

UNIT 2

SSUSH4 – ANALYZE THE IDEOLOGICAL, MILITARY, SOCIAL, AND DIPLOMATIC ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A. INVESTIGATE THE INTELLECTUAL SOURCES, ORGANIZATION, AND ARGUMENT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON AND THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE.

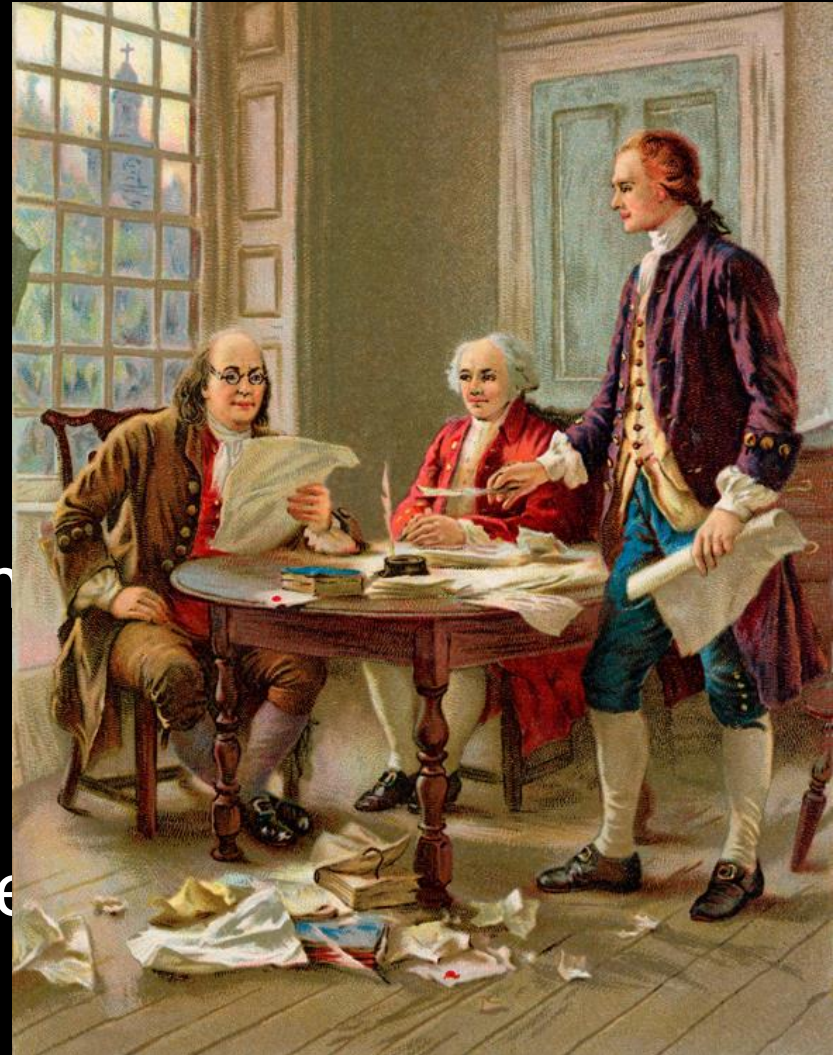
Thomas Jefferson

- born in 1743 in Albemarle County, Virginia
- In the Virginia House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress
- Jefferson, at 33, drafted the Declaration of Independence.
- He wrote a bill establishing religious freedom, enacted in 1786



The Declaration of Independence

- Drafted by Thomas Jefferson between June 11 and June 28, 1776
- summarized "self-evident truths" and set forth a list of grievances against the King in order to justify before the world the breaking of ties between the colonies and the mother country

