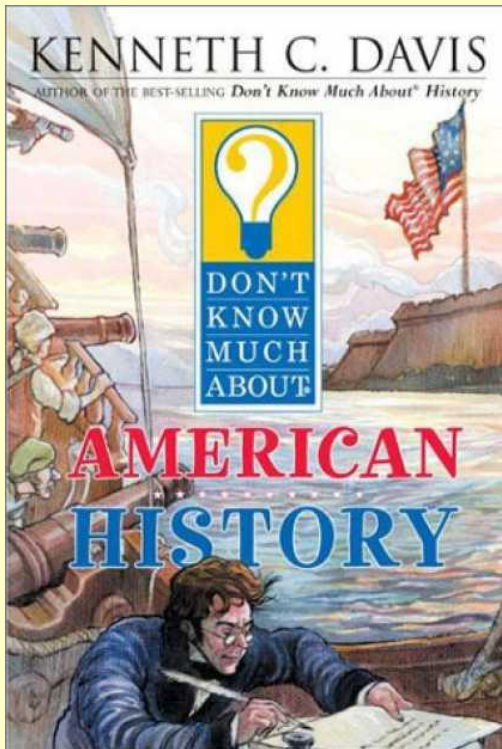
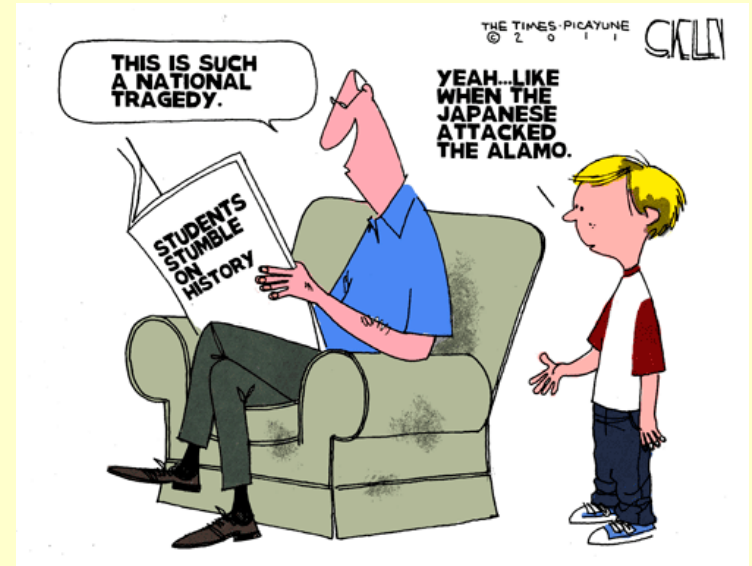


# The American Revolution

## *How the South Won the War*



Wayne E. Sirmon, M.A.Ed., M.A.  
University of Mobile



History repeats itself. Which may explain why it's so boring.

***When did the United States of America begin?***



# ***When did the United States of America begin?***

1607	14 MAY	<b>Jamestown established</b>
1763	7 OCT	<b>Royal Proclamation of 1763</b>
1770	5 MAR	Boston Massacre
1772	9 JUN	The British vessel <a href="#">Gaspee</a> is burned off of <a href="#">Rhode Island</a> .
1773	16 DEC	<b>Boston Tea Party</b>
1774	5 SEP	1st Continental Congress
1775	23 MAR	Give me liberty or give me death
	19 APR	<b>Lexington &amp; Concord</b>
	20 MAY	<b>Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence</b>
	31 MAY	Mecklenburg Resolves
	14 JUN	Washington and Army
	21 AUG	Invade Canada
1776	4 JUL	<b>Declaration of Independence</b>
1777	14 JUN	Stars and Stripes
	15 NOV	Articles of Confederation approved by 2nd Continental Congress
1781	17 JAN	Cowpens
	1 MAR	Articles of Confederation ratified by states
	19 OCT	<b>Yorktown</b>
1782	30 NOV	sign preliminary peace articles
1783	3,4 FEB	Britain acknowledge USA, ends hostilities
	3 SEP	<b>Treaty of Paris signed in Paris</b>
1784	14 JAN	Congress ratifies Treaty of Paris
1787	17 SEP	Constitution adopted by Convention
1789	4 MAR	<b>Constitution ratified</b>
1791	15 DEC	Bill of Rights ratified by 3/4 of states
1815	17 FEB	<b>end of War of 1812 (ratified Treaty of Ghant)</b>



Wayne Sirmon

Timeline

Now

Status

Photo

Place

Life Event

Question for all: Don't think about it too hard, just give me your first impression--- When did the United States of America begin?

