

KEVIN M. SCHULTZ

HIST³

WHAT'S INSIDE:

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Chapter 6

The Revolution



What do **you** think?

By the end of 1775, the colonists had no choice but to seek full independence from England.

Strongly Disagree

Strongly Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

From Rebellion to Revolution

- From 1776 to 1783, American patriots fought a long and difficult war with Britain

Underlying Causes

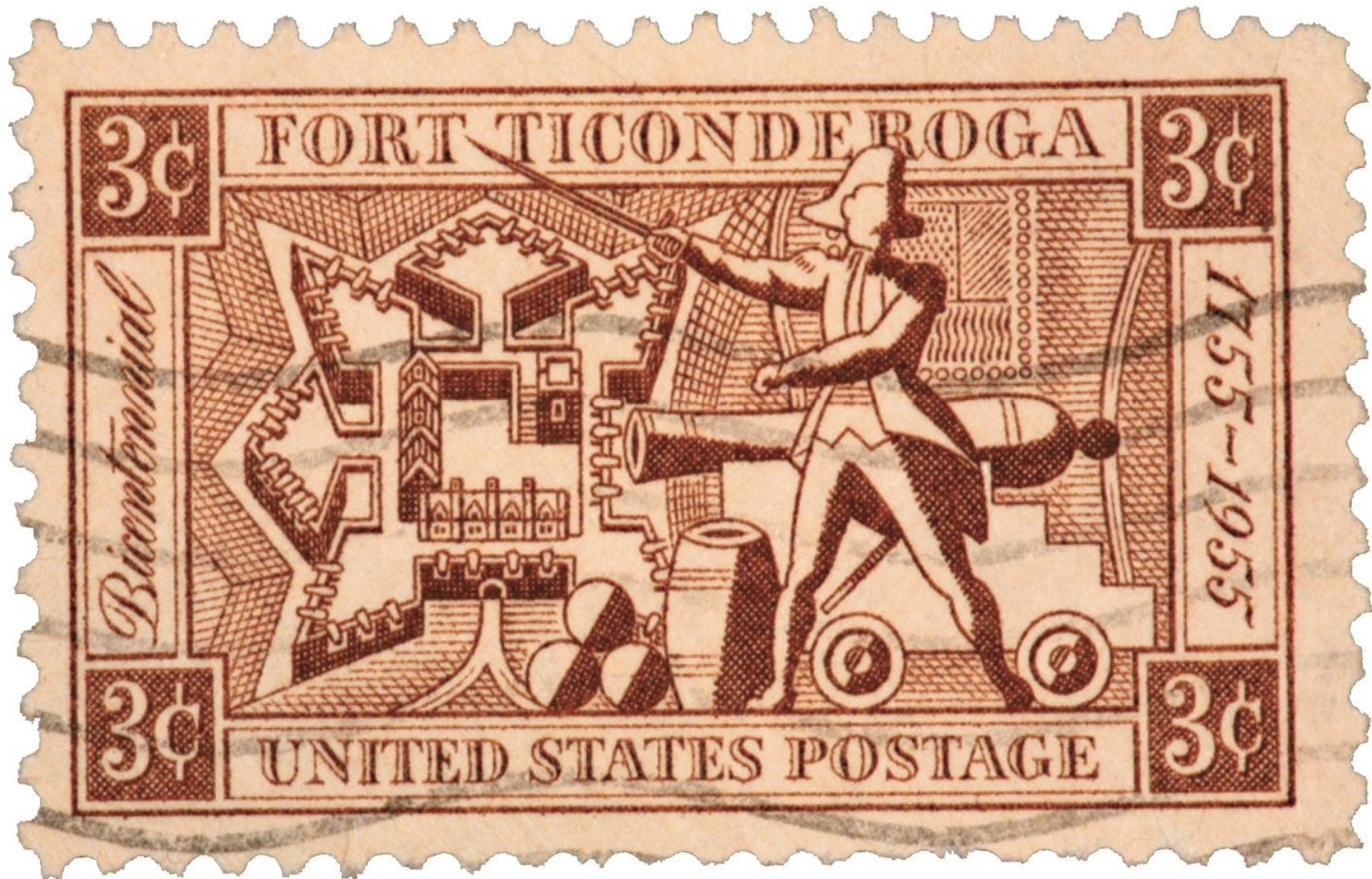
- Colonies had formed a unique society distinct from that of England
- Large sectors of the North American economy were becoming increasingly independent of England

