HST201
United States History

Instructor - Joe Escobar

Please silence your cell phones

CHAPTER 6

The Revolutionary Republic, 1776-1789

Liberty, Equality, & Power

Pop Quiz

- from information in class last week
- from the required online web video clip
  - American Revolution from the British point of view

True/False

- It is clear that historical truth cannot easily or clearly be discovered, even when examining primary source documents. George Washington's letters home to his wife Martha prove this point.
  - A - True
  - B - False

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Multiple Choice

- In 1778, the French decided to join an alliance with the colonists after this 1777 American victory on the battlefield, which turned out to be a major turning point in the war.
  - A - Bunker/Breeds Hill
  - B - Lexington and Concord
  - C - Trenton
  - D - Saratoga
  - E - Yorktown

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  reveals an important bias that a careful student must be mindful of as he/she watches, listens, and analyzes the information which is presented.

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According to the video, the narrator makes or strongly implies all of the following claims, **EXCEPT**

A. The American Revolution in the South was very much like the Vietnam War in terms of guerrilla warfare.

B. George Washington was a racist since he initially refused to accept Black soldiers in the Continental Army.

C. If the war had been fought on the sea, Britain would have won, and the French joined the rebels in order to humiliate the British.

D. The South, under control of Britain, was a "promised land" for Blacks

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0.5 an a bus

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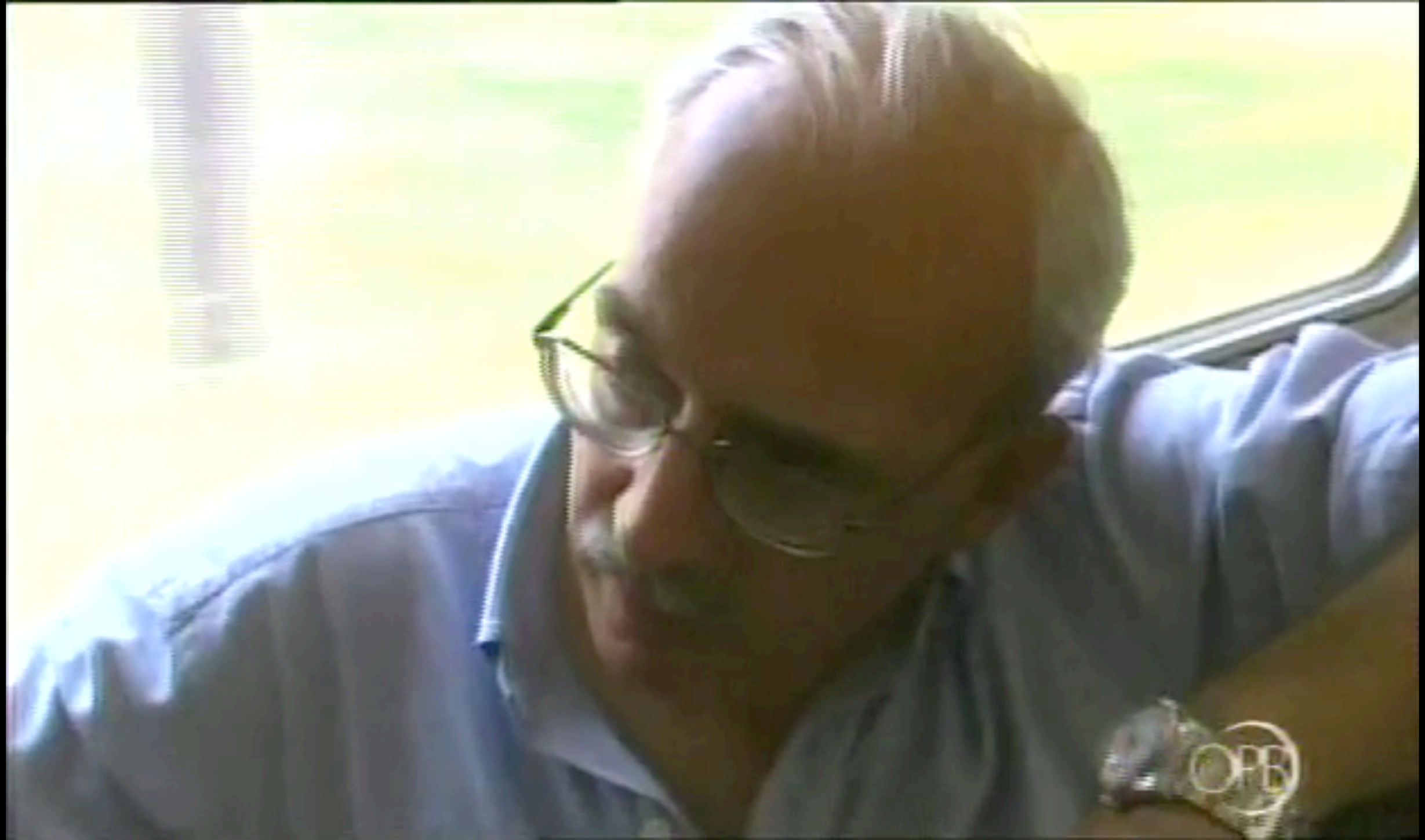
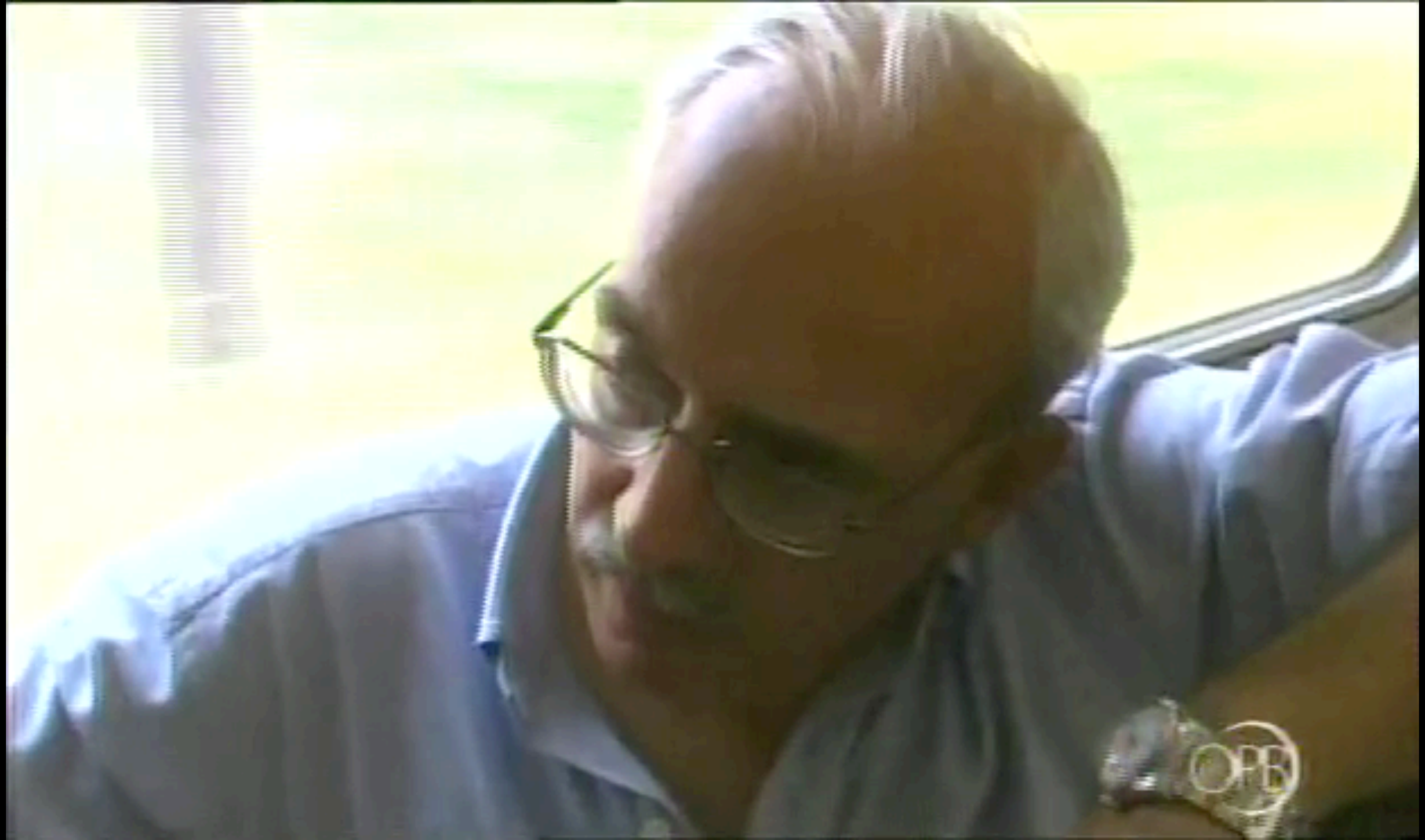

OPB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- socialized medicine and de-criminalized society (250 years later?)

impersonator of
James Craik
Washington’s
Doctor

Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben

He is credited with teaching the Continental Army the essentials of military drill and discipline, helping to guide it to victory.

and half starved, became the stuff of legends. By the brutal winter of 1777–78, it had become clear that without some kind of financial support for the most basic provisions, many of the soldiers could not physically, let alone mentally, survive. Fifty thousand dollars were needed to tide the troops over. The entire Revolutionary cause hung in the balance, but the Continental Congress simply could not raise the funds in time.

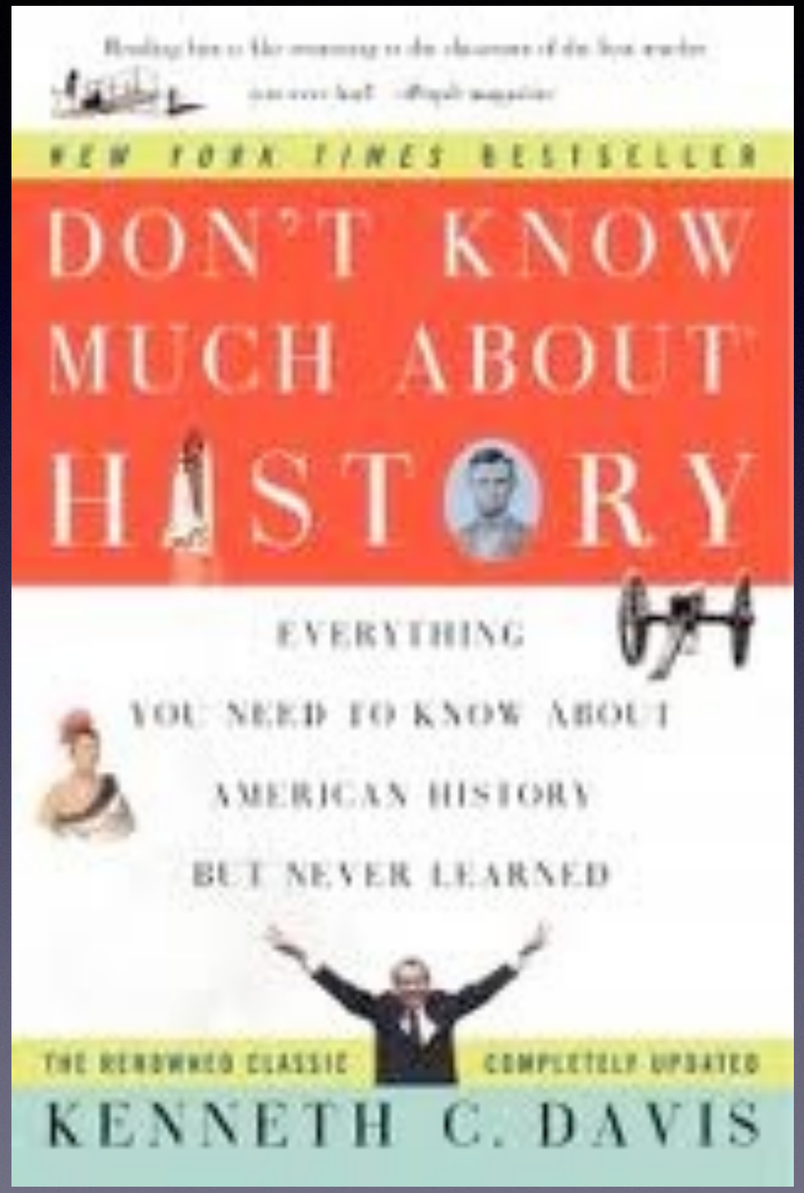
Facing overwhelming odds and with several months of rough weather ahead, Washington and Congress had no one to turn to but the Philadelphia financier Robert Morris. Having immigrated to America as a teenager from Liverpool, Morris had become the most successful merchant in America, utilizing the Port of Philadelphia to great advantage in moving goods between the colonies and Great Britain. Having already stretched his financial resources to the breaking point to keep the war afloat, Morris had few options left. On New Year's Eve he decided to attend St. George's Methodist Church in Philadelphia, which was holding an all-night prayer vigil to ask God's help to sustain the troops at Valley Forge just a few miles away. After spending considerable time in prayer, he realized what he needed to do. Walking out of the church in the middle of the night, he went from door to door, rousing wealthy friends and acquaintances from their sleep and asking for their help. By the end of the first day of the New Year, he had convinced merchants and real-estate owners to help him secure the necessary funds. Within hours Washington was told that his troops would have the provisions, equipment, guns, and ammunition they so badly needed.[35]

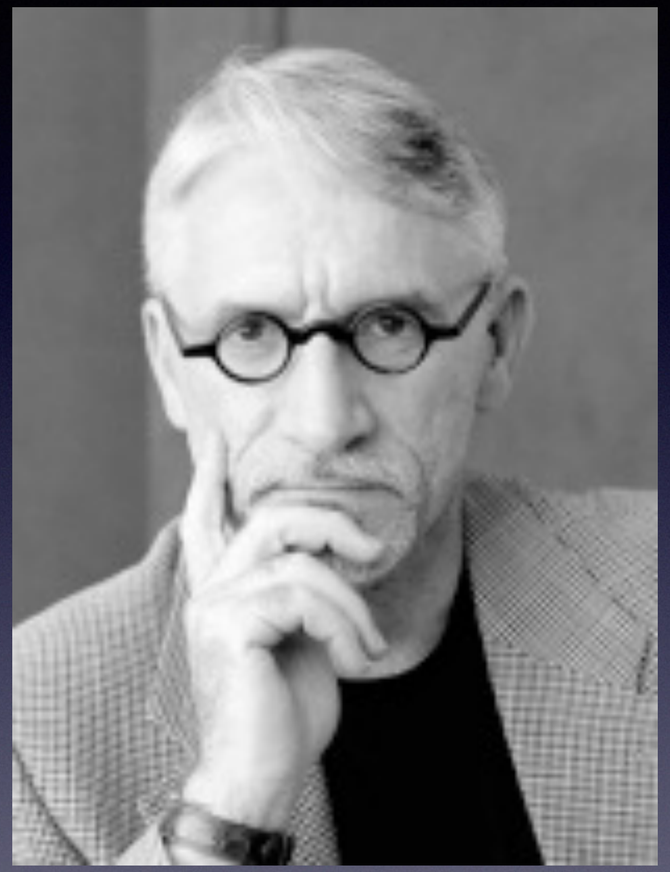
It would be nearly three years from that winter in Valley Forge before Washington and his men routed the British at Yorktown, effectively ending the war. Prayer had played an integral role in the hard-fought and decisive defeat of the British, as it would in the formation of the new republic.

Prayer in America: A Spiritual History of Our Nation

By James P. Moore, Jr.

Recall the audio… the "non-existent prayer vigil"





Kenneth Davis

OREGON
"THE PICK"

Washington's Headquarters
Isaac Potts House
Valley Forge National Historical Park
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

The painting

Stamp

Evidence

Final Word?

nw Evidence???

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"THE PRAYER AT VALLEY FORGE"

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SARATOGA, NY

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Battle of Saratoga

New York

YOUR MAPS

Battle of Saratoga 1777

John Burgoyne surrenders his entire British Army to Horatio Gates

stats

Battle of Saratoga - SIGNIFICANCE E.Morgan

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Benjamin Franklin facilitates signed treaty with France's Louis XVI, stunning London