Like · Comment · Share

**Bob Faust** 1861

July 3 at 12:35pm · Like

**Sarah Scott** 1783

July 3 at 12:40pm · Like

**Jason Nowak** July 1776

July 3 at 12:46pm · Like

**Jason Nowak** Officially that is. Happy 4th of July!

July 3 at 12:47pm · Like

**Steven Vickers** December 7, 1941

July 3 at 12:56pm · Like

**Gary Laing** September 1774 at the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

July 3 at 1:52pm · Like

**Paul Hendrix** With the state of affairs today, I am wondering when it ended...

July 3 at 2:17pm · Like · 1

**David Alden Trimmier** 1865

July 3 at 2:27pm · Like

**Truitt Bradley** 1781

July 3 at 2:31pm via mobile · Like

**Tricia Jackson Jones** 1492

July 3 at 2:54pm · Like

**Steve Whitaker** with Ratification of US Constitution

July 3 at 3:24pm · Like

**Rob Risko** Technically 1607. Legally 1776. Reality 1865.

July 3 at 4:03pm via mobile · Like

**Jim Williams** 1776 in name

July 3 at 7:16pm · Like





# The Seven Year's War 1756-1763



*The Death of General Wolfe (1771) by Benjamin West, depicting the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.*

**Date** 1756–1763

**Location** Europe, Africa, India, North America, South America, the Philippine Islands

**Result**

- Treaty of Saint Petersburg (1762)
- Treaty of Paris (1763)
- Treaty of Hubertusburg (1763)
- Treaty of Hamburg (1762)

**Territorial changes** Restoration of pre-war boundaries and conditions in Europe. Colonial possessions changed worldwide between Britain, France, and Spain.

- Great Britain annexes Canada, Bengal and Florida. France transfers Louisiana to Spain.

### Belligerents

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Kingdom of Prussia       | Kingdom of France    |
| Kingdom of Great Britain | Habsburg Monarchy    |
| Electorate of Hanover    | Russian Empire       |
| Brunswick-Wolfenbützel   | Kingdom of Spain     |
| Iroquois Confederacy     | Kingdom of Sweden    |
| Kingdom of Portugal      | Electorate of Saxony |
| Lgtv Hesse-Kassel        | Mughal Empire        |
| Schaumburg-Lippe         |                      |





# French & Indian War Treaty - 1763



## Seven Years' War



*The Death of General Wolfe (1771) by Benjamin West, depicting the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.*

<b>Date</b>	1756-1763
<b>Location</b>	Europe, Africa, India, North America, South America, the Philippine Islands
<b>Result</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treaty of Saint Petersburg (1762)</li> <li>• Treaty of Paris (1763)</li> <li>• Treaty of Hubertusburg (1763)</li> <li>• Treaty of Hamburg (1762)</li> </ul>
<b>Territorial changes</b>	<p>Restoration of pre-war boundaries and conditions in Europe. Colonial possessions changed worldwide between Britain, France, and Spain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great Britain annexes Canada, Eengal and Florida. France transfers Louisiana to Spain.</li> </ul>

## Belligerents

Kingdom of Prussia	Kingdom of France
Kingdom of Great Britain	Habsburg Monarchy
Electorate of Hanover	Russian Empire
Brunswick-Wolfenbüttelese	Kingdom of Spain
Iroquois Confederacy	Kingdom of Sweden
Kingdom of Portugal	Electorate of Saxony
Lgvt Hesse-Kassel	Mughal Empire
Schaumburg-Lippe	



# American Revolution



## American Revolutionary War



Clockwise from top left: Battle of Bunker Hill, Death of Montgomery at Quebec, Battle of Cowpens, "Moonlight Battle"

**Date** April 19, 1775 – September 3, 1783  
(8 years, 137 days)

**Location** Eastern North America, Gibraltar, Balearic Islands, Central America; French, Dutch, and British colonial possessions in the Indian subcontinent and elsewhere; European coastal waters, Caribbean Sea, Atlantic and Indian Oceans

**Result** Peace of Paris

- American Independence

**Territorial changes** Britain loses area east of Mississippi River and south of Great Lakes & St. Lawrence River to independent United States & to Spain; Spain gains East Florida, West Florida and Minorca; Britain cedes Tobago and Senegal to France. Dutch Republic cedes Negapatnam to Britain.