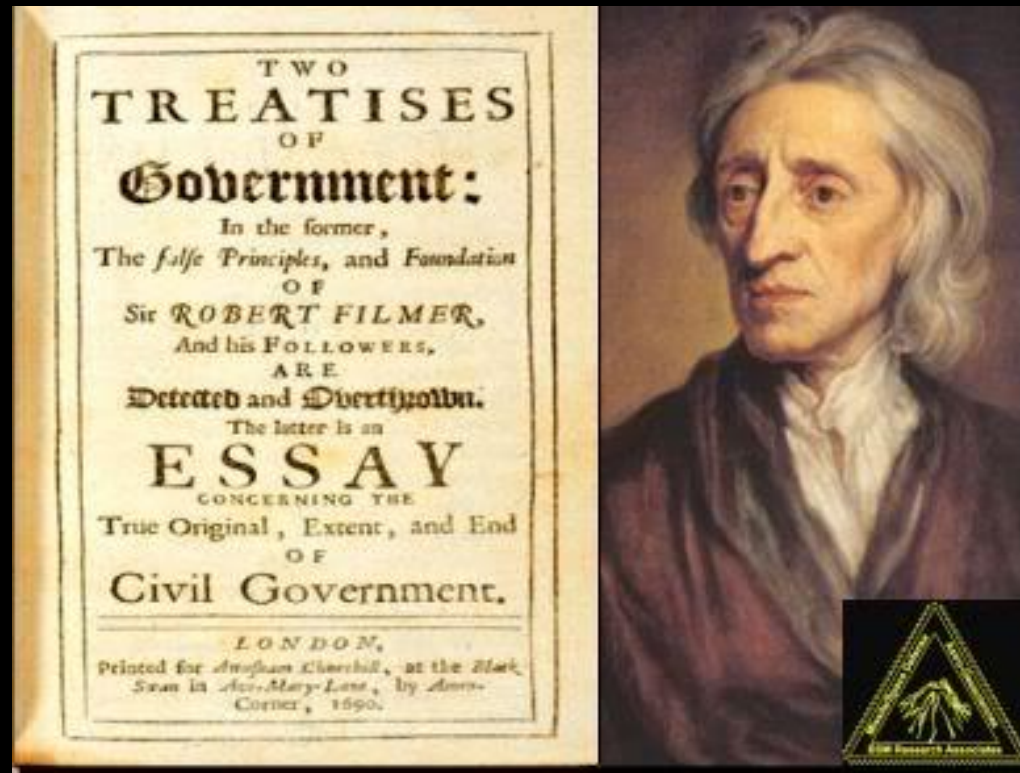


COMMITTEE OF FIVE

- Tension had escalated in Boston between the Patriots and the British who occupied the city throughout 1776. Frenzied support for Thomas Paine's Common Sense pamphlet also helped embolden the American Patriots.
- By June of 1776, the Continental Congress recognized the critical juncture they were fast approaching and designated five delegates to write a rationale for independence.
- The Committee of Five, as they were known, included Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Robert Livingston of New York, and Roger Sherman of Connecticut.
- Jefferson was known to be a prolific writer and was asked by the group to write an initial draft of the public statement for independence. After about two weeks of diligent work, Jefferson presented the draft to some of the other members of the Committee of Five for review.
- They made only a few minor adjustments and the document was provided to the full Continental Congress on June 28, 1776 for consideration. A few sticking points emerged that caused more revisions to be made to Jefferson's draft. Jefferson's draft was finally adopted on July 4, 1776.
- The major revisions to the document concerned slavery. Some of the delegates from Southern Colonies refused to sign the document as written by Jefferson because it was critical of slavery. All references to slavery were consequently struck from the document.

JOHN LOCKE

- Natural rights- (*rights of all humans*) rights are not contingent on the laws, customs, or beliefs of any particular culture or government, and are universal and inalienable (cannot be sold, transferred, or removed)
- Social Contract theory- individuals have agreed to surrender some of their freedoms and submit to the authority of the government in exchange for protection of their remaining rights

