

AMH 2010 NOTES PART II

XII. The Revolutionary War

A. Phase One, the New England Campaign, 1774-March 1776

1. **British objectives**
 - a. **General Thomas Gage**
2. **Lexington and Concord, 19 April 1775**
 - a. **Lexington Green**
 - b. **Concord**
 - (1) **Paul Revere**
 - (2) **Minutemen**
3. **Battle of Bunker Hill, 17 June 1775**
 - a. **Charlestown Peninsula**
 - b. **Dorchester Heights**
 - c. **General Howe**
 - (1) **Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill**
4. **Siege of Boston**
 - a. **George Washington**
 - b. **General William Howe**

B. Phase Two, Campaign in the Middle Colonies, 1776-1777

1. **Shift in British Strategy**
2. **Battle of New York, August-September 1776**
 - a. **Washington**
 - (1) **Battle of Brooklyn Heights, 27 August**
 - (2) **Battle of Harlem Heights, 16 September**
 - (3) **Battle of White Plains, 28 October**
 - b. **Thomas Paine**
3. **Battle of Trenton, 26 Dec. 1776**
 - a. **Hessians**
4. **Battle of Princeton, 3 January 1777**
5. **British military plans for 1777**
 - a. **General Gentleman Johnny Burgoyne**
 - b. **Burgoyne's three-pronged attack strategy**
 - (1) **Burgoyne would advance from Lake Champlain down the Hudson**
 - (2) **St Leger would advance down the Mohawk Valley**
 - (3) **Howe would advance from New York up the Hudson**
 - c. **Goal**
 - (1) **Isolate then subdue New England**
6. **Saratoga Campaign**
 - a. **Capture of Fort Ticonderoga, 5 July**
 - b. **General Philip Schuyler**

- c. Defeat of St. Leger at **Fort Stanwix** by **Benedict Arnold**
- d. **First Battle of Saratoga, Freeman's Farm**, 19 September
- e. **Second Battle of Saratoga, Bemis Heights**, 7 October
- f. **Surrender of Burgoyne's Army**, 17 October 1777
 - (1) General Horatio Gates

7. **Howe's Capture of Philadelphia**

- a. **Battle of Brandywine Creek**, 11 September 1777

8. **Battle of Germantown**, 3-4 October 1777

9. End of the 1777 campaign

- a. **Valley Forge**
- b. **General Henry Clinton**

10. **Battle of Monmouth Courthouse**, 28 June 1778

C. Phase Three, Campaign in the South, 1778-1781

1. Changing British strategy

- a. Tories Tories where are the Tories?
- b. "Hearts and minds"

2. Initial British successes

- a. **Fall of Charleston**, 12 May 1780
 - (1) **Benjamin Lincoln**

3. **Battle of Camden**, 16 Aug 1780

- a. **Horatio Gates**

4. Clinton's dilemma

- a. General Charles Cornwallis
- b. **Nathanael Greene** and **Daniel Morgan**

5. **Battle of Cowpens**, 17 January 1781

- a. **Banastre Tarleton**

6. **Battle of Guilford Courthouse**, 15 March 1781

7. Campaign in Virginia

- a. **Benedict Arnold**

8. **Yorktown Campaign**, 28 September–19 October 1781

- a. **Admiral de Grasse**
- b. General **Rochambeau**
- c. **Lafayette**

9. Conclusions.

D. Washington's Army

1. **The Continental Army**

- a. Problems of a Professional Army

2. Military training

- a. **Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin von Steuben**

3. **Discipline Problems**

- (1) **Horatio Gates**

- (2) **General Charles Lee**
- (3) **Benedict Arnold**
- 4. **Newburgh Conspiracy, March 1783**
- 5. **Importance of George Washington**

XIII. The Impact of the Revolution

A. Articles of Confederation, 1777

1. Nation or alliance of States?
 - a. Weaknesses of the Confederation
2. Reasons for Weakness of the Articles of Confederation
3. Calls for increased power for the Articles
 - a. Gouverneur Morris

B. State Constitutions

1. Republicanism
2. Written Constitutions
 - a. Literal social contracts
3. Features of State Constitutions
 - a. Extremely strong legislatures
 - b. Extremely weak executives
 - c. Extremely frequent elections
 - d. Expanded franchise
4. Constitutional Conventions
5. Evolution of State Constitutions
6. Massachusetts Constitution
 - a. John Adams, Sam Adams and James Bowdoin
 - b. Features of the Constitution
 - (1) Bicameral legislature
 - (a) House and Senate
 - (2) Strong executive
 - (3) Independent judiciary
 - (4) Bill of Rights

