

Winning the War

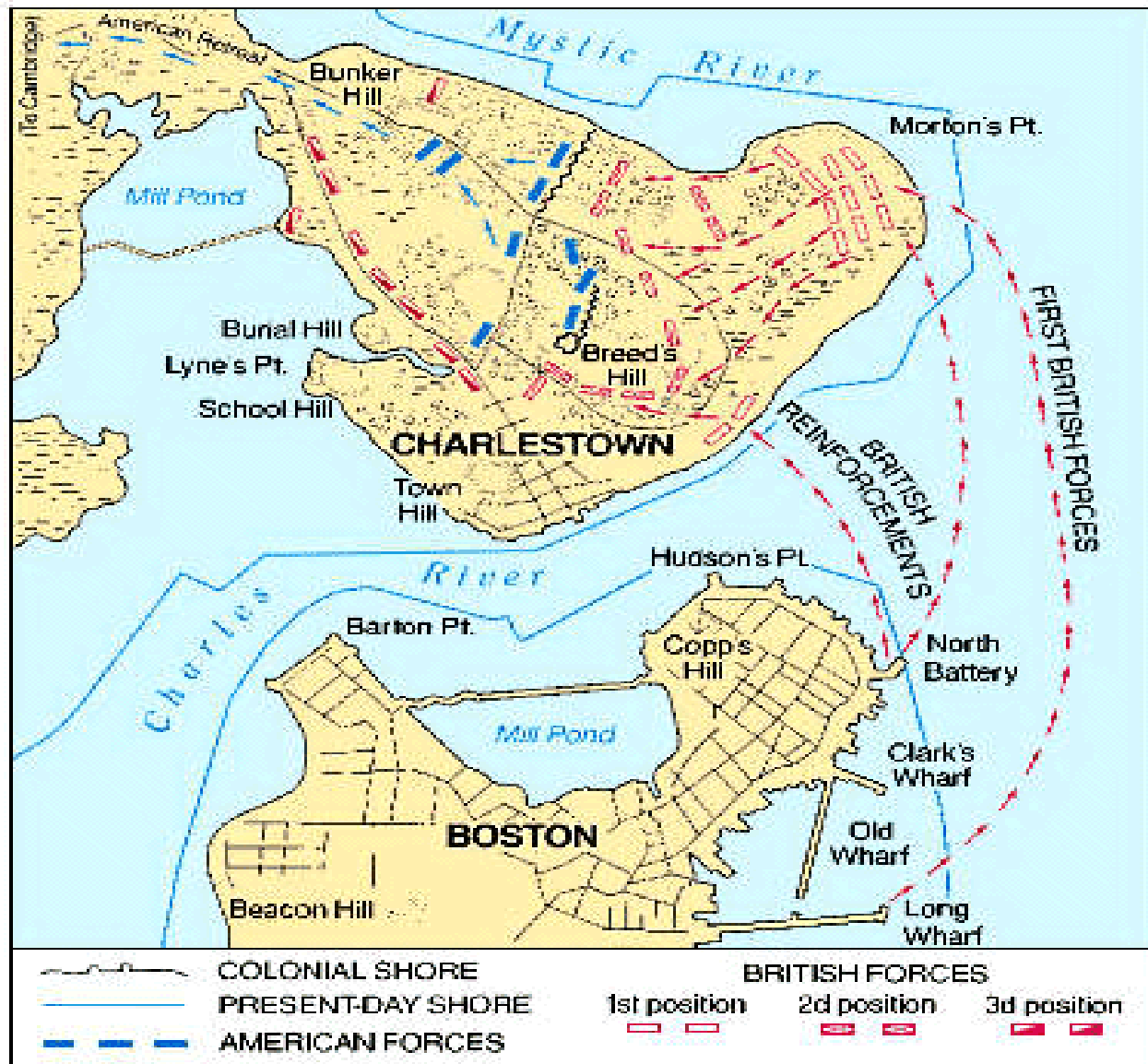


The American Revolution

Fort Ticonderoga



Bunker Hill- Boston



WINNING THE WAR

I. War moves to Middle States

- A. After **British** left **Boston** in March of **1776**, Washington expected them to attack New York.
- B. Washington's army was no match for the British and, in the **Battle of Long Island**, they lost 1,400 men. **Washington** evacuated and **General Howe** chased them through New Jersey and into Pennsylvania.

