

APUSH

Chapter 8: America Secedes from the Empire



The Congress Drafts George Washington

- Second Continental Congress - Philadelphia in 1775. All 13 colonies were represented. Objective - draft appeals to the king; independence not a widely accepted goal.
- Olive Branch Petition



George III's Response to the Olive Branch Petition



George Washington Chosen to Lead Continental Army



Bunker Hill and Hessian Hirelings

- From April 1775 to July 1776, the colonists have mixed feelings for independence:
- May 1775, capturing of Fort Ticonderoga
- June 1775, Bunker Hill
- **July 1775**, the "**Olive Branch Petition**", professed American loyalty to the king and begged to the king to stop future hostilities.
 - The petition was rejected
- August 1775, colonies in rebellion. Hessians hired to fight for British

The Abortive Conquest of Canada

- October 1775 - failed American attack on Canada
- The **British burned Norfolk, VA**



Cannonball in a church, Norfolk, VA

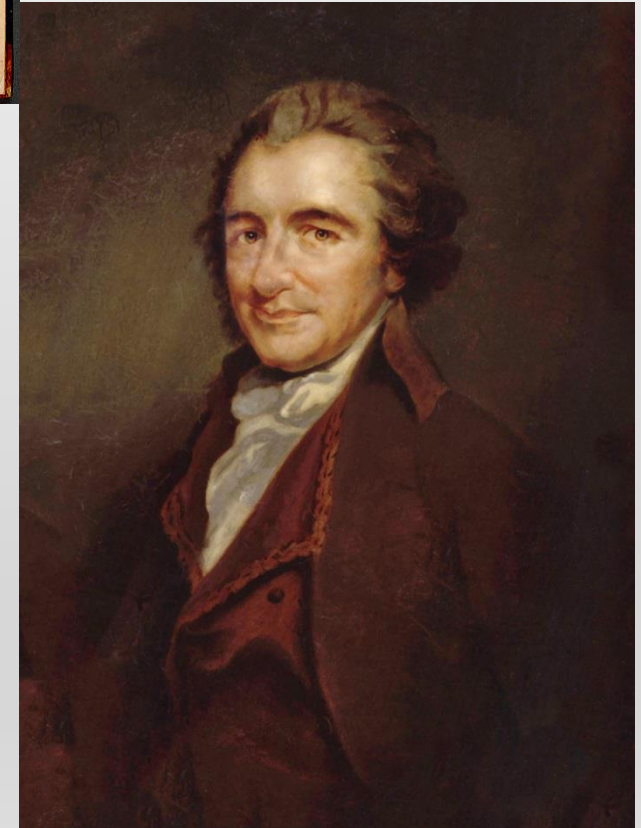
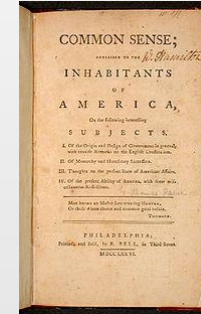


Death of General Montgomery at Quebec

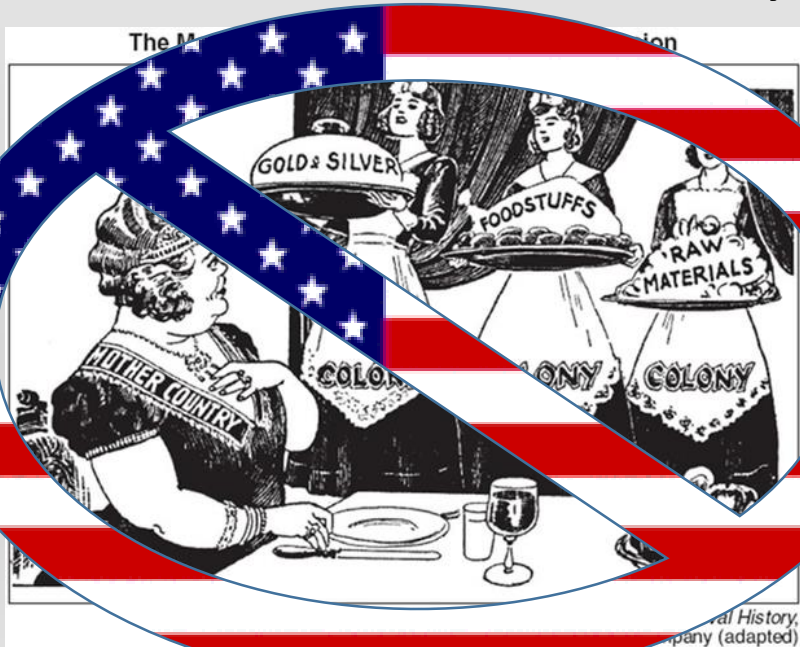


Thomas Paine Preaches Common Sense

- The American loyalty deeply engrained.
- Thomas Paine released ***Common Sense*** in **1776**. Argued the colonies outgrown the need for a mother country.