Precipitating Events

- The Widening War
- Uncompromising Britain
- The Shift in American Opinion



iStockphoto.com/Simon Smith



Choosing Sides

- The Loyalists
- The Revolutionaries



Powered by Light/Alan
Spencer/Alamy



The Declaration of Independence

- The Drafting
- The Declaration
- The Signing

COMMON SENSE;

ADDRESSED TO THE

INHABITANTS

O F

A M E R I C A,

On the following interesting

S U B J E C T S.

- I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.
- II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.
- III. Thoughts on the present State of American Affairs.
- IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections.

Man knows no Master save creating HEAVEN,
Or those whom choice and common good ordain.

THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA;

Printed, and Sold, by R. BELL, in Third-Street.

MDCC LXX VI.

The War for Independence

- The Revolution now had a goal—political independence

...witably
...our Separation,
...merica, in General
...lemnly publish and declare,
...d that all political connection between the
...conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Com
...tion, with a firm reliance on the protection of divin
John Hancock
James Oglethorpe
Parsons
1776

The Opposing Sides

- The Continental Army
- The Revolutionary Government and Finances
- The British Army

TO ALL BRAVE, HEALTHY, ABLE BODIED, AND WELL
 DISPOSED YOUNG MEN,
 IN THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD, WHO HAVE ANY INCLINATION TO JOIN THE TROOPS,
 NOW RAISING UNDER
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
 FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE
LIBERTIES AND INDEPENDENCE
 OF THE UNITED STATES,
 Against the hostile designs of foreign enemies,

TAKE NOTICE,



THAT *Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday Friday and Saturday at Shottswood in*
Middlesex county, attendance will be given by
with his music and recruiting party of
of the 11th regiment of infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Aaron Ogdens, company in *Major Shute's*
such youth of SPIRIT, as may be willing to enter into this HONOURABLE service. for the purpose of receiving the enrollment of
 The ENCOURAGEMENT at this time, to enlist, is truly liberal and generous, namely, a bounty of TWELVE dollars, an annual and fully sufficient
 supply of good and handsome clothing, a daily allowance of a large and ample ration of provisions, together with SIXTY dollars a year in GOLD
 and SILVER money on account of pay, the whole of which the soldier may lay up for himself and friends, as all articles proper for his subsistence and
 comfort are provided by law, without any expence to him.
 Those who may favour this recruiting party with their attendance as above, will have an opportunity of hearing and seeing in a more particular
 manner, the great advantages which these brave men will have, who shall embrace this opportunity of spending a few happy years in viewing the
 different parts of this beautiful continent, in the honourable and truly respectable character of a soldier, after which, he may, if he pleases return
 home to his friends, with his pockets FULL of money and his head COVERED with laurels.
 GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES.

The above recruiting poster of the Revolution, representing American soldiers going through their drill, is a fac-simile of the only copy known to have been preserved,
 which is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. EDITOR.



George Washington in the uniform of a Colonel of the Virginia Militia during the French & Indian War (1755–63) (colour litho), Peale, Charles Willson (1741–1827) (after)/Private Collection, Peter Newark American Pictures/The Bridgeman Art Library

TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY DOLLARS
 No. 1165
 (L. 75.)
 This Bill of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars shall be exchanged and redeemed in Spanish Milled Dollars, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, at the rate One for Forty, at the Treasury of VIRGINIA, on or before the 30th Day of December, 1792, according to an Act of ASSEMBLY passed the 1st Day of March, 1781.

