

SAMUEL ADAMS

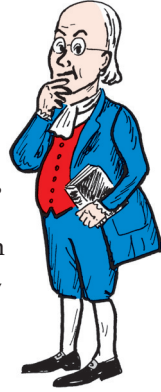
- ◆ Boston patriot who used propaganda, press, and public relations to stir revolutionary fervor
- ◆ Organized Sons of Liberty, a radical anti-British protest group, and Boston Committee of Correspondence, which circulated letters documenting British violations of colonial rights



- ◆ Led Boston Tea Party
- ◆ Delegate to First Continental Congress
- ◆ Signed Declaration of Independence

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

- ◆ Printer, journalist, inventor, scientist, colonial agent in England, minister to France
- ◆ Negotiated French-American Alliance crucial to America's victory in 1783
- ◆ Helped negotiate favorable terms of the Treaty of Paris, ending the American Revolution
- ◆ Delegate to the 1787 Constitutional Convention



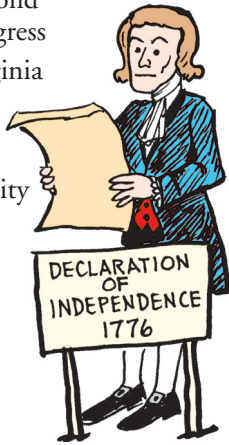
KING GEORGE III

- ◆ British King who lost the American colonies by refusing to yield to the colonists' grievances and their Olive Branch Petition



THOMAS JEFFERSON

- ◆ Virginia plantation owner
- ◆ Wrote Declaration of Independence, as delegate to Second Continental Congress
- ◆ Governor of Virginia
- ◆ 3rd president of the United States
- ◆ Founded University of Virginia



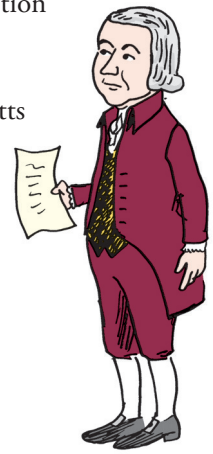
ABIGAIL ADAMS

- ◆ Wife of the 2nd U.S. president (John Adams); mother of the 6th U.S. president (John Quincy Adams)
- ◆ Urged John Adams to include women's rights in the "new code of laws" being written



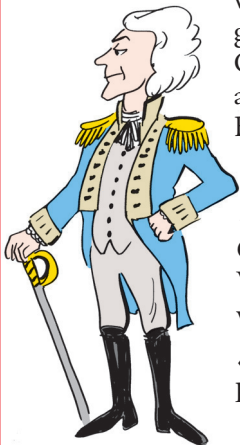
JOHN ADAMS

- ◆ Leading patriot in First and Second Continental Congresses
- ◆ Championed adoption of Declaration of Independence
- ◆ Wrote Massachusetts state constitution
- ◆ 2nd president of the United States



MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

- ◆ French nobleman and army officer who became a general in America's Continental Army and a hero in the Battle of Yorktown
- ◆ A favorite of General George Washington, with whom he served.
- ◆ Leader of French Revolution in 1790s



THOMAS PAINE

- ◆ Wrote "Common Sense" (1776), advocating independence—a pamphlet that persuaded many colonists to rebel

INDEPENDENCE—IT'S JUST COMMON SENSE!



GEORGE WASHINGTON

- ◆ Virginia plantation owner
- ◆ French and Indian War army officer
- ◆ Commander in chief of Continental Army
- ◆ 1st president of United States
- ◆ Known as the "Father of our country"



