

**APUSH TEST 2 STUDY GUIDE: AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (1754-1781)**

WAR, TRADE, SOCIAL CONFLICT (1750-1763)

- British v. French in the Great War for Empire
  - **French and Indian War/ 7 Years' War:** English colonists moved into the Ohio River Valley, threatening French trade with Indians and Indians' claims to land. The French built forts, leading to skirmishes, and England declared war on France 1756.
    - Iroquois allied with British; most other Natives with French
    - **Treaty of Paris:** Britain gained French Canada, French land east of Mississippi; Spanish Florida, parts of Africa and India → undisputed colonial power of N.A.

Effects of French and Indian War

Colonists	England
Felt like they could provide for their own defense	Low opinion of colonial military performance
"obligation" to settle new land gained	National debt doubled
National pride and energy	Unchallenged supremacy in North America
Safe from Native American attacks	Britain convinced the colonists were unable and unwilling to defend themselves → Britain needs to protect the colonies

- **Pontiac's Rebellion:** result of English selling goods to Indians at a higher price and stealing their land. Chief Pontiac and tribes of Ohio Valley attacked colonial outposts to expel the British from former French lands
  - **Proclamation of 1763:** forbid settlement west of Appalachian; effort to avoid conflict with Indians
- Neolin: Native American spiritual visionary from Delaware who urged Natives to reject European influences and revive native traditions (native separatism)
  - Synthesized Christian teachings with Native Beliefs – moral improvement, eternal salvation, Native equivalent of Heaven, Hell, God
  - His ideas helped unite Natives and shape uprisings, such as Pontiac's Rebellion
- Increase in colonial consumption indebted America to Britain
  - Increase in transatlantic trade made colonists more dependent on overseas credit and markets; using overseas credit to finance trade ventures; colonial exports increased
  - 1763 colonies in economic recession after military subsidies ended
- Search for Land
  - Disputes for land in East – Connecticut and PA and Delaware at war for Wyoming Valley; Hudson River Valley; New Jersey and Southern colonies
  - Scotch-Irish called for expulsion of Indians → Paxton Boys (massacred a tribe)
  - **Regulators:** landowning vigilantes who demanded more courts, fairer taxation, and greater representation in the West
    - Regulator movement in N. Carolina 1766
- **Albany Plan of Union (1754):** plan by Ben Franklin for an intercolonial government, failed

## END OF SALUTARY NEGLECT

- Great War for Empire → increased taxes, debt, larger government (bc doubled tax bureaucracy)
- **Vice-Admiralty Courts:** tribunals run by British-appointed judges without a jury to try merchants who violated the Acts; example of stricter enforcement of Acts
- Stamp Act bore more on the rich, it angered a group that was literate, persuasive, and argumentative – cause trouble for Britain
- **Virtual Representation:** Parliament's argument that the colonists already had representatives, as Parliament represents all British subjects
  - Response to James Otis's *The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved*, which argued "no taxation without representation"
- **Stamp Act Congress:** protested loss of American rights and liberties; challenged the constitutionality of the Acts; declared that only the colonies' elected representatives could approve of and legalize taxes

Year	Act	Effects
1764	<b>Currency Act:</b> colonists couldn't pay with money printed in the colonies	- Decreasing colonial authority
1764	<b>Sugar Act:</b> replaced the ignored Molasses Act	- Stricter enforcement of Navigation Acts - Vice-Admiralty Courts
1765	<b>Stamp Act:</b> tax stamp on all printed items; to raise revenue to support British troops in America (repealed 1766)	- Stamp Act Congress - Boycotts - Mob actions - Sons of Liberty
1765	<b>Quartering Act:</b> colonial governments must provide barracks and food for British troops stationed in North America for the colonists' protection against Indians	- Drain on resources of colonists - Source of tension btwn colonists and British troops (Boston Massacre)
1766	<b>Declaratory Act:</b> reaffirmed Parliament's authority over the colonies	- Angered colonists - Declared colonial self-government illegal
1767	<b>Townshend Acts:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Directly taxed the colonists on British goods</li> <li>2. Fund from this act would pay imperial officials</li> <li>3. Created more vice-admiralty courts and government offices to enforce Crown's will</li> <li>4. Writs of Assistance: licenses allowing British to search any place suspected of harboring smuggled goods</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Violated idea of mercantilism</li> <li>2. Colonial assemblies could no longer withhold government official's wages to get their way</li> <li>3. Stricter enforcement of Acts, violators charged in unfriendly courts</li> <li>4. Difficult to smuggle goods, angers colonists as they are forced to purchase goods only from Britain</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-importation movement (2<sup>nd</sup> boycott)</li> <li>- Committees of Correspondence</li> </ul>
1773	<b>Tea Act</b>	- Boston Tea Party (December 16, 1773)
1774	<b>Coercive Acts, "Intolerable Acts"</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Response to Boston Tea Party</li> <li>- Closed Boston Harbor</li> </ul>	- First Continental Congress
1774	<b>Quebec Act</b>	- Granted greater liberties to Catholics - Extended boundaries of Quebec territory (impeded westward expansion)
1775	<b>Prohibitory Act:</b> Parliament outlawed trade with the colonies	- United the colonists more in their struggle against GB and desire for independence