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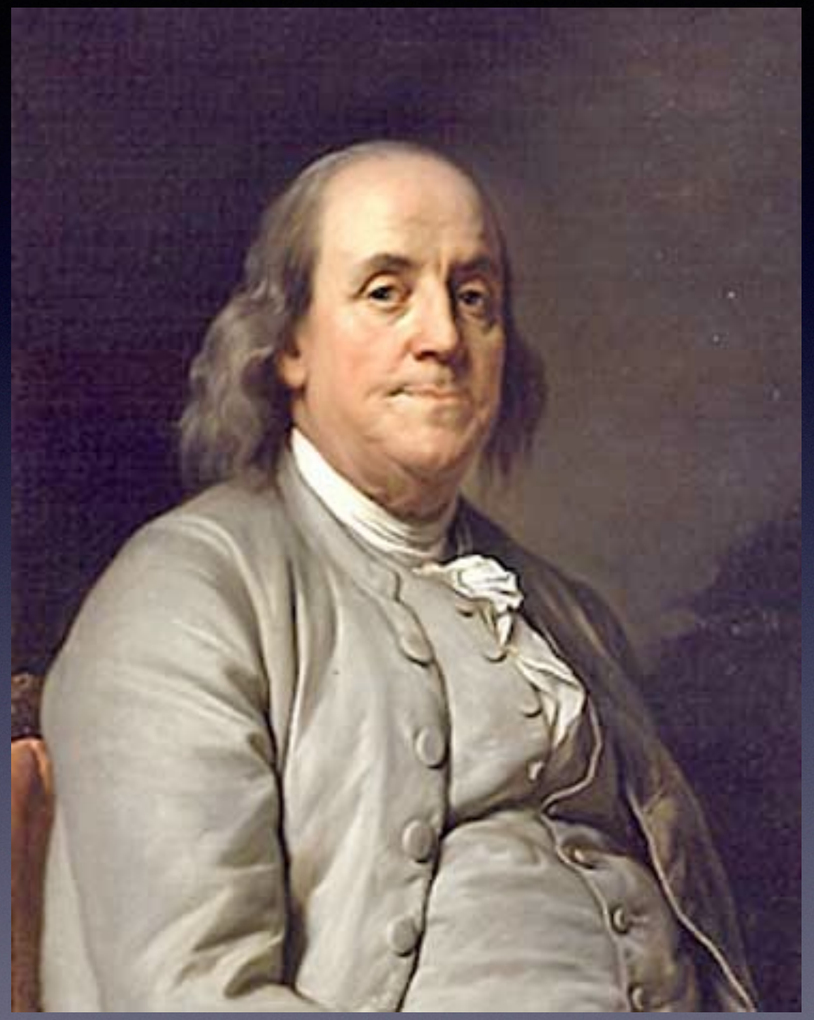
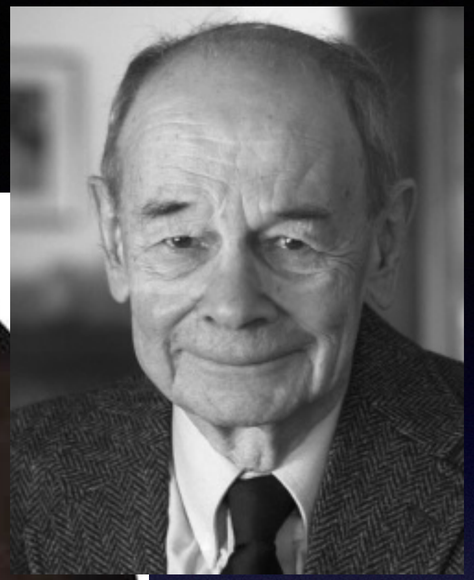
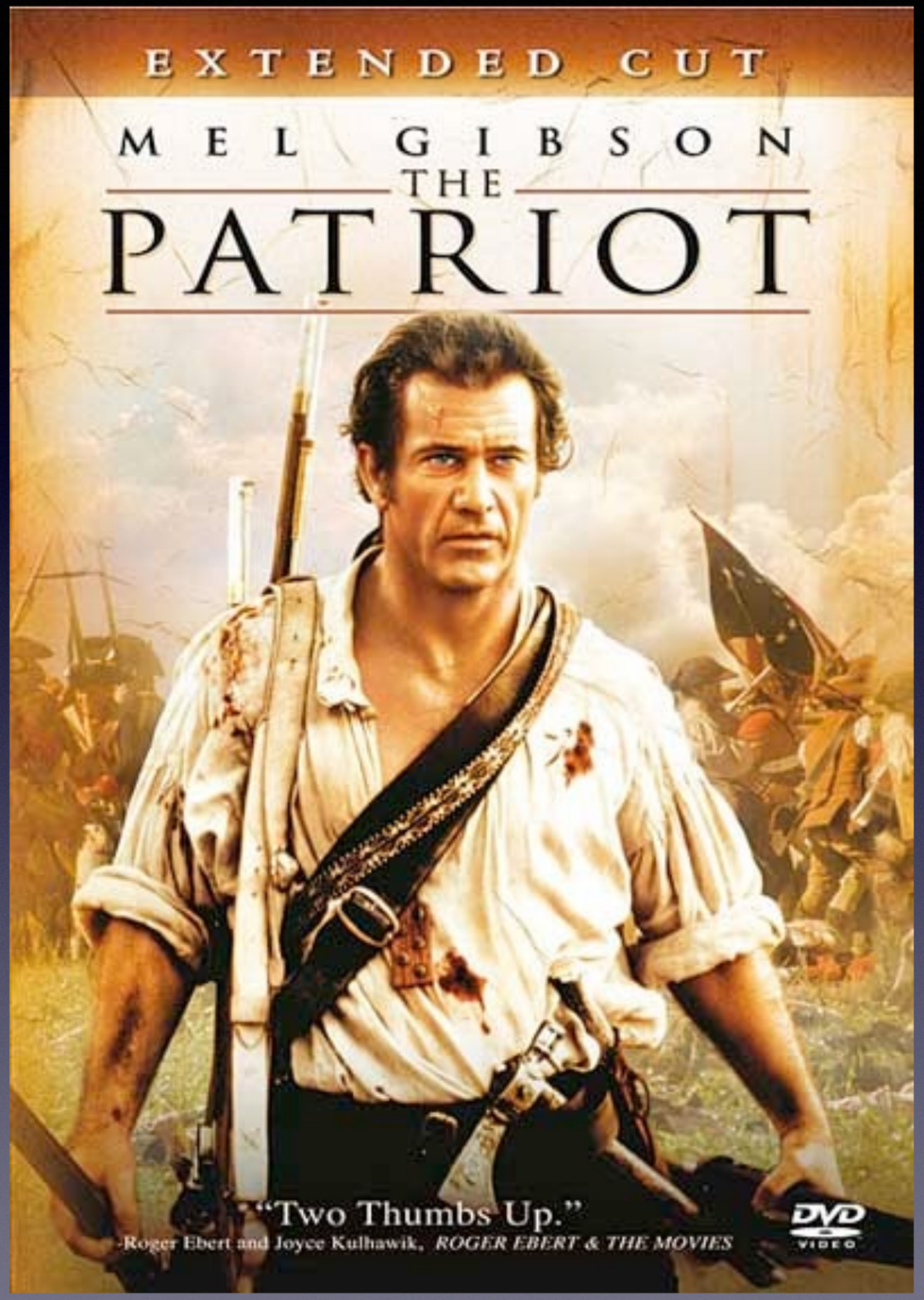
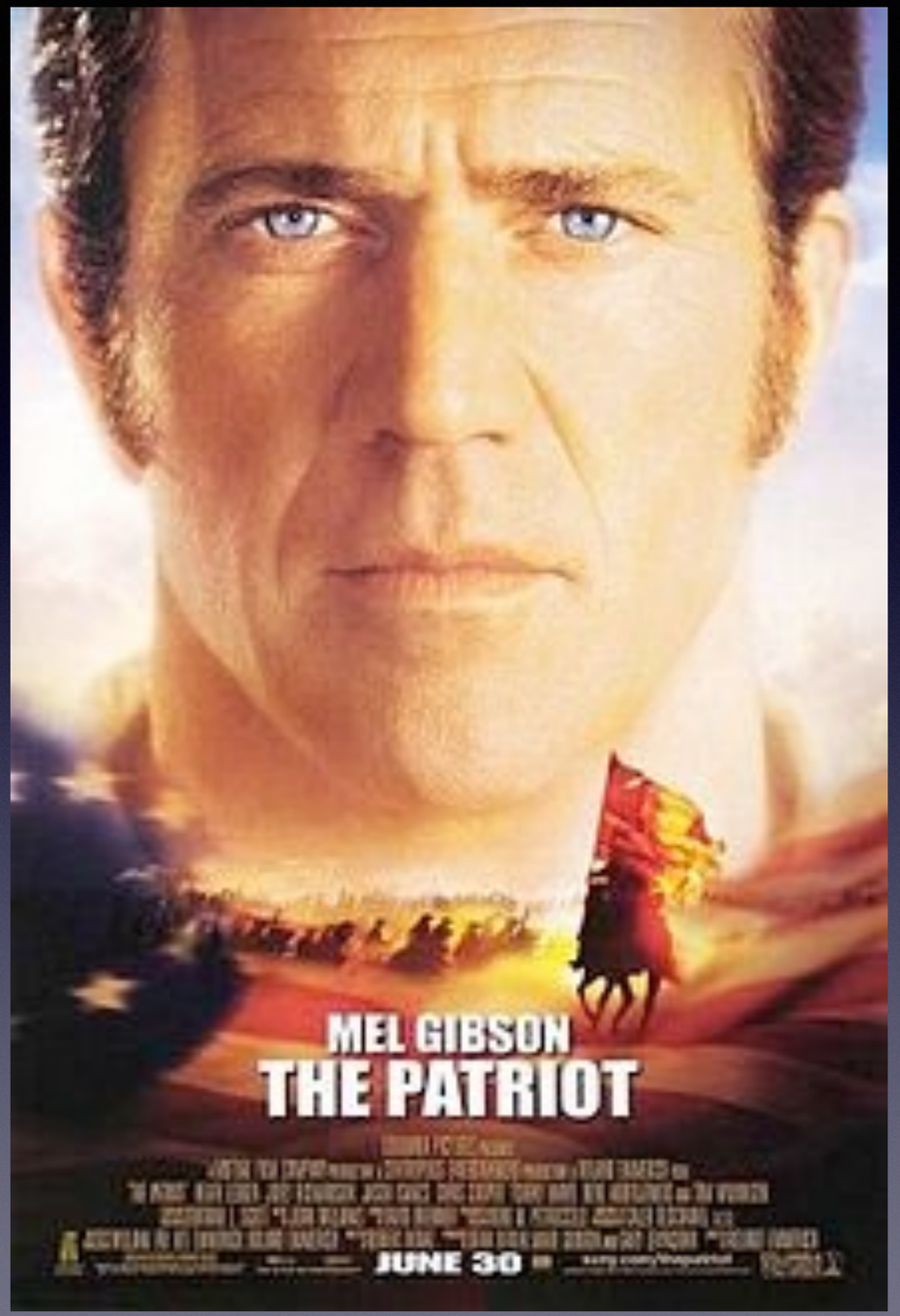




Benjamin Franklin facilitates signed treaty with France's Louis XVI, stunning London

2000





historical accuracy?

1781	Continental Army mutinies • Americans win at Cowpens • Congress creates executive departments • Articles of Confederation ratified • Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown
1782	Gnadenhutten massacre leaves 100 unarmed Indians dead
1783	Peace of Paris recognizes American independence
1785	Congress passes Land Ordinance
1786	Virginia passes Statute for Religious Freedom • Annapolis convention meets
1786–87	Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts protests taxes and economic woes
1787	Congress passes the Northwest Ordinance • Philadelphia Convention drafts a new federal Constitution
1787–88	Eleven states ratify the Constitution
1789	First federal Congress sends Bill of Rights to the states
1799	New York adopts gradual emancipation
1804	New Jersey adopts gradual emancipation

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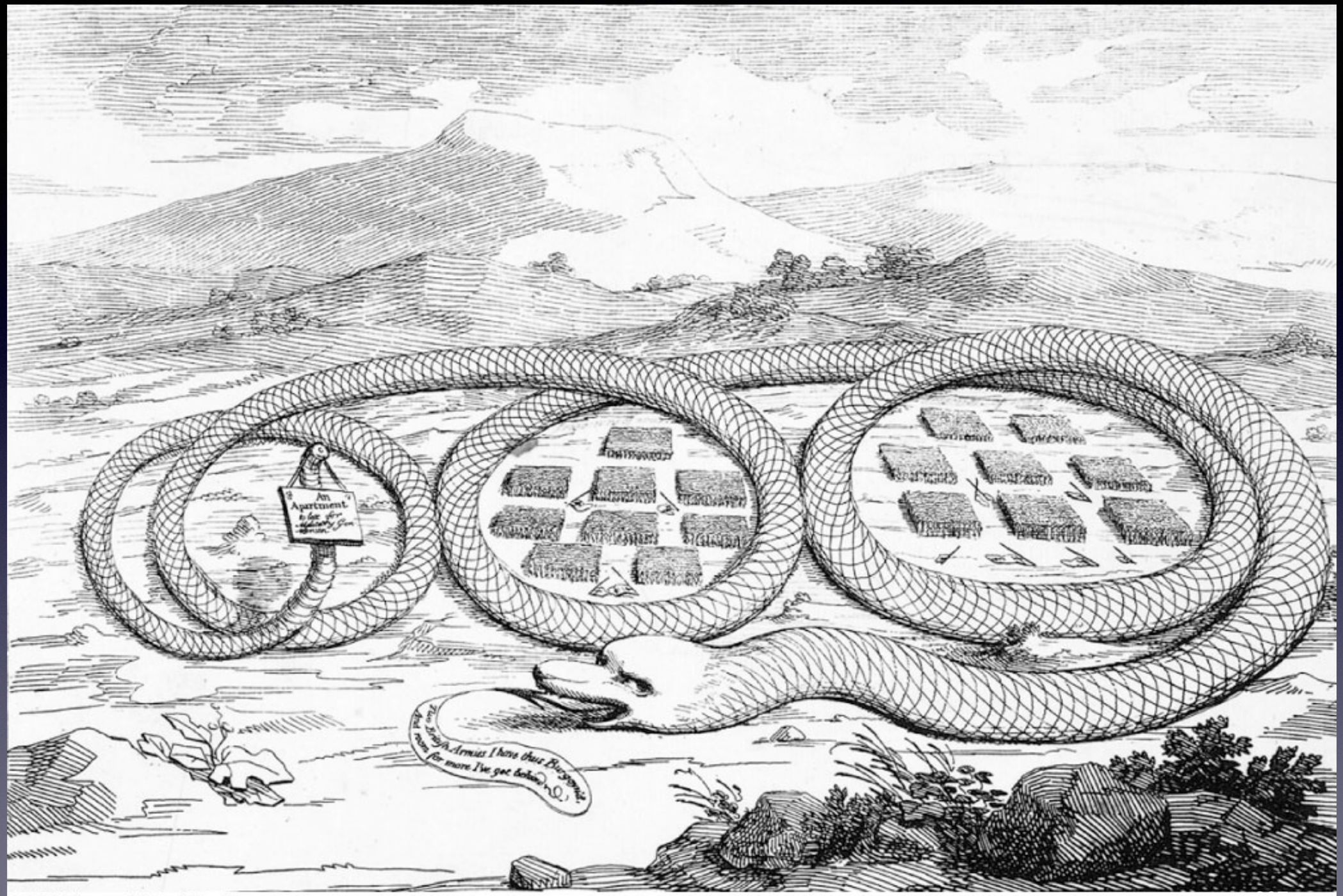
Chronology, p. 186

Battle of Yorktown

Battle of Yorktown

Virginia



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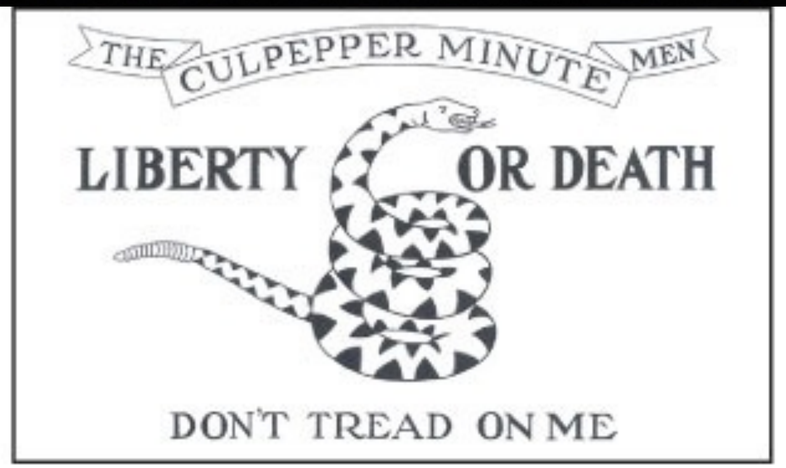

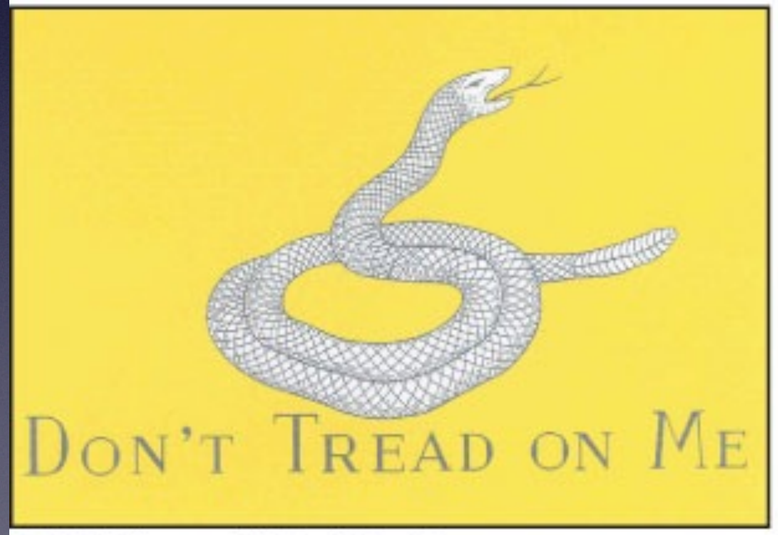

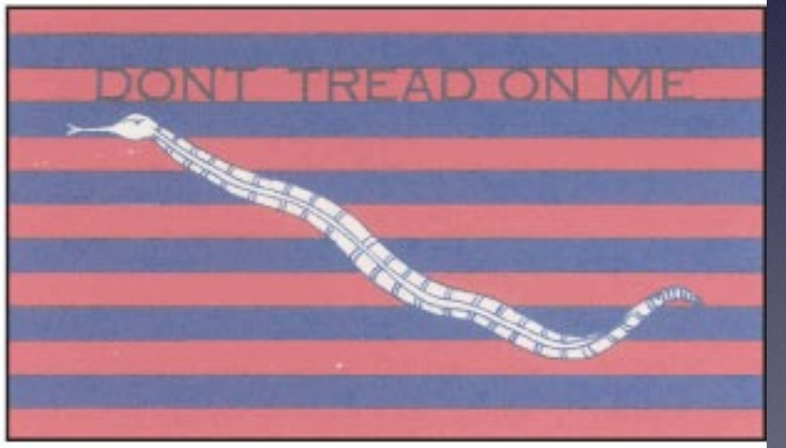

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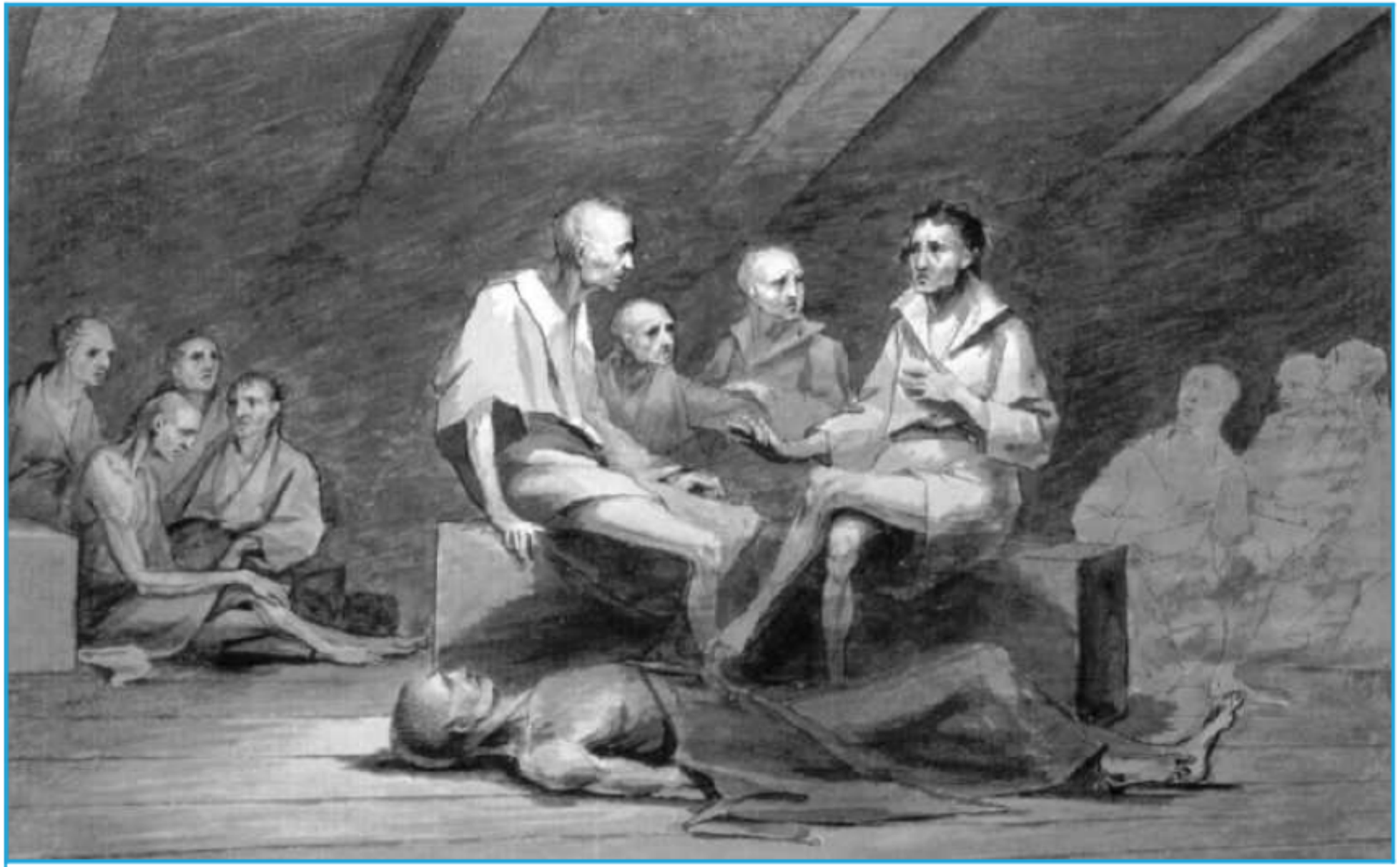
Web Video - Conclusion

- 20 minutes
- British documentary
- **Rebels and Redcoats - How Britain Lost America**



Charles Allen Munn Collection, Fordham University Library, Bronx, New York

John Trumbull, "American Prisoners." *Conditions on British prison ships almost reached the horrors of the Middle Passage from Africa but lasted longer.*

Treaty of Paris 1783

1. Mississippi River = Western boundary

★Trans-Appalachian West

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4. Congress would urge states to return confiscated loyalist property

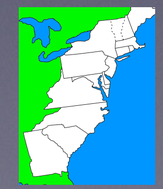
The End???