SECTION 10
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1776-1783

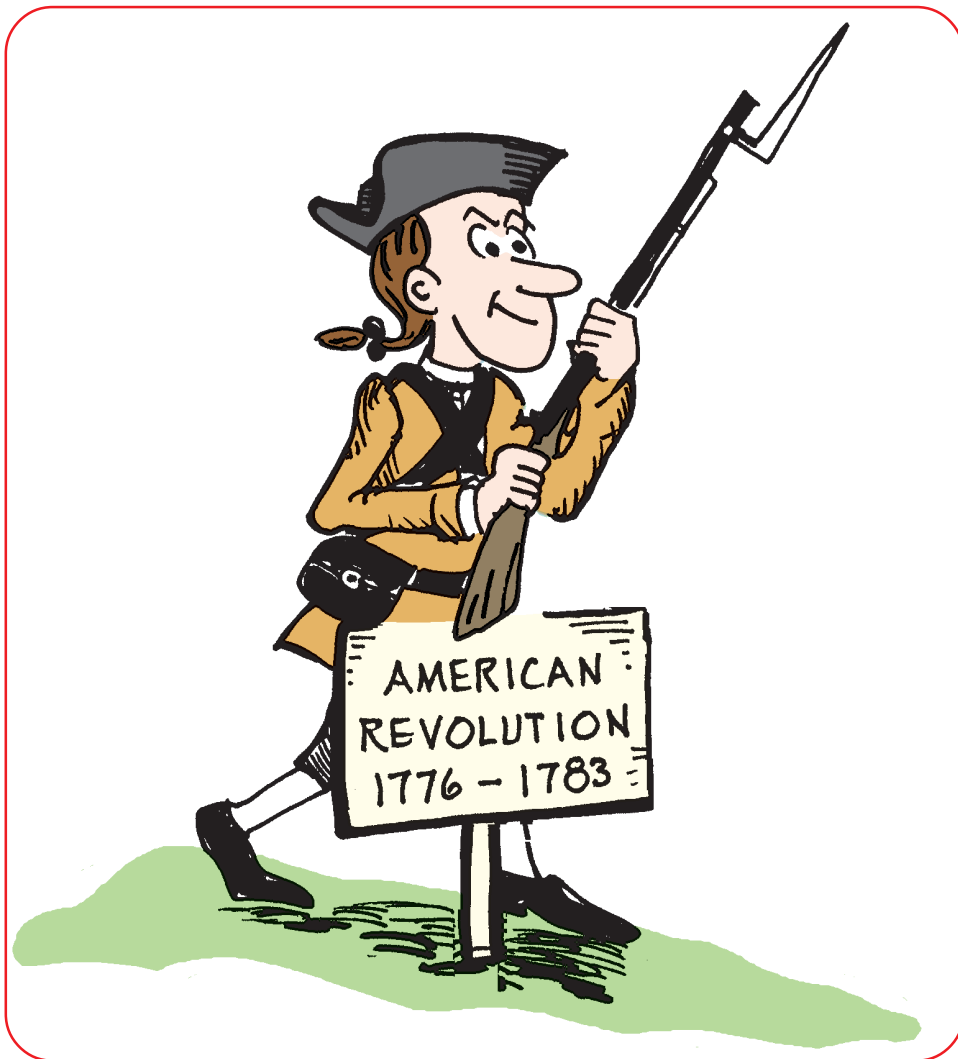
1492

1776-83

Present

“We fight not to enslave, but to set a country free, and to make room upon the earth for honest men to live in.”

—Thomas Paine, 1776



10-1 ★ THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR: AN OVERVIEW, 1776-1783

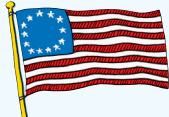



revolution—the complete overthrow of a political system

1492

1776-83

Present



THE 13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		GREAT BRITAIN	
 <p>About 2.5 million</p>	POPULATION	<p>About 8 million</p> 	
<p>PATRIOTS—colonists for independence (also called WHIGS, REBELS) About 1/3 of the colonists supported the Revolution.</p> 	<p>AMERICANS CHOOSE SIDES About 1/3 were neutral.</p>	 <p>LOYALISTS—colonists loyal to Britain (also called TORIES, REDCOATS) About 1/3 of the colonists</p>	
<p>CONTINENTAL ARMY Never more than about 18,500, often less</p> <p>STATE MILITIAS About 230,000 militiamen served—but never at one place (owing to regional loyalties) or at one time (owing to short enlistments of 3-12 months, desertions, and trips home to harvest crops).</p> <p>FRENCH TROOPS: after 1778, about 8,000</p> <p>AFRICAN-AMERICANS: about 5,000</p> <p>NATIVE AMERICANS: 2 Iroquois tribes, few other tribes</p> <p>WOMEN: a few disguised as men and some who helped in combat by loading weapons or by carrying water.</p>	ARMIES	<p>BRITISH ARMY: About 50,000 regulars, never at one place or time</p> <p>GERMAN MERCENARIES (hired soldiers) King George III hired 30,000 soldiers from six German principalities. Because more than half came from Hesse-Cassel, they were all called Hessians. Most were forced to serve by their local ruler, who pocketed the British payments. Many remained in America after the war.</p> <p>LOYALISTS: about 50,000</p> <p>AFRICAN-AMERICANS: some slaves, in return for their freedom</p> <p>NATIVE AMERICANS: 3 Iroquois tribes and most other tribes</p>	
<p>AMERICAN: 13 frigates, 40 merchantmen, more than 2,000 privateers</p> <p>FRENCH AND SPANISH: by 1781, about 350 ships</p>	NAVIES	<p>BRITISH: by 1781, about 460 ships</p>	

THE 13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GREAT BRITAIN



MILITARY LEADERS



GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1732-99
Commander in chief, 1775-83

General Benedict Arnold, 1741-1801
(turned traitor in 1779)

General Horatio Gates, 1728-1806

General Nathanael Greene, 1742-86

General Henry Knox, 1750-1806

General Charles Lee, 1731-82

General Benjamin Lincoln, 1733-1810

Commodore Esek Hopkins

FRENCH ALLIES

Lieutenant General Comte de Rochambeau, 1750-1813

Admiral Comte de Grasse

Vice-Admiral Comte d'Estaing

FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS

General Marie Joseph Marquis de Lafayette (French),
1757-1834

General Baron Johan de Kalb (German), 1721-80

Colonel Thaddeus Kosciusko (Polish), 1746-1817

General Count Casimir Pulaski (Polish), 1749-79

General Baron Friedrich von Steuben (Prussian), 1730-94

GENERAL WILLIAM HOWE, 1729-1814
Commander in chief, 1775-78

GENERAL HENRY CLINTON, 1738-95
Commander in chief, 1778-83

General Charles Cornwallis, 1738-1805

General John "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne, 1722-92

Admiral Richard Howe, 1726-99

(brother of General William Howe)

