

Chapter 5: The American Revolution

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HW Notes Pg 129 - 138

The States United

I Defining American War Aims

A. Olive Branch Petition @ Sec. Cont. Cong.

1. Brits rejected conciliation
2. followed by antagonistic (we were forced to do this)

B. Prohibitory Act & changing opinion

1. Brits recruited natives, slaves, & foreign merc. (colonial trade)
2. No oversea trade for colonies

C. Thomas Paine's Common Sense

1. Swayed public opinion to make own country
2. It was common sense to break from corrupt gov-

II The Decision for Independence

A. Declaration of Independence signed July 2nd, 1776

1. not unanimous but lots of support
2. Tom Jef, Ben F, & John Adams expressed colonial beliefs
3. "All men created equal", "life, lib, persuit of U"

III Responses to Independence

A. Loyalists & Tories support the Crown

B. Divided Americans

1. Each state is sovereign entity
2. Many states had constit. by 1781, stayed const. many decades

C. Articles of Confederation

1. many uncertain about necessity
2. continued weak cont. congress (limited power over states)

IV Mobilizing for war

A. European War Material

1. Stole Brit equip & got from France & Europe.

B. Financing the War

1. Congress had no way to get money (couldn't tax)
2. had to make paper currency (inflation)

C. General George Washington 1775

1. had experience & good general
2. had morale problems
3. Continent. Cong. annoyed him

D. Foreign Assistance

1. French & Prussian generals & military experts helped

The War for Independence

I. British looked superior power?

A. had better Navy, Army, resources, & good command

B. American advantages

1. home turf advantages

2. fully committed to cause (Brits half-hearted)

C. Foreign assistance starting 1777

1. Imperial wars in Europe

II The First Phase: New England

A. Brits uncertain about war ("Is it really?" during 1st phase)

B. Battle of Bunker Hill - June 1775

1. British large casualties

2. After Lexington & Concord @ Boston

3. Brits evict Boston March 1776

C. Patriots crush Tory uprising in South (NC) Feb 1776

D. Benedict Arnold invades Canada

1. Ben F tries diplo but Canada doesn't join

III The Second Phase: The Mid-Atlantic Region (after independence)

A. Brits take NY with 30K soldiers & huge navy (GW nearby)

1. led by Howe & Burgoyne

B. Howe planned to move up (Burgoyne move down) to Canada

1. split US in half

C. Switched plan to invade Philly

1. Brushed GW aside @ Chesapeake

2. Washington Valley forge outside Philly

3. Howe took Philly

D. Burgoyne defeated @ Saratoga Oct 1777

1. Due to Howe abandoning him

2. Defeated by John Stark and Gates

E. British Blunders

1. Saratoga led to French alliance → Turning Point

2. Howe didn't attack GW @ Philly,

a. had alcoholism, romantic attach, liked us?

III The Iroquois and the British

A. Neutral but Mohawks supported Brits

1. contributed in Burgoyne campaign

B. Divisions in the Iroquois confederacy

1. 3/6 nations supported Brits

2. had bad consequences for Iroquois

Primary Source: George Washington reports on the status of the War to Congress

- A. Brits were pillaging & robbing colonists
 - 1. had 4000 soldiers
- B. Britain has no chance of victory
 - 1. King & Parl would approve independence
 - 2. economic treaty could form
- C. Supplies are low
 - 1. colonists unwilling to give materials or make

HW Notes pg 139-145

II Securing Aid from abroad

A. Military Diplomats send abroad

1. had lots control (ping from colonies)

2. less formal & etiquette

3. Ben F became hero in France

B. Pivot to French Aid (recognition & assist) 1778 Feb

1. After Saratoga, to piss off Brits

2. lots of money & munitions

3. Spain & Netherlands drifted towards war w/ Eng.

VI The Final Phase: The South

A. Brits misplan southern strat

1. They thought many Loyalists (more patriots < stronger)

2. Tried to enlist slaves (Loyalists became patriots)

3. Failure (spent 1778-81 failing in south)

4. Unable to get resources

B. Revolutionary Consequences of Southern Campaign

1. Previously undisturbed colonists joined politics

C. Relative calm in the North

1. Henry Clinton replaced Brit Howe

2. New York occupied by Clint, GW nearby

D. Brit Vict. in South annoyed by guerrilla Nathaniel Green

1. No large battles, only Patriot harassment

E. Yorktown 2 Cornwallis capitulated Oct 17, 1781 (4 years after Saratoga)

1. Came from South after losing to Nat Green

2. GW, French Navy came too & made corn surrender

3. Fighting mostly over, Brit held NYC, Charles, Wilmington, Savannah

VII Winning the Peace

A. Lord North resigned; Lord Shelburne sent Ammisaries @ Paris

1. Ben F, J Adam, John Jay also met.

2. Made peace without French permission (against US orders)

B. Peace of Paris Sept 3 1783

1. When everyone ended hostilities
2. Gave all land south of Canada → Florida → Miss.
3. Fall of 1783, Americans & GW celebrated