Thomas Paine



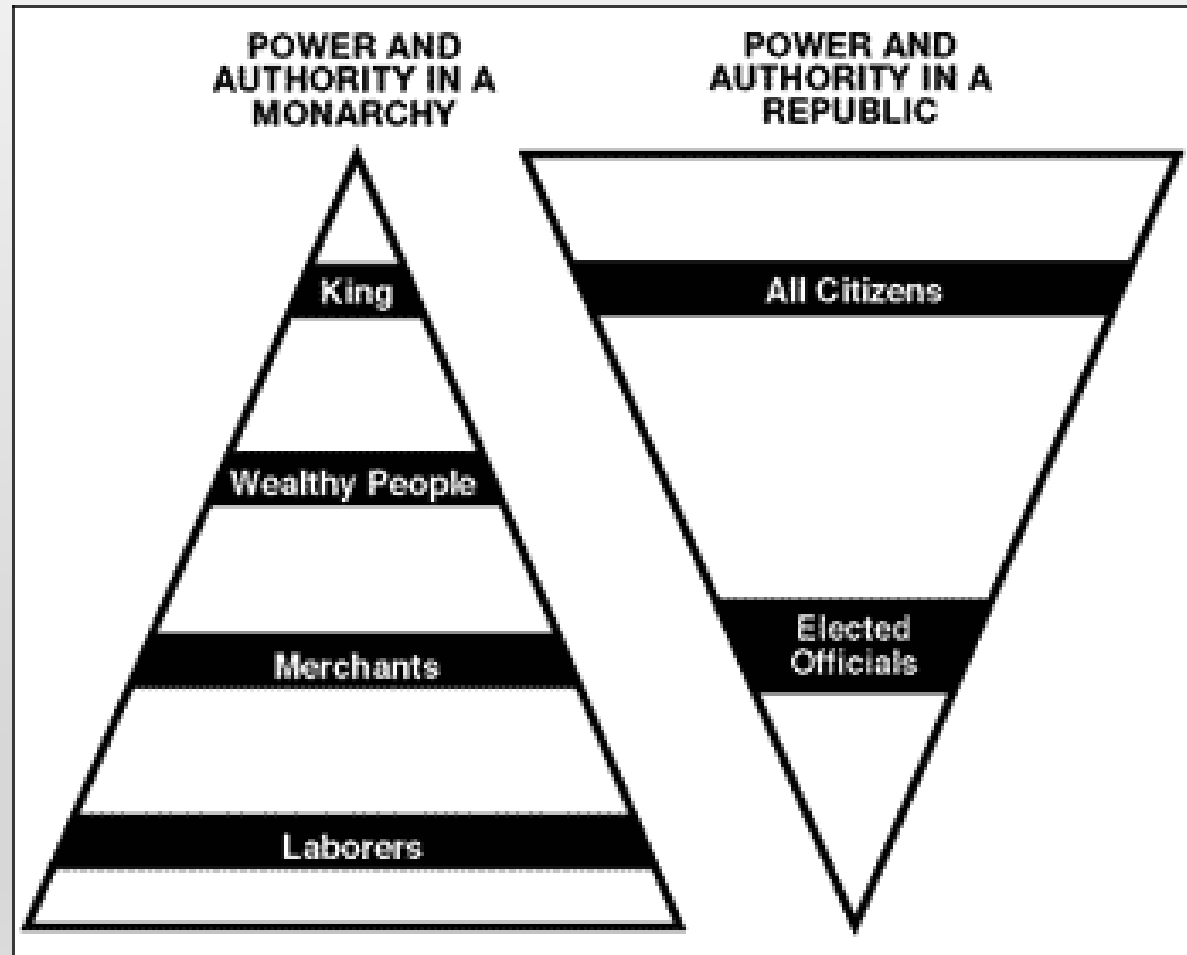
Quote from Common Sense

- *Until an independence is declared the continent will feel itself like a man who continues putting off some unpleasant business from day to day, yet knows it must be done, hates to set about it, wishes it over, and is continually haunted with the thoughts of its necessity*