Admiral George Rodney, 1719-92

GERMANS HIRED BY THE BRITISH

General Frederick von Riedesel

Colonel Johann Rall



Hessian Barracks Museum
Trenton, New Jersey

ADVANTAGES

1. **Outstanding leadership** of General George Washington, a man of high character and inspiring courage
2. **Strong motivation**—Americans were fighting to become free: free to think for themselves, choose their own laws, and govern themselves.
3. **Fighting on home ground**—knew the territory
4. **Experienced officers**—including Washington, who had fought in the French and Indian War
5. **Superiority of the American rifle** —in range and accuracy—over the British smoothbore musket
6. **Sharpshooters**—because of frontier experiences

1. **Military power**—strongest army and navy in the world; well equipped, trained, and disciplined
2. **Superior numbers**—outnumbering the American patriots in most battles
3. **Indian support**—from many Native Americans fearful of losing even more land to white settlers
4. **Loyalist cooperation**—from about one-third of the Americans, who wanted to remain British
5. **Hefty war chest**, with enough money to hire 30,000 German soldiers
6. **Bright red uniforms**—took pride in appearance

DISADVANTAGES

1. **Inexperienced army and militia** (most militiamen were farmers)—untrained and undisciplined
2. **Short enlistments**—often only 3 to 12 months
3. **Brand new navy**—few ships to defend coastline
4. **Constant shortages**: money, arms, food, clothing, medicine
5. **Near-bankrupt treasury**—Congress printed continental paper money that lost its value because there was no hard currency (gold/silver), called *specie*, backing it.
6. **Loyalist warfare**—often neighbor against neighbor

1. **Weak motivation**—not fighting for a cause
2. **Unaggressive officers**—failed to press advantages
3. **3,000 miles from British home base**—resulting in poor communications and a long supply line
4. **1,500-mile enemy coastline**—hard to blockade
5. **Vast land**—could conquer but not hold territory
6. **Easy targets**—because of red uniforms and classic military tactic of fighting in closed ranks
7. **European aid to Americans**; fighting European enemies

★ THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR: AN OVERVIEW, 1776-1783

“The possession of our Towns, while we have an army in the field, will avail them little....It is our arms they have to subdue.”

