

# Due Friday, Sept. 21

1. Answer 4 of 6 “Historical Thinking” questions for Ch. 5.
2. You choose the questions and this should be written out.
3. Ch. 5 Vocab (all of it) should be written out.

## Major Grade FRQ

1. Also, we will be doing an FRQ sometime this week.
2. It will be a major grade.
3. It will be over either Ch.4 or 5.

# Ch. 5: The American War for Independence

## Focus Questions:

- ☞ What were the advantages and disadvantages of both sides?
- ☞ **Explain** the divisions that existed in American society during the war.
- ☞ **Describe** how the war impacted American Indians, women and slaves.
- ☞ How did the war further develop republican ideas of self government at both state and national levels?
- ☞ **Identify** all the different elements and importance of foreign involvement during the war.
- ☞ What were the outcomes of the war?
- ☞ **Analyze** the strengths and weaknesses of the *Articles of Confederation* and cite specific evidence.

# Second Continental Congress

## Olive Branch Petition

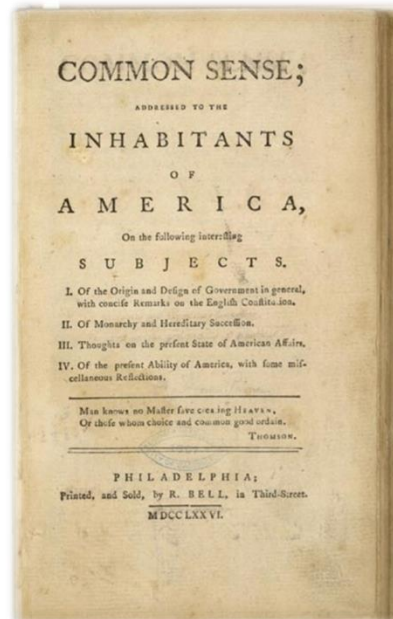
- \*colonies promised to stop rebellion in exchange for salutary neglect
- \*rejected by British

## Goals

- \*wanted complete independence
- \*paying for the war (borrowing from other nations)
- \*had to create a Continental army
- \*had to appoint a leader for the army

## Common Sense

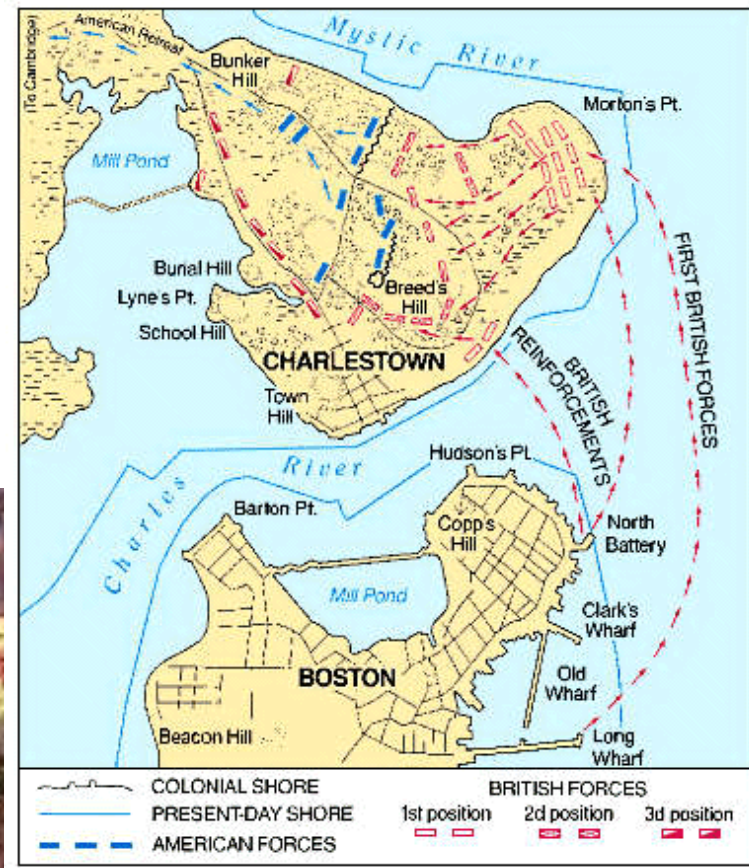
- \*pamphlet that sold over 150,000 copies
- \*Thomas Paine (T-Paine)
- \*galvanized colonists
- \*criticized the monarchy
- \*criticized the English govt.
- \*urged colonies to break away



