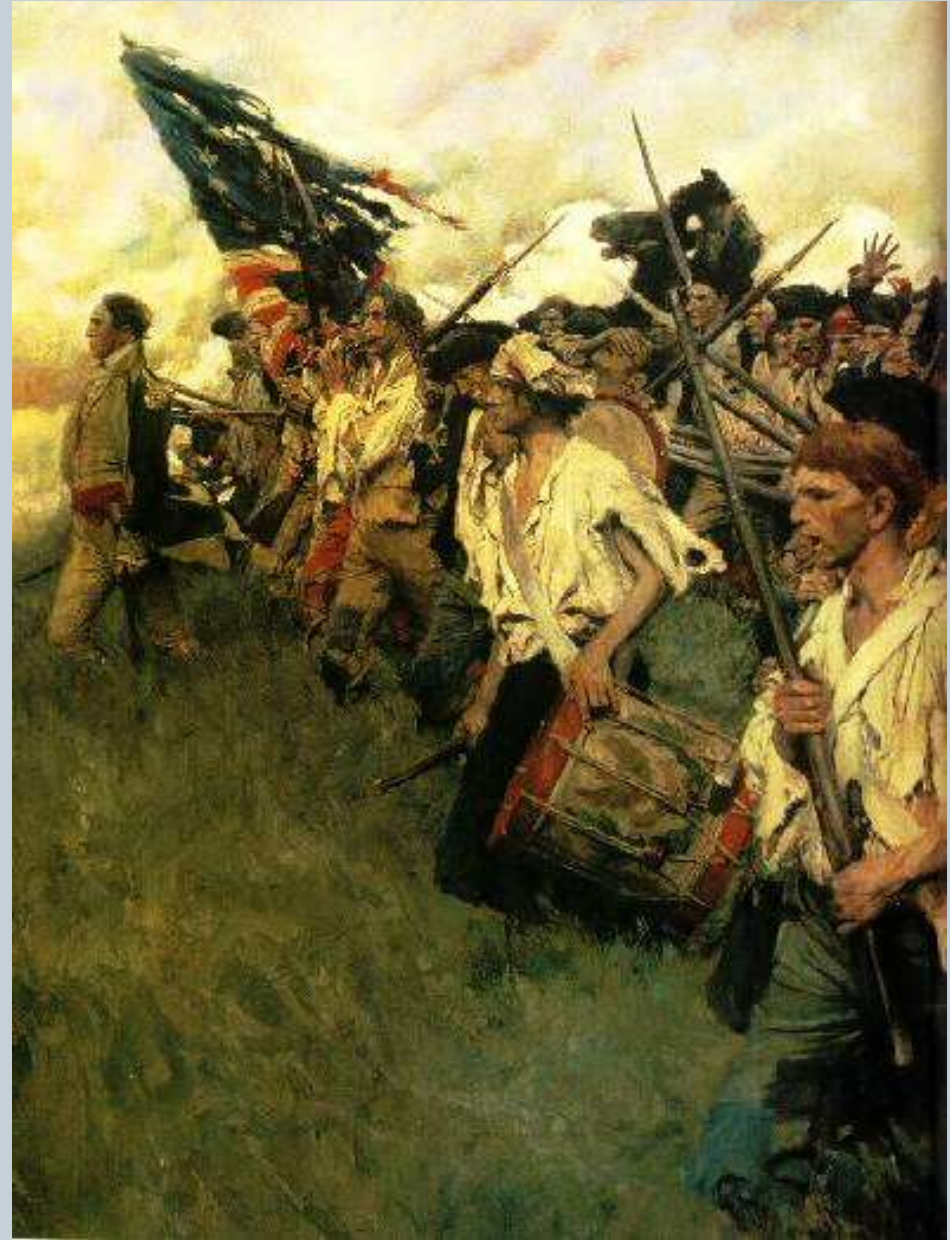


The *Declaration of Independence* was a formal demand for separation, but the Revolutionary War had already begun in 1775

Lexington & Concord

Formation of a Continental Army under George Washington

Americans were divided among Patriots, Loyalists, & Neutrals





Colonists Choose Sides

PATRIOTS



Nathanael Greene

A pacifist Quaker, Nathanael Greene nonetheless chose to fight against the British.

“I am determined to defend my rights and maintain my freedom or sell my life in the attempt.”

Charles Inglis

A clergyman of the Church of England, Charles Inglis was loyal to the king and argued against independence:

“By a reconciliation with Britain, [an end] would be put to the present calamitous war, by which many lives have been lost, and so many more must be lost, if it continues.”

LOYALISTS



Patriots vs. Loyalists

- Where were the Loyalists?
- Why were Loyalists near cities?
- Why are Indians loyalists?



Quick Class Discussion

- What was the biggest advantage the American colonists had during the Revolutionary War?
- What was the biggest advantage that Great Britain had during the Revolutionary War?
- Based on this chart, who should win the war?