—George Washington

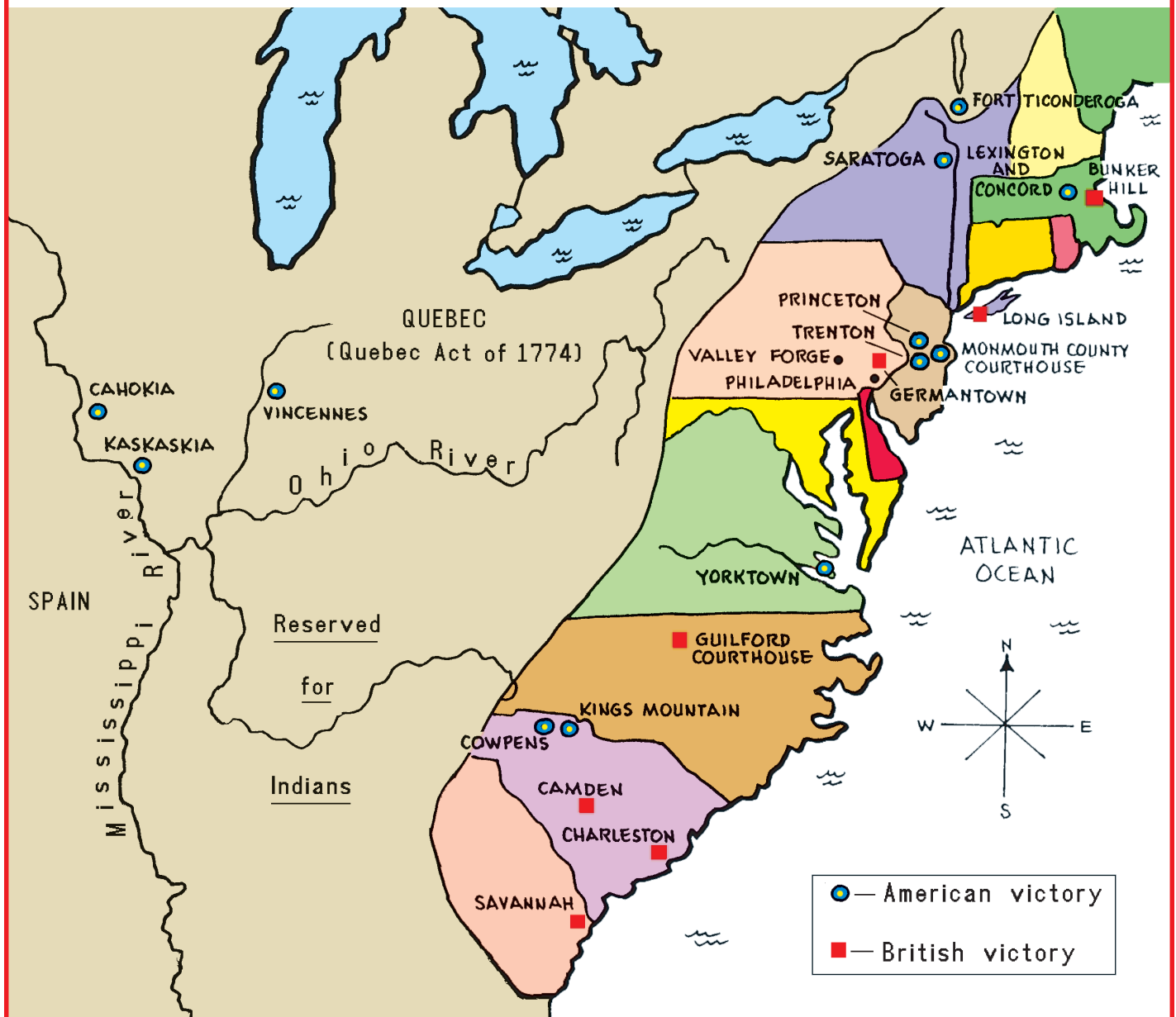


	THE 13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	GREAT BRITAIN
GOALS	Preserve the Continental army and wear down British troops until they give up and go home	Force the Continental army to surrender; restore British control of the 13 colonies
STRATEGIES	Hit and run! Avoid battles; avoid capture. The only victory necessary: the last one	Capture seaports. Then, divide and conquer. How? By Isolating and seizing: 1) New England, 2) the middle states 3) the South.
TACTICS	Guerrilla tactics learned from the Indians (surprise raids, fighting from behind trees), as well as conventional 18th century war tactics	Conventional 18th century war tactics: frontal attacks in close ranks

MAJOR BATTLES

“I am well aware of the Toil and Blood and Treasure that it will cost Us to maintain this Declaration, and defend these states.”

—John Adams



And now back to our story of General Washington and the Continental Army, who in April had forced the British troops to evacuate Boston.

July 2, 1776—
Washington had guessed correctly: the British were headed for New York.



Gen. William Howe, hoping to divide the colonies by taking New York, landed 10,000 British soldiers on Staten Island on July 2, the same day Congress voted for independence.



Soon a fleet of 300 British ships led by Admiral Richard Howe, General William Howe's brother, brought more British troops to New York, for a total of 34,000.

July 9—Headquartered in New York City on Manhattan Island, Washington responded to the British threat by having the Declaration of Independence read to his 19,000 troops.



8:30 a.m., Aug. 27—Washington expected a British attack on Long Island. He told his soldiers:

I HAVE 2 LOADED PISTOLS AND WILL SHOOT ANY MAN WHO TURNS HIS BACK IN BATTLE. EVERYTHING WORTH LIVING FOR IS AT STAKE HERE. I WILL NOT ASK ANY MAN TO GO FURTHER THAN I DO. I WILL FIGHT AS LONG AS I HAVE LEG OR AN ARM.

(GULP) I FEEL MOTIVATED. DON'T YOU, BOYS?
WE S-SURE D-DO!!

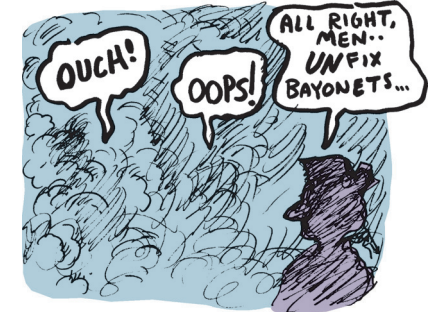


THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND began thirty minutes later as the British, aided by fierce Hessians, attacked the patriot army. Outfoxing Washington, Howe's redcoats soundly defeated the Americans.

THE PATRIOTS' CRUSHING DEFEAT MIGHT HAVE SIGNALLED THE LAST DAY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE—EXCEPT THAT...



During a heavy fog, Washington made a daring escape by ferrying 9,500 troops from Long Island to Manhattan. Manning the boats were John Glovers' fishermen/soldiers from Marblehead, Massachusetts.



But General Howe's redcoats soon had Washington's army on the run.

Fancying a jolly fox hunt, the British chased the Americans out of New York, through New Jersey, and into Pennsylvania. Howe infuriated Washington with the bugle call "Gone to Earth," signifying the fox running for his hole.



Surprisingly, Howe did not move in for the kill (a persistent trait, perhaps a result of his Bunker Hill losses). He returned to New York City, which the British occupied until the end of the war, to set up winter headquarters.

