



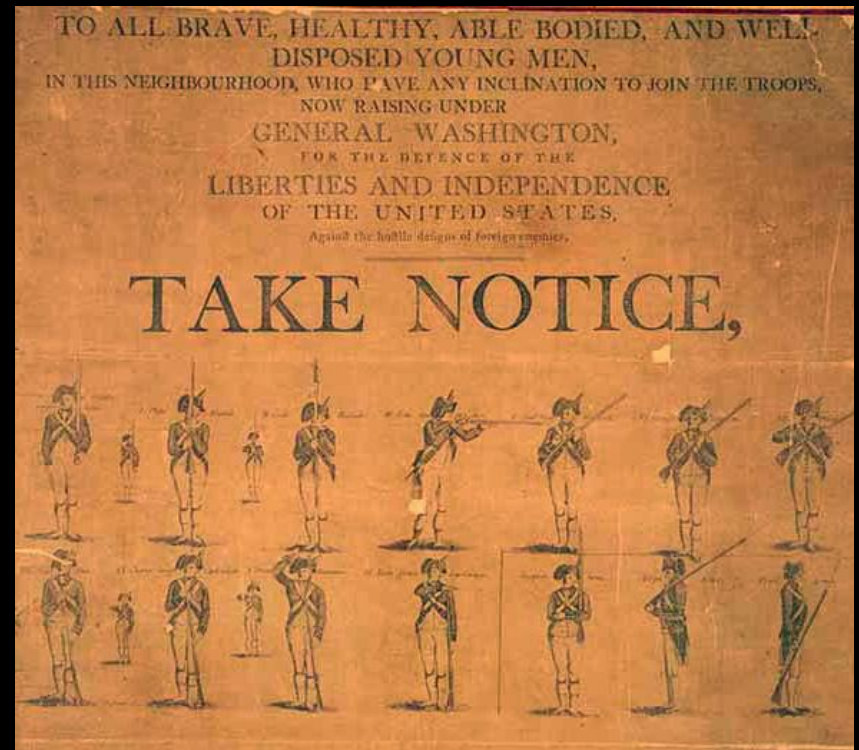
The American Revolutionary War, 1775-1783

The Revolutionary War



Topics of Conditions, 1775-1783

- I. New England Phase: 1775-1776
- II. Middle Atlantic Phase: 1776-1778
- III. The French Alliance: 1778
- IV. Southern Phase: 1778-1781
- V. The Peace Process: 1781-1783



The Revolutionary War



I. The New England Phase, 1775-1776

A. Battles of Lexington and Concord (April 18-19 1775)

B. Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775

C. Washington's Siege of Boston (April 1775-March 17, 1776)

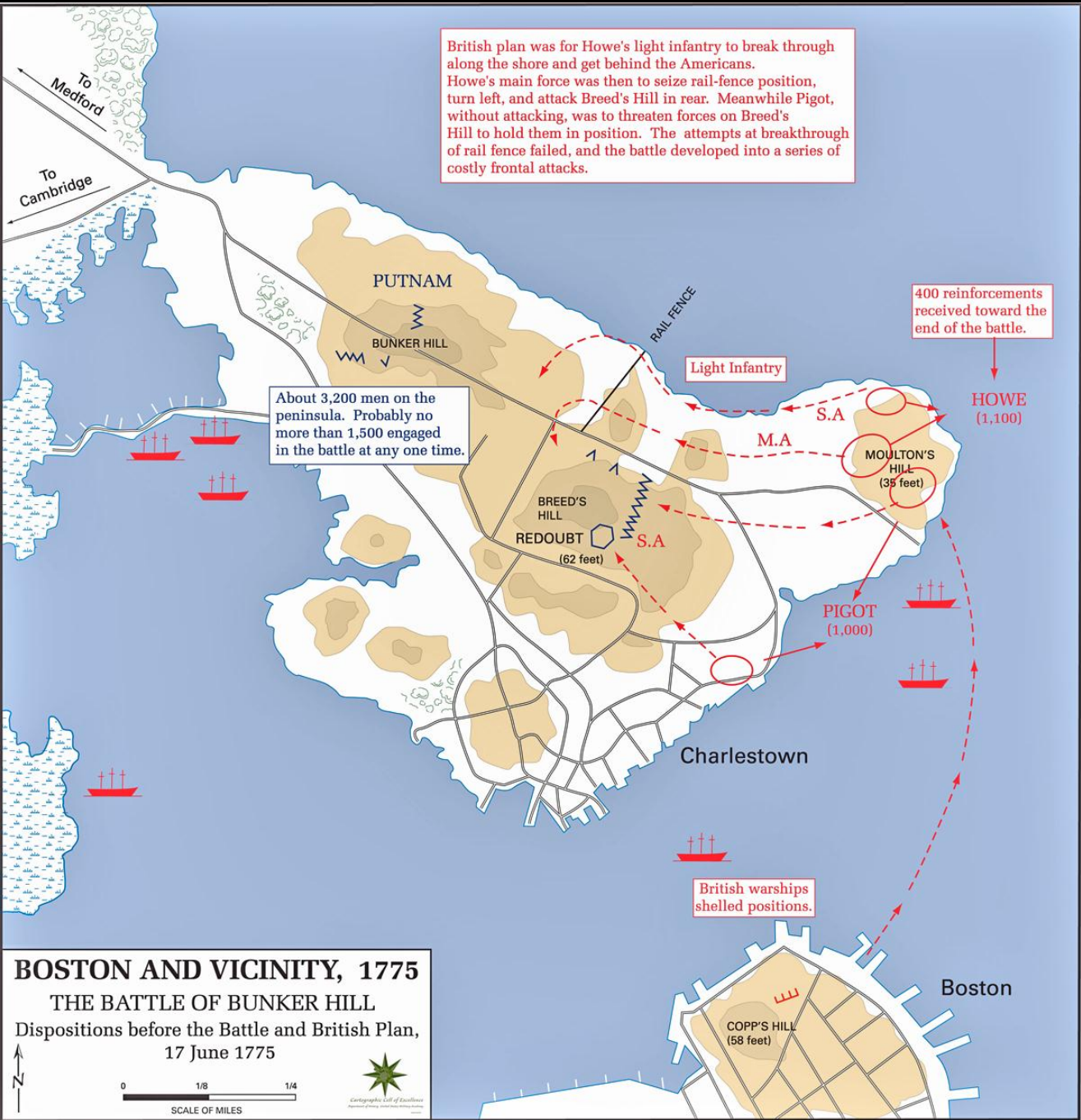
General George Washington's men forced the British to evacuate Boston by placing captured cannon from Fort Ticonderoga on Dorchester Heights near Boston.

C. Failed Invasion of Canada (Fall-Winter 1775)



Minuteman Statue




British plan was for Howe's light infantry to break through along the shore and get behind the Americans. Howe's main force was then to seize rail-fence position, turn left, and attack Breed's Hill in rear. Meanwhile Pigot, without attacking, was to threaten forces on Breed's Hill to hold them in position. The attempts at breakthrough of rail fence failed, and the battle developed into a series of costly frontal attacks.



