Lesson #27 U.S. History

Yorktown

The Battle of Saratoga brought the French into the war and supplied a Navy, weapons, and leadership. The British shifted to the South where it was believed to hold more support for the Crown.

Gen. Burgoyne lost an Army

Arnold wounded in victory

Gen. Gates took the credit

The three English commanders of the force that was to meet failed to work together. One never left his position and another turned back leaving "Gentlemen Johnny" on his own. The battle was won for the most part by the leadership of Benedict Arnold who was wounded in the leg and went to Philadelphia to recover. General Gates wrote the report of the battle and took the credit that caused resentment from Arnold. While in Philadelphia he married a Peggy Shippen the daughter of a Loyalist. Arnold was one of the Americans best military fighters and was passed over for command.

He had meetings with the English to turn over West Point fort that would give the English control of the Hudson River. The plot was discovered and Major Andre was captured and hung while Arnold escaped to a British warship. He was given the rank in the British army and never was the officer he was in the colonies. The English command believed they had a better chance in the South and move to win what they believed was Loyalist support there.

War in the North – 1776 – 1779

War in the West – 1776-1779

George Roger Clark at Vincennes

Clark was causing concerns for the English in the west. His force was never large enough to take Fort Detroit. The natives on both sides were difficult to control and the Loyalist and Patriots made harsh retaliation on each other that allowed the natives free run at times.

The west saw the French, Spanish and Americans fighting the British and their native Allies. The Spanish joined the war not as an ally. They just did not like the English and feared that any support for a colonial revote would come back to them.

The Spanish governor of Louisiana Bernardo de Galvez would control the Mississippi region for Spain.

South:

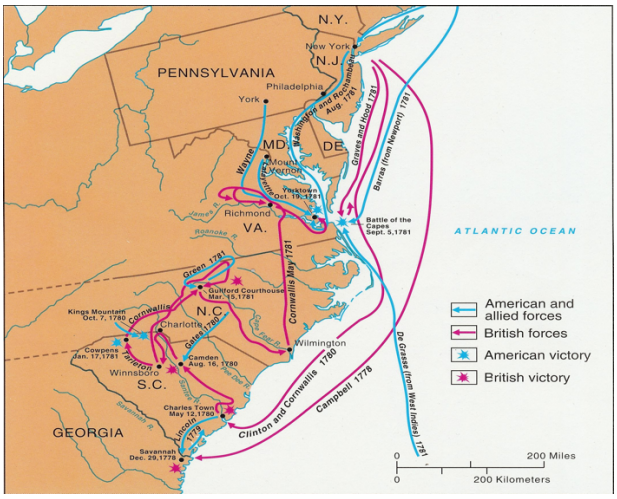
Virginia Lord Dunmore on December 9, 1775 sized gun power to keep away from rebels – he offered slaves freedom if they fought with British (some 1,200 did join) On January 1, 1776 Lord Dunmore was defeated at Great Bridge – British left and sold slaves in West Indies

North Carolina Moore's Creek Bridge 1,500 Scottish Highlanders joined the British and were defeated

South Carolina – British defeated at Sullivan's Island

The South remained quiet until 1777 when British tried to alley Loyalist to the cause.

War in the South – 1778 – 1781



Yorktown

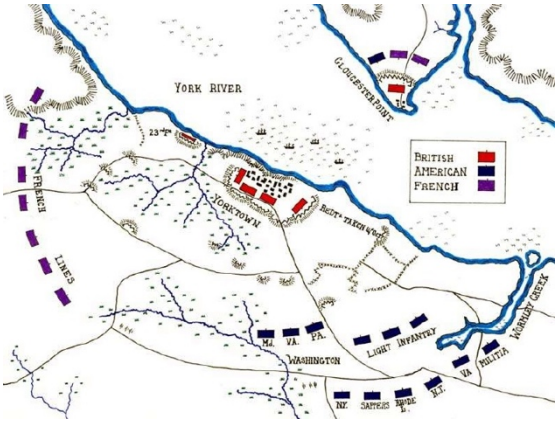
Col. Daniel Morgan

Col. Tarleton

Battle of Cowpens

General Washington received word that the French Navy would be off Yorktown and Washington picked up the Continental Army and marched South to trap the British in the town.

Battle of Yorktown - French out number Americans at Yorktown



General Washington allowed Hamilton to take part in the Last assault

Cornwallis sent his second in command out to surrender the sword. The second tried to give it to the French and were told to hand it to General Washington. It was meant as insult. The English played the *World Turned Upside Down* the Americans played a song that started as an insult to the Americans *Yankee Doodle Dandy.*

General Washington the Revolution by holding the Continental Army in the field for without it the colonies would have been taken out one at a time.

The war was not popular in England and they lost two whole armies to the much weaker colonies. General Cornwallis went on to have a career in the military and as a political leader in India.

Major Battles of The American Revolution

Year	Battle	Date	Outcome
1775	Lexington & Concord, Mass.	April 19,	
	Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y.	May 10,	
	Breed's Hill/Bunker Hill	June 17,	
	Great Bridge, Virginia	Dec. 9,	
	Quebec, Canada	Dec. 10,	
1776	Moore' Creek Bridge, N.C.	Feb. 27,	
	Brooklyn Heights, N.Y.	Aug. 27,	
	White Plains, N.Y.	Oct. 28,	
	Trenton, N.J.	Dec. 26,	
1777	Princeton, N.J.	Jan. 3,	
	Brandywine Creek, Pa. Germantown, Pa.	Sept. 11,	
	Saratoga, N.Y.	Sept. 19 – Oct. 17,	
	Monmouth Court House, N.J.	June 28,	
1778	Wyoming Valley, Pa.	June-July	
	Kaskaslia. Illinois	July 4,	
	Cherry Valley, N.Y.	Nov. 11,	
	Savannah, Ga.	Dec. 29,	
1779	Kettle Creek, Ga.	Feb. 14,	
	Cahokia, Indiana	Feb. 23,	
	Savannah, Ga.	Sept. 3-Oct. 28	
1780	Charleston, S.C.	Feb. 11,-May 12,	
	Camden, S.C.	Aug. 16,	
	Kings Mountain, S.C.	Oct. 7,	
1781	Cowpens, S.C.	Jan. 17,	
	Guilford Court House, N.C.	March 15,	
	Yorktown, Virginia	Aug. 30 – Oct.19, 1781	