

APUSH

PowerPoint #3.3 (Part 2 of 2)

Unit #3 - Revolution & Republican Culture

Chapters 5-7

BFWT textbook

TOPIC 6 - The American Revolution

C. The War in 1778

British Concessions

Clinton Replaces Howe

Result of Baron Von

Steuben at Valley Forge

Stalemate

D. The War in 1778

George Rogers Clark-

- The leader of the Kentucky militia throughout much of the Revolutionary War.
- Captured Fort Kaskaskia in 1778 and Fort Vincennes 1779, greatly weakened British influence in the Northwest Territory.



George Rogers Clark at
the capture of Fort
Vincennes

Daniel Boone-



- Boone was a militia officer during the war in Kentucky who fought primarily British-allied Indians.
- Boone was captured by Shawnees in 1778 and adopted into the tribe, but he escaped and continued to help defend the Kentucky settlements.

E. The Southern Campaign

Charles Cornwallis-

- Led the British Army in the South.
- Captured Savannah, Charles Town, and coastal areas in the Carolinas.



Southern Strategy-

- The British were hoping to unite Southern Loyalists.
- A bloody campaign erupted.

Savannah Captured

- The defeat of Savannah resulted in the capture of 2,000 American troops.

Charleston Seized

- The port city came under British control as 5,000 troops became prisoners.

Map of the Siege of Charles Town



Banastre Tarleton

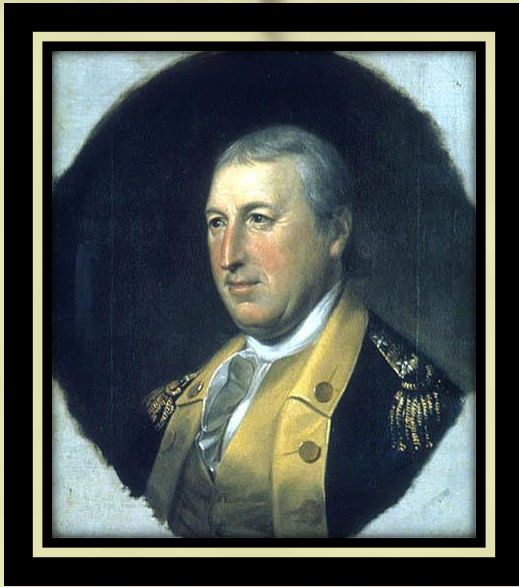
- British colonel who earned the reputation as “The Butcher.”
- Defeated at the Battle of King’s Mountain and Cowpens.

The Militia in the South

- Some of the bloodiest fighting took place between Loyalist and Patriot militias.



