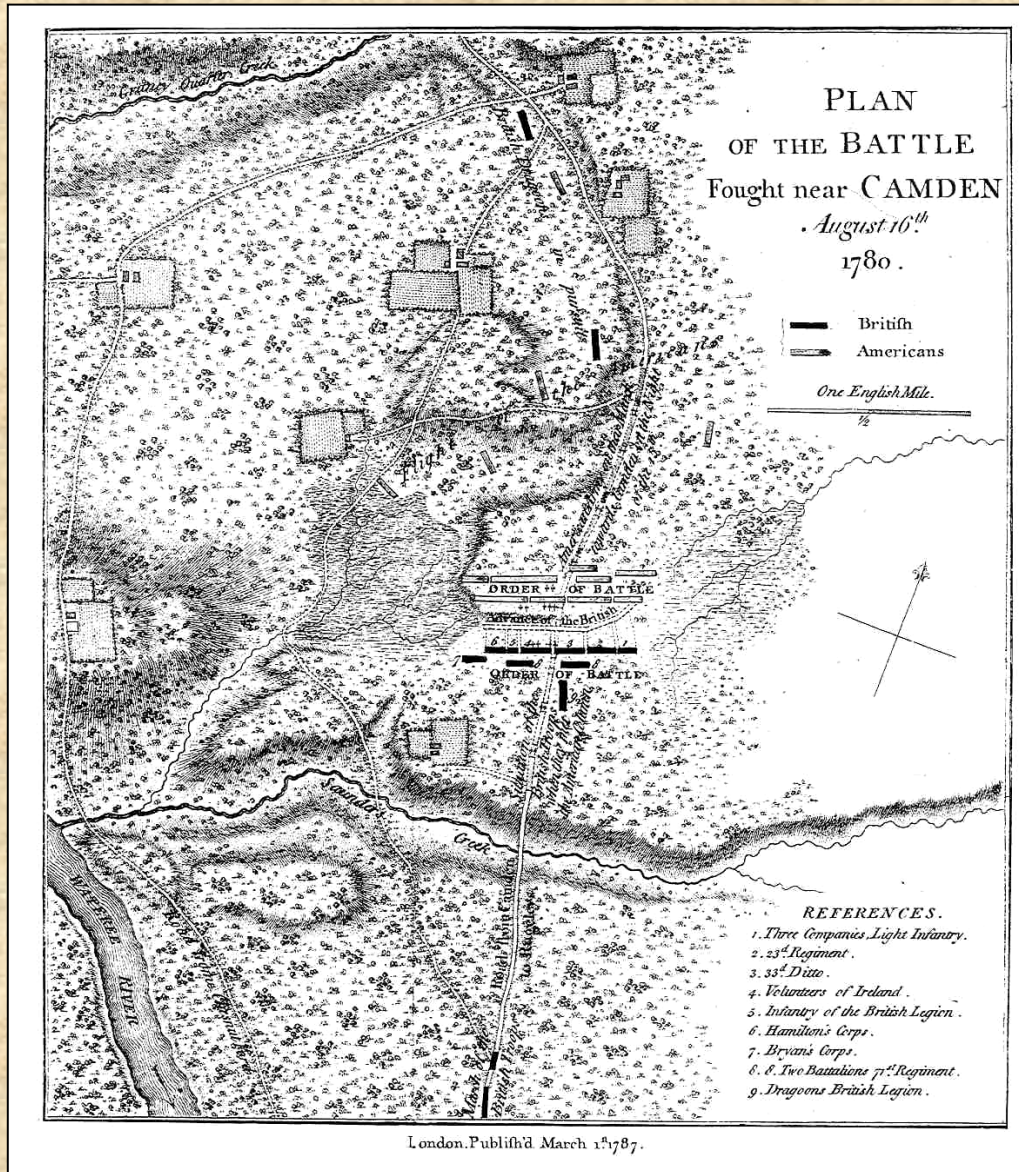
Waxhaw Massacre May 1780

- ❖ 350 Virginia militiamen went to assist in the defense of Charles Town, but found the city had fallen to the British before they could get there
- ❖ American Commander Col. Abraham Buford decided to return to Virginia, but British Col. Banastre Tarleton pursued them with double Buford's force
- ❖ Buford decided to surrender. However, under questionable circumstances, Tarleton's men slaughtered at least 113 Americans as they tried to surrender. Over 150 were wounded, and many of them died in the next two days



Tarleton

The Battle of Camden August 16, 1780



This battle was a disaster for American forces, with 680 troops killed, including General Johann de Kalb, who had come from France with Lafayette to assist the American cause.

British losses were minor, with only 68 killed.

In addition to the death toll, the American army lost nearly all its supplies in the southern department.

