

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Film Clip: *The Patriot* (Battle of Cowpens) – 1776 / *Robinson Crusoe*

Songs: *Yankee Doodle* – *The World Turned Upside Down*

### TIMELINE OF EVENTS:

1774	Lord Dunsmore's War First Continental Congress Continental Association formed Patrick Henry –“Give me...”
1775	Battles of Lexington & Concord Second Continental Congress American Invasion of Canada
1776	Thomas Paine, <i>Common Sense</i> <i>Declaration of Independence</i> Loyalist defeated at Moores Creek – mostly Scots New York Campaign Nathan Hale executed Battle of Long Island Valley Forge – winter camp Washington crosses Delaware Battle of Trenton & Princeton Cherokee War
1777	British Take Philadelphia Battle of Ticonderoga Battle at Crown Point Battle of Oriskany Burgoyne Surrenders at Saratoga
1778	British Peace Commission French Alliance General Clinton replaced General Howe British evacuation from Philadelphia George Roger Clark in west
1779	John Paul Jones & <i>Bonhomme Richard</i>
1780	British take Charleston Battle of Camden Battle of King's Mountain Benedict Arnold & John Andre
1781	Battle of Guilford Court House Articles of Confederation Battle at Cowpens Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown
1782	North Ministry falls British evacuate Savannah and Charleston 100,000 Loyalist leave
1783	Treaty of Paris British evacuate New York City

**Outline:**

- I. The campaigns of 1776:
  - A. Howe assembled largest British army ever
  - B. Battle of Long Island
  - C. Howes negotiation for surrender
  - D. Washington's attack on Trenton, Christmas, 1776 (Hessians)
  - E. Battle of Princeton, Jan. 1777
  - F. Wintered at Morristown, N.J.
- II. Division of support in the colonies
  - A. Three groups: Patriots, Tories, & middle of the roaders.
  - B. Revolution had element of a civil war in its division of families between both sides.
  - C. Tories cause was hurt by licentiousness of British Troops.
  - D. Patriot groups materialized when needed then vanished.
- III. Analysis of the colonial war effort:
  - A. Nature of the Continental Army
    1. Well trained
    2. Size varied from 5,000 to 20,000
  - B. Supplies obtained directly from the farmers.
  - C. Financing the war:
    1. Heavy reliance upon paper money
    2. Farmers sold goods for gold and silver.
  - D. Springfield arsenal produced weaponry
- IV. Problems of the British War effort:
  - A. Divided counsels
  - B. Overconfidence
  - C. Poor communications
  - D. Vacillation
  - E. No commander-in-chief
- V. Three-pronged attack in New York led to turning point
  - A. Howe took Philadelphia
  - B. Washington retired to Valley Forge
  - C. Burgoyne and St. Leger moved south and capitulated Oct. 17, 1777
- VI. Saratoga surrender escalated war to worldwide proportions.
  - A. French entered the war
  - B. Spain entered as ally of France
  - C. Dutch came in response to British attack
  - D. Parliament failed miserably a reconciliation.
- VII. War in the East
  - A. 1778 Clinton replaced Howe and it turned into stalemate
  - B. Washington at White Plains and Howe in New York City.

- VIII. Western success of colonials:
  - A. Victories of George Roger Clark
  - B. Clinton destroyed the Iroquois
  - C. Cherokees were destroyed in the South
  - D. Later effect battles had with Indians
- IX. Southern Campaign:
  - A. Reasons for the move South
  - B. British success in the South
  - C. Cornwallis defeated at Yorktown
- X. The Revolution at home.
  - A. Nature of the revolutionary concepts developed:
    - 1. lack of feudal tradition
    - 2. Nature of republican government
  - B. Changes in State governments
    - 1. Concept of written constitutions
    - 2. Concept of constitutional convention
  - C. Articles of Confederation
    - 1. Powers
    - 2. Problems
- XI. Impact of the Revolution on equality
  - A. Impact upon socio-economic groups
  - B. Impact upon slavery
    - 1. State control of slavery
    - 2. Role of blacks in the war
    - 3. Efforts toward emancipation
  - C. Impact of Revolution upon women
  - D. Impact upon land tenure: confiscation of Tories estates and disposal of land was an unsettled issue.
  - E. Impact of Revolution on religion
    - 1. Removal of tax supported religion
    - 2. Development of national and regional church organizations.
- XII. Sense of nationalism inspired by Revolution
  - A. A variety of heroes
  - B. Artists:
    - John Trumbull, Charles Wilson Peale, & Gilbert Stuart.
  - C. Impact of nationalism upon education:
    - 1. Development of state universities
    - 2. Work of Noah Webster
  - D. General impact of nationalism

### XIII. Analysis of the Confederation Period of War

- A. Foreign affairs under the confederacy
- B. Control of Western lands
  - 1. Land Ordinance of 1785
  - 2. Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- C. Shays's Rebellion
- D. Political, judicial, commercial problems of the Confederation.
- E. Mt. Vernon Conference

### XIV. New Republic

#### **DISCUSSION:**

1. Analyze and discuss the status and effect of the Revolution upon women and blacks in America?
2. Discuss the military factors that led to American victory in the Revolutionary War.