Horatio
Gates

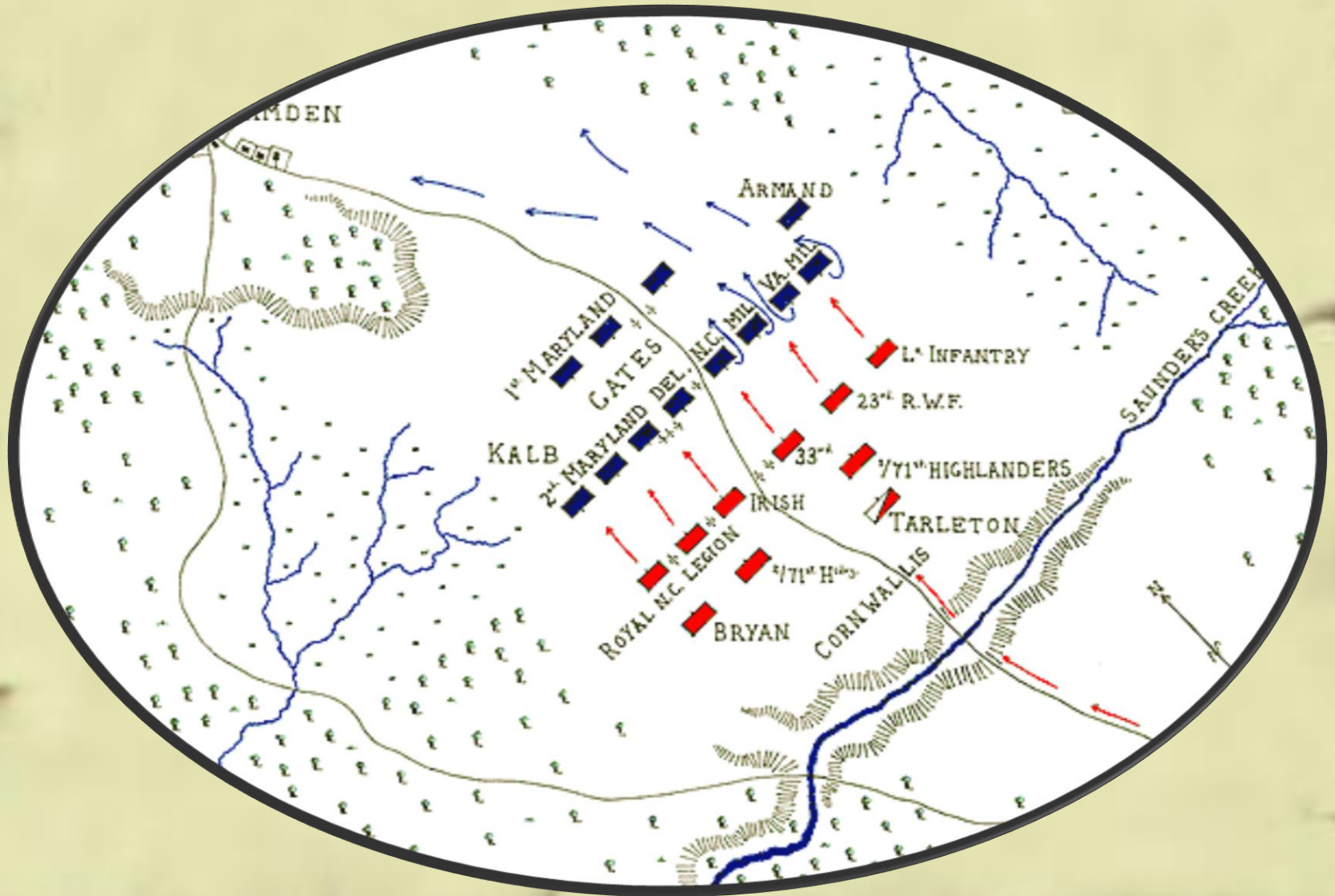


Battle of Camden

- General Cornwallis defeated the American army under General Horatio Gates in August of 1780.
- The result catapulted the South into a violent struggle.



