**TEST 3 LECTURE NOTES**

Colonial characteristics

* Rapid population growth (3% annual)
* Earlier marriage age
* Lower death rates
* Bountiful resources
* Low population density (except New England)
* Export raw materials
* Import finished goods
* Religiously diverse
* Biracial population in south
* Increasingly autonomous
* In competition with Indians, French, Spanish, and each other

**Mercantilism**

* **Centered on belief that international power and influence depended on a nation’s wealth and trade**
* Profit comes at other nation’s expense
* Manage empire, including colonies, for profit

**Navigation Acts**

* Cromwell
* **1651 Parliament passed a Navigation Act excluded foreign shipping from the English and colonial trade**
* Enumerated items

**Government in the British colonies**

* Governor appointed by the King
* Council
* Colonial Assembly
* **Unlike colonial governors, members of colonial assemblies were elected by their fellow colonists**

**Dominion of New England (1686)**

* **Established in 1686 by James II**
* **Consolidated the four existing colonies in New England**
* **Was later expanded to include New York and New Jersey**
* Edmund Andros

**Glorious Revolution (1688)**

* James II forced into exile
* William and Mary invited to rule England
* **After the Glorious Revolution, England’s monarchs were forced to share power with Parliament**
* First Constitutional Monarchy in the world

**John Locke**

* Philosopher
* ***Two Treatises on Government*, 1689**
	+ **Claimed that people have certain natural rights**
	+ Contract theory of government
	+ Published anonymously

**First Great Awakening**

* **Widespread religious revival in the colonies in the 1730s**
* Religious “enthusiasm” versus ritual and doctrine
* Jonathan Edwards/George Whitefield

**Conflicts in North America that involved England and France**

* **King Williams War (1689-97)**
* **Queen Anne’s War (1702-13)**
* **King George’s War (1740-48)**
* **French and Indian War (1754-1760)**

English expansion in 1750s

* Ohio River Valley
* Albany Plan of Union

**Fort Duquesne**

* French built a string of forts from Lake Erie towards the forks of the Ohio
* **In 1754 the French built Fort Duquesne at the location of present-day Pittsburgh**
* Virginia Governor Robert Dinwiddie sent Major George Washington with a small expedition to order the removal of the French forts in late 1753
* On a second mission, Washington’s men wounded French leader, ensign Joseph de Jumonville
* Jumonville attempted to explain through translators that the French expedition was on a peaceful mission; Tanaghrisson, the Mingo Half-King, killed him
* **The defeat of British General Braddock and his troops in the Ohio River Valley in 1755 led to a declaration of war between England and France**
* Battle of Monongahela (1755)

Seven Years War (1756-1763)

* Global conflict fought between 1756 and 1763 that involved every European great power of the time
* spanned five continents, affecting Europe, the Americas, West Africa, India, and the Philippines
* split Europe into two coalitions, led by the Kingdom of Great Britain (including Prussia, Portugal, Hanover, and other small German states) on one side and the Kingdom of France (including the Austrian-led Holy Roman Empire, the Russian Empire, Bourbon Spain, and Sweden) on the other
* During the war, the Seven Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy were allied with the French
* In 1756 and 1757 the French captured forts Oswego and William Henry from the British; at the latter an Indian massacre of English who had surrendered took place
* British Prime Minister William Pitt's focus on the colonies for the 1758 campaign paid off with the taking of Louisbourg
* All of Britain's campaigns against New France succeeded in 1759
* September 1759, General James Wolfe led 5,000 troops up a goat path to the Plains of Abraham, west of Quebec City; he defeated Montcalm’s forces
* Seeing French and Indian defeat, in 1760 the Seven Nations of The Iroquois Confederacy resigned from the war and negotiated the Treaty of Kahnawake with the British
* Britain's rise as among the world's predominant powers destroyed France's supremacy in Europe, thus altering the European balance of power
* the Seven Years' War in North America, particularly the expulsion of the Acadians, the siege of Quebec, the death of Wolfe, and the Battle of Fort William Henry generated a vast number of ballads, broadsides, images, and novels

**Treaty of Paris (1763)**

* **The Treaty of Paris signed in 1763 ended the Seven Years War**
	+ **France lost all its landholdings in North America**
	+ **Spain lost Florida, gained French possessions west of the Mississippi (Louisiana)**
	+ **British territorial gains included French possessions east of the Mississippi and all of Spanish Florida**