- of this war, yes

- Textbook
- American Constitutionalism

1776

- Parliament was replaced with 13 sovereign state legislatures



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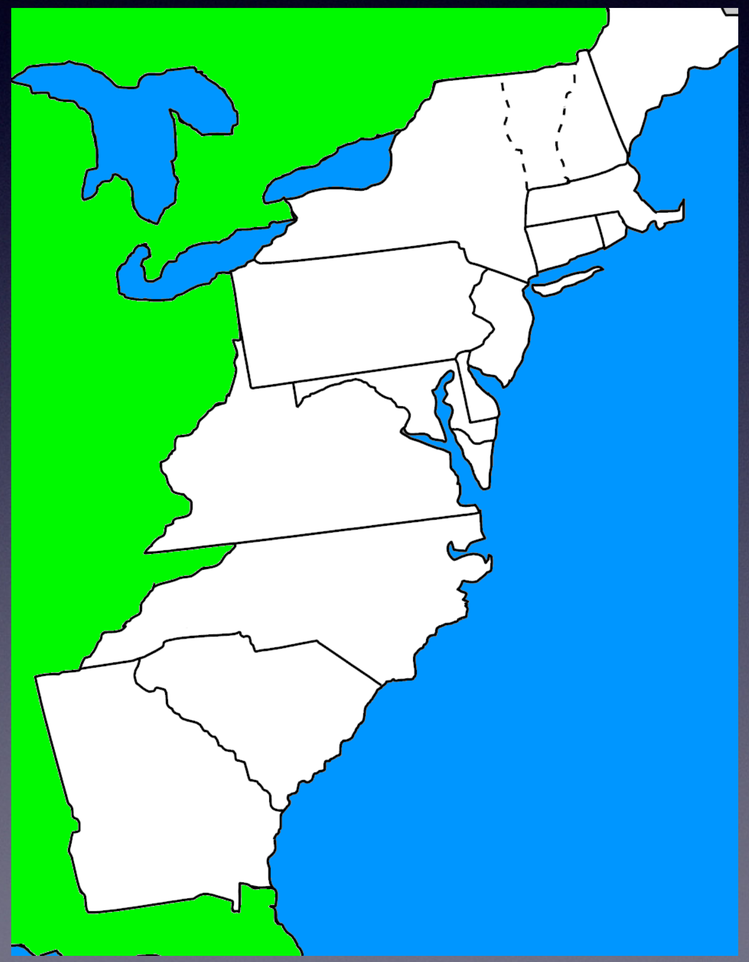

Textbook p.189

In 1776, the prospect of independence touched off intense debate among Americans about how best to reconstitute authority (on *constitutionalism)*. They agreed that every state **needed a written constitution to limit the powers of government** in terms more explicit than the precedents, statutes, and customs that made up Britain's unwritten constitution… After 1776, Americans moved… toward ever-fuller expressions of ***popular sovereignty***—the theory that all power must be derived from the people.

Articles of Confederation

- *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union*
- started 1776, ratified 1781, ended 1789

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- define: confederation

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

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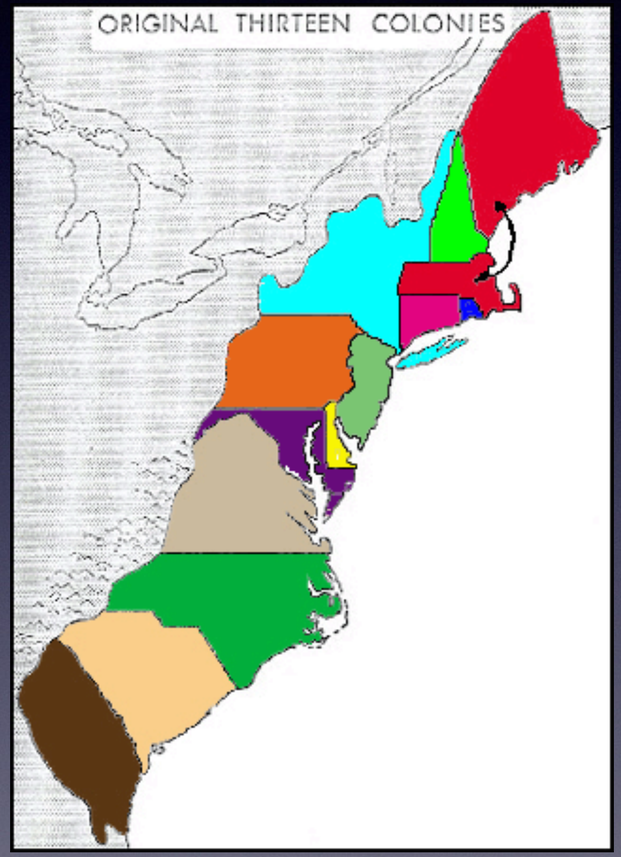
  3. defeat the Indians of the Ohio country

Newburgh Conspiracy 1783

- Textbook p.185 *(3 sentences)*

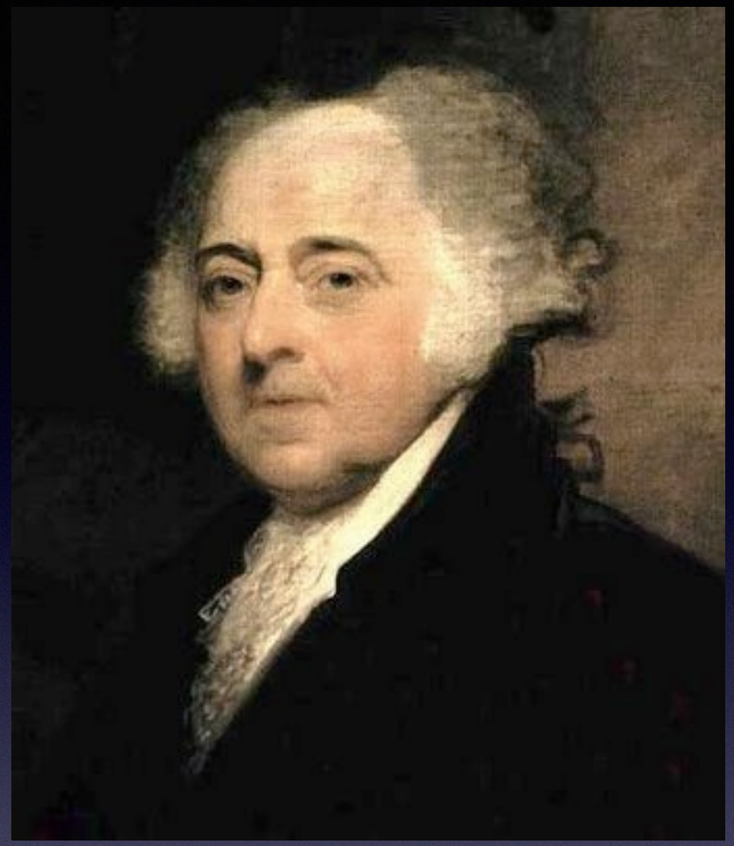
3.5 newborn 10.5 total

State Governments



John Adams

- Government promotes happiness
- Happiness depends on virtue
  - Both public and private



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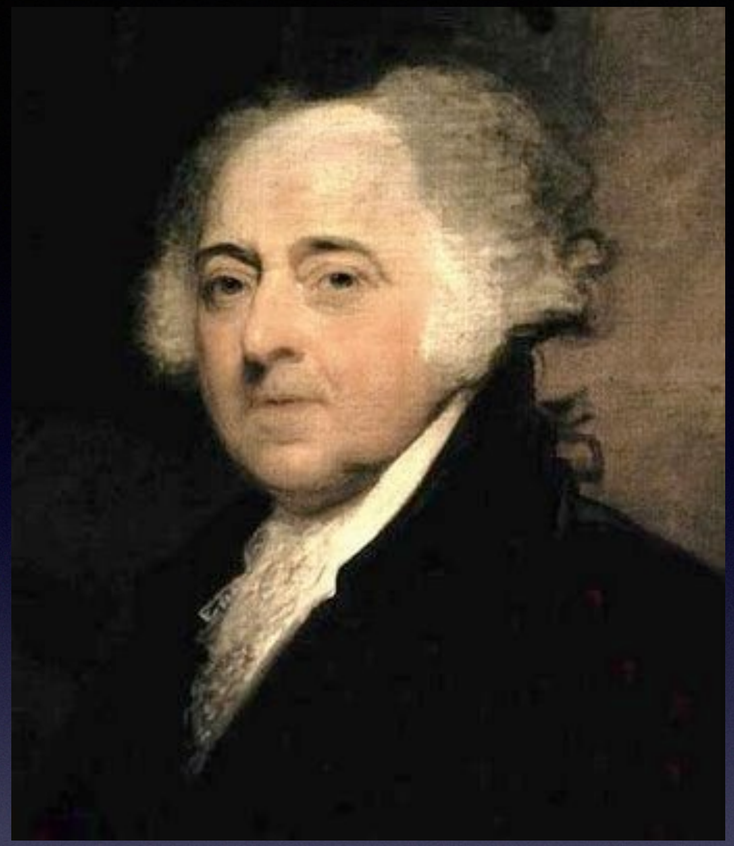

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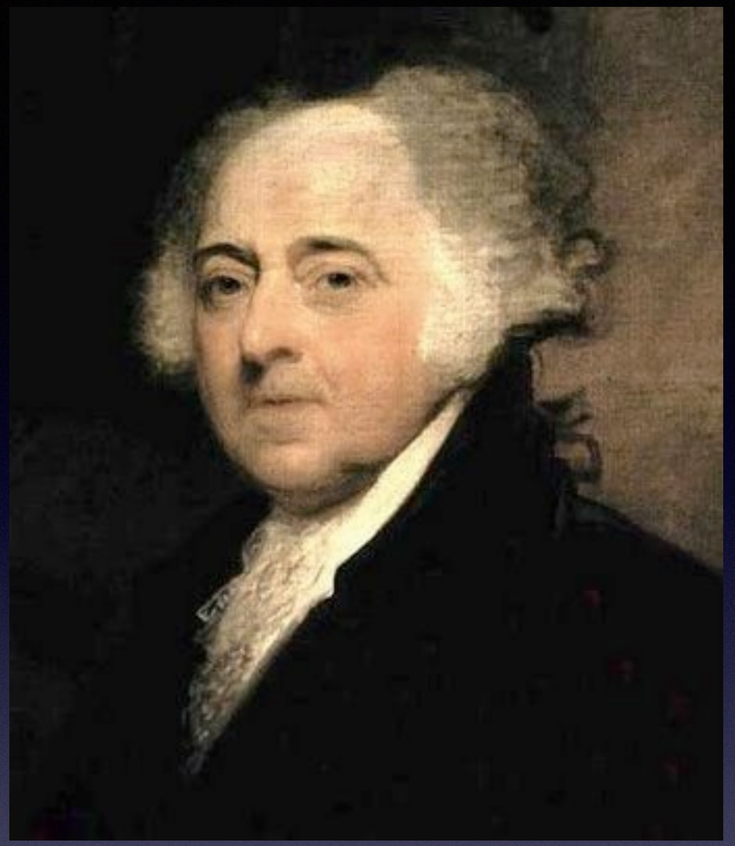

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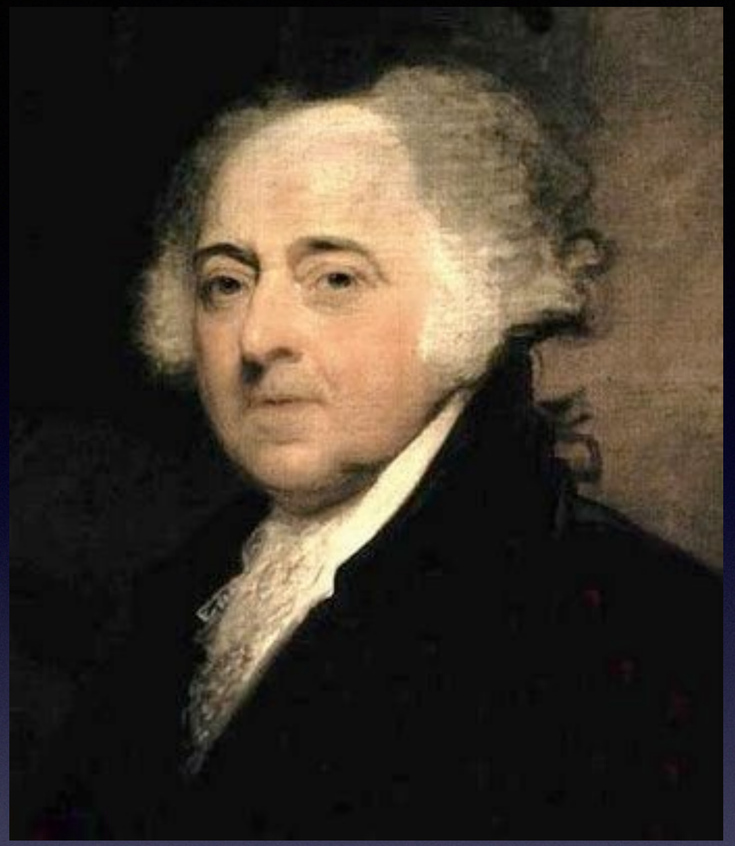

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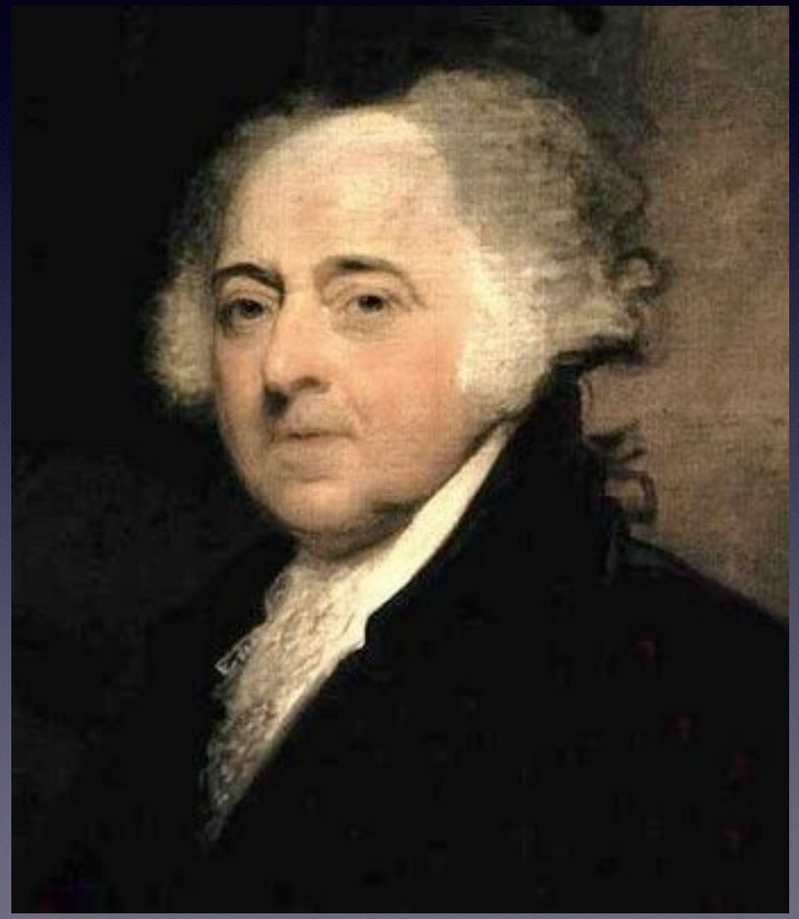
  - RECALL - greed, mercantilism, self-interest

John Adams

- Separation of powers



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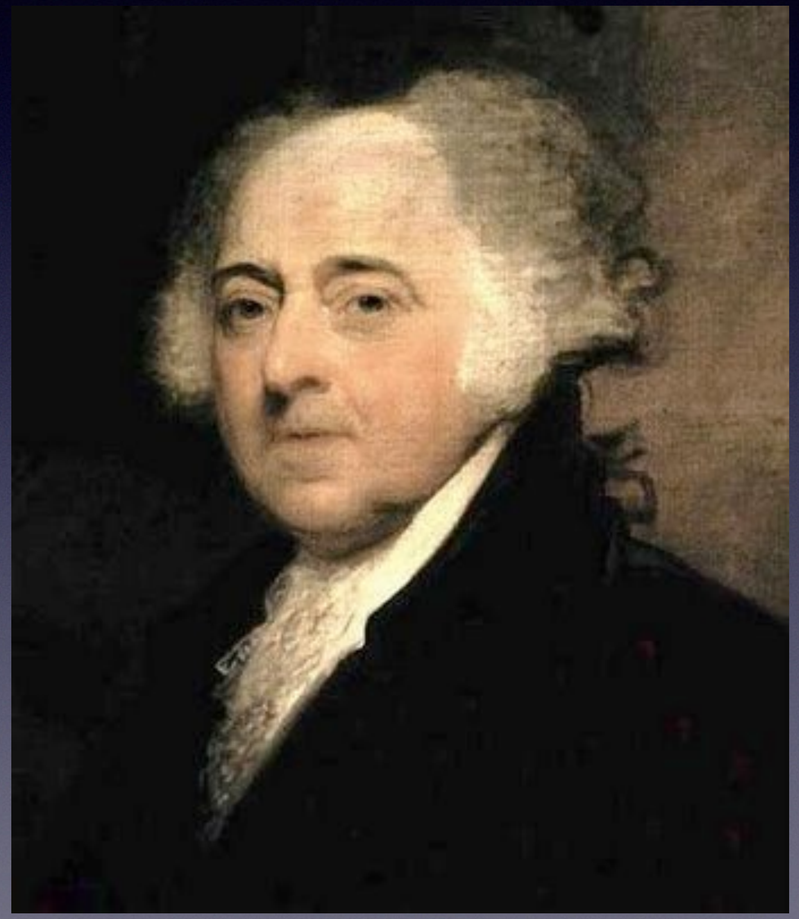