Military Strengths and Weaknesses

UNITED STATES

Strengths

- familiarity of home ground
- leadership of George Washington and other officers
- inspiring cause of the independence

Weaknesses

- most soldiers untrained and undisciplined
- shortage of food and ammunition
- inferior navy
- no central government to enforce wartime policies



GREAT BRITAIN

Strengths

- strong, well-trained army and navy
- strong central government with available funds
- support of colonial Loyalists and Native Americans

Weaknesses

- large distance separating Britain from battlefields
- troops unfamiliar with terrain
- weak military leaders
- sympathy of certain British politicians for the American cause



Revolutionary War

- When the war began, the British had a clear military advantage:

- 400% larger & more experienced army
- More money
- The world's most dominant navy
- Manufacturing to make war supplies

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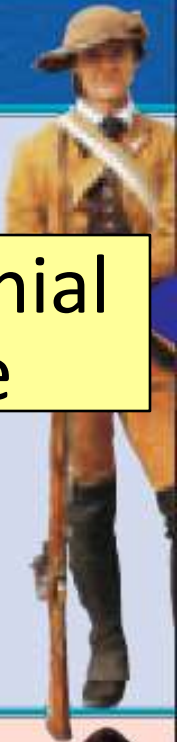
Weaknesses

- large distance separating Britain from battlefields
- troops unfamiliar with terrain
- weak military leaders
- sympathy of certain British politicians for the American cause



To win, the English had to find & defeat the Continental Army

Military Strengths and Weaknesses



Britain under-estimated the colonial commitment to independence

Strengths

Weaknesses

- Washington and other officers
- inspiring cause of the independence

- and ammunition
- inferior navy
- no central government to enforce wartime policies

GREAT BRITAIN

Strengths

- strong, well-trained army and navy
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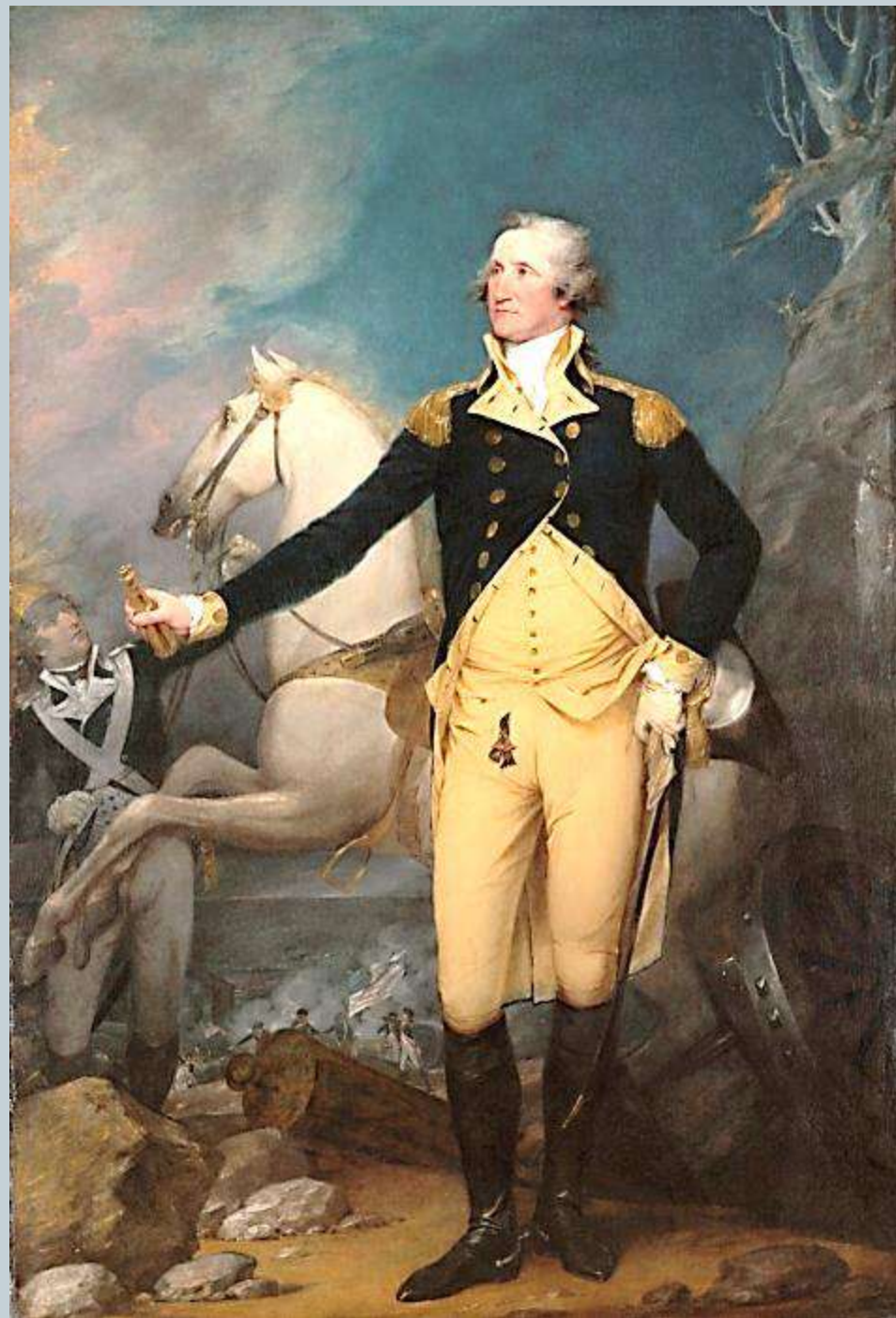
General Burgoyne march

- But, the colonial environment
- Familiarity with the environment
- A commitment to win the war
- Short supply lines to their soldiers
- A defensive strategy to outlast the British

As leader of the Continental Army, George Washington was the symbol of the American cause

He had to build a professional army & coordinate the militias

Encouraged common citizens & volunteer soldiers to support the war even when the British seemed destined to win during the early years of the revolution



Foreign Aid for the Colonial Army



- **Benjamin Franklin** and **John Adams** were keys to securing French support for the Americans.
- A **French Alliance** would be necessary for the Americans to win the war
- Spain and the Netherlands would also support the Americans.