# “Don’t fire until you see the whites of their eyes”

## Bunker Hill: July 17, 1775

- \*thousands of patriots surround Boston
- \*entrench themselves on Breed’s Hill (not Bunker)
- \*British make three disastrous marches up hill
- \*suffer heaviest casualties of the war but take hill
- \*British victory on but major moral victory for patriots
- \*British decide to leave Boston/too anti-British

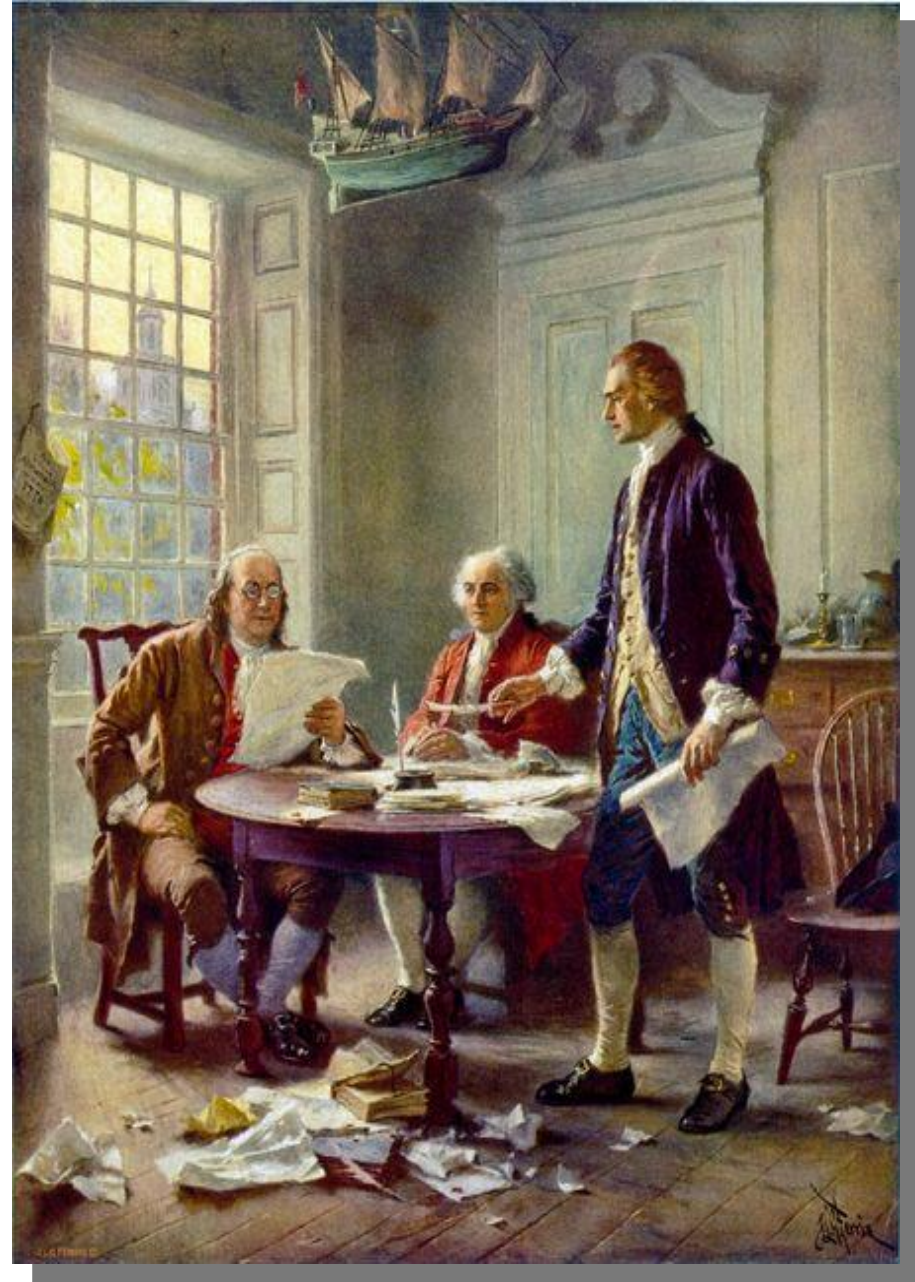
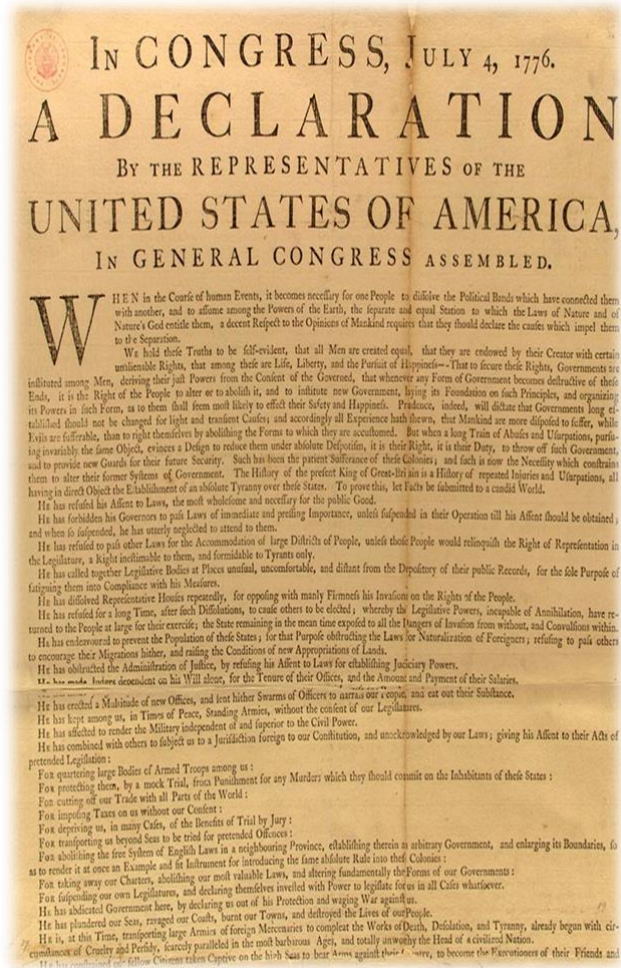