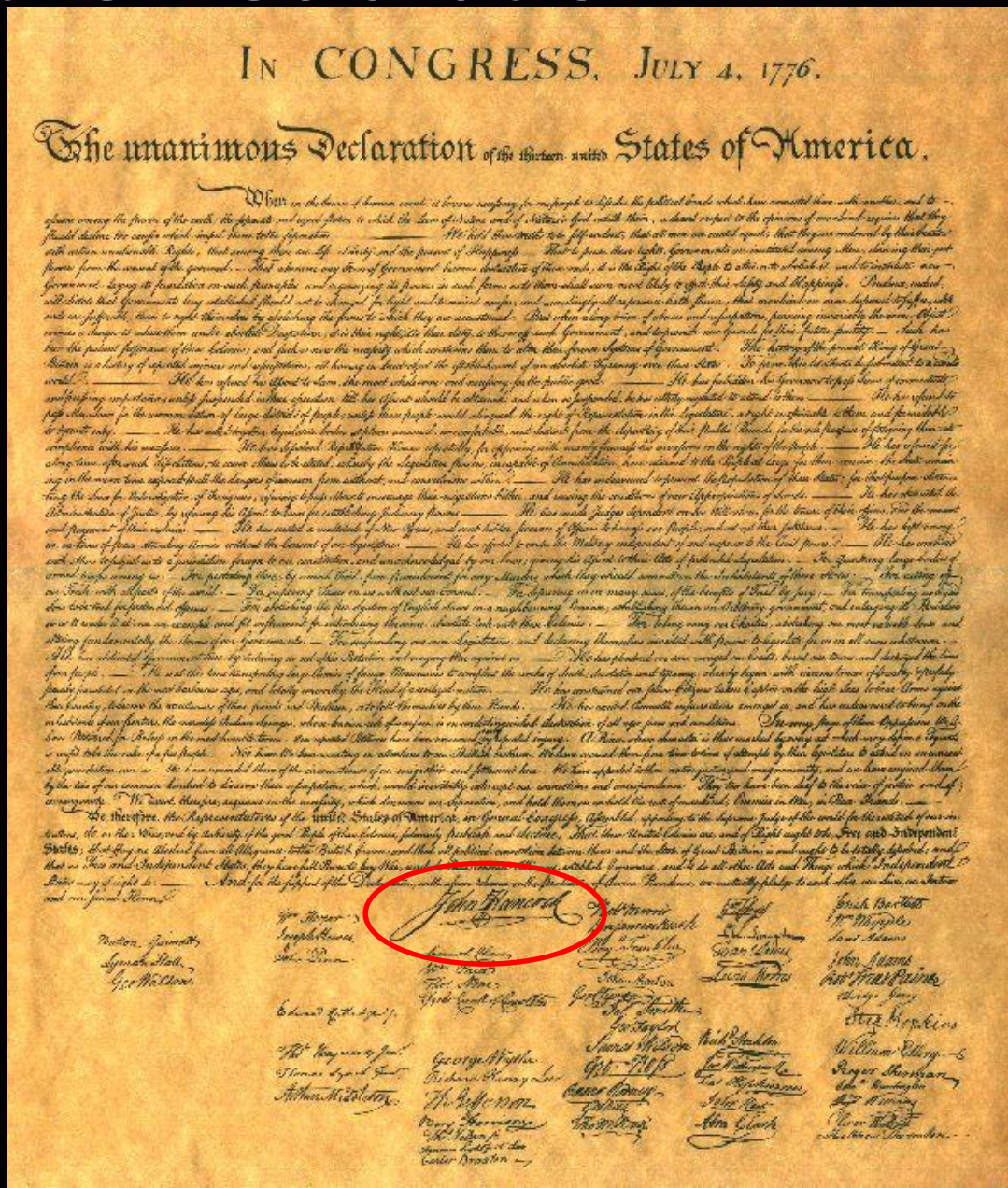


CONTENTS OF THE DECLARATION

- The Declaration of Independence is organized into three key sections. The first section, the Preamble, calls the attention of the world to the plight of the American colonists. In this section, Jefferson laid out the main ideological reasons why the American colonies had a right to break away from the British government.
 - Key ideas: natural rights, the origin and purposes of government as explained above in the Social Contract Theory, and the reasons why the colonists had elected to rebel against the King and Parliament.
- The second section of the Declaration of Independence is a list of grievances or justifications. This section contains 27 separate points of complaint the colonists had with King George III and his government. The grievances provide evidence of the social contract violations the government made in its role with the people.
- The final section of the document offers a discussion of the Americans' many unsuccessful previous attempts to get relief from Britain.
 - An example of the previous attempts for peace referred to in this section of the Declaration of Independence is the Olive Branch Petition. This was a plea directly to King George III by the colonists' Second Continental Congress in 1775 for negotiation to avoid armed conflict, which was ignored by the king.
 - The section ends with the colonists' determination that the only way for Americans to have their rights restored is to reclaim them by declaring independence from Britain and by controlling their own government. The final signed document was printed for wide distribution throughout the thirteen new and independent states now united in war against Britain.

Signers of the Declaration

- “There, I guess King George will be able to read that without his spectacles!” – John Hancock



SSUSH4 – ANALYZE THE IDEOLOGICAL, MILITARY, SOCIAL, AND DIPLOMATIC ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

B. EXPLAIN THE REASON FOR AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FRENCH ALLIANCE AND OTHER FOREIGN ASSISTANCE INCLUDING THE DIPLOMACY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND JOHN ADAMS.

COLONIAL STRUGGLES

- Americans faced the more prepared, better financed, and better equipped British military in the American Revolution. In order for the Americans to supplement their war effort, diplomats worked in Europe to secure help from other countries.
- Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, who had been key figures in the development of the Patriot cause in the colonies spent the majority of the American Revolution in Europe working to negotiate assistance from France, Spain, and the Netherlands. The French ultimately provided critical military and financial assistance, while the Spain and the Netherlands provided primarily financial assistance to the American cause.