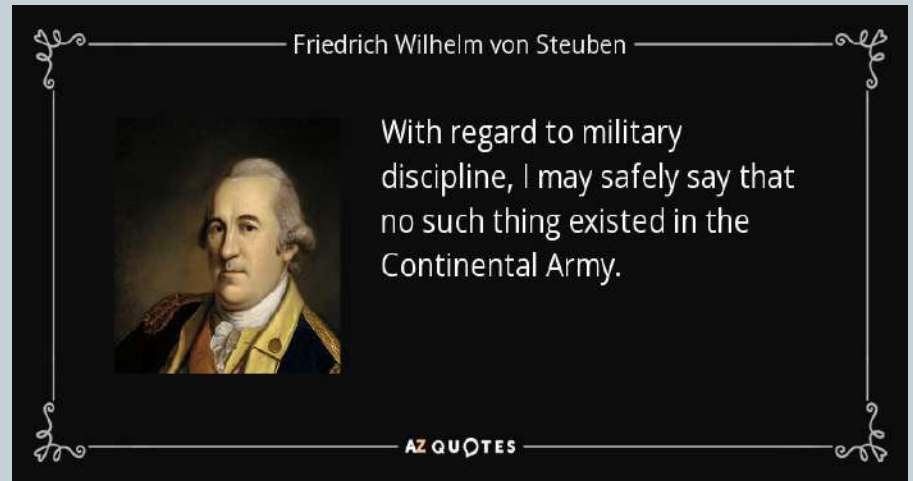
Foreign Aid for the Colonial Army

- Foreign nationals would also aid the Colonial Army
- The **Marquis De LaFayette** was a French noble who lead troops and lobbied for more aid from France for the American cause.



Foreign Aid for the Colonial Army

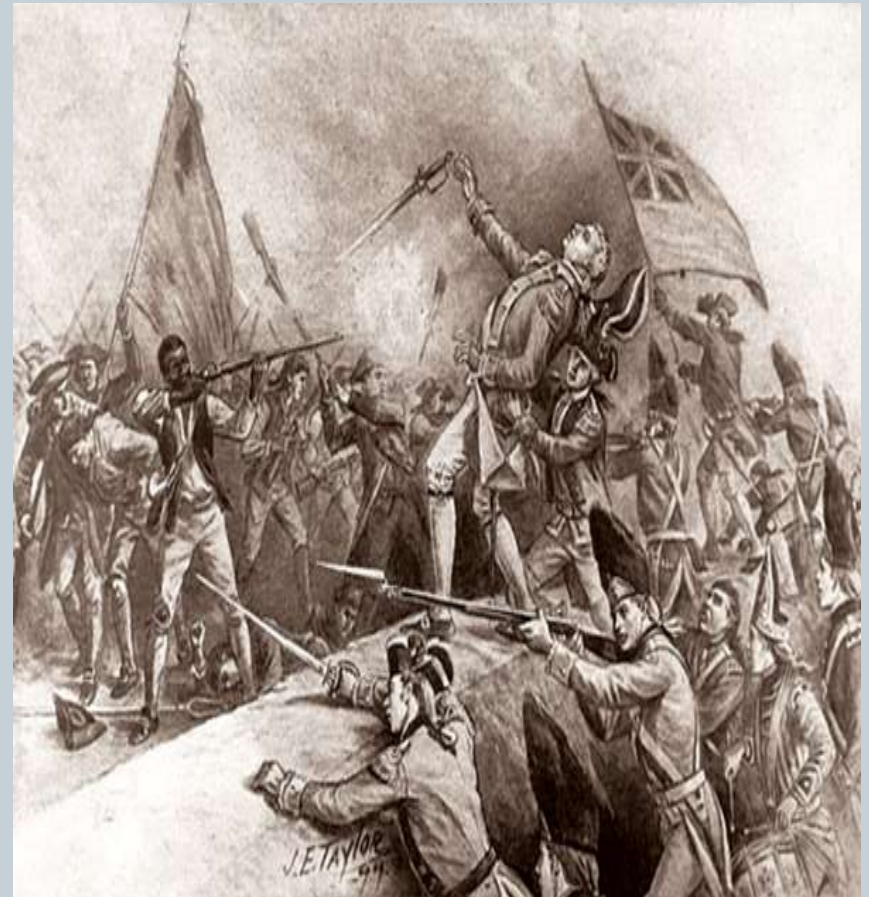
Baron Von Steuben was a Prussian professional soldier who would help Washington train and organize the Colonial Army



Support for the War



- **African Americans** would serve on both sides during the war.
- Estimates suggest at least 5,000 enslaved and free Blacks fought with the Patriots
- The British used the promise of freedom to encourage slaves to run away from plantations and serve in the British Army.