War & Society

I Loyalists, & Minorities

A. 1/5 of Colonists uncertain (officeholders, some merchants)

B. The Loyalists' Plight

1. 100,000 fled country (→ Canada/Brit)

2. English-speaking Canadians formed

C. Weakening of Anglican Church (Loyalists) & more +

1. Most colonies disestablished

2. Quakers unpopular due to pacifism

D. Catholic (Roman) Church stronger

1. Supported Revolution & gained strength (not supporters)

II The War & Slavery

A. African Desire for Freedom

1. Many left through Brits (disrupted war effort)

2. Some openly resisted white control

3. Educated North Blacks tried to spread ideas

B. Changes in Ideas about Slavery

1. Anti-slavery sentiment spread in North w/ Rev. Fenton

2. Slaveowners scared of rebellions (Caribbean)

3. South Church developed rationale for slavery

C. Tension between Liberty & Slavery

1. Liberty for slaves, in south; seemed impractical

2. Would lead to less lib. for whites

Primary Source: African Americans & the Revolution - Peter Kiteridge

I Peter was born in upper class Black

1. Was apprenticed in North

II Spent lots of life as a Slave

1. Is dependant on farm. to survive now
2. Needs more opportunity

III Wants liberty after fighting in war

1. Was Born into, had no choice
2. Will face difficult hardships without.

Class notes 9/30

Take a side in Debating the Past
Economic

Early taxes due to Economic
Stamp Act. set precedent for higher taxes
Britain looked & saw economic problem

Wartime economics
Slaves taken by Brits

- look @ these 4 groups
- Native
 - Africans
 - Women
 - Poor

The Politics of Escalation

- A. Colonial grievances & change in response
1. Petition for Brits reconsider
 2. forceful means
 3. Open opposition
 4. Declaration of rights & grievances
 5. Smuggling & Boycott

I Battle of Lexington & Concord (April 19, 1775)

II Second Continental Congress (May 1775)

1. debate, GW & Militia created
2. Olive Branch Petition sent.

III Battle of Bunker Hill

IV Olive Branch Petition

1. King George III crazy & rejects
- II Declaration of Causes & Necessities
1. Crown declared them rebellion

War & Legitimacy, 1775 - 1776

I Wave of Colonial support

1. all land controlled by summer 1776
2. Cities easily taken

II Thomas Paine's Common Sense

1. Super popular incendiary
2. convinced people on the fence
3. Tyrant is ruling
4. Island can't rule continent (REBELL)
5. Is common sense

III Declaration of Independence

1. Committee of Five (North & South) June 11
2. Broadside declared in Congress → July 2

HW Notes: pg 146 - 157

III Women's Rights & Women's Roles

A. Women left behind faced difficulties

1. no farm/income → rioting/looting

B. Women of the Army

1. Men disliked them (poor) even GW (who brought Martha)
2. increased morale & did laundry, cooking, nursing
3. Some even fought on BF (Mulan)

C. Call for Women's Rights

1. Wanted divorce rights
2. Widespread discussion about Women's rights

D. A strengthened Patriarchal Structure

1. Women's role as moms became very imp. (Amer. values)
2. Men viewed as autocrat of family

IV The War Economy

A. New Patterns of Trade

1. R/W open to trade: SA, Asia

2. Had to deal with Brit hostile ships (got grad-small ships)

B. Buy "American-made"

1. home cloth industry grew + munitions factories
2. "America doesn't need to be dependent for era" ~colonists

The Creation of State Governments

I. The Assumptions of Republicanism

A. Importance of Civic Virtue

1. Everyone should be indep. landowners (no aristocrats)
2. Strive for equality of opportunity
3. "All Men are created Equal"

B. Persistent Inequality

1. Sizeable dependant labor force
2. Blacks & women remained powerless

C. Most open & fluid than Europe @ the time

II The First State Constitutions

A. Written Constitutions & Strong Legislatures

1. Stronger than European, weak govt for
2. Mostly Bi-cameral; PA + GA single legis (popular)
3. Property requirement in all states

III Revising State Governments (everyone by 1780s)

A. Legislatures prove ineffective

1. Constitutions constantly revised

2. "Too much democracy"