BOSTON AND VICINITY, 1775

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

Dispositions before the Battle and British Plan, 17 June 1775



BOSTON AND VICINITY, 1776
 THE SIEGE OF BOSTON,
 1775 -1776

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 SCALE OF MILES

Geographic Institute of Lowell
 Lowell, Massachusetts

The Revolutionary War



II. The Mid-Atlantic Phase, 1776-1778

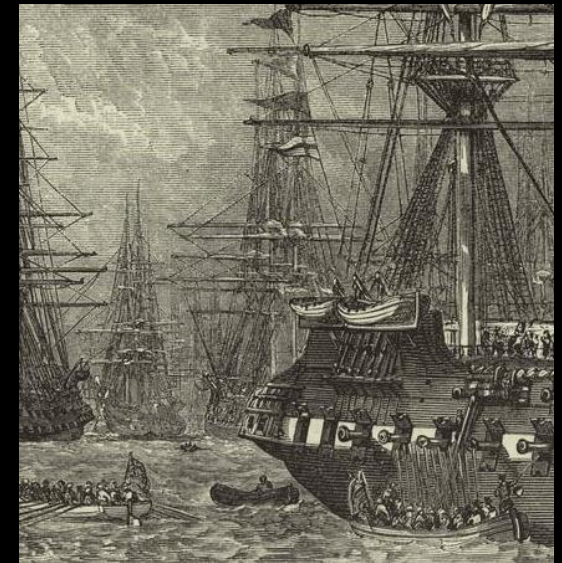
A. August 1775: George III declared colonists in open rebellion and sent forces to control them.

B. July 1776: British navy arrived in New York Harbor
30,000 troops; 10,000 sailors; 300 supply ships;
30 battleships; Largest British seaborne attack

C. Aug. 27-29, 1776: Battle of Long Island

D. Late 1776: Continentals lost Fort Washington & Fort Lee

E. Dec 1776-Jan 1777: Battles of Trenton and Princeton



British arrive in New York Harbor



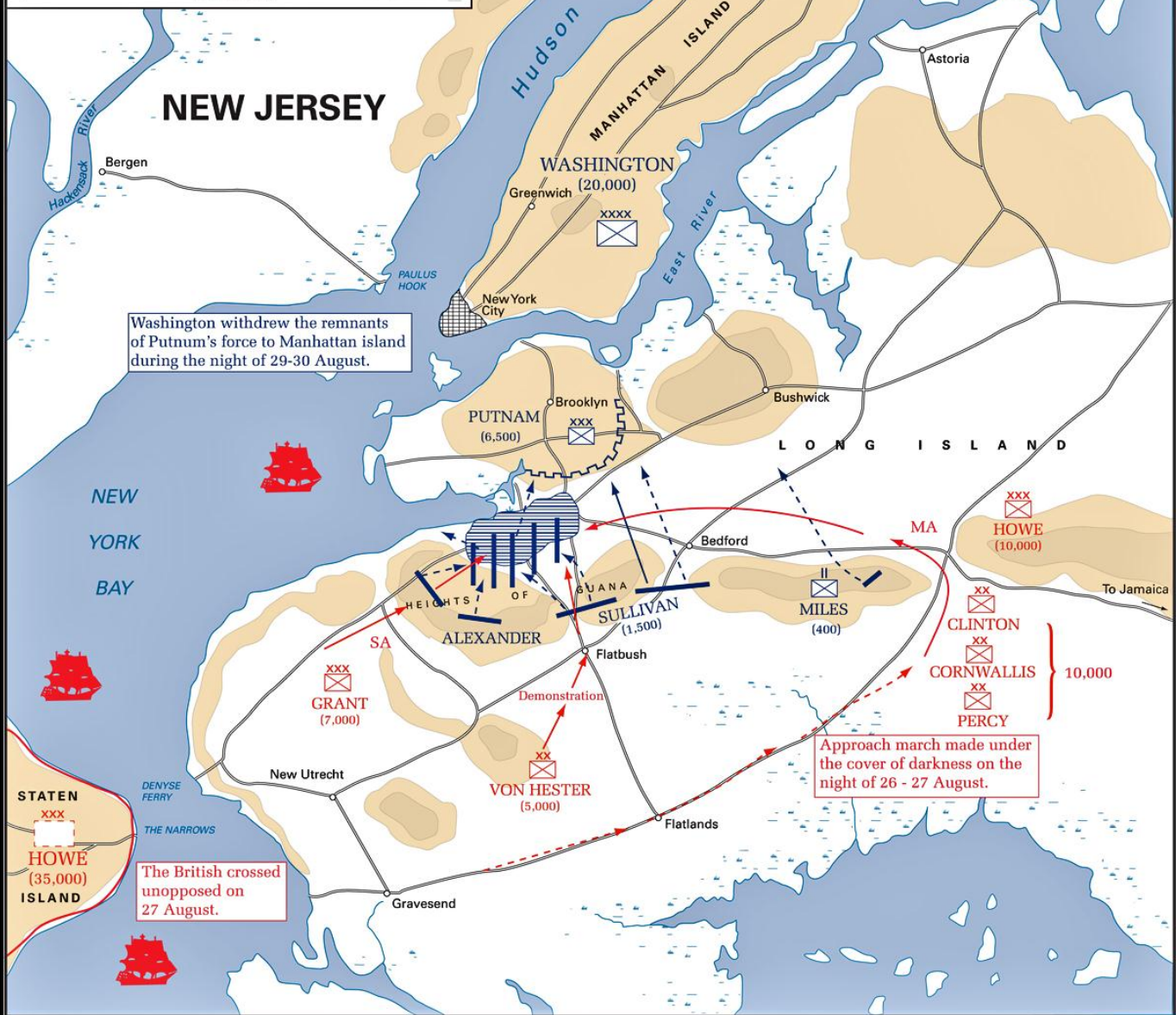
NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY, 1776

1776

THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND,
27 August 1776



Cartographic Cell of Excellence
Department of History, United States Military Academy