#### **CONCEPTS, NAMES, TOPICS & TERMS FOR TESTING:**

Galloway plan	Declaration of Rights and Grievances	
Continental Association	loyalists	Northwest Ordinance
Lord Dunsmore	Battle of Lexington	Battle of Breed's Hill
<u>Common Sense</u>	New York Campaign	Land Ordinance 1785
Battle of Trenton	Battle of Princeton	Battle of Oriskany
Battle of Saratoga	Gen. Nathaniel Greene	Gen. George Rogers Clark
Gen. Washington	Battle of Yorktown	Battle of Kings Mountain
Treaty of Paris	Franco-Amer. Alliance	Shay's Rebellion
Battle of Charleston	Thomas Jefferson	Battle of Cowpens
Benedict Arnold	John Paul Jones	Benjamin Franklin
Richard Henry Lee	Patrick Henry	

#### **Foreign Fighters**

Bernardo de Galvez

Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Gilbert du Mortier the Marquis de Lafayette – France

Louis Lebeque DuPortail – France

Admiral Francois Joseph Paul, Comte de Grasse, Marquis of Grass-Tilly – France

Admiral Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau – France

Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand von Steuben – Prussia

Baron Johann de Kalb - Bavaria

Tadeusz Kosciuszko – Poland

Kazimierz (Casimir) Pulaski -Poland

## NOTES:

### Events up to the American Revolution

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



Great Awakening – Grace

Old Lights

New Lights / George Whitefield

Europeans in Revolution

American Revolution Culture

Patriarchal – subordination and inferior with obedience

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

Household – work unit

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

Women had few legal rights

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

Women had few legal rights

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 to 14-year contracts – valuable
	Valued Work	Humiliating
	Surplus of labor	Shortage of labor

Indentured in colonies 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

Language -	<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 15<sup>th</sup> Century for a swarm of animals or unruly crowd

The term "mob" appeared in the 17<sup>th</sup> 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

Question asked: Was property from the King or natural?

Taxation? Saw as a gift that was given voluntary – Colonies saw that everyone gave other peoples property away!

Private vs. Public Rights

Freedom of Speech – political not public

Freedom of Press – public measures and political opinion

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

### **Economic issues**

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

The Britain were breaking English law and colonies were not making new laws just 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.

New England saw political corruption behind the tax

Southern Planters saw economic slavery to English businessmen behind the tax  
The Proclamation Line cut off land expansion for colonies was economic and political elite conspiracy of British upper class

13 colonies did not work together until they were tied together by a common cause

Adam Smith *An Inquiry into the Wealth of Nations* 1776

*Laissez faire* government leave Business alone

*Justum Pretium* = just price / let the market set the price

Private Property = self-interest would control market

Competition = would control self-interest (invisible hand)

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

Spain was first global power – never united as a nation – Castilians

Colonial Wars

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

1739 South Carolina Stono Slave Rebellion caused whites to carry guns to church and limited numbers of gathering of slaves

1740 – 1748 Austrian Succession

1756-1763 Seven Years War

Louisiana to Spain until 1801

Treaty Of Paris 1763

France was humiliated by defeat

Treasury was bankrupt

King claimed power of Divine Right

Middle Class denied power

Nobles and Church did not pay tax First estate

Government inefficient and refuse to reform

Queen did not like French, and they did not like her

King call Parliament to collect tax (raise) refused to honor King wishes – He called the National Assembly the first since 1614 to Versailles on May 5, 1789.

1770 South Carolina had 70,000 whites and 140,000 slaves

Great Awakening – Grace 1720's 1770's

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

1800's public /  $\frac{3}{4}$  went to church

Old Lights – Past Church

New Lights – national common experience

George Whitefield

Little commonwealth – family – model for society

Second Great Awakening

Religion a public affair – element of SIN

Benjamin Franklin was an Anglophilia and did not want non-English immigrants in the colonies and wanted to exclude Germans altogether

“Powder Alarm’s”

General Gage = “Old Woman” – “Lukewarm Coward” – “The Mild General”

February 26, 1774 troops marched to Marblehead and stopped at draw bridge

March 1774 British seized musket balls

British Slang for Americans – “Jonathan’s”

Colonist Slang for British “Lobster coats”, “Bloody Backs”, “Red Coats”



1775 John Wilkes was Lord Mayor of London and opposed the war.

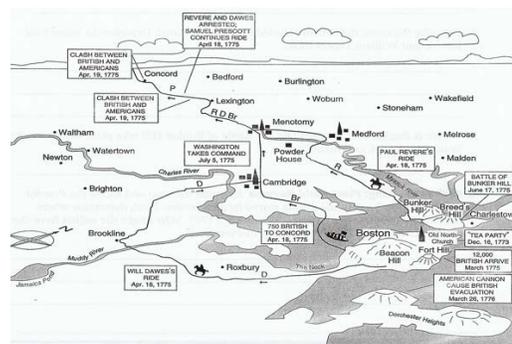
Newspapers that supported the opposition against the war were bought off by the Crown Prohibitory Act – galvanized American resistance – ships that traded with the colonies would be forfeited to the Crown and crews impressed into Royal Navy

### British March out of Boston to collect gunpower and weapons

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 10<sup>th</sup> 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.



British

Hessian

Continental

	British Advantages/ Dis-advantages	Continental Advantages/Dis-advantages
Population	12,000,000	2,750,000
Public Support	Unpopular	1/3 Loyalist
Army	32,000 in 1776	less than 20,000
	Hessians 30,000	Militia's by Colony
	Officers bought Rank	Officers elected
	Aristocrats	Gentlemen
	Average age 23 & 5'6" tall	21 American Born -taller
	Most Irish or Scots 30% English	29 foreign-born (14% transported)
	"Press gangs" 1/3 read or write	
	Discipline harsh 1,000 lashes	Less than British
	Paid for equipment	
	Regiment 811 men	Six Brigades (5-6 Regiments)
	10 Companies	Regiment 470 men
	1 light infantry 1 Grenadiers	Company
	On "flanks"	Captain, ensign, and Lieutenant
	8 companies in center of line	3 Corporals & 40 Privates
	Colonel and 40 officers	Short enlistment – go home
	72 NCO's & 24 Drummers	Consulting together
	2 Fifers & 672 soldiers	
	Musket "Brown Bess"	Muskets & Rifle bore musket
	Red Coats – "Lobster Backs"	Blue Continentals – France gave

#### Brown

A rifleman could hit a target at 200 yards – real worry to British troops  
Colonist knew the geography of the country. Many were merchants that traveled far and wide.  
The British and French relied on Native Americans for knowledge of the geography  
Officers were not subjected to physical punishment – lost oh honor was considered worst!?

