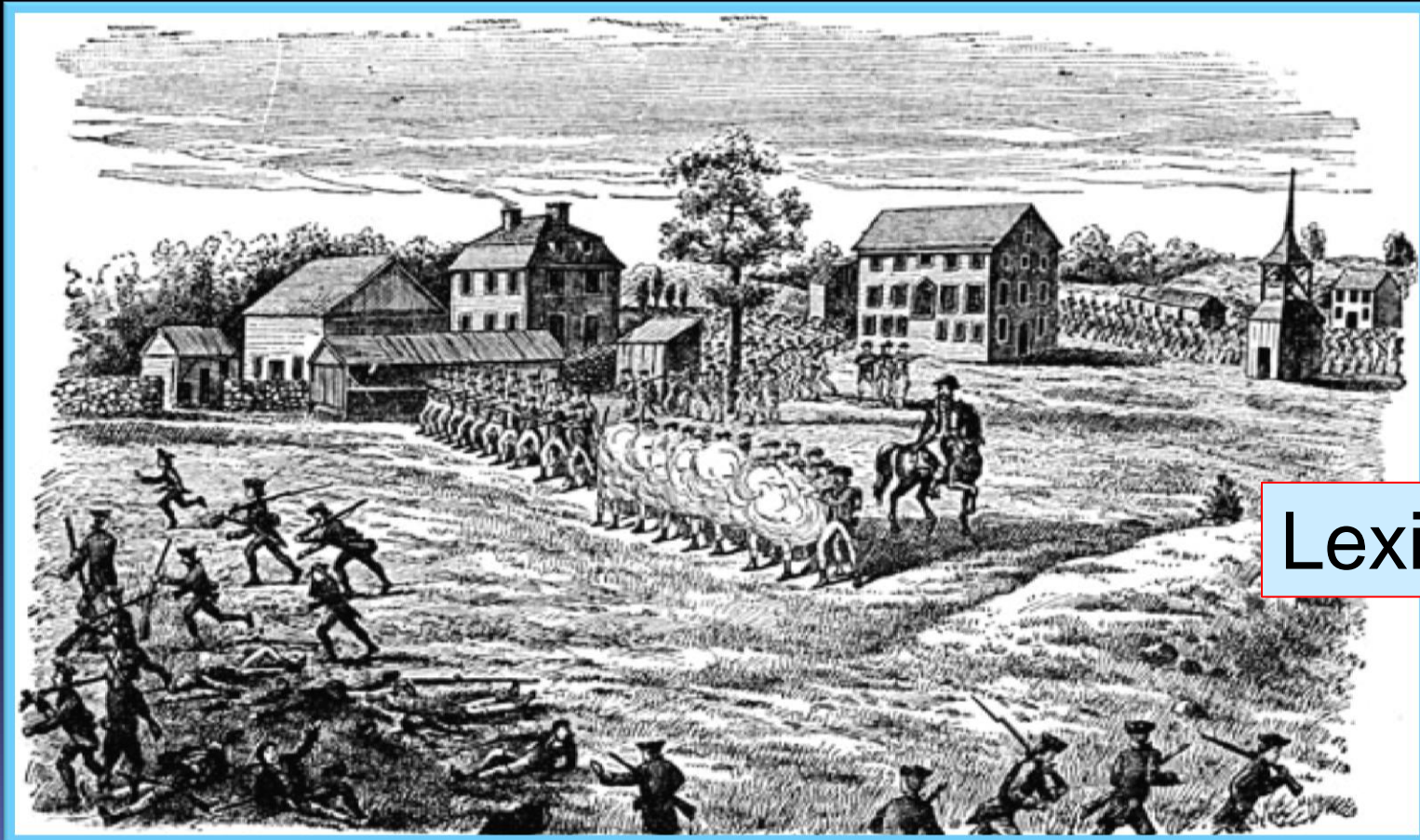


1775 - 1781: The War for America

- Lexington & Concord
- Bunker Hill



Lexington

1775 - 1781: The War for America

- A civil war
- Military conflict
- British-French conflict



1775 - 1781: The War for America

- A “civil war”
 - Patriots
 - Neutral \approx 25%
 - Loyalists \approx 20%
(Tories)



Patriot

Neutral

Loyalist

Spanish

British + Native
American loyalist



Historical Study of War

➤ Leadership

- Civilian
- Military

➤ Goals/objectives

➤ Advantages/disadvantages

Historical Study of War

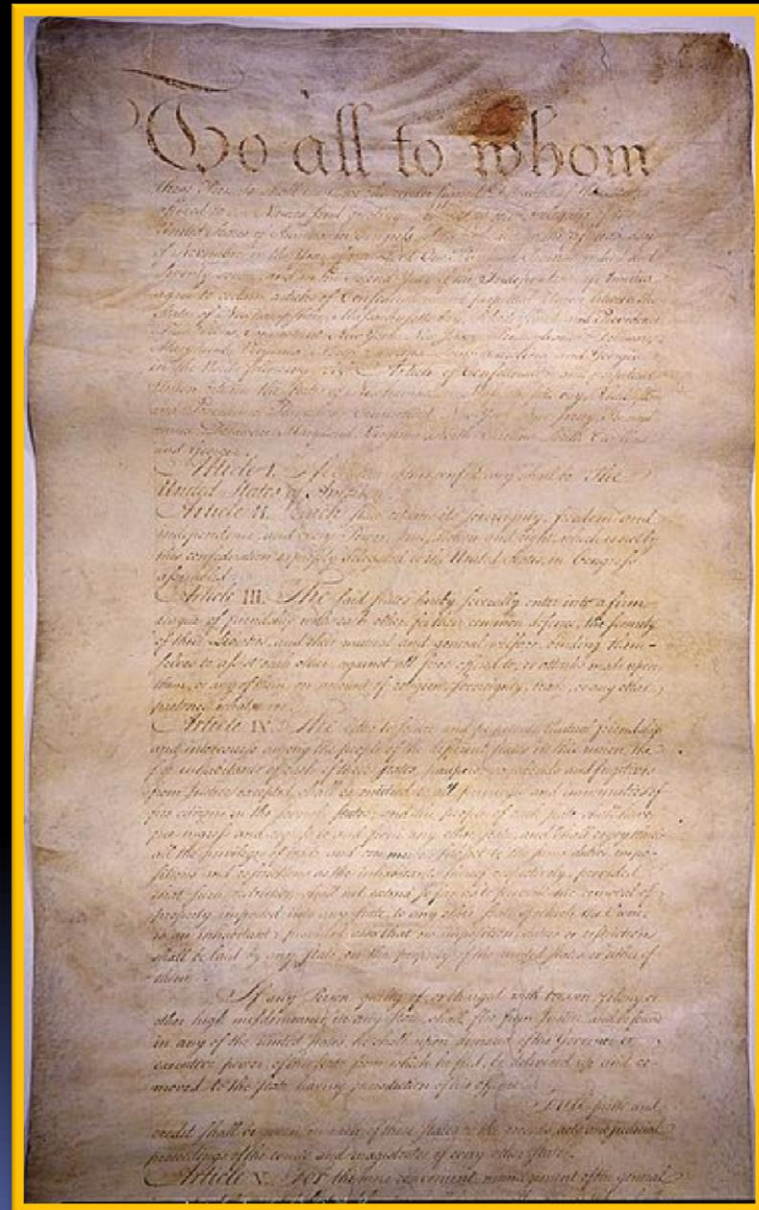
- Strategies/tactics
- Successes/failures
- Turning points
- Outcomes/consequences

