

APUSH

PowerPoint #3.3 (Part 1 of 2)

Unit #3 - Revolution & Republican Culture

Chapters 5-7

BFWT textbook

TOPIC 6 - The American Revolution

Topic 6

The American Revolution



Post-French & Indian War Ministers

Prime Ministers of George III

(1763–1783)-

- George Grenville (1763–65), Whig
- Charles Wentworth “Rockingham” (1765–66), Whig
- William Pitt (1766–68), Whig
- Augustus Fitzroy (1768–70), Whig
- Lord North (1770–82), Tory
- William Petty (1782–83), Whig



George III

I. Start of the American Revolution

A. Military Situation

The British Strategy-

- George III ordered more aggressive generals to defeat the rebels: Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne.
- The British would fight an offensive war by taking cities and instituting a naval blockade.
- Defeat the militias and the Continental Army.
- Supplement British troops with mercenaries from Hess and other areas of Europe and Empire.

The American Strategy-

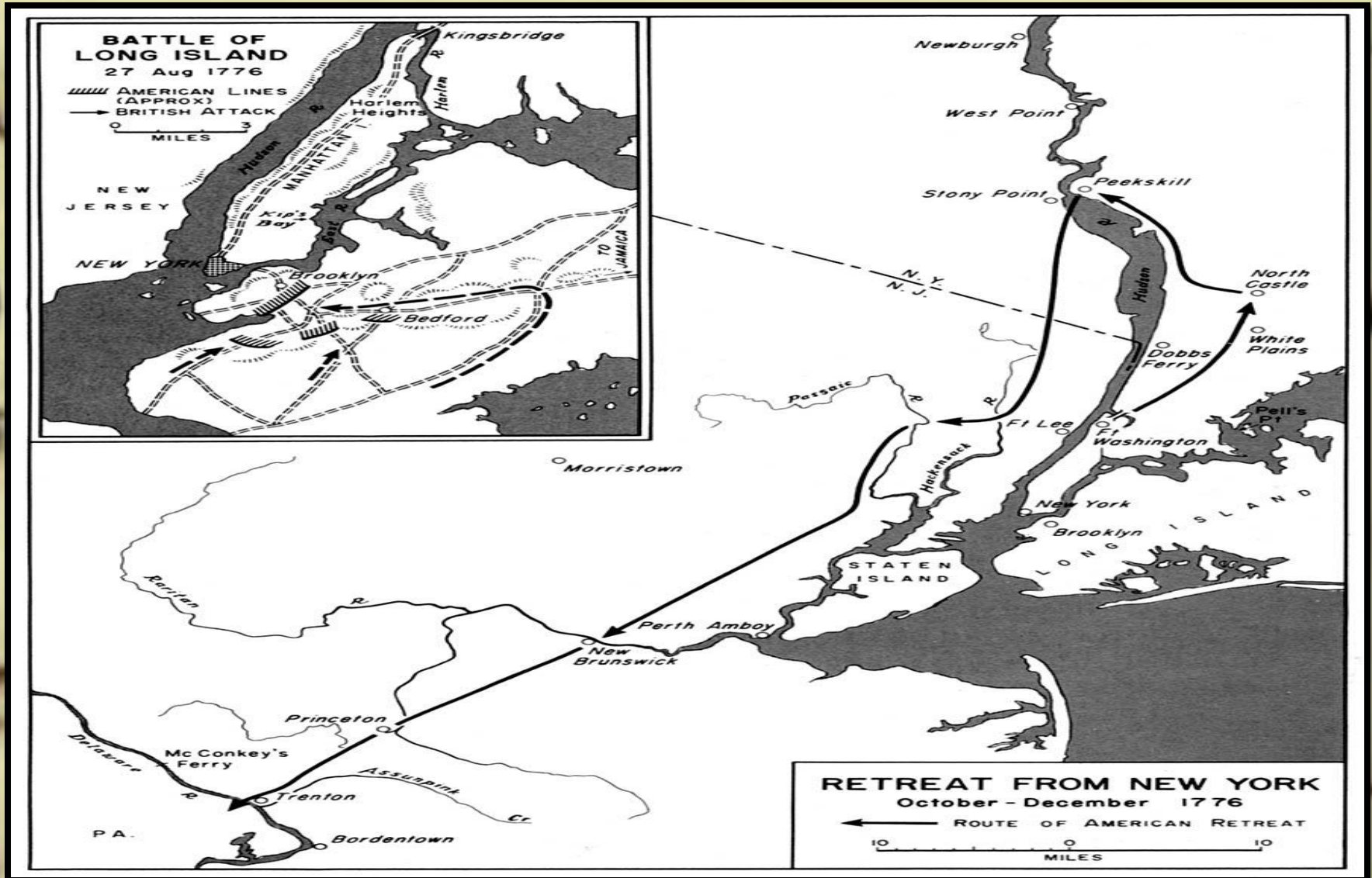
- Fight a defensive war.
- American leaders were unorganized and had to seek French and European help to sustain the war.
- Washington had to keep his army organized and the British occupied.
- Use the colonial militias to supplement the Continental Army and disrupt British positions in the field.

