

The American Revolutionary War

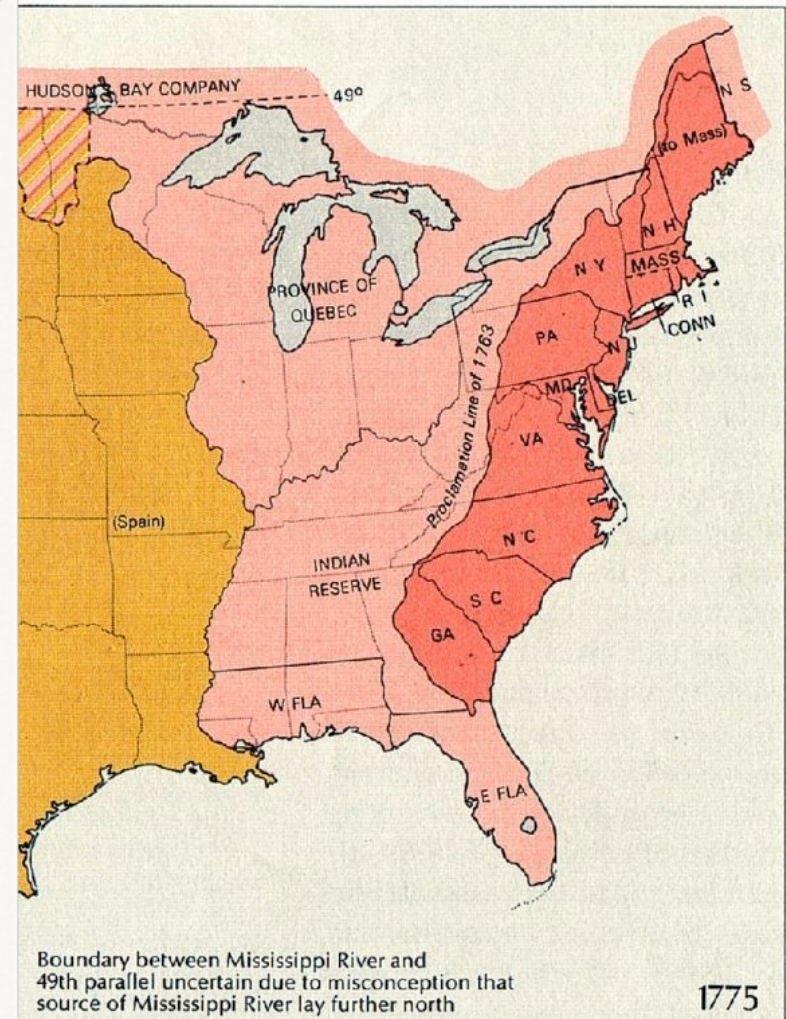
The Long Struggle for Independence



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Proclamation of 1763

After a long period of salutary neglect, the British government begins to assert its right to rule its American colonies



British Efforts to Tax Colonists



Sugar Act (1764)

Stamp Act (1765)

Townshend Acts (1767)

"No Taxation Without Representation!"

The Boston Massacre (1770)



Engraved Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE BOSTON

Unhappy Boston! see thy Sons deplore,
Thy hallow'd Walks besmear'd with guiltless Gore.
While faithless P—n and his savage Bands,
With murderous Rancour stretch their bloody Hands;
Like fierce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey,
Approve the Carnage, and enjoy the Day.

If falling drops from Rage from Anguish Weeping,
If speechless Sorrows lab'ring for a Tongue,
Or if a weeping World can ought appease
The plaintive Ghosts of Victims such as these:
The Patriot's copious Tears for each are shed,
A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead.

But know, Fate summons to that awful Goal,
Where Justice strips the Murderer of his Soul;
Should venal C—ts the scandal of the Land,
Snatch the reluctant Villain from her Hand,
Keen Executions on this Plate inferbid,
Shall reach a JUDGE who never can be brib'd.