The Revolutionary War



II. The Mid-Atlantic Phase, 1776-1778

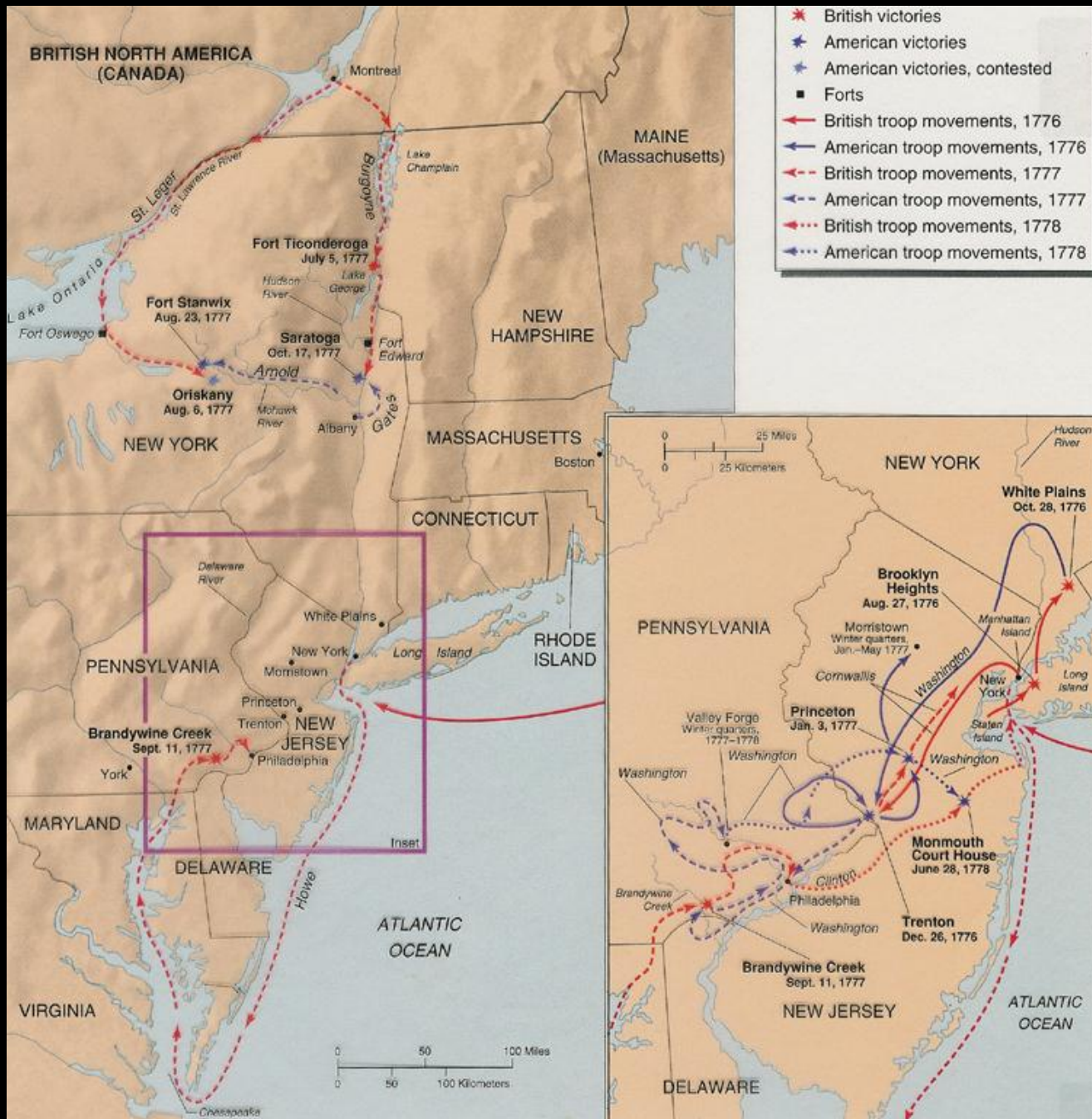
F. 1777: Saratoga Campaign

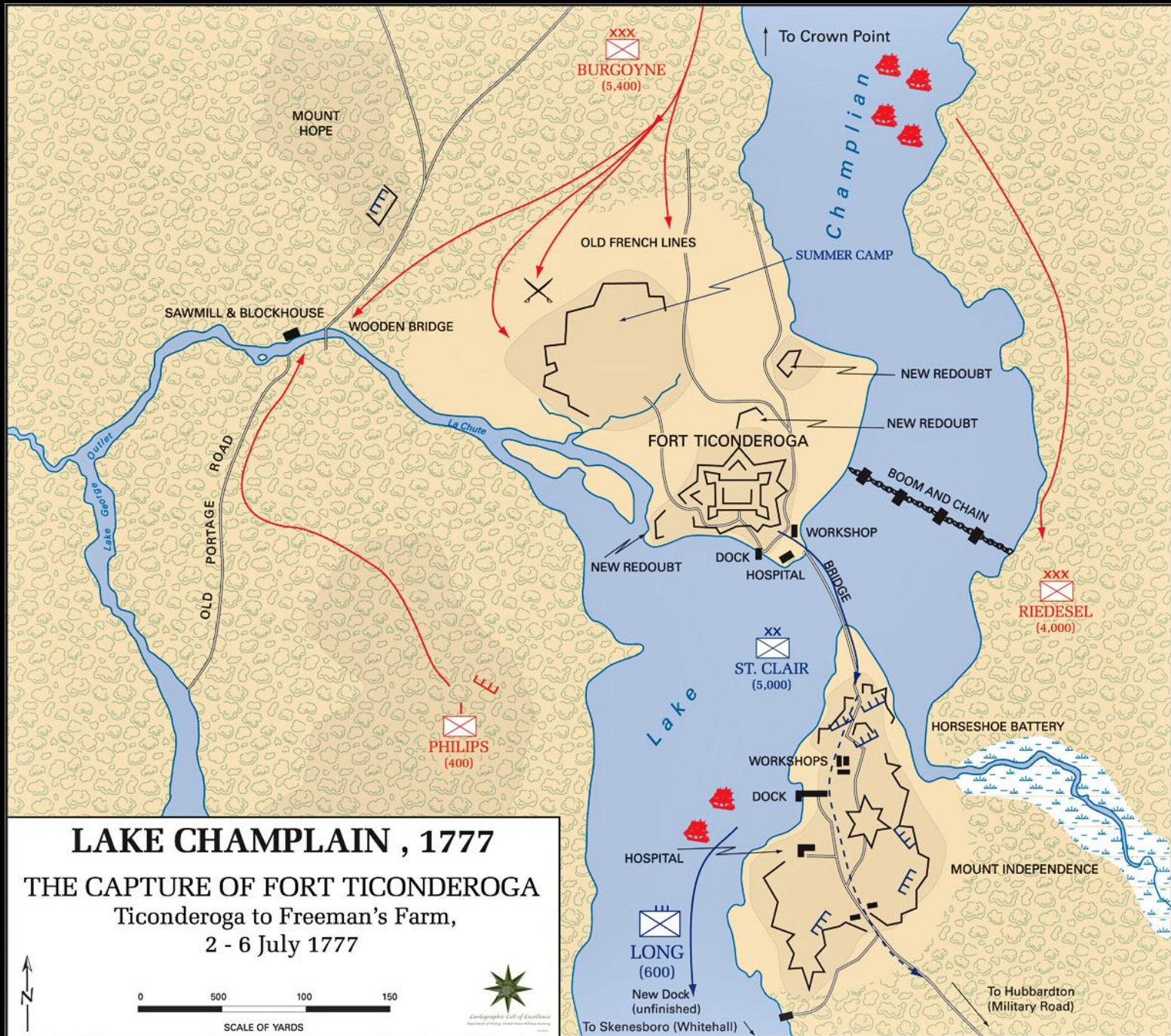
General John Burgoyne's plan was for three British armies to capture Albany, New York, and the Hudson River; two armies were to attack from Canada, the other from New York. By this strategy the British could isolate New England.

1. Battle of Fort Ticonderoga (July 2-6, 1777)
2. Battle of Fort Stanwix (August 23, 1777)
2. Battle of Bennington (August 1777)
3. First Battle of Saratoga (Sept. 1777)
4. Second Battle of Saratoga (Oct. 1777).
5. Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, NY (17 Oct. 1777)
6. Possibly most important campaign of the war.
 - a. First major American victory: French support
 - b. Saved New England from isolation.
 - c. Eliminates a large British army.