# The Decision for Independence

## *The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776*

- \*adopted July 2<sup>nd</sup>, approved July 4<sup>th</sup>
- \*grievances that called for separation from England
- \*written by Thomas Jefferson (33), Franklin & Adams
- \*mostly borrowed ideas from other sources



# The American Revolution in 1776

## British Advantages

● The military situation

\* British

\* American

Population



Large Navy

Money



Well Trained Army

Well Supplied



No Professional Army

No Navy

American Disadvantages



Lack of Discipline

Small Army

No Money

# Continental Army



Continental Army soldier shown loading a rifle.





# American Advantages

**Fighting a defensive War**

**Cause**

**Leadership**

**Allies**

**Internal lines of communication**



**Underestimated Colonial Army**

**Communication Challenges**

**British disadvantages**

**Logistical challenges**

**Size of the colonies**

**Poor Strategy**

# The War Heats Up

## Phase One: New England: 1775-1776

- \*After Bunker Hill, British leave New England
- \*Americans led by Benedict Arnold try to take Quebec
- \*Arnold fails to secure Canada for US

## Phase Two: Mid –Atlantic: 1776-1778

- \*British relocate to New York City, July 3, 1776
- \*over 300 troop ships arrive with 32,000 troops
- \*General Howe takes command
  - hoping to “wow” loyalists and those on the fence
- \*Washington attempts to defend (Battle of Long Island)
- \*Continental Army barely escapes
- \*Washington retreats across New Jersey into Pennsylvania

## Winter of 1776

- \*Battle of Trenton (December 25-26, 1776) and Princeton
  - Washington’s gamble
  - Hessians
  - important victory after a year of losses



# Phase Two: 1776-1778

**Battle of Trenton: December 26, 1776**

**Battle of Long**



# Missed Opportunities

## British Strategy

- \*Howe plans two pronged attack
- \*Bring British force out of Canada (Gen. Burgoyne)
- \*meet along Hudson and cut off New England
- \*Howe, changes mind and takes Philadelphia
- \*British think taking major cities will end war