Washington wanted to Trade spy for traitor Benedict Arnold – British refused.

British Army deserters were given 600 lashes or executed and then troops were slow  
marched pass the deserter

British Army Officer had to pay a commission to purchase a Lieutenant Colonel commission  
at a cost of 3,500 pounds

Travel to England took 6-8 weeks

Travel to colonies took 10-15 weeks

The cost of suppling an army at the distance was great – a shipment of 950 horses to General  
Howe one summer had 412 died in transit

There were 30,000 German troops in the Colonies and ¼ died and ¼ deserted or captured – a  
bounty was offered to Germans that deserted and more if they brought their weapon

At Lexington thing spun out of control

10 wounded

8 killed

Captain John Parker and 77 Minutemen – 8 killed on the Green – Ralph Waldo Emerson’s poem on battle of *Concord Hymn* 1837 – ten battle between Concord and Boston before night fall 73 British troops died and 49 Colonials - 4,000 Minutemen chased the British back and by night 20,000 colonist had the British trapped in Boston

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



At Lexington 130 Minutemen gather under John Parker and by 3 a.m. the no sign of the British and Parker dismissed the men to reassemble at the sound of Drum think it was a false alarm. Lt. Colonel sent word for reinforcements because of colonial movement around the column.

Major John Pitcairn order his troops to lock and load. His opinion of the colonist was “If I draw my sword but half out of my scabbard... the whole banditti of Massachusetts will run away.”

British command was slapped together with different units and had poor cooperation within units – caused a less than usual discipline units with neglected inattention to command -

Concord

2 Americans

3 British

Retreat from Concord the British column were meet by 14,000 colonists from 58 towns some 75,000 rounds were fired with a 1 in 300 chance of hitting the target.

700 British on March

73 killed

174 wounded

26 missing

3,000 minutemen

49 killed

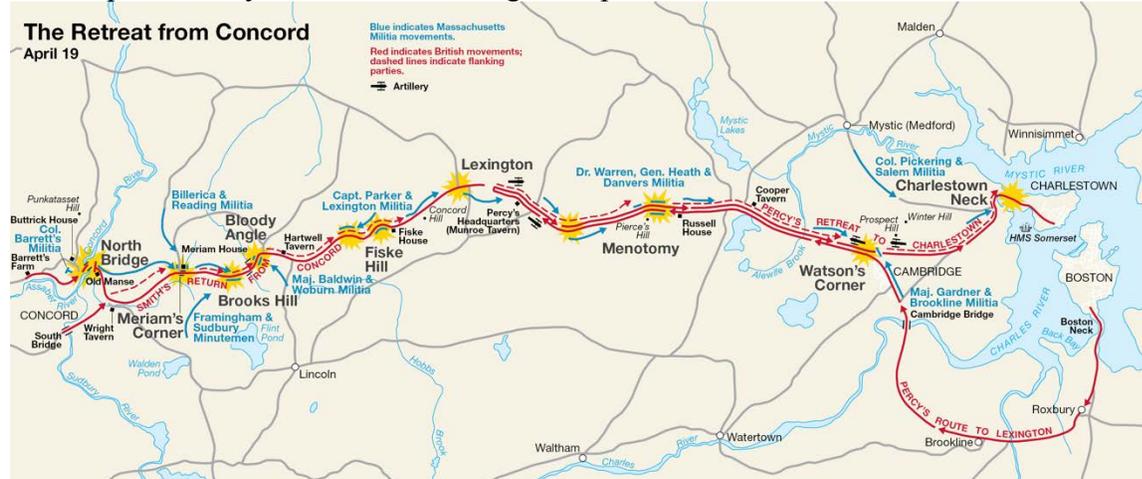
39 wounded

Both sides exaggerated battlefield conduct –

British lost 273 (15%) 73 deaths

Colonist lost 95 – 49 deaths

U.S. in print 12 days before official English report of the battle



Boston siege

General Thomas Gage – asked for reinforcements and was sent three generals *on HMS Ceberus* (Three Headed Dog)

General William Howe – led charge on Bunker Hill? (Breed's Hill)

General Henry Clinton

General John Burgoyne

Fort Ticonderoga taken Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen May 1775 – General Henry Knox's brought 60 cannons from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston and set up on Dorchester Heights

Bunker Hill June 18, 1775

American had placed guns on June 18, 1775

British instead of using Royal Navy decided to take the hill in a frontal attack

First attack in full marching pack

Second attack in full marching pack

Final attack done without marching packs

Targets:

British uniform had a white x from strips across chest

British officers wore bright metal badge

British lost 268 killed and 828 wounded – 2 regiments out of action (40%)

Colonist lost 115 killed and 305 wounded

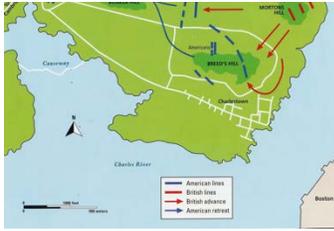
British did nothing for the next 9 months

While British Marine unit was at Bunker Hill Regular troops plunder their barracks

Rebels appropriated a British scornful ditty "Yankee Doodle"

The ship Diana was run aground and looted by colonist – The Navy feared

Charlestown was burned



General Washington arrived after Bunker Hill and took command of Army

British officers were shocked that the colonist stood and fought even after running out of ammo and food. These were not the same fighters they saw in the Seven Years War. General Gage was dropped for General Howe to take command. General Howe evacuated New York along with some 1,000 loyalists. This ended fighting in New England and the British Army was out of the 13 colonies except for New York.

The adventure in Canada robbed the Boston siege of gun power.

General Washington takes command to recognized ranks in the different uniforms

Commander-in-Chief wore a Light blue sash

Field-Grade ranks had a Red or Pink cockade in hat

Major General wear a Purple sash

Brigadier General wear a pink sash

Captains wear a yellow or buff

Subalterns wear a green

Sergeants wear a red Strip on shoulders

Corporals wear a green strip on shoulder

Service strips awarded and metals for gallantry.