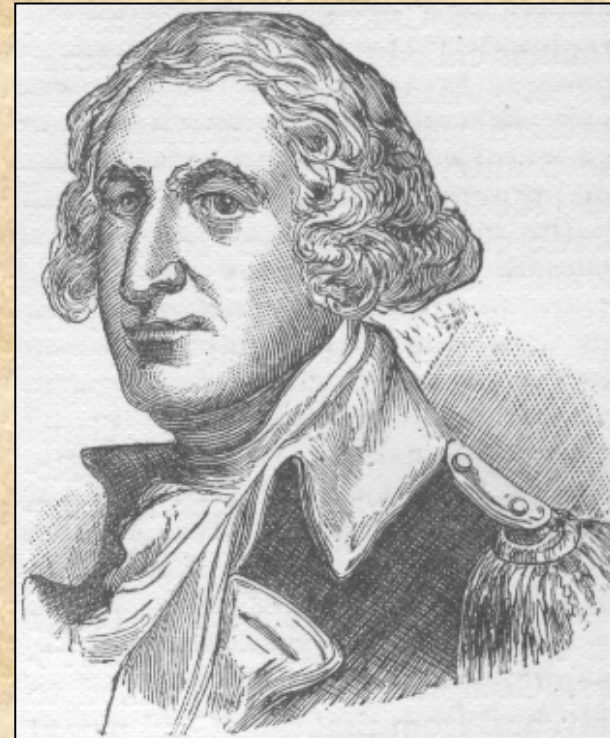
Camden



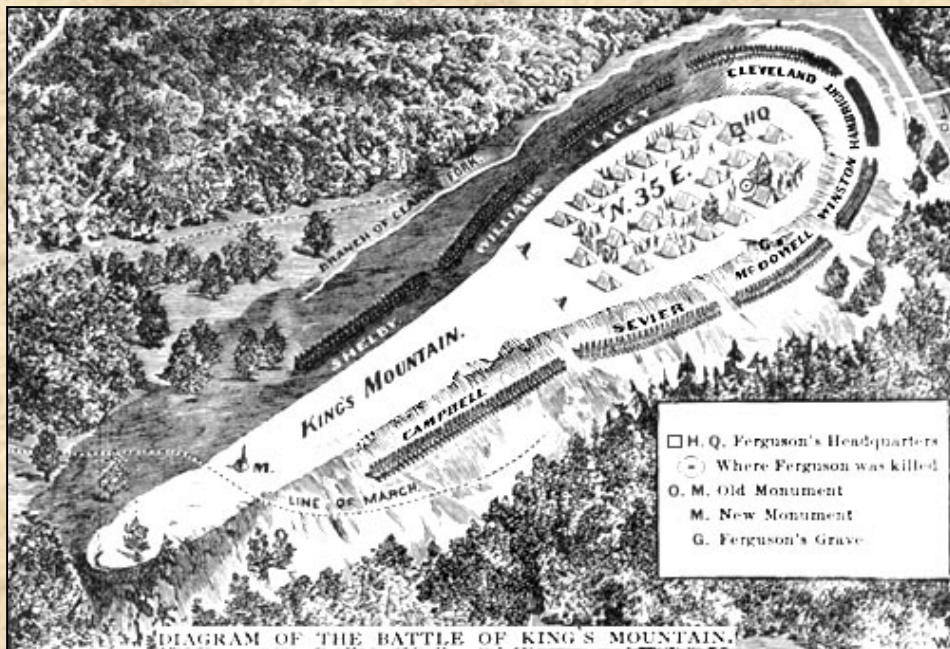
August 16, 1780

General Horatio Gates

- **Born in England in 1727; became officer in British army**
- **Served in colonies during French and Indian War**
- **After the Revolution began, Gates offered his services to Washington and became well known after the Battle of Saratoga**
- **Gates was blamed for the disaster at Camden and was relieved of command, but later rejoined Washington's staff**



The Battle of Kings Mountain October 7, 1780



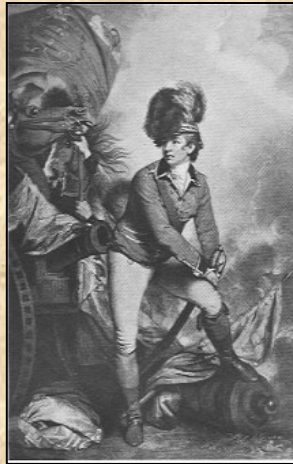
Many call this battle the “turning point” in the American Revolution because it eliminated British strength in the south.

In the battle, American Loyalists under the command of Major Patrick Ferguson were routed by rebel militia. Losses for the Loyalists were extreme, with 157 men killed, and over 650 taken prisoner. The frontier militia suffered only minor losses, with 28 of over 900 troops killed in the battle.

Cowpens

January 1781

British General Tarleton had been ordered by Cornwallis to destroy American General Daniel Morgan's army. He planned to achieve that goal at Cowpens.