The unhappy Sufferers were Messrs SAM^l GRAY, SAM^l MAVERICK, JAM^s CALDWELL, CRISPUS ATTUCKS & PAT^r CARE.

Boston Tea Party

(Dec. 16, 1773)

Patriots (Sons of Liberty)
dumped 18,000 pounds of
British tea into Boston's harbor

**British responded by passing
the Coercive / Intolerable Acts**

Shut down Boston harbor

Imposed martial law on the city



Lexington and Concord

(April 19, 1775)



*The shot heard
round the world*

This fighting is considered
to be the beginning of the
Revolutionary War

The Patriots

GOAL: Independence

Advantages / Strengths

Had good leaders - G. Washington

Would fight hard to defend their homes

Disadvantages

Had little training when war began

Lacked resources -
few cannons,
little gunpowder, no navy



The British Military

British Goal:

Maintain control of the American colonies

Advantages / Strengths

Soldiers were well-trained

Had the best navy in the world

Many colonists still supported the British

Disadvantages

Had to transport goods and people over long distances - army, navy, news travels slowly.





Benedict Arnold & Ethan Allen take Fort Ticonderoga from British (May 10, 1775)

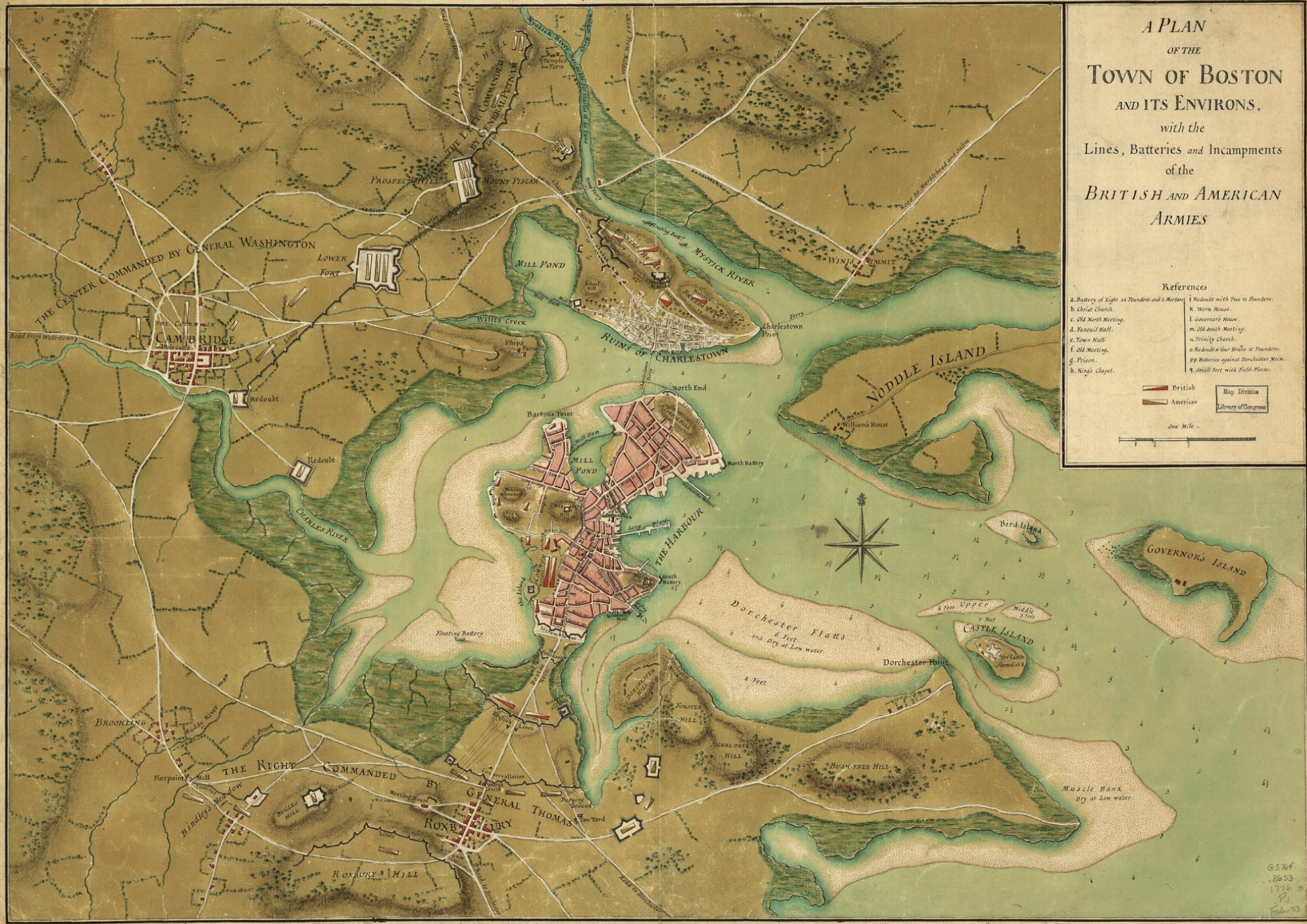


A PLAN
OF THE
TOWN OF BOSTON
AND ITS ENVIRONS,
with the
Lines, Batteries and Incampments
of the
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
ARMIES

- References
- a. Battery of Eight 24 Pounders and 2 Mortars.
 - b. Christ Church.
 - c. Old North Meeting.
 - d. Faneuil Hall.
 - e. Town Hall.
 - f. Old Meeting.
 - g. Prison.
 - h. King's chapel.
 - i. Redoubt with Two 12 Pounders.
 - k. Work House.
 - l. Governor's House.
 - m. Old South Meeting.
 - n. Trinity Church.
 - o. Redoubt four Pieces 12 Pounders.
 - pp. Batteries against Dorchester Neck.
 - q. Small Fort with Field Pieces.

