

Battle of Lexington & Concord

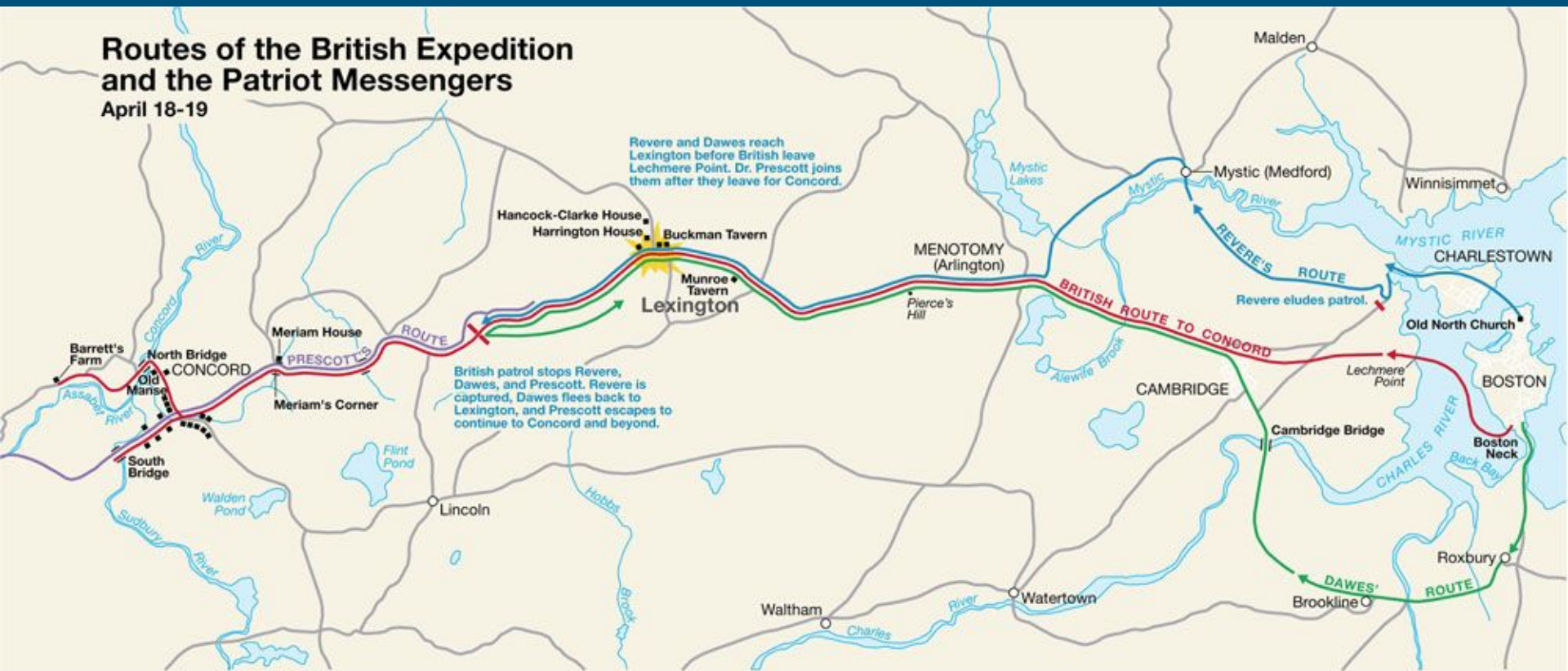
The Shot Heard 'Round the World

- Early Morning, April 19, 1775: British soldiers march out of Boston to seize munitions in Concord (18 miles away)
- Colonists warned, begin assembling minutemen and hiding the military supplies.
- 700 British Regulars meet 77 minutemen at Lexington--first shots of the revolution.
- Brits split up to search Concord, ~500 minutemen attach and chase them back to Boston