B. British Attack New York & New Jersey

Battle of Long Island, 1776

- Washington moved his 19,000 men from Boston to New York anticipating a British advance.
- General Wm. Howe moved 32,000 troops from Canada to New York in August 1776.
- With his army nearly trapped, Washington escaped north and then west across into New Jersey eventually moving toward Philadelphia to guard the American capital.

Battle of Long Island, 1776





The American Crisis (1776)

- Thomas Paine's work written during Washington's campaign in New Jersey.
- "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 his country . . . Tyranny, like Hell, is not easily conquered. Yet, we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

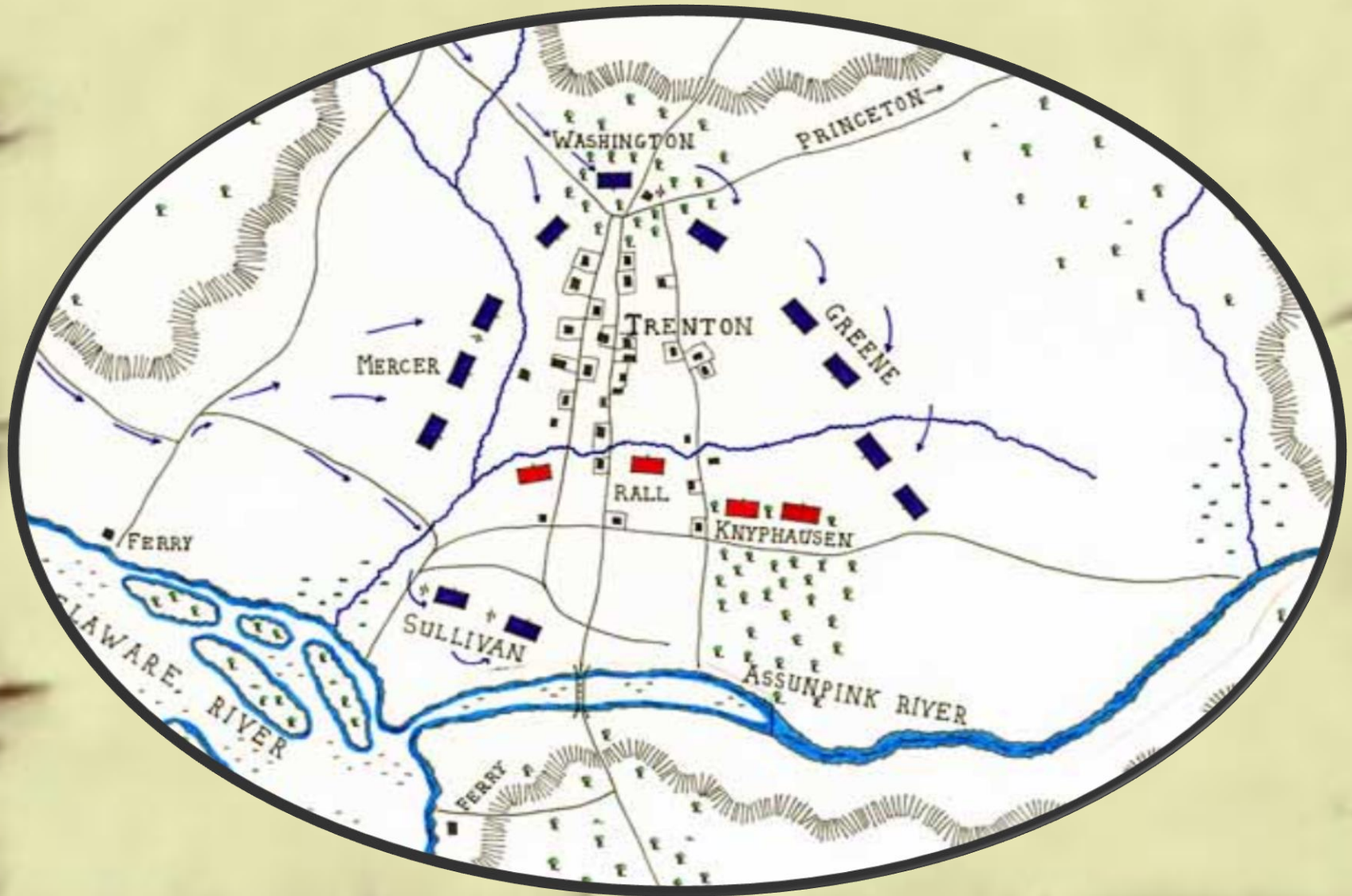
Battle of Trenton

- In December of 1776, Washington stood to lose what was left of his army (less than 3,000 men).
- On Christmas Day, Washington crossed the Delaware River and attacked a garrison of 1,500 Hessian troops in Trenton.
- Washington knew he had to win a victory or his army would disband.
- The attack inspired his men to re-enlist for another year and he was able to continue the war.

Crossing the Delaware



Battle of Trenton



Battle of Trenton



Battle of Princeton

Fought in January 1777 in which Washington defeated Cornwallis using British tactics.



C. Results of 1776

Missed Opportunity for the British

- Under Howe, the British missed an opportunity to complete the total victory with the losses at Trenton and Princeton.

American War of Attrition

Winter of 1777–1778

Washington in Morristown, New Jersey-