Map Division
Library of Congress

One Mile



G3764
2653
1776
P3
Feb 1933

Bunker Hill - June 17, 1775



<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/images/0617battle.jpg>

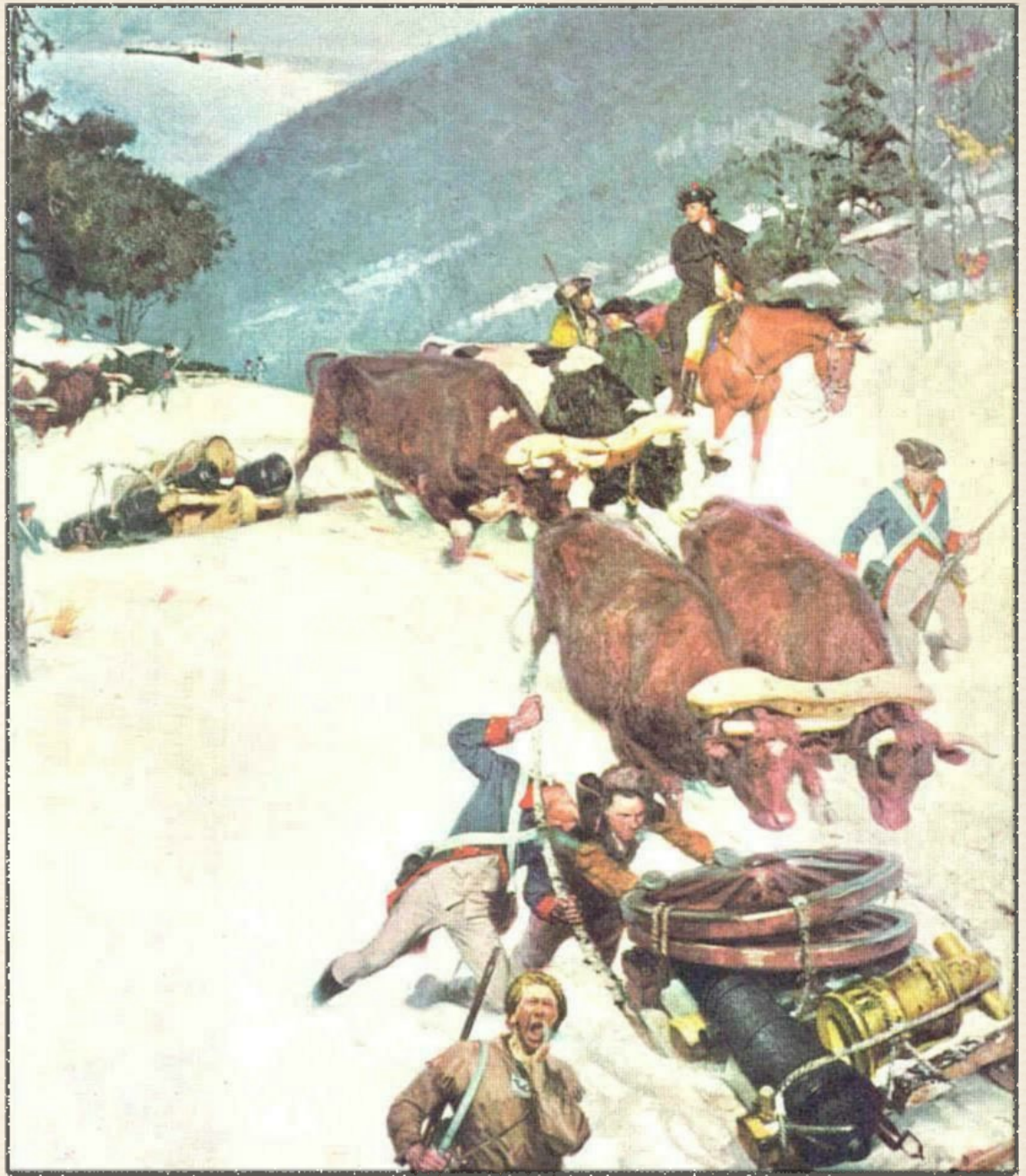
2,100 British soldiers attacked American troops on Breed's Hill during the siege of Boston

On their fourth attempt, the British took the hill, but suffered heavy losses
(226 killed and over 800 wounded)

Showed Americans that they could stand-up to British troops

*Henry Knox and 2,000
soldiers moved weapons
captured at
Fort Ticonderoga
to Boston.*