Routes of the British Expedition and the Patriot Messengers

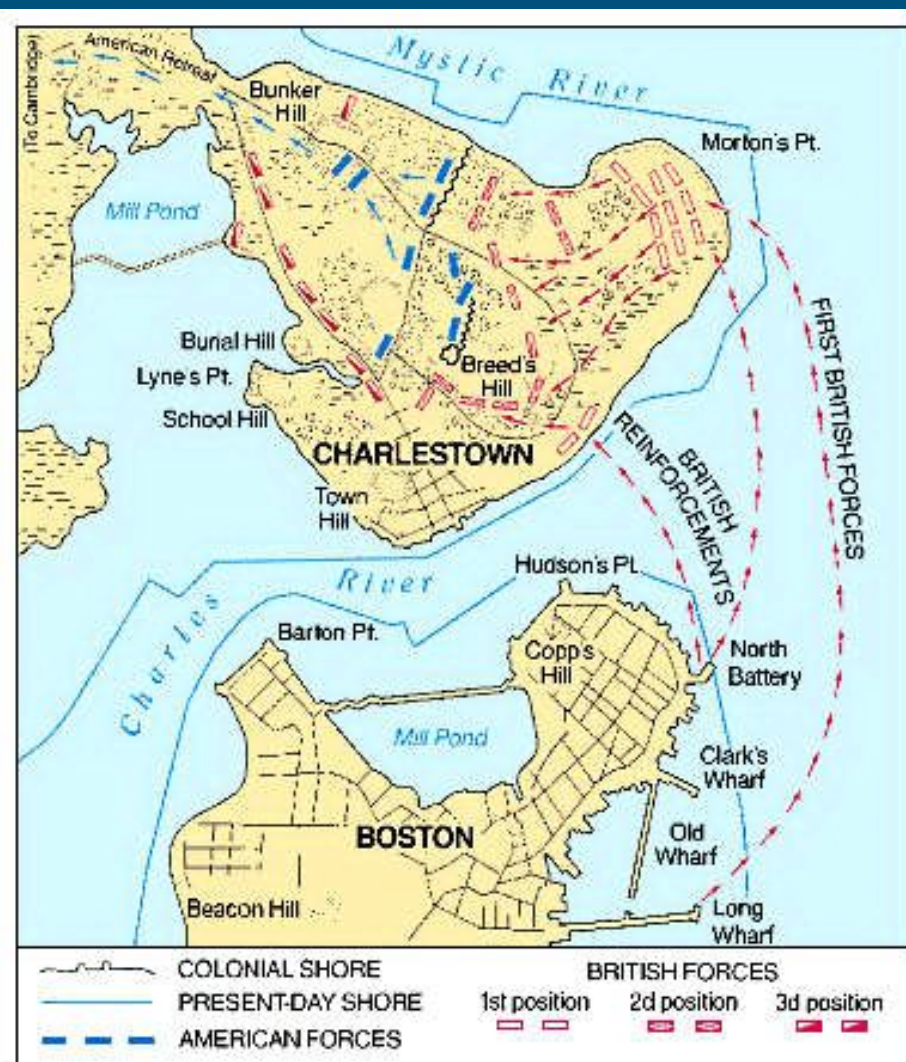
April 18-19



Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775)

“Don't shoot 'til you see the whites of their eyes”

- British troops occupy Boston
- Colonial Militia seize the Charleston Peninsula across the Charles River from Boston.
- Contests Boston harbor, position to fire artillery on Boston.



Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775)