- Ideological Roots of Resistance
  - English Common Law and Magna Carta spelled out fundamental liberties of English subjects, and the colonists used these to prove the Brits were violating such rights
  - Enlightenment – John Locke “natural rights,” Montesquieu “separation of powers”
  - Glorious Revolution created a constitutional monarchy for the purpose of protecting citizens’ rights and avoiding arbitrary rule of monarch
  - *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* (1768) by John Dickinson: early call to resistance, equated colonists to slaves of Britain, against taxation without colonial consent
- **Non-Importation Movement:** colonists decreased consumption of British goods and American women helped increase domestic production (Daughters of Liberty)
  - Form of economic warfare on British; imports from Britain dropped 40% by 1770
  - British merchants appealed to Crown to remove Townshend Acts
- **Boston Massacre:** March 5, 1770 British redcoats fired on a crowd of angry and violent civilians, killed 5 townspeople
  - Boston radical Whigs (Patriots) propagandized the event to fuel aggression towards GB
- **Committees of Correspondence:** 1<sup>st</sup> intercolonial committee initiated by Samuel Adams so that patriots of all the colonies could discuss the “rights of the colonists,” exchange ideas, and spread resistance
- **First Continental Congress:** Patriot reaction to Coercive Acts. Representatives from 12 colonies met in Philadelphia September 1774
  - Southern colonies advocated for an economic boycott; New England wanted political union and defensive military preparations; Middle Atlantic wanted compromise
  - Conclusion: demanded repeal of Coercive Acts and threatened to boycott if Parliament didn’t comply; threatened to stop *exporting*
  - **Galloway Plan of Union** (1774): presented at 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress; lost by one vote. Attempt at compromise with GB by establishing a separate “American Parliament”
  - *Declaration of Rights and Grievances* (1774): submitted to the King in hopes of reconciliation but showed that the colonists would take action for their perceived loss of rights by initiating non-importation, non-consumption, non-exportation movements
- **Continental Association** (1774): est. by 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress to enforce the 3<sup>rd</sup> boycott of British goods, established committees of observation in towns to enforce the boycott and these committees soon became their towns’ de facto governments
  - **Committees of Observation** supplanted British assemblies and led acts of insubordination (collecting taxes, disrupting court sessions, organizing militias and gathering weapons)
- Battle of Lexington
  - British troops dispatched to capture Colonial leaders Sam Adams and John Hancock
  - Met with resistance from minutemen (colonial militia) who were warned ahead of time by riders such as Paul Revere

- Someone fired → 8 dead minutemen
- Battle of Concord
  - British troops dispatched to seize colonial weapons
  - “Shot heard around the world”
  - Larger group of minutemen who inflicted casualties on the British redcoats and forced the Brits to retreat, war had begun
- Lord Dunmore’s War (1774): confrontation between Virginia and the American Indians of the Ohio Country, led to a tentative peace and more land
  - Patriots ousted Governor Dunmore of VA shortly thereafter, and he retaliated by organizing two military forces and issuing **Dunmore’s Proclamation**, which promised freedom to any slaves who left their masters and joined the British forces. This scared many southern colonists, and they quickly jumped on the Patriot bandwagon
- **Second Continental Congress** (May 1775): established a Continental Army led by George Washington, printed money, and created government offices to supervise policy
  - George III’s **Proclamation for Suppressing Rebellion (1775)**
  - *Declaration of Causes and Necessities of Taking up Arms* (1775): hope for reconciliation but approved use of force to obtain colonial rights
  - **Olive Branch Petition** (July 5, 1775): an effort by Continental Congress for reconciliation with GB and to reach compromise; an entreaty to the king to intervene and establish peace
- **Common Sense** (1776) Thomas Paine: call for independence and republican form of government
  - Inspired many colonists to the Patriot cause
- **Declaration of Independence** (July 4, 1776): justified independence and republicanism by vilifying George III, defended individual liberties and a government derived from the consent of the governed

#### WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

- British strategy is to divide New England from the rest of the colonies
- Colonists use guerilla warfare and their smaller numbers to outmaneuver the British
- British Southern Campaign: control Chesapeake and starve out the South; hold NY and starve middle colonies
  - **War of Attrition**: a prolonged war or period of conflict during which each side seeks to gradually wear out the other by a series of small-scale actions; take capital cities and trade ports
- War in South fails because the Loyalists are too busy fighting the southern Patriots for personal reasons, they are uncontrollable. The southern backcountry is difficult for the British army to navigate

Battle Name + Location	Generals Involved	Summary	Significance
Battle of New York	General Howe (GB) v. General Washington (CA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GB 32,000 v. CA 15,000</li> <li>- July-August 1776</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- British ships entering New England harbors</li> <li>- Start of war</li> </ul>
Battle of Long Island	Howe and Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Howe attacks with a few thousand in front and then his large force attacks CA from side</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Could've ended the war by obliterating CA except Howe decided to stop and take lunch</li> </ul>
Battle of Trenton	Howe and Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- W retreats to NJ, Howe follows</li> <li>- W crosses Delaware</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Captures 1,000 Hessian soldiers</li> <li>- Small victory for CA</li> </ul>
Battle of Princeton	Howe and Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- W steals British supplies</li> <li>- CA soldiers fight 3 days beyond enlistment expiration</li> <li>- Howe retreats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CA believes in their cause, fighting beyond their enlistment terms</li> <li>- Victory for CA</li> </ul>
Battle of Germantown	Howe and Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CA has complicated 4 pronged attack to descend on Germantown</li> <li>- GB defeats CA</li> </ul>	
Battle of Saratoga	Burgoyne (GB) v. Horatio Gates (CA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CA outmaneuvers the British</li> <li>- CA army chases after fleeing British at insistence of Benedict Arnold</li> <li>- Burgoyne surrenders to Gates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CA victory – revives colonial fighting spirit</li> <li>- Convinced France to aid the Americans</li> <li>- Benedict Arnold bitter over not receiving credit for the victory, influences his decision to turn traitor</li> </ul>
Valley Forge (winter 1777-1778)	Not a battle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CA low on supplies</li> <li>- Starving Winter</li> <li>- Trained by Marquis de Lafayette</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CA emerges a better fighting force</li> <li>- Shows weakness of Continental Congress as it was</li> </ul>

			unable to provide supplies for its troops
Battle of Camden (1780)	Cornwallis (GB) v. Gates (CA)	- Cornwallis wins, Gates runs away	- Nathaniel Greene takes over CA
Battle of Cowpens (1781) SC	Tarleton (GB) v. Morgan	- Militia in front of CA, breaks away as Brits advance, Brits run straight into firing CA	- Morgan demonstrates the ill-trained militias can be used to win
Battle of Yorktown (1781)	Cornwallis (GB) v. Washington, Greene, Rochambeau, Lafayette	- Cornwallis at Chesapeake, surrounded by CA with French blocking oceans	- Decisive battle for American victory - Cornwallis leaves South, Clinton leaves North

British Strengths	British Weaknesses
Most powerful nation, most powerful navy	Failure to communicate
Well-equipped, disciplined, paid army	Underestimated the colonists' willingness to fight
Hessian mercenaries	Supplies take a long time to arrive
	War is expensive and unpopular
	Vastness of colonies makes it difficult to control

American Strengths	American Weaknesses
Home front advantage	Difficulty raising money
Ideological values	America is divided – some are Patriots, some Loyalists
1/3 of population are zealous Patriots	Army untrained and poorly equipped
American strategy = defensive	
Control over local governments	
French Alliance	

#### REVOLUTION ON THE HOME FRONT

- Farms and homes were often plundered
- Many people fled to the countryside as British occupied cities → Traditional markets disrupted
- British blockade caused widespread unemployment and disrupted trade
- Women ran their homes and farms while the men were away, provided clothes and food for the war effort, and from this gained a sense of independence and advocated for more rights after the war
- Continental Congress attempted to introduce price ceilings and committees of safety to collect taxes
- Inflation