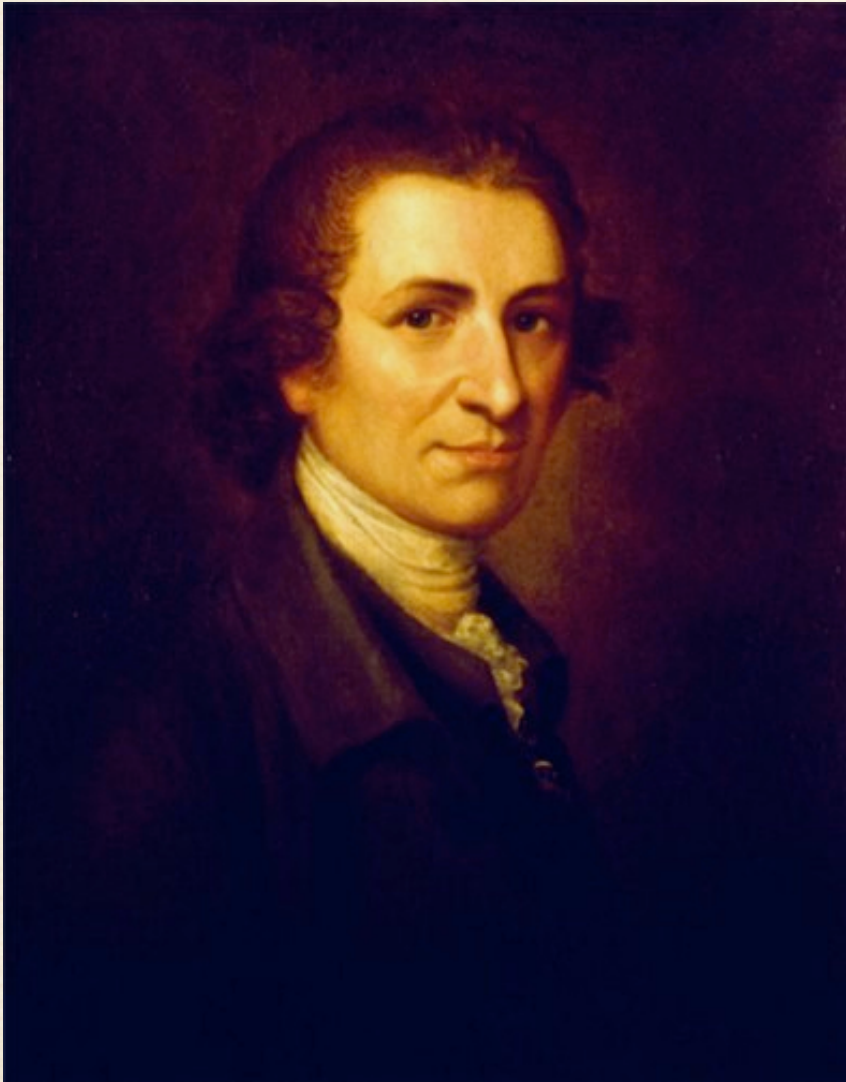
British were forced
to abandon Boston -
Leaving that city in
March, 1776



The Noble Train of the Artillery
Tom Lovell (1946)