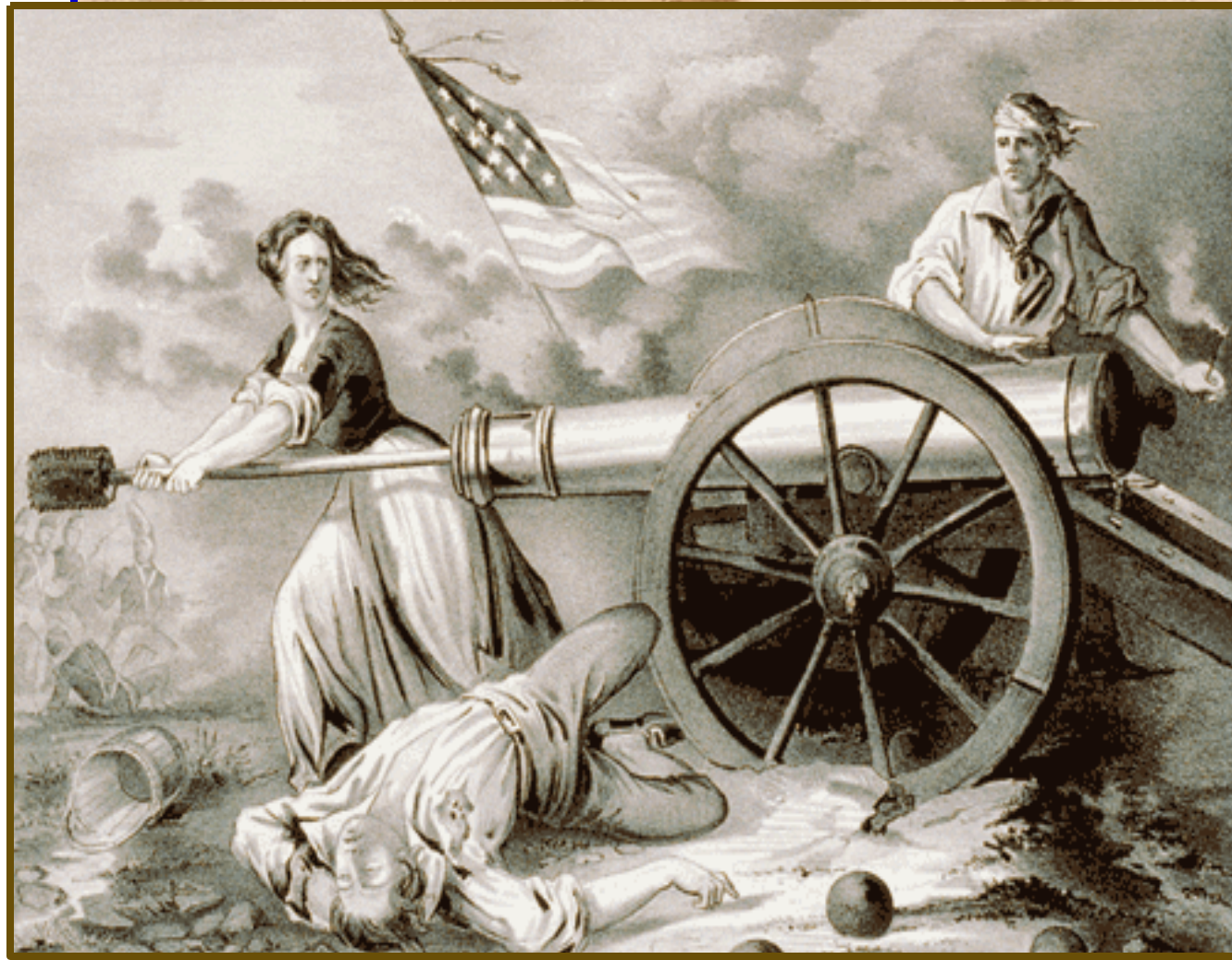
Support for the War



- Women supported the patriotic cause working in military camps taking care of the wounded or helping gathering supplies
- There is even evidence that a few women, such as **Deborah Sampson**, disguised themselves as men to participate in the fighting.



