

Character

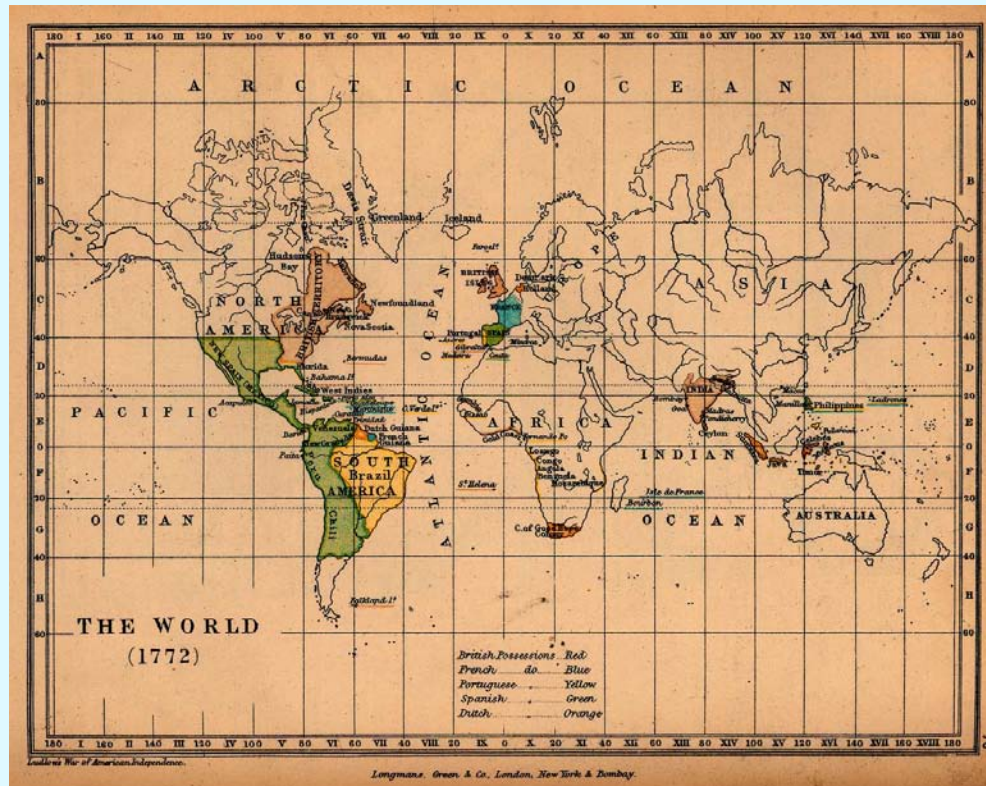
Lesson 2

From *Woods Runner*



The War for Independence very rapidly turned into something like a world war. Native Americans fought on both sides, and Spain got involved on the American side, or at least its navy did. Germany sent the mercenaries known as Hessians. The French were a staunch ally of the United States, with their navy keeping England from resupplying her troops and distracting it from the American navy. The English navy, in fact, was so preoccupied with the French that it could not focus on the American problem. (p. 46)

The World --1772



University of Texas at Austin.
From The Public
Schools Historical Atlas
by C. Colbeck, 1905

Link:

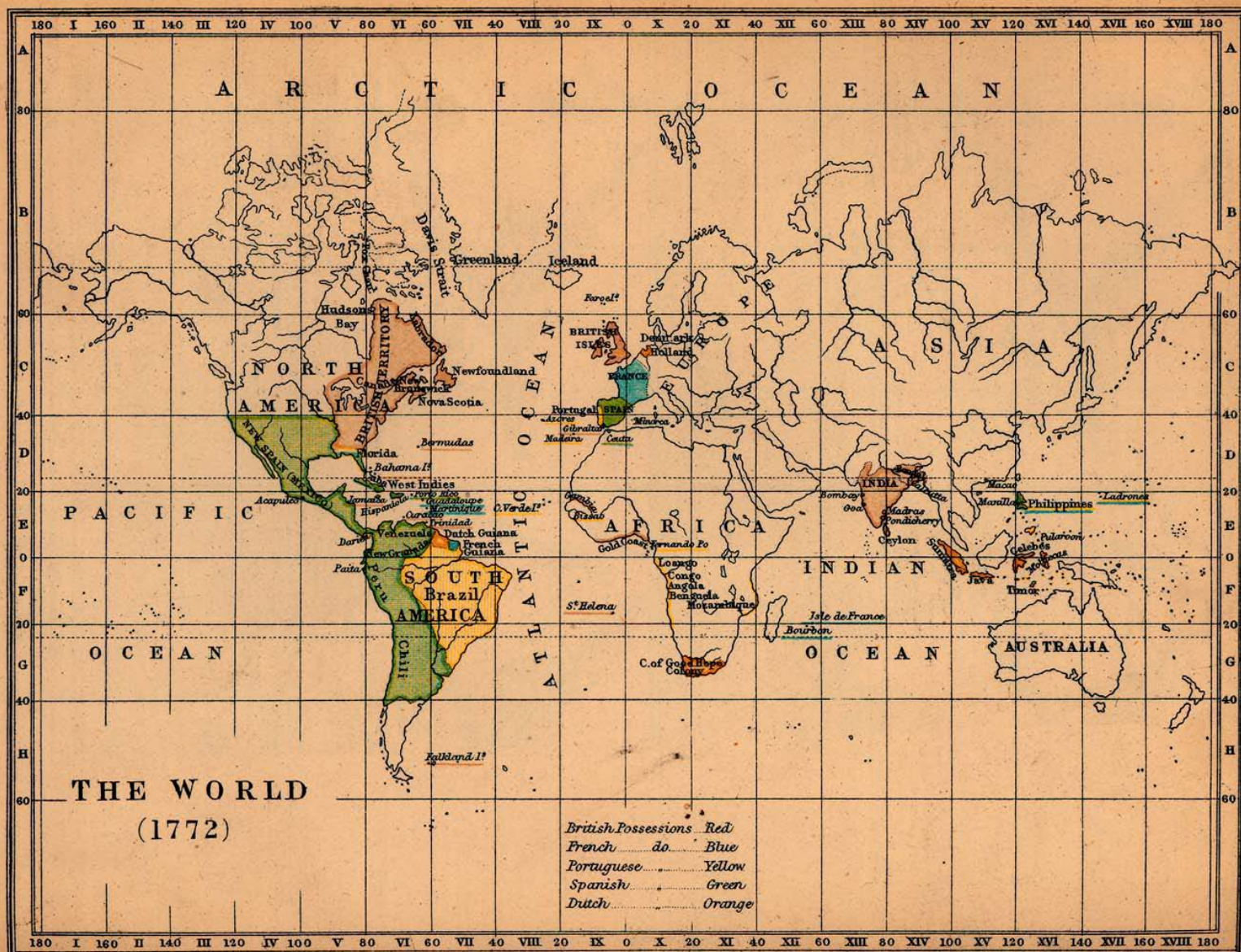
http://www.emersonkent.com/map_archive/world_map_1772.htm

Color coded to show British,
French, Portuguese,
Spanish, Dutch
possessions.



QUESTIONS?

1. Locate the colonies, Great Britain, and Germany on your map.



Ludlow's War of American Independence.

Longmans, Green & Co., London, New York & Bombay.

Who Am I?



Hessian Jaeger

- Hessians were not mercenaries who voluntarily hired out their own services for money. They were mainly conscripts, debtors, or the victims of impressment; some were also petty criminals. Pay was low; some soldiers received nothing but their daily food. The revenues paid for the men's service went back to the German royalty, not to the troops. Some Hessian units were respected for their discipline and excellent military skills.



Friedrich Adolf Riedesel

- (June 3, 1738 – January 6, 1800)
- Commander of a regiment of soldiers. They were known generically as "Hessians" by the Americans.
- This portrait was done about 1790 by an unknown artist.
- General Riedesel is credited with introducing to North America the custom of the Christmas tree.

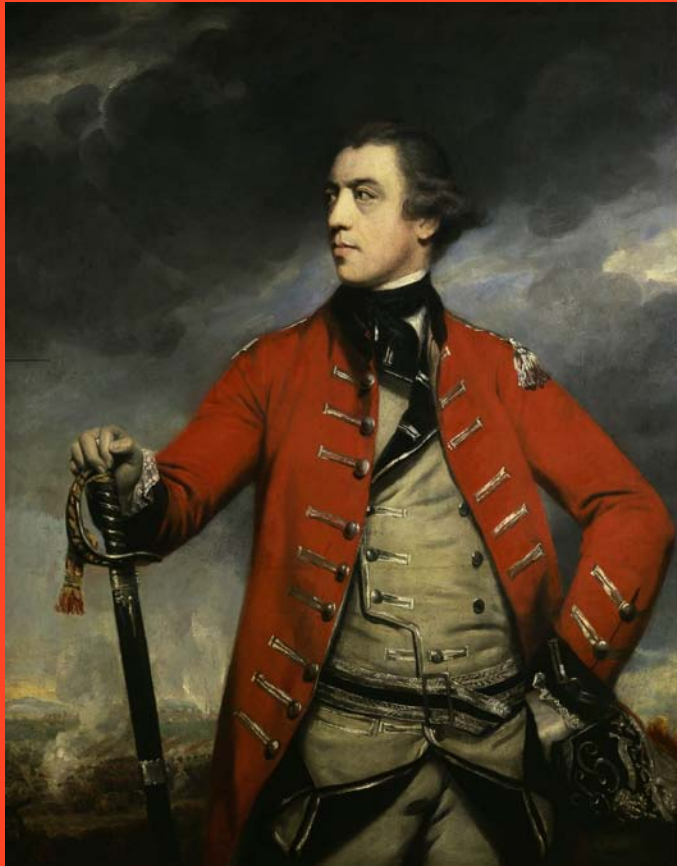


Literary Connection

In *Woods Runner*, Annie says, “They ain’t nothing good about the Hessians. They were born bad.”