## Saratoga, September-October 1777

- \*Burgoyne, without support, is surrounded at Saratoga
- \*Surrenders over 5,000 British troops to Gen. Gates
- \*massive victory for Americans

## Importance

- \*France allies with Americans
- \*begin trade
- \*send money, troops supplies, and navy
- \*Horatio Gates replaces Arnold
- \*Arnold bitter and defects

## The Iroquois Confederacy

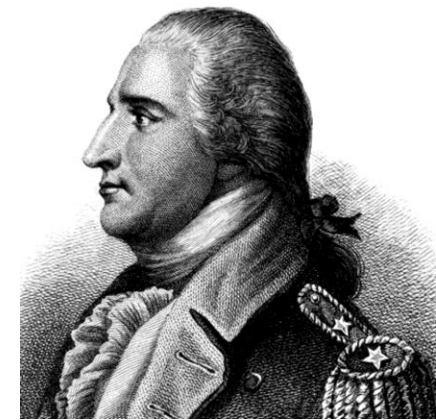
- \*became fractured as a result of who to support
- \*most supported the British
- \*many moved to Canada permanently



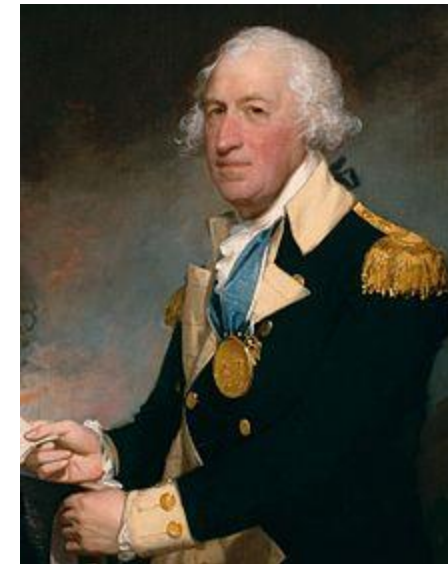
John Burgoyne



William Howe



Benedict Arnold



Horatio Gates

# Foreign Landwehrmen

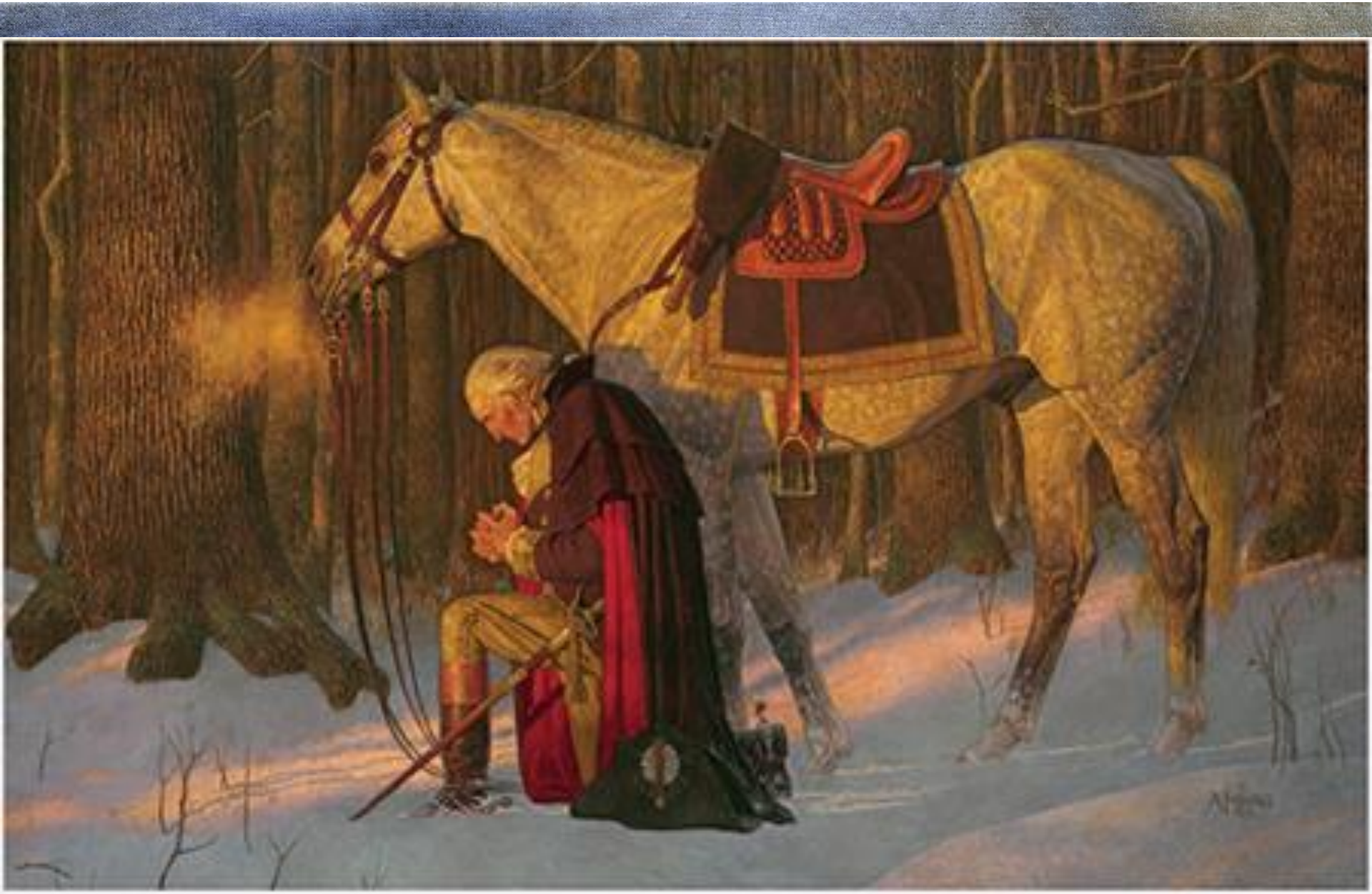
The French  
Barron Von Steuben



Hessians  
Marquis De Lafayette



# Valley Forge: 1777-1778



# The Final Phase: The South, 1778-1781

## New British Strategy

- \*British try new strategy
- \*war is mostly a stalemate from 1778-1779
- \*move the war south where there is more support
- \*hoping to protect southern cash crops as well
- \*vastly overestimated loyalist support in south
- \*couldn't stray from cities due to supply issues
- \*angered a lot of southerners by freeing slaves