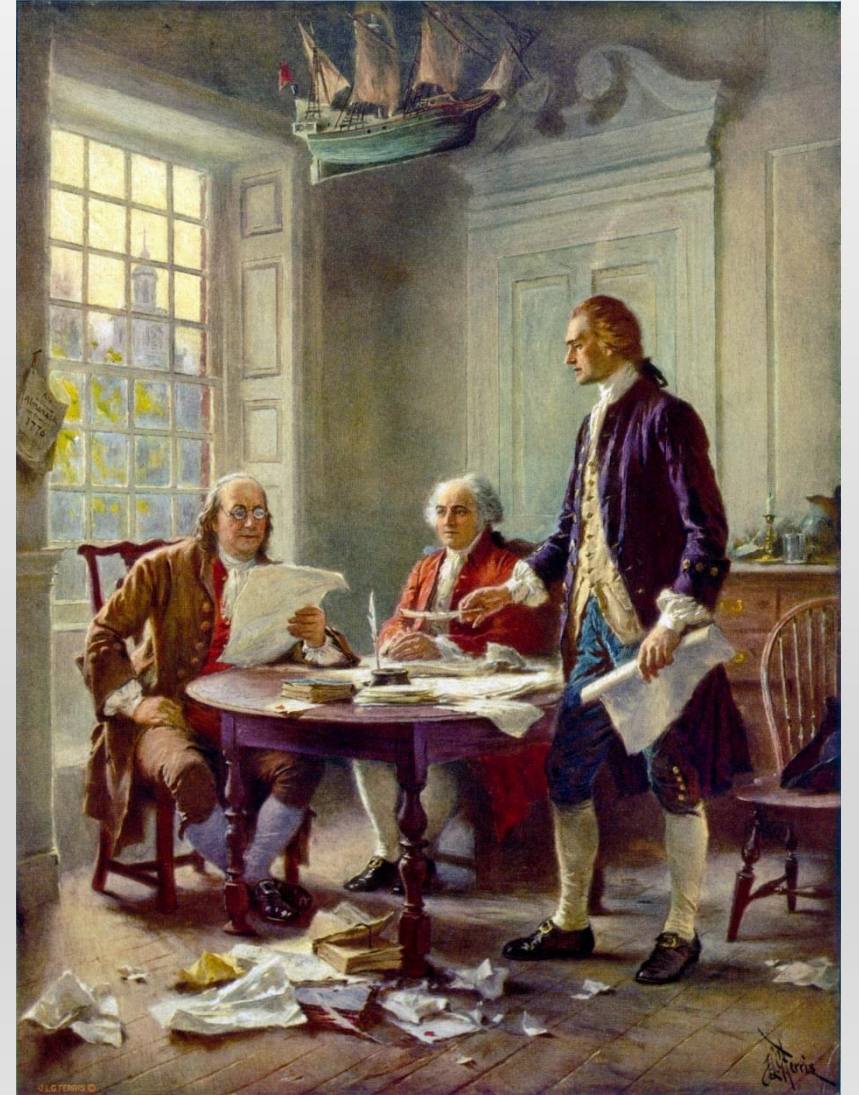
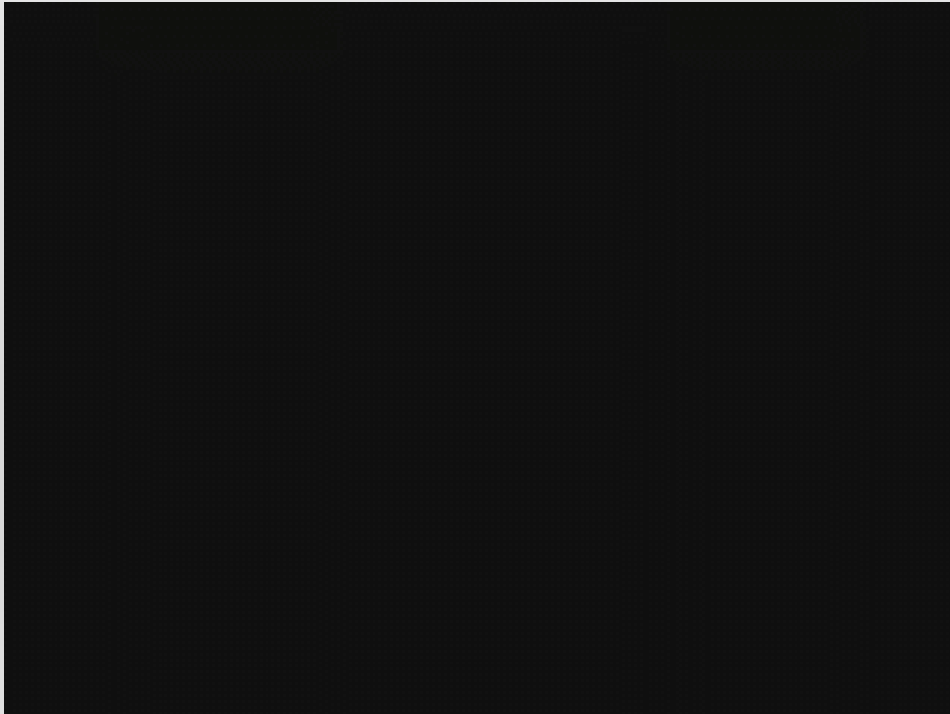
Paine and the Idea of “Republicanism”