Paterson
W. H. H. H.

VIRGINIA CURRENCY

Ten Shillings.
 No. 1167
 THE Possessor of this BILL of the STATE of Connecticut, TEN SHILLINGS, in Spanish milled Dollars, at the rate of six Shillings each, or other silver or gold Coins equivalent, with Interest at five per Cent. per Annum, by the 1st Day of March, A. D. 1784.

By ORDER of ASSEMBLY.
 Dated at _____

EIGHT DOLLARS
 State of Massachusetts-Bay.
 No. 25480 EIGHT DOLLARS.
 THE Possessor of this Bill shall be paid EIGHT Spanish milled DOLLARS by the Thirty-first Day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-six, with Interest in like MONEY, at the Rate of Five Centum per Annum, by the State of MASSACHUSETTS, according to an Act of the Legislature of the said State, of the Fifth Day of May, 1780.

Sam. Baldwin

Twenty Dollars. No. 270360
 This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive TWENTY SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution passed by Congress at Philadelphia.

ARGONCITATE

FOUR DOLLARS.
 NORTH CAROLINA CURRENCY
 No. 1166
 THIS Bill entitles the Bearer to receive FOUR Spanish mill'd Dollars, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed at Hillsborough the 8th Day of August, 1778.

Death to arbitrary Kings, and wicked Ministers.

Magdon
Reed

THREE DOLLARS
 STATE of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
 No. 2208 Three Dollars.
 THE Possessor of this Bill shall be paid THREE Spanish milled DOLLARS by the Thirty-first Day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-six, with Interest in like Money, at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum, by the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, according to an Act of the Legislature of the said State, of the Second Day of July, 1780.