C. Meaning of the Revolution for the “other”

1. Impact on African Americans
 - a. Governor Dunmore
 - b. General Clinton
 - c. Black troops in colonial armies
 - d. The Revolution created a powerful anti-slavery rhetoric
2. Impact on Women
 - a. Edenton Resolution, October 1774
 - b. Abigail Adams
 - c. Notion of Republican motherhood
3. Impact on Native Americans
 - a. Henry Knox
 - b. Andrew Jackson

XIV. From the Articles of Confederation to the Constitution**A. Problems of the Articles of Confederation**

1. "Critical Period"
 - a. Accomplishments
 - b. Weaknesses
 - (1) No power to Tax
 - (2) Lack of a Trade Policy
 - (3) Weak Diplomacy
2. Land Policy
 - a. Ordinance of 1785
 - b. Northwest Ordinance of 1787
3. Taxation and Finances
 - a. Robert Morris
4. Shortage of Cash
 - a. Issue of Paper Money
5. Trade
 - a. Intra-state tariffs
6. Diplomacy
 - a. Great Britain
 - (1) John Adams

B. The End of the Confederation

1. Shay's Rebellion, 1786-1787
 - (1) Daniel Shays
 - (2) Benjamin Lincoln
2. Calls for stronger government
3. Mt. Vernon Conference, March 1785
4. Annapolis Convention, September 1786

C. Constitutional Convention, May-September 1787

1. Origins
 - a. Present
 - (1) George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Gouverneur Morris and Alexander Hamilton
 - b. Absent
 - (1) Thomas Jefferson and John Adams
 - (2) Sam Adams and Patrick Henry
2. Principles of the Constitution
3. Competing plans
 - a. Virginia Plan "Large State Plan"
 - (1) James Madison
 - (2) Edmund Randolph
 - b. New Jersey Plan "Small State Plan"

(1) William Paterson

4. “Great Compromise”
5. Issue of slavery
 - a. Issue of the Slave Trade

D. The Constitution of the United States

1. Legislative Branch
 - a. House of Representatives
 - b. Senate
2. Executive Branch
 - a. President
 - b. Electoral College
3. Judicial Branch
 - a. Supreme Court
4. Separation of Powers

E. Ratification of the Constitution

1. Charles Beard, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution*
2. Federalists vs. anti-Federalists
3. Federalist Papers
 - a. Alexander Hamilton and James Madison
 - b. Federalist Paper #10
 - (1) James Madison
4. Ratification

XV. Federalists versus Republicans

A. Background

1. **Washington Administration** (1789, 1792)
2. **Growth of Political Parties**
 - a. Federalists & Republicans
3. Factors contributing to the rise of the Two Party System
 - a. Real differences between the people who belonged to each of these parties
 - b. Voting blocks
 - c. Battle between Hamilton and Jefferson
 - d. Role of Newspapers
 - (1) John Fenno's, *Gazette of the United States*, 1789
 - (2) Philip Freneau's, *National Gazette*, 1791

B. The Federalists

1. Philosophy
 - a. **Alexander Hamilton**
2. **Report on Public Credit**, 1790
 - a. **Funding and Assumption**
3. **Bank of the United States**, 1791
4. **Report on Manufactures**, 5 December 1791

C. Republicans

1. Background
2. **Jefferson's Republican vision**
 - a. Yeoman Republic
 - b. Hugh Henry Brackenridge, *Modern Chivalry*, 1792
3. **Amerindians and Jefferson's Vision**
 - a. **Battle of Fallen Timbers**, 20 August 1794
4. **Slavery and Jefferson's Vision**

D. Political Violence in the 1790s

1. **Whiskey Rebellion**, 1794
2. Federalist Use of Power
3. **Alien and Sedition Acts**, 1798
 - a. **Alien Enemies Act of 1798**
 - b. **Alien Friends Act of 1798**
 - c. **Naturalization Act, 1798**
 - d. **Sedition Act, 1798**
4. **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**, 1798
 - a. "Compact theory" of government
5. Brawl between Matthew Lyon & Roger Griswold, 1798