## Belligerents

United States	Great Britain
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>German auxiliaries</li> </ul>
Spain	Onondaga
Dutch Republic	Mohawk
Oneida	Cayuga
Tuscarora	Seneca
Vermont Republic	Cherokee
Watauga Association	
Catawba	
Lenape	



# American Revolution



## Largest Cities in 1775

Philadelphia (40,000)

New York (24,000)

Boston (14,000)

Charlestown (12,000)

# American Revolution



## Largest Cities in 1775

Philadelphia (40,000)

**British 1777-1778**

New York (24,000)

**British 1776-1783**

Boston (14,000)

**British 1775-1776**

Charlestown (12,000)

**British 1780-1782**

# American Revolution

## Battles in the North April 1775 – June 1778

Battles of Lexington and Concord	USA
Siege of Fort Ticonderoga	USA
Battle of Chelsea Creek	USA
Battle of Bunker Hill	<b>British Pyrrhic victory</b>
Battle of Quebec	<b>British</b>
Battle of Long Island	<b>British</b>
Battle of White Plains	<b>British</b>
Battle of Fort Washington	<b>British</b>
Battle of Trenton	USA
Battle of Princeton	USA
Battle of Oriskany	<b>British*</b>
Battle of Bennington	USA
Battle of Brandywine	<b>British</b>
Battle of Saratoga	<b>British Pyrrhic victory</b>
Battle of Germantown	<b>British</b>
Battle of Saratoga	USA
Battle of Monmouth	<b>Draw</b>

*These 25 Battles were a small fraction of the estimated 1,546 engagements.*

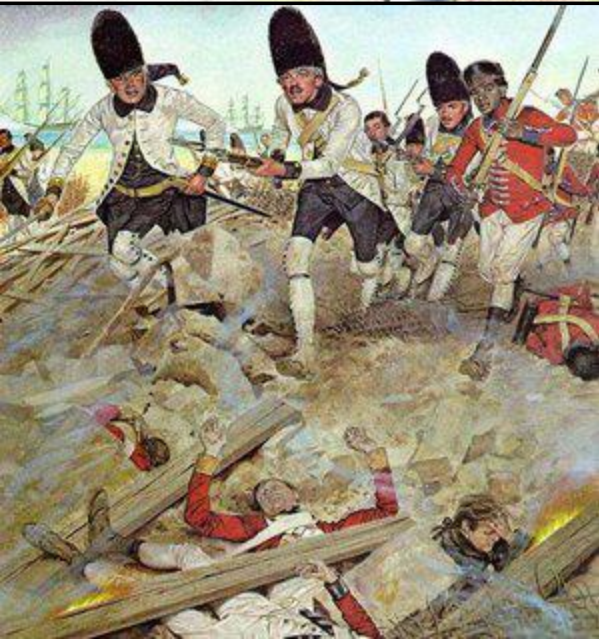
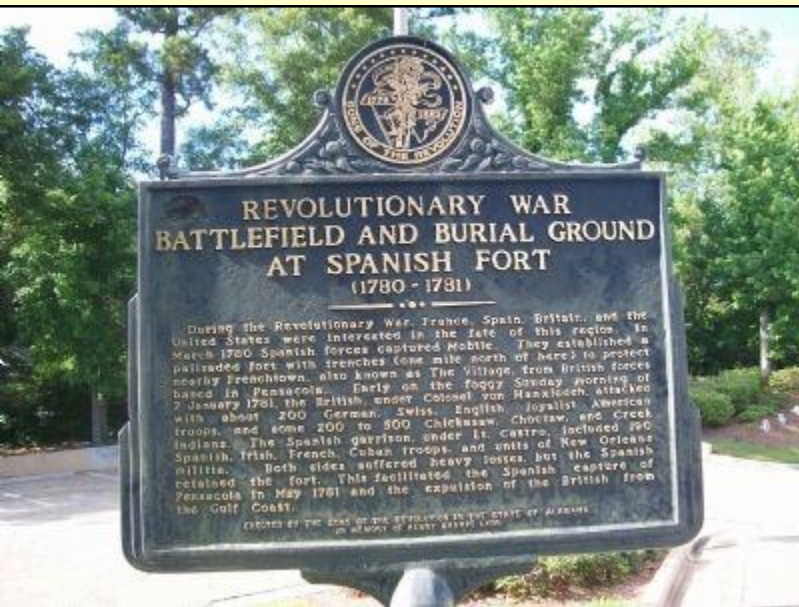
*South Carolina counts 130+*