Sir Henry Clinton



Charles Cornwallis

## Sir Henry Clinton

- \*replaces Howe in 1778
- \*hopes to centralize military operations in New York
- \*moves Army from Philadelphia to New York
- \*Washington keeps army close to New York

## Georgia and South Carolina

- \*Gen. Charles Cornwallis takes Savannah, Ga. (1778) and Charles Town, S.C. (1780)
- \*Horatio Gates sent to lead Continental Army
- \*fighting in south is different
- \*much more unconventional (guerilla tactics)

## Battle of Camden, Aug. 16, 1780

- \*Gates is crushed by Cornwallis

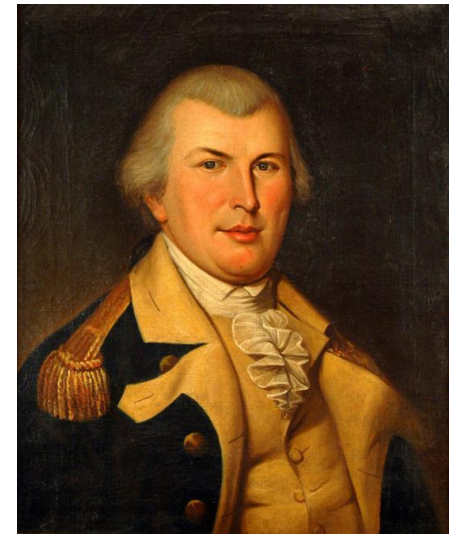


# Guerilla Warfare Moves South: Battle of Barleton





# The Tide Turns: 1781



Nathaniel “the Fighting Quaker” Greene

## **Nathaniel Greene takes command**

- \*Greene replaces Gates
- \*“Fighting Quaker” more capable leader
- \*splits his army to make them more mobile
- \*frustrates the British by constantly moving

## **Battle of Cowpens, S.C., January 17, 1781**

- \*major American victory

## **Battle of Guilford Courthouse, N.C., March 15, 1781**

- \*British victory but suffer horrendous casualties
- \*British forced to retreat to Yorktown, VA to resupply