Battle of Camden



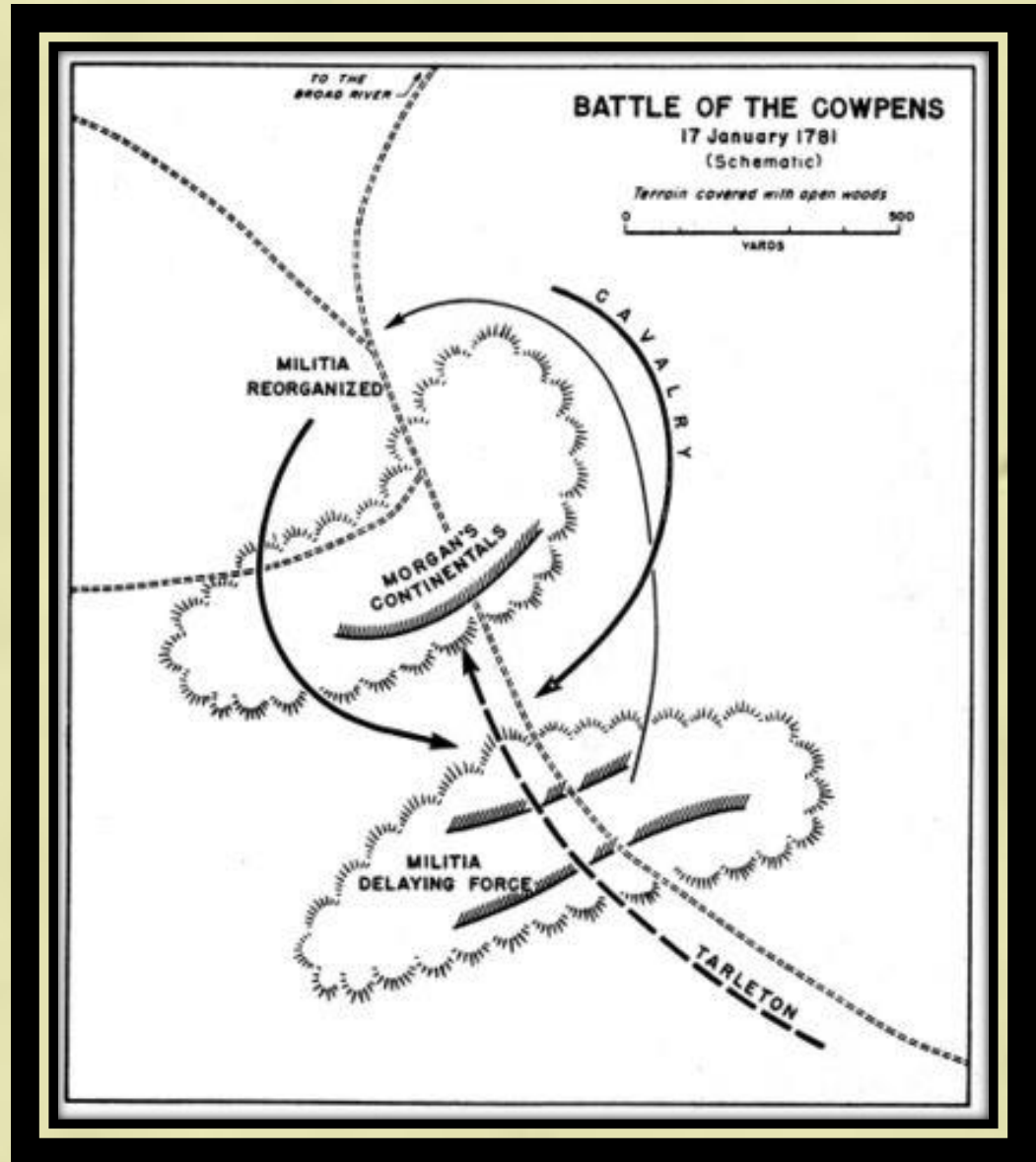
Battle of King's Mountain

- An American victory which forced the British to move northeast and give up the western Carolinas.



Battle of Cowpens

- Daniel Morgan led an American victory by defeated Banastre Tarleton.



Battle of Guilford Courthouse

- March 15, 1781 (western North Carolina)
- Cornwallis fought and retreated after Daniel Morgan and Nathaniel Greene's forces easily.
- Cornwallis eventually moved his army to Wilmington and then to the safe port city of Yorktown to seek reinforcements.