Ben Franklin in France

- **1776** -named an agent of a diplomatic commission by the Continental Congress & set sail from Philadelphia for France, to negotiate and secure a formal alliance and treaty
- **Socialized with the French upper class**
- **Not until the American victory over the British at the Battle of Saratoga in October 1777 that France felt an American victory in the war was possible.**
- **After the Battle of Saratoga, representatives of the US and France (including Benjamin Franklin) officially declared an alliance by signing the Treaty of Amity and Commerce and the Treaty of Alliance on February 6, 1778**



French Alliance

- **Treaty of Amity and Commerce**- which bestowed most-favored nation trading privileges and also contained cooperative maritime provisions.
- **Conditional & Defensive Alliance**- provided that in case war should break out between France and Great Britain as a result of the first treaty, France and America should fight the war together, and neither would make a peace or truce with the enemy without the formal consent of the other. Nor would they "lay down their arms until the Independence of the united states shall have been formally or tacitly assured by the Treaty or Treaties that shall terminate



SARATOGA

- It was after the colonists won the Battle of Saratoga, New York in 1777 that France was willing to openly support the Americans by entering the Revolutionary War opposed to their rival Great Britain. The naval support that ultimately came from the French was critical in winning the British surrender at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781. Benjamin Franklin had been working in France to secure the alliance since the winter of 1776. He spent much of his time interacting with the upper classes and educated elements of society in order to gain access to the French leadership. Franklin became very popular in France and was known for his folksy appearance such as wearing a fur cap instead of a fashionable wig common among the upper classes.

JOHN ADAMS

- John Adams was also an American ambassador working in Europe to secure much needed support for the revolutionary cause. Adams spent some time in France with Benjamin Franklin at about the time that the formal alliance had been achieved.
- It was in the Netherlands that Adams had his greatest diplomatic impact. In April of 1782, when the Treaty of Paris was being negotiated, Adams secured the formal recognition of the United States and a substantial financial loan from the Dutch. While in Europe, Franklin and Adams were representatives of the United States (along with John Jay and Henry Laurens) in negotiating the Treaty of Paris 1783 that settled the Revolutionary War.
- The diplomatic successes of both Benjamin Franklin and John Adams helped to secure the French military alliance and critical financial assistance from various European sources. The United States, given the significant limitations they faced in fighting against the more powerful and prepared British force, relied heavily on the support provided to them from Britain's own European rivals.

- SSUSH4 – ANALYZE THE IDEOLOGICAL, MILITARY, SOCIAL, AND DIPLOMATIC ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
- C. ANALYZE GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A MILITARY LEADER, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE INFLUENCE OF BARON VON STEUBEN, THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF VALLEY FORGE IN THE CREATION OF A PROFESSIONAL MILITARY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON



- When the American Revolution began, George Washington was named commander in chief of the Continental Army.
- He displayed extraordinary leadership abilities in the role.
- Washington reorganized the army, secured additional equipment and supplies, and started a training program to turn inexperienced recruits into a professional



ALASKA (USA)

CANADA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MEXICO

THE BAHAMAS

CUBA

HONDURAS

PANAMA

VENEZUELA

GUYANA

SURINAME

FRENCH GUIANA

COLOMBIA

EQUADOR

PERU

BRAZIL

GREENLAND (DENMARK)

ICELAND

FAROE ISLANDS

SWEDEN

FINLAND

NORWAY

UNITED KINGDOM

GERMANY

POLAND

ESTONIA

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

BELARUS

UKRAINE

MOLDOVA

ROMANIA

SLOVAKIA

HUNGARY

SLOVENIA

CROATIA

SERBIA

BULGARIA

MACEDONIA

ALBANIA

GREECE

TURKEY

SYRIA

IRAQ

SAUDI ARABIA

EGYPT

JORDAN

YEMEN

ERITREA

SUDAN

ETHIOPIA

SOMALIA

UGANDA

KENYA

TANZANIA

FRANCE

SPAIN

ITALY

PORTUGAL

MOROCCO

LIBYA

MAURITANIA

WESTERN SAHARA

SENEGAL

THE GAMBIA

GUINEA-BISSAU

GUINEA

SIERRA LEONE

LIBERIA

COTE D'IVOIRE

GHANA

TOGO

BURKINA FASO

NIGERIA

CHAD

NIGERIA

CAMEROON

GABON

CONGO

CABINDA PROVINCE

BIKOFI (EQUATORIAL GUINEA)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

SAO TOME

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UGANDA

KENYA

TANZANIA

AZORES (PORTUGAL)