B. Made Constitution writing harder

1. Special constitutional assembly

C. Shift to strong executives

1. Elected by people; veto; fixed salary

IV Toleration & Slavery

A. Statute of Religious Liberty

1. Virginia, Tom J, 1786, separation of church & state
2. Most didn't want church to have special power

B. The Question of Slavery

1. Abolished in NE quickly

2. South pressured slaveowners to sell/trad labor

3. "What would blacks do if abolished?" - Colonists

The Search for a National Government

I. The Confederation

A. Limited Power of the National Government (AoC)

1. No regulate trade, draft troops, or levy taxes

2. Equal representation / state

3. Very weak overall; did job badly;

4. Didn't handle interstate issues; in force will ^{onset} onset

B. Ratified on 1781 → 1789

1. Adopted by Cont Gory. on 1777

II Diplomatic Failures

- A. Postwar disputes with Britain & Spain
 - 1. low esteem to rest of world
 - 2. Brits didn't honor Peace Promise (reparation slave, trap)

- B. Brits unsure of 13 nations or 1 nation

III The Confederation & the Northwest

- A. Population growth in West provided prob to Confed.

- B. The ordinances of 1784, & 1785

- 1. divided into 10 self-gov regions which could become states
 - 2. created townships with sell revenue toward school

- C. Grid system provided model for future land & cities form.

- D. Northwest Ordinance of 1787

- 1. Land companies buying 1784 land ruined plan
 - 2. combined 10 into 1 territory → 60,000 pop for statehood
 - 3. no slavery/right to trial by jury/free religion

- E. Southern lands remained chaotic till end of AoC

IV Indians & the Western Lands

- A. Failed negotiations over Western Territory

- 1. Iroquois agreed then split up & disagreed

- B. Battle of Fallen Timbers 1791

- 1. Biggest white loss (630 dead) by Miami warrio Little Turtle
 - 2. Little Turtle wanted no settlement west of Ohio River
 - 3. Negotiations cont. after Battle of Fallen Timbers

- C. Treaty of Greenville under Constitution of 1789

- 1. ceded land exchange for natives having control over land

V Debts, Taxes, & Daniel Shays

- A. Postwar depression from 1784-87

- 1. Cong. had no way to pay debts (default?!?!?)
 - 2. inadequate money supply

- B. Political disputes over economic issues

- 1. Northern nationalists tried to increa. power to meet \$\$\$ import

- 2. State debts made taxes ↑, farmers thought cities getting \$\$\$

C. Shay's Rebellion

1. New England mobs rioted through 1780s
2. Daniel Shay issued demands summer 1786
3. Boston Legis declared rebels
4. Shay defeated by militiamen
5. failed military plan, but added urgency to NEW CONSTITUTION

Primary Source: The Fate of Loyalists After the Revolution

- By Brooks Walter

- A. Loyalists left alone after Revolution
 - 1. Patriots most people
- B. Leaving to Canada (Nova Scotia)
 - 1. Will remain as officer there
 - 2. Will follow Parl law & be separate from US
 - 3.

HW Notes pg 159-167

Framing A New Government

I. Failure of the Articles of Confederation

A. Weak central government

1. Waffle-like existence by mid-1780s

II Advocates of Centralization

A. Supporters of a Strong, National, government (1780s)

1. Military men who wanted pension (1783 Newburgh Conspir.)
2. Artisans & manufacturers wanted uniform tariffs (central)
3. Merchants wanted to replace 13 commercial policies
4. debtors didn't want states issuing paper

B. Alexander Hamilton & Philadelphia Convention

1. Hamilton + Madison + GW made it credible
2. 1786 w/ shay rebel. & unhappy brought people

III A Divided Convention

A. The founding fathers were intellectuals

1. had thoughts of Revolution (Amer.) in mind
2. Simple majority to decide things (not unanimous)

B. The Virginia Plan by James Madison

1. agreed to 3 branch of Gov (ex, leg, jud)

2. 2 houses; 1 based pop; selected other

C. New Jersey plan after for small states

1. federal gov with same legis more power (tax + commerce)

D. Small states VS Large States? & more questions

1. Slaves count as people?

IV Compromise

A. Deadlock continued till "Grand Committee" - 1 del / state

1. Ben F's smooth words kept going

2. If they fail, democracy would be viewed as F.

B. The Great Compromise

1. Slaves worth $\frac{3}{5}$ person (tax + repres)
2. Lower house direct rep; Upper 2/states
3. Cong. couldn't stop slave trade for 20 years