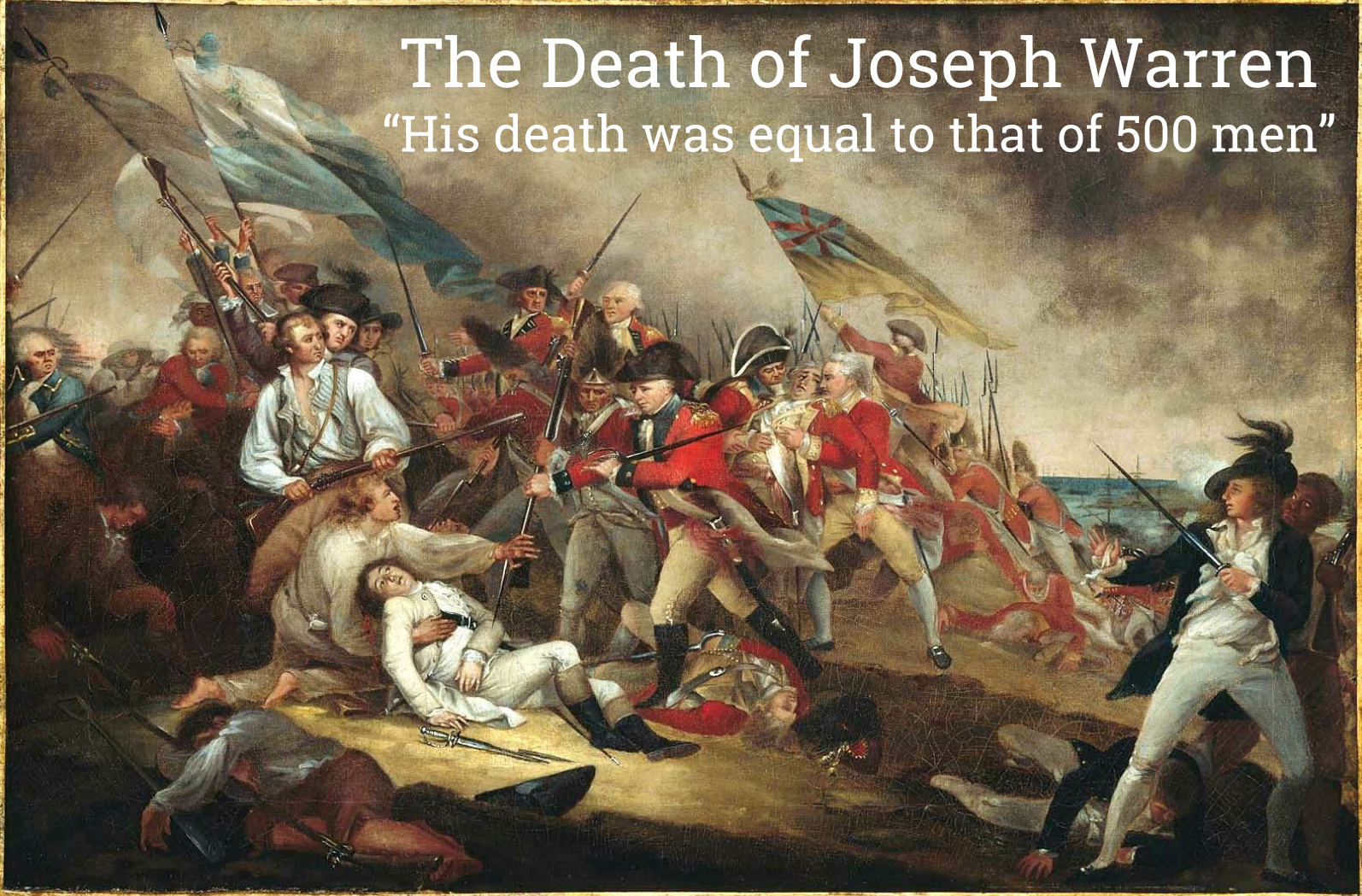
“Don’t shoot ‘til you see the whites of their eyes”

- Colonials construct heavy fortifications overnight.
- British invade in the morning. March uphill at fortifications, sustain heavy losses
- **Pyrrhic British Victory**
 - Americans: 115 killed, 305 wounded
 - British: 226 killed (19 officers), 828 wounded (62 officers)



The Death of Joseph Warren

“His death was equal to that of 500 men”



The Second Continental Congress & The Olive Branch Petition (Summer, 1775)

- Second Continental Congress convenes May 10, 1775 in Philadelphia.
- **Revolutionary Government:** raises armies, signs treaties, prints money, sends foreign diplomats.
 - BUT CANNOT LEVY TAXES
- Led by John Dickinson (a quaker from PA) the Olive Branch Petition to the king, July 5, 1775.
 - Not even read, King George declares the Congress illegitimate and its members traitors