Leadership

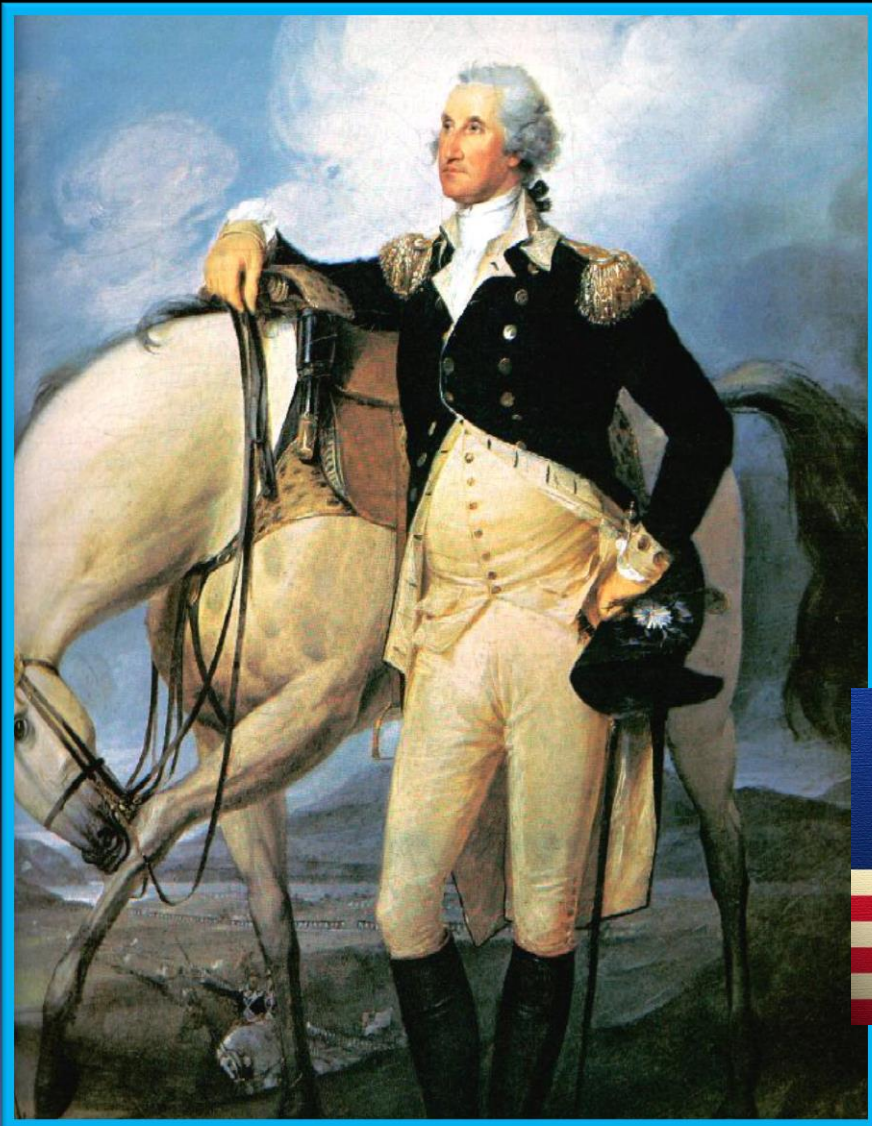
➤ Second Continental Congress



Articles of Confederation



George Washington



Thomas Gage, 1775



GENERAL THOMAS GAGE
OCT 1782

William Howe

1775-1778



Sir Henry Clinton

1778



Goals/objectives

➤ British

- Force colonists to surrender
- End the rebellion

➤ Americans

- Sustain independence
- Repel tyranny

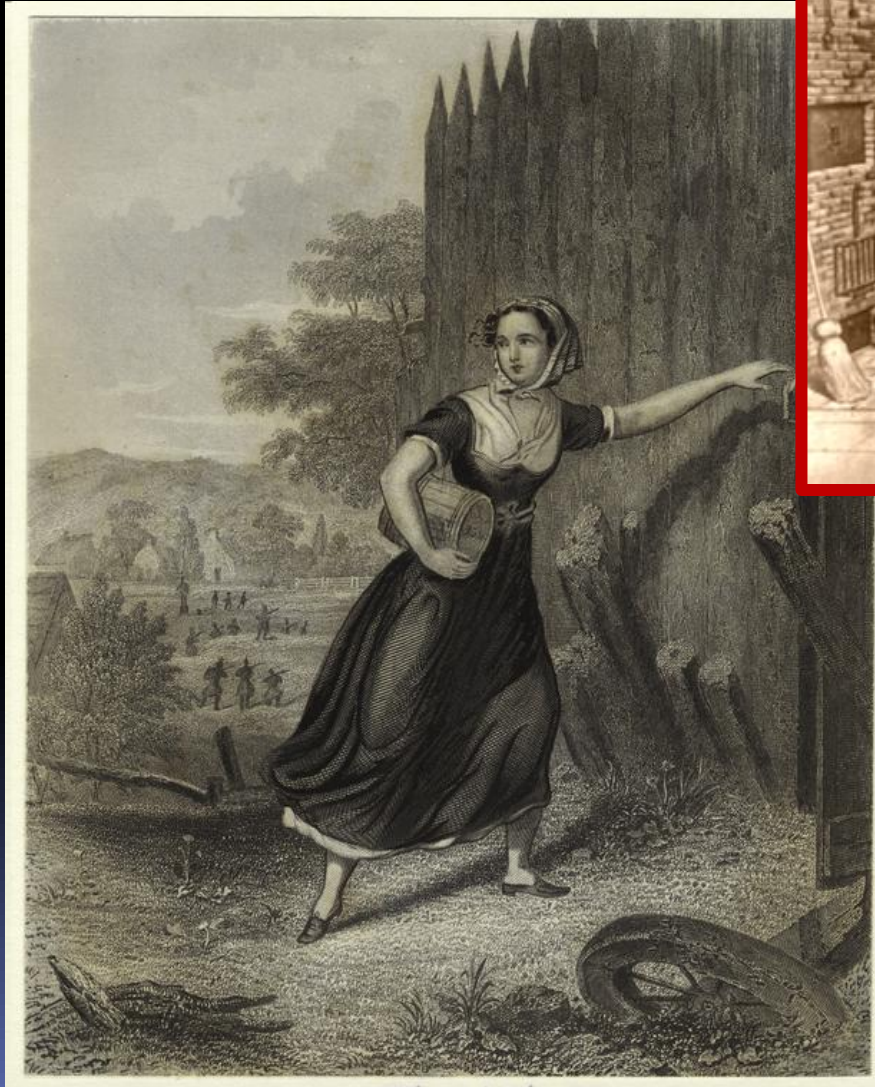
Advantages/Disadvantages

➤ Homefront

- Popular support
- Resources



Homefront





Deborah Sampson
("Robert Shurtliff")