II The Constitution of 1787

A. James Madison

1. Very creative question of sovereignty + question of limiting power

B. The Question of Sovereignty

1. Federal would be "law of the land" for "necessary & proper"
2. Tax, commerce, control currency, rest to states

C. Separation of Powers

1. 3 branches made sure no one got too powerful
2. Madison → Large Republic harder to tyranny (too complex)
3. Protected against tyrannical majority (not direct elect)

D. 39 delegates signed Sep 17, 1787

VI The Limits of the Constitution

A. Natives were legal, but no power

1. Many wanted them to convert to Anglo life
2. kept being driven west

B. No laws for Blacks - not many cared for rights

1. Many like Jeffers uneasy about this

VII Federalists & Anti-Federalists

A. Const. needed 9/13 yes, for implement

1. No change until begin → Bill of Rights

B. Confederation Cong stepped down to submit to states

1. debates grew throughout US

C. The Federalist Papers (had frank + GW bonus)

1. Alex Hamilton, Madison, + John Jay wrote essays
2. Countered anti-fed movement, more organized

D. The Antifederalists didn't want Tyrannical Gov

1. "Where bill of Rights" - Anti-feds

2. Const would tax, dest states, dictatorial, favor "well-born"

3. End individual liberty

E. Debating the Constitution

1. feds scared of Tyranny of majority
2. anti-feds more scared of concentrated power

F. Ratification occurred quickly

1. MA, VA, + NY only agreed due to Bill of Rights

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Primary Source: A Pro-Slavery Document

A. Arguments for/against Slave trade in Pennsylvania Convention

1. Northern laws disrespected if South continues slavery
2. Tax on Slave Trade
3. The South can't fin. econ. without slaves
4. States' rights also factor in

Class Notes 10/02/2020

Impact of Rev on home front - Lucy Knox

- Ideological impact on women's roles
- Managed finances & crops
- Divided fam
- Influence by liberty & freedom
- "

Mary Otis

I am a Woman

Gender

Generation

Geography

(Spain, France, Italy, Russia, Poland)

Class (rich, poor, middle class, slaves)

Ethnicity

A. George Washington's Leadership

1. Kinda unwilling but still good
2. Stayed with troops even with terrible positions
3. Ended good leader

B. Good at attacking with surprise

1. Attack on Christmas eve (drunk)

C. Battle of Saratoga (US Victory)

1. Iroquois trying to combine & help Brits
2. Turning point in war
3. World is watching (French support increased)
- 4.

D. Valley Forge Winter

1. Many died, hard to bury in cold
2. had foreign generals but still struggled
3. Less food & shortages

E. How did they win?

1. French support
2. Motivated longer than 6 years
3. Brits pretty weak
 - a. Burgoyne distracted by ladies
 - b. long supply lines
 - c. on verge of collapse

F. Assumptions of Republicanism

1. Civic Virtue importance

- a. Why people mad @ Trump? for crude comments?
- b. doesn't spelled in Constit. Common Wealth

2. Persistent Inequality

- a. Can't have laws about this

G. Creation of State Govs

1. Not much popular vote

H. Revising Govs

1. Made stronger executives, elected

I. John Adams Thoughts on Gov

1. Branches of Gov (Balance of Powers)

2. Bicameral

3. Civic Virtue

4. Island controlling a continent

J. Pennsylvania State Constitution, 1776

1. unicameral
2. mandated suffrage
3. during revolution this began to serve as gov.

K. Mass state function

↳ Articles of Federation

1. Power divided confusingly
2. states sovereignty
3. no taxes / commerce
4. laws $\frac{9}{13}$ had to pass

M. Crisis (Loyalists)

1. $\frac{1}{6}$ of whites have lots of guns
2. many emigrate

N. Slavery & slaves crises & Native

1. many fled with the war

⑤ Treaty of Paris

1. not with French permission
2. secured large concessions from Brits
 - a. gave lots of western lands
 - b. made deals about debt

P. DEBTS

1. Farmers, merchants, business, garts
2. Little money, many IOU
3. Lots of losers, not many winners

Western Expansion

I Western expansion Cont. after Revolution

II Land Ordinance 1785

1. Sold land in rectangular sections of 1 square mile
2. Land companies awarded natural state rights

III Northwest Ordinance 1787

1. Education & freedom of religion
2. Could become states (after 5 years)

IV Battle of Fallen Timbers

1. Treaty made for land owning, but US don't care
2. lots of land taken
3. Little Turtle defeated
4. Black Heelent hard & iron fist

V Shay's Rebellion 1787

1. depression post-War of Independence & financial crisis
2. Taxes common
3. 1200 angry MA
4. guns, Military Attacks
5. stronger govt. needed (Articles of Confederation too weak)