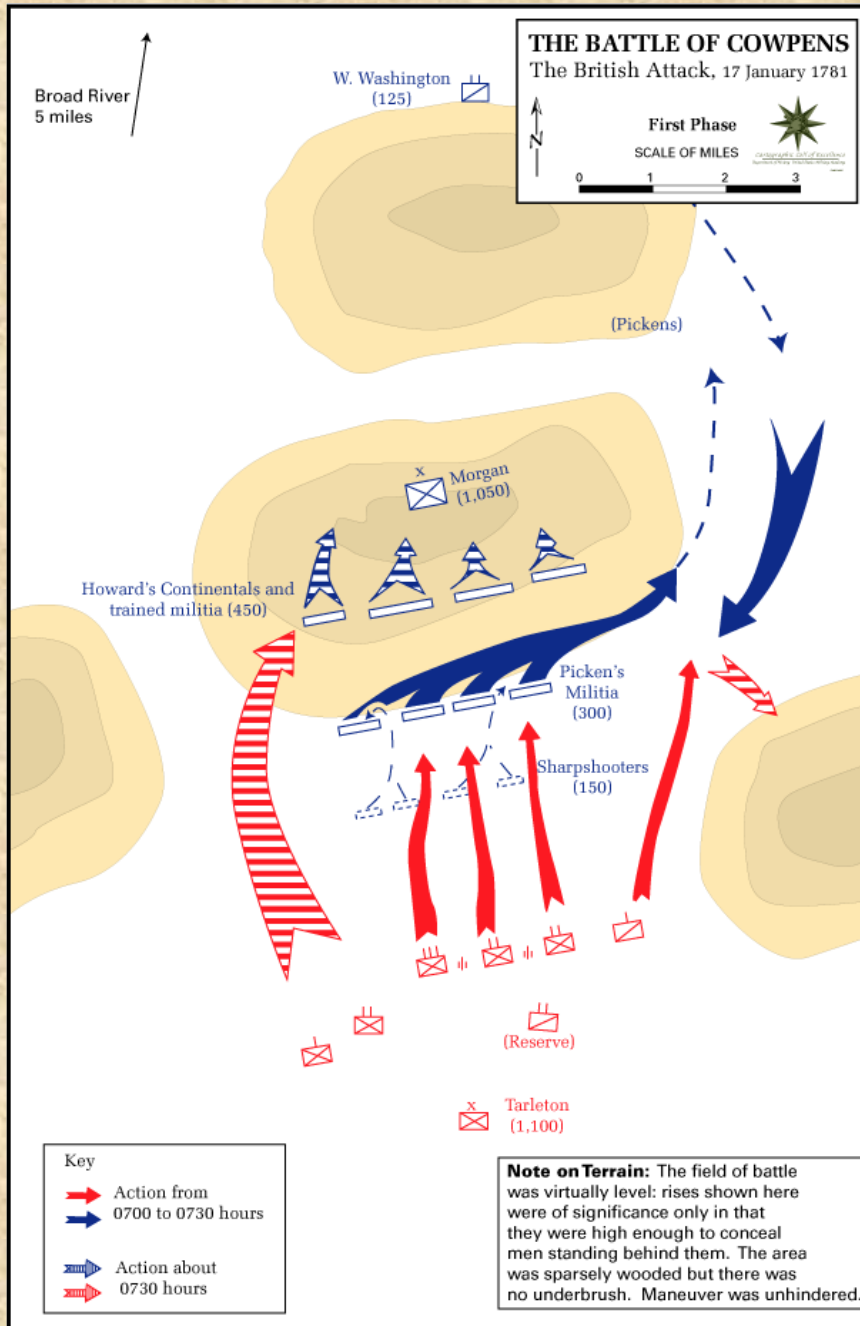


Tarleton



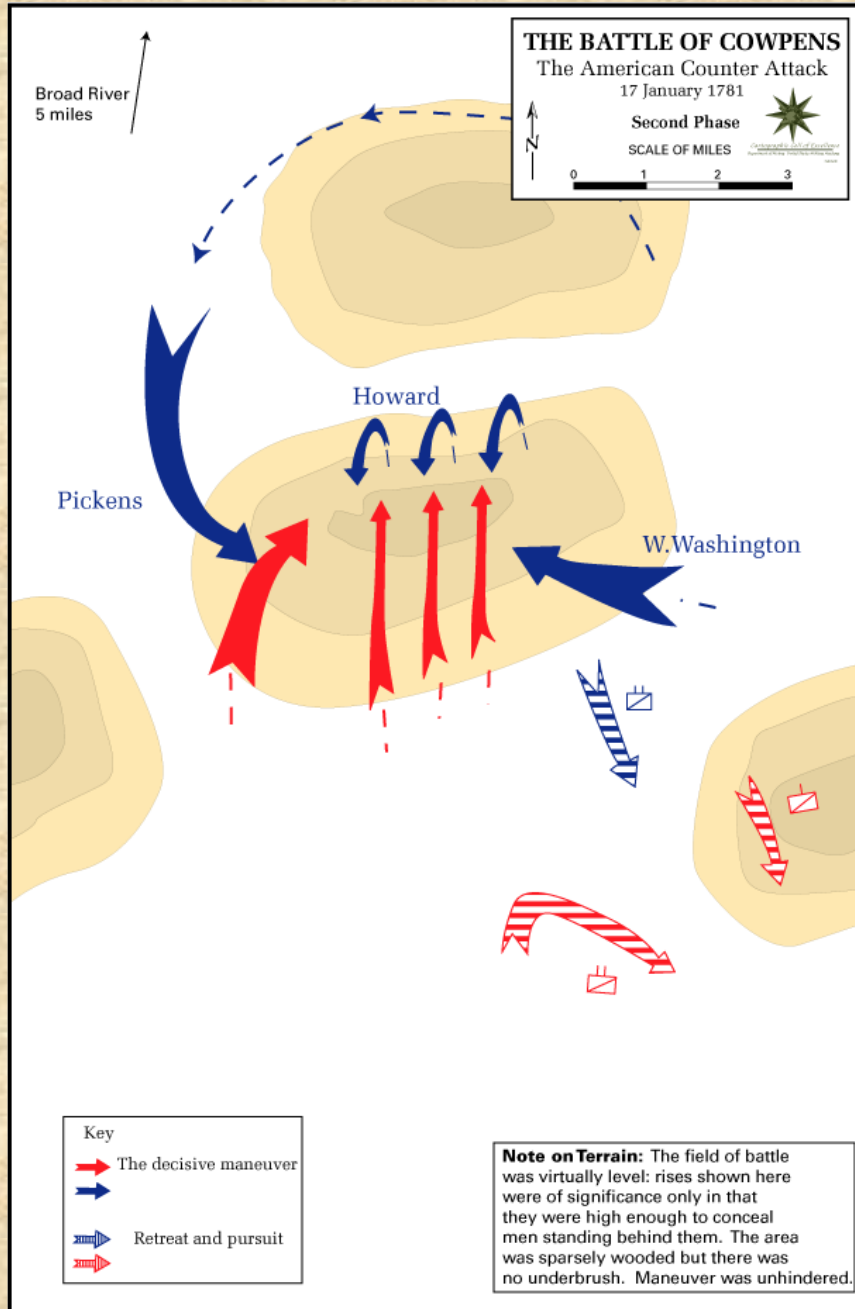
Morgan





Morgan ordered his army to meet at the "Cow Pens", and reinforce.

Tarleton, intent on destroying the army, sent his men in to attack, unaware that Morgan had set up three lines of troops, a line of skirmishers, another line of militia, and a third line of Continental troops.



Morgan's strategy was to draw Tarleton's forces into the main line of Continental troops. The skirmishers would fire two shots and retreat, with Morgan hoping that Tarleton and his men would pursue.

The strategy worked perfectly. Tarleton's men next encountered the militia, and endured a loss of 40% of their officers; without them British troops became confused.

The militia line reorganized, and along with the Continental troops, fired into the advancing British forces. Tarleton was forced to flee, and the battle was a significant victory for the Americans.

Frontier War in the West

- ❖ **Campaign map**
- ❖ **George Rogers Clark**
- ❖ **“The Hair Buyer”**
- ❖ **The march to Vincennes**