General Washington used the British system of punishment in the army of 600 lashes – Congress reduced this to 39 lashes and later raised it to 100 lashes

The Lashing post was called “Adjutants Daughter”

Colonist deserter were sentenced to clean the latrines and wear a sign of their offense

General Washington saw the New Englanders as dirty and nasty people

Gun powder was in short supply

1 pound of gun powder would provide for a volley from 48 muskets

A 32-pound cannon ball took 11 pounds of gun powder

An 18-pound cannon ball took 6 pounds of gun powder

Gun Powder

12 parts saltpeter, 2 ½ parts charcoal, & ½ part sulfur

When General Washington arrived, the army had enough gun powder for 9 rounds per soldier.

General Washington and his view of the Army he was placed in command of was not an army built on British tradition that Washington was used to in the Seven Years War. New England had a tradition of a man raised a unit he commanded. The men joined because he was a man the felt could command. The military punishment was far less than British punishment. A man could only be given 39 lashes in the colonies while 500 lashes were allowed in the British Army. The soldiers in New England had a voice in command.

General Washington came from Virginia where men were drafted into units. The officers came from the gentlemen class. Later the soldiers were paid to sever in the southern colonies to replace the draft. Washington set out to change the structure of the Continental. He wanted

selection of who would be placed in command and Congress refused. He did get an increase in punishments to 100 lashes and enlistments to a three year term. Capital crimes were Desertion, Theft, Desertion to the enemy and mutiny in that order of court marshals. Pardons most in mutinies because of overreach. Troops mutiny for poor command leadership. Discipline was lacking between 1776 and 1777. Then at Valley Forge the Prussian Drill began with a manual with the last 14 pages devoted to good leadership. That listed leadership all the way down the ranks.

October 16, 1775 Lt. Henry Mowat given orders to burn 9 coastal towns – HMS Conceau fired on Falmouth burning 416 buildings, sunk 11 American ships, and captured 4 others. The cost to the British was high and Falmouth was the only town burn on the mission of destruction.

Canada adventure to cut British off the Rivers to the eastern parts of the continent

Two prong attack:

**First Prong:**

Benedict Arnold to march on Canada through Maine – map had distance as 150 miles – actually some 400 miles – of the troops with the force some 400 men turned around and took supplies and 600 men reached Quebec and laid siege and demanded surrender

**Second Prong:**

Richard Montgomery to attack Montreal (he was one of three ex-officers of the British Army – Gates and Lee) British Army promotion bought at lower officer ranks and then by personal contacts

Montgomery laid siege on Fort St. John for 43 days before it surrender on November 13, 1775 taking most of the then British Army in Canada as prisoners – he then joined Arnold at Quebec – they tried to storm the city which only had about 70 troops in the city on December 31, 1775 and Montgomery was killed and he became a hero of the Colonies

Trumbull painting has Montgomery in a pose like Christ with flags forming a cross

**Problems in Canada:** French Canadians were New Citizen and did not see colonist as friends

Colonist Old citizens and did provide some help

**In the 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

**America seeks foreign help.**

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.

1<sup>st</sup> Trained the Army

2<sup>nd</sup> Made Official Regulations

3<sup>rd</sup> Small standing Army on Swiss model

4<sup>th</sup> Military Academies (West Point)

## *Rebellion to Revolution*

Authority is given.

Power is taken.

Rebellion is refusing to do something.

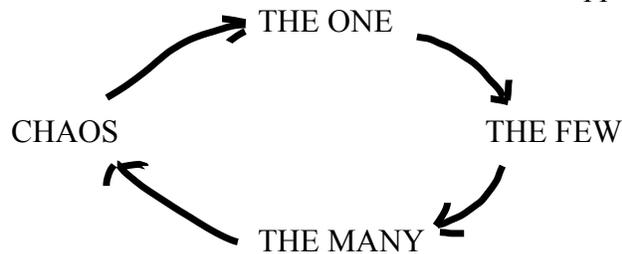
Revolution is the transference of Power can be violent or peaceful.

### **Common features of Revolution:**

1. Emergence of an intellectual class
2. Central ideas:
  - a. The notion of corruption
  - b. The sense of conspiracy inside or outside forces
  - c. The sense that creating a new society
3. Things are usually getting better

### **Signs of Revolution:**

1. Restore old values – often unaware of revolution starting
2. Irrationality of revolution – running against authority
3. Connection between revolution and oppression



**American Revolution was shown as rational men making rational decisions**

***The Declaration of Independence* by Trumbull**



British used Slaves and Natives to fight the rebels



General Howe meeting on Staten Island – September 11, 1776 failed when John Adams said he would be addressed with anything but British subject.

Carlisle Commission failed

Thomas Paine

“Common Sense” philosophy from Scottish Enlightenment – ordinary language and everyday thought – not sensation

Declaration of Independence – 1,300 words

*American Crisis* – Thomas Paine published as a reaction to Howe’s promise of Peace



Congress never compensated Steuben for his service

*The Crisis* published in London

Battle of Trenton

Washington desperate

He was aggressive to the point of recklessness

Planned complicated battles

British and Hessians had low opinion of Rebels

Did not work together

Class arrogant of each other

Hessians knew of attack – slept in uniforms at ready around the clock

**First Battle of Trenton**

Washington plan to attack from 3 different directions at once – movement at night in winter – 4 hours behind plan – Hessians were out gunned in artillery – orderly retreat back into center of town then to recapture lost regimental colors

22 Hessians killed	2 Americans killed in attack 2 died of exposure
83 wounded	2 Americans wounded
834 captured	

## **Second Battle of Trenton December 20, 1776**

### **Historical background of Declaration of Independence**

Independents = radicals

1774 July Thomas Jefferson writes “A Summary Views of the Rights of British America”

1775 August 23, Colonies in open rebellion by King George III

1775 October Parliament prohibited trade with the colonies

1775 November 7, Lord Dunmore declared Martial Law in Virginia  
promised Slave their freedom if the joined the British Army.