C. American army was sick, dirty and “so thinly clad as to be unfit for service.”

A. Victory at Trenton

A. Christmas night, 1776, Washington led surprise attack across Delaware River and captured troops guarding Trenton, taking them prisoner.

B. British General Cornwallis tried to catch Washington but was fooled by campfires and the Americans attacked Princeton, New Jersey, and escaped for the winter.

III. **British Plans**

- A. Early 1777, **General Burgoyne** met with **King George III**.
- B. He presented plans to cut New England off from rest of colonies by controlling the Hudson River in New York, keeping supplies and soldiers from moving from New England to Washington's army.

Battle of Saratoga



**Battle of
Saratoga**

- C. In July, 1777, **General Howe** of England captured Philadelphia and won victories at Germantown and Brandywine. He then set up winter quarters in New York and Washington went to Valley Forge.
- IV. **Battle of Saratoga**
 - A. Americans stopped two British armies coming south from Canada and only **General Burgoyne** was successful. He retook **Fort Ticonderoga** in Vermont but was short of supplies.

- B. He sent an army to find food and horses and, at the **Battle of Bennington**, British lost almost 1,000 men.
- C. **Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys** came from New York and surrounded Burgoyne's army. Burgoyne had to surrender his army in the Battle of Saratoga, the turning point of the war.
- D. In February, 1778, French King **Louis XVI** saw **Battle of Saratoga** as proof that Americans could win and signed a treaty with Americans.

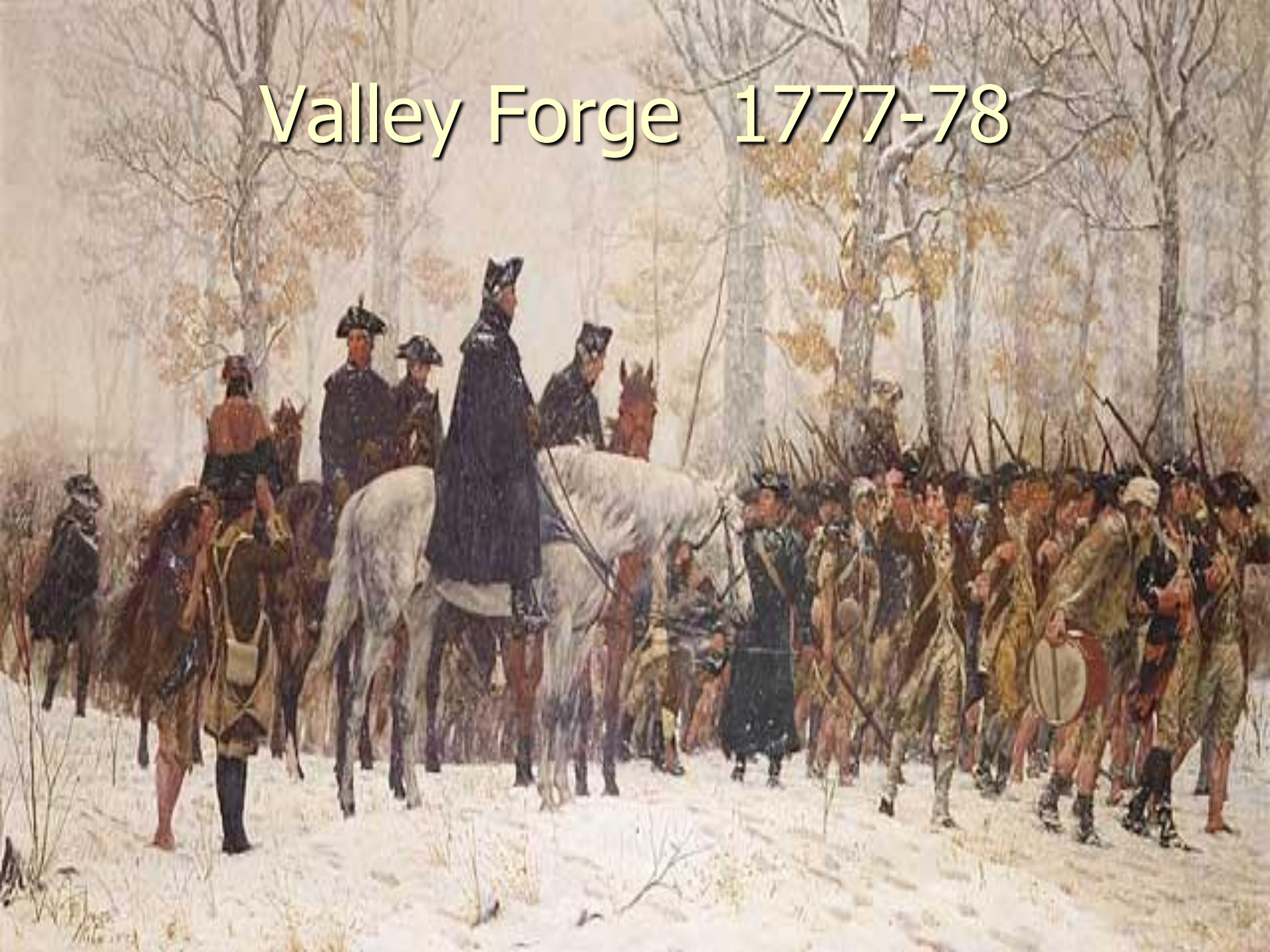
France recognized the new nation and agreed to provide money and military aid.