Interest.
 Annually, s. d. c.
 Monthly, o 10 3
 o o 3 1/2

Abner
Rumrill

iStockphoto.com/Lee Pettet

The Second Phase of the War, 1776–1779

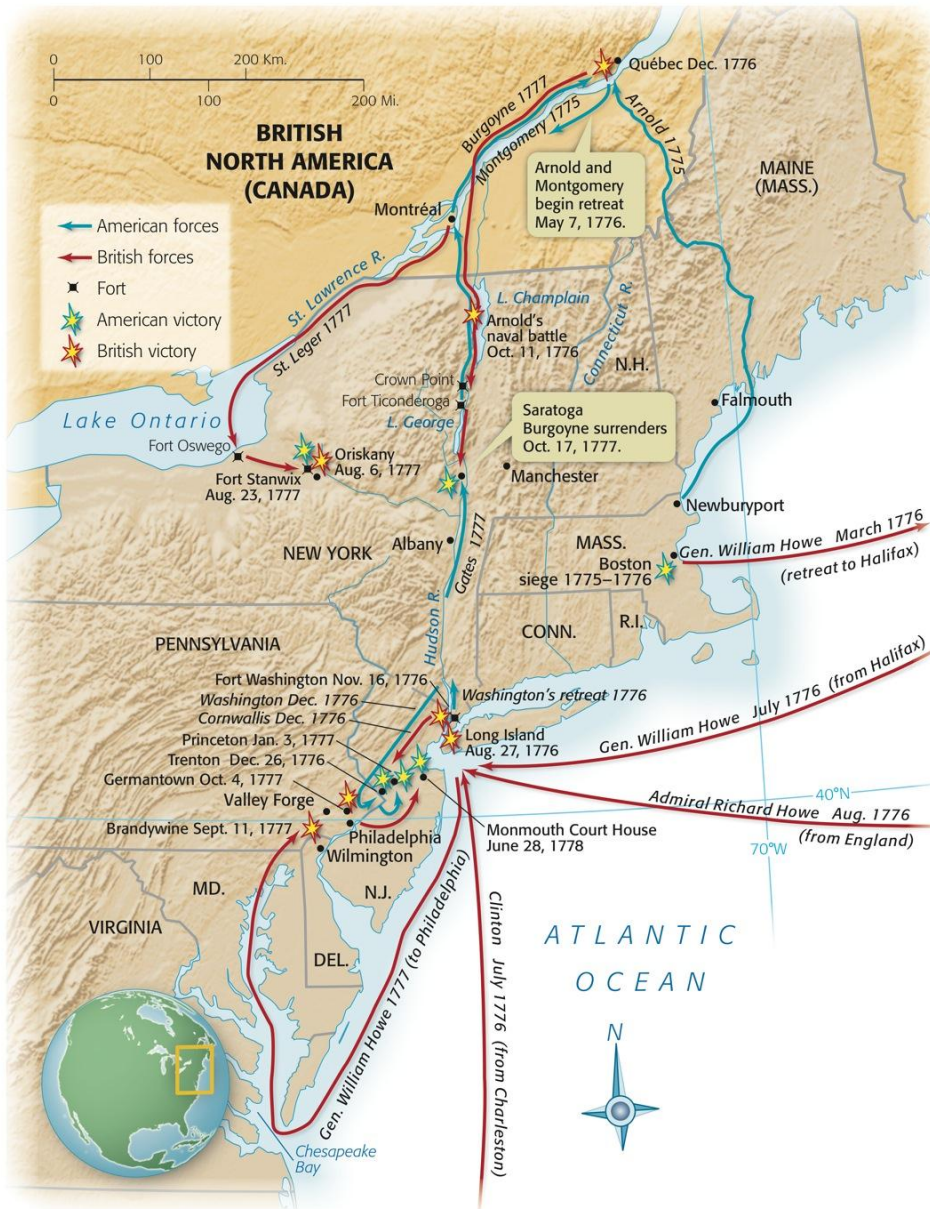
- Early British Successes
- Crossing the Delaware
- Reversal of Fortune
- The French Alliance
- The War in the West
- The Winter of 1777–1778