John Adams and Richard Henry Lee main force in Congress for Independence

1775 July 6, Thomas Jefferson and John Dickinson wrote  
“Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms”

John Locke *Second Treatise of Civil Government*

Anti-slavery in nature with asking what actions can lead to slavery is there a pattern of actions that have consequences.

1775 October British Navy attacks coastal cities

1775 November New Hampshire asked Congress what to do for a government

1776 Thomas Paine writes “*Common Sense*”

1776 May George Mason wrote “Virginia Declaration of Rights”

1776 June 6 Jefferson writes the first draft of the “Declaration of Independence”  
Committee of Five then made changes (major cuts in text)

Congress then debates and made changes and ended with 3,337 words

1777 January Final Copy has all signers

The Declaration on display is not the first copy - 1,310 words

In May the Second Continental Congress set to find a solution to current unrest

In George III upset this when he declared to colonies to be outlaws and traitors –

Parliament Declared war

Thomas Paine’s pamphlet *Common Sense*, move the issue to revolution

Richard Henry Lee proposed Liberty on June 7, 1776 – proposal put on hold and set up a committee

Natural law – nature all human equal and free – and nobody has a natural right over another

– John Locke’s Social Contract

Government is not natural and needs to be agreed to –

Value could be from a fact

What had started as a rebellion in the thirteen colonies turned into a full revolution by the year 1776. Thomas Paine wrote a pamphlet that was published in January 1776 asking the question should an island rule a continent. The Second Continental Congress in May of 1776 had met to find a solution to the current dispute with the mother country. Richard Henry Lee stood and proposed a resolution to declare independence from England and King. That resolution was set aside for further study while a committee of five members was assigned to write a declaration if the Congress later voted for independence.

Thomas Jefferson was given the task of writing the declaration and he drew on the past to make his case against the King. Two of the most notable were George Mason and John Locke and their ideas of government. When Jefferson completed his draft of the declaration it was reviewed and changes were made. These did not always set well with the original writer. The final document is 1,310 words long and has had a greater impact on history than other documents. One purpose for the writing was to win other European nations to the Colonist cause.

John Dickinson said that no declaration would bring any nation into the colonist side and only a show of military would provide might that. He was right for after the Battle of Saratoga in 1777 did France join the American cause in 1778 followed by Dutch (Netherlands) and Spain. Then in 1783 the English Parliament in the Treaty of Paris recognized the independence of the United States. The Declaration of Independence has no force of law and yet it is a concept that has changed and is changing the world today. Some 100 nations around the world have Declarations that are copies of or are model after our Declaration.

By 1821 many Latin American new nations wrote their declarations pattern after our Declaration of Independence. New nations after the Great War also used the American Declaration as a model for their new governments. Nations that won independence after World War II used the language of the Declaration of Independence when writing theirs. That same impact can be seen with the collapse of the Soviet Union and new nations.

Yet, the original document has become more than what its author intended. Jefferson used the word people to identify Americans and English as groups of people. Those that have read this word in the passage have interpreted the word people to refer to individuals. This set off other declarations and claims to these rights. In 1829 Robert Owens wrote a Utopian Declaration for metal independence, Nat Turner set July 4, as his date for a slave rebellion, The Declaration of Women's Rights in 1848, Frederick Douglass in 1852 referred to the Declaration and July 4, in a speech on slavery, and MLK speech "I Have a Dream" is about the ideas in the Declaration of Independence.

However, it is with Abraham Lincoln that the Declaration is set in the American idea of liberty. He noted that the Battle at Gettysburg was fought on July 4, in his Address at Gettysburg. The words "Four score and seven years ago" refer back to the Declaration not the date of the U.S. Constitution. Lincoln combined the process of the American Revolution as a continuous process.

As Thomas Jefferson said in a letter in 1824 to an individual about the Declaration it is "An instrument pregnant ... the faith of the World".

Started August 2, 1777 to get all 56 signatures

Geography to signatures

Declaration's 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph (one sentence)

Necessary – laws of nature are absolute (Newton Clock Maker)

2<sup>nd</sup> Paragraph (one sentence)

“We hold these truths to be self-evident...”

Truths are real in 1776

2020 post truth age

Equal all men?

Jefferson there is a natural aristocracy – talent and virtue

Qualitative sameness – reason and free will equal right to self-government

Rights – is a moral principle for human society and freedom – reject force – sovereign – property to keep and use physical and mental labor

Pursuit (not have) of happiness

Real happiness highest value

Short-term happiness physical pleasure

Revolution – destructive and constructive / Revolution is not unlimited

*Black Cottage* by Robert Frost – debate on the principles of the Declaration / equality and rights

1760 What are the principles British Constitution? Looking for new standard of justice and rights  
Universal

“When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary ...”

What is the meaning of the word *course*? Is it symbolic if so, what?

River – flow moving forward (Necessary) pulled by gravity

What is the meaning of the word *impel*?

Propelled NOT Pushed, but pulled

What is the meaning of *One People*?

Collective Group United separated from another group by the Atlantic

\* Who was Cassandra???

How did “*Separate and Equal*” get interpreted?

Separate, But Equal

Homer Adolph Plessey

Separate and equal = from domination entailed equality

Slavery in the shadows

John Locke’s *Second Treatise of Civil Government*

What is the meaning of *Equal*?

Power (Vote)

What is *Virtue*?

Neither wealth nor military power is the source of self-organization

Colony controlled by someone else --- State by self

How many ways did the Declaration imply God?

\* Locke, Hobbes, and Rousseau all denied rule by God  
Nature – God  
Creator  
Supreme Judge of the World  
Divine Providence  
Sacred was used 3 times

What is a “deist”?

That there is a supreme being just cannot explain

How many times was the word “That” used?