Homefront

➤ Committees of

- Correspondence
- Public safety
- Inspection



Advantages/Disadvantages

➤ Financing

- Taxes
- Bonds
- Print Money
- Domestic Loans
- Foreign Loans



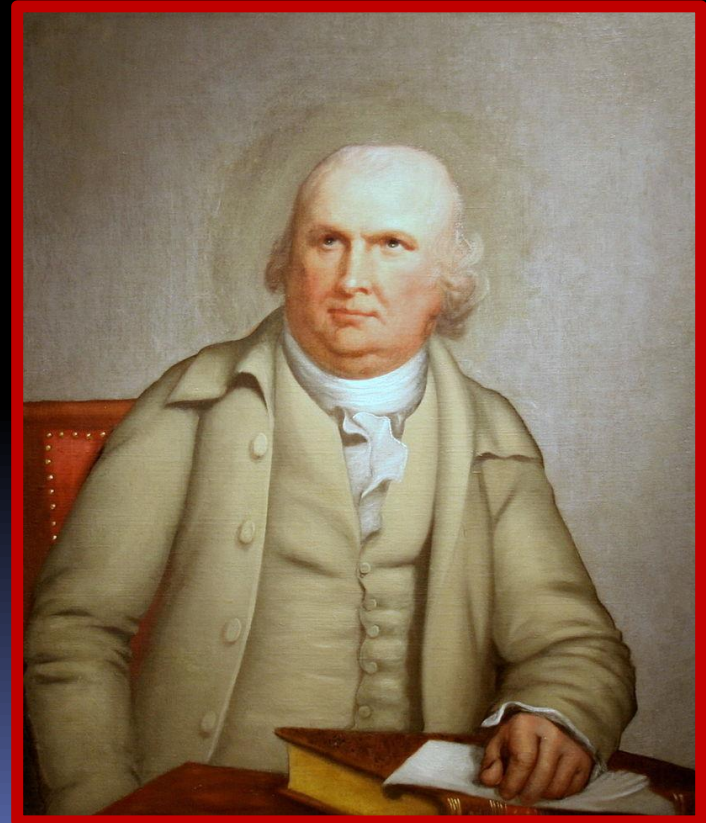
Advantages/Disadvantages

➤ Financing



Haym Salomon

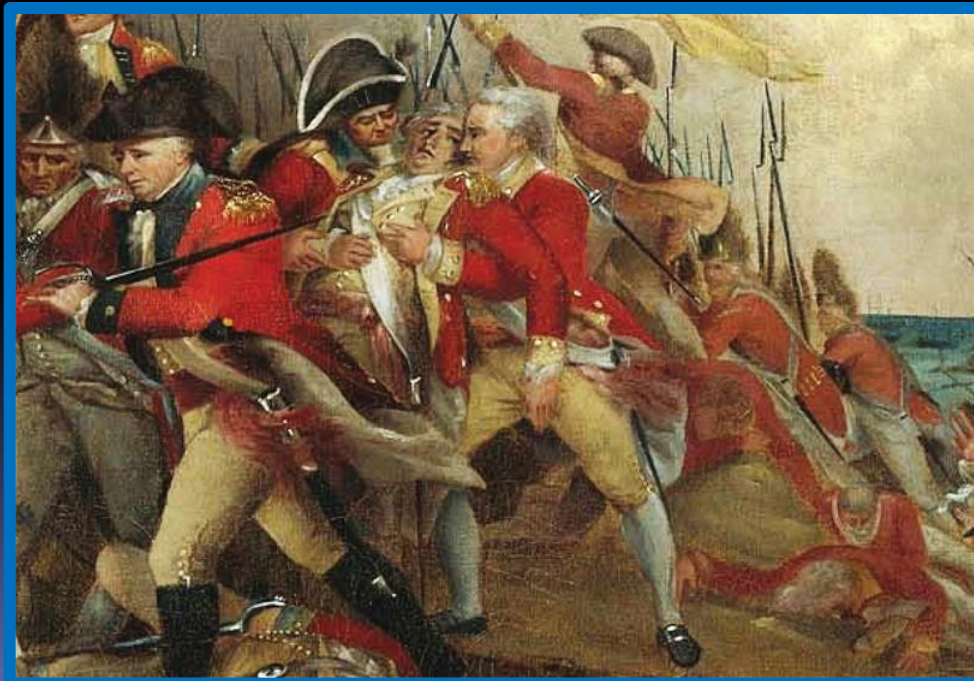
Robert Morris



Advantages/Disadvantages

➤ Logistics

- Transportation
- Communication



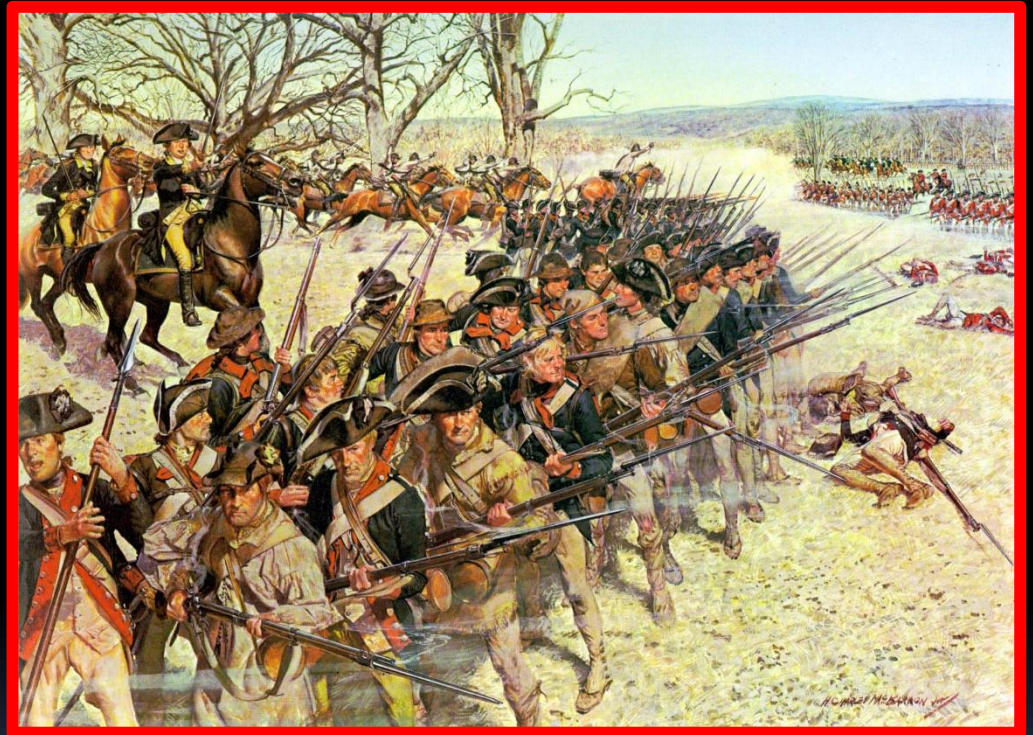
Advantages/Disadvantages

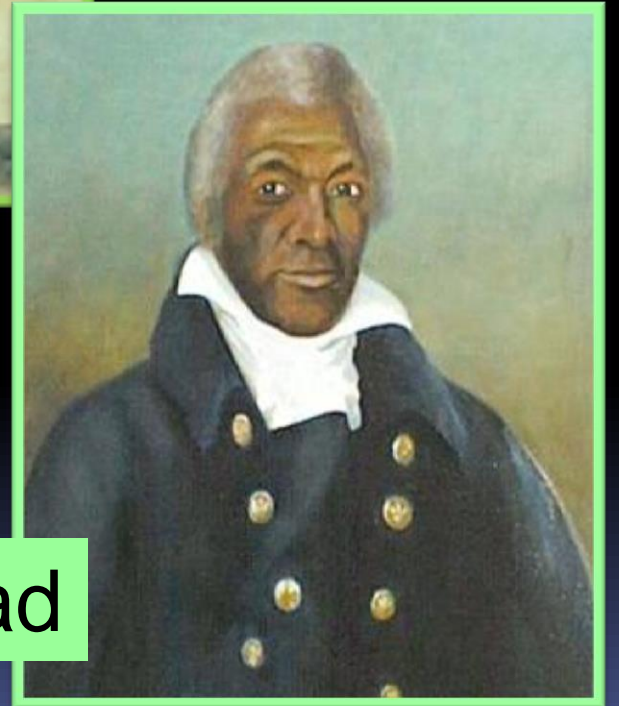
➤ Military

- Troop Strength
- Training
- Discipline
- Equipment

➤ Intelligence

- “spies”

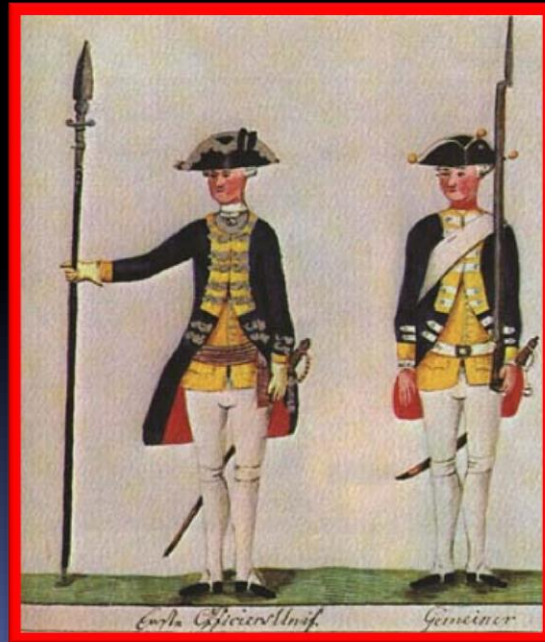




James Armistead

Troop strength - British

- British regulars 50,000+
30,000 mercenaries
- Hessians



By His Excellency the Right Honorable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, His Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of VIRGINIA, and Vice Admiral of the Sea.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

AS I have ever entertain'd Hopes, that an Accommodation might have taken Place between GREAT-BRITAIN and this Colony, without being compelled by my Duty to this most disagreeable but now absolutely necessary Step, rendered so by a Body of armed Men unlawfully assembled, going on His Majesty's Tenders, and the formation of an Army, and that Army now on their March to attack His Majesty's Troops and destroy the well disposed Subjects of this Colony. To defeat such unreasonable Purposes, and then all such Traitors, and their Abettors, may be brought to Justice, and that the