American
Military:
Continental
Army, Colonial
Militias, &
Civilians



Differing Military Strategies

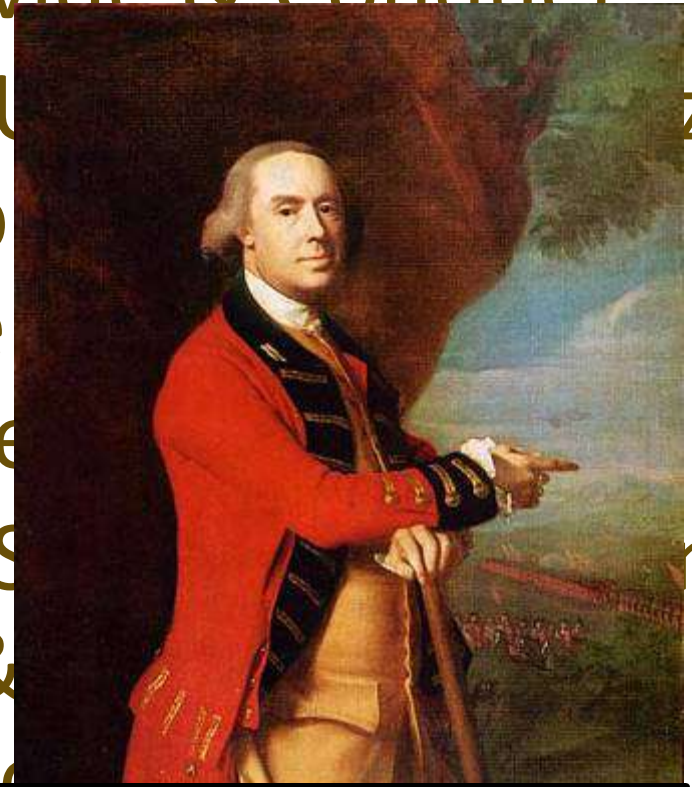
The Americans General Washington

- Outlast the British



The British General Gage

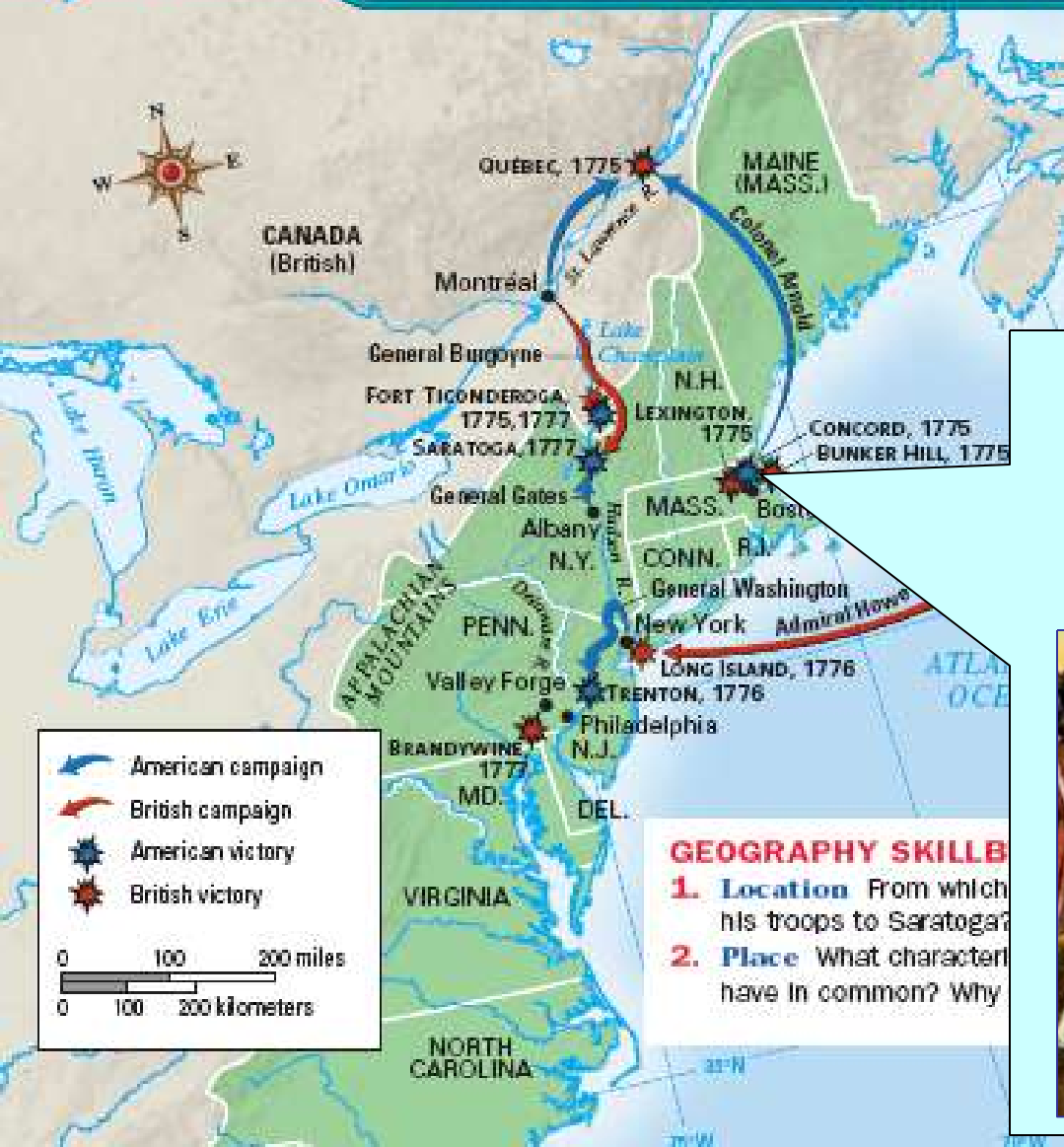
- Divide & Conquer



As long as Britain did not defeat the Continental Army, England could not win



Revolutionary War, 1775-1778



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

- 1. Location** From which direction did the British move their troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the locations of the battles have in common? Why?



The American Revolution began at Lexington & Concord



Treaty of Paris

1765 Stamp Acts

1765

1765 Sons of Liberty founded

1767 Townshend Acts

1767

1770 Boston Massacre

1770

1773 Boston Tea Party

1773

1774

1774

Revolutionary War, 1775-1783

British victories from 1776-1777 made an American victory look impossible



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

- 1. Location** From which city did General Burgoyne lead his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the cities of Trenton and Philadelphia have in common? Why do you think?

1788 Stamp Acts
1765 Sons of Liberty



British Seizure & Burning of New York, 1776



Revolutionary War,

On Christmas Eve 1776, Washington gave Americans hope by crossing the Delaware River & surprising British troops in Trenton, NJ