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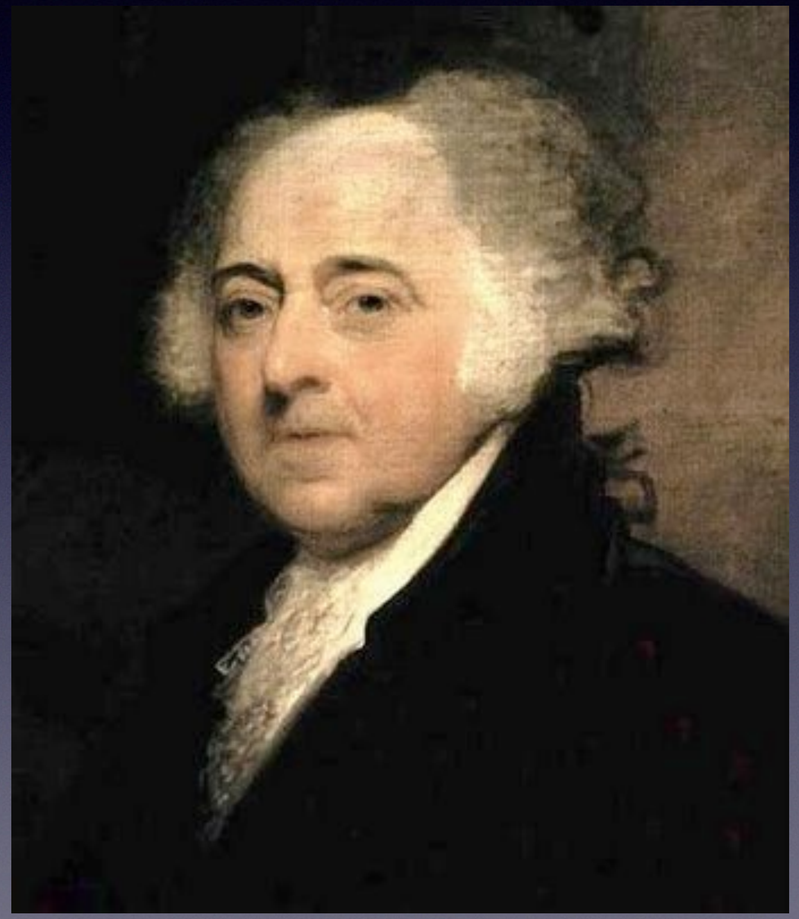
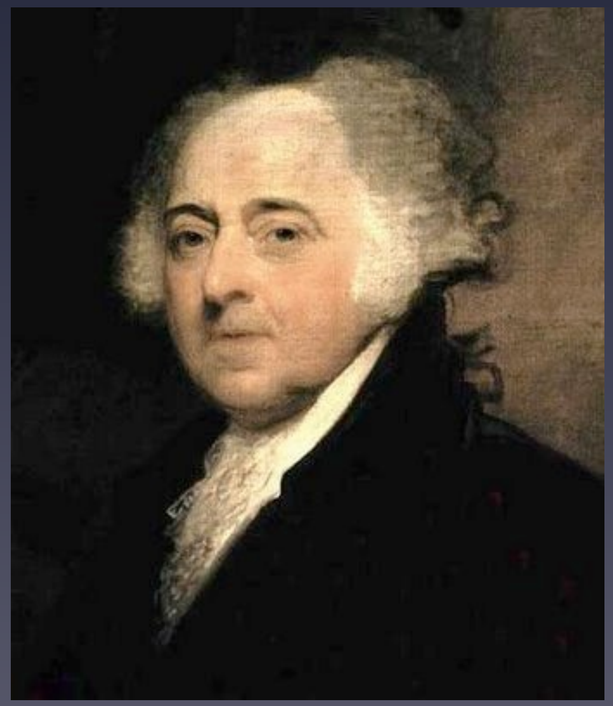
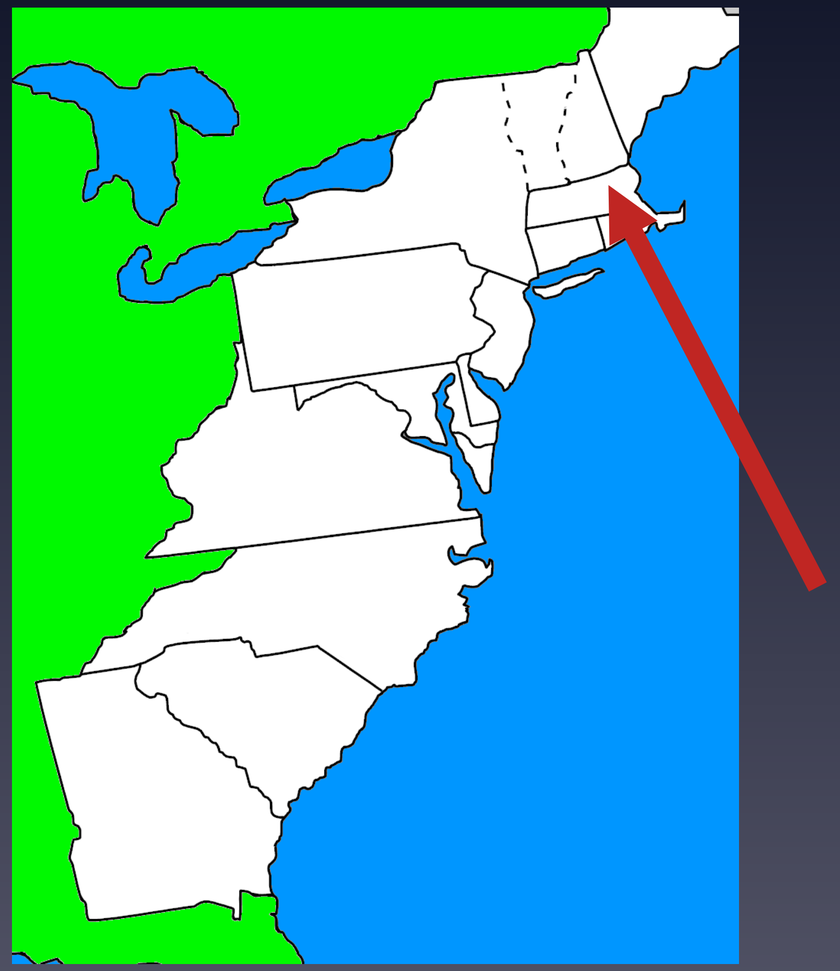
  - Bicameral legislature (as opposed to T. Paine's unicameral in VA)



Massachusetts Constitution

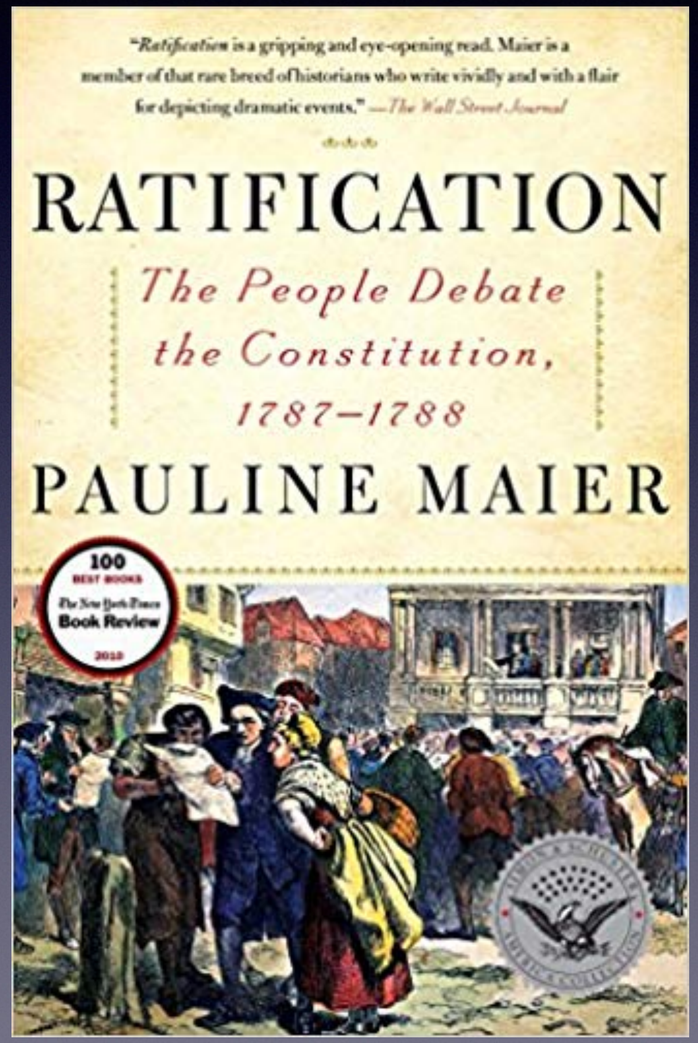
- Once written, rejected by a 5:1 margin
- Angry with 1 clause, rejected whole thing





Professor Pauline Maier

1938-2013 book Ratification article 2 paragraphs



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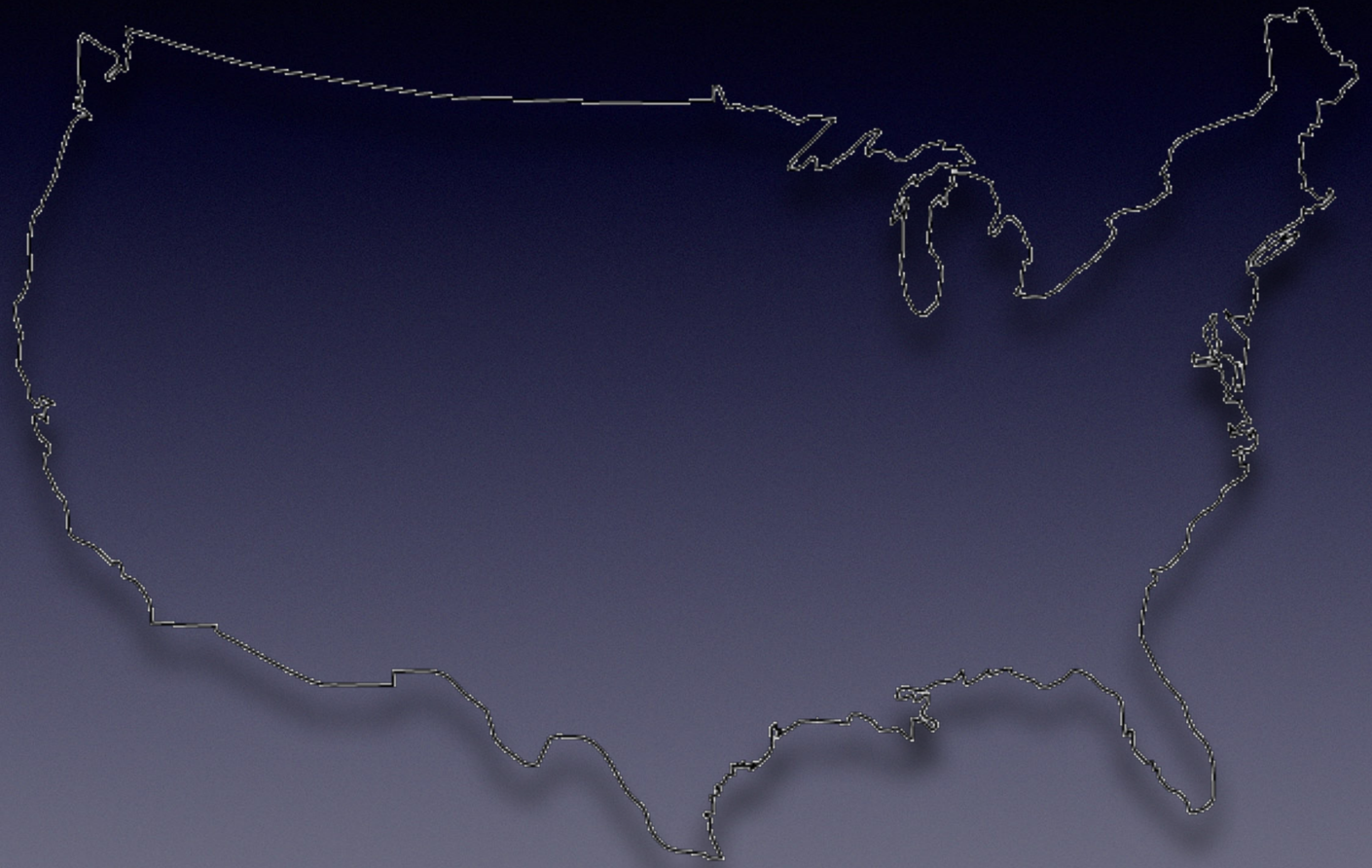
National Government



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- Began in 1776 – Finally ratified 1781
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+ Northwest Ordinance

1787

- Authorized creation of 3 - 5 states, equal to the original 13.

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  - ✦ rejected colonialism
  - ✦ temporary "territorial" phase on its way to statehood.
- **Prohibited slavery** - (in 1787 take that Britain 1833)

Shays' Rebellion

1787

- Significance (then, and for today)
- page 193
- "In Massachusetts, Shays's Rebellion converted into nationalists many gentlemen and artisans who until then had opposed strengthening the central government."

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the [illegible]

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The Philadelphia Convention

1787

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- Virginia Plan - large state plan (population)

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- Connecticut Compromise - bicameral legislature
  - House - population Senate - equal
- 3/5ths Compromise - slaves
  - For representation and taxation

Textbook p.196

- "The delegates (to the Philadelphia Convention) understood that they were proposing an illegal but peaceful overthrow of the existing legal order—that is, a revolution."
- Once every colony followed suit, "their revolution would become both peaceful and legal."

Father of the Constitution

James Madison

The Constitution

- Article 1 - Legislative
- Article 2 - Executive
- Article 3 - Judicial
- See textbook appendix
- "necessary and proper" clause - VERY IMPORTANT

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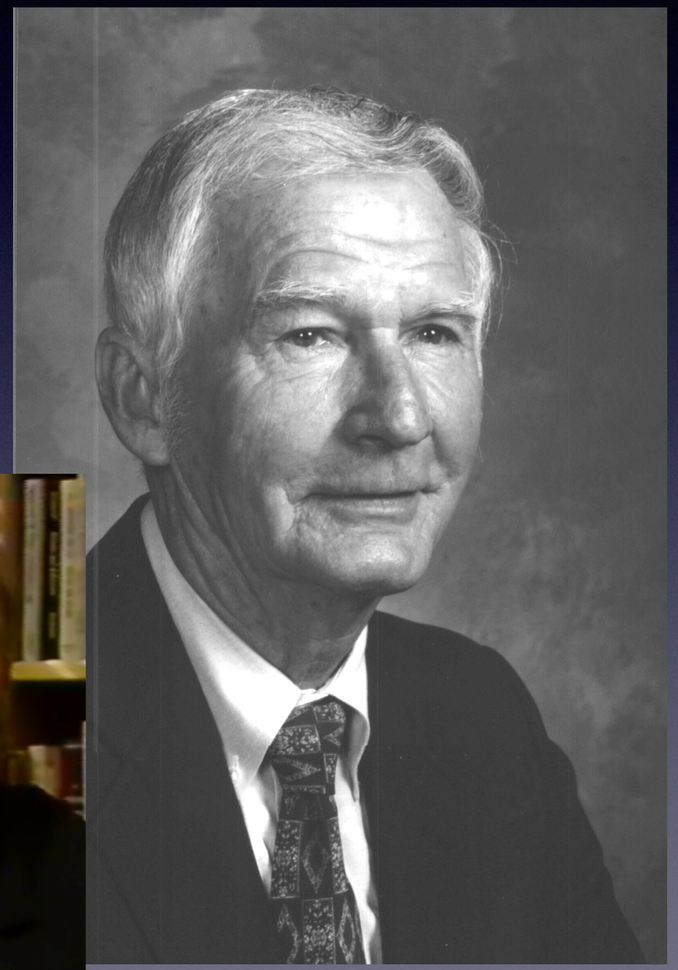
James Madison

no tricks?