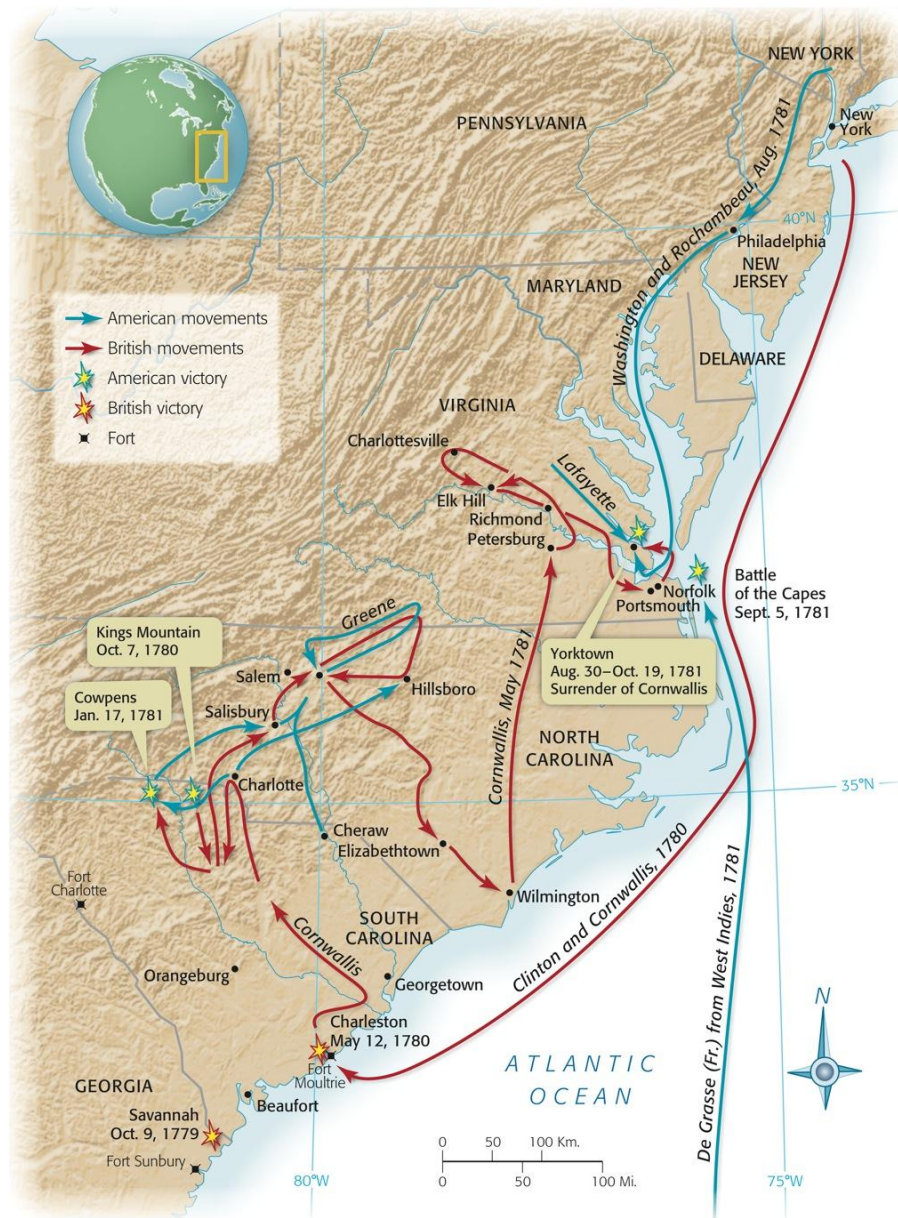


The Third Phase of the War, 1778–1781

- Giving Up on New England
- Britain's Southern Plan
- Washington and Greene's Strategy for Victory
- Yorktown and Victory
- Newburgh Conspiracy



Map 6.1. Revolutionary War in the North



Map 6.2. Revolutionary War in the South

Peace Negotiations, 1782– 1783

- The Treaty of Paris

Significance of the War

- War-related deaths was 25,000, with another 25,000 injured
- Smallpox epidemic killed 130,000 colonists
- War longer than the Civil War, World War I, or World War II
- War divided the colonists between Loyalists, rebels, and those indifferent to either side
- Six major results

The Impact on Politics

- republican democracy
- formal separation of church and state
- limited (but growing) access to the ballot