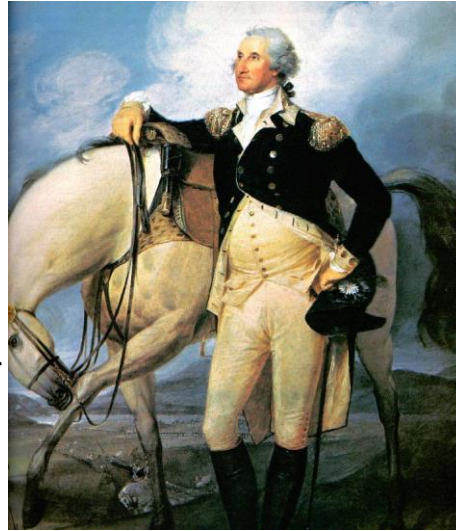
# The War Ends

## Siege of Yorktown, September-October 17, 1781

- \*the problem with Yorktown
- \*Washington moves
- \*American and French forces converge
- \*French navy finally shows up
- \*Cornwallis surrounded and forced to surrender

## Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783

- \*recognized American Independence
- \*Britain ceded all territory south of Canada
- \*France gains nothing but \$180m debt



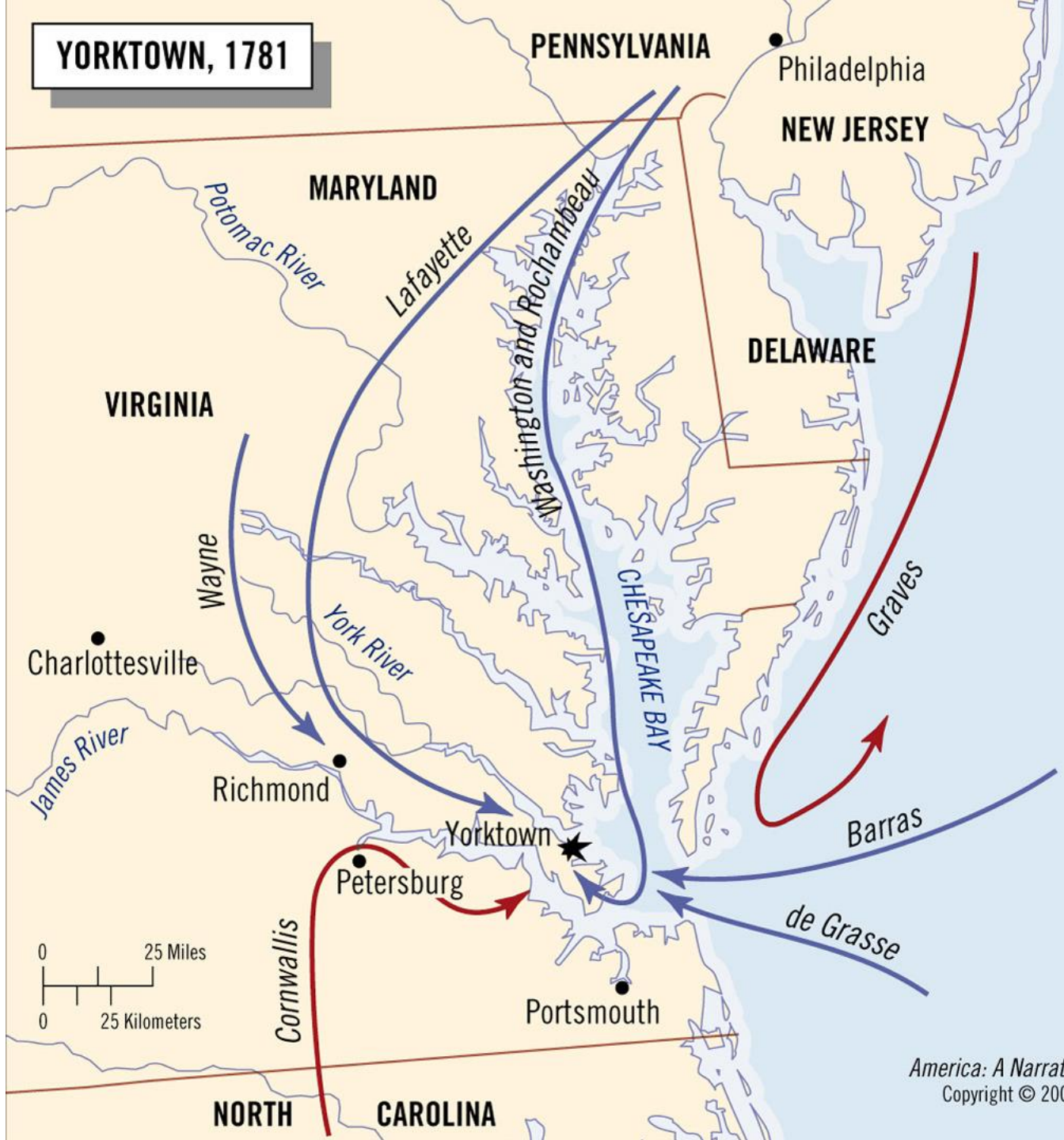
Gen. George Washington  
(and Nelson, his horse)