John Burgoyne







Benedict Arnold

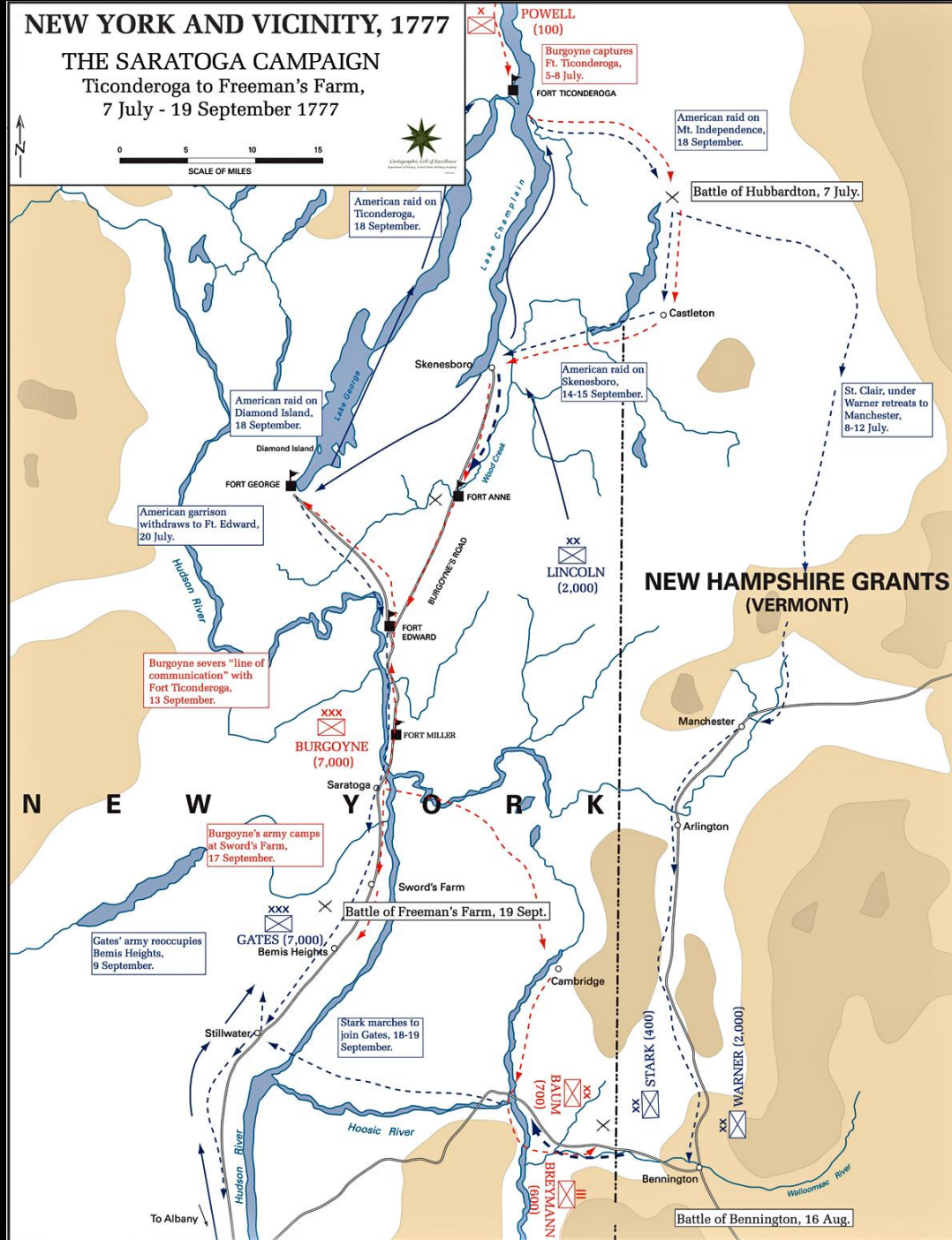


Horatio Gates

NEW YORK AND VICINITY, 1777

THE SARATOGA CAMPAIGN

Ticonderoga to Freeman's Farm,
7 July - 19 September 1777



POWELL (100)

Burgoyne captures Ft. Ticonderoga, 5-8 July.

FORT TICONDEROGA

American raid on Mt. Independence, 18 September.

Battle of Hubbardton, 7 July.

Castleton

American raid on Skenesboro, 14-15 September.

St. Clair, under Warner retreats to Manchester, 8-12 July.

American raid on Diamond Island, 18 September.

Diamond Island

FORT GEORGE

American garrison withdraws to Ft. Edward, 20 July.

FORT ANNE

LINCOLN (2,000)

NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS (VERMONT)

Burgoyne severs "line of communication" with Fort Ticonderoga, 13 September.

BURGOYNE (7,000)

FORT MILLER

Manchester

N E W Y O R K

Burgoyne's army camps at Sword's Farm, 17 September.

Battle of Freeman's Farm, 19 Sept.

Arlington

Gates' army reoccupies Bemis Heights, 9 September.

GATES (7,000), Bemis Heights

Sword's Farm

Cambridge

Stark marches to join Gates, 18-19 September.

BALDWIN (700)

BREVANNAN (600)

STARK (400)

WARNER (2,000)

Stillwater

To Albany

Battle of Bennington, 16 Aug.



Surrender of John Burgoyne at Saratoga by John Trumbull. Burgoyne (red) and American General Horatio Gates (blue) are at center. American Colonel Daniel Morgan (white).

The Revolutionary War



II. The Mid-Atlantic Phase, 1776-1778

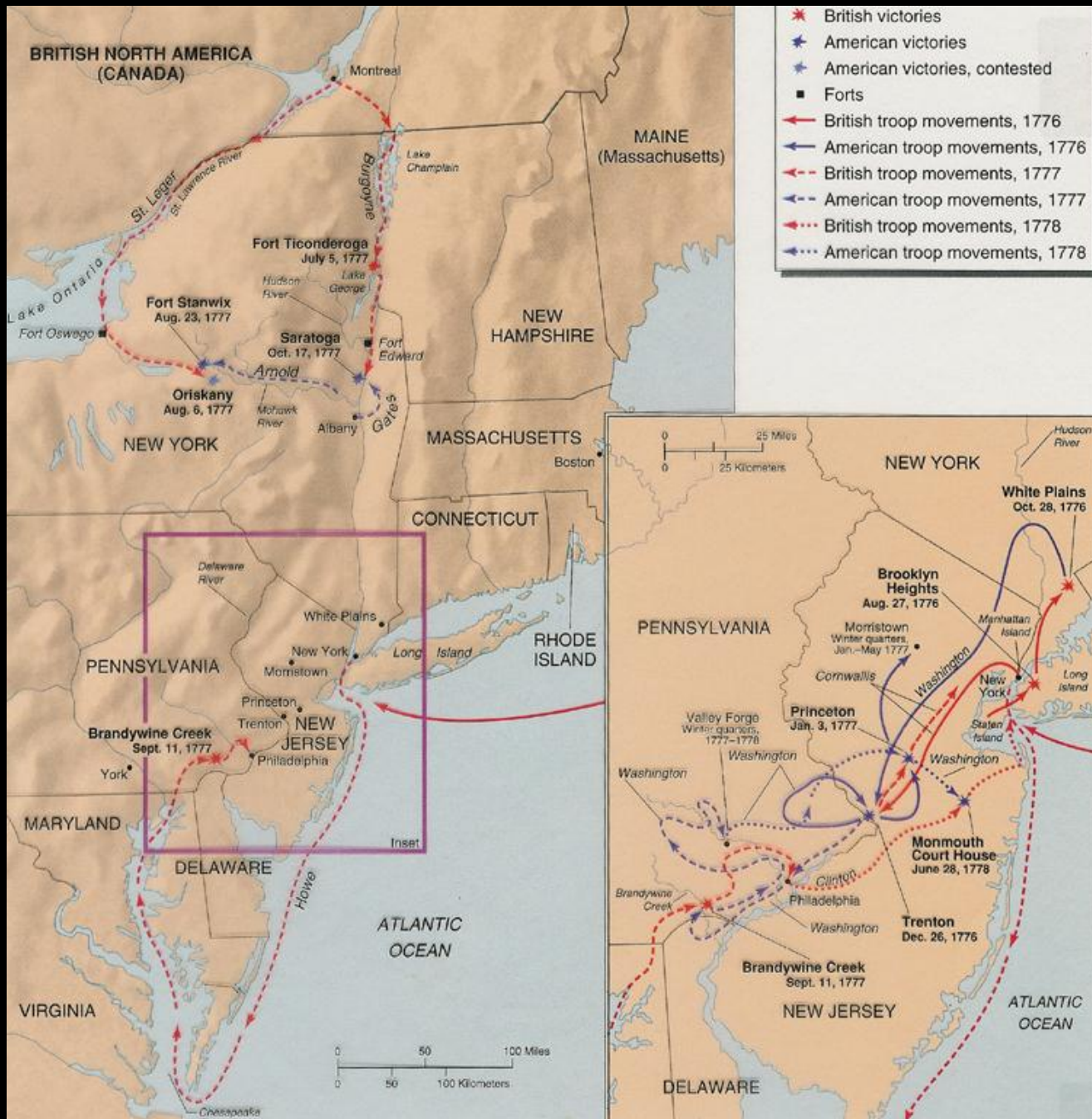
G. 1777: Philadelphia Campaign

At the same time as Saratoga, General Howe moved from New York City to Philadelphia