Peace, and good Order of this Colony may be again restored, which the ordinary Course of the Civil Law is unable to effect; I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the aforesaid good Purposes can be obtained, I do in Virtue of the Power and Authority to ME given, by His Majesty, determine to execute Martial Law, and cause the same to be executed throughout this Colony; and to this end that Peace and good Order may the sooner be restored, I do require every Person capable of bearing Arms, to resort to His Majesty's STANDARD, or be looked upon as Traitors to His Majesty's Crown and Government, and thereby become liable to the Penalty the Law inflicts upon such Offences; such as forfeiture of Life, confiscation of Lands, &c. &c. And I do hereby further declare all indentured Servants, Negroes, or others, (appertaining to Rebels,) free that are able and willing to bear Arms, they joining His Majesty's Troops as soon as may be, for the more speedily reducing this Colony to a proper Sense of their Duty, to His Majesty's Crown and Dignity. I do further order, and require, all His Majesty's Loyal Subjects, to retain their Quittrents, or any other Taxes due or that may become due, in their own Custody, till such Time as Peace may be again restored to this at present most unhappy Country, or demanded of them for their former military Purposes, by Officers properly authorized to receive the same.

GIVEN under my Hand on board the Ship WILLIAM, on the 27th Day of NOVEMBER, in the SIXTEENTH Year of His Majesty's reign.

DUNMORE.

(GOD save the KING.)