<b>Patriots</b>	<b>Loyalists</b>	<b>Fence-Sitters</b>
White Protestant property holders	Ethnic and religious minorities who feared persecution by Patriots	Pacifist Quakers
Gentry	Devout Anglicans	Germans
Urban artisans	Government officials	
Farmers who feared the British government would take their land as payment for debts	Merchants dependent on trade with England; generally older and wealthy with ties to England	Poor regarded the Patriot movement with suspicion
Southern planters saw themselves as safeguards of English liberties	Slaves	Some regarded Patriots as power-hungry and self-serving
Middle and lower classes who didn't like the economic situation and were influenced by ideas of social equality expressed in texts such as Thomas Paine's <i>Common Sense</i>	Tenant farmers supported King bc they hated their colonial landlords	Some believed separation from Gb → anarchy and crime

ARGUMENTS

<u>Loyalists</u>	<u>Patriots</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strong unified British empire is good for all</li> <li>- Colonists are British subjects and should obey British law</li> <li>- Taxes are due pay for the French and Indian War that was fought to protect colonists</li> <li>- Colonies are weak without GB</li> <li>- Colonies profit from trade with GB</li> <li>- Colonies are too far away from England to have representation – it is not practical</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People have “natural rights” that the government cannot take away (e.g. property)</li> <li>- Taxation takes property away</li> <li>- No taxation without representation</li> <li>- No voice in Parliament = England shouldn't tax the colonies</li> <li>- Colonists fought in the French and Indian war – “we did our part”</li> <li>- British personnel are wreaking havoc (riots, death, violence, Boston Massacre)</li> </ul>

- Reasons colonists supported the war
  - Believed George III was a tyrant
  - Believed Parliament wanted to control internal affairs of colonies without consent of colonies
  - British ministers and government officials had a corrupting influence
  - Wanted greater political participation in policies affecting colonies
  - Resented quartering of British troops
  - Wanted to preserve local autonomy (like during the era of Salutary Neglect)

## WAR'S SOCIETAL EFFECTS

- African Americans
  - Despite nearly 5,000 of them fighting on Patriot side, there were few gains
  - Many slaves in the North were granted freedom if they fought for the American cause
    - climate of the Revolution made the idea of slavery unacceptable in the minds of many Northerners (however, they did not depend on slavery for economic system) → gradual elimination of slavery in North
  - A growth of free black communities in America fostered by the War for American Independence – Revolutionary sentiments led to the banning of the importation of slaves in 1807
  - British encouraged slaves to run away from their masters and join the Loyalist cause in exchange for freedom, the Brits did this as an attempt to break the South's economy
  - Antislavery society founded in 1775 by Quakers in Philadelphia
  - Patriot victory confirmed the power of the "master" class in the South
    - Southerners viewed the Revolution as a fight to protect their property, which included slaves, so they weren't about to free them
  - Doubts about slavery and legal modifications that occurred in the North and Upper South never took serious hold among whites in the Lower South
- Women
  - "Republican Motherhood" → education
  - Judith Sargent Murray "On the Equality of the Sexes" (1790)
  - Emerged from the war with a sense of independence and hoped the new government would decrease societal and legal restrictions placed on women
- Loyalists
  - Patriots subjected Loyalists to public humiliation and violence
  - Many fled the country
  - Government was hesitant to seize Loyalists land, most of it was returned, but some was sold to the highest bidder (so poor farmers gained little from this)
  - Patriot merchants replaced Loyalists at top of the economic ladder
    - Republican entrepreneurs who promoted new trading ventures and domestic manufacturing
- Native Americans
  - At the start of the war Patriots worked hard to try and ensure Indian neutrality
    - Most tribes supported the British
  - Native groups in the trans-Appalachian west would remain a vital force and a significant military threat to the new United States, especially as Americans moved westward
  - Americans explained that the Treaty of Paris nullified Natives' claims to land and thus took it
- Yeomen Farmers and Urban Artisans
  - biggest beneficiaries of the American Revolution

- Yeoman farmers already believed in American ideals (honesty, virtue, hard work, independency)
- Yeomen and artisans of moderate wealth made up the majority (62 percent) of elected officials in the three northern states, and formed a significant minority (30 percent) in the southern states by the end of the war
- Revolution → more voting power for middling class

#### END OF THE WAR

- **Treaty of Paris (1783):** America officially independent, gained land south of the Great Lakes and east of Mississippi river
  - British prohibited from taking slaves and other property out of America
  - Confiscated Loyalist land returned; Loyalists = citizens
  - British merchants allowed to pursue legal claims for pre-war debts
- Treaty of Versailles (1783): GB at peace with France and Spain; Spain regains Florida; France receives Caribbean island (France's national debt soared → sets stage for French Revolution)

#### Sources

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