MADERIA ISLAND (PORTUGAL)

CANARY ISLANDS (SPAIN)

CAPE VERDE

SVALBARD (NORWAY)

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS (USA)

SALVADOR



COMMON SOLDIER

- Life was hard for the common soldier in the Continental Army.
- Enlistments lasted from one to three years, and the states differed in how well and how often they paid their soldiers, housed them when they were not on the march, and supplied them with food, clothing, and equipment.
- These issues undermined morale, as did the army's stern discipline, the chances of being wounded or killed, and British victories.

What do you see?



La Marquis de Lafayette

- When Lafayette learned of the struggle of the Americans to secure their independence he decided to come to the colonies to help them as a volunteer. He also persuaded several French officers to come with him.
- Eventually he landed near Charleston, South Carolina, June 13, 1777
- He came to Philadelphia and the Congress welcomed him. He came to serve without pay and also as a volunteer.
- Since he represented the highest rank of French nobility and his motives were so patriotic in the American cause, the Congress commissioned him a Major General on the 31st of July.



Baron von Steuben

- Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Augustus von Steuben had been recommended to Benjamin Franklin by the French Minister of War as someone who would be helpful in developing the American army.
- Once in America, Steuben was especially instrumental in teaching close-order drill critical for the maneuver and fire tactics of eighteenth century warfare. He created a military drill manual that was written in French.
- George Washington's close aide, Alexander Hamilton, translated the manual into English. Valley Forge essentially became a boot camp to develop the American soldiers into more knowledgeable and trained fighters.

- SSUSH4 – ANALYZE THE IDEOLOGICAL, MILITARY, SOCIAL, AND DIPLOMATIC ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
- D. INVESTIGATE THE ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY AT THE BATTLES OF TRENTON, SARATOGA, AND YORKTOWN.



Crossing the Delaware- Battle of Trenton

- On Christmas night 1776, Washington led his troops to a victory that was a turning point for America and the Revolutionary War.
- As a snowstorm pounded Washington and his soldiers, they crossed the Delaware River to stage a surprise attack on a fort occupied by Hessian mercenaries fighting for the British.
- This victory proved Washington's army could fight as well as an experienced European army.

- Washington and his troops spent the winter of 1777–1778 in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.
- They spent six months there.
- The army's problems with wages, housing, food, clothing, and equipment were at their worst. Disease spread throughout the camp, increasing the suffering of the 12,000 men. As conditions worsened, almost 4,000 soldiers were too weak or ill to fight.
- Yet that winter Washington ordered an intense training program— similar to a modern boot camp—that turned the Continental Army into a capable and self-assured infantry.



Saratoga

- The British plan to defeat the rebellious Americans was to take control of New York, which would drive a wedge between New England and the rest of the colonies. If the colonies were divided, the British believed the Americans would have no choice but to end the war.
- British commander General John Burgoyne was leading his forces south from Canada down Lake Champlain to the Hudson River. British General William Howe was to lead another force toward the north from New York City. The coordinated movements of the British was intended to secure the entire New York region. Howe, instead of trekking north as part of the plan to assist Burgoyne, pursued control of Philadelphia. Burgoyne subsequently was trapped by the Americans at Saratoga, New York and forced to surrender his forces.