5 Times

Created equal – endowed ...rights – life – instituted – fail to secure

When Jefferson used the issue of slavery what was he referring too?

“...has waged cruel war against...” = African slavery  
interpreted as men, women, and kids not just White Men with property

Jefferson a complex individual on slavery and believed in the “Great Chain of Being”

King George III said after the Revolution that George Washington the Greatest man of the Age!

Why do you think he said this?

Washington gave up power twice

The lawyer John Lind wrote a defense of King George III after the Declaration and took 110 pages to defend the King from the Declaration!

Political Development and Foundation of Western Law

John Locke  
“But if a long train...”

Jefferson  
“But when a long train...”

George Mason  
“All men are create...”

Jefferson  
“When in the course...”

He is used 27 times

12 for executive abuse of power

10 for conspiracy

5 for cruelty

Verbs become more harsh in their indictment

Earl of Dunmore in Virginia called for Native Americans and slaves to come to English side

Editing of Declaration: Story - John Thomas wanted a sign for his business which read:

John Thomas  
Hatter

Makes and sells hats for ready money

He showed the sign to friends:

One said that was redundant – take one “Hat” out

Another said ‘Makes’ nobody want to see a hat made take out “makes out”

Another said it is a store ‘selling’ is it purpose so take out “sells”

Then another point out that everyone must pay take out “ready money”

Final sign said:

John Thomas  
Hat

Jefferson did not like the revisions to his work.

### **Foreign nations enter the War**

France in war 1778 supplied men, money, equipment and weapons with leadership

Spain 1779 – Bernardo de Galvez did not join colonies just fought England

Russia 1780 issued the Proclamation of Armed Neutrality – Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and

Austria all concurred to protect neutral shipping

British Army made up of Celts and German Catholics

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

1777 soldiers lost the right to select officers

The army remain divided along colony or State lines. Between 1775 and 1783 New England provided 2/3 of the troops for the war. Massachusetts provided most of the troops.

Revolution was 3,059 days cost 25,674 deaths or 35,000 colonists on who facts used

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

Debt at end of War \$12 million in foreign and \$44 million in domestic plus States had another \$25 million – France replaced Britain as major trading partner and the country was free of British trade restrictions

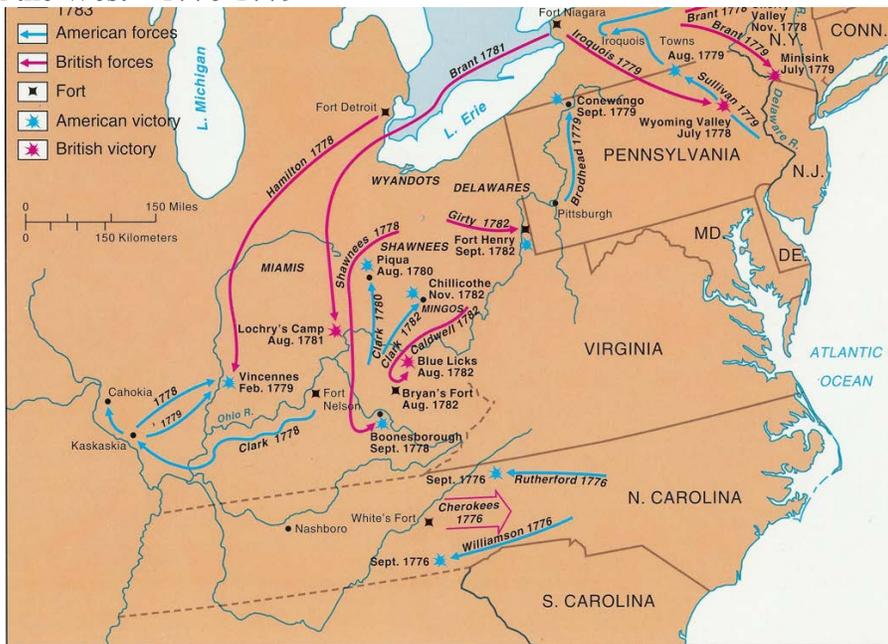
Emigration to Canada 1783-1800 100,000 and about haft were Loyalist the others were various reasons. Farmers hit hard with new taxes – Shays’s Rebellion 1,000 men marched into town.

	<b>British</b>	<b>Colonies</b>
Cost in men	24,000 KIA, WIA, Desertion Hessians 1,000 KIA & 6,354 Disease 5,500 deserted African 20,000	6,800 KIA, 6,100 WIA 20,000 POW  African 7,000
Navy	270 Ships of Line 1775 480 by 1780 Best in the world	Privateers (captured 300 vessels) 31 by 1777

Supplies	Organized and supplied	ill-organized and supplied
Alliances	4 of Six Iroquois Nations Mohawk (Joseph Brant) Seneca, Onondagas & Cayugas Cherokee & Cheeks also	2 of Six Iroquois Nations Oneida & Tuscarora
Territory	Unfamiliar	Spain at war with England France joined Revolution Home ground
Finance	Long term	Short term
Leadership	Did not work together	Divided within Colonies
Individuals		Washington save the Army Marquis de Lafayette Baron von Steuben – trained army Casimir Pulaski – calvary Rochambeau & Tadeusz Kosciuszko

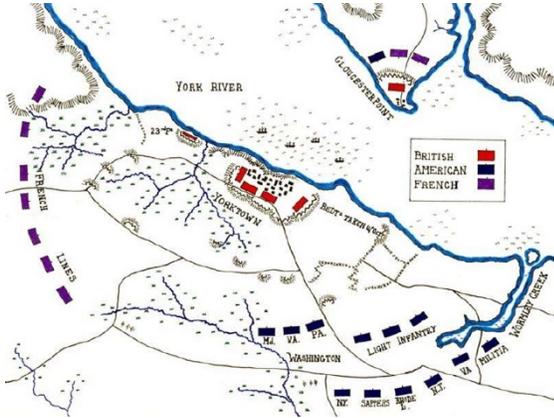
British Navy lost 20,000 seamen in the century – 14% during the war