- Thomas Paine called for the creation of a new kind of political society, specifically a **republic**



Jefferson's Explanation of Independence

- At the Second Continental Congress, Thomas Jefferson was appointed to draft up the **Declaration of Independence**. Approved on **July 4, 1776**.



The Declaration of Independence



Patriots and Loyalists

- Whigs and Tories
- The American Revolution was a minority movement.
- The Loyalists (16%) strongest with Anglican Church.
 - Middle colonies and some of the South
- The **Patriots** were numerous - **Presbyterianism and Congregationalism** flourished - mostly in New England.



The Loyalist Exodus

- Loyalist persecuted after the Declaration
 - Many fled



General Washington at Bay

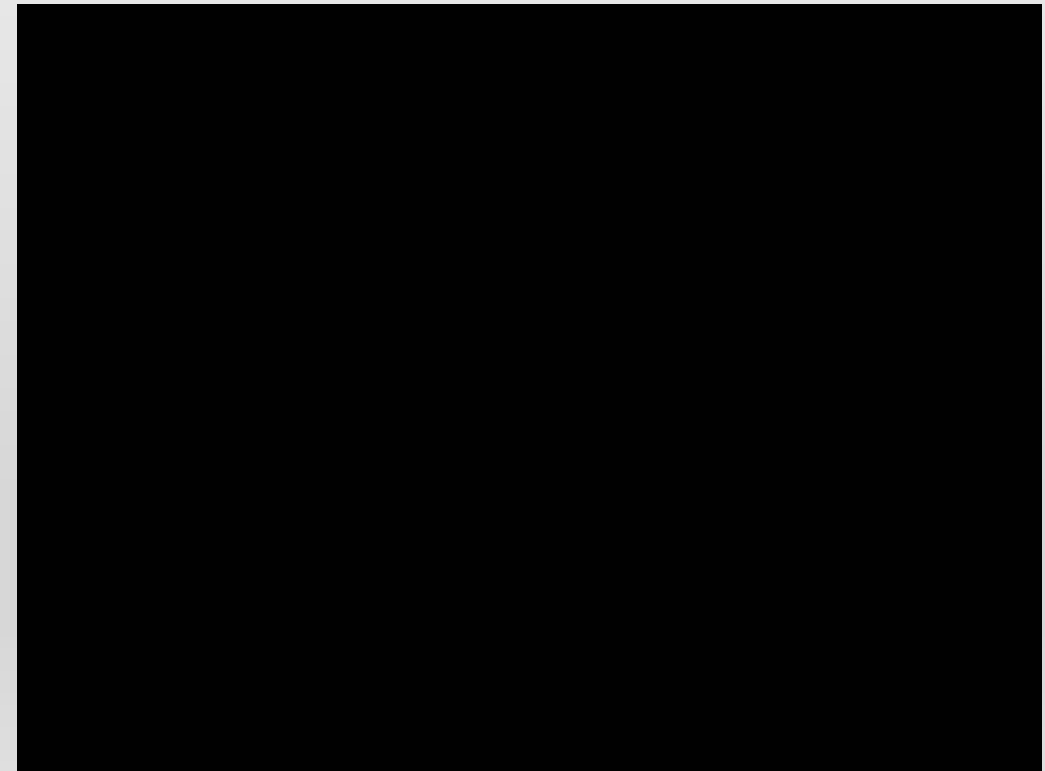
- The **British** concentrated in **New York City**
- In **1776**, Washington was forced out
- General William Howe was General Washington's adversary.