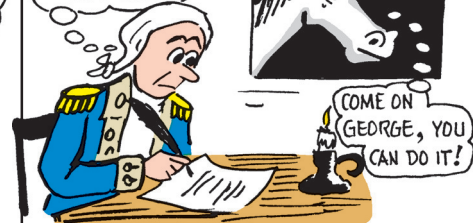
THE HESSIANS ARE IN NEW JERSEY, GUARDING TRENTON AND PRINCETON, SO WE CAN PARTY ALL WINTER!

AND WILL YOU APPOINT A SOCIAL DIRECTOR, SIR?



December 1776: A GLOOMY CRISIS—Washington's demoralized troops, down to 3,000, were near desertion. From Pennsylvania, he wrote his brother John.

I THINK THE GAME IS PRETTY NEAR UP... NO MAN ... EVER HAD A GREATER CHOICE OF DIFFICULTIES AND LESS MEANS TO EXTRICATE HIMSELF FROM THEM.



10-3 ★ THE TIDE TURNS: WASHINGTON CROSSES THE DELAWARE, 1776

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1776

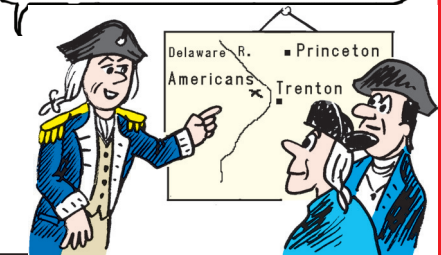
Present

THE TIDE TURNED WHEN WASHINGTON ASKED THOMAS PAINE, AUTHOR OF "COMMON SENSE" AND NOW A SOLDIER IN THE RETREATING ARMY, TO READ HIS SPIRITED NEW ESSAY, "THE AMERICAN CRISIS" TO THE DEJECTED TROOPS.

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 his country. But he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.

The soldiers' spirits revived. It was a morale victory, but Washington needed a military victory as well. He had a brilliant idea.

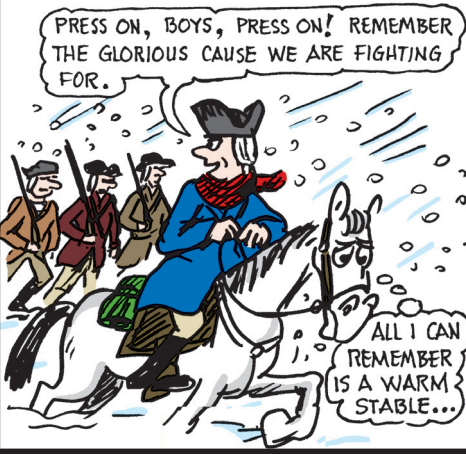
Christmas night we'll surprise-attack the Hessian troops at Trenton, New Jersey. Get ready to recross the Delaware River!



So on Christmas night, 1776, through a blinding sleet storm, John Glover's fishermen/sailors ferried Washington's 2,400 troops across the ice-clogged Delaware River toward Trenton.

The freezing troops then marched nine miles to Trenton. Their bare feet wrapped in rags left bloody footprints on the snow, but none complained.

BATTLE OF TRENTON (New Jersey)
9:00 a.m., December 26, 1776— In a smashing victory the patriots surprised the over-celebrated, sleepy Hessians and took Trenton in 45 minutes.

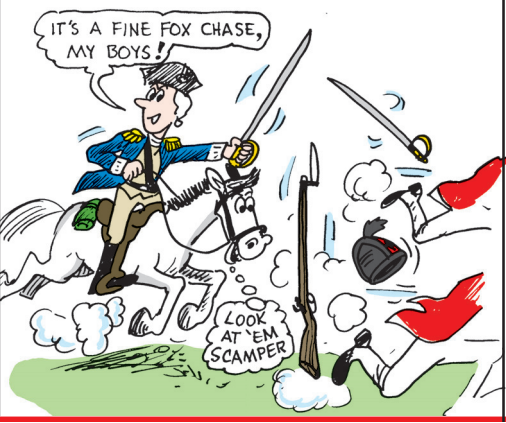


Capturing 1,000 prisoners, the Americans shouted to the Hessians: "These are the times that try men's souls!" And they danced in the streets.

January 2, 1777—British General Cornwallis marched south to retake Trenton. Exhausted, he refused advice to attack Washington the night he arrived.

BATTLE OF PRINCETON (New Jersey),
January 3, 1777—Washington led a victorious attack on Cornwallis' rearguard at Princeton. Ignoring danger, he charged and cried out:

Washington's brilliant victories reclaimed New Jersey for the patriots, and he now wintered his troops at Morristown, New Jersey. His reputation for courage restored, the nation cheered him as a hero—all except his mother.



When neighbors congratulated Mary Washington (who lived in Fredericksburg, Virginia), she said the news reports of her son's genius were too flattering, but they wouldn't go to his head. "George will not forget the lessons I have taught him," she said.