1. Met Washington at Brandywine Creek (Sept 9-11, 1777)
2. Howe won battle, but both sides suffered heavy losses.
3. Washington forced to retreat away from Philadelphia.
4. Howe: British forces occupy Philadelphia (26 Sept. 1777)



General William Howe



The Revolutionary War



II. The Mid-Atlantic Phase, 1776-1778

H. 1777: Valley Forge Winter

1. After Philadelphia, Continental Army lost Germantown (Oct 4)
2. Washington led 12,000 demoralized troops to Valley Forge
3. Conditions horrendous. Typhoid, dysentery, and pneumonia
4. An estimated 2,000 died. Morale plummeted
5. Washington leadership; Baron von Steuben discipline & pride
6. A new Army emerged. On June 19, 1778, British abandoned Philadelphia and went to NYC with Continental Army in pursuit.



Baron von Steuben



The prayer at Valley Forge. Painted by H. Brueckner; Engd. by John C. McRae. 1866.

The Revolutionary War



III. The French Alliance, 1778

A. Saratoga led to French Alliance (Feb 1778)

1. Friendship and Commerce: recognized U.S. trade
2. Military alliance: no separate peace

B. 1779 World War

1. British must keep troops all over globe and home
2. Spain entered the war on the side of the French



Benjamin Franklin Received in Paris

The Revolutionary War



IV. The Southern Phase, 1778-1781

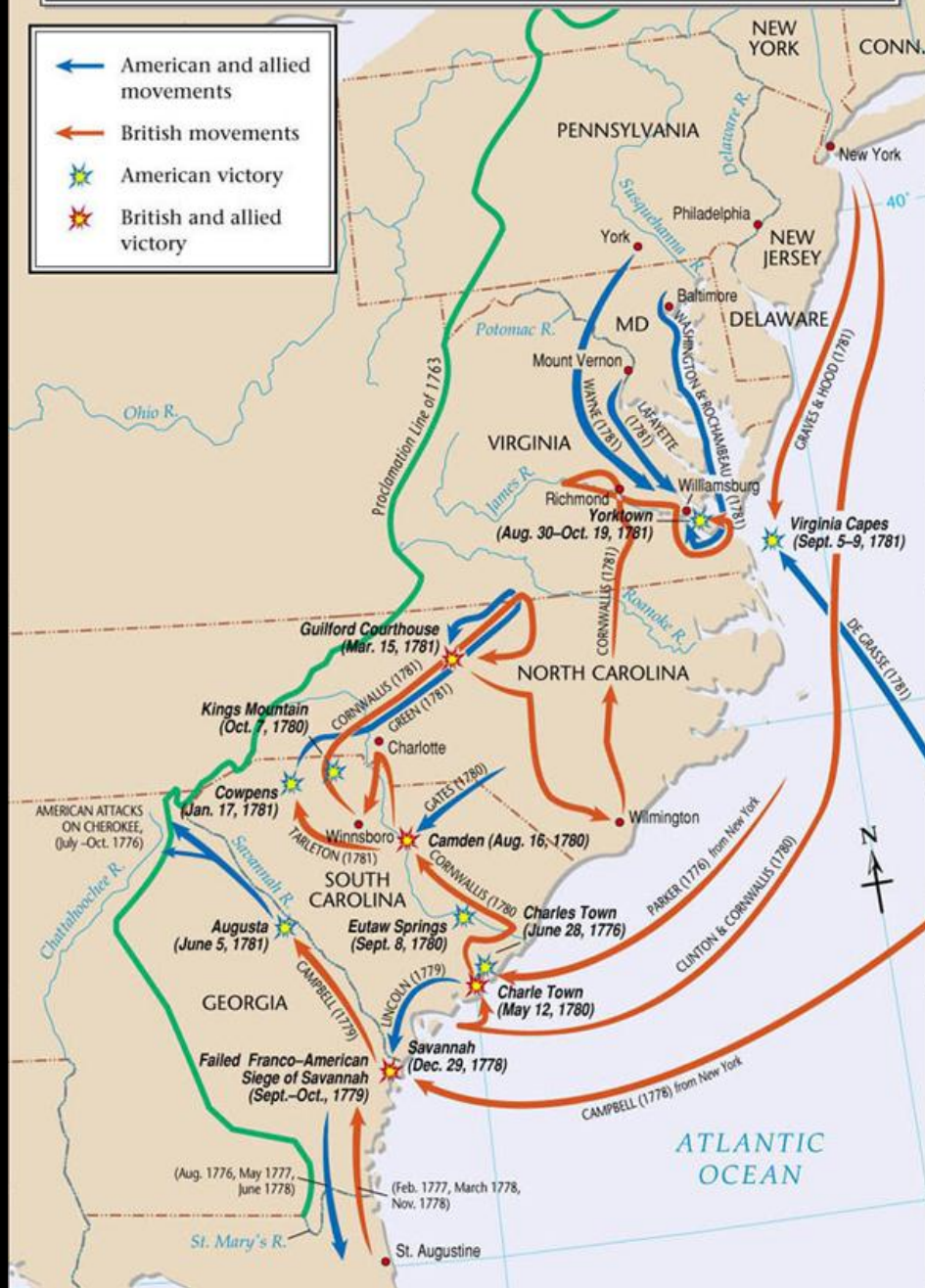
- A. After Saratoga, Howe replaced by General Henry Clinton as Commander of British forces (May 8, 1778).
- B. Clinton decides to move the war south to get support of slaves and loyalists.
- C. British capture Savannah, GA (Dec 29, 1778)
- D. British captured Charleston, SC (May 12, 1780)
 - 1. Commercial center of the southern colonies.
 - 2. The Americans defended Charleston for six weeks, but in May the British captured the city.
 - 3. The entire southern Army -- 5400-man garrison -- was captured. SC was controlled.
 - 4. Worst colonial defeat of the war.