Battle of Yorktown

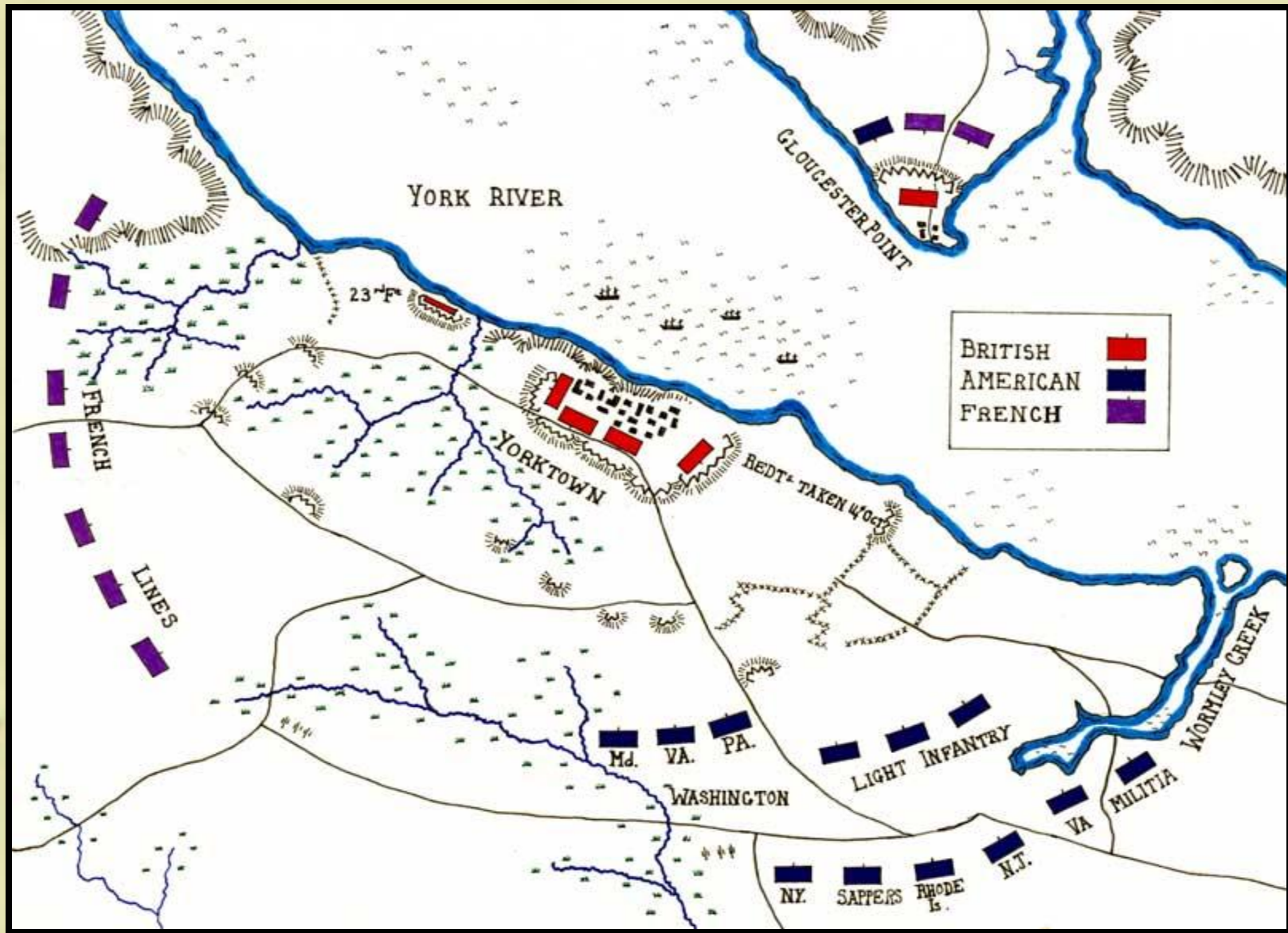
- A French fleet kept the British fleet from supplying Cornwallis in Yorktown.



Cornwallis Surrenders

- Combined American and French armies lay siege on land forcing Cornwallis to surrender.





IV. Peace Negotiations

Peace Negotiations

Treaty of Paris of 1783-

- The official document ending the war and recognizing the United States as a sovereign nation by Britain.
- The treaty outlined specific guidelines for the British and the Americans.