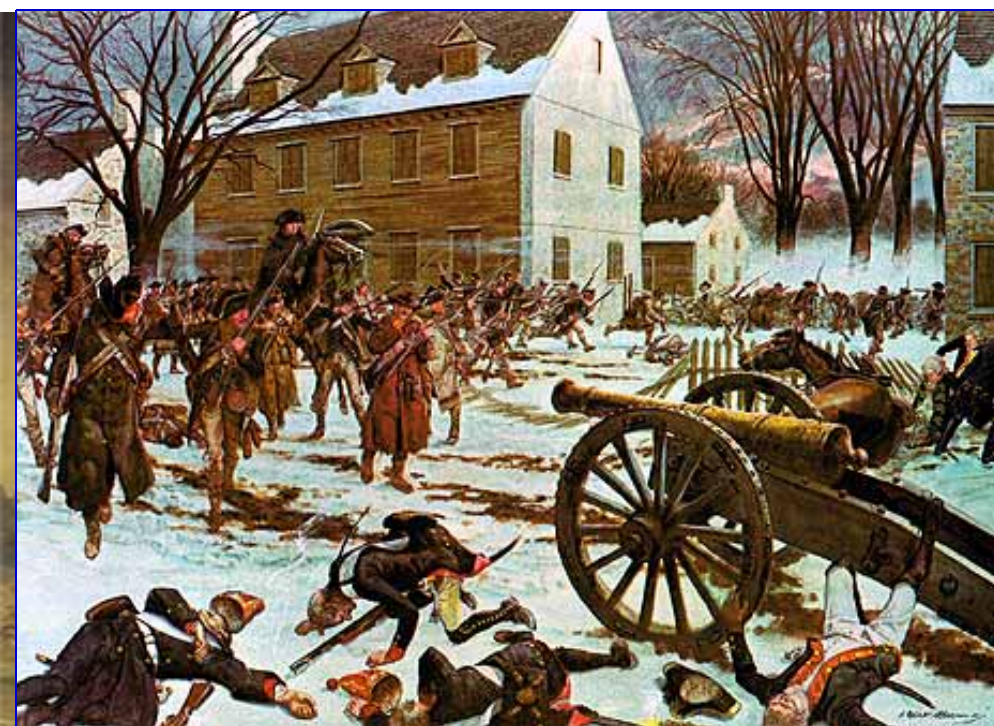


GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

- 1. Location** From which city did General Washington lead his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do Philadelphia and Trenton have in common? Why do you think?



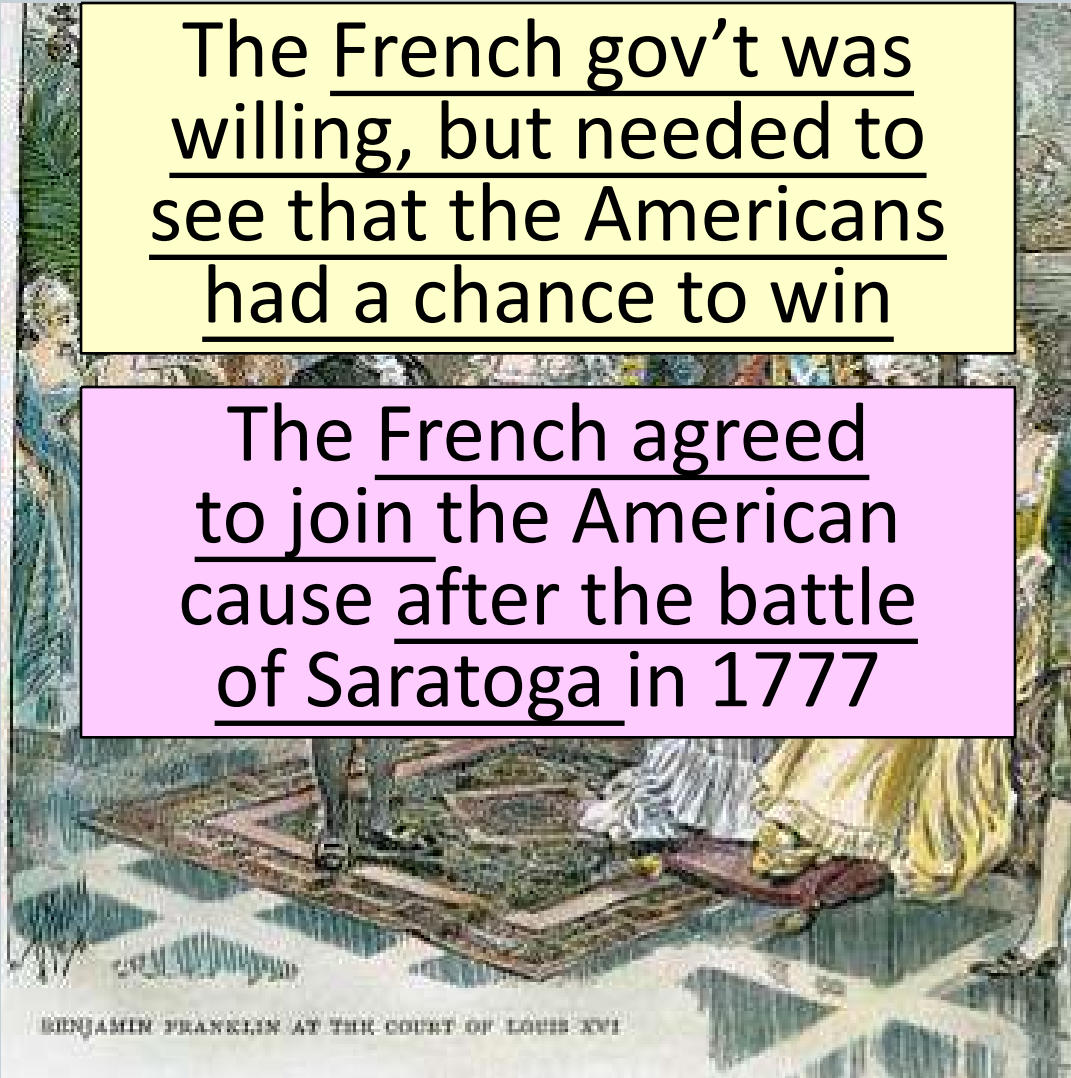
Crossing the Delaware in route to a surprise attack at Trenton & Princeton, 1776