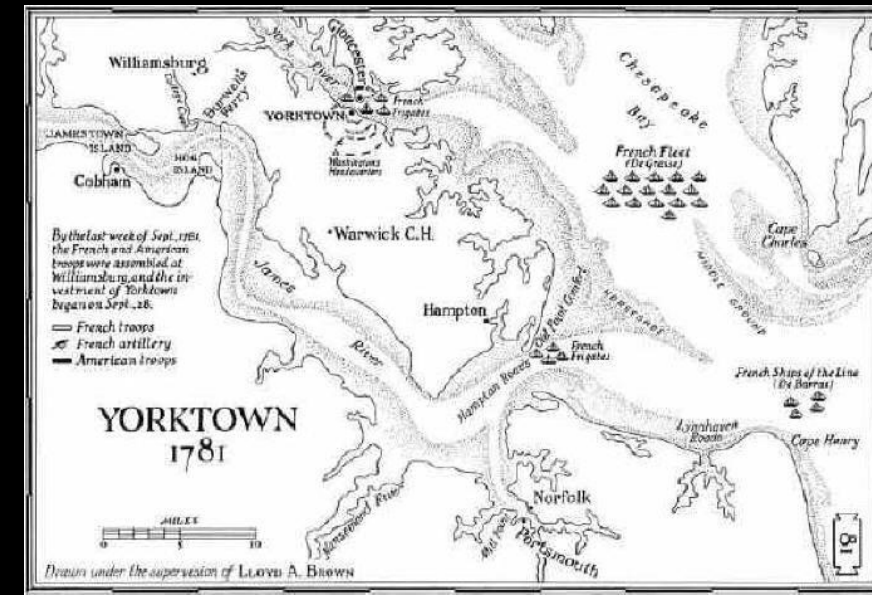
- The American commander who faced Burgoyne as the British moved south from Canada was General Horatio Gates. While Burgoyne slowly made his way from Canada toward the south, the Americans were steadily building fortifications on the high ground around Saratoga. Having cannon on top of the ridge and fortified walls at the base gave the Americans control of the area.
- When Burgoyne's British forces approached the fighting ensued. After a number of weeks of intense fighting, the British were surrounded and Burgoyne was forced to surrender on October 17, 1777. Controlling the high ground at Bemis Heights with fortifications at the Hudson River geographically contributed to the American victory at Saratoga.
- This victory is considered a turning point in the American Revolution because it signaled to France that the Americans had a chance of winning. The French had been reluctant of openly agree to an alliance with the Americans for fear that victory was not possible. The victory at Saratoga was just what Benjamin Franklin needed in his European negotiations for alliance and support of the American cause.

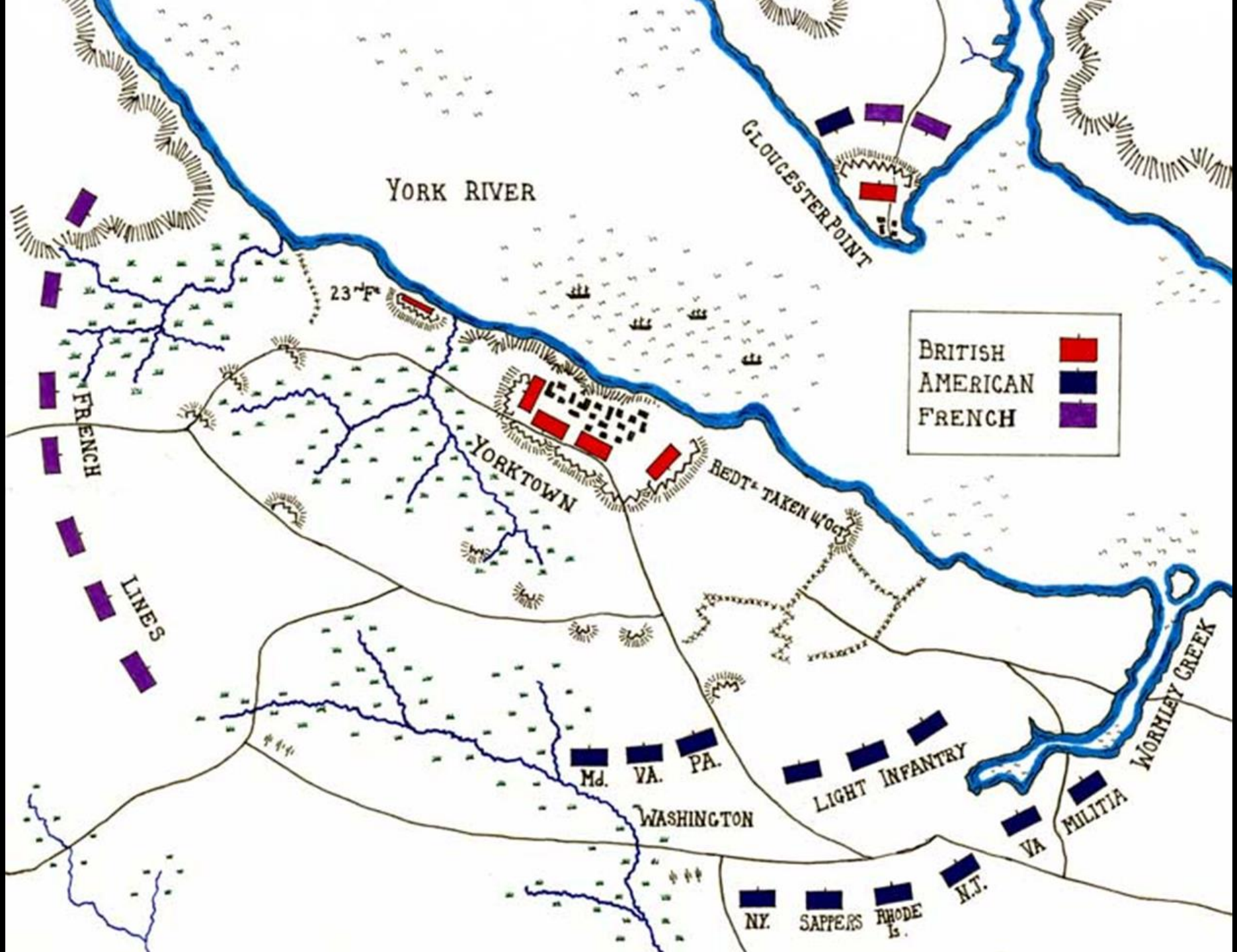
- Compose a letter to a real or make-believe loved one or friend as if you were a soldier wintering at Valley Forge. In the letter, demonstrate your knowledge of Valley Forge by describing your suffering and the suffering around you and how the morale of the army improved after the arrival of Baron Von Steuben.