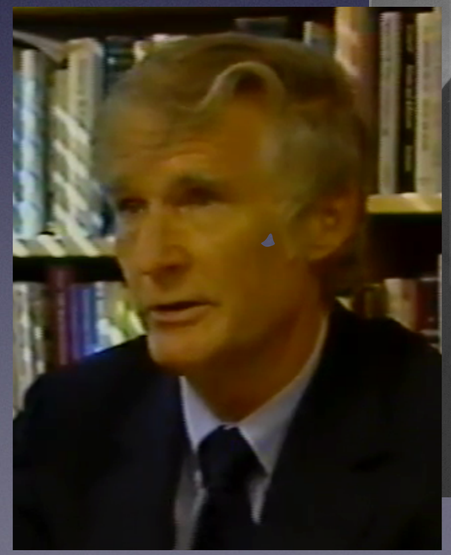
Professor Forrest McDonald

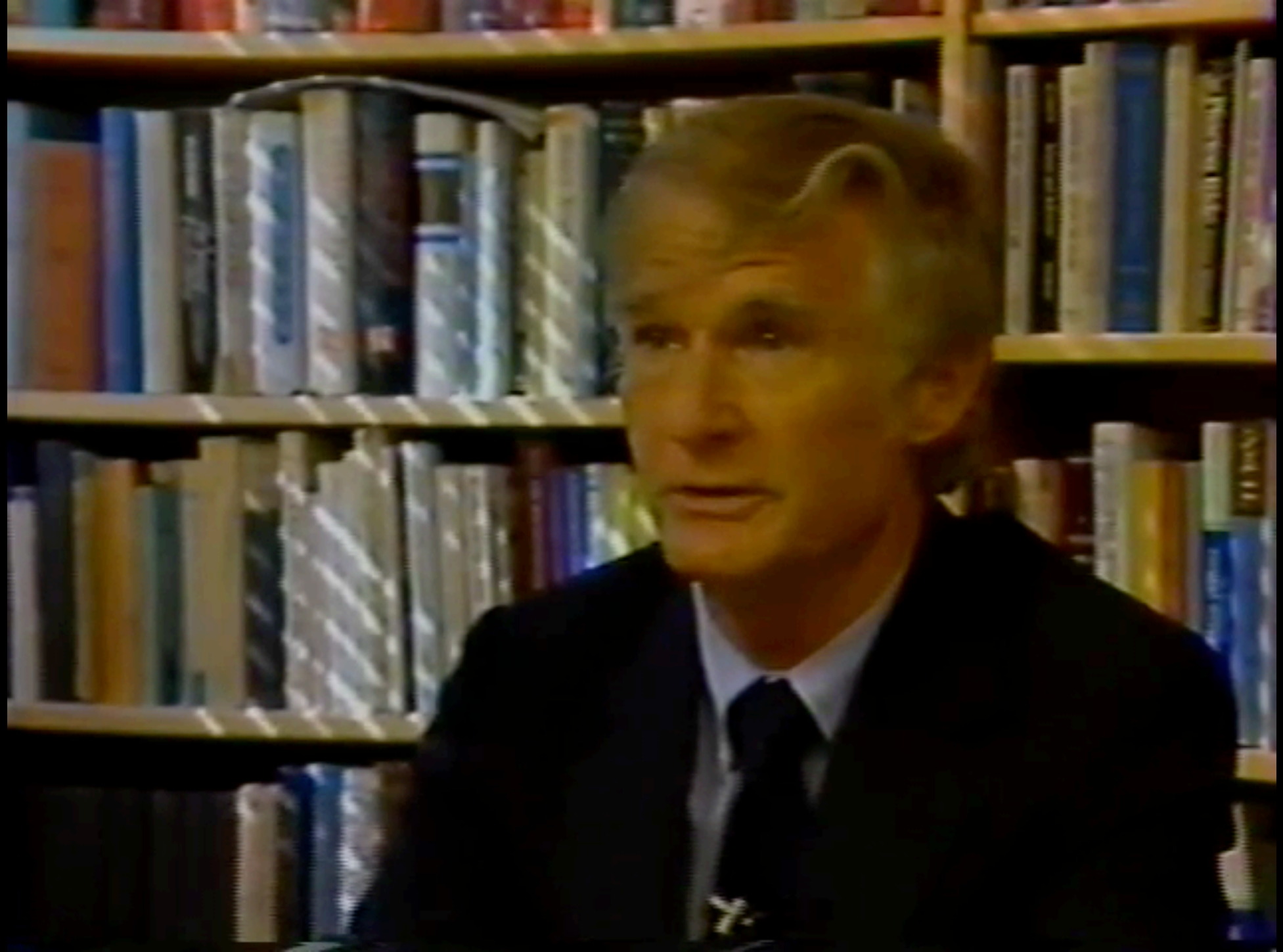
1927-2016

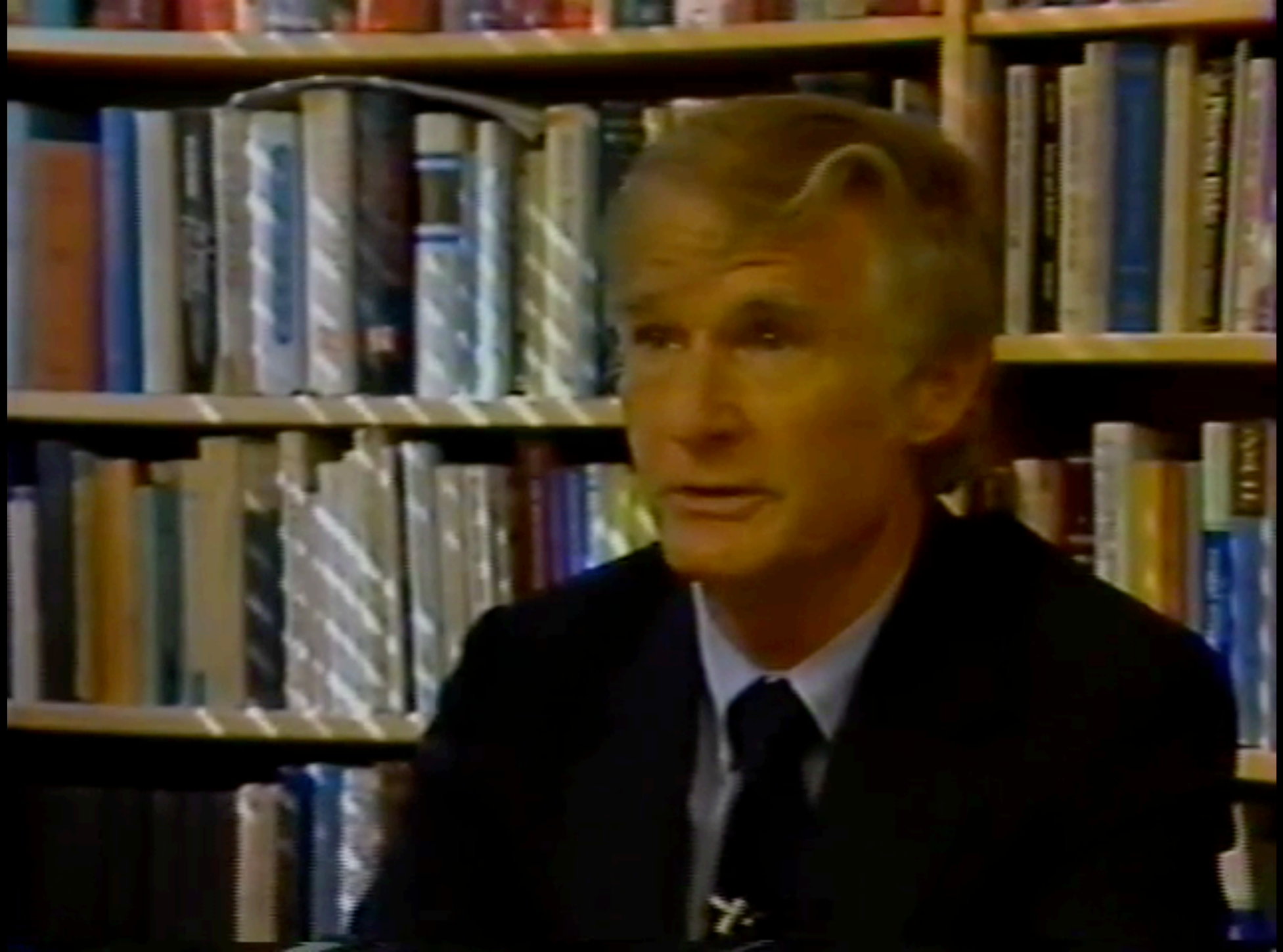
- Earned degree from University of Texas



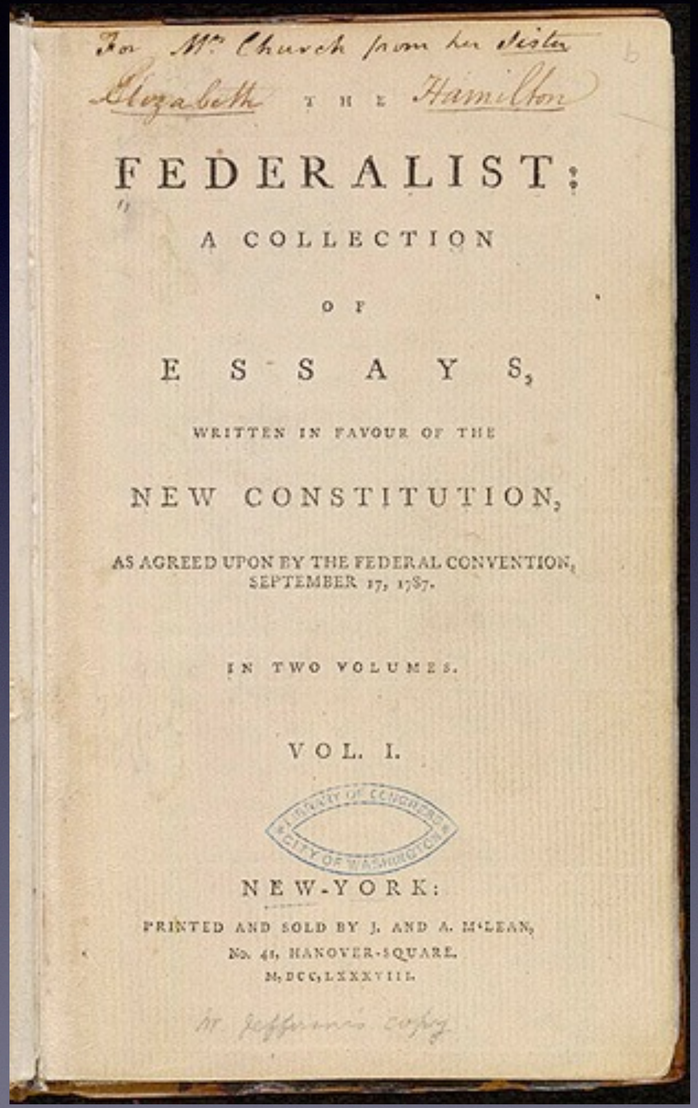
- University of Alabama
- Wikipedia entry
  - from 2012
- Interview







The Federalist Papers


For Mrs Church from her Sister
Elizabeth
THE FEDERALIST:
A COLLECTION
OF
ESSAYS,
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NEW CONSTITUTION,
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SEPTEMBER 17, 1787.
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VOL. I.
NEW-YORK:
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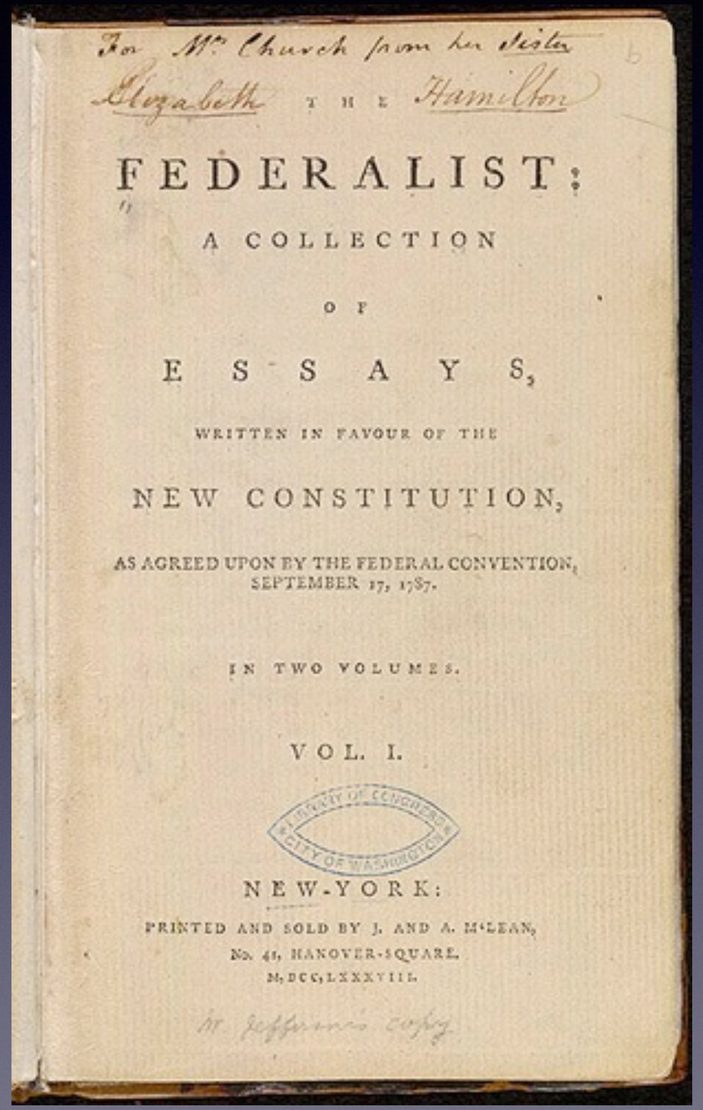
No. 41, HANOVER-SQUARE.
M, DCC, LXXXVIII.

The Federalist Papers

No Tricks Here


For Mrs Church from her Sister
Elizabeth THE Hamilton

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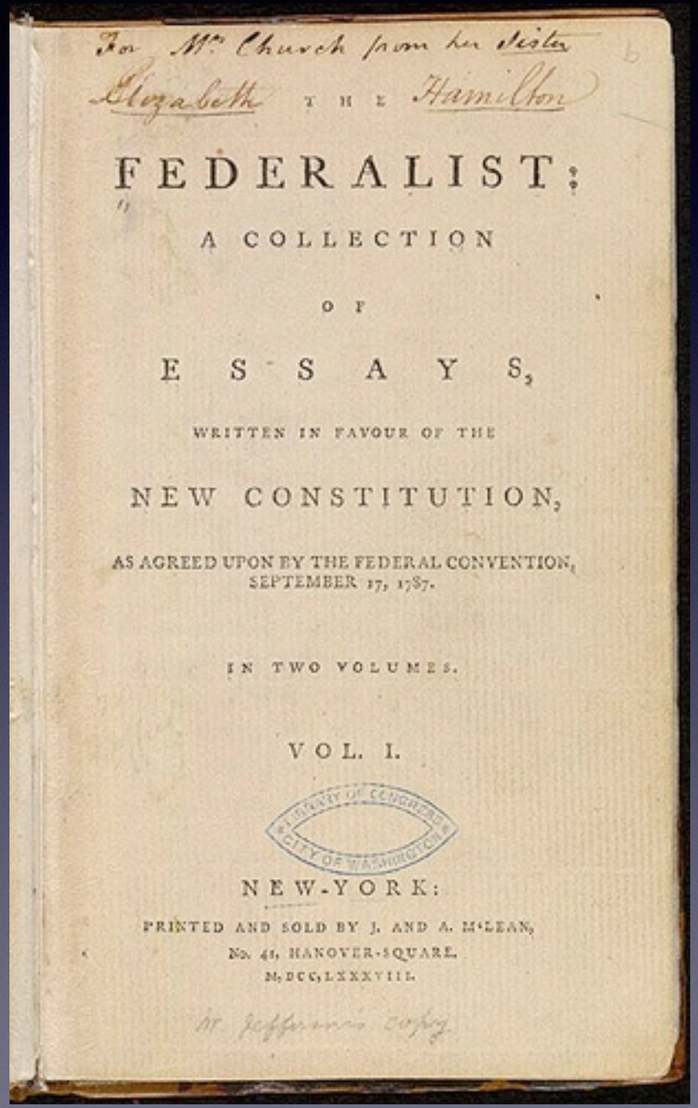
Mr Jefferson's copy

The Federalist Papers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CHAPTER 7

Completing the Revolution
1789–1815

Liberty, Equality, & Power

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Completing the Revolution
1789–1815

Liberty, Equality, & Power

Only 26 years

but...

CHRONOLOGY

1789	George Washington inaugurated as first president of the United States • Judiciary Act establishes the Supreme Court and federal circuit courts
1790	Hamilton delivers his Report on Public Credit to Congress • Congress drafts the Bill of Rights
1794	Federalists' excise tax triggers Whiskey Rebellion
1796	Jay's Treaty and Pinckney's Treaty ratified
1798	XYZ affair results in undeclared war with France • Alien and Sedition Acts passed by Congress
1801	Thomas Jefferson inaugurated as third president of the United States
1803	United States purchases Louisiana Territory from France • *Marbury v. Madison* establishes the doctrine of judicial review
1804–06	Lewis and Clark explore the Louisiana Purchase and the Columbia River Basin.
1807	*Chesapeake-Leopard* affair ignites anti-British sentiment • Congress passes Embargo Act
1810	Henry Clay elected Speaker of the House
1812	War with England begins
1814	Federalists convene the Hartford Convention. Treaty of Ghent ends the War of 1812
1815	American victory at the Battle of New Orleans

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Chronology, p. 222

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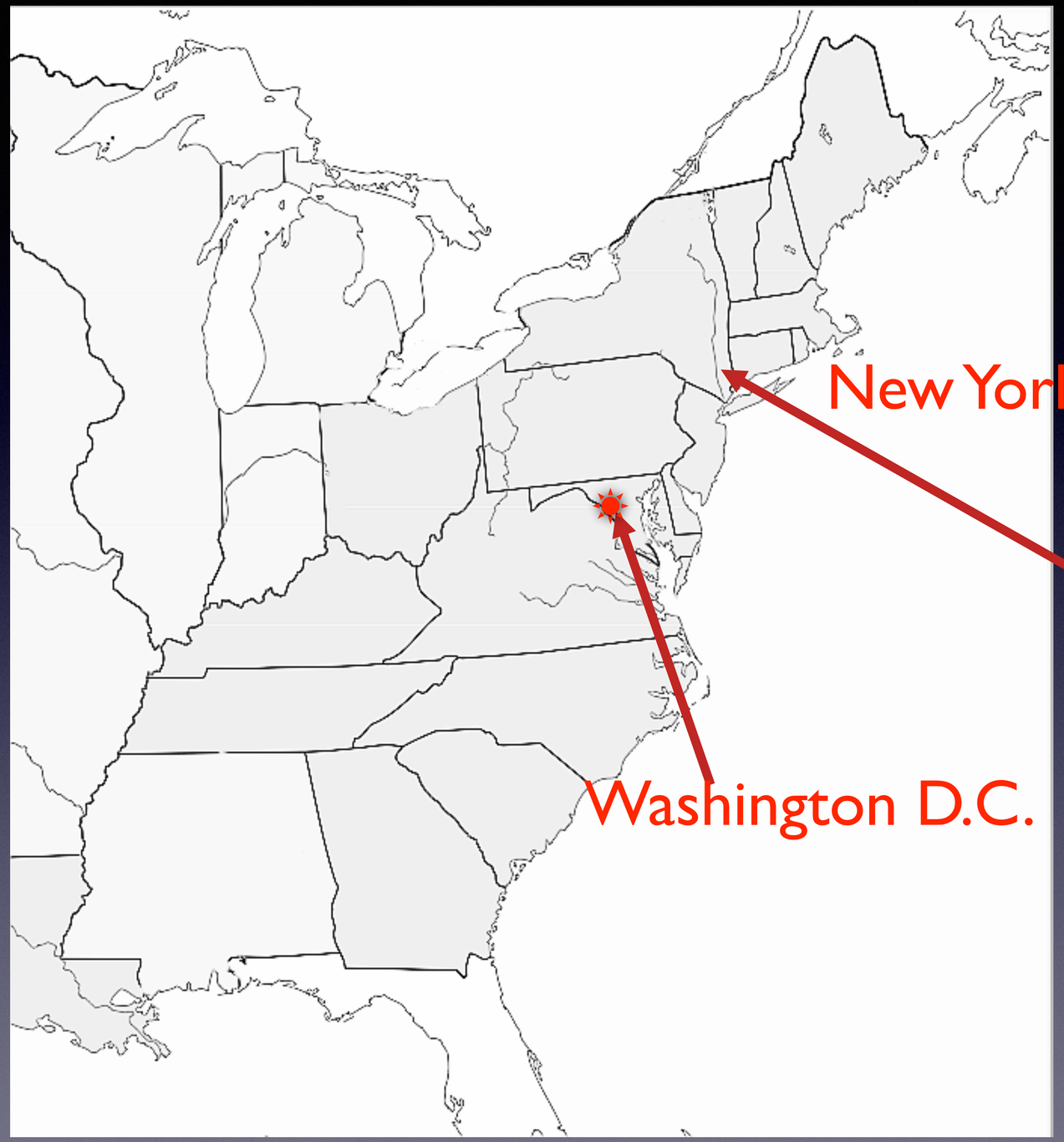
on the way to the temporary capitol

maps



maps

10a

1pm - they need Patriots audio

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Introduction p.237

- "**Federalists** wanted the Constitution to counter democratic excesses. They were determined to make the national government powerful enough to command respect abroad and to impose order at home. For the most part, they succeeded..."

