**General Notes**

* Deborah Sampson was a literate woman who masqueraded as a man in the revolutionary war.
  + She had a muscular physique, allowing her to move efficiently through combat
  + She was not married as there was a shortage in men due to the war
  + She was immediately discharged when they found she was a woman
* At first the Continental Congress did not want to declare independence
  + Political sovereignty was not an immediate goal
  + They wanted to find a diplomatic way to end these disputes
  + Made alliances with other nations such as France
  + King George 3 rejected peace offers
    - They then declared independence, there was nothing to lose at that point
  + Built an army yet wanted to seek a resolution without the need for warfare
  + There was much reluctance to succeed from Britain
    - Economic
    - Political
  + $2 million in american currency was generated
    - It was hoped that civilians would put trust in the CC
    - This was to pay for the military buildup
* Three major generals were sent from Britain
  + William Howe
    - Bold frontal assault
    - The battle of Bunker Hill was a British victory but a bloody one
    - They lingered in Boston for nine months and did not fight again
  + John Burgoyne
  + Henry Clinton
* Olive Branch Petition was proposed in July of 1776 by moderates to seek peace
  + This was rejected
  + King George 3rd called Americans traitors
* Thomas Paine wrote the pamphlet called “Common Sense”
  + A thoughtful and compelling explanations why we should leave Britain
  + Pressure for independence mounted
  + Simple language
  + New Englanders were more apt for the idea of independence
  + Slave holders worried that there might be more independent feelings from their slaves
  + Women hoped for more rights
    - Yeah no that didn’t happen
  + The French were willing to help if the Americans were willing to completely break free from Britain
* The first years of work were daunting for the British
  + Transporting goods across 3000 miles of ocean was a difficult task
  + About ¼ of the white American population were enlisted
    - Blacks were excluded at first but then introduced when there was a shortage in white men
  + British generals were not as willing to ravage the places in which Americans lived, they did not feel comfortable
    - This lead to a need to import large quantities of supplies
    - Divide and conquer
    - There was an assumption that the majority of Americans would still have loyalties to the British
    - Port cities being conquered did not massively affect the American people; 95% of the population was in the countryside
* General Richard Montgomery and Colonel Benedict Arnold moved into Quebec
  + Half of his men either died or left him
  + They encountered smallpox which was not good
* Redcoats: British soldiers
* Washington crossed the Delaware river at dawn and took the Germans by surprise
* There was much uncertainty about the war
* Women often took the roles of the men who left to go to war
  + Got more involved in the politics of the war
* Around 1/5th of the population was loyal to the Crown
* Most visible loyalists were called **Tories** by their enemies
* There was a division in which major Indian tribes sided with who during the war
  + Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) went to England to complain and side with the British in exchange for protection
* Loyalists were seen as traitors in the eyes of the Second Continental Congress
  + Tarring/feathering, house raids, deportation were some of many ways loyalists were terrorized
  + Not the best way to gain followers
* Death was the most common fate for the average American Separatist
* The financial stability of the American economy was very poor, leading to devalued currency
* The prospect of fighting the war by themselves was something of a fleeting memory
  + America needed to call the French for help
* Burgoyne captured Fort Ticonderoga without a fight
  + Americans fled immediately when they saw the British
* The Battle of Saratoga was a decisive victory the Americans and there was talk for a negotiation settlement, which was ultimately overturned
* The spirits ran high but supplies did not
  + There was major corruption
* By 1779 there was no choice for neutrality

**Learning Curve for Chapter 7**

* “A Declaration on the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms”
  + Wrote the first draft
* Why did the British move large numbers of troops south from Quebec in 1777
  + To isolate New England by controlling the Hudson River
* Which of the following characterizes the 1777 Oriskany and Fort Stanwix battles?
  + Complexly multiethnic
* Which colony’s delegates to the Second Contential Congress were most committed to independence from Britain
  + Massachusetts
* Why did George Washington authorize a campaign to wreak “total destruction and devastation” on the Iroquoian villages of central New York in 1779?
  + To punish the Iroquois for fighting against the Americans in the region of upstate New York