- Britain's plan to counter the French–American alliance was to have General Charles Cornwallis move the war to the southern states to try to separate those colonies from revolutionary forces in the North. He immediately succeeded in a series of British victories, but the Americans were able to prevent a complete victory in the South.
- Cornwallis pursued the Americans into Virginia but met with heavy resistance.
- Wishing to maintain communications with Great Britain by sea, the British general retreated to the coastal town of Yorktown. His forces were attacked by the combined French and American armies and a French fleet. Cut off from any reinforcements, Cornwallis was forced to surrender, and the American Revolution came to an end in North America.

AMERICAN VICTORY





YORK RIVER

GLoucester POINT




23rd F^t

FRENCH

LINE'S

YORKTOWN

REDTⁿ TAKEN 4th OCT

BRITISH	
AMERICAN	
FRENCH	

Md. VA. PA.

WASHINGTON

LIGHT INFANTRY

VA MILITIA

NY. SAPPERS RHODE IS. N.T.

WORMLEY CREEK

- SSUSH4 – ANALYZE THE IDEOLOGICAL, MILITARY, SOCIAL, AND DIPLOMATIC ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
- E. EXAMINE THE ROLES OF WOMEN, AMERICAN INDIANS, AND ENSLAVED AND FREE BLACKS IN SUPPORTING THE WAR EFFORT.

ROLE OF MINORITIES

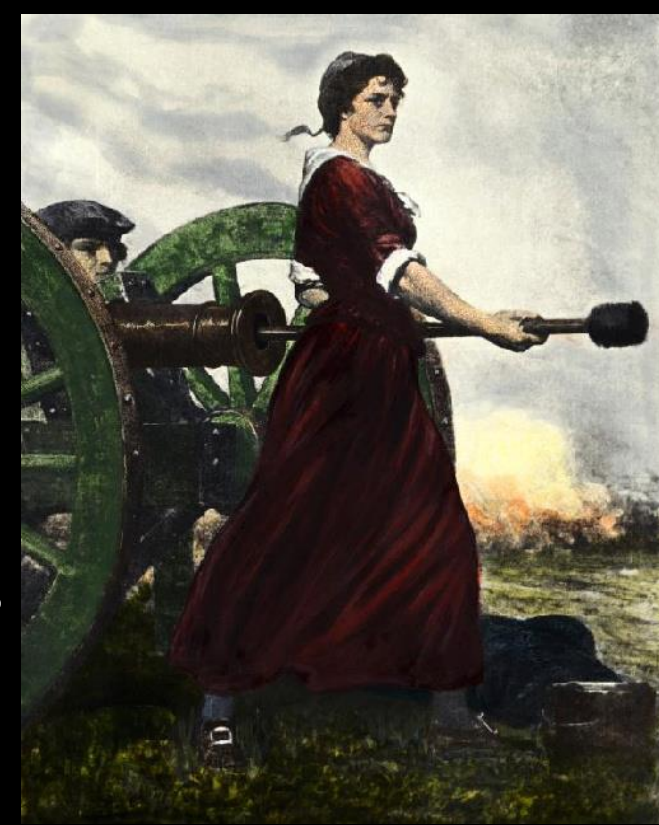
- Women, American Indians, and enslaved and free Blacks all played a role in supporting the American Revolutionary War effort. In addition to the efforts of the Daughters of Liberty to find alternative goods to feed and clothe families during the pre-Revolutionary War boycotts, women in America often traveled with the soldiers and sometimes served as spies during the war.
- Although many American Indians sided with the British in the Revolutionary War, some in New England supported the Patriots. Enslaved and free Blacks also participated in the war, often on the side of the Patriots by enlisting in militia groups. They believed that the fight for American freedom would secure rights for themselves as well.