**Pontiac’s Rebellion (1763-1766)**

* **Native American uprising that occurred in the northwest in 1763**
	+ - Tribes from Great Lakes region, Illinois and Ohio countries
		- Ottowa leader, Pontiac
		- Loss of French allies/resent British sovereignty
		- British troops force negotiations
		- 10,000 British troops to remain in America

**Proclamation of 1763**

* **Established boundary line separating colonists from Native Americans**
	+ **Protected the western fur trade from entrepreneurs**
	+ **Meant to keep western land speculation under control of British authorities**
	+ **Called for 10,000 British troops along frontier (at colonists’ expense)**

**Great Britain’s Seven Years War debt**

* Doubled national debt
	+ £75 million in 1754
	+ £133 in 1763
* **England passed the Sugar Act, Stamp Act, and Townshend duties in order to help pay the nation’s huge war debt and the cost of keeping soldiers in America**

Sugar Act

* Sugar and Molasses Act of 1733 about to expire
* Sugar Act passed in 1763
	+ - Tax of 6p per gallon on imported foreign molasses
		- New Act reduced tax to 3p per gallon
		- Other goods to be taxed
		- Called for strict enforcement
		- Hurt exports to foreign colonies
		- Caused specie shortage, hurting trade with England
		- Colonists responded by boycotting tea and smuggling Dutch tea

Crackdown on colonial smugglers

* + - Increased naval patrols
		- Writs of Assistance
		- Vice Admiralty Courts

Currency Act (1764)

* + - Banned colonial paper money as legal tender for private trade
		- Restricted paper money to payment of public debt/taxes

**Stamp Act (1765)**

* Tax on all printed materials and legal documents
	+ - Meant to pay cost of British troops in America
		- Tax could not be paid with paper money
		- Affected lawyers, printers, merchants and ministers
* **Colonists responded to the Stamp Act by intimidating stamp tax agents into resigning their posts**
	+ - Sons of Liberty
* Stamp Act Congress
	+ - October, 1765 in NYC
		- Nine colonies attended
		- Issued Declaration of Rights and Grievances
		- Petition by “unconstitutional assembly” rejected in Britain
* **“No taxation without representation” referred to the lack of representation of colonists in Parliament**
* British response to colonial resistance
	+ - Claims of Virtual Representation
		- Stamp Act Repealed 1766
		- Declaratory Act (1766)
			* An attempt to reassert Parliament’s authority
			* Colonies subordinate to King and Parliament
			* Parliament has authority to make laws affecting colonies

**Townshend Duties (1767)**

* Tax on lead, paint, paper, glass, tea
* **The colonists’ main response to the Townshend duties was boycotts and nonimportation**
	+ - Spinning clubs for homespun clothing
		- Tories/Loyalists harassed

**British increase military presence in cities**

* + - 4,000 redcoats arrive September, 1768
		- Boston had 20,000 residents in 1770
* **Many colonists objected to the presence of 10,000 Redcoats in North America because**
	+ - **The colonies were expected to help pay the cost of keeping them in America**
		- **Colonists felt that there was no need for such a large defensive force**
		- **Colonists thought the troops might be used to enforce Parliament’s will**
		- **Off-duty soldiers competed with low-income laborers in northern cities**

**Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770)**

* + **Deadly clash between civilians and redcoats in Boston in March 1770**
		- Clash between troops and civilians at ropeworks on previous day
	+ Crowd harasses guard at Customs house on King street
		- Eight British soldiers surrounded
		- Five civilians killed, six others wounded
		- Troops withdrawn to Castle William
		- 12,000 Bostonians in funeral procession
		- Soldiers put on trial in November
			* 2 guilty of manslaughter; claim benefit of clergy
		- Term “Boston Massacre” coined by Sam Adams
			* Paul Revere’s engraving circulated

Repeal of Townshend Acts

* April 12, 1770
* Tea tax remains

Committees of Correspondence (1772-3)

* 1st in Boston organized by Sam Adams
* Provisional emergency governments
* Network of inter-colony communication

Gaspee Affair (June, 1773)

* British customs schooner burned
* Gaspee point, Warwick, Rhode Island

Boston Tea Party (Dec. 16, 1773)