Ethiopian Regiment

Troop strength - Americans

- Continental Army
- Militia
- 90,000 maximum



British Strategy – at sea

➤ Naval blockade

British “ships of the line”



*The PHOENIX and the ROSE Engaged by the ENEMY'S FIRE SHIPS and GALLEYS on the 16 Aug^r 1776.
Engraved from the Original Picture by J. Lewis from a sketch of Mr James Mather's.*

Printed by W. Baskett, in Pall Mall, 1776.

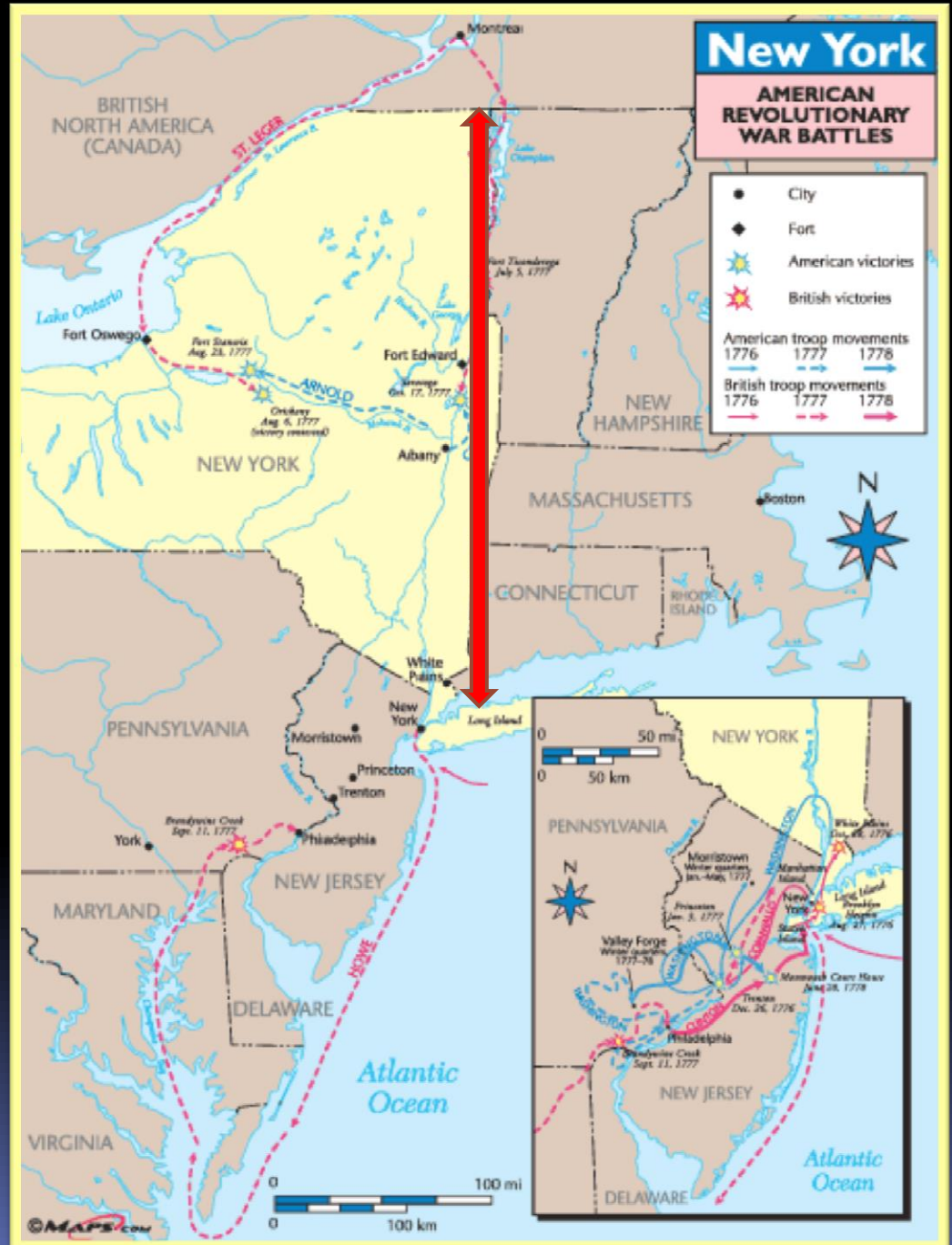
British Strategy – on land

➤ Isolate New England



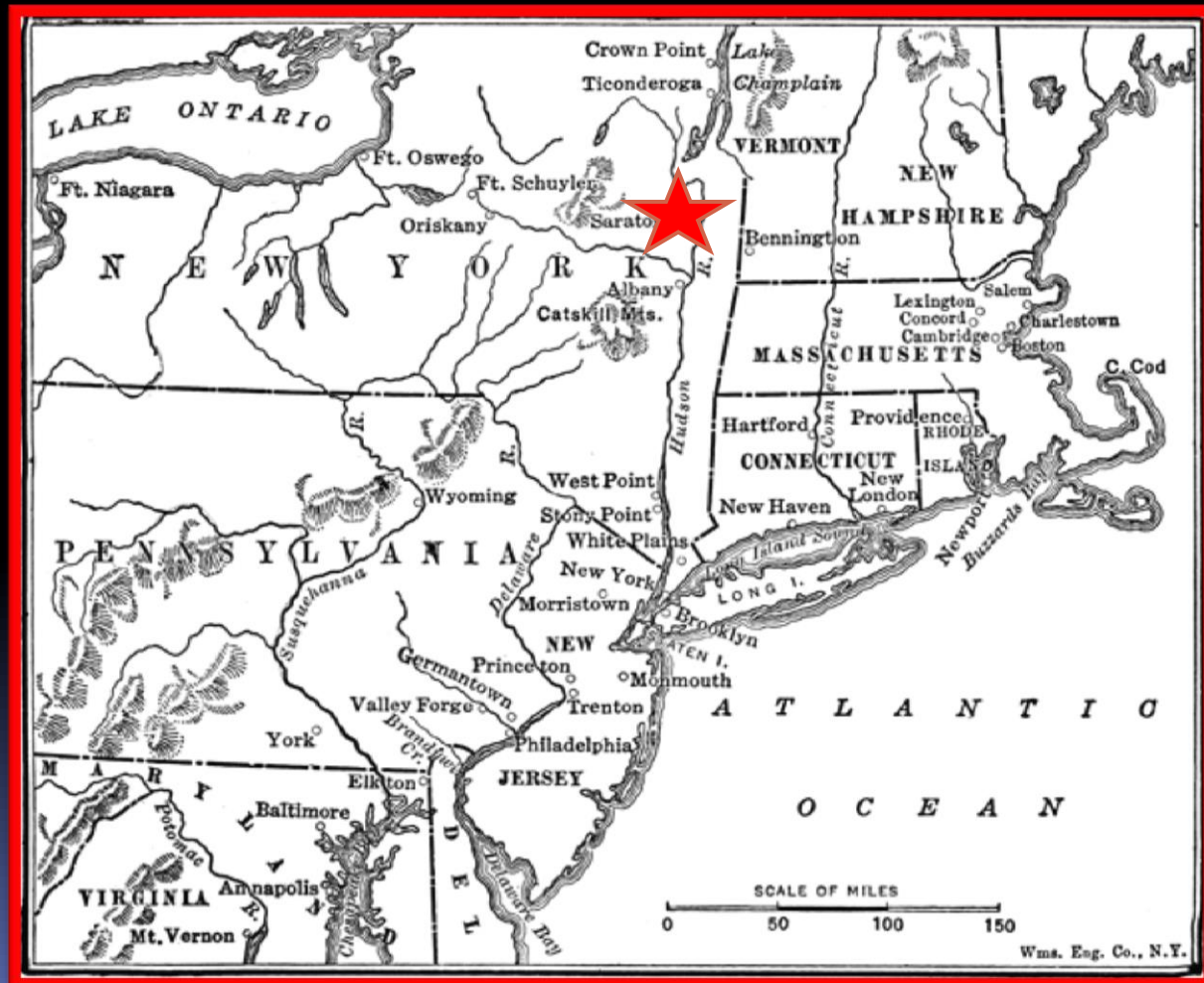
New York Campaign

Hudson River



Turning Point - Fall, 1777

➤ Saratoga



John “Gentleman Johnny” Burgoyne

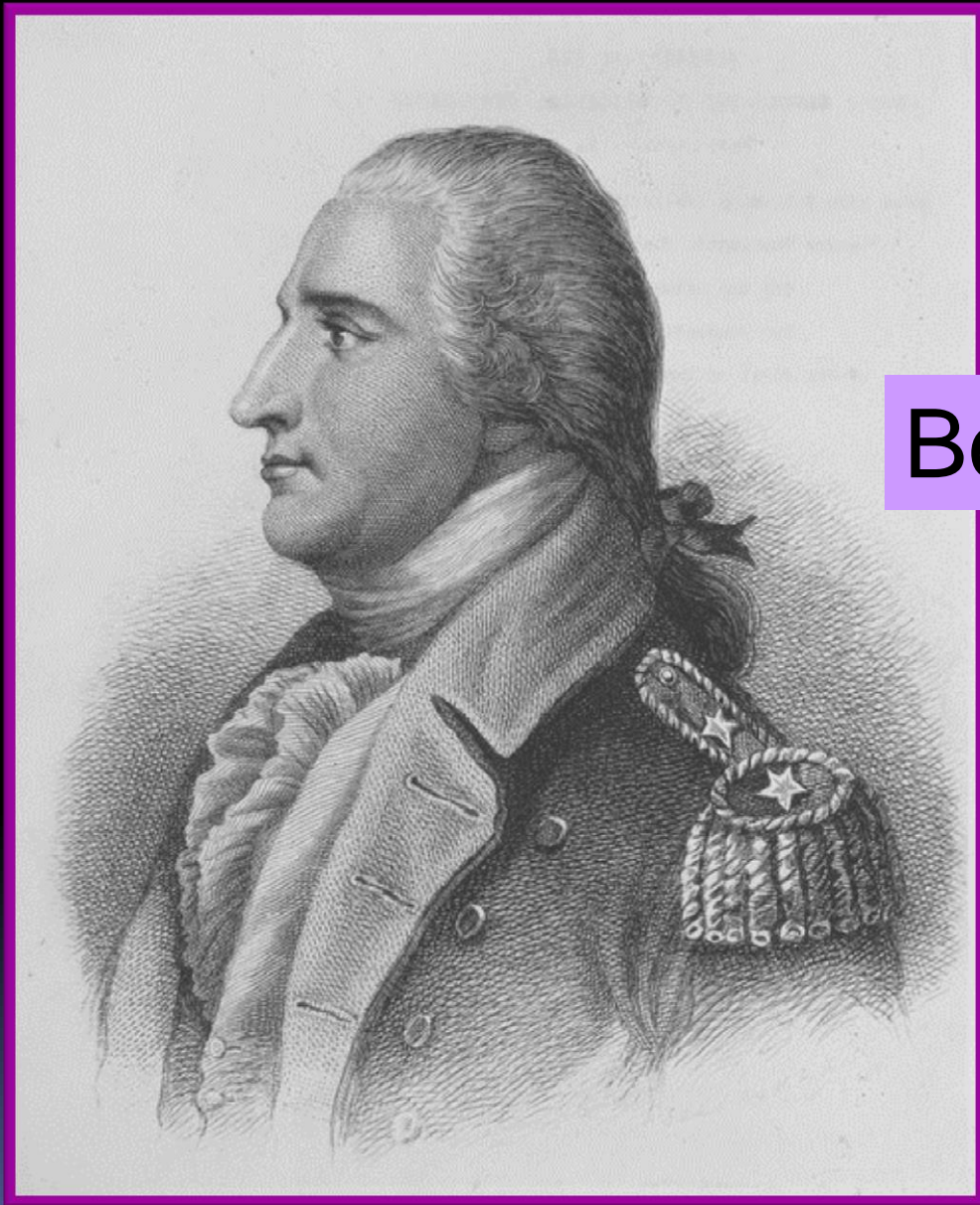


Battles of Saratoga



Horatio Gates



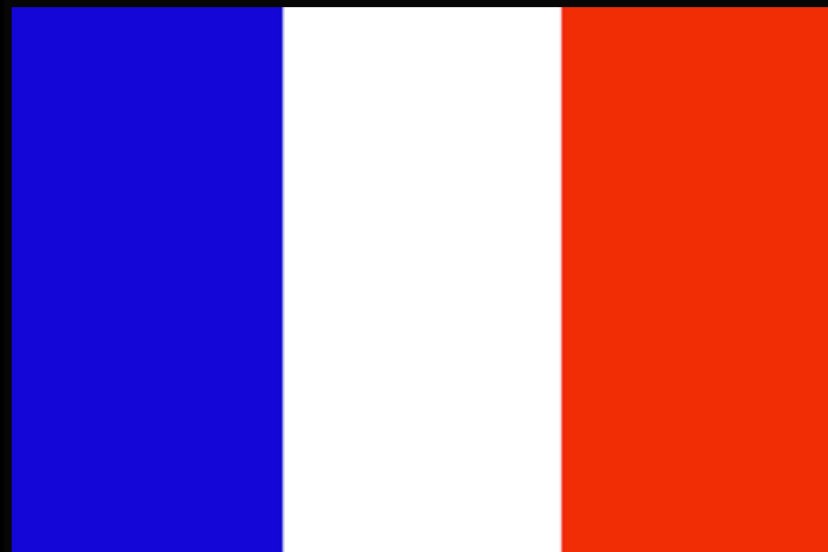
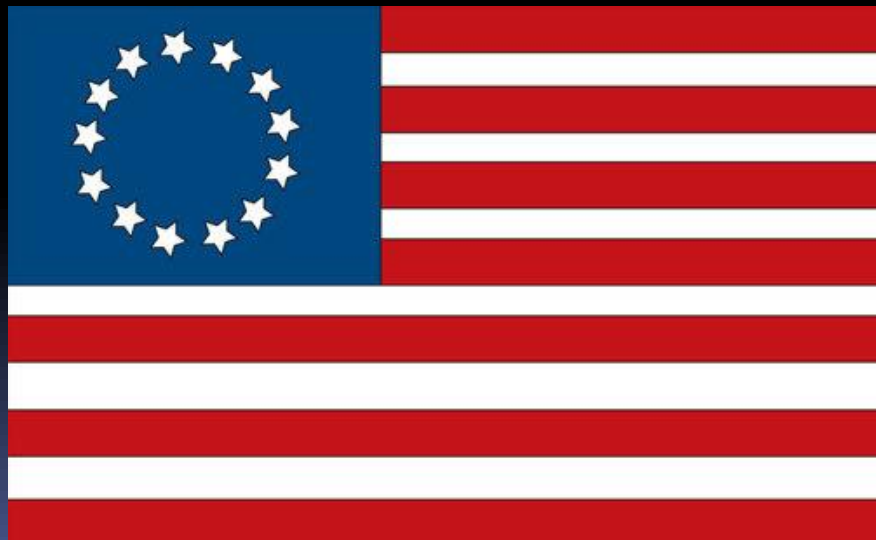