Introduction p.237

- **Anti-Federalists** (old text) Democratic Republicans (new edition) (led by Thomas Jefferson) "were as firmly tied to revolutionary ideals of limited government and a citizenry of independent farmers"

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- QUESTION
  - Today, which political party and/or group can trace its roots to these Anti-Federalists?
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Political Parties

Federalists

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- Federalists

Political Parties

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- Federalists

Anti-Federalists

Political Parties

Federalists

- Federalists

Anti-Federalists

- Jeffersonians

Political Parties

Federalists

- Federalists

Anti-Federalists

- Jeffersonians
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Political Parties

Federalists

- Federalists

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- Republicans

Political Parties

Federalists

- Federalists

Anti-Federalists

- Jeffersonians
- Jeffersonian Republicans
- Republicans
- Democratic Republicans

Political Parties

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- Federalists

Anti-Federalists

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- And later…

Political Parties

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Anti-Federalists

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- Jeffersonian Republicans
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- Democratic Republicans

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  - DEMOCRATS

Political Parties

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- Federalists

Anti-Federalists

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- And later…
  - DEMOCRATS

Tough stuff - no tricks - you just gotta know it

George Washington

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Setting Precedents p.239

- “The Constitution provided a blueprint for the republic. George Washington’s administration would translate the blueprint into a working state. It mattered very much how citizens addressed their president,” …

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  Members of the government knew their decisions would set precedents.

- … "Thus the battle over presidential titles was not "silly business." It was a revealing episode in the argument over how questions of power and liberty that Americans had debated since the 1760s would finally be answered."

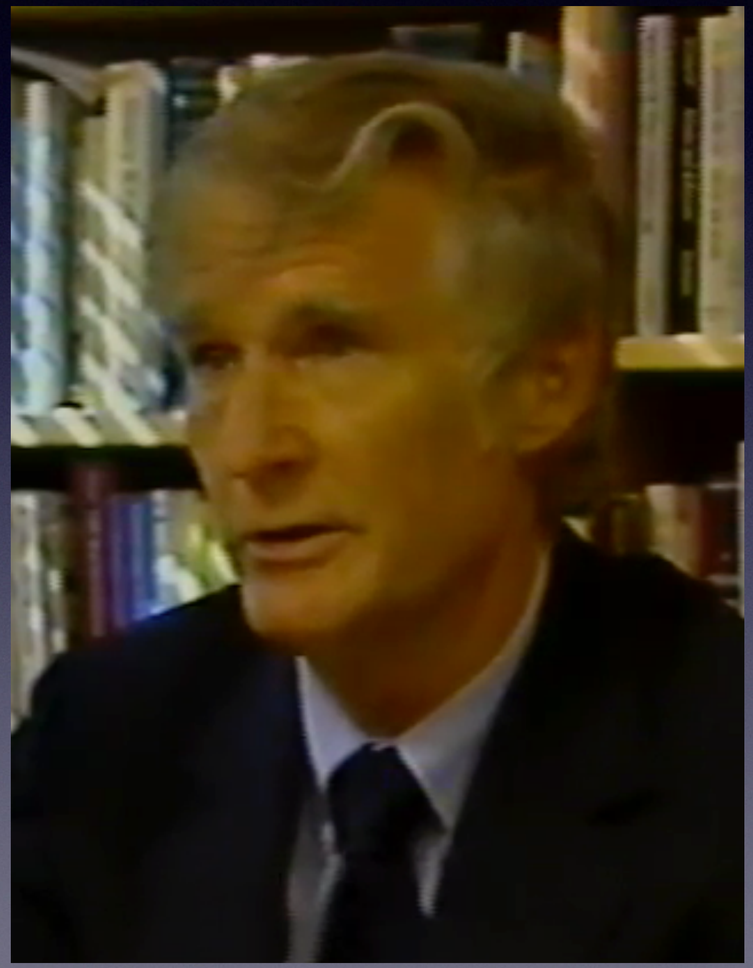
Vocabulary

- precedent

- an example that is used to justify similar occurrences at a later time

Professor Forrest McDonald

- University of Alabama
- His take on George Washington
- His take on immortality



The First Congress

- Leadership fell to James Madison (VA)

The First Congress

- Leadership fell to James Madison (VA)
- Strengthened new government at every turn
  - Indicative of the Federalists

Bill of Rights

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- Demanded by state ratifying conventions

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- Limit the power of the federal government

Bill of Rights

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- Limit the power of the federal government

- PROBLEM - How does this support strong federal government?

Textbook p.240

- Madison, a committed nationalist, had performed skillfully. Many doubters at the ratifying conventions had called for amendments that would weaken the national government. By channeling their fears into the area of civil liberties, Madison soothed popular fears while preserving governmental power.

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Joe does NOT agree with what the textbook authors are implying

Bill of Rights

- First Amendment
- Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Religion in the public schools #4

- Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, **or prohibiting the free exercise thereof**

IT'S YOUR RIGHT

Not whether it's right or wrong.

The First Amendment doesn't give thumbs up or down to your thoughts, speech, or beliefs. Just thumbs up to expressing them.

The First Amendment – Keep It Strong!

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of RELIGION, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of SPEECH, or of the PRESS; or the right of the people peaceably to ASSEMBLE, and to PETITION the government for a redress of grievances.

This message made possible by the McCormick Tribune Foundation
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SPEECH IS FREE

"If the freedom of speech is taken away
then dumb and silent we may be led,
like sheep to the slaughter."
– *George Washington*

CENSORSHIP COSTS EVERYONE

2007 IFAC/IPF Censorship Poster Contest Winner - Jon Larson ■ Woodstock High School ■ Woodstock, IL
Distributed by the Illinois First Amendment Center - www.illinoisfirstamendmentcenter.com

CENSORSHIP

The dirtiest word of them all.

Without The First Amendment there would be no freedom to listen to, look at, or say what you choose. Leaves you speechless, doesn't it?

The First Amendment – Keep It Strong!

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of RELIGION, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of SPEECH, or of the PRESS; or the right of the people peaceably to ASSEMBLE, and to PETITION the government for a redress of grievances.

3.5 Threat to free speech

John Tierney
The New York Times
reason.tv

John Tierney
The New York Times
reason.tv

EXPRESS YOURSELF

But what if you couldn't.

The First Amendment guarantees what you choose to listen to, look at, think, or say can not be muzzled.

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FREEDOM

It looks good on you.

The First Amendment guarantees your thoughts, speech, and expression of beliefs can be displayed poudly and boldly.

The First Amendment – Keep It Strong!

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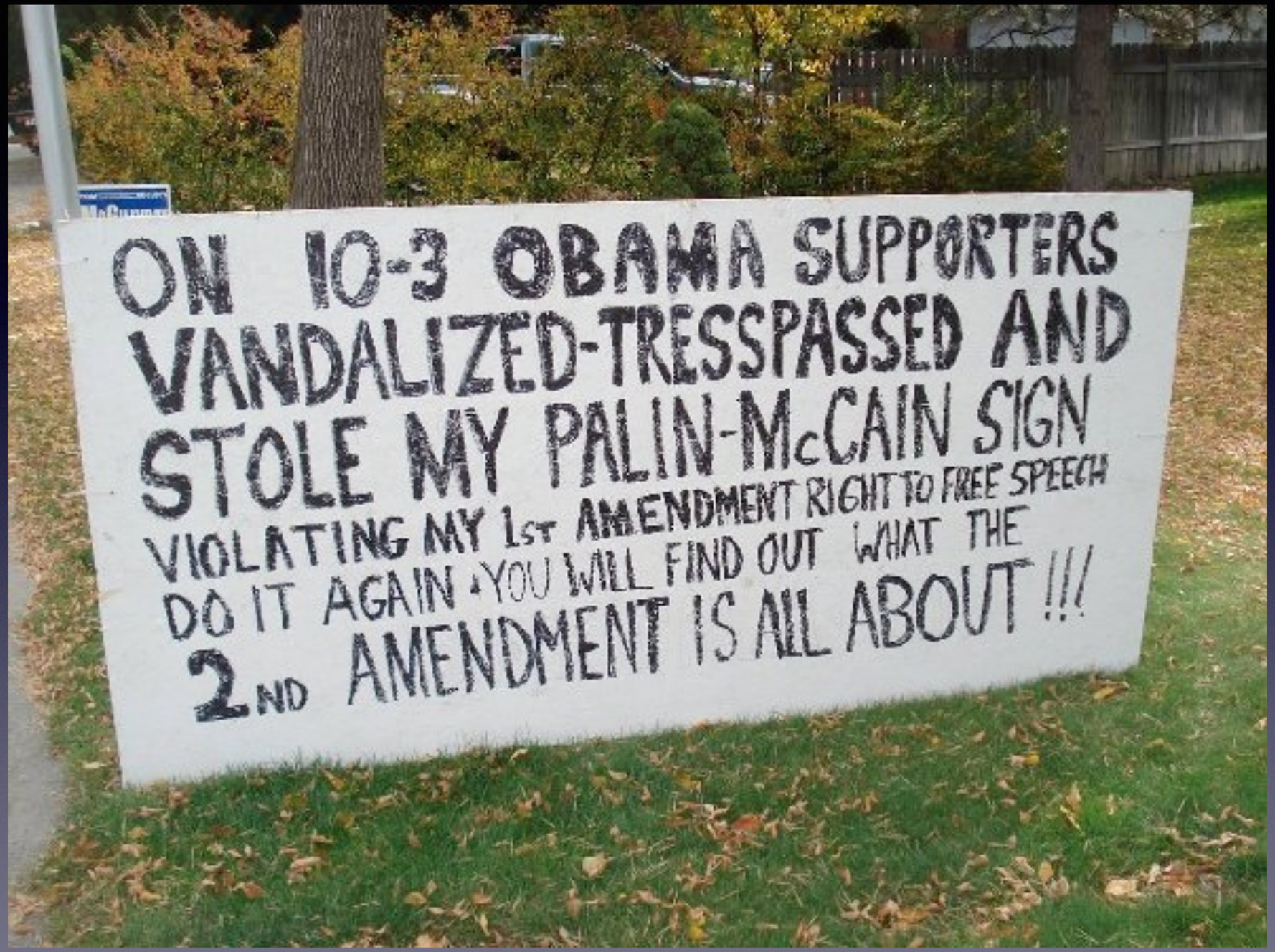
Bill of Rights

- Second Amendment

Bill of Rights

- Second Amendment
- A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, *the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.*

In the 2008 Election



Bill of Rights

- Third Amendment
- No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Bill of Rights

- Fourth Amendment
- The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Bill of Rights

- Eighth Amendment
- Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

- 4 through 8 are rights when under arrest

Bill of Rights

- TENTH Amendment

Bill of Rights

- TENTH Amendment
- The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution; nor prohibited by it to the States, **are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.**

Bill of Rights

- TENTH Amendment
- The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution; nor prohibited by it to the States, **are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.**

- PROBLEM = My argument against textbook authors prior claim about the Bill of Rights making the federal government STRONGER

Textbook bias concerning 10th Amendment? p.240

Finally, the 10th amendment stated that the powers not assigned to the national government by the Constitution remained with the states and the citizenry, ***though the intentional omission of the word "expressly" left room for argument.***

The Ongoing Struggle

The Ongoing Struggle

- Bill of Rights
  - Puts limits on government
  - And strict constructionism
    - interpretation of Constitution

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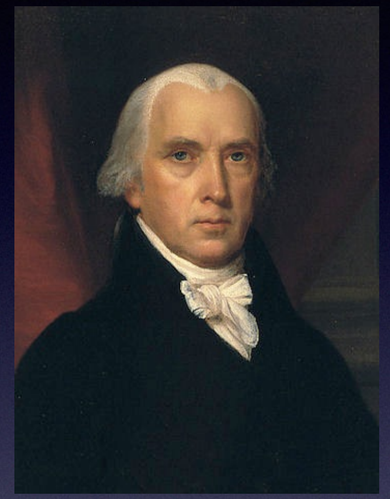
- 10th Amendment
  - States have all powers not given to the Federal government

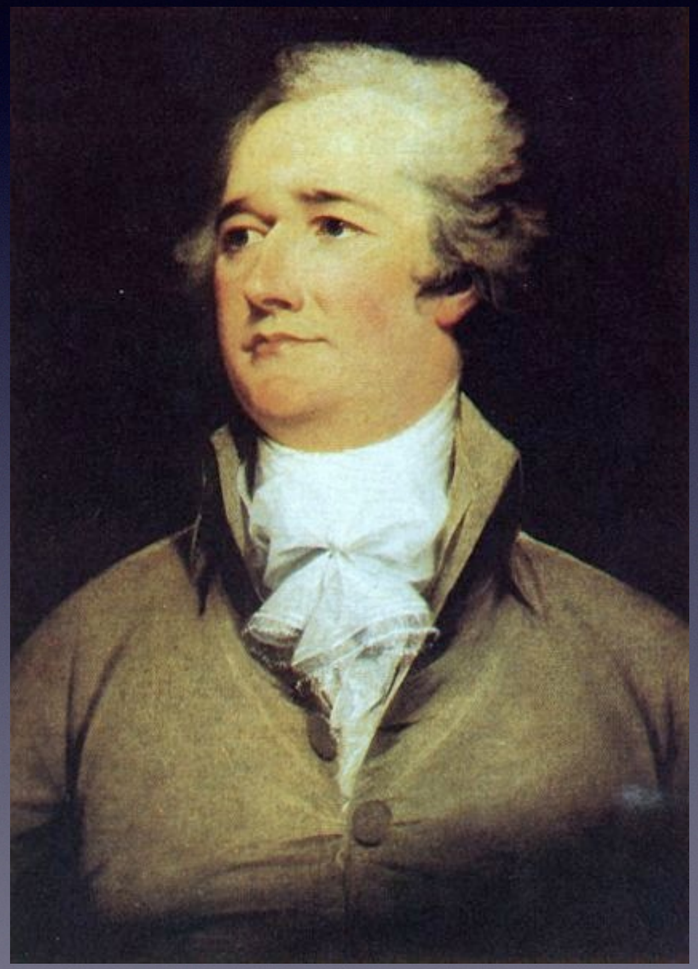
The First Congress



- Tariff on imports - govt's chief source of $
- Amendments to Constitution - Bill of Rights
- Departments of War, State, Treasury
  - Appointed by President, free of Congressional control
- Judiciary Act 1789 - The Supreme Court

Hamiltonian ECONOMICS

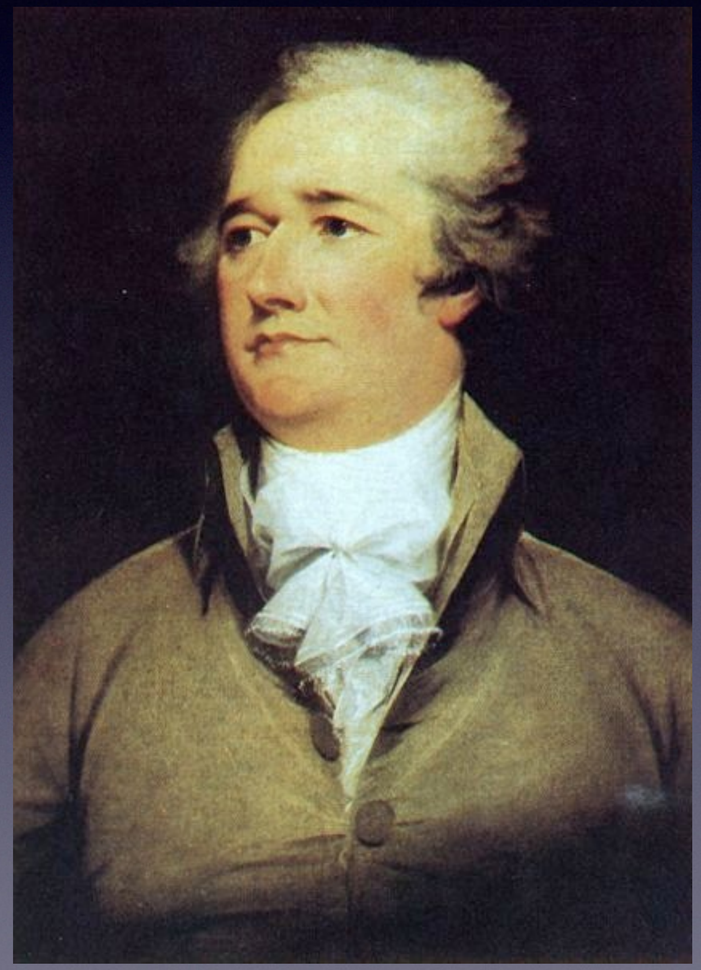
- Secretary of the Treasury
- From New York
- Had served in the militia and Continental Army
- Single-minded nationalist and brilliant economic thinker



Hamiltonian ECONOMICS

- Hamilton's Plan:

1. consolidate debt
2. national bank
3. excise tax



Location of Washington D.C. - MAPS

1781

SCALE
OF
DEPRECIATION,

Agreeable to an Act of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts to be obſerved as a Rule for ſettling the rate of Depreciation on all contracts both publick and private, made on or ſince the firſt day of January, 1777——

One Hundred Dollars in Gold and Silver in January 1777, being equal to One Hundred and Five Dollars in the Bills of Credit of the United States.

One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven.

January,	105	April,	112	July,	125	October,	275
February,	107	May,	115	Auguſt,	150	November,	300
March,	109	June,	120	September,	175	December,	310

One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight.

January,	325	April,	400	July,	425	October,	500
February,	350	May,	400	Auguſt,	450	November,	545
March,	375	June,	400	September,	475	December,	634

One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine.

January,	742	April,	1104	July,	1477	October,	2030
February,	868	May,	1215	Auguſt,	1630	November,	2308
March,	1000	June,	1342	September,	1800	December,	2593

One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

January,	2934	February,	3322	March,	3736	April,	4000

From April 1ſt, 1780, to April 20th, ONE Spaniſh milled dollar was equal to Forty of the old Emiſſion.