The United States, 1783

TERRITORIAL GROWTH

COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

- Original Thirteen Colonies
- Other British territories

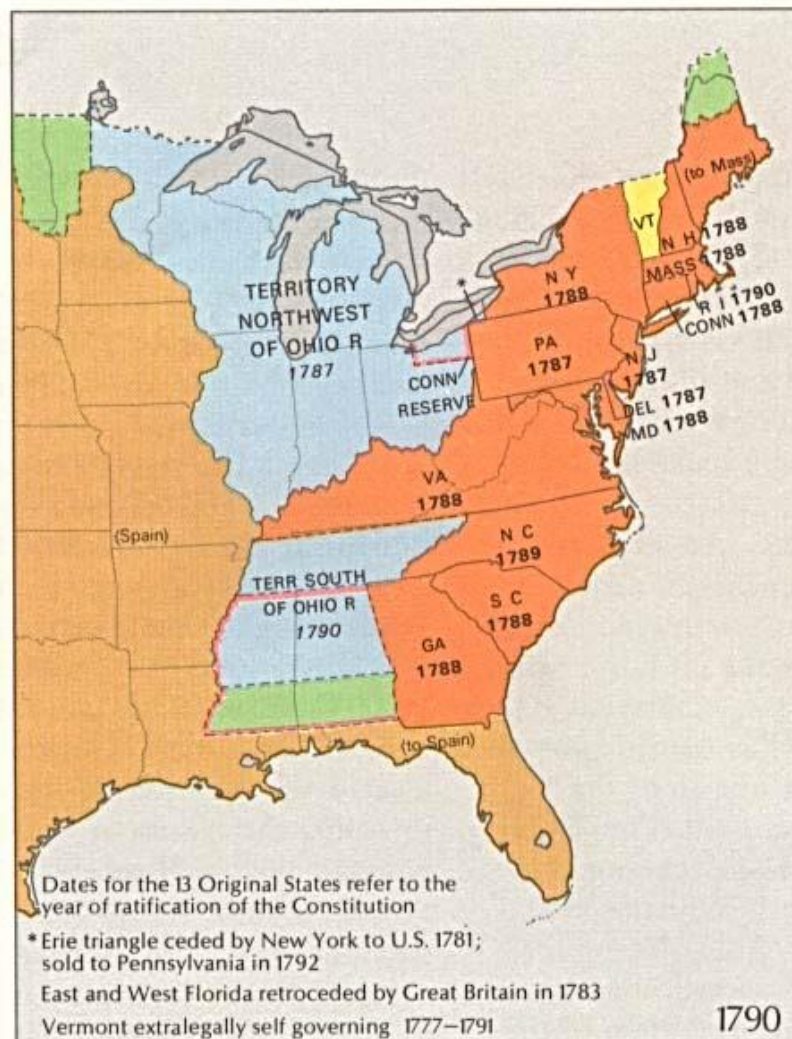
UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

- States
- State claims
- Special status areas
- Territories
- Unorganized territories
- Claimed areas
- Foreign areas

- 1803** Dates of territorial acquisitions
- 1805** Dates of initial territorial organization
- (1809)** Dates of latest change within given time period
- 1812** Dates of admission to the Union

Map scale 1:34,000,000

Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967;
rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970



V. The Revolution at Home

A. Impact of the Revolution

Republicanism

- The ideology of governing a nation as a republic (with emphasis on liberty, rule of law, popular sovereignty and the civic virtue practiced by citizens).
- The Revolution promoted “republicanism” in opposition to the aristocracies, oligarchies, and monarchies of Europe.
- As John Adams put it, “a republic is to be a government of laws, and not of men.”

B. Changes in State Governments

State Constitutions-

- Each of the thirteen states began re-writing old charters or creating new constitutions in which a republic was guaranteed.
- States either set up unicameral and bicameral legislative systems and limiting the power of the executive or governor.