Thomas Paine

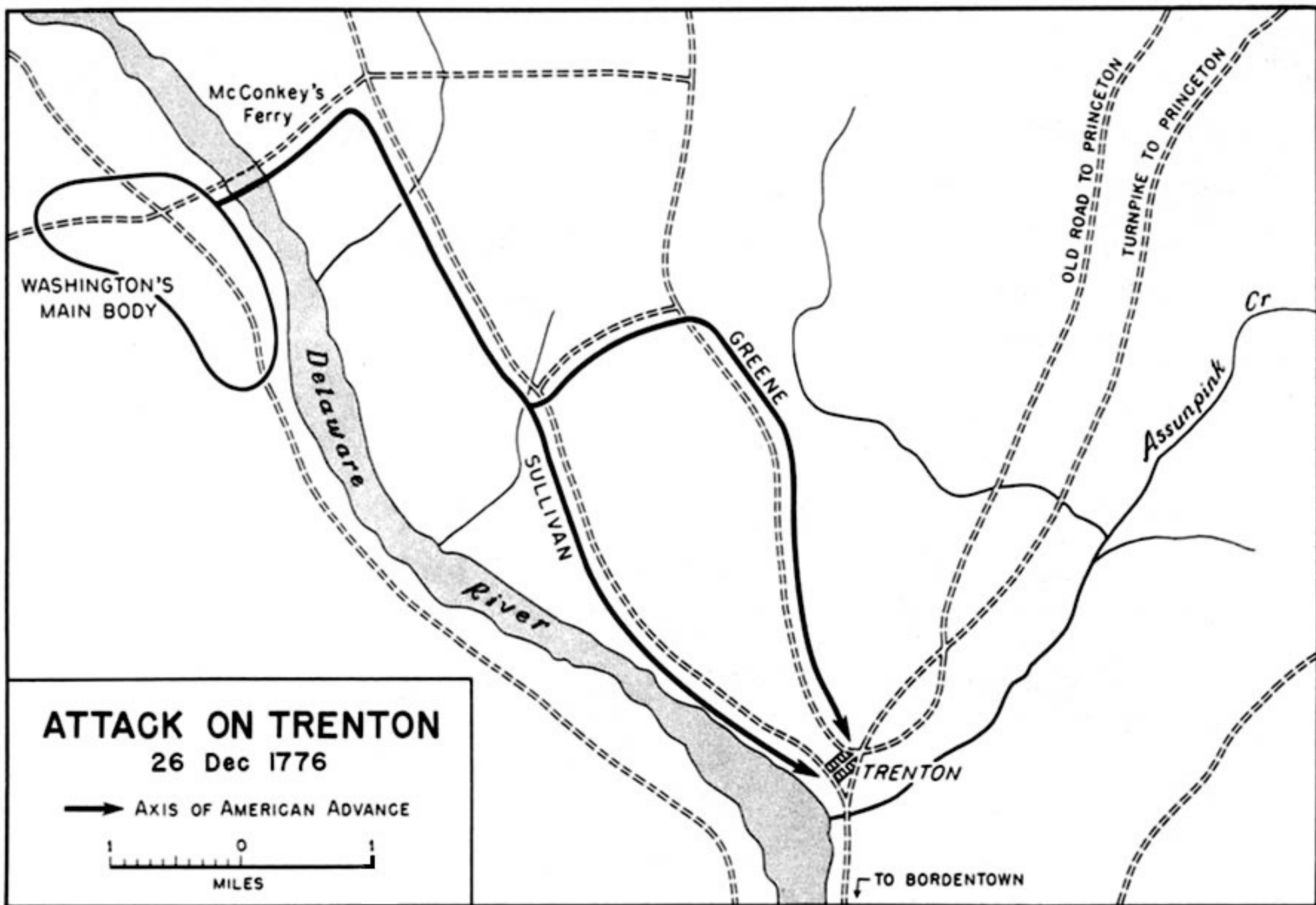


The American Crisis

Dec. 23, 1776

*These are the times that try
men's souls. The summer soldier
and the sunshine patriot will, in
this crisis, shrink from the service
of their country; but he who
stands it now, deserves the love
and thanks of man and woman*







Burgoyne's Campaign, 1777







Burgoyne's Saratoga Campaign

June -
October
1777







By closing the road and river, the Americans forced the British into rough, wooded lands where they could not use their infantry and artillery to best advantage.

In Memory of
the "most brilliant soldier" of
Continental Army,
who was desperately wounded
on this spot, the sally port of
"BURGOYNES" GREAT (WESTERN/REDOUT)
7th October 1777.
winning for his countrymen
the Decisive Battle of the
American Revolution
and for himself the rank of
Major General.





John Trumbull, *Surrender of General Burgoyne*

Saratoga was "Turning-Point" of the War

The American victory boosted the
spirits of the troops

France agrees to become America's ally

Later, Spain and the Netherlands
will also become allies with the U.S.

Help from Europeans

- ❖ **Marquis de Lafayette:** Led American troops, provided them with food and other supplies
- ❖ **Baron Frederick von Steuben:** taught troops to drill, march and
- ❖ **Thaddeus Kosciusko:** helped build forts
- ❖ **Casimir Pulaski:** trained American cavalry

Winter at Valley Forge

(1777 - 1778)

- ❖ Winter headquarters
- ❖ Low on food, blankets, warm clothing, shoes
- ❖ Many troops became ill. 25 % of soldiers died!
- ❖ Von Steuben trained soldiers to become better disciplined and organized



Despite hardships, some argue that Washington's army was actually stronger after Valley Forge than before

Battle of Yorktown

October 19, 1781



- ❖ Cornwallis wanted to conquer Virginia
- ❖ Washington led troops to the area so that he could attack British troops by land
- ❖ French fleet blocks the Chesapeake Bay (British can't escape)
- ❖ Cornwallis surrenders

British Surrender at Yorktown

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# Treaty of Paris, 1783

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- ❖ Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and John Jay sent to negotiate the treaty
- ❖ United States was granted independence
- ❖ USA: West to Mississippi R., North to Canada, and South to Florida
- ❖ Ratified April 15, 1783