General Henry Clinton

REVOLUTIONARY WAR: SOUTHERN THEATER, 1776-1781

← American and allied movements
← British movements
★ American victory
★ British and allied victory



The Revolutionary War



IV. The Southern Phase, 1778-1781

E. Clinton returned to New York, leaving the South under the control of General Charles Cornwallis.

F. 1780: Benedict Arnold goes to the British side. Convinced Americans were going to lose.

G. Marquis de Lafayette joined the Americans and got a regiment of French troops from Louis XVI

H. By Dec 1780, British occupied South six months. Controlled cities, but country a place of warfare.

I. Nathaniel Greene sent south by Washington. British followed Greene's army for six months

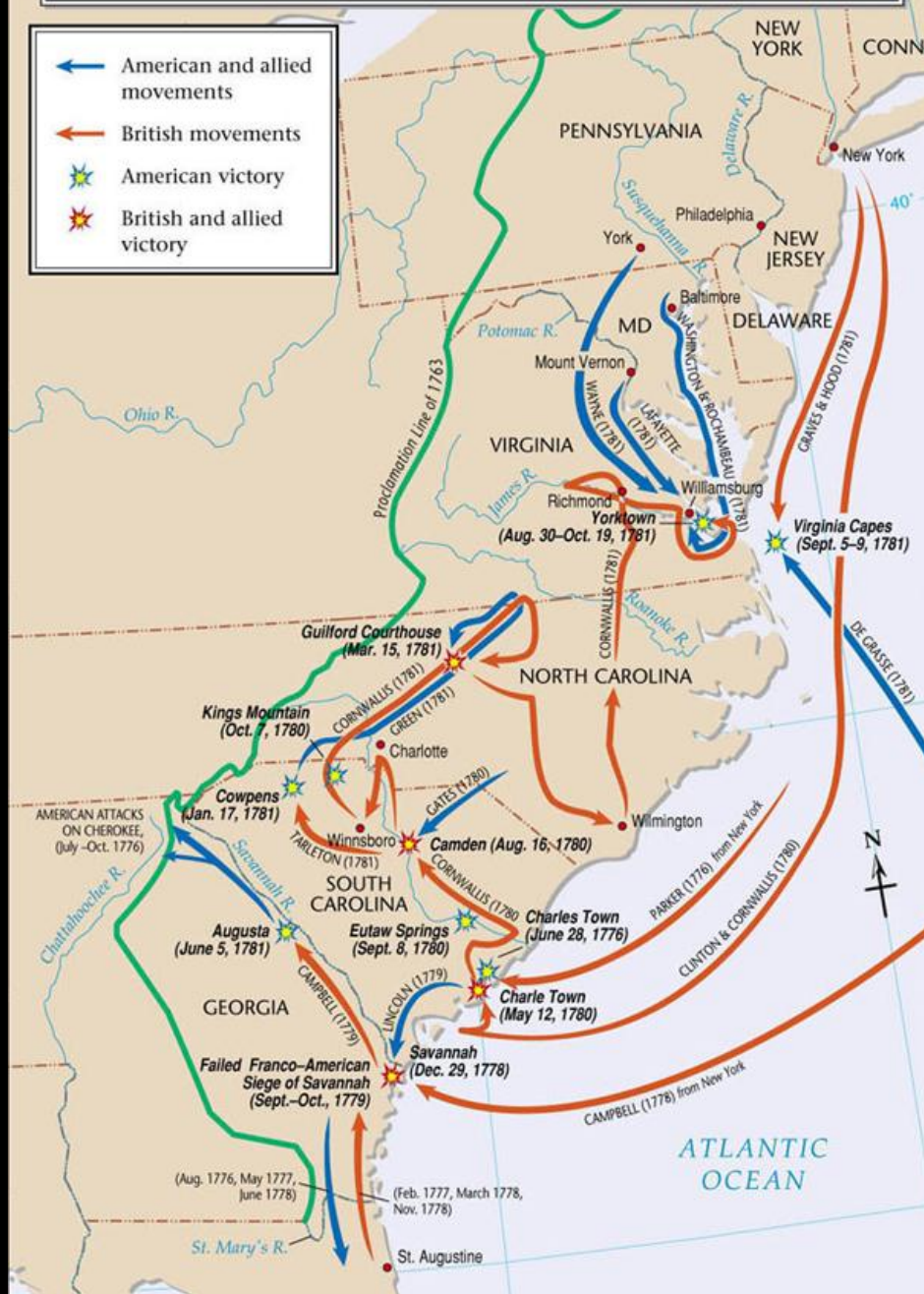
J. From SC, NC, VA, NC: Greene lost battles, but got the population to his side, and kept his army alive.



General Nathaniel Greene

REVOLUTIONARY WAR: SOUTHERN THEATER, 1776-1781

← American and allied movements
← British movements
★ American victory
★ British and allied victory



The Revolutionary War



IV. The Southern Phase, 1778-1781

K. British won battles, but failed to:

1. hold territory
2. cement loyalty
3. create functioning administrations
4. restore the authority of the crown