Count Jean Baptiste de Rochambeau



# YORKTOWN, 1781





Crash Course US History Ep. 7:  
Who won the Revolution?

# American Society during the War

## Loyalists (Tories)

- \*estimated 20%-30% of colonists were loyalists
  - merchants, officeholders, minorities (city dwellers)
  - many left for England or Canada
  - intolerable conditions, harassed, hounded



## Patriots (Whigs)

- \*30%-40%
- \*coffin ships

## Religion

- \*weakened Anglican Church
  - most loyalists were Anglican
- \*strengthened Catholic Church
  - most Catholics supported independence
  - Charles Carroll (only Catholic founding father)



## Slaves

- \*British emancipated slaves wherever they went
- \*many slave joined British Army in return for freedom
- \*the Revolution solidified slavery in the U.S.
- \*arguments in defense of slavery
  - it protected white liberty
  - prevented existence of a white slave class

# American Society (cont.)

## Native Americans

- \*many supported Britain
- \*felt British would prevent settlement onto their land
- \*feared a patriot victory
  - they were right to
- \*American victory resulted destruction of natives
  - American settlers took land
  - tribes turned against each other

## Women

- \*many participated in the war effort
  - camp followers
  - cooking, laundry, nurses
- \*Abigail Adams asked for modest rights for women
  - (I.E. not be beat by husbands)
- \*did not see much change after the war
- \*the war strengthened patriarchal society

## The Economy

- \*bad depression during and after war
- \*had to find new avenues for trade
- \*beginning of industrialization in America



Abigail Adams



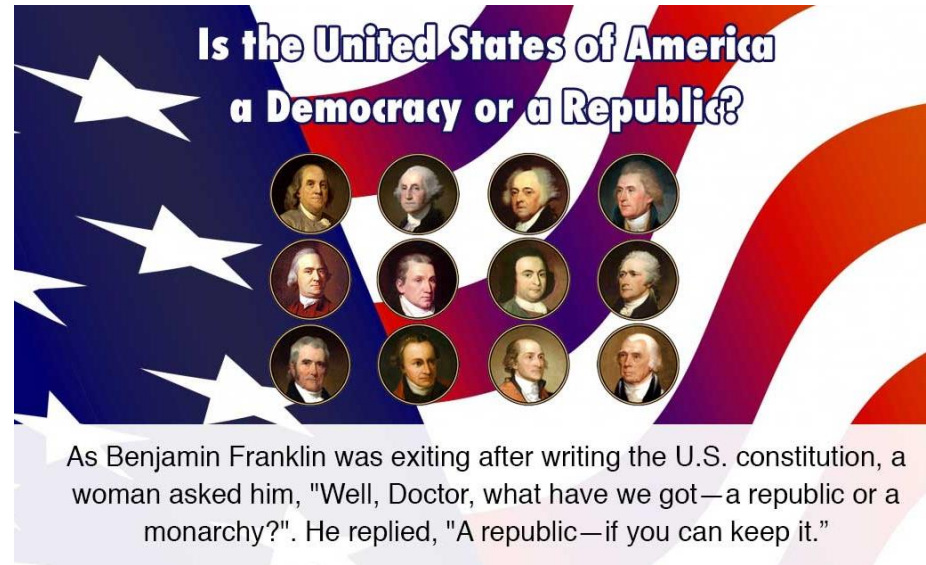
# Government during the War

## Republicanism

- \*representative govt.
- \*gave power to the people
- \*all men are equal
- \*anti-aristocracy
- \*in reality there was lots of inequality
- \*success however led to U.S. becoming model for other nations