E. **France** had a strong navy and the men and money to help Americans fight the British.

V. **Valley Forge**

A. American army spent long, cold winter in **Valley Forge, Pennsylvania**. Soldiers were hungry, slept outside in the cold and suffered from frostbite and disease.

Valley Forge 1777-78



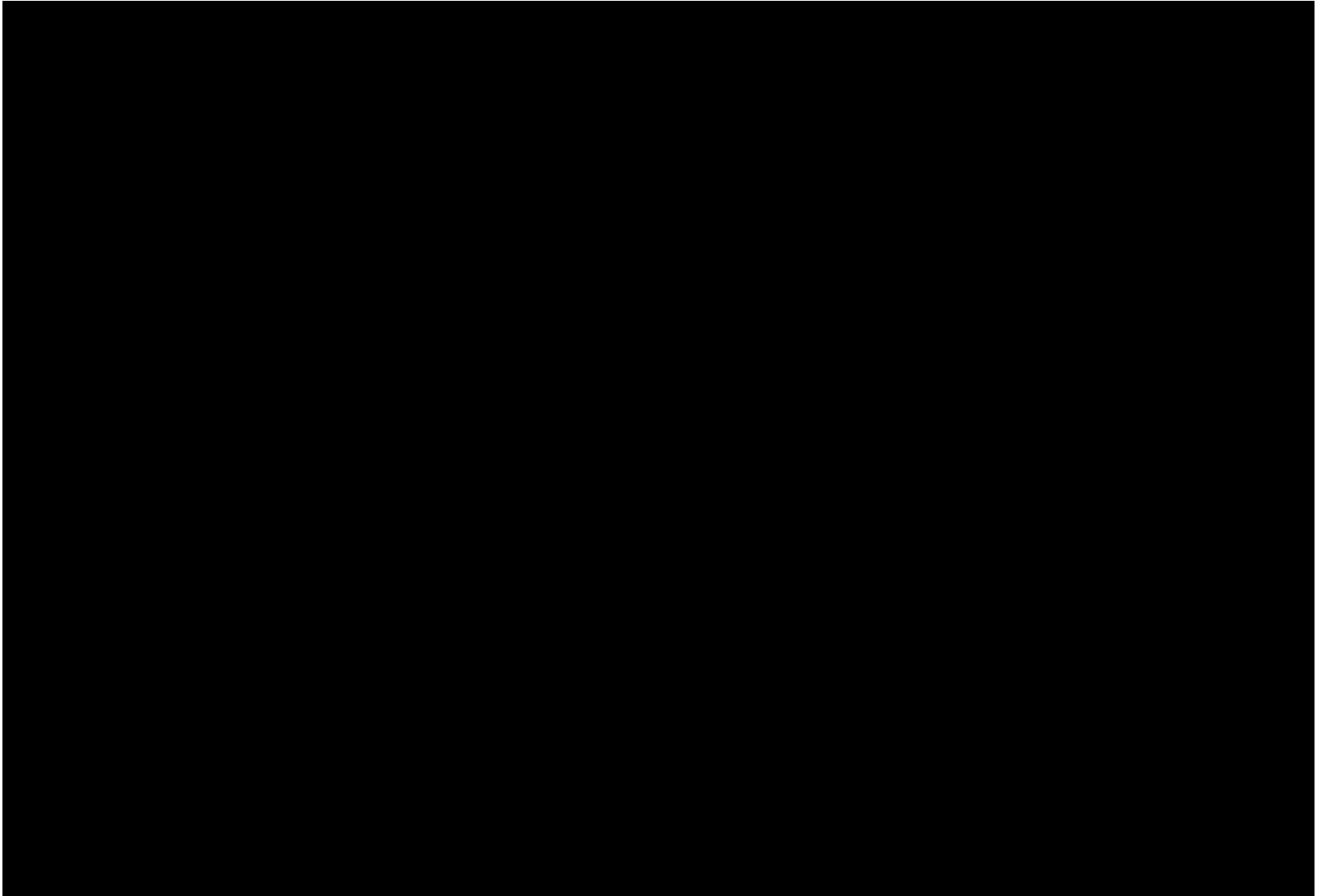
- ▶ B. When Americans learned of the army's suffering, they sent food, medicine, warm clothes and ammunition to the soldiers. Help also arrived from Europe. The **Marquis de Lafayette** came from France and **General Von Steuben** from Prussia brought volunteers and skill to Continental troops.
- ▶ VI. **African Americans in the Revolution**
 - A. 5,000 African Americans fought against the