ABIGAIL ADAMS,
1744-1818

While General Washington winters at Morristown, let me tell you about some other people involved in the Revolution, lest you think only white men fought for American liberty.

I am Abigail Adams. You have met me as the wife of John Adams. I am also the mother of John Quincy Adams. Both men are future United States presidents.

Patriots, those Americans who supported Independence, were of every nationality and faith, demonstrating the love of freedom that brought us all to this country.

Some groups—such as African-Americans, Native Americans, and all women—were excluded from some or all of the rights we were fighting for in the Revolution. Nevertheless, many of us put our shoulders to the wheel, hoping our time would come.

As you remember, I wrote John asking him to remember the ladies in the new code of freedom he and the other Founding Fathers were writing. He laughed at my request, for like most men of his time, he believes women have restricted roles. Let's see for ourselves how some women and African-Americans participated in the War.

And for starters, you might like to read the very first history of the American Revolution: *History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution*. It was written by a woman, my friend Mercy Otis Warren of Plymouth, Massachusetts. This was an unusual feat for a woman, for women in our day were excluded from college and intellectual activities. Mercy became educated through listening to the tutor of her patriot brother, James Otis.

Deborah Sampson yearned to be a soldier, unthinkable for a woman. Brave, imaginative Deborah became the first woman in the American army. She served two years disguised as a man.

COME ON, DEBORAH! WE HAVE TO MILK THOSE COWS.
NOT ME. I'M LOOKING FOR ADVENTURE.



Molly Pitcher was the name given to many women who, like Molly Corbin and Mary Hays McCauley, brought water and aid to the soldiers and even manned the cannon when needed.

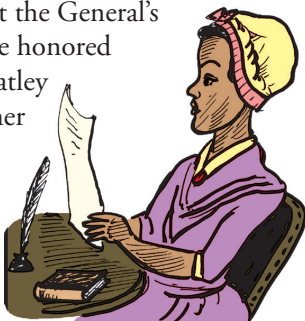
MORE WATER, MOLLY!

SORRY, NO TIME FOR THAT. I'VE GOT TO FIRE THIS CANNON!

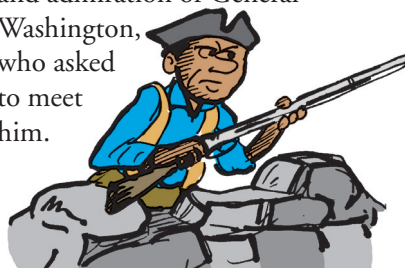


Molly Corbin became a heroine when she took over a cannon at the Battle of Monmouth in New Jersey in 1778.

Phyllis Wheatley displayed such a brilliant mind as a young slave that her Boston owners encouraged her gifts as a poet. Her poem to General George Washington, published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* in 1776, caught the General's attention. He honored Phyllis Wheatley by inviting her to visit his Cambridge headquarters.



Peter Salem and other African-Americans fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Salem heard Major Pitcairn's "Disperse, ye rebels!" at Lexington and was credited with killing Pitcairn at Bunker Hill. Salem's bravery won the attention and admiration of General Washington, who asked to meet him.



Of 5,000 African-Americans in the Continental Army, most were freedmen.



About fifty served in each battalion. There were two all-black regiments—from Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

The 400-strong R.I. regiment won fame in the Battle of Sullivan, South Carolina, by withstanding three fierce assaults from 1,500 Hessians.

Meanwhile, as Washington wintered his army in Morristown, New Jersey (after his Princeton victory in January 1777):

BRITISH STRATEGY FOR 1777 focused on isolating New England with a three-pronged attack. General John Burgoyne, in charge, gave orders to General William Howe and Colonel Barry St. Leger.

General Howe, my troops will march **SOUTH** from Canada and meet yours marching **NORTH** from New York. Colonel Barry St. Leger will move **EAST**. Got that?

BRITISH GENERAL JOHN BURGOPYNE



BATTLE OF SARATOGA—New York: October 17, 1777
But General Howe, deciding to capture Philadelphia instead, was a no-show. Consequently, General Burgoyne and his British troops suffered a disastrous defeat at Saratoga, New York. He surrendered 5,000 men, including seven generals.

THE AMERICAN VICTORY AT SARATOGA WAS A TURNING POINT:

France and Spain realized the colonists could win the war and decided to aid them in defeating Britain, their old enemy.

- The motivation: revenge and hope of regaining land lost to Britain:
- ◆ Canada in the case of France and
 - ◆ Gibraltar in the case of Spain.



February 6, 1778—A FRENCH-AMERICAN ALLIANCE, negotiated by Benjamin Franklin, recognized American independence and pledged aid. The French navy and French soldiers tipped the scales in America's favor in the War of Independence.

The British responded by declaring war on France in June 1778 and occupying Philadelphia in September.

NOW THAT WE'VE SIGNED THE TREATY — LET'S SWAP A FEW JOKES, MES AMIS.