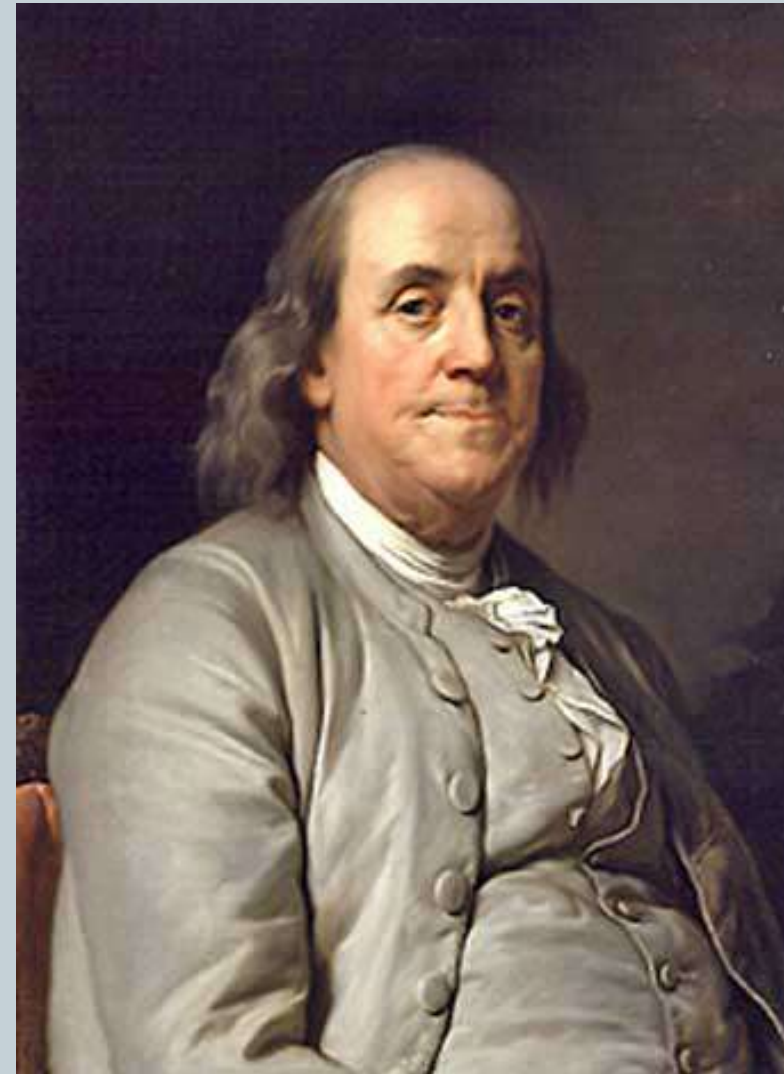
From the beginning of the war, American diplomats, led by Benjamin Franklin, tried to form an alliance with the French

The French gov't was willing, but needed to see that the Americans had a chance to win

The French agreed to join the American cause after the battle of Saratoga in 1777



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AT THE COURT OF LOUIS XVI



Revolutionary War, 1775

The Battle of Saratoga was a turning point because France joined the Americans as an ally



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

- 1. Location** From which city did General Burgoyne lead his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the mountains have in common? Why do you think they are important?



The “turning point” of the Revolution: The Battle of Saratoga, 1777

After Saratoga, French general Lafayette helped train American troops while the French navy helped neutralize the British advantage on the high seas

When French troops arrived in the spring 1778, the tide of the war shifted in favor of the Americans



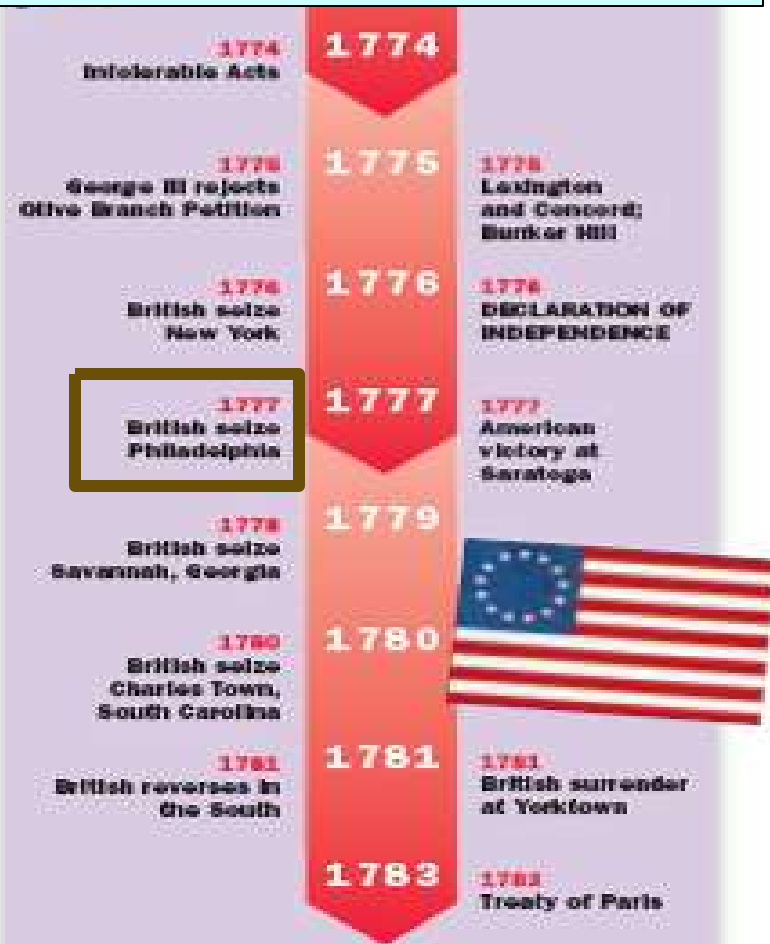
Marquis de Lafayette

During the winter of 1777-78, Continental Army troops nearly starved at Valley Forge, PA but Washington & Lafayette inspired & trained the troops to continue the fight



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

- 1. Location** From which city did General Burgoyne lead his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do Philadelphia and Valley Forge have in common? Why do you think?



