

Lesson #21 U.S . History

Events up to Concord

Spain was the first global power and never a united power as a nation with Castilians in control.

In 1588 Spain has major problems in its empire.

1651 – 1663 England passed the Navigation acts

1652 – 1674 Anglo-Dutch Wars – by 1680 Dutch navy providing defense for Spain

1701 – 1714 War of Spanish Succession – 1704 English take Gibraltar

1740 – 1748 War of Austrian Succession

1756 – 1763 Seven Years War / France give Louisiana to Spain

American Revolution Culture

Patriarchal – subordination and inferior with obedience

Family – primary institution for care, training/education and discipline

Household – work unit - Women had few legal rights

Europe Guilds controlled work force

Kinship – a tangle web

Families controlled economy, social and political areas

Villages had 20% to 40% of village interrelated

Six families controlled South Carolina

Seven families controlled New York

Shippen family controlled Philadelphia

Lee family controlled Virginia

At the Common at Lexington John Parker was related to 25% of the men on the field

During the Seven Years War Massachusetts put 3,047 minute men in the field with only 1,443 family names

Laws were class base – murder of an ordinary person was not the same as the murder of a master or husband was seen as an act of treason

Indentured Servants 1/3 to 2/3 of immigration

Apprentices	<u>In Europe</u>	<u>In Colonies</u>
	Loose and mild	Strict and Harsh to brutal
	Hired Hand	Chattel by nature
	Moved easy – 1 year contract	7-14 year contracts – valuable
	Surplus	Humiliating
		Shortage

Indentured said they were treated worse than black slaves – one was horse whipped then placed in irons and thumb screws used – handcuff and gagged for nine days

Women had few legal rights

<u>Language</u>	<u>Word use today</u>	<u>Word use in 1780's</u>
Discover	to uncover or find	to disclose or reveal
Nervous	to worry or be jittery	strong or vigorous
Awful	extremely bad	that which inspires to awe and reverence
Natural	nature	discoverable by reason as opposed to being revealed by God
Liberty	Freedom	Private property

New words in vocabulary: Capitalism (came into use around 1850) and Society
 Rabble' appeared in the 15th Century for a swarm of animals or unruly crowd

The term "mob" appeared in the 17th Century around 1688 from *mobile vulgus*= fickle crowd

"Rabble" and "mob" both were used as public pressure on government when they had no formal role – they had a purpose and not just chaos in action

Today the term 'crowd' is used as an irrational violent force without purpose other than destruction

Taxation was seen as a gift that was given voluntarily – Colonies saw that everyone gave other people's property away!

Private vs. Public Rights

Freedom of Speech – political speech and not public speech

Freedom of Press – public measures and political opinion

Virtue = manliness – independence = liberty / there was Public and a Private Virtue

Great Awakening – Grace 1720's 1770's

Religion 1700's private / 1790's 1 out of 20 went to church

1800's public / 3/4 went to church

Old Lights – Past Church

New Lights – national common experience

George Whitefield

Economic issues

New England saw British policy as a political and economic conspiracy on Atlantic coast for trade

The Britain was breaking English law and colonies were pushing to enforce those of the Mother country

Southern colonies saw British business wanting to keep colonies in economic slavery and were being robbed by middlemen

All the colonies saw the Proclamation Line of 1763 as taking what they earned and that British nobility and others were plotting to take the western lands for their own.

1719 Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* published – colonies saw their self in story

Europeans in Revolution

Franklin and American agents gave commission out like candy to French – Von Steuben was said to be an aid-de camp to Frederick the Great’s army and in Paris he played up to Franklin to get an appointment from Congress. Steuben organized the army with one company using French and Prussian drills at Valley Forge. Then he sent the members of the company to train others.

1st Trained the Army

2nd Made Official Regulations

3rd Small standing Army on Swiss model

4th Military Academies (West Point)

Colonial Wars - British lost only one of the seven Anglo-French wars between 1689-1815

1651-1663 Navigation Acts passed

1652-1674 Anglo-Dutch Wars

By 1680 the Dutch were providing defense for Spain

1701-1714 Spanish Succession

1700 French were holding up government and military defense for Spain

1704 Gibraltar taken by English

1740 – 1748 Austrian Succession

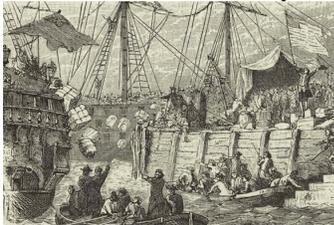
1756-1763 Seven Years War - Louisiana to Spain until 1801

Treaty Of Paris 1763

1770 Boston Massacre



1773 Boston Tea Party



1774 “Powder Alarm” February 26, troops marched to Marblehead and stopped at draw bridge

General Gage was called an “Old Woman”, “Luke Warm Coward” and “The Mild General”

British Slang – “Jonathan’s” = Americans

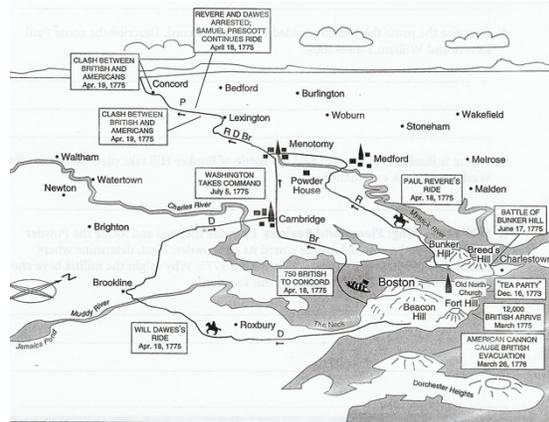
Colonist Slang – “Lobster coats” – “Bloody Backs”

The Ride:

Samuel Prescott was the only one of 40 riders that spread the alarm that the British were on the march. William Dawes and Paul Revere made it to Lexington common. At Lexington Captain John Parker and 77 minutemen stood waiting for the British. At the green 8 Minutemen were killed and between Concord and Boston 73 British troops died and 49 Minutemen of the 4,000 that chased the British back to Boston. By night fall 20,000 colonial troops had the British trapped in Boston.

Concord Hymn by Ralph Waldo Emerson 1837

The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere 1861 an attempt to get Americans to answer the call to fight slavery



April 1775- April 1776 - *Rage Militaire (French)* Passion for war – anger

April 14, 1775 orders arrived for action – not the original order General Gage waited for original on the next ship HMS Falcon on April 16, 1775

April 15, 1775 order for a make-shift brigade of 21 companies - 11 Grenadiers & 10 Light Infantry – 800 men each

Committee of Public Safety Adjourned – a large force leaving Boston would be consider a threat to the colony

Concord was 18 miles from Boston – with 265 families

General Gage drafted a 319-word Order for Lt. Colonel Francis Smith of 10th Foot to march to Concord Bridge and to toss the gunpowder and flour into the river then destroy tents, salt pork, beef, spike the guns. They were to carry a day's rations and have no artillery and move with speed for surprise. Then to return with all possible speed.

April 18, 1775 British moved out at 100 steps per minute (4 mph) with wet footwear William Dawes, Jr and Paul Revere set off to warn the country – it was Dawes's first ride and Paul had made some dozen rides before “The Regulars are coming out” not “The British are coming” as later said.