## Battles in the South Dec 1778 – Oct 1781

Capture of Savannah	<b>British</b>
Siege of Charleston	<b>British</b>
Battle of Camden	<b>British</b>
Battle of King's Mountain	USA
Battle of Cowpens	USA
Battle of Guilford Courthouse	<b>British Pyrrhic victory</b>
Battle of Eutaw Springs	<b>British</b>
Battle of Yorktown	Franco-USA



# European War, 1778–1783



## Belligerents

 United States

 France

 Spain

 Dutch Republic

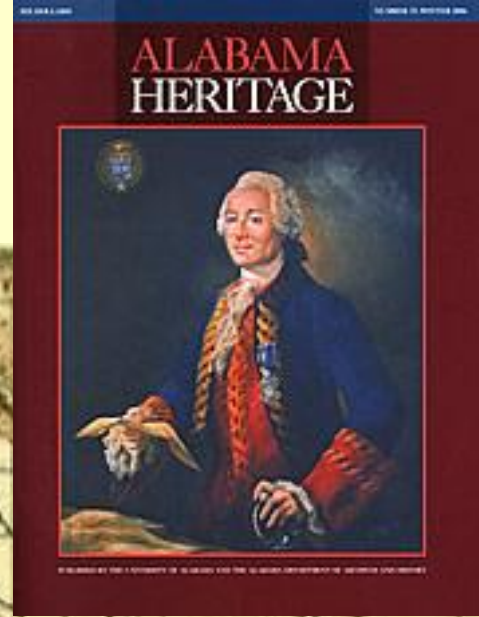
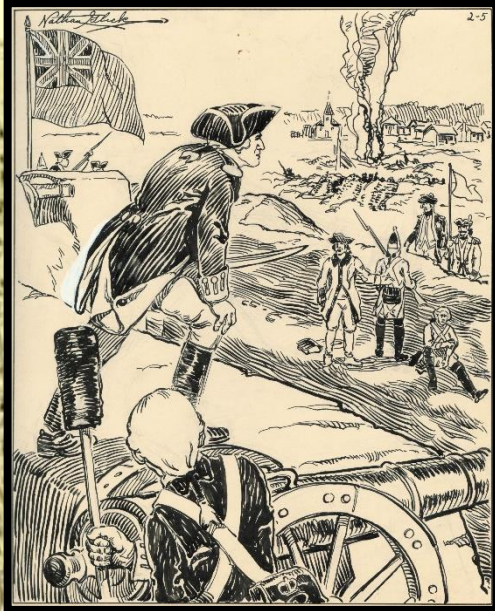
 Great Britain

• German auxiliaries

War of the Bavarian Succession (Austria/Prussia) 1778-79  
Second Anglo-Mysore War (India) 1777-84  
Britain vs. France 1778-83  
Britain vs. Spain (ally with France) 1779-83  
Britain vs. Dutch Republic (1780-83)