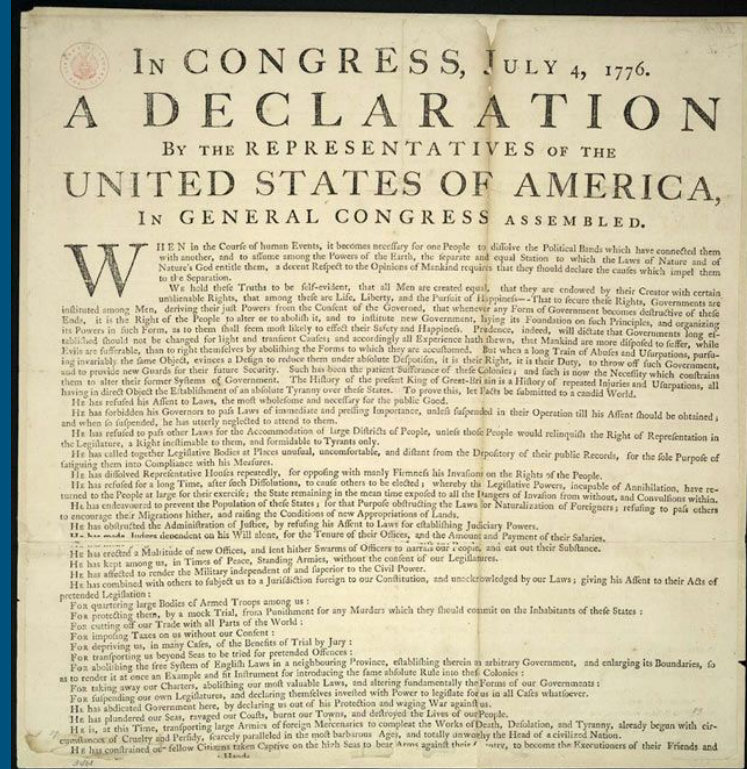


Do Now... (Journal Entry)

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...”

These lines begin the preamble of the Declaration of Independence (in a way they “begin” the United States). Has the US lived up to this promise?

Explain your answer (when, how, why, for whom, etc.)



Dunmore's Proclamation (November 7, 1775)

- John Murray, Earl of Dunmore is Governor of Virginia. Clashes with colonist mobs as he attempts to seize military caches.
- Driven out of Virginia by militia--issues his proclamation as he begins organizing a re-invasion.
 - Promised freedom of any slave to escape an American plantation and join the British cause.



The Revolutionary War

It's On.



British Advantages

- Well trained and well supplied army and navy.
- Well resourced.
- Strong government.
- Native American Allies

British Disadvantages

- Unfamiliar territory.
- Far away from Britain & resources.
- Poor leadership, hubris
- Indifference to cause (“What are we fighting for?”)

American Advantages

- Home field advantage.
- Strong leadership.
- Motivated--fighting for own rights.
- Alliance with France.

American Disadvantages

- Untrained soldiers. Small army, virtually no navy.
- Shortage of resources.
- Weak and disorganized government.



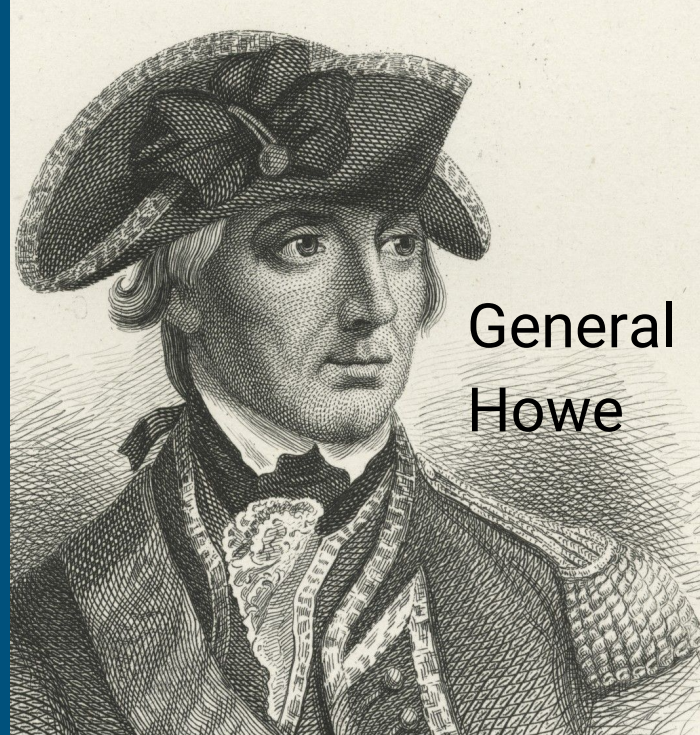
British Strategy

Military:

- Intimidate Americans.
- Capture major east coast cities.
- Divide the Northern and Southern Colonies.

Diplomatic:

- Promise pardons to rebels who surrender and swear loyalty to King George



General
Howe

American Strategy

Military:

- Prolong war--make it as difficult and expensive as possible for British.