The Northwest Campaign 1778-1779

LI. Governor Henry Hamilton administered the area between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Great Lakes from the British post at Fort Detroit. When Clark implemented his plan to secure the outlying posts for the American cause, Hamilton took action.

Clark's route, Redstone to Kaskaskia, May 12-July 4, 1778

Clark and his Virginia militiamen floated 900 miles down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, stopping at Corn Island to train for most of June. Near the ruins of Fort Massac, they headed overland, marching 120 miles to Kaskaskia.

Hamilton's route, Fort Detroit to Vincennes, October 7-December 17, 1778

Hamilton, British troops, and Indian allies floated across Lake Erie, up the Maumee River, across the portage to the Wabash River, and down the Wabash to Vincennes, a total of 600 miles.

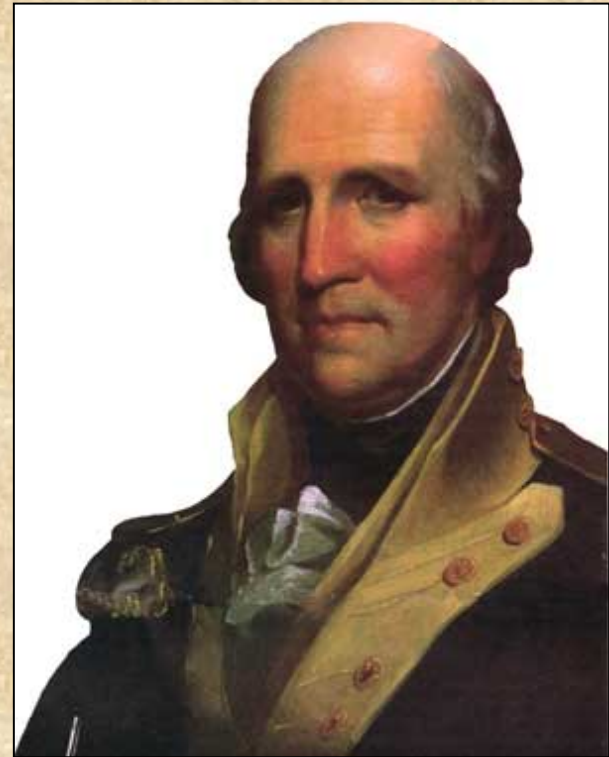
Clark's route, Kaskaskia to Vincennes, February 5-23, 1779

Clark marched 180 miles through the prairies and flooded river valleys of the Illinois country.