### War in the West – 1776-1779





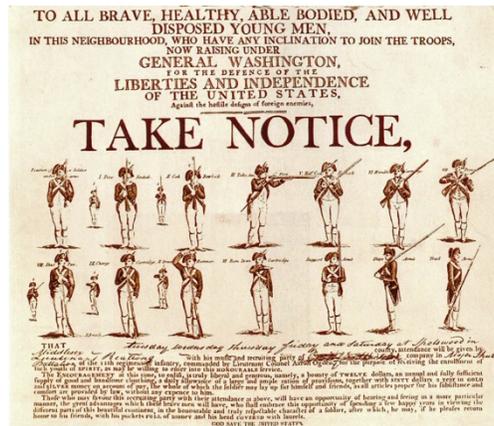
Battle of Yorktown - French outnumber Americans at Yorktown  
 British lost only one of the seven Anglo-French wars between 1689-1815



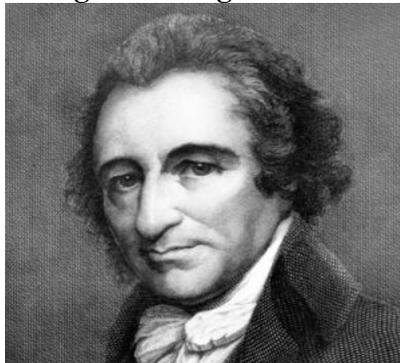
Revolution was 3,059 days cost 25,674 deaths or 35,000 colonists on who facts used  
 Congress never compensated Steuben for his service



**George Washington**



**Von Steuben – trained Continental Army**



**Thomas Paine**



**Casimir Pulaski – Cavalry tactics**



**Betsy Ross**



**Mary Pitcher**



**Nathan Hale**



Andrew Jackson was 12 years old when he refused to follow command of British officer

AGE of REVOLUTIONS and Impact of American Revolution

1776-1821 – Latin America

1919-1939 – new nation after WWI

1945-1975 – Golden age of Decolonization

1990-1993 – break-up of Soviet Union

Ho Chi Minh copied Declaration 1945

George Henry Evans – Working Man’s Declaration

1970 Black Declaration

Abolitionist David Walker and John Cook

John Locke  
“But if a long train...”

Jefferson  
“But when a long train...”

George Mason  
“All men are create...”

Jefferson  
“When in the course...”

1780 Mutinies? Connecticut? Officers replaced  
New Jersey and Pennsylvania – executions

*Contest for Leadership: Mutiny leadership in Continental Army 1775-1783, Lt. Col. Seanegan Sculley*

Dr. Benjamin Church a spy for British as far back as Concord – money. His wife and children given a pension of 150 pounds by King.

**Songs – (British play the tune as they surrender at Yorktown)**  
**The World Turned Upside Down**

Version 1

*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.*

Version 2

*Goody Bull and her daughter together fell out,  
Both squabbled and wrangled and made a great rout.  
But the cause of the quarrel remains to be told,  
Then lend both your ears and a tale I'll unfold.  
Derry down, down, hey derry down,  
Then lend both your ears and a tale I'll unfold.*

*The old lady, it seems, took a freak in her head,  
That her daughter, grown woman, might earn her own bread,  
Self-applauding her scheme, she was ready to dance,  
But we're often too sanguine in what we advance.  
Derry down, down, hey derry down,  
But we're often too sanguine in what we advance.*

*For mark the event, thus for fortune we're cross,  
Nor should people reckon without their good host,  
The daughter was sulky and wouldn't come to,  
And pray what in this case could the old woman do?  
Derry down, down, hey derry down,  
And pray what in this case could the old woman do?*

*Zounds, neighbor, quoth pitt, what the devil's the matter?  
A man cannot rest in his home for your clatter  
Alas, cries the daughter, Here's dainty fine work,  
The old woman grows harder than Jew or than Turk  
Derry down, down, hey derry down,  
The old woman grows harder than Jew or than Turk.*

*She be damned, says the farmer, and do her he goes  
First roars in her ears, then tweaks her old nose,  
Hello Goody, what ails you? Wake woman, I say,  
I am come to make peace in this desperate fray.  
Derry down, down, hey derry down,  
I am come to make peace in this desperate fray.*

*Alas, cries the old woman, And must I comply?  
I'd rather submit than the hussy should die.  
Pooh, prithee, be quiet, be friends and agree,  
You must surely be right if you're guided by me,  
Derry down, down, hey derry down,  
You must surely be right if you're guided by me.*

**Yankee Doodle** – (the word was an insult by British /Americans turned it around)

Father and I went down to camp  
Along with Captain Gooding  
And there we saw the men and boys  
As thick as hasty pudding.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

There was Captain Washington  
Upon a slapping stallion  
A-giving orders to his men  
I guess there was a million.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

And then the feathers on his hat  
They looked so' tarnal fin-a  
I wanted pockily to get  
To give to my Jemima.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

And then we saw a swamping gun  
Large as a log of maple  
Upon a deuced little cart  
A load for father's cattle.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

And every time they shoot it off  
It takes a horn of powder  
It makes a noise like father's gun  
Only a nation louder.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

I went as nigh to one myself  
As' Siah's underpinning  
And father went as nigh agin  
I thought the deuce was in him.  
We saw a little barrel, too  
The heads were made of leather  
They knocked upon it with little clubs  
And called the folks together.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

And there they'd fife away like fun  
And play on cornstalk fiddles  
And some had ribbons red as blood  
All bound around their middles.  
The troopers, too, would gallop up  
And fire right in our faces  
It scared me almost to death  
To see them run such races.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

Uncle Sam came there to change  
Some pancakes and some onions  
For' lasses cake to carry home  
To give his wife and young ones.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

But I can't tell half I see  
They kept up such a smother  
So I took my hat off, made a bow  
And scampered home to mother.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

Cousin Simon grew so bold  
I thought he would have cocked it  
It scared me, so I streaked it off  
And hung by father's pocket.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

And there I saw a pumpkin shell  
As big as mother's basin  
And every time they touched it off  
They scampered like the nation.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

Other Verses:

And there was Captain Washington,  
With gentlefolks about him,  
They say he's gown so 'tarnal proud  
He will not ride without them.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

There came Gen'ral Washington  
Upon a snow-white charger  
He looked as big as all outdoors  
And thought that he was larger.