L. 1781: Cornwallis took his force to Virginia coast so they can be re-supplied, reinforced, or evacuated

M. August 1781: arrives with 10,000 soldiers at Yorktown



General Benjamin Lincoln

The Revolutionary War



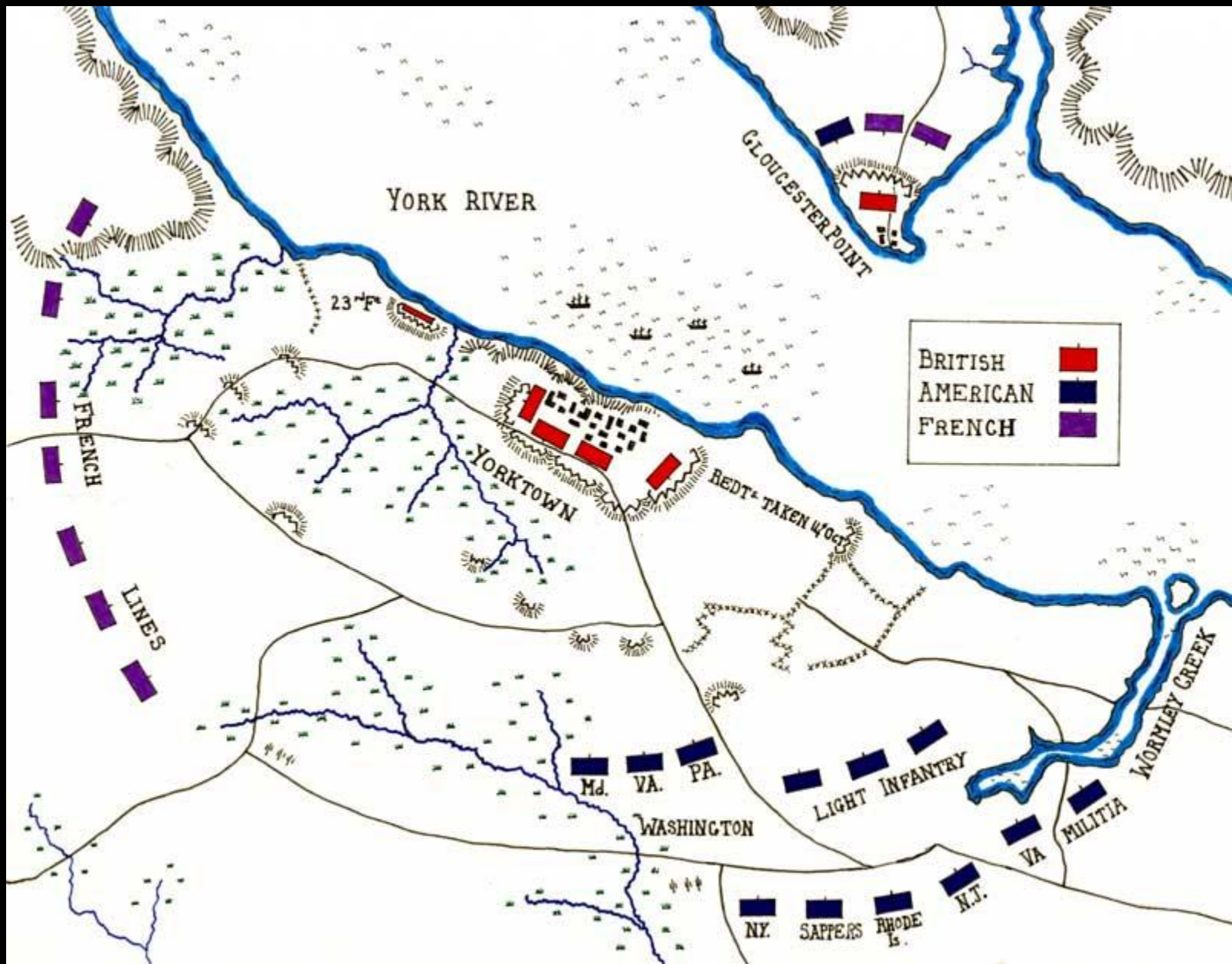
IV. The Southern Phase, 1778-1781

N. Yorktown Campaign (Aug 14-Oct 17, 1781)

1. Washington in Rhode Island with the Comte de Rochambeau and 5000 French preparing To attack NYC.
2. When Comte de Grasse's fleet becomes available, Washington moves south to trap Cornwallis in Yorktown.
 - a. Admiral de Grasse defeats British Admiral Thomas Graves
 - b. Cornwallis cut off from aid.
3. Battle of the Capes (Sept 5-8, 1781).
 - a. Admiral de Grasse defeats British Admiral Thomas Graves
 - b. Cornwallis cut off from aid.
4. Siege of Yorktown begins (Sept 28, 1781)
5. On October 17, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered 8000 men to Washington, who had: 9000 Americans; 7000 Frenchmen.
6. The Revolutionary War ended with this British defeat.



Admiral de Grasse

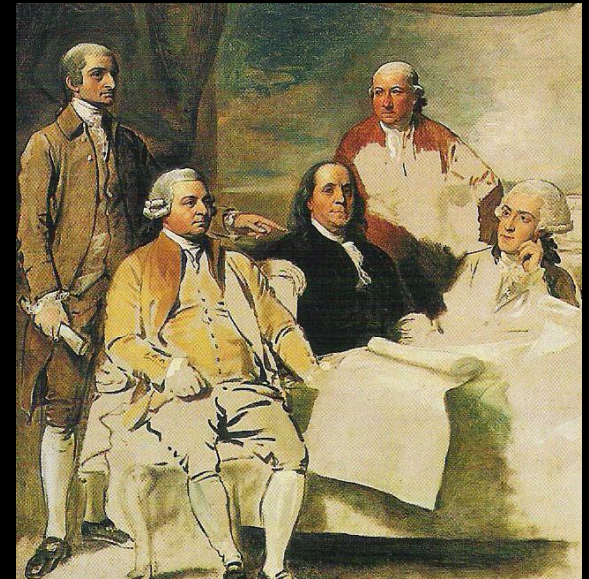


The Revolutionary War



IV. The Peace Process, 1781-1783

- A. Yorktown was a major victory, but it did not destroy British army. In fact, it still held NYC.
- B. However, after 6 years of war, the British realized that they were no closer to victory than they had been in 1775.
- C. New Parliamentary administration wanted to end war.
- D. Three US negotiators: John Jay; John Adams; Ben Franklin
- E. **Treaty of Paris (3 Sept. 1783)**
 - 1. British gave everything east of the Mississippi River to US.
 - 2. British gave Florida to Spain.
 - 3. British promised to withdraw troops from US.
 - 4. British conceded free navigation of Mississippi River.
 - 7. British promised to compensate masters who lost slaves.
 - 8. US promised to compensate loyalists for confiscated property and to allow British merchants to recover debts.