* East India Tea Company failing
* Tea Act, April 1773
* Four tea ships sent to Boston; one to New York, Philadelphia, Charleston
* Bostonians refuse to unload tea; Governor Thomas Hutchinson insists
* Disguised as Mohawks
* 342 chests of tea dumped (valued at £9000 then, or $1.7 million today)

Coercive Acts/Intolerable Acts (March, 1774)

* Gage appointed governor
* Closed port of Boston until cost of tea reimbursed
* Trials of British officials transferred to England
* New quartering act; troops can be quartered in public houses and inns
* MA council and law enforcement officers made appointive
* No town meetings

Quebec Act (March, 1774)

* Parliament appoints government
* Expands Quebec province to include land down to Ohio River
* Appeared to establish Catholicism as established religion in Quebec
* Feared as new model for British administration, eliminating elected Assemblies
* Seemed to void colonies’ land claims in Ohio country

**First Continental Congress (Sept., 1774)**

* **Called in response to “Intolerable Acts” that punished Bostonians for the Tea Party**
	+ 12 colonies attended
	+ Petitioned King for repeal of Intolerable Acts
	+ Endorsed Suffolk Resolves
	+ Adopted Declaration of American Rights
	+ Formed Continental Association to boycott British goods
	+ Committees of Safety to enforce boycotts

British response

* King declares MA in rebellion
* Gage told to seize arms
* 700 Regulars sent out at night
* Paul Revere and others warn colonists

**Lexington and Concord (April 19, 1775)**

* **“Shot heard round the world” at Lexington Green starts the American Revolution**
* **Eight Americans killed in Lexington, Massachusetts**
* 400 Americans engage British at Concord
* 19 mile retreat
* American casualties: 49 killed, 39 wounded, 5 missing
* British casualties: 73 killed, 174 wounded, 53 missing
* 1,500 American militia surround Boston

**Second Continental Congress** (May 10, 1775 – March 1, 1781)

* Served as wartime government of the United States
* 56 Delegates from 13 colonies met in Philadelphia
	+ Radical members and moderate members
* **Olive Branch petition was an appeal for peace made by the Continental Congress to the King**
* Declaration of Necessity of Taking Up Arms
* Continental Army formed
	+ adopted 22,000 men in Boston and 5,000 from NY
	+ raised ten companies for one-year enlistments
	+ riflemen from PA, MD, DE, and VA to be light infantry
* Washington chosen to lead army
* Assault on Quebec approved

**The Second Continental Congress (continued)**

* + To govern during the American Revolutionary War, the Second Continental Congress continued meeting at various locations
	+ it became the Congress of the Confederation when the Articles of Confederation were ratified on March 1, 1781
	+ **The Continental Congress served as the wartime government of the United States**
	+ In September of 1777 the Continental Congress, under threat of the advancing British, moved the location of the colonies' central government from Philadelphia to Lancaster, PA
	+ The British captured Philadelphia on September 26, 1777 following General George Washington's defeats at the Battle of Brandywine and the Battle of the Clouds

**Capture of Fort Ticonderoga (May 10, 1775)**

* Ethan Allen, Green Mountain Boys
* Benedict Arnold
* **It provided cannon that forced British troops to evacuate Boston on March 17, 1776**
	+ Artillery dragged to Boston, Nov. 17, 1775 - Jan. 25, 1776

**Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775)**

* **pitted 3,000 British Regulars (Redcoats) against 2,400 New England farmers in the colonial militia**
	+ 115 Americans killed, 305 wounded
	+ 226 British killed, 828 wounded

Colonies declared in rebellion (August, 1775)

Quebec campaign (June, 1775-October, 1776)

* Montgomery attacks Fort St. John’s and Montreal (Nov, 1775)
* Montgomery and Arnold lose at Quebec (Dec.)
* British counterattack stalled at Valcour Island (Oct., 1776)

**Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation (Nov. 1775)**

* Addressed to servants and slaves in Virginia
* **Offered freedom to servants and slaves who would fight on behalf of Britain**
* Angered slave owners
* 500-1,000 slaves formed “Ethiopian regiment”
* Had repercussions outside of Virginia

**Thomas Paine/*Common Sense* (Jan., 1776)**

* General Uncertainty about independence
* ***Common Sense* was major reason for the surge of opinion in favor of independence**
* Biblical, economic, philosophical arguments
* **Colonists who remained loyal to England during the war were called Loyalists or Tories**
* Tories continued to account for 25-33% of population

British evacuate Boston (March 17, 1776)