George Rogers Clark

- ❖ **Born in Virginia in 1752**
- ❖ **Elder brother of William Clark (of the Lewis & Clark Expedition)**
- ❖ **Moved to area of Virginia known as "Kentucky" in 1772.**
- ❖ **Clark organized resistance to Indian raids coming from various forts in the Northwest. Indians were paid by the British to raid American settlements in Kentucky and take settlers' scalps.**
- ❖ **In 1778, Clark was given permission by Virginia Governor Patrick Henry to attack forts in the Indiana and Illinois area to stop the Indian raids.**



"The Hair Buyer"

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hamilton was the main reason for the Indian raids Clark sought to eliminate. Hamilton, located at the British fort in Detroit, established a policy to pay Indians for every scalp of Virginian settlers that they brought to the British.

This policy especially angered the colonists, and they sought to end the British threat by attacking the forts from which the Indians were being sent, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes.



The March to Vincennes

In July, 1778, Clark led a force of approximately 150 men to capture three forts, Kaskaskia and Cahokia in what is today Illinois, and Fort Sackville, in Indiana.

Clark easily captured all three forts by fall 1778, and he planned to spend the winter at Kaskaskia. However, Colonel Hamilton marched from Detroit to Vincennes and retook Fort Sackville, capturing the token force Clark left behind. Hamilton's plan was to wait until the next spring, and then attack Clark's forces at Kaskaskia.

Realizing Hamilton would have superior numbers against Clark in a spring campaign, Clark decided to attempt a near-impossible feat: travel overland in the middle of winter and attack Hamilton while his forces were in smaller numbers.



The March



In one instance, Clark wrote in his journal of the water being so high that his drummer boy could float on his drum rather than march on foot.

Clark's winter march was extremely uncomfortable, especially with the rising water along the route. The winter of 1779 was not overly cold, but it was very wet, and the resulting floods made the trip very miserable for Clark's men. To prevent a mutiny by his own men, Clark constantly talked in terms of "when we capture Fort Sackville", and divided his men into small companies in order to keep better track of his men and eliminate the possibility of soldiers conspiring against their commander.

Clark's arrival at Fort Sackville



On February 23, 1779, Clark and his men spread out to make their numbers appear larger during the attack. Hamilton's men far outnumbered Clark's and Hamilton has the safety of the fort, but Clark convinced him that he was facing a much larger force, and Hamilton surrendered two days later on February 25. Clark did not lose a single man and after the war the British ceded the Northwest Territory.

Revolutionary War Music

- ❖ **Yankee Doodle**
- ❖ **Bunker Hill**
- ❖ **Liberty Song**
- ❖ **Barbara Allen**
- ❖ **Johnny Has Gone For a Soldier**
- ❖ **The World Turned Upside Down**



Yankee Doodle

Yankee Doodle went to town
A-riding on a pony
Stuck a feather in his hat
And called it macaroni.
CHORUS:
Yankee Doodle, keep it up
Yankee Doodle dandy
Mind the music and the step
And with the girls be handy.
Father and I went down to camp
Along with Captain Gooding
And there we saw the men and
boys
As thick as hasty pudding.
CHORUS
There was Captain Washington
Upon a slapping stallion
A-giving orders to his men
I guess there was a million.
CHORUS

This song was written by the British to ridicule the colonists.

British soldiers would sing the tune to American soldiers, to embarrass and shame them because "doodle" meant an unsophisticated person, "macaroni" was popular Italian clothing, and "stuck a feather in his cap" referred to the idea that an uncultured person could wear a feather and instantly be classy and cultured.

However, the song had the opposite effect, and soon colonial troops made it their own and it became one of the most famous rallying anthems of the entire war.

Bunker Hill

Why should vain Mortals tremble at the sight of Death and Destruction in the field of battle, Where Blood and Carnage, where Blood and Carnage, Clothe the Ground in Crimson, Sounding with Death-Groans?

Death will invade us by the means appointed, And we must all bow to the King of Terrors; Nor am I anxious, nor am I anxious, If I am prepared, what shape he comes in.

Still shall the Banner of the King of Heaven Never advance where I'm afraid to follow; While that precedes me, while that precedes me With an open Bosom, War, I defy thee.

Life, for my Country and the Cause of Freedom, Is but a Trifle for a Worm to part with; And if preserved, and if preserved In so great a Contest, Life is redoubled.

Liberty Song

Come, join hand in hand, brave Americans all, And rouse your bold hearts at fair Liberty's call; No tyrannous acts shall suppress your just claim, Or stain with dishonor America's name.