VERY WELL, DID YOU HEAR THE ONE ABOUT...



1779—SPAIN DECLARED WAR on Britain and aided the American patriots without a formal alliance.

Bernardo de Galvez, Spanish governor of Louisiana, helped the patriots by capturing Pensacola, Florida, from Britain. This kept the British from attacking the United States from the southwest. Galveston, Texas, is named for the heroic Galvez.

VALLEY FORGE: Winter, 1777-78

News of the French Alliance cheered Washington's 9,000 troops as they wintered in bitter cold Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.



Only 20 miles away, British troops occupied Philadelphia. By June British General Henry Clinton, fearing arrival of the French navy, evacuated Philadelphia. Washington gave chase with a newly drilled army and attacked the retreating British at Monmouth Courthouse, New Jersey. The British escaped.

Baron Friedrich von Steuben, a Prussian volunteer soldier who spoke no English, had drilled Washington's troops at Valley Forge all winter, turning the ragtag army into professional soldiers. The drill book he wrote, edited by Alexander Hamilton, became standard in the United States Army.



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK: War in the West— 1778-79

To stop British-backed Indian raids against Kentucky settlements, Virginian George Rogers Clark led 175 men in capturing British posts along the Mississippi River at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Then, in a daring feat, the men waded 17 days through freezing flood waters to capture Vincennes.



Clark's victories gave the United States a claim to western lands in the 1783 Treaty of Paris.



10-5 ★ JOHN PAUL JONES: AMERICA'S FIRST NAVAL HERO

“Hailed the ‘Serapis:’ ‘Have you Struck your colors?’ Our reply,
”We have not yet begun to fight!” went shouting to the sky!”
—Bret Harte, *Off Scarborough*, September 1779

While the Continental Army won victories on land, the Continental Navy—founded by Congress October 3, 1775—struggled against Britain’s mighty navy with a small fleet of 40 ocean-going ships and some smaller, freshwater vessels. John Adams, a strong advocate of sea defense, wrote the first rules and regulations for the new navy. Esek Hopkins served as naval commander in chief from 1775 to 1778.

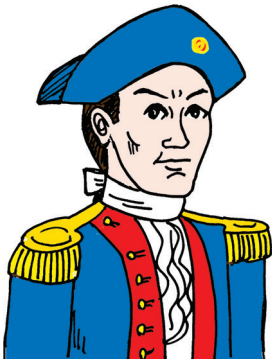
JOHN PAUL JONES, 1747-92, loved the sea, sought adventure, and became a hero for refusing to surrender his sinking ship.

Born in Scotland as **John Paul** (he added the name **Jones** later), he joined the British merchant marine at age 12 and captained his own ship within ten years.

In 1775 Jones joined the new American navy to help win American independence. He soon became noted for daring raids on British ships and ports.

In 1779 Benjamin Franklin, U.S. minister to France (America’s ally), persuaded King Louis XVI to give Jones a French merchant ship to command.

Jones named his ship *Bon Homme Richard*, in honor of Benjamin Franklin’s *Poor Richard’s Almanac*, and led a small squadron into British waters.



JOHN PAUL JONES' FAMOUS VICTORY: *BON HOMME RICHARD* DEFEATS THE BRITISH *SERAPIS*

On September 23, 1779, John Paul Jones spied the British 50-gun frigate *Serapis* and fired upon her. “The battle being thus begun was Continued with Unremitting fury,” he later wrote.

Out-gunned, his ship on fire and sinking, Jones heard Captain Richard Pearson, the *Serapis* commander, call out asking if he were ready to strike his colors (lower his flag) and surrender.