* Regroup at Halifax, Nova Scotia
* More British troops
* Hessian mercenaries added

British attack Charleston, SC (June 28, 1776)

* Battle of Sullivan’s Island
* Palmetto log fort/treacherous shoals

**Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776)**

* In May, Congress had called for colonies to establish revolutionary governments
* Facing invasion, New York abstained
* Preamble refers to natural law: All men are created equal … unalienable rights … Life, Liberty, Pursuit of Happiness

Invasion of New York

* Richard and William Howe granted authority as peace commissioners by Parliament
* 32,000 British and Germans versus 22,000 American soldiers and militia
* Battle of Long Island (August 27, 1776)
* Washington’s army escapes from Brooklyn Heights to Manhattan at night
* British occupy NYC – Sept. 15, 1776
	+ - Excellent deep water port
		- Many loyalists in NYC
		- Quick access to northern and middle colonies
		- Many buildings and warehouses to quarter troops
* Hessians capture Fort Washington – Nov. 16, 1776
* Cornwallis captures Fort Lee – Nov. 20, 1776

**Washington alters strategy**

* **The militia were an important part of the war effort but they often proved unreliable**
* **Washington’s new strategy after the defeats in New York was to avoid major battles that might lead to destruction of the Continental Army**
	+ - stay near the British
		- engage them selectively
		- avoid “winner take all” battles
* Try to recruit and train professional army

**Foreigners who served with the Continental army**

* **Marquis de Lafayette** - French aristocrat and military officer who served as Washington’s aide and led a unit in the Continental Army
* **Baron Von Steuben** – Prussian military leader who served as inspector general and major general of the Continental Army
* **Casimir Pulaski** – Polish “father of the American cavalry; killed at Savannah
* **Thaddeus Kosciuszko** – Polish engineer who played an important role at Saratoga and helped design West Point

**Battle of Trenton (Dec. 26, 1776)**

* **In late December 1776, Washington revived American morale by launching a surprise attack on Hessian forces at Trenton, NJ**
	+ Expiring enlistments
	+ Washington crosses Delaware River
	+ Defended by Hessians
	+ Supply train at Princeton captured
	+ Revives morale
	+ Winter at Morristown, NJ

**British strategy**

* **The British thought they could win the war quickly by cutting New England off from the other colonies**
	+ 10,000 men stationed at Newport, RI to attack MA and CT
	+ 10,000 men for expedition descending from Quebec
	+ 8,000 men to cross NJ and take Philadelphia
	+ 5,000 men to defend New York City
	+ Utilize Native American allies

**Battle of Saratoga (Oct., 1777)**

* **The great American victory that brought the French into the war as an ally was at Saratoga, NY**
	+ British plan to isolate New England
	+ John Burgoyne and 7,200 British and Hessian troops move south from Quebec
	+ Native American allies
	+ Plan to rendezvous with Howe’s forces
	+ Howe captures Philadelphia instead
	+ NY/New England militia respond
	+ American strength reaches 15,000 by October 7
	+ Benedict Arnold stops flanking maneuver at Bemis Heights
	+ 6,222 men captured

France enters the war

* Treaties of Amity and Commerce
* France not to reclaim North American territories
* Neither side to negotiate peace independently
* Howe withdraws from Philadelphia to NYC

Difficulties: American war effort

* Many Americans indifferent or loyal to King
* Congress depended on states meeting quotas for men and money
* Lack of food and supplies for troops
* Continental Army numbers always low and fluctuating
* Farmers sold crops and livestock to British

Difficulties: British war effort

* 3,000-mile line of supply
* Huge area to control
* War against entire civilian population (except Tories)
* Many British citizens and merchants opposed war
* **America’s foreign allies**
	+ **Spain and Holland also aided the American cause during the Revolutionary War**
	+ Spain entered war as France’s ally
	+ June 1779 Spain declares war on Great Britain, creating a de facto alliance with the Americans.
	+ Spain’s King Charles III would not consent to a treaty of alliance with the United States because he did not want to encourage another imperial power’s colonies to revolt
	+ Holland made massive loans to the United States
	+ British declared war on the Dutch