Chorus: In Freedom we're born and in Freedom we'll live. Our purses are ready. Steady, friends, steady; Not as slaves, but as Freemen our money we'll give.

Our worthy forefathers, let's give them a cheer, To climates unknown did courageously steer; Thro' oceans to deserts for Freedom they came, And dying, bequeath'd us their freedom and fame.

Chorus

The tree their own hands had to Liberty rear'd, They lived to behold growing strong and revered; With transport they cried, Now our wishes we gain, For our children shall gather the fruits of our pain.

Chorus

Then join hand in hand, brave Americans all, By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall; In so righteous a cause let us hope to succeed, For heaven approves of each generous deed.

Chorus

In Freedom we're born and in Freedom we'll live. Our purses are ready. Steady, friends, steady; Not as slaves, but as Freemen our money we'll give.

Barbara Allen

Supposedly a favorite of George Washington's

In Scarlet town where I was born, There was a fair maid dwellin' Made every youth cry Well-a-day, Her name was Barb'ra Allen.

All in the merry month of May, When green buds they were swellin' Young Willie Grove on his death-bed lay, For love of Barb'ra Allen.

He sent his servant to her door To the town where he was dwellin' Haste ye come, to my master's call, If your name be be Barb'ra Allen.

So slowly, slowly got she up, And slowly she drew nigh him, And all she said when there she came: "Young man, I think you're dying!"

He turned his face unto the wall And death was drawing nigh him. Good bye, Good bye to dear friends all, Be kind to Bar'bra Allen

When he was dead and laid in grave, She heard the death bell knelling. And every note, did seem to say Oh, cruel Barb'ra Allen

"Oh mother, mother, make my bed Make it soft and narrow Sweet William died, for love of me, And I shall of sorrow."

They buried her in the old churchyard Sweet William's grave was neigh hers And from his grave grew a red, red rose From hers a cruel briar.

They grew and grew up the old church spire Until they could grow no higher And there they twined, in a true love knot, The red, red rose and the briar.

Johnny has gone for a soldier

**Here I sit on Buttermilk Hill Who can blame me,
cryin' my fill And ev'ry tear would turn a mill,
Johnny has gone for a soldier.**

**Me, oh my, I loved him so, Broke my heart to see
him go, And only time will heal my woe, Johnny
has gone for a soldier.**

**I'll sell my rod, I'll sell my reel, Likewise I'll sell
my spinning wheel, And buy my love a sword of
steel, Johnny has gone for a soldier.**

**I'll dye my dress, I'll dye it red, And through the
streets I'll beg for bread, For the lad that I love
from me has fled, Johnny has gone for a soldier.**

The World Turned Upside Down

Some say this was played by the British military band as Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown

**If buttercups buzz'd after the bee,
If boats were on land, churches on sea,
If ponies rode men and if grass ate the
cows, And cats should be chased into
holes by the mouse, If the mamas sold
their babies To the gypsies for half a
crown;**

**If summer were spring and the other
way round, Then all the world would be
upside down.**

The End of the Revolutionary War

- ❖ **Yorktown**
- ❖ **Cornwallis' surrender**
- ❖ **Treaty of Paris**
- ❖ **Results of treaty**



Yorktown August-October, 1781





Washington's March to Yorktown 1781

Washington and his forces marched from New York to Virginia and joined with French and American forces led by Lafayette, and De Grasse. Their plan was to trap Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Cornwallis was surrounded by the French fleet as well as the 17,000 men commanded by Washington, De Grasse, and French General Rochambeau.

Fighting at Yorktown 1781



Paris, le 17 Octobre 1781. — N° 1000. — Paris, chez la Citoyenne, Palais National, ci-devant, ci-après, au Salon de Peinture, sous le Vestibule.