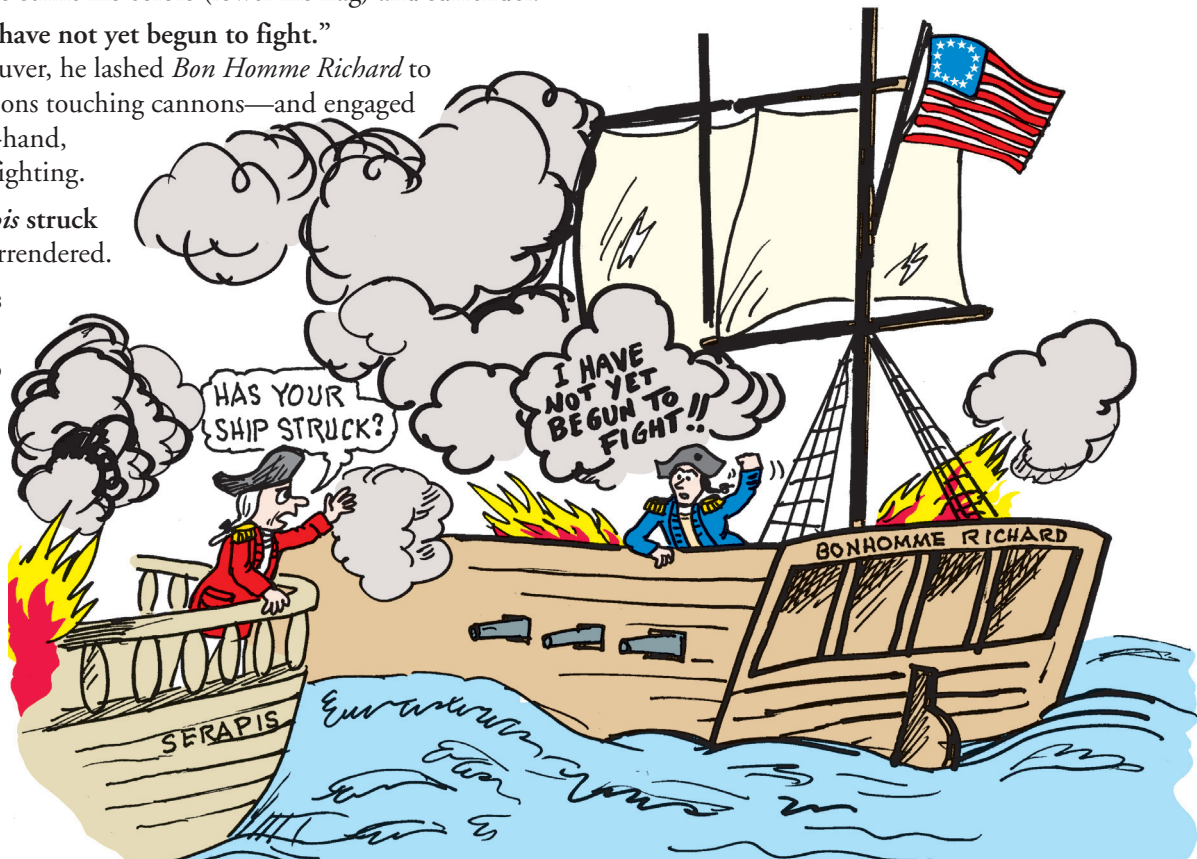
Jones replied: “I have not yet begun to fight.”

In a daring maneuver, he lashed *Bon Homme Richard* to the *Serapis*—cannons touching cannons—and engaged in fierce hand-to-hand, sword-to-sword fighting.

At last, the *Serapis* struck her colors and surrendered.

Victorious, Jones and his crew left their sinking ship and sailed the captured *Serapis* to a port in Holland.

Benjamin Franklin reported to Congress: “The cruise of our little squadron... has had some success.”



1778-1781—The British changed strategy when France entered the war: they waged campaigns in the South.

With loyalist support, the British won major victories in

- ◆ Savannah, Georgia
- ◆ Charleston, South Carolina
- ◆ Camden, South Carolina

while losing to the American patriots in

- ◆ Cowpens, South Carolina
- ◆ Kings Mountain, South Carolina.

Then—in Yorktown, Virginia, British General Cornwallis fell into a trap laid by General Washington and lost the war!



October 19, 1781—FINAL VICTORY: BATTLE OF YORKTOWN

With brilliant strategy, Washington had the French fleet block Cornwallis by sea, while the American and French armies surrounded the British by land.

ACTUALLY, THE SURRENDER WOULDN'T BE SO BAD IF THOSE YANKS WOULD STOP PLAYING THAT AWFUL MUSIC.

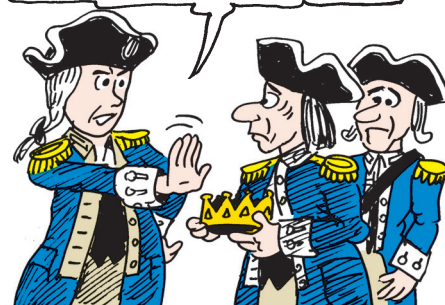
Cornwallis surrendered, effectively ending the war. Pleading illness, he sent General Charles O'Hara to offer his sword. The British troops, marching between lines of French and American troops to lay down their arms, refused to look at the Americans. General Lafayette told the American band to strike up *Yankee Doodle*, and British heads swung around sharply!



May 1782—Army officers, angered by Congress' inability to pay them, asked Washington to become king in a monarchy set up by the army.

In one of his most important acts, Washington refused this military dictatorship. In 1783, he surrendered his commission to Congress and returned to Mount Vernon to farm.

AN ABHORRENT IDEA! BANISH THESE THOUGHTS FROM YOUR MIND.



1783: The **TREATY OF PARIS**— negotiated by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay, and Henry Laurens— gave the United States generous terms:

- ◆ **THE UNITED STATES** agreed to:
 - Urge states to restore loyalist property
 - Pay debts to British merchants
- ◆ **GREAT BRITAIN** gave the United States:
 - Recognition of independence
 - Land stretching west to the Mississippi River— plus navigation rights on the river—and north to the 45th parallel and the Great Lakes. (Why so generous? Britain did not want her rival France to have this land.)
 - Fishing rights off the Canadian coast
- ◆ **GREAT BRITAIN** gave Florida to SPAIN.



1783: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA now extends to the Mississippi River