- General George Washington's army settles into a second season at Morristown, New Jersey.
- However, the worst winter of the 1700s coupled with the collapse of the colonial economy ensured misery for Washington's underfed, poorly clothed and unpaid troops as they struggled for the next two months to construct their 1,000-plus "log-house city" from 600 acres of New Jersey woodland.

II. American Society in
Wartime

A. Divisions Among the People

Patriots-



- Those Americans, Europeans, and others (also known as Whigs, Rebels, or Revolutionaries) who participated in the American Revolution against Britain.
- Patriot support ranged from the yeoman farmer to merchants to planters.

Tories-

- Loyalists were American colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain (and the British monarchy).
- They were often referred to as Royalists or King's Men by the Patriots.
- Many Loyalists were Anglicans, lived in seaports, backcountry farmers, governors, and royal officials.
- Many fled the country, resettling in Britain or elsewhere in British North America during and after the war.

The Militia-

- During the Revolution, the local group of part-time citizen soldiers who defended the colony.
- Many in the militia were farmers and local citizens.
- Used to supplement the Continental Army.



B. Problems of Finance, Supply, & Health

Financing the War-

- To finance the war, Congress resorted to issuing paper money and certificates promising future payment for goods and services.
- Both were quickly and steeply devalued causing inflation.

Arsenal at Springfield (established by Congress)