**Valley Forge**

* **In the winter of 1777-1778, starvation, disease, malnutrition, and exposure killed 2,500 of the 12,000 American soldiers in their winter quarters**
	+ Lack of supplies and food
	+ Starvation, disease, malnutrition, exposure kill 2,500 of 12,000 American soldiers
	+ **During the war, more soldiers died from disease than from injuries in battle**
	+ Baron von Steuben, Prussian drill master, improves battle and formation techniques
	+ Americans retake Philadelphia on June 19, 1778

**Native Americans and the war**

* Many tried to remain neutral; some had to choose sides
* 50 Cherokee towns destroyed in American’s Cherokee campaign of 1776
* Iroquois Confederacy split leads to Sullivan’s 1779 campaign to destroy hostile tribes
* Daniel Boone & 31 men clear path thru Cumberland Gap and found Boonesborough KY
* George Rogers Clark’s men win victories at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, 1778-1779
* “Illinois County” established
* **Tribes allied with British forced to surrender millions of acres to the U.S. after the war**

**African-Americans and the war**

* **Many slaves ran away and helped the British forces**
* **Some free blacks joined the Continental Army**
* **Many slaves left with the British when the war ended**
* **A number of northern states outlawed slavery during and shortly after the war**
	+ Vermont, 1777
	+ Pennsylvania, 1780
	+ Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1783
	+ Conn. And RI, 1784
	+ New York, 1799
	+ NJ, 1804

British “Southern Strategy”

* Lack of success in north
* British plan to rely on assistance of Loyalists in southern states
* Savannah captured, November, 1778
* **Charleston captured, May, 1780**
	+ **Worst single defeat suffered by American forces**
	+ 3,371 Continental soldiers captured, plus militia and all civilians
	+ Many American soldiers placed on deadly prison ships
* Loyalists don’t provide support in interior parts that British expected
* Cornwallis defeats Gates at Camden (August, 1780)

**Benedict Arnold turns traitor (Sept., 1780)**

* + Assisted in capture of Fort Ticonderoga
	+ Widely-respected general in the Continental Army
	+ hero at battle of Quebec, Valcour Island, and Saratoga
	+ Felt unappreciated; passed over for promotion
	+ Narrowly escaped court martial
	+ In debt; lived extravagant lifestyle
	+ Married to Tory Peggy Shippen
	+ Sought wealth and appointment in British army
	+ **Led British soldiers in an attack on his own state (New London, CT)**
	+ Was detested in England

American resurgence in South

* Patriots defeat Tories at King’s Mountain (Oct., 1780)
* Nathaniel Greene placed in command of Southern army
* Morgan defeats Tarleton at Cowpens (Jan., 1781)
* Cornwallis wins at Guilford Courthouse (March, 1781)

**Battle of Yorktown (Sept. to Oct., 1781)**

* Cornwallis ordered to build defensible deep-water port at Yorktown, VA
	+ Lafayette’s men following Cornwallis
* De Grasse’s fleet available (coming from West Indies)
* Americans and French fake assault on NYC
	+ 5,500 French soldiers landed in RI in 1780
	+ 4,000 French and 3,000 Americans leave Newport
	+ Americans demand pay at Philadelphia; Rochambeau makes loan to Washington
* **The arrival of the French fleet under De Grasse sealed the American victory over the British forces under Cornwallis**
	+ De Grasse ferries French and American troops
	+ De Grasse defeats Graves’ British fleet from NYC (Sept. 5, 1781)
* Rochambeau masterminds siege
	+ 7,800 French, 3,100 militia, 8,000 Continentals vs. 9,000 British and Hessians
* Cornwallis surrenders October 19, 1781; 7,000 men taken prisoner
* Lord Germain dismissed in early 1782 and North administration falls soon after

**Treaty of Paris (September 3, 1783)**

* France and Spain delay treaty negotiations
* British maintain control of New York City and Charleston
* Continental Army must remain ready for action
* Americans negotiate privately
* Britain acknowledges United States
	+ Americans lose British protection against Barbary pirates
	+ Boundaries established
	+ Fishing rights granted; debts to be paid by both sides
	+ Congress to recommend return of lands to loyalists (they don’t)
	+ British to abandon forts in U.S. territory (they don’t)
	+ Both countries to have access to Mississippi River
* Prisoners of war to be returned
* **Spain regains Florida**
* Britain regains certain islands
* France gets only island of Tobago, and Senegal in Africa

British withdrawal from America

* Thousands of Loyalists depart when troops leave
* Thousands of slaves taken by British
* Many left in Nova Scotia
* Some loyalists remained in U.S.