American negotiators

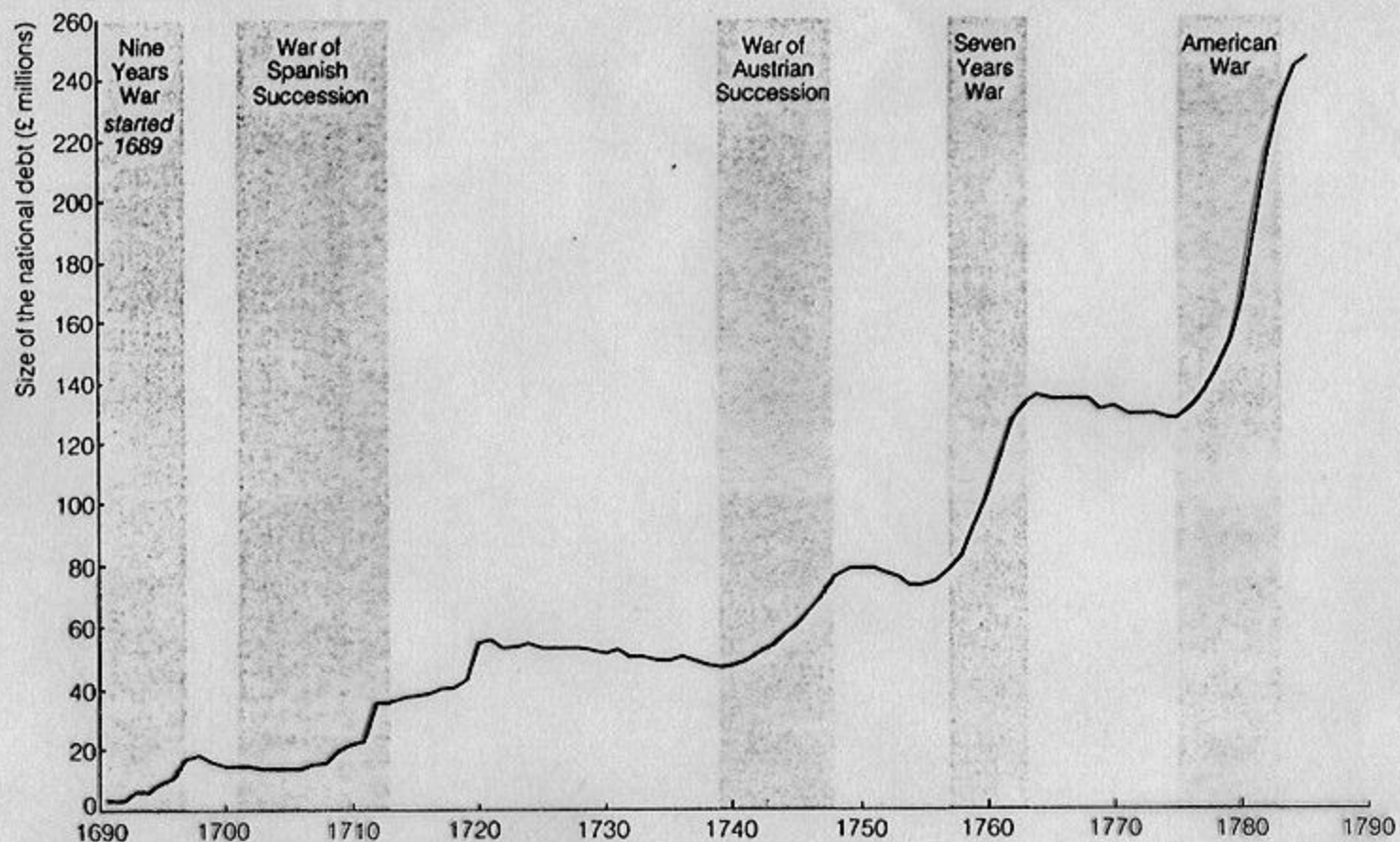
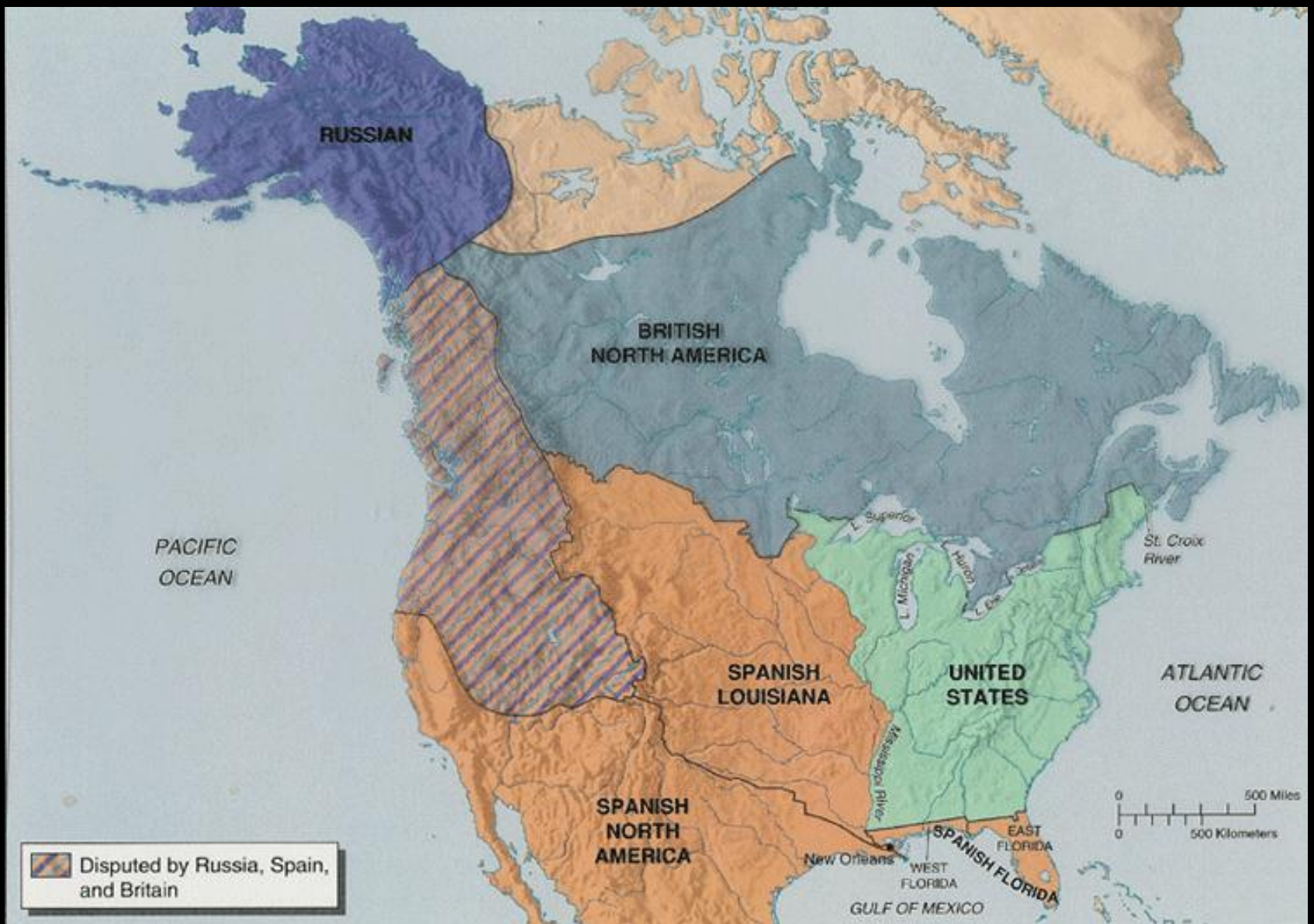
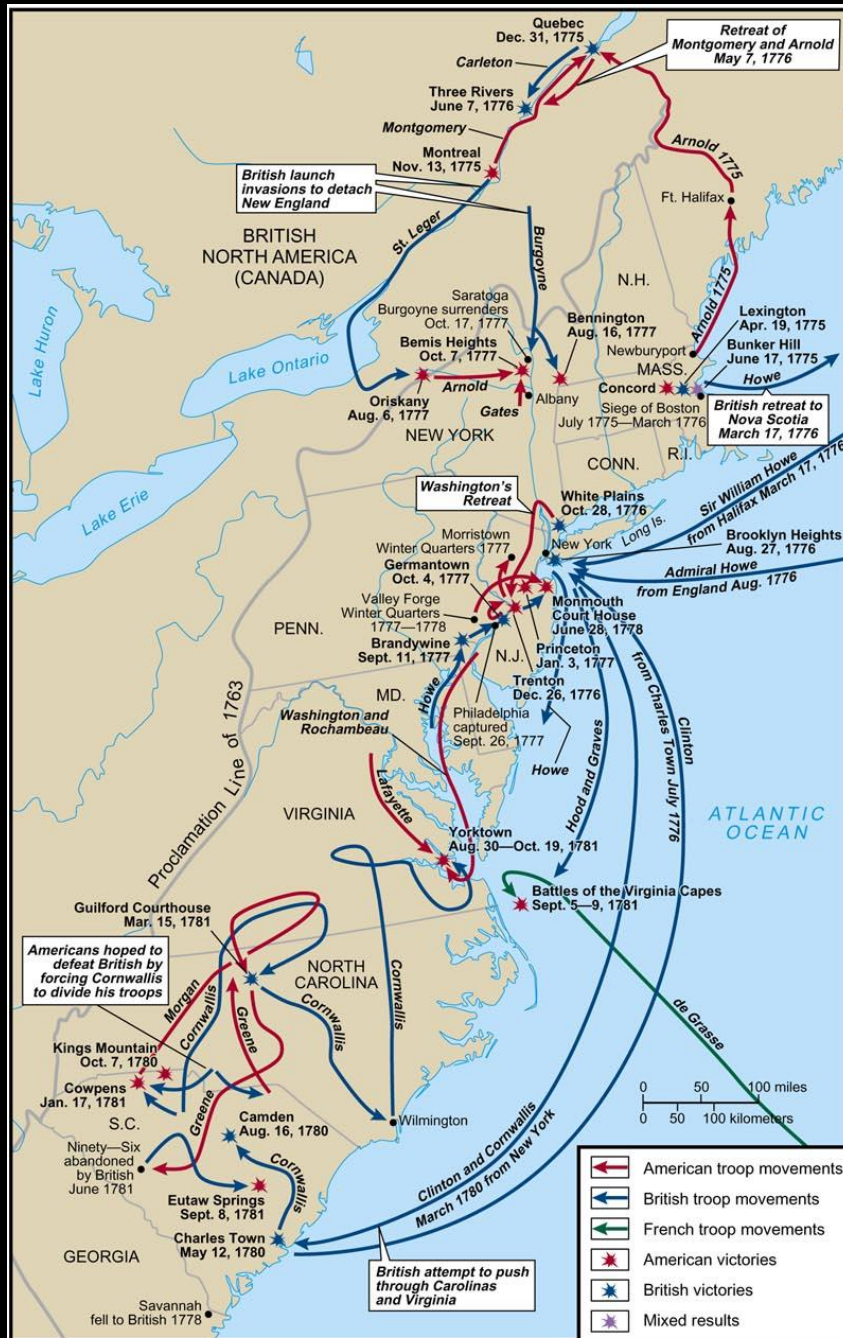


Figure 4.6 Growth of the national debt, 1691-1785

SOURCE: B. R. Mitchell and Phyllis Deane, *Abstract of British Historical Statistics* (Cambridge, 1962), pp. 401-2





THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1775-1781