General William Howe

General Washington at Bay

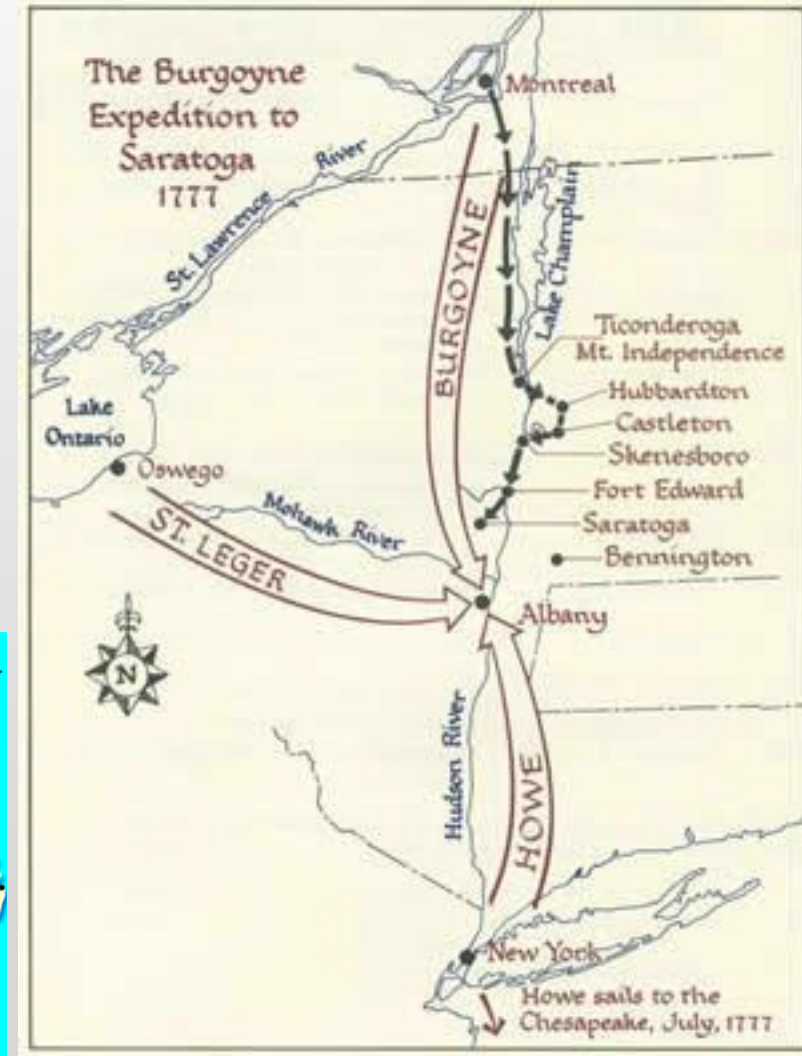
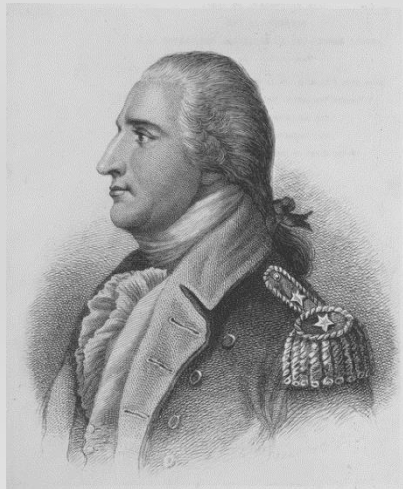
- **December 26, 1776**, Washington crossed the Delaware River to surprise and capture **1,000 Hessians** in **Trenton**.



Burgoyne's Blundering Invasion

- Britain wants **Hudson River valley (1777)**. Isolate New England
- **The British surrendered at Saratoga** to American general Horatio Gates (**Burgoyne's Blunder**).
 - Brought in aid from France

The “real”
hero of
Saratoga?
→
Benedict
Arnold



Revolution in Diplomacy

- The French wanted to support the Americans
- **Model Treaty (1776)** at first, then Open Alliance (1778)