Near Starvation at Valley Forge, PA in 1778



Revolutionary War, 1775



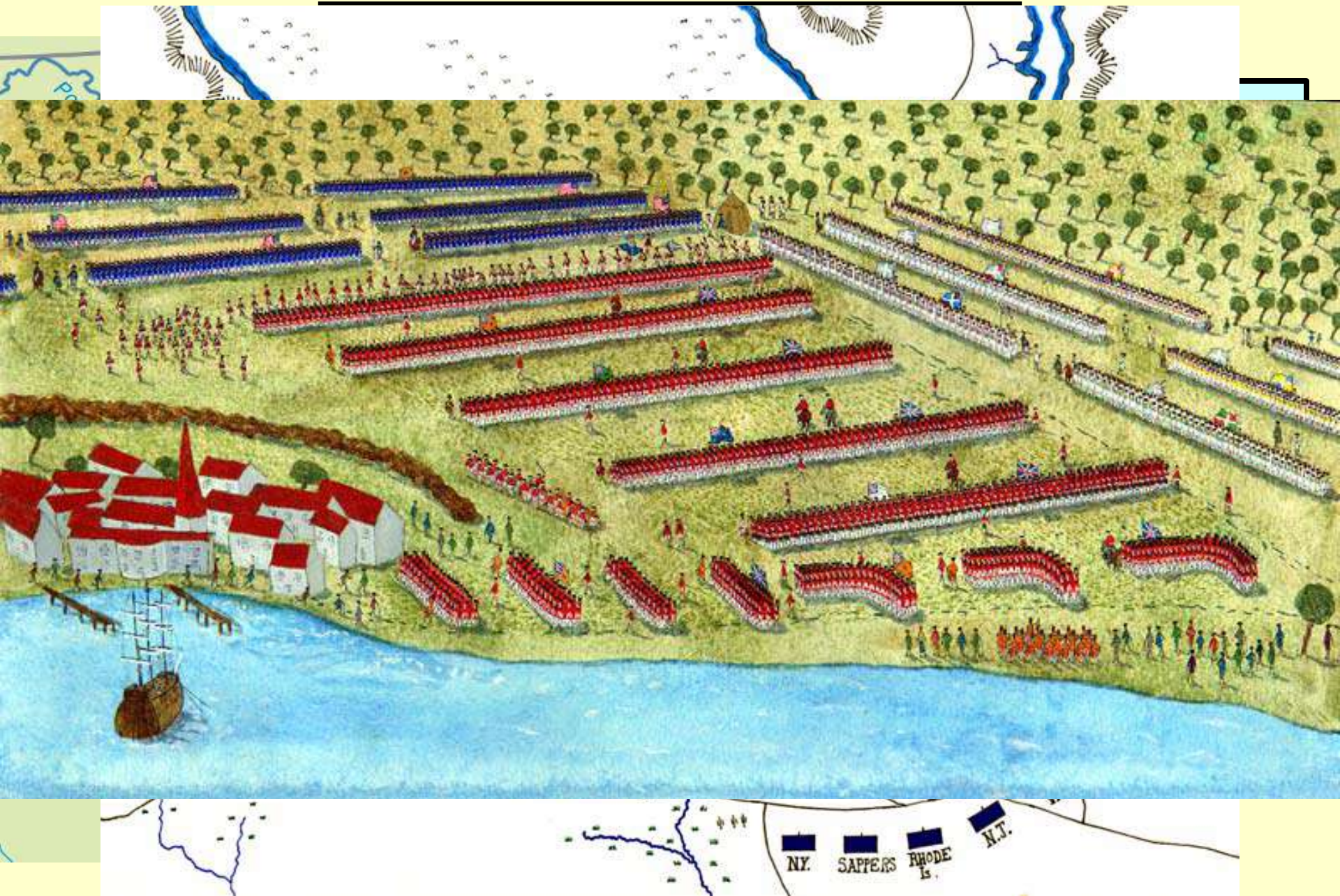
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

- 1. Location** From which city did General Burgoyne lead his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the cities of Philadelphia and Yorktown have in common? Why do you think?

From 1778-1781, both sides traded victories, but the war finally came to a conclusion at the Battle of Yorktown



The Battle of Yorktown Video



NY. SAPPERS RHODE Is. N.J.

General Cornwallis surrendered
to Washington in 1781, ending
the American Revolution



Cornwallis' surrender was the
"day the world turned upside down"

The Treaty of Paris 1783



- Nearly two years after Cornwallis surrendered a treaty was signed to end the war.

- The **Treaty of Paris 1783** was reached after nearly a year of negotiations by the American representative John Jay

- The provisions of the **1783 Treaty of Paris include:**
 - 1. Great Britain recognized its former American colonies as an independent nation.
 - 2. The western boundary of the new United States was to be the Mississippi River.
 - 3. Fishing rights off the coast of Newfoundland were guaranteed to the United States.
 - 4. Pre-war debts owed by Americans to British merchants would be paid.
 - 5. States would be encouraged by the Continental Congress to restore the homes, land and confiscated possessions back to Loyalists.