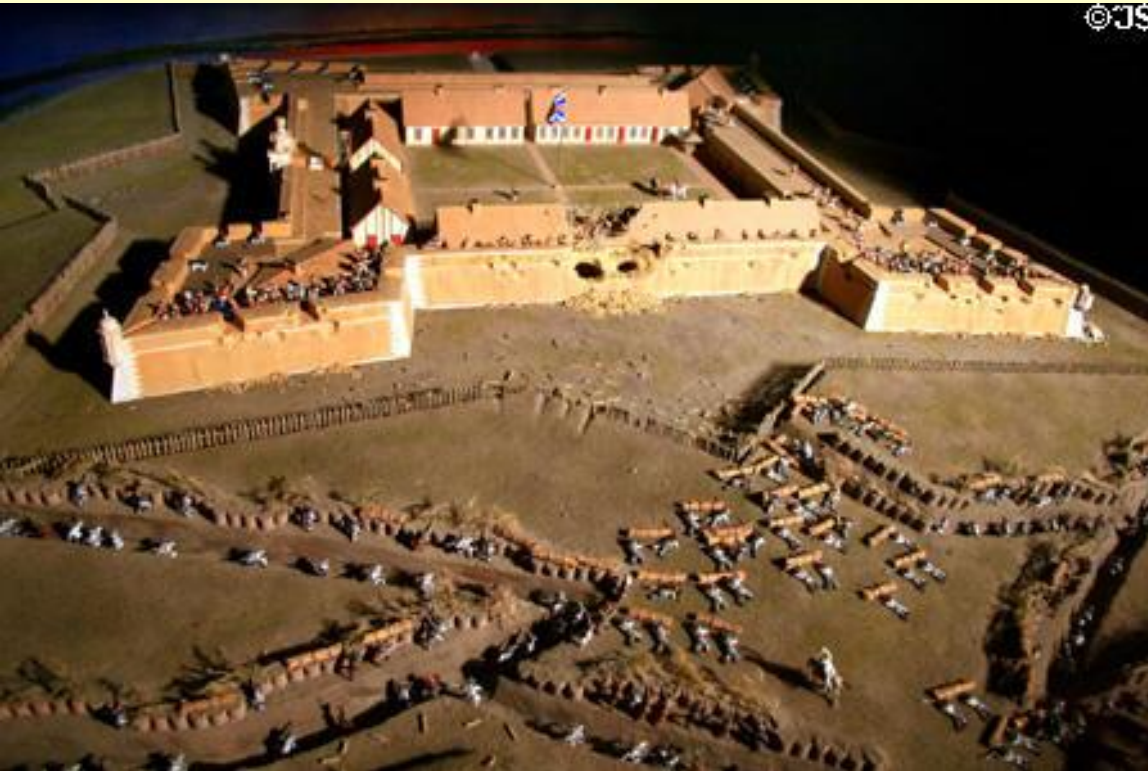


# War on the Gulf Coast





# War on the Gulf Coast



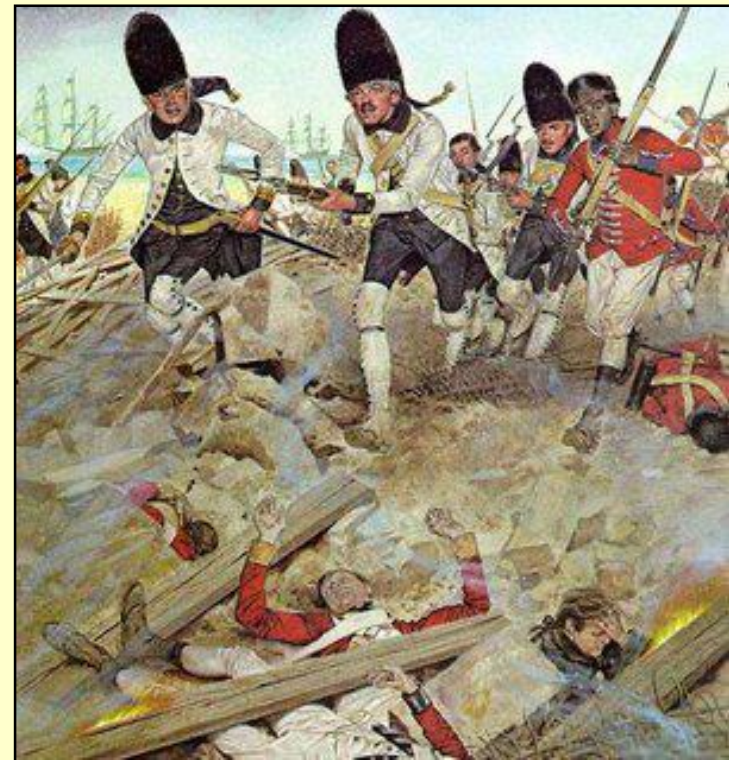
## Spanish action:

Sept. 21, 1779 – Battle of Baton Rouge

March 12, 1780 – Siege of Mobile

Jan. 7, 1781 – Battle of Spanish Fort

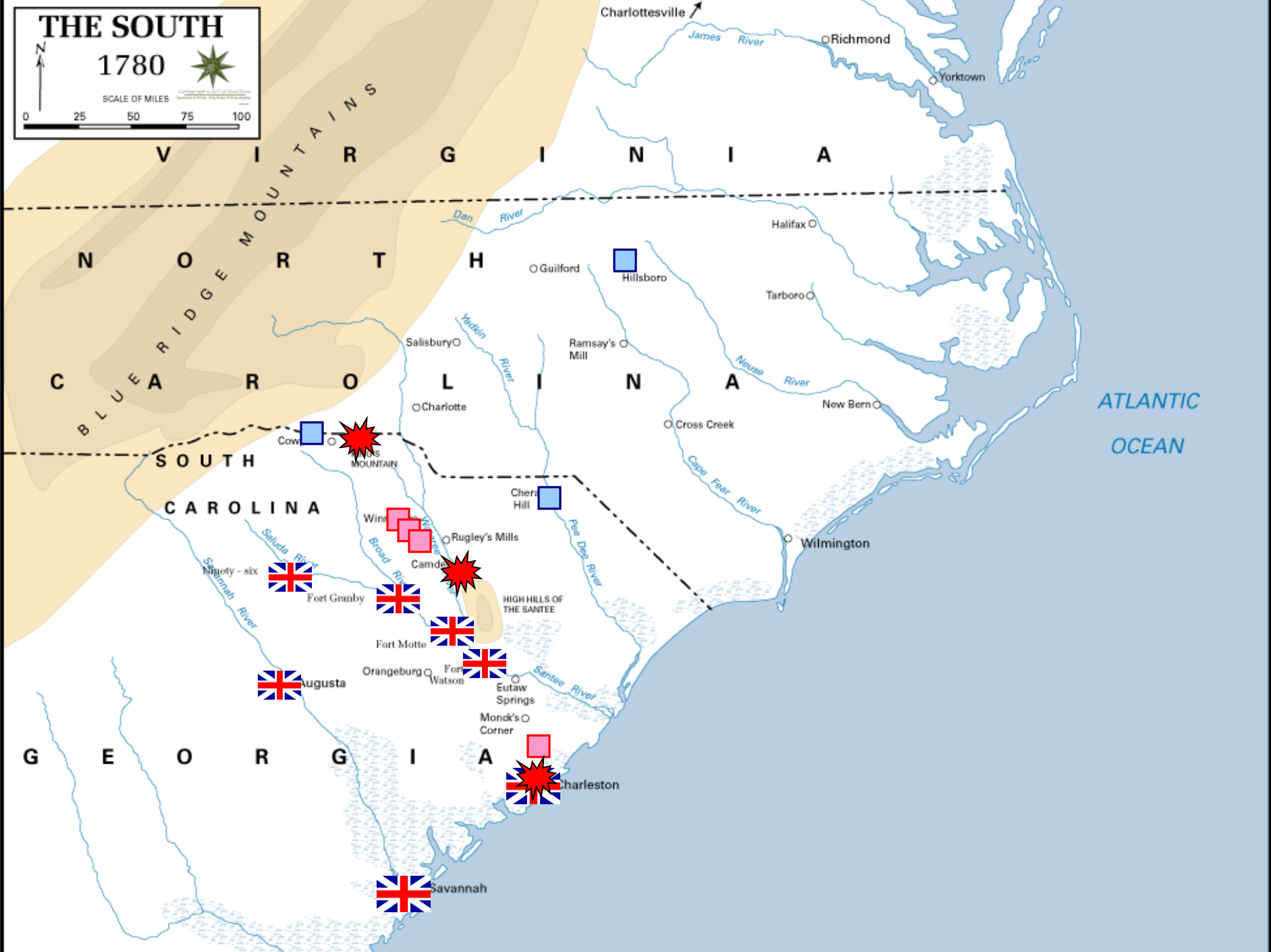
May 9, 1781 – Battle of Pensacola





# THE SOUTH 1780

SCALE OF MILES  
0 25 50 75 100



# THE SOUTH

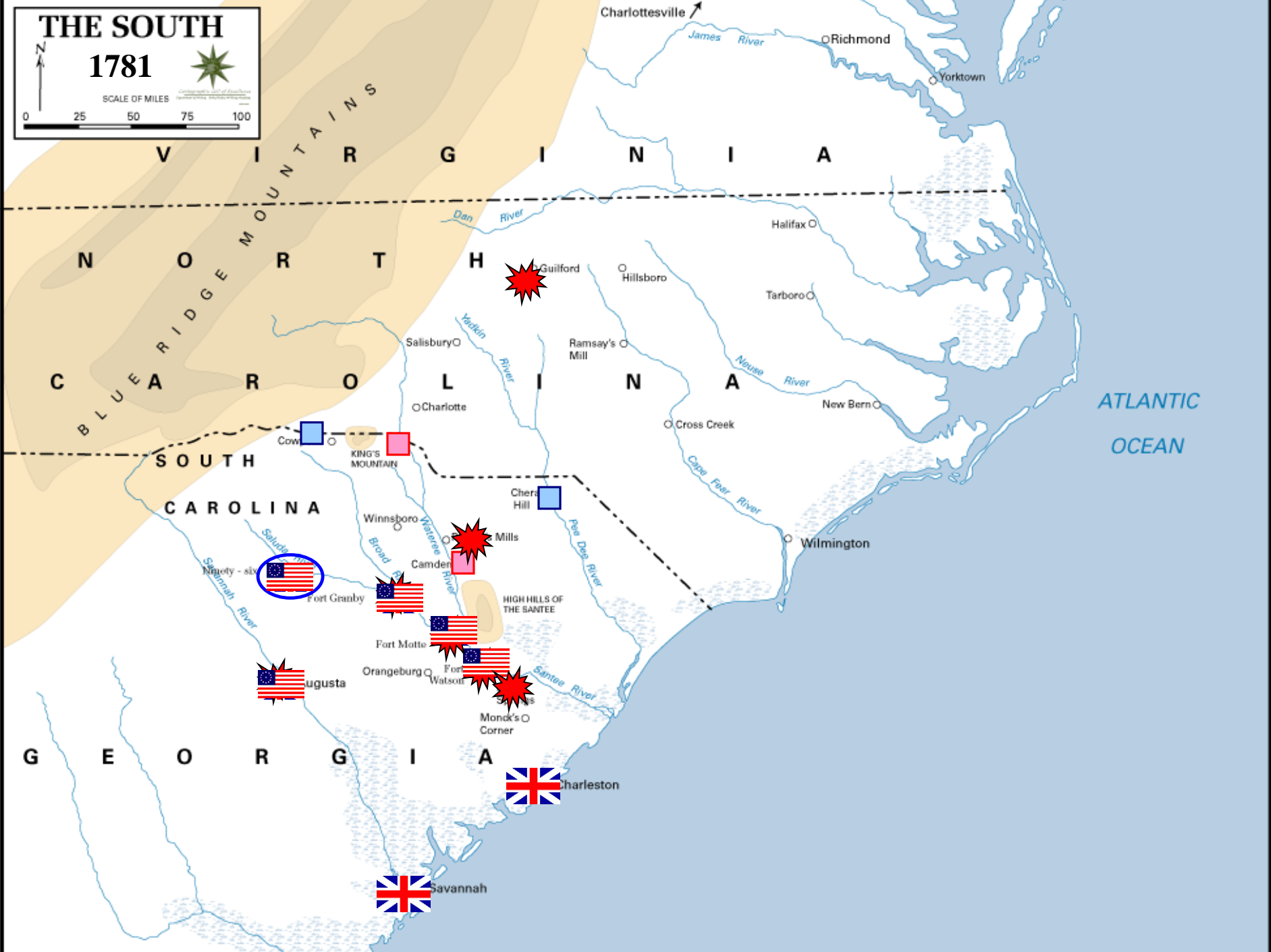
## 1781



SCALE OF MILES

0 25 50 75 100

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Charlottesville

Richmond

Yorktown

V I R G I N I A

N O R T H

C A R O L I N A

S O U T H  
C A R O L I N A

G E O R G I A

ATLANTIC  
OCEAN

James River

Dan River

Roanoke River

Cape Fear River

Watauga River

Savannah River

Broad River

Watauga River

Pee Dee River

Santee River

Savannah River

Wilmington

Charleston

Savannah

Halifax

Tarboro

Ramsay's Mill

Salisbury

Guilford

Hillsboro

Charlotte

Cross Creek

New Bern

Winnboro

Cherohill

Mills

Camden

Fort Granby

Fort Motte

Orangeburg

Fort Watson

Fort Mifflin