Is she correct? Are people born bad? Were all the Hessians bad? Why or why not?

Who Am I?



British soldier



British soldiers came from Great Britain to fight in the Revolution. Many were already here, having fought in the French and Indian War. They may have been born in England, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland.

Approximately 30% of American colonists remained loyal to the Crown and were known as Loyalists. Some of them formed regiments and fought alongside the British regulars. Others were active in Loyalist militia. After the end of the War, many moved to Canada, the West Indies, or back to England.

The British regulars were also known as redcoats and lobsterbacks.

General John Burgoyne

British Officer



When we imagine the British soldiers, we picture them spotless -- but did you ever think of what it took to keep those uniforms in such condition? The common soldier spent more than three hours preparing his uniform for 'parade'! They worked on their hair, buttons, shoes, weapons--everything!

Most regiments permitted, and in fact paid for, the families of the common soldier to go on foreign service. The wives of the Regulars served a very necessary function - they washed, cooked, mended uniforms, and served as army nurses in time of battle.

This portrait is of General John Burgoyne, a British officer during the American Revolution. He would have had servants to attend to his uniform. The painting was done by an English painter named Joshua Reynolds.

Literary Connection

When Samuel asks Coop why the redcoats attacked the settlement, Coop replies, “Redcoats doing it because they’s redcoats and ain’t worth a tinker’s damn. Follerin’ orders.”

Are the Redcoats are worthless? Are soldiers required to follow orders?
What happens to a soldier who does not follow orders? ☐

Who Am I?



American Soldier



- Also called Continentals, American soldiers signed up for one year or more. Wealthy men could buy the service of another American to serve in his place.
- In general, the life of a Continental soldier was full of hardship. They spent long hours marching or waiting, frequently went unfed, often had no shelter, either roasted or froze depending on the weather, and rarely received wages. Oh, and don't forget risking their lives being shot at or chased by bayonets. □ And yet, many stayed and fought throughout the war.

American militia



- In addition to Continental soldiers, America relied heavily on militia to fight the British. These were men who stayed home to work and farm but would take up arms and fight locally whenever they were needed. Some also signed up for short stints and traveled to fight.
- Minutemen were members of teams of select men from the American colonial militia during the American Revolutionary War. They could drop their work and be ready in a minute, hence the name.

Literary Connection

Talking about the joining Morgan's sharpshooters, Coop points to his brother and says, "...he can pink a man on a horse out to two, three hundred yards. Every time. Wouldn't even know what hit him, nor where it come from."

Which is more honorable -- to face your enemy or to shoot him from so far away he never sees you? Does facing your enemy make you good and shooting from afar make you bad? Why? Why not? ☐

Who Am I?



Iroquois Warriors

At the time of the Revolutionary War, the Six Tribes of the Iroquois Indians had been confederated for over 100 years. The Revolutionary War tore their confederation apart.

Four tribes fought for the British -- the Onondaga, Seneca, Mohawk, and Cayuga.

Two tribes supported the Americans -- the Oneida and the Tuscarora. The Oneida were present at Valley Forge with Washington and the Continental Army. They acted mostly as guides and trackers.

Both sides of the Iroquois thought they were choosing the side that would help them save their land. Both sides were wrong.

This image is a portrait of the surviving Six Nations warriors who fought with the British in the War of 1812. (Right to left:) Sakawaraton a.k.a. John Smoke Johnson (born ca. 1792); John Tutela (born ca. 1797) and Young Warner (born ca. 1794). Taken in Brantford, Ontario, 1882. □



Who Am I?



Joseph Brant was born on the banks of the Ohio River in 1742 while his parents were on a hunting excursion to that region. His sister was married to Sir William Johnson, the British overseer of Indian affairs in America. In his youth, he attended Moors Charity School, which later became Dartmouth College. He studied English and Western history and literature and was a member of the Anglican Church. Like George Washington, he was also a Freemason. He received a commission in the British Army as a captain, traveled to England, and was well received there. He returned to America and fought for the crown. He died on November 24, 1807, at the age of nearly sixty-five years, at his own house on Grand River, Ontario, and was buried by the side of the Episcopal church he had built there.

Literary Connection

From *Woods Runner*:

“Indians doing it because they was hired to do it. They’s Iroquois, most of ‘em work for the English, always have, always will.....They get all the plunder they can carry and scalp money from the redcoats.” p. 71

Do you think this is the reason the Indians fought? Do you think this □quote is an accurate description of the beliefs settlers held about the Indians? Looking at Joseph Brant’s information, what surprises you?