April 25th,	42	May 20th,	54	June 20th,	69	Novem. 30th,	74
April 30th,	44	May 25th,	60	Auguſt 15th,	70	February 27th 1781,	75
May 5th,	46	May 30th,	62	Septem. 10th,	71		
May 10th,	47	June 10th,	64	October 15th,	72		
May 15th,	49	June 15th,	68	Novem. 10th,	73		

Depreciation of the New Emiſſion.

From the 27th of February, 1781, to the 1ſt of May following, 1 ¾ of a Dollar of the ſaid New Emiſſion was equal to one Dollar in Specie.

From the 1ſt to the 25th of May 2 ½ of the New Emiſſion, equal to one in Specie.

From the 25th of May to the 15th of June, *three* of the New Emiſſion for one in Specie.

From the 15th of June to the 1ſt of October, *four* of the New Emiſſion were equal to one in Specie.

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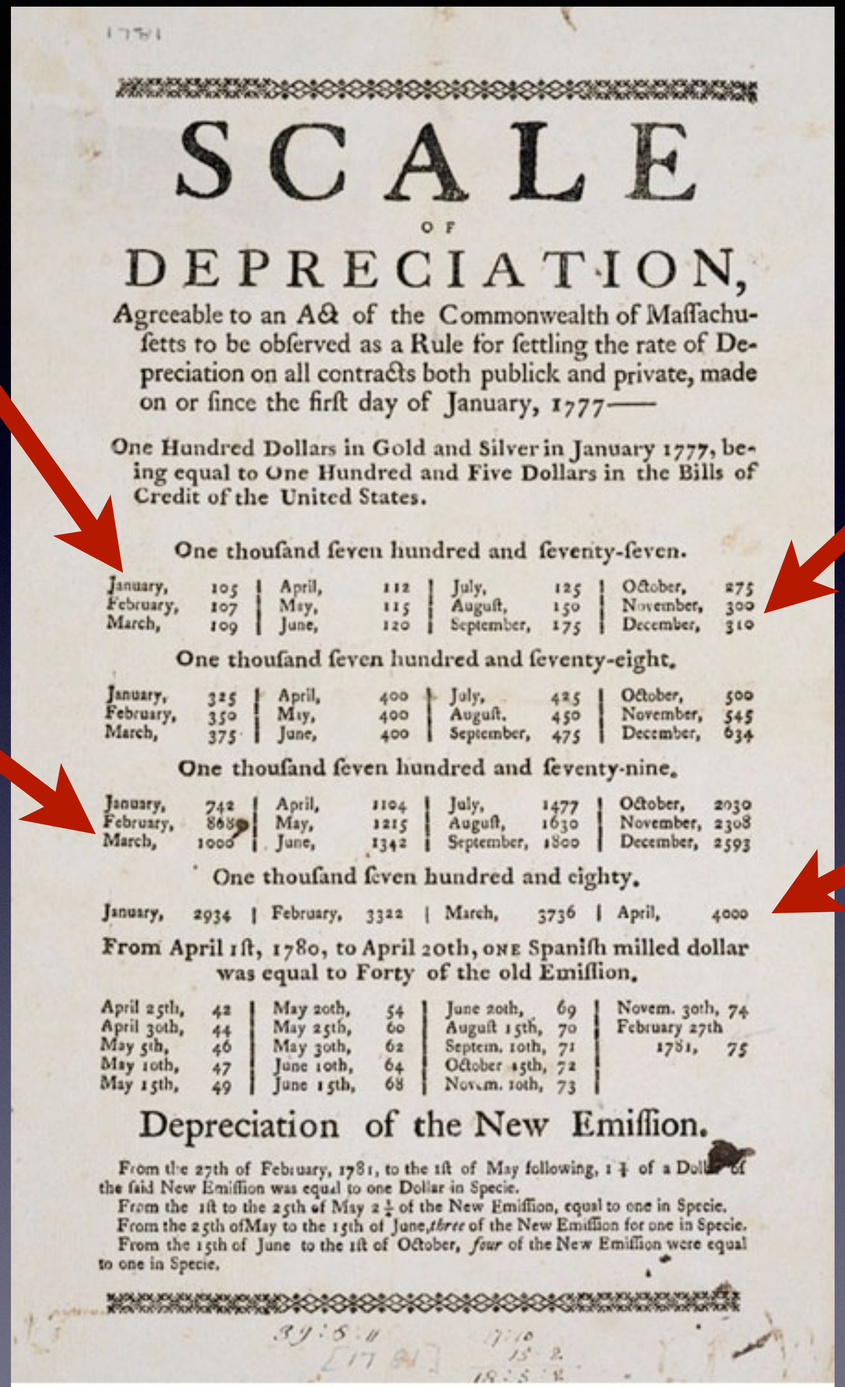

SCALE
OF
DEPRECIATION,

Agreeable to an Act of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts to be obſerved as a Rule for ſettling the rate of Depreciation on all contracts both publick and private, made on or ſince the firſt day of January, 1777——

One Hundred Dollars in Gold and Silver in January 1777, being equal to One Hundred and Five Dollars in the Bills of Credit of the United States.

One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven.

January,	105	April,	112	July,	125	October,	275
February,	107	May,	115	Auguſt,	150	November,	300
March,	109	June,	120	September,	175	December,	310

One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight.

January,	325	April,	400	July,	425	October,	500
February,	350	May,	400	Auguſt,	450	November,	545
March,	375	June,	400	September,	475	December,	634

One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine.

January,	742	April,	1104	July,	1477	October,	2030
February,	868	May,	1215	Auguſt,	1630	November,	2308
March,	1000	June,	1342	September,	1800	December,	2593

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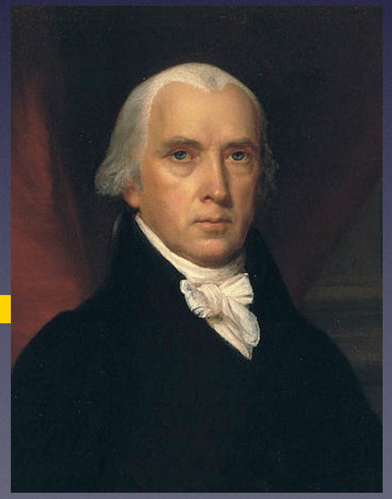
James Madison

- As Federalist

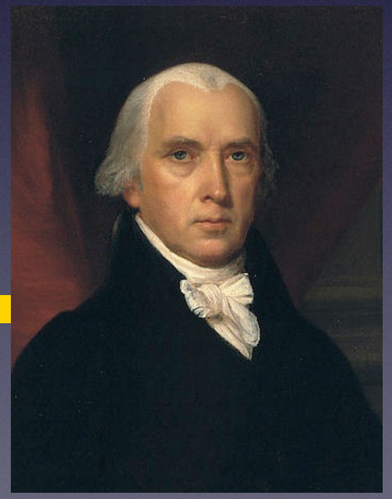


- As Democratic-Republican

- TRICK QUESTION – Madison will change his position !!!

James Madison

- As Federalist



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Hamilton's Economic Plan

9_hamilton's plan on the web

Hamilton's Economic Plan

- Funding and Assumption

9_hamilton's plan on the web

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- Funding and Assumption
- Foreign Debts - paid promptly and in full

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  - State debts - southern (and others) had paid them off
    - Southern taxes would "flow" to the North ("sectionalism")
- Plan favored speculators and those states who still owed $

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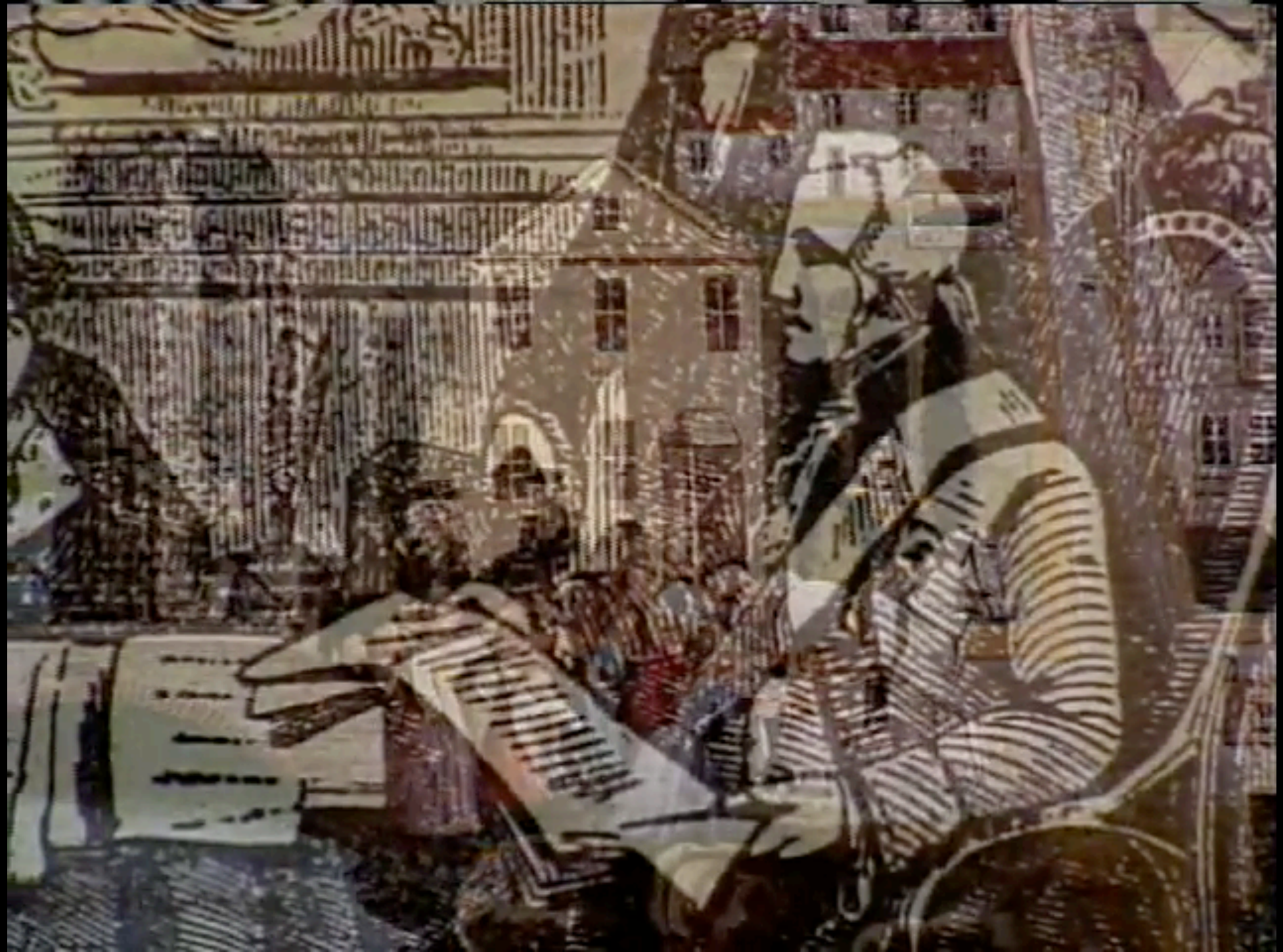

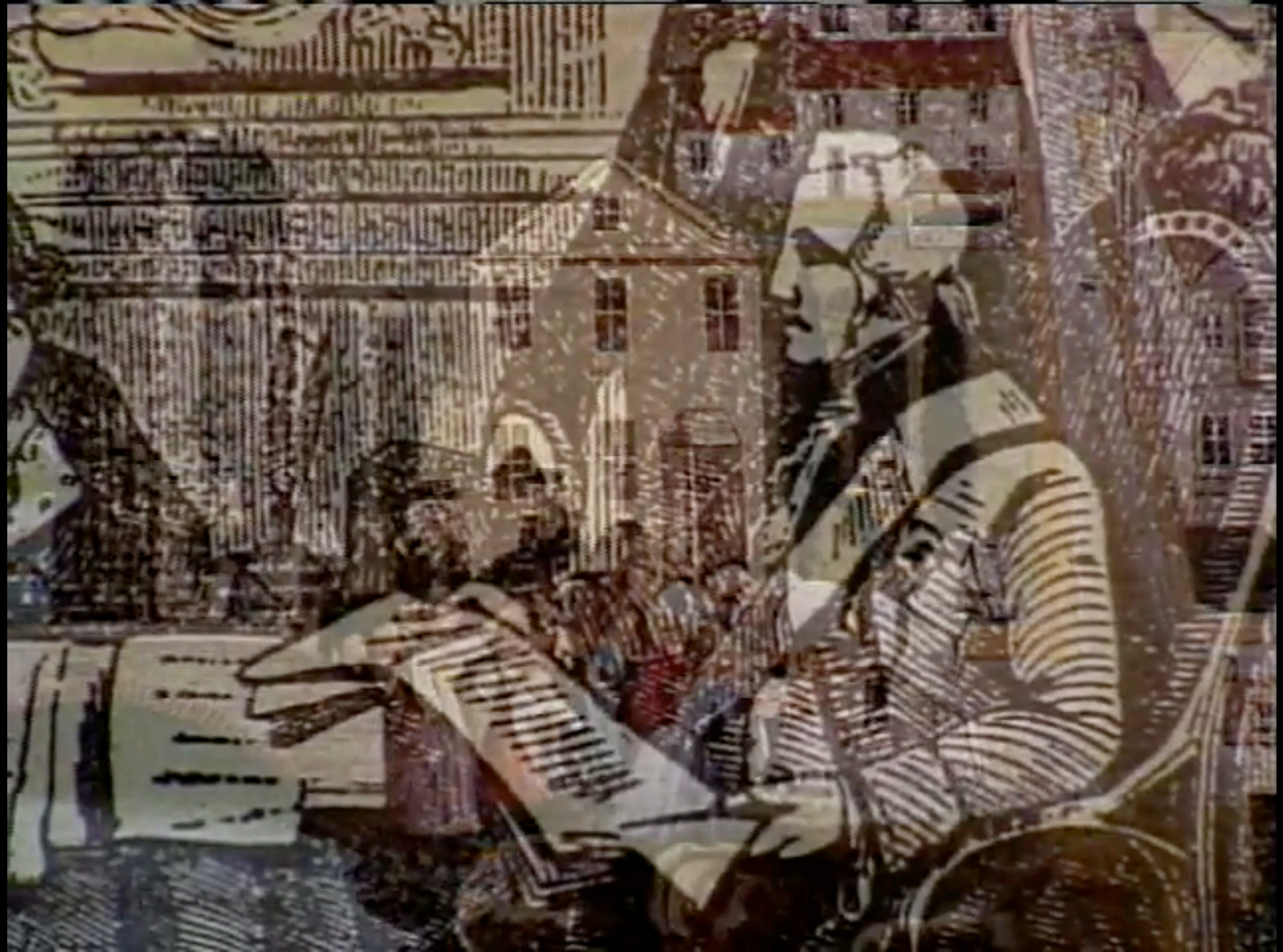

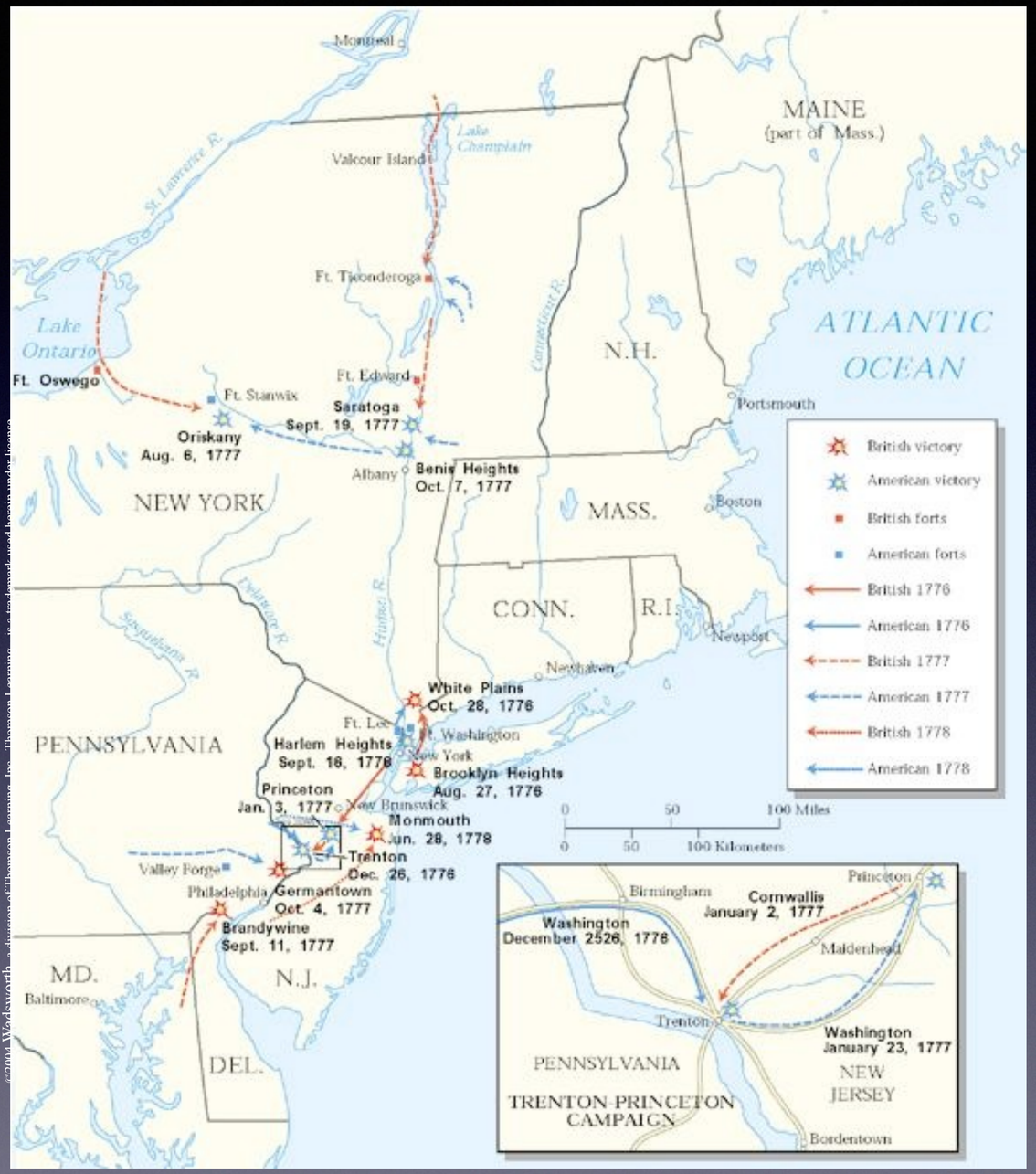

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Revolutionary War in the Northern States

War in the Lower South, 1780–1781

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Virginia and Yorktown Campaign

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Map - Final Exam

Republic vs. Democracy

- Embracing the idea of the “republic”

- http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-the-difference-between-a-republic-and-a-democracy.htm

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic

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Map 6-2, p. 199

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Dr. FRANKLIN, presents his Compliments to
and desires the honour
of Company at Dinner, on Monday the 5th
of *July*; in order to celebrate the ANNIVERSARY of the
DECLARATION of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Passy, 1779.