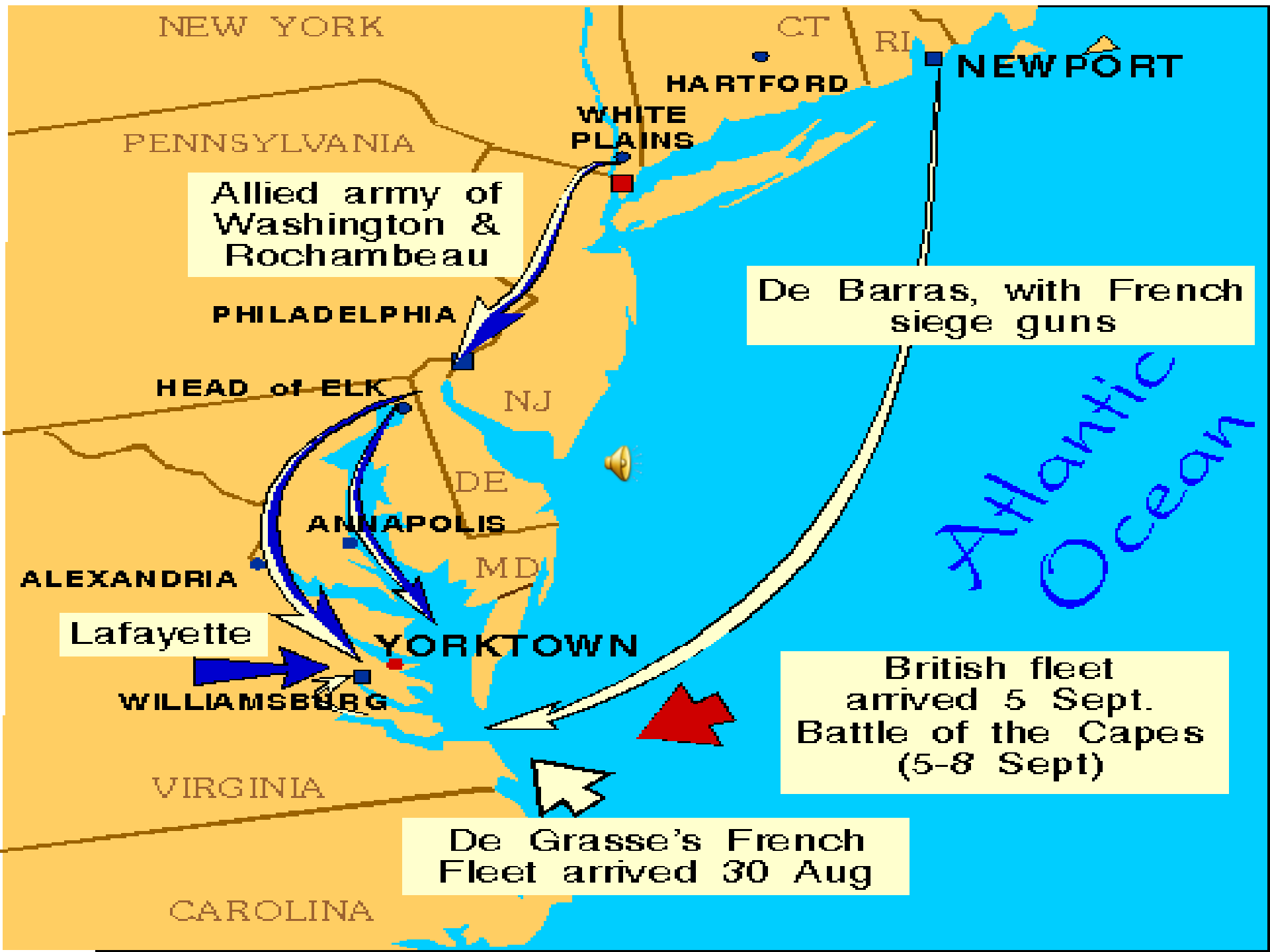
- British and thousands served on American ships.
- B. They faced difficult choices. If they tried to move toward British army for freedom, they could be hanged by angry patriots. If they stayed on plantations, British could capture and sell them. In South Carolina alone, 5,000 slaves were rounded up.
- C. African Americans hoped Declaration of Independence might end slavery but only in the North did it happen. In the 1770s,

- ▶ **Seven Northern states outlawed slavery**, including Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Pennsylvania.
- ▶ As they gained freedom, many moved to seaport cities, such as Boston, Philadelphia and New York.
- ▶ V. ***Fighting in the South***
- ▶ A. At first, British under **General Clinton** did well in the southern colonies.
- ▶ B. Two American Generals, **Morgan** and **Nathaniel Greene** fought the British and won the **Battle of Cowpens**, in South Carolina.

- ▶ C. British **General Cornwallis** chased them and couldn't catch the small, fast moving American armies.
- ▶ D. **Cornwallis** moved his army to **Yorktown, Virginia** and felt safe with British ships bringing troops and supplies.
- ▶ E. **Washington** knew the area well and French ships moved to the area.
- ▶ F. French ships kept British fleet away and **General Washington** moved to surround **Cornwallis**. Being surrounded on the sea and the land, **Cornwallis** lasted three weeks until, on **October 17, 1781**, he had to surrender and the Revolution was won.

Battle of Yorktown





Allied army of
Washington &
Rochambeau

De Barras, with French
siege guns

British fleet
arrived 5 Sept.
Battle of the Clouds
(5-8 Sept)

De Grasse's French
Fleet arrived 30 Aug

Lafayette

G. The British had to agree to peace terms and, in 1783, signed the **Treaty of Paris**.

1. United States was an independent country.

2. Borders were the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, Spain regained Florida.

3. On **April 15, 1783**, Congress ratified the Treaty. It had been **eight years** since the minutemen faced the British at Lexington and Concord.