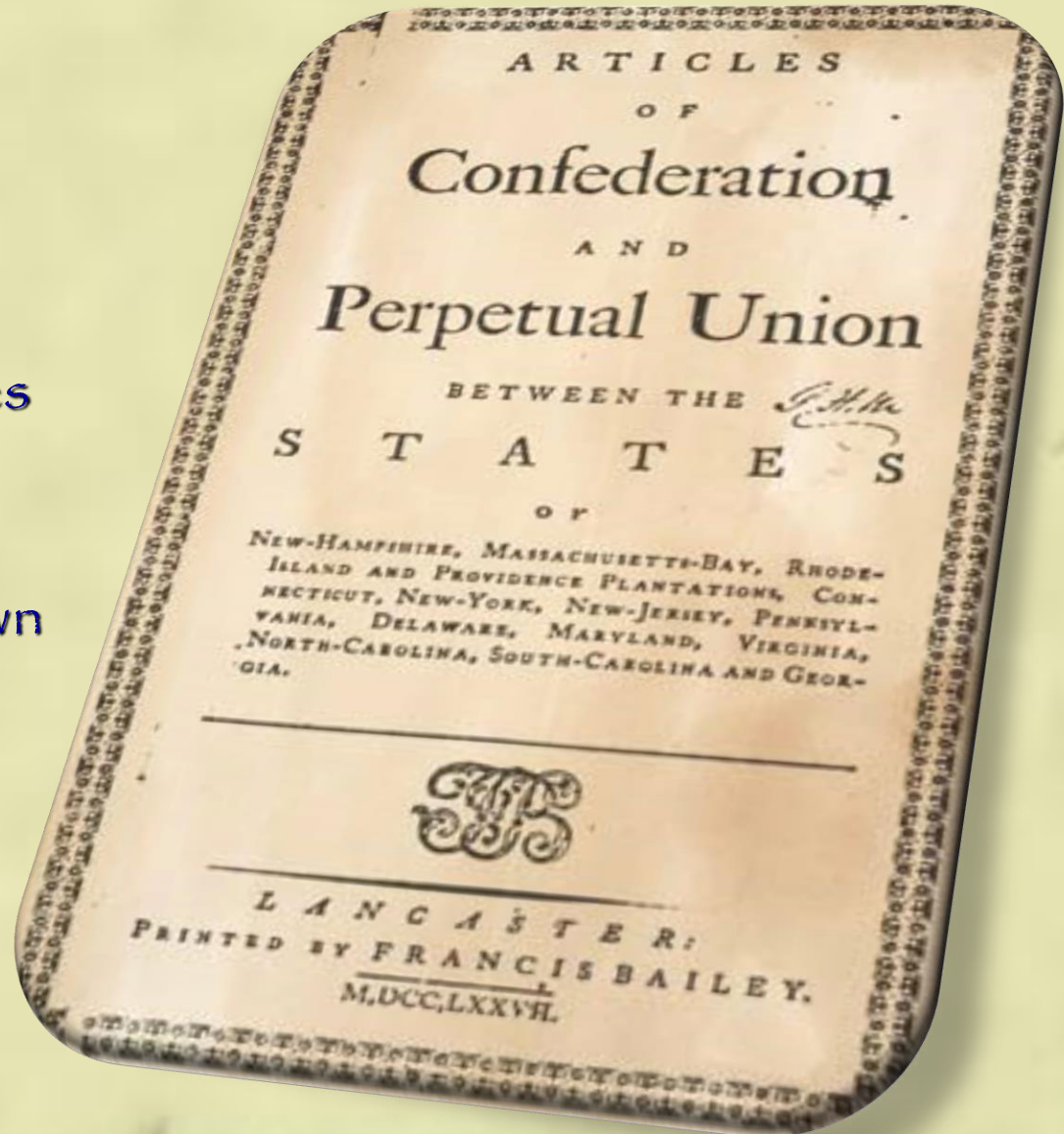
C. Articles of Confederation

Articles of Confederation

- The governing constitution of the thirteen independent states styled as the "United States of America."
- The Article's ratification (proposed in 1777) was completed in 1781, legally uniting the states by compact into a union with a confederation government.
- Under the Articles (and the succeeding Constitution) the states retained sovereignty over all governmental functions not specifically deputed to the central government.