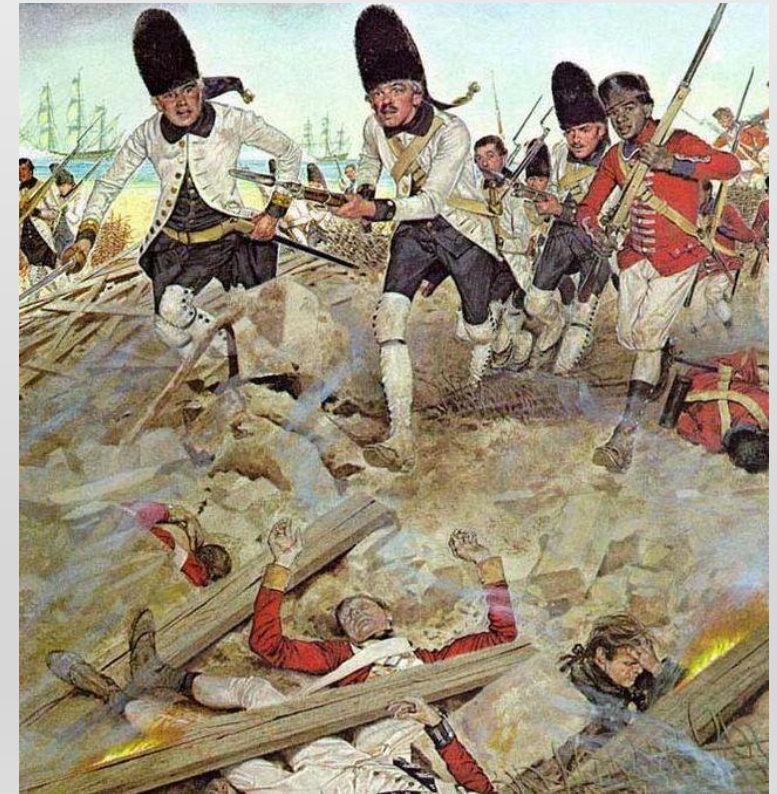


The Colonial War Becomes a World War

- Spain and Holland became allied against Britain in **1779**. Russia proclaimed armed neutrality.



Catherine the Great of Russia



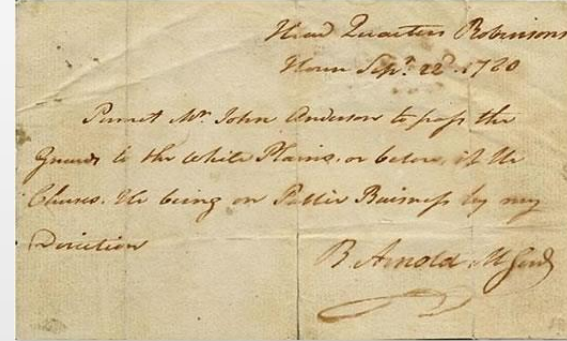
Spain v Britain – Battle of Pensacola

The British Southern Strategy



Blow and Counterblow

- General Benedict Arnold turned a traitor against the Americans in 1780.
 - West Point
- General Nathaniel Greene cleared British troops out of Georgia and South Carolina.



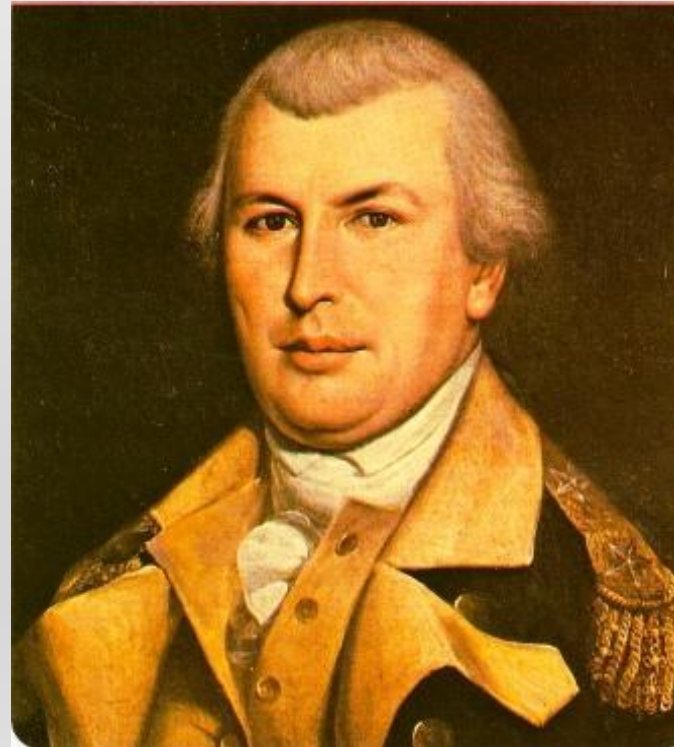
Head Quarters West Indies
Sept. 22. 1780

Pray Mr. John Anderson to pass the
Guard to the White Plains, or before it the
Chances, the being or Collis Ruins, by any
Position

B. Arnold N York



Benedict
Arnold



Nathaniel Greene



The Land Frontier and the Sea Frontier

- In **1784**, the Iroquois sign the **Treaty of Fort Stanwix**. Ceded most of their land to the Americans.
- George Rogers Clark: Captured British forts in Illinois country
- John Paul Jones - Father of the navy- privateering.