III. The War Continues

A. Campaigns of 1777

Battle of Brandywine

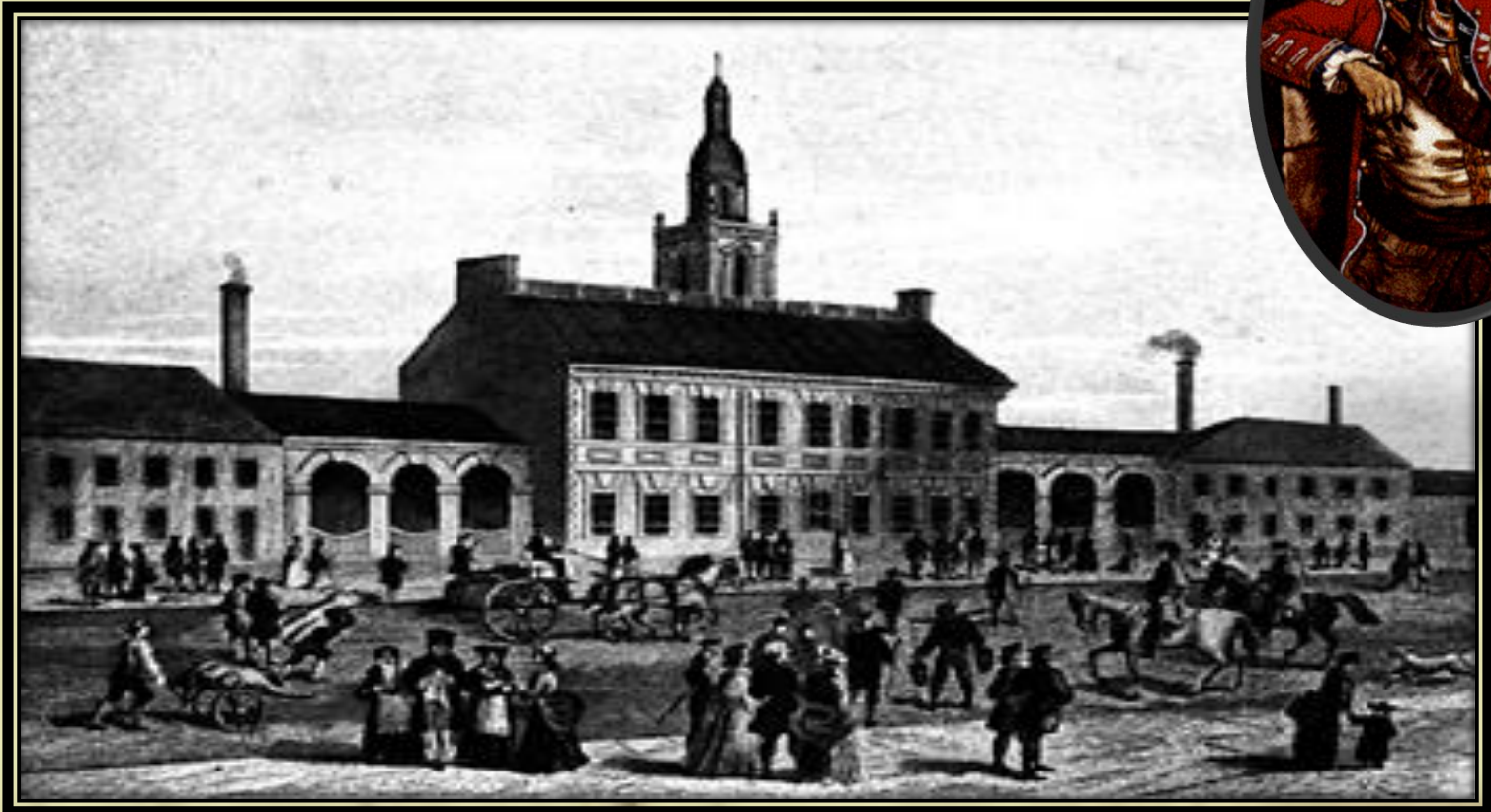
Creek-

- On September 11, 1777, the British defeated Washington allowing Howe's army to march on the Rebel capital.



Philadelphia

- The British (under Wm. Howe) took the city, but Congress was able to flee to nearby York.



Washington at Valley Forge



Valley Forge-

- The Continentals spent the winter of 1777-78.
- Washington lost 30% of his 10,000 men to starvation and privation.



Prussian Training

- Prussian General Baron Von Steuben volunteered to train the Continental Army.



Battle of Saratoga

- On October 17, 1777, the Americans defeated British General “Gentleman” Johnny Burgoyne in New York.
- The battle was a major victory and a turning-point in the war as it persuaded the French to join the Americans as a formal ally.



B. Foreign Involvement in the War

Marquis de Lafayette-

- French aristocrat (age 19) who volunteered his services to Washington.
- Helped Americans seek the help of the French government by getting support from Louis XVI.



Benjamin Franklin

- Became the premiere American envoy to France who helped negotiate a treaty and win French aid.

French Alliance

- The Franco-American alliance was official in February of 1778.

Spain as an Ally with France

British Attack the Dutch



END

- This is the end of PPT 3.3 (Part 1).
- See PPT 3.3 (Part 2) to complete this topic.