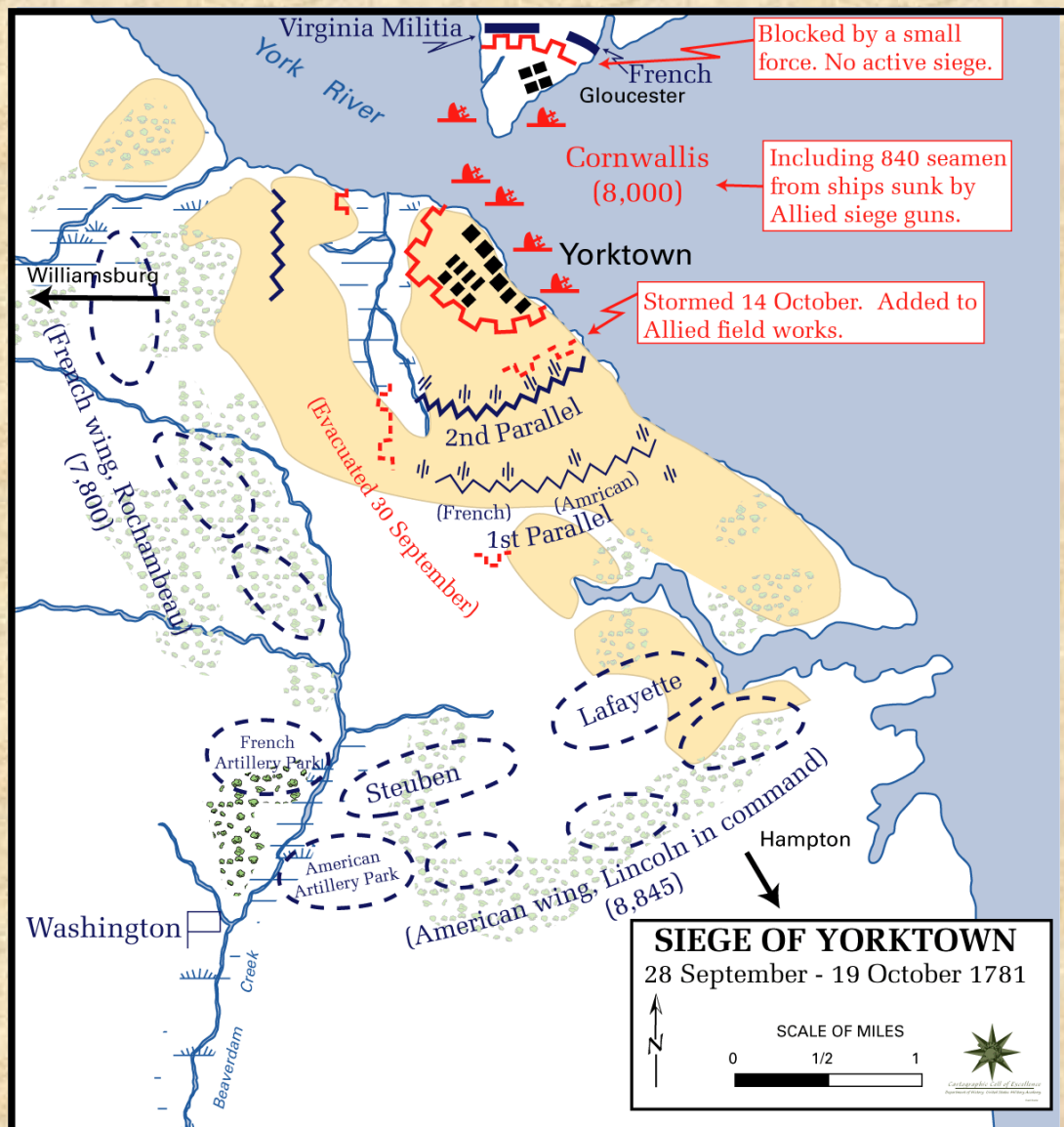
PIERRE DE YORKTOWN.

Washington, assiégé par les troupes Françaises, sous les ordres du comte de Rochambeau, abandonne aux Anglois commandés par Cornwallis, son prisonnier, par des forces supérieures, se rendant dans Yorktown, il y est assiégé jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été forcé de se rendre, et de signer de guerre, avec tout mille hommes, le 19 Octobre 1781.

THE SURRENDER OF YORKTOWN.

Washington, assaied by the French troops under the orders of Count de Rochambeau, attacks the English commandd by Cornwallis, who pressed by superior forces, abandons himself up in Yorktown, he is immediately besieged there, and is finally obliged to sign the articles of peace, with 8000 men, the 19th of October 1781.

TOMAS DE YORKTOWN.



The city was surrounded and under heavy fire as Cornwallis' position was assaulted by nearly 17,000 men led by Washington, De Grasse, and Lafayette.

On October 14, two British positions were captured by French and American forces. Cornwallis realized that his position was hopeless, and offered to surrender.

On October 19, Cornwallis formally surrendered.

Cornwallis' surrender



The surrender



Cornwallis surrendered himself and over 8000 men as prisoners of war. This signified the last major battle of the Revolution.

According to reports, Cornwallis at first did not offer his sword to Washington in the surrender, but had a subordinate officer do so. Washington responded by having one of his subordinate officers accept the sword.

The war officially ended almost 2 years later with the Treaty of Paris.

The Treaty of Paris 1783



This painting of the signing of the treaty, by artist Benjamin West, was never finished because the British commissioners refused to pose.

without Difficulty and without requiring
any Compensation.

Article 10.th

The solemn Ratifications of the
present Treaty expedited in good & due
Form shall be exchanged between the
contracting Parties in the Space of
Six Months or sooner if possible to be
computed from the Day of the Signature
of the present Treaty. In Witness
whereof we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries
have in their Name
and in Virtue of our full Powers signed
with our Hands the present Definitive
Treaty, and caused the Seals of our Arms
to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this third Day of September, in
the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

John Adams, B. Franklin, John Jay



**The treaty between
the U.S. and Great
Britain was signed
on
September 3, 1783.**

**Britain also signed
separate treaties
with France and
Spain that were
known as the
Treaty of Versailles
of 1783.**


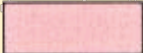
Treaty provisions

- **U.S. independence**
- **British evacuation of frontier forts**
- **U.S. territory boundaries extended from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River, and from the Great Lakes to Florida**
- **Fishing rights to U.S. fishermen off the Canadian coast**
- **Restoration of Loyalist property**
- **Lawfully contracted debts were to be paid to creditors on either side**
- **Exchange of prisoners of war**



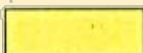
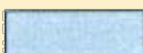



As a result of the Treaty of Paris, the United States not only gained independence, but also gained substantial geographic territory.