Indian Land Treaties
following the Revolution

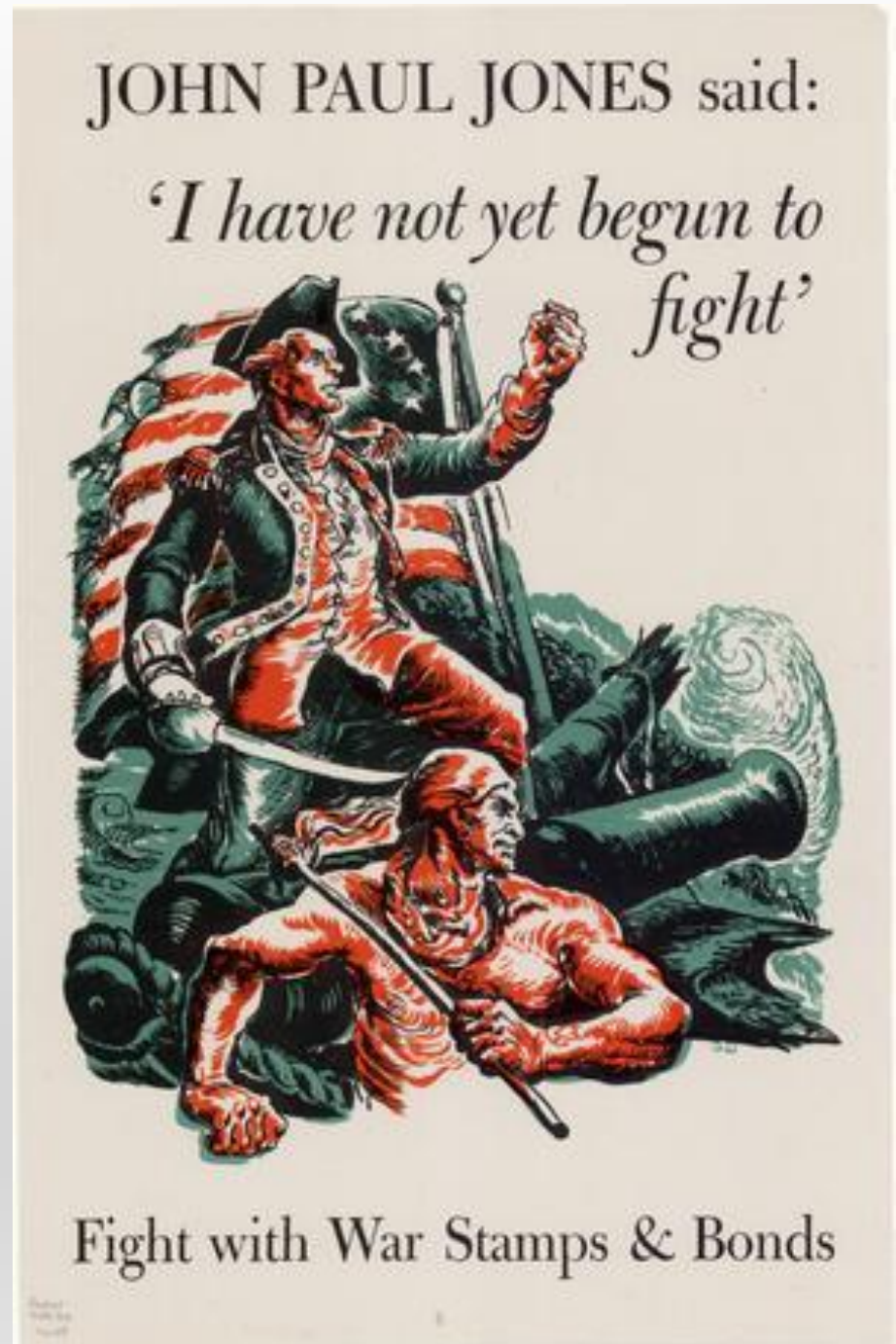
John Paul Jones



Bonhomme Richard v. Serapis



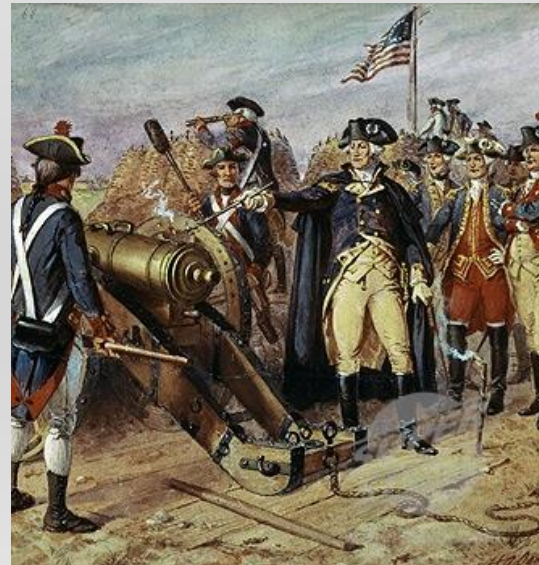
WWII
Propaganda
Poster →



Yorktown and the Final Curtain



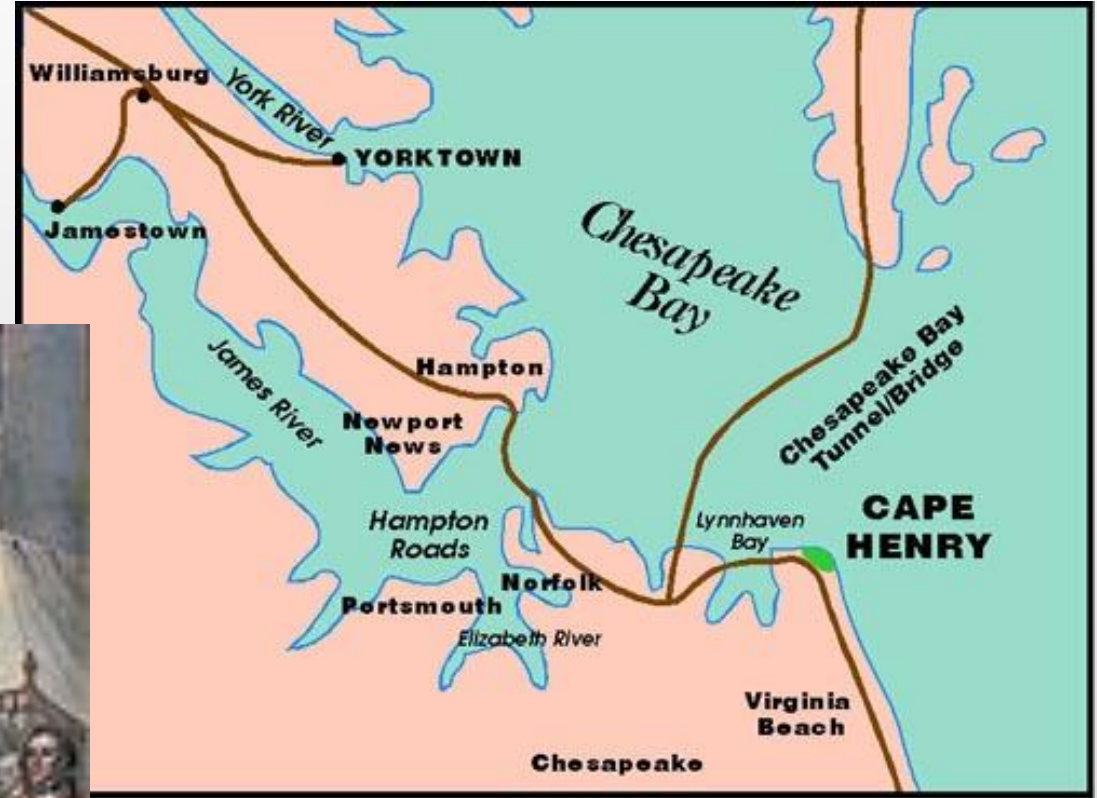
- From 1780-1781, the U.S. government was nearly bankrupt.
- British General Cornwallis retreated to **Yorktown** to await supplies and reinforcements. The French navy arrived. Washington, along with Rochambeau's French cornered Cornwallis.
- He was forced to **surrender on October 19, 1781.**



Lord
Edward
Cornwallis
→



Yorktown



Peace at Paris

- **Conditions of the Treaty of Paris of 1783:**
 - British formally recognized the independence of the United States.
 - Florida is given to Spain.
 - Loyalists and debt issues
- Ben Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay negotiated peace terms with Britain.