Diplomatic:

- Seek monetary and military aid from other European nations.



The Battle of Long Island

August 27, 1776

- Washington fortifies Brooklyn heights. Has only 19,000 of the 29,000 men he was promised.
- British rout Americans in initial battle, but Washington executes a perfect retreat to Manhattan in the middle of the night & escapes.
- Despite superior numbers, the British do not chase him down.



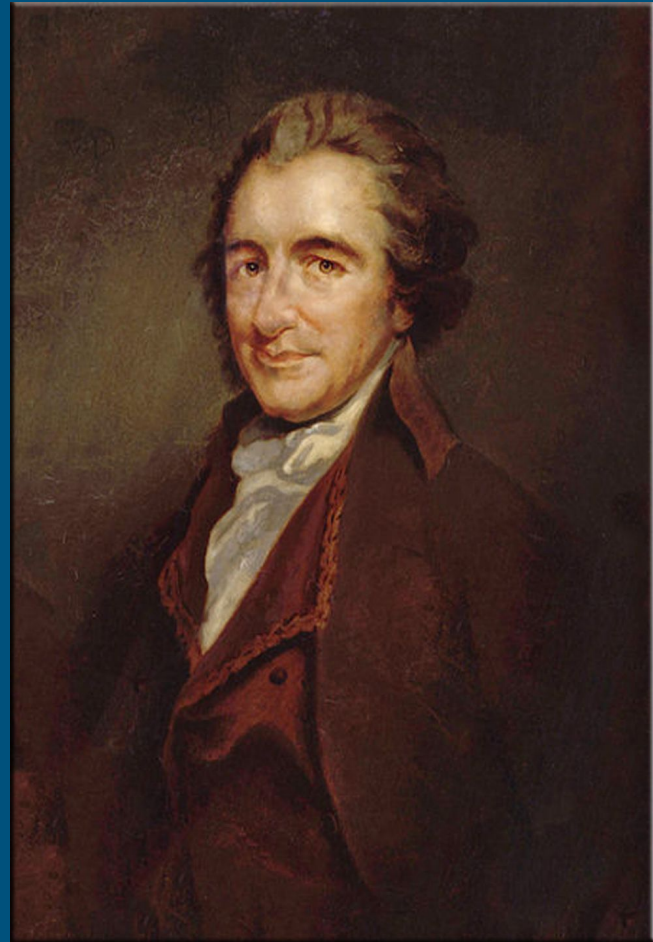
The Battle of Long Island Aftermath

- 300 Continentals killed, 1000 captured (most die on prison ships)
- British capture New York, disrupting colonial supply lines and communications.
- Howe defeats Washington again at White Plains, chases him into New Jersey, then PA.



“The American Crisis,” Thomas Paine (December 23, 1776)

THESE are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph.



The Battle of Trenton

December 26, 1776

- Armies camped for winter quarters.
- Washington breaks camp to launch a surprise attack on 1500 Hessian mercenaries at Trenton.
- Captures ~1000 soldiers, (almost) no American losses.
- The moral victory the Americans desperately needed (brought new recruits)



Do Now... Journal Entry

Agree or Disagree:
The people in charge
usually know what
they're doing.