## State Constitutions

- \*these were the first constitutions we had as a nation
- \*first, to be written down
- \*second, limited executive branch power (governors)
- \*third, governors could not be legislatures
  - separation of powers





# The, *Articles of Confederation*, 1781

## Strengths

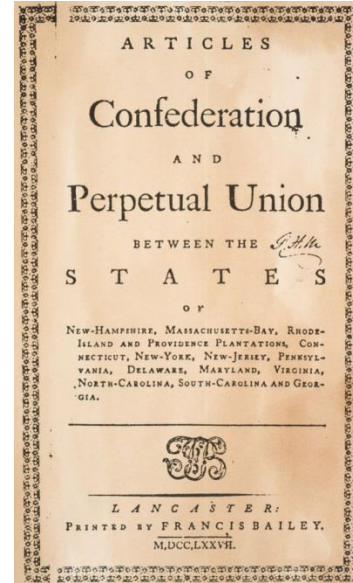
- \*Congress has power to
  - conduct wars
  - foreign relations
  - appropriate, borrow and issue money
- \*The Northwest Ordinance of 1787
  - organized settlement of the Ohio territory
  - specified statehood requirements
  - guaranteed freedom of religion
  - right to trial by jury
  - prohibited slavery
  - resulted in development of new states (Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin)

## Weaknesses

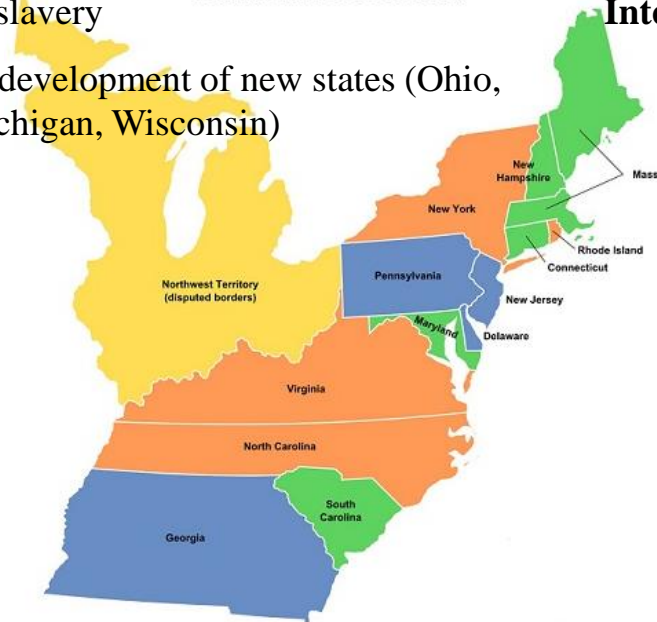
- \*no central govt. or executive
- \*Congress held all the power
- \*could not regulate trade
- \*could not draft soldiers
- \*could not levy taxes
- \*had to ask states to do things
- \*each state had one single vote
- \*9 of 13 “yes” votes to approve amendments
- \*created massive interstate issues

## International Problems

- \*British refused to leave frontier posts in the U.S.
- \*did not pay back slave owners
- \*British placed restrictions on North American trade
- \*unable to pay French loans



United States of America



# Debt, Taxes and Daniel Shays

## Debt

- \*lots of farmers and veterans in debt
- \*enormous debt after the war with no way to pay off
- \*Congress had no power to tax

## Taxes

- \*states had the power to tax
- \*wealthy states paid off debt, poor states didn't
- \*a lot of people burdened by taxes

## Shays' Rebellion

- \*people arrested for not paying their debts or taxes
- \*farmers hit the hardest started rebelling
- \*Daniel Shay's, Rev. War Vet., marched toward Boston with an army of farmers
- \*easily dispersed, arrested and sentenced to death
- \*later pardon and demands given in
- \*tax relief and postponement of debt payments

## Outcome

- \*showed how weak Articles of Confederation were
- \*calls for a new Constitution were made