TERRITORIAL GROWTH

COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

-  Original Thirteen Colonies
-  Other British territories

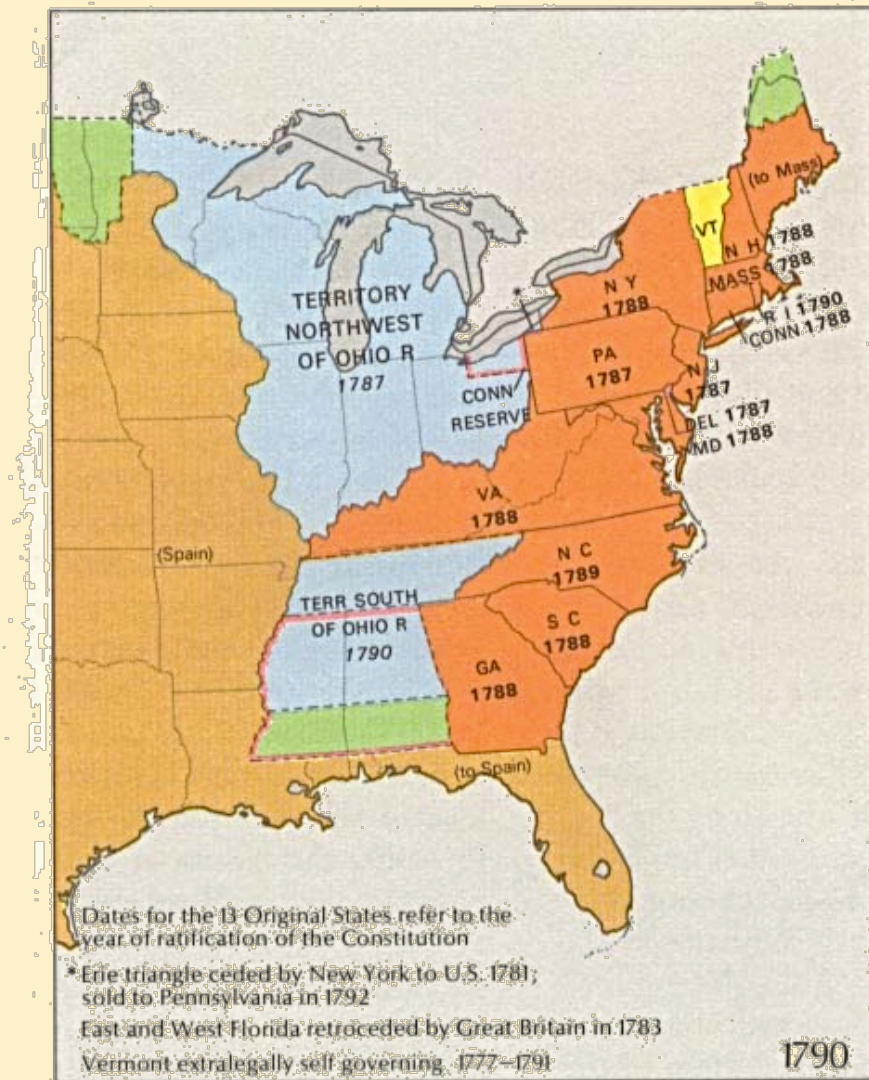
UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

-  States
-  State claims
-  Special status areas
-  Territories
-  Unorganized territories
-  Claimed areas
-  Foreign areas

- 1863** Dates of territorial acquisitions
- 1805** Dates of initial territorial organization
- (1809)** Dates of latest change within given time period
- 1812** Dates of admission to the Union

Map scale 1:34,000,000

Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967;
rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970



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Westward Movement

Expansion and Reform: 1820-1860

Causes of the Civil War

Civil War

Reconstruction

Miners, Ranchers, Farmers, and Native Americans: 1865-1900

Rise of Industrial America

Response to Industrialism

Immigration and Urbanization

America becomes a world power: Imperialism

The Progressive Era

The U.S. and World War One

1920's

Great Depression and New Deal: 1930's

Causes of World War Two

World War Two

1950's

1960's

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Presidency

Judiciary

Bureaucracy

Head of State

The President functions as the head of the government and is a symbol of the United States.

The President attends ceremonies, present medals and awards, and visits disaster areas to encourage hope.



President Clinton gives the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for valor, to Army medic Alfred Rascon

President Bill Clinton Giving President's Medal to Hank Aaron



President G.W. Bush offers comfort after Hurricane Katrina



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