WOMEN

- Military encampments often included large numbers of women. They were known as “camp followers” and would wash, sew, cook, and nurse the wounded and sick in camp. The women followed the soldiers because they were often afraid, hungry, and looking for work. Officers wives also would be encamped with the soldiers from time to time. According to Mount Vernon records, Martha Washington spent 52 of the approximately 103 months of the war with or near George Washington. The number of women travelling with the American soldiers varied depending on the location and whether or not the military was engaged in an active campaign.
- There is even evidence that a few women, such as Deborah Samson, disguised themselves as men to participate in the fighting. As the questionable legend of “Molly Pitcher” portrays, she had been giving water to the soldiers when her husband collapsed and she picked up his spot in firing the cannon. “Molly Pitcher” may be a characterization of the combined realities of some women in the Revolutionary War including a woman named Margaret Corbin. Samson and Corbin are the only two women to later receive federal pensions for their Revolutionary War service.

WOMEN

- Other women served as spies for the Continental Army. The British Army frequently hired local women to clean, cook, and sew for them. This arrangement allowed great access to the British commanders and for eavesdropping on their plans. Some female spies reported directly to Patriot commanders and others sent messages stitched inside button covers or the hems of clothing. Their ability to inconspicuously gather information made them quite valuable to the Patriot cause. There were also Loyalist women who acted as spies among the Patriots and reported back to the British.



AMERICAN INDIANS

- American Indians found themselves in a difficult position as the colonists were fighting the British over control of North American lands. Most of the western American Indians sided with the British in an effort to try to prevent further settlement in the region by American colonists- as was the policy of the British Proclamation of 1763.
- Other American Indian groups in the east were divided over which side to support. The six tribes of the longstanding Iroquois League were divided. Two tribes, the Oneidas and the Tuscaroras, supported the Patriots in the Revolutionary War. The other four tribes- the Mohawks, Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga- sided with the British. The Cherokee tribe in the South also split its loyalty between the Patriot cause and the British. The allegiance of the small numbers of American Indians to the colonists had minimal impact on the outcome of the war. Those who did help to fight on the side of the victorious Americans were dismayed when the negotiations for the Treaty of Paris did not include American Indian representatives and their lands were not protected from colonial settlement.

BLACK AMERICANS



- Enslaved and free Blacks, in many cases, viewed the American Revolution as an opportunity for expanding their own rights with the basis for revolution being a call to protect natural rights.
- Crispus Attucks, a Black man living in Boston, was one of the Americans killed by the British at the Boston Massacre. He was supporting the Patriots in their efforts to challenge the increased British presence and control over the colonial city. Estimates suggest at least 5,000 enslaved and free Blacks fought with the Patriots. However, those who fought with the Continental Army and with the colonial militia groups did not receive their freedom following the conclusion of the Revolutionary War.

MARGINALIZATION

- Women, American Indians, and enslaved and free Blacks all contributed to the Patriot cause through volunteering to fight and through support of the military forces. Their sacrifices however were not rewarded or recognized in the war's 1783 Treaty of Paris settlement. The groups were also not extended rights by the new government of the United States even though natural rights were a primary focus of the Patriot's Declaration of Independence. While the cause for independence captured the loyalty of many societal groups, not all groups reaped the rewards of victory.

- SSUSH4 – ANALYZE THE IDEOLOGICAL, MILITARY, SOCIAL, AND DIPLOMATIC ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
- F. EXPLAIN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TREATY OF PARIS, 1783.

1783 Treaty of Paris

- The 1783 Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolutionary War. The United States won its *independence* from Great Britain and gained control of land stretching to the Mississippi River. Britain ceded Florida to Spain and certain African and Caribbean colonies to France.



The provisions of the 1783 Treaty of Paris include:

1. Great Britain recognized its former American colonies as an independent nation.
2. The western boundary of the new United States was to be the Mississippi River.
3. Fishing rights off the coast of Newfoundland were guaranteed to the United States.
4. Pre-war debts owed by Americans to British merchants would be paid.
5. States would be encouraged by the Continental Congress to restore the homes, land and confiscated possessions back to Loyalists.