*Yankee doodle, keep it up  
Yankee doodle dandy  
Mind the music and the step  
And with the girls be handy.*

There may be some 190 versions of this song Dr. Richard Schuckburg, British Army surgeon wrote to ridicule the buckskin and furs worn by the colonial militiamen during the French and Indian war

“Young Fops” were called “Mccaroni” they wore tight britches, high heels, oversized button’s and dyed their hair red one day and blue the next.

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

**Behind the Declaration of Independence, The foreign troops were Scots not Hessians  
The Scottish and the American Revolution**



Propaganda Print in London used against Scots in government

None of the events or individuals happen

Earl of Bute John Stuart 3<sup>rd</sup> Treasury – was an influence during the 1760's power

Chief Justice Earl of Mansfield William Murray

Earl of Rosslyn Alexander Wedderburn

Colonel Simon Fraser of Lovat commanded the 71<sup>st</sup> Highland Foot of Scotland – he was a relative of the last public beheading in England 1740's

The Scots were referred to in Jefferson Original Declaration as the foreign mercenaries – remove by the whole meeting

British Union was just a few years old England – Ireland – Scotland

The print was showing the corruption of the English

The ship in the Boston bay in the print is commanded by a Scot Captain and bombarded city

Highlanders used as light infantry – mobile – British saw light infantry as small and the Scots were small at the time

Reminder of St. Georges Field Massacre and John Wilkes – saw the Scots as driving a wedge

into government – challenging traditional English

Scots were overused and that show at the Battle of Cowpens

Scots were rebels between 1708 – 1740 three revolts

Religion – Charles I

Presbyterian stabilized the Union but destabilized colonies

Scotland less developed than Ireland / had only 12% of British population with poorer nobles

Most Scots had no written title to land and could be removed from land in 30 days

This was a method of recruitment of Army – 1/3 of colonels at the Battle of Brandywine were Scots

In 1775 April Ireland provided 2,900 men

Scotland provided 4,500 – by 1779 the young male population is depleted

Glasgow – commercial and Tobacco trade with colonies

There was the promise of land in Victory

Benefits of Lost war

In 1715 Scotland denied a militia after Revolution there was no longer British troops in Scotland

1784 restored land and title to Nobles of rebellion

Scots were given ¼ million acres in Canada to Highlander troops

East India Company increased military

British Union now Firm

Scots – Presbyterian Church

Scot Irish Anglian church – most to New York and Carolina's

1650's Scottish POW's sent to Boston as Slave/servants

Sir John Stuart – Earl Bute

Chief Justice William Murray – Lord Mansfield

General Alexander Wedderburn

Colonel Simon Fraser and 71<sup>st</sup> Highlanders

The ship pictured in the harbor was believed to be commanded by a Scot

None of the Individuals were in Boston

The Scot's had thorn in British political life with rebellions – three terrible rebellion and 2two attempted revolts between 1708 and 1740. The British Union had just been formed and Scots were in important position in government. When Jefferson mentioned foreign mercenaries, he was referring to the Scots – not the Hessians. In 1650's 400 Scottish Prisoners of Rebellion were sent to Boston as servants (slaves)

English Civil War and Presbyterian republicanism

1715 Scotland was denied a Scottish militia to defend Scotland.

Highland troops use as light infantry by 1745 (fast moving) Jacobean influence  
Light infantry were small men and most Scots at the time because of diet and living conditions were small men – this used was overused by the time of the Battle of Cowpens

1773 Legislative rule over Executive order – Scottish Presbyterian destabilized the colonies

John Wilks – Whig saw the Scots as driving a wedge into government  
John Stuart Lord of Treasury (Earl of Bute) –

Scots were seen as having very little political principles and challenging Britishness

Scotland is small with only 12% of the British population but played a larger part in government and the military -1/3 of the command at the Battle of Brandywine were Scots. Most of the Scottish peasants were without written lease to land and could be evicted in 30-day notice. Landlords were able to use tenant farmers for troop replacements. Out of a population of 2,500 there were 230 men raised in 30 days. Between April 1775 and 1776 Ireland with a much larger population raised 2,900 men while Scotland placed 4,5000 men in the field. By 1779 the young population of Scotland was depleted.

Scot veterans were promised sections of land in Canada by government. Given 19,800 acres in Canada ¼ to Highland troops

1784 Land and Title restored to Scottish nobles

Scot Irish in colonies were Presbyterians Protestant of Ulster– New York and Carolinas  
Irish were Catholic

### **Southern Campaign**

November 19-21, 1775	Battle of Ninety -Six	South Carolina
December 17, 1775	Snow Campaign	South Carolina
February 27, 1776.	Battle of Moores Creek	North Carolina
March 2-3, 1776.	Battle of The Rice Boats	Georgia
June 28, 1776	Battle of Sullivan Island	South Carolina
May 17, 1777	Battle of Thomas Creek	Florida
June 30, 1778	Battle of Alligator Bridge	Florida
February 14, 1779	Battle of Kettle Creek	Georgia
September 16-October 18 1770		
	Siege of Savannah	Georgia
March – May 1781	Siege of Pensacola	Florida
	Spain took control of West Florida	
May 22-June 6, 1781		
	Siege of Augusta	Florida

South different than New England – large planters-controlled politics

Back country more loyalist – Civil war in back country

Militias and War

Kings Mountain

Cowpens – Daniel Morgan used British view of Militias against them – draw them in