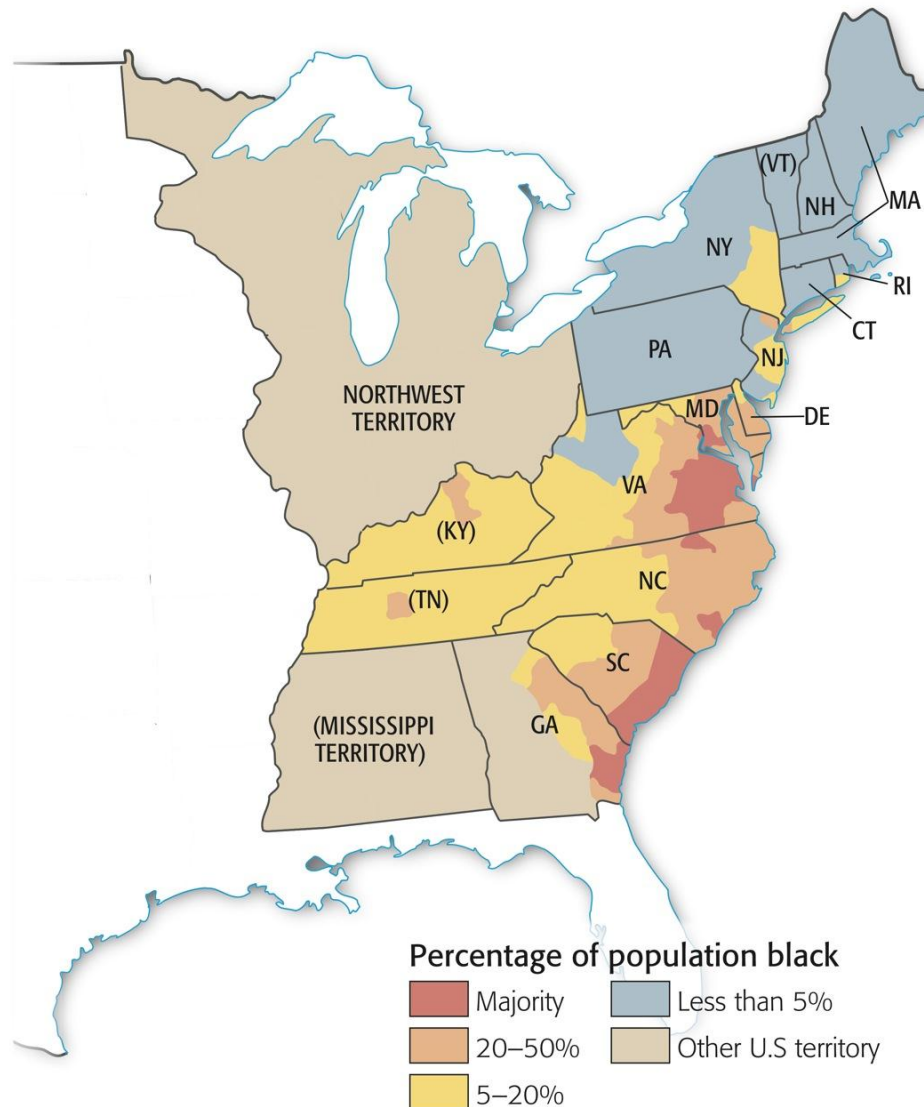
The Impact on American Nationalism

- The revolution unified (most) colonists as Americans

The Impact on Slavery

- War triggered the slow and gradual abolition of slavery in the North
- 50,000 fewer slaves after the war than before it
- By 1790, most states outlawed the importation of slaves from abroad





Map 6.3. Distribution of African American Population, 1790

The Impact on Native America

- War served as a pretext to remove Indian tribes and empty Indian land for land-hungry colonists
- By the end of the war, one-third of the Iroquois nation was dead

The Impact on Women

- Women played key roles during the Revolution: boycotts, clothing, fund raising for the army, and limited combat
- New Jersey for a short period allowed its women to vote
- “Republican motherhood”

The Impact on Religious Minorities

- Great Awakening viewed as an early form of revolutionary activity
- American concerns about an established church
- Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom



Eon Images

Chronology

1763	End of salutary neglect
1775	Local conflicts escalate
January 1776	Tom Paine's <i>Common Sense</i>
July 1776	Declaration of Independence
December 25, 1776	Crossing the Delaware
September–October 1777	Battle of Saratoga
1778	France enters war on the side of the United States
1779	Britain invades the South
1780	Inland battles force British away from supply lines
October 1781	Yorktown and American victory

What else was happening . . .

**July 4,
1777**

The United States celebrates its first birthday. Ships lined up on the Delaware River discharge thirteen cannon shots in honor of the thirteen states.

1778

New Orleans businessman Oliver Pollock creates the \$ symbol.

1784

A new trade route opens for Americans when the *Empress of China* sails from New Jersey around Cape Horn in South America to China.

1787

The first U.S. penny, designed by Benjamin Franklin, is minted.

1789

The French Revolution begins, initiating a long battle in France over “liberty, equality, and fraternity.”

1790

The cornerstone of the mansion known as the White House is laid.