Articles of Confederation

- When the war ended, the states retreated to maintain their own sovereignty.



D. Impact on Equality in the Colonies

Socio-Economic Groups

- The American Revolution set off the spirit of equality which did not resemble Europe.
- Land requirements for voting were reduced or disposed of in an effort to increase the ordinary citizens role in the political system.
- Western lands, now opened for settlement, allowed the poor and middle classes to achieve cheap land by moving west of Appalachia.

Slavery

- The leaders of the Revolution were the first to tackle to great debate over slavery.
- Many northern states quickly emancipated slaves.
- Blacks who fought in the war (mainly for the British) either received their freedom or moved to Canada or the British West Indies.
- Many Blacks remained slaves following the war did not receive their freedom.

Women

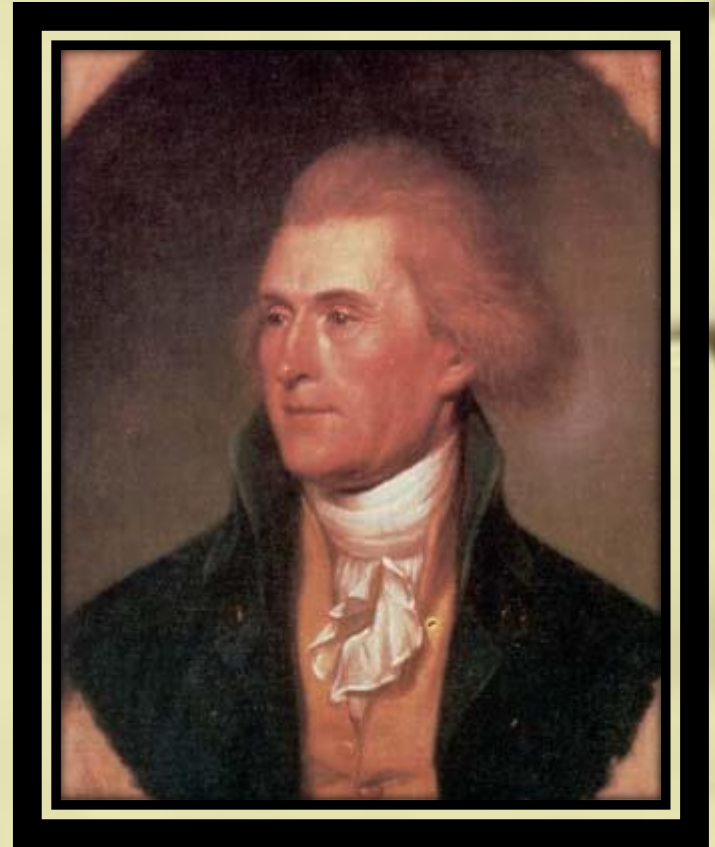


Abigail Adams

- The role of women was similar to before the war and did not change.
- Women could not run for office or vote and only a few had access to any formal education.
- Divorce, legal rights over children, or owning land were almost non-existent for women and were different in each colony.

Religion

- The Revolution set in motion the “separation of church and state.”
- Under the British, taxes were paid to the local church regardless of affiliation.
- Thomas Jefferson’s Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom (1786) help spawn a national pluralism among religions.



Thomas Jefferson

Making Connections ~

- The American Revolution was the starting point for the foreign policy of the United States.
- Many specific foreign concerns (that will be discussed in later chapters) sprang from the issues directly related to the Revolution.
- Much of what became Jacksonian Democracy can be traced to social and political movements associated with the Revolution.

Making Connections – Chapter 6

- The innovations set forth in the new state constitutions during the Revolution created a reservoir of ideas and experience that formed the basis for the creation of the federal Constitution in 1787.