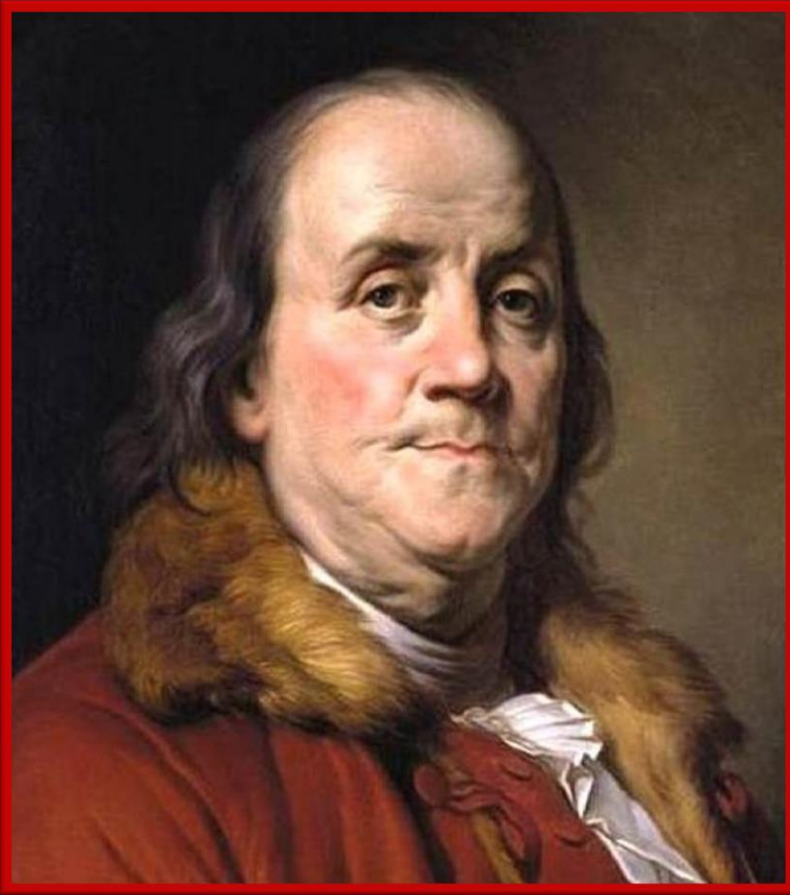
Benedict Arnold

British-French Conflict

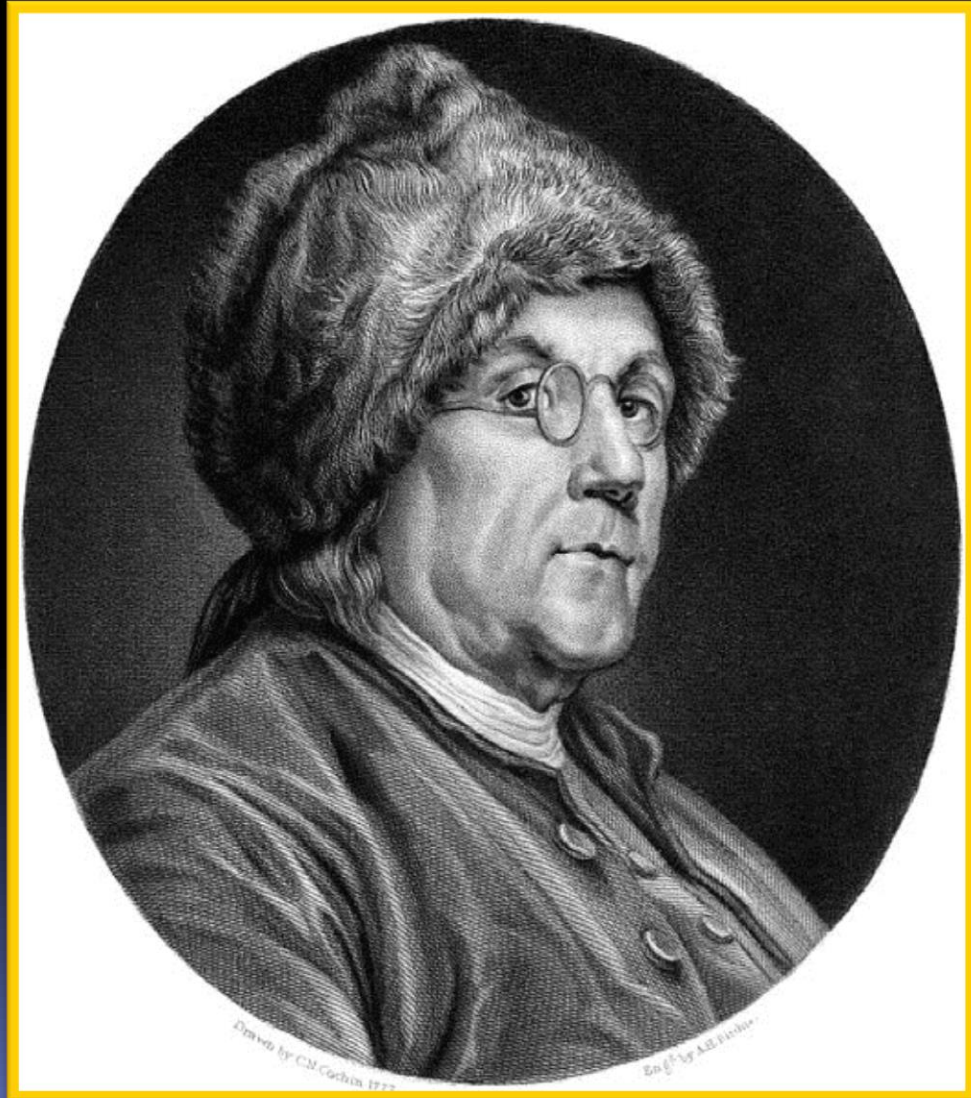
➤ French enter War

Feb 6, 1778





Benjamin Franklin



War in the West

➤ Native Americans

- Divided
- Most supported British

Iroquois Confederacy



War in the South

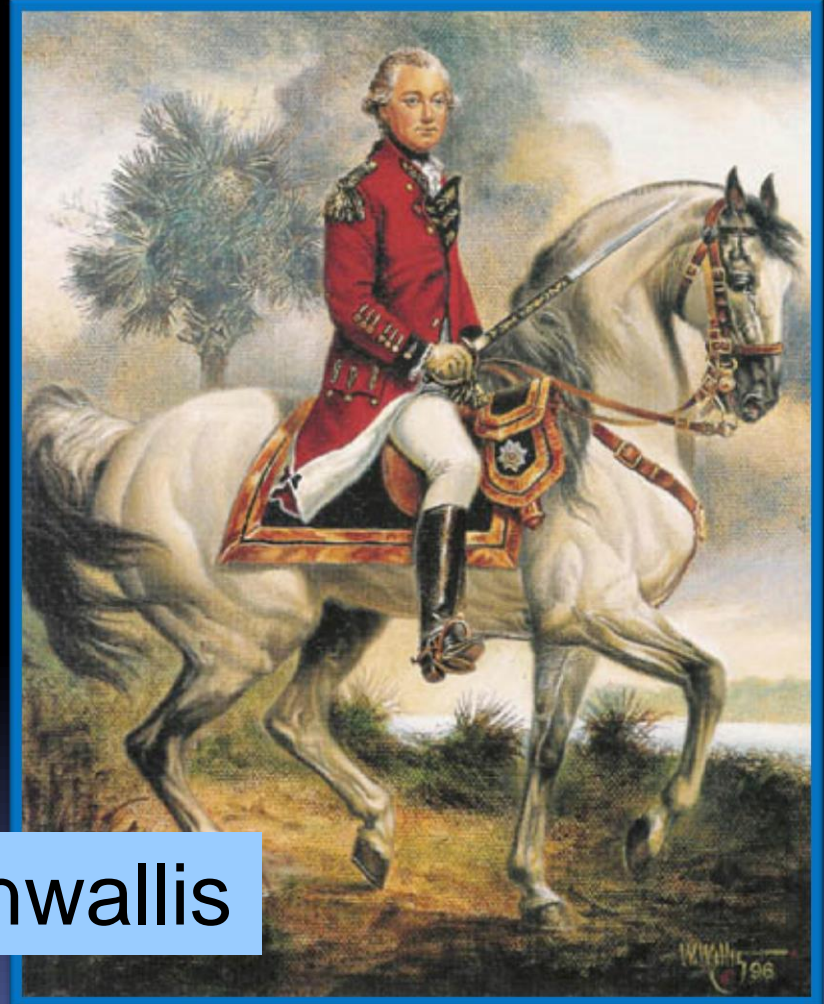
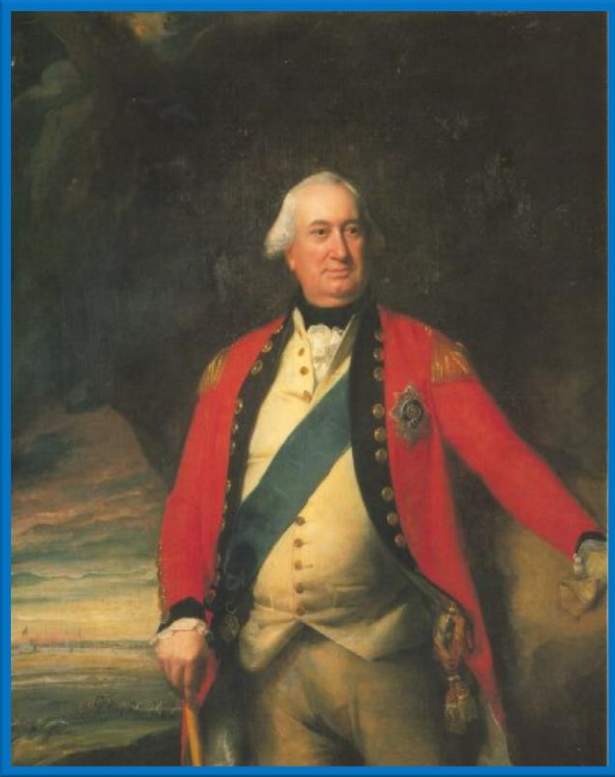


War in the South

- Georgia
 - Savannah
- South Carolina
 - Charleston



Sir Henry Clinton



General Charles Cornwallis

Yorktown





Washington & Rochambeau at Yorktown

Surrender at Yorktown, Oct 1781



Treaty of Paris, 1783



without Difficulty and without requiring
any Compensation.

Article 10.th

The solemn Ratifications of the
present Treaty, expressed in good & due
Form shall be exchanged between the
contracting Parties in the Space of
Six Months or sooner if possible to be
computed from the Day of the Signature
of the present Treaty. In Witness
whereof we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries
have in their Name
and in Virtue of our Full Powers sign'd
with our Names the present Definitive
Treaty, and caused the Seals of our Arms
to be affix'd thereto.

Done at Paris, this third Day of September, in
the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty three.

John Adams, B. Franklin, Simon Day