

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CHAPTER 7 NOTES

1776

- ◎ Campaign for New York and New Jersey
 - British under Sir William Howe took his army to New York City
 - British strategy was to cut off New England
 - Washington moved from Boston to New York to combat this strategy
 - Brooklyn Heights (8-27-1776)
 - Battle of Long Island—American defeat—
withdrew to Manhattan
 - Washington forced north to White Plains, NY

Attaque
de l'Armée des Provinciaux
DANS LONG ISLAND
du 27. Aoust 1776.
Dessin de l'Isle
DE NEW-YORK ET DES ETATS
Publié à Londres par acte du Parlement du 24 8^{bre} 1776.
et à Paris
Chez le Rouge Rue des grands Augustins

- RENVOI.**
- A. Première position de l'Armée Royale.
 - B. Marche du Général Clinton pour s'emparer du Passage de la Jamaica.
 - C. Le Général Clinton possédant ce passage.
 - D. Le Général Heister attaque le passage de Flat Bush.
 - E. Le Major Général Grant attaque la droite des Provinciaux longant la Côte.
 - F. L'Infanterie Legere et les Dragons attaquent en Queue le Flanc gauche.
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| 1. Poste des Provinciaux sur les Hauteurs. | 5. Ravins coupés de bois, de Rochers, de Redoutes, et de Retranchements. |
| 2. Leur Retraite vers les Marais. | 6. Hauteur Morris. |
| 4. L'Armée des Provinciaux retranchée. | 7. Bluebel Cabars. |
- Par un Officier de l'Armée.*



1776-1777

- By Christmas, 1776, Washington was in Pennsylvania. Troops were deserting the army.
- On Christmas night, 1776, he led 2,400 troops back across the Delaware River and surprised the Hessians (German mercenaries) at Trenton, NJ
- Americans inflicted heavy losses on the British at Princeton, and forced them back to NYC

Washington Crossing the Delaware River



1777

- Britain tries to cut off New England again
- Gen. Burgoyne moved South down the Hudson River Valley
- Gen. Howe planned to take Philadelphia then meet Burgoyne
- Burgoyne stopped by the American army of General Horatio Gates and Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, NY
- Howe was successful in taking Philadelphia

Winter of 1777

- ◎ Americans wintered at Valley Forge, PA
 - Lack of food and cold
 - Poor hygiene and sanitary conditions result in disease
 - Von Stueben (Prussian volunteer) trains the troops and provides some order
 - American soldiers come out of Valley Forge with a new identity
- ◎ Mid-December, 1777: France signed a Treaty of Alliance with the “United States of North America”
- ◎ Victory at Saratoga encouraged France to support the American cause
- ◎ Spain engaged the British independently, sending an expedition as far north as St. Joseph, Michigan!

War in the South

- 1775, Lord Dunmore, royal governor of Virginia, set into motion a slave uprising
- 1778, General Clinton took Georgia
- Southern Campaign was very violent
- Marked by guerilla warfare and use of sharpshooters by Americans
- By 1781, Americans under Gen. Nathaniel Greene had retaken the Lower South

The French Arrive

- French landed 5,000 in Rhode Island under Rochambeau
- Rochambeau and Washington coordinate an attack on Gen. Cornwallis at his camp at Yorktown
- French and Americans surrounded Yorktown and began an artillery barrage
- Cornwallis attempted to escape, but it failed

Surrender at Yorktown

- British troops surrender on October 19, 1781, marching to the tune of “The World Turned Upside Down”
- Cornwallis was feeling sick and declined to surrender to Washington—instead he sent his second-in-command
- Lord North (Prime Minister) submitted his resignation

Surrender at Yorktown



Peace Talks

- Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and John Adams negotiated a peace treaty with the British in Paris, in 1782
- Preliminary Treaty signed November 1782
- Final treaty signed September 3, 1783
- Britain accepted American independence
- Spain got Florida back