Philadelphia Falls

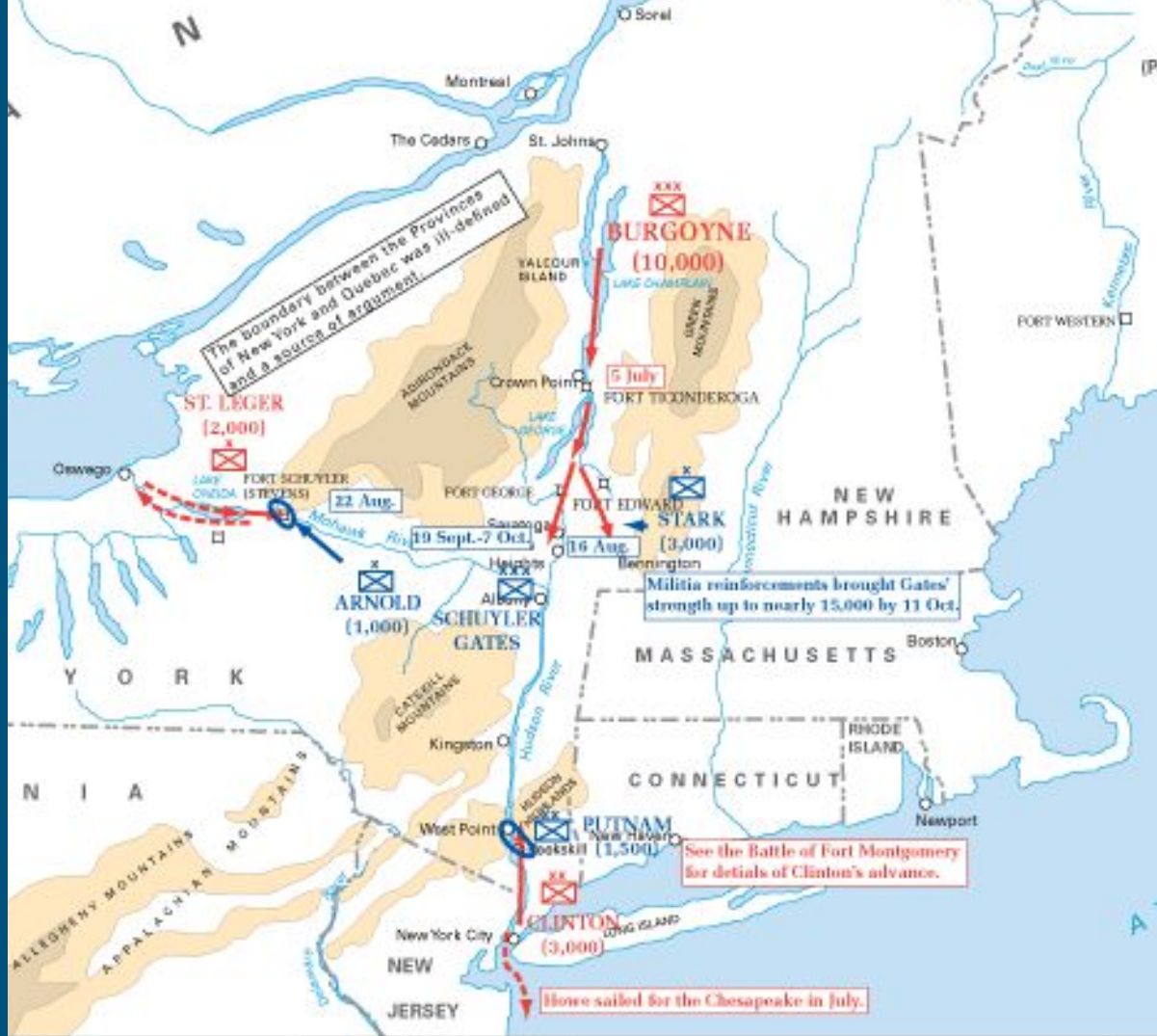
- Washington and Howe duel around Philadelphia. Battles at:
 - Germantown
 - Whitemarsh
 - Monmouth
- Howe captures Philadelphia September 26, 1777. Washington encamps in Valley Forge.
- “General Howe did not capture Philadelphia so much as Philadelphia captured General Howe,” Ben Franklin



“Gentleman Johnny” Burgoyne

- Extremely Fancy Boy.
- Purchases an officer commission, very charming and popular—promoted to general.
- Given charge of reinforcements sent to invade New York from Montreal.
- Other fancy officers sign on, bring wives, mistresses, children. Burgoyne leads a huge train full of food and luxuries into the wilderness.





The Saratoga Campaign

- American General Horatio Gates trolls Burgoyne-- burns bridges, chops down trees in his path.
- Small battles demoralize the British--essentially stuck deep in the wilderness.
- Iroquois allies abandon Burgoyne.
- Low on supplies, winter approaching, Burgoyne surrenders his entire army (6000 men)
 - Burgoyne left Canada w/ 15,000 men.
- (to) burgoyne (verb)- “to fail senselessly; to make a mess of things”







-maybe zere is somezing to
zese “revolution” beezneese
Louis XVI, maybe

The surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga convinced the French that the Americans had a shot at beating the British.

The French agree to assist the Americans—become the first nation to recognize the United States in February of 1778