An Answer if you please.

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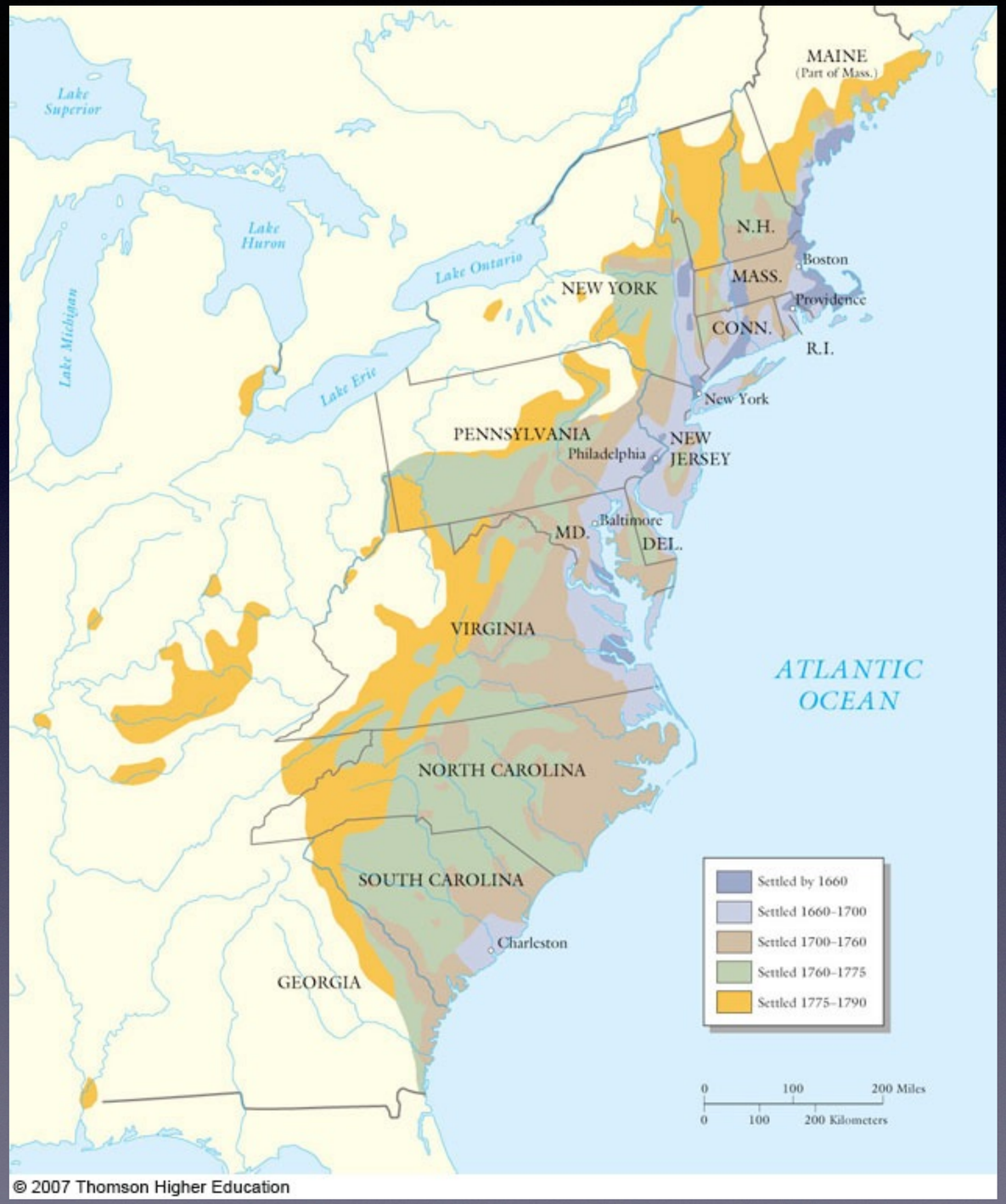

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Map 6-6, p. 213

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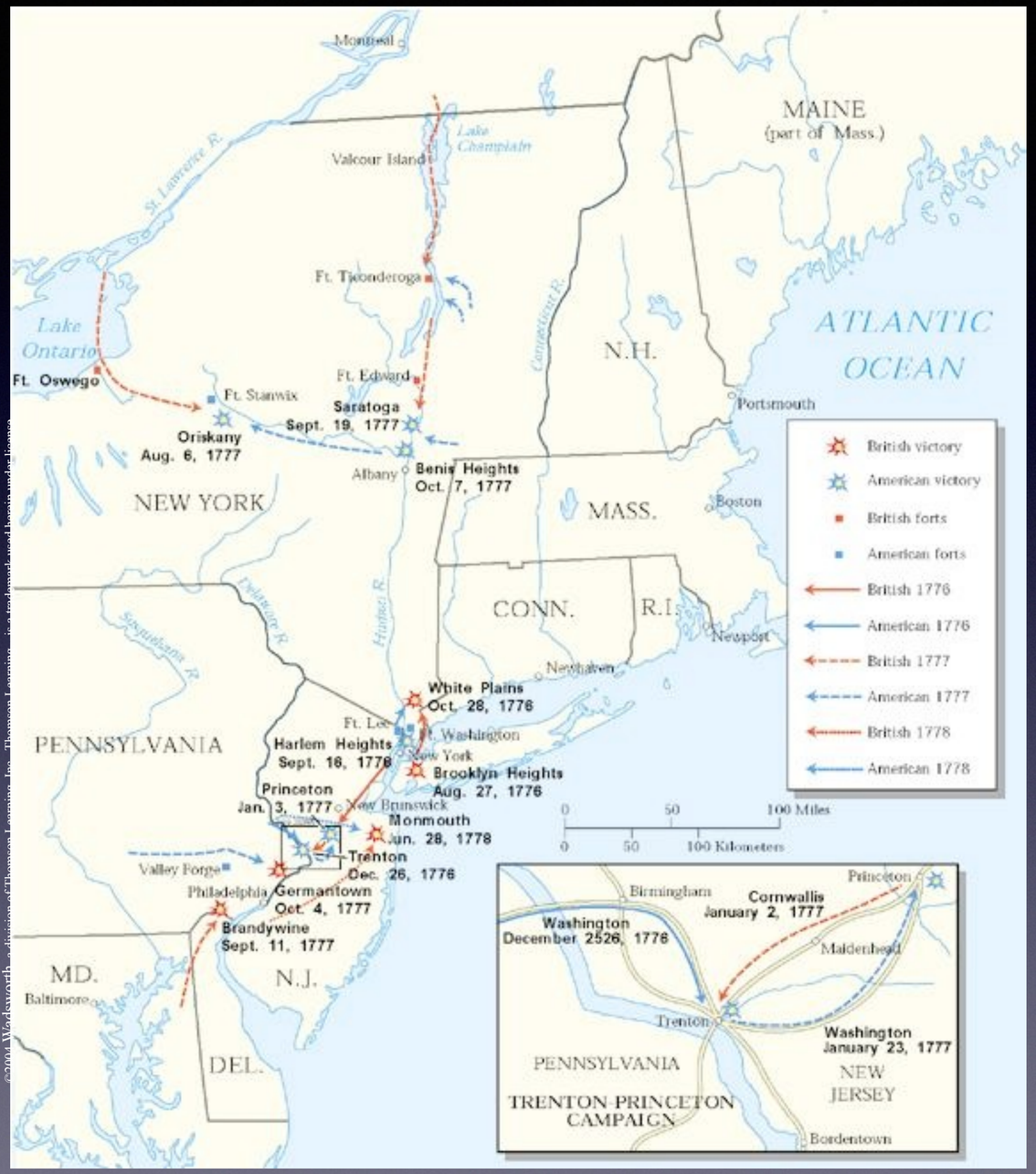
Hearts and Minds: The Northern War, 1776–1777

- Battle of Brooklyn Heights
  - Richard and William Howe
  - George Washington
  - Continentals unsuccessful against British forces
- American victories at Trenton and Princeton in late 1776 and early 1777
  - Boosted American confidence
  - Led to efforts to increase and extend enlistments
  - To create a more professional army
  - Shattered British morale and optimism of early victory
  - Loyalists

Campaigns of 1777 and Foreign Intervention

- British occupied Philadelphia in September
  - Washington retreated with his troops to Valley Forge
  - Frederich Wilhelm, Baron von Steuben
- In North, British took Ticonderoga in June
  - Surrendered at Saratoga in October
  - French aid coming to Americans since 1776
  - Anxious to weaken old enemy Britain
- Benjamin Franklin sought assistance and recognition
  - French decided to recognize America after Saratoga
  - French signed two treaties with the United States in 1778



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Revolutionary War in the Northern States

Campaigns of 1777 (cont)

- Commercial agreement granted generous trading terms for Americans in France
- Perpetual military alliance promising support until Americans had gained their independence
- Resulted in British declaration of war on France

- Spain's involvement followed French treaties
  - Never signed direct alliance with the United States
  - Joined France in helping defeat British
  - Sought to regain Gibraltar and stabilize its North American possessions

The Reconstitution of Authority

- John Adams, Thoughts on Government (1776)
  - Suggested government divided into executive, legislative, and judicial branches
  - Bicameral legislature and balance of powers between branches
  - Public virtue
  - Popular Sovereignty
- Virginia State Constitution, 1776
  - Influenced by Adam's ideas
  - All important powers vested in elected assembly
  - Included declaration of rights protecting citizens
  - Used as model for other state constitutions
- Pennsylvania State Constitution, 1776
  - Summoned special convention to draft constitution

Reconstitution of Authority (cont)

- Established unicameral legislature
- Mandated widespread suffrage
- In time, constitutional convention began to function as a government
  - Imposed oaths on all citizens
  - Led to creation of opposition force called "Republicans"
- Massachusetts State Constitution
  - Original draft rejected by voters in fall of 1777
  - Second draft written by John Adams, 1779
    - Included bill of rights
    - Bicameral legislature with wide powers
    - Ratified by voters in 1780

Confederation

- Embodied a firm commitment to state sovereignty
- Congress had limited power
- Disagreements over disposition of western lands delayed ratification
  - Landless states did not want states with extensive claims to retain them
- Ratification came only in 1781
- Primacy of states did not bode well for strength of the Confederation Government

Crisis of the Revolution, 1779–1783

- Presence of loyalists hampered independence
  - Constituted about one-sixth of white population
  - Number under arms exceeded that of patriots by 2 to 1
- Slaves routinely backed Britain over States
  - About 10 percent of slaves fled their owners during war
  - 20,000 slaves left with the British after the war
- War created large number of white refugees
  - 60,000 to 70,000 left for other parts of the British Empire
- Woodland Indians
  - Initially neutral, came to side with Britain
- Army morale dangerously low by 1779–1780

British Offensive in the South

- **After capturing Savannah, planned to take all of Deep South**
- **Brutalization of civilians mobilized population against loyalists**
- **British conquered the Carolinas in mid-1780**
- **Strong Continental resistance prevented surrender**
  - **Nathanael Greene**
  - **By July 1780, British held only Savannah and Charleston**
- **Mutiny within Continentals**
  - **Pennsylvania Line**
  - **Fort Wilson**
  - **Reforms barely kept army in the field**

British Offensive in the South (cont)

- **Virginia became last major battleground of Revolution**
  - **British surrender at Yorktown in October 1781**
- **British withdrew from Savannah and Charleston to New York**
- **October 19, 1781, Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown**
- **British government collapsed in March 1782**

War in the Lower South, 1780–1781

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Virginia and Yorktown Campaign

British Offensive in the South (cont)

- **Americans conducted secret negotiations with British in Paris**
- **U.S. negotiators secured large concessions from British**
  - **Mississippi as western boundary of United States**
  - **New England retained access to Newfoundland fisheries**
  - **Settled issues of prewar debts and confiscated loyalist property**
- **French not notified of negotiations**
- **Offered French a way out of sticky alliance with Spain**
- **Native Americans not involved, though their land was once again being transferred**
- **Treaty of Paris (February 1783)**

A Revolutionary Society

- **Religious life transformed**
  - **Virginia's Statute for Religious Freedom, 1786**
    - **Paved way for religious toleration through country**
    - **Increasing acceptance of Jews and Catholics**
- **War's effect on slavery**
  - **North became increasingly abolitionist**
  - **Pennsylvania in 1780 passed world's first gradual emancipation statute**
  - **Followed eventually by other northern states**
  - **Maryland and Virginia passed manumission laws**
- **Mixed developments in South**
  - **Maryland and Virginia passed manumission laws**
  - **Only Georgia and South Carolina engaged in Atlantic slave trade after Revolution**
  - **Finally ended by Congress in 1808**

A Revolutionary Society (cont)

- **Challenges to patriarchal orientation of society**
  - **War allowed women to assume greater control of everyday lives**
  - **Changing nature of marriage and relationships with children**
  - **Emergence of concept of "republican motherhood" gave women moral superiority in society**

Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

- **Westward expansion continued in the Revolution**
  - **Kentucky and Tennessee attracted settlement by 1790**
  - **Daniel Boone**
- **Land Ordinance, 1785**
  - **Authorized survey of Northwest Territory and its division into townships 6 miles square**
  - **Laid out plans for sale of land at public auction**
- **Northwest Ordinance, 1787**
  - **Organized settlement and land speculation already under way**
  - **Territory would be divided in between 2 and 5 states**
  - **Set stops by which new territories would become states**
  - **Provided for public support for education and outlawed slavery**

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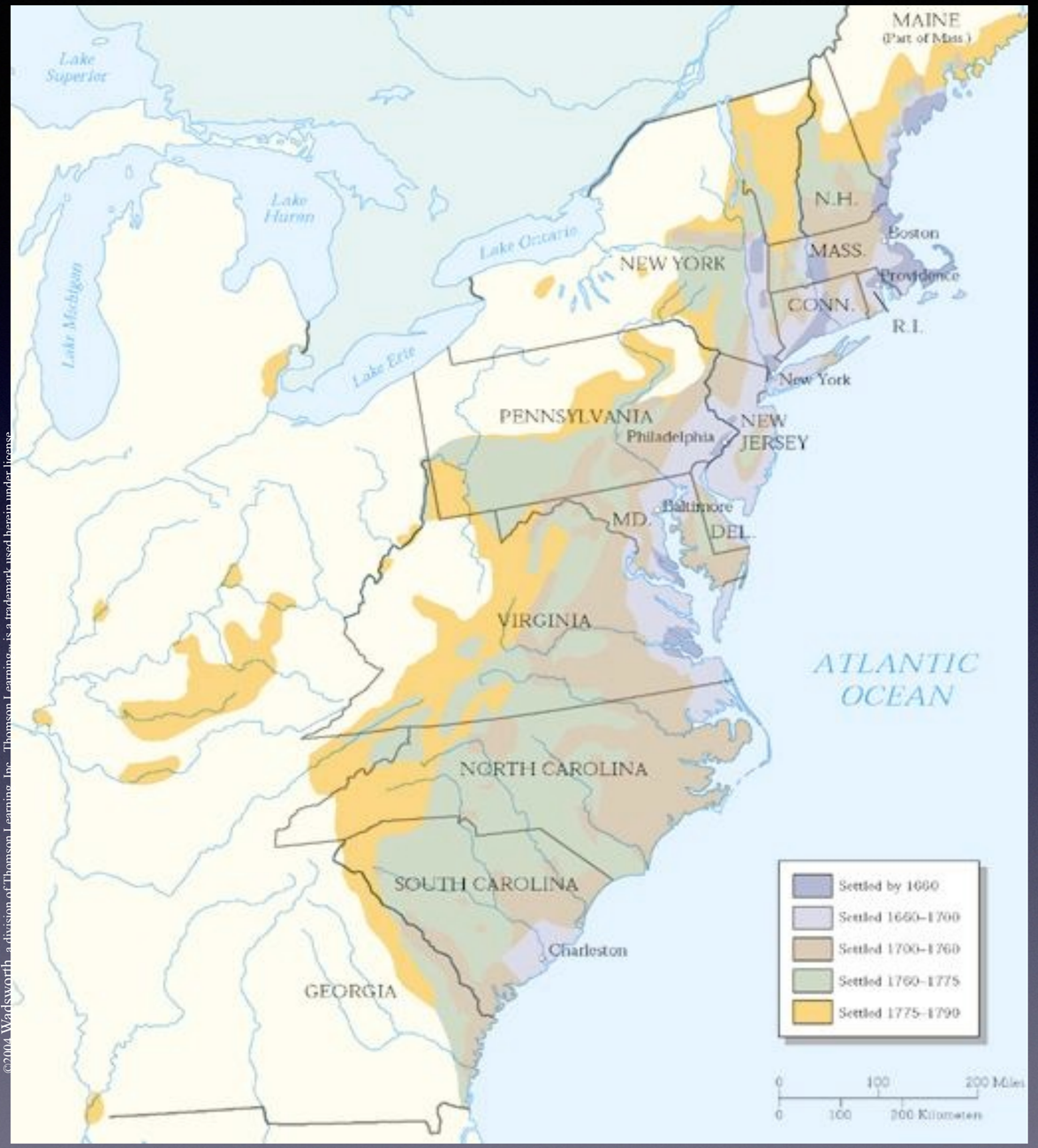
Western Land Claims during the Revolution



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Advance of Settlement to 1790

A More Perfect Union

- Government too weak to regulate commerce or stabilize economy
- Shay's Rebellion, 1787
  - Began in Massachusetts as opposition to tax increases
  - Suppressed only by a volunteer force
  - Generated calls for stronger central government
- Unrest among debtors developed in other states
- Foreign relations also problematic
  - Treaty with Spain in 1786 split North against South
  - Fears that sectional differences would destroy the Union
- By 1786, plans afoot to form a stronger national union

Philadelphia Convention, 1787

- Plan for multi-branch government with clear separation of powers
- Debate over relative power in legislature of big and small states
  - Virginia (large state) plan
    - Bicameral legislature with representation of both houses based on state populations
  - New Jersey (small state) plan
    - Each state would have same representation in legislature regardless of population

Constitutional Convention, 1787 (cont)

- Connecticut Compromise
  - Proportional representation in one house, equal in the other
  - Electoral college
  - Three-fifths compromise
- Federalists sought to win ratification
  - The Federalist by John Jay, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton made case for Constitution in 85 essays
  - Promised inclusion of bill of rights once ratification had been accomplished
  - Able to defeat Anti-Federalist opposition throughout country
- Majority of states ratified by 1789
  - Finally, Rhode Island ratified in 1790

Web

Discussion Questions

- Discuss the Battle of Ticonderoga. How was it significant to the war effort, both in the colonies and abroad?
- Examine the Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts constitutions. What elements within them would become part of the U.S. Constitution?
- Explain the factors that led to American victory in the Revolution.
- Examine the Articles and the Constitution. How did they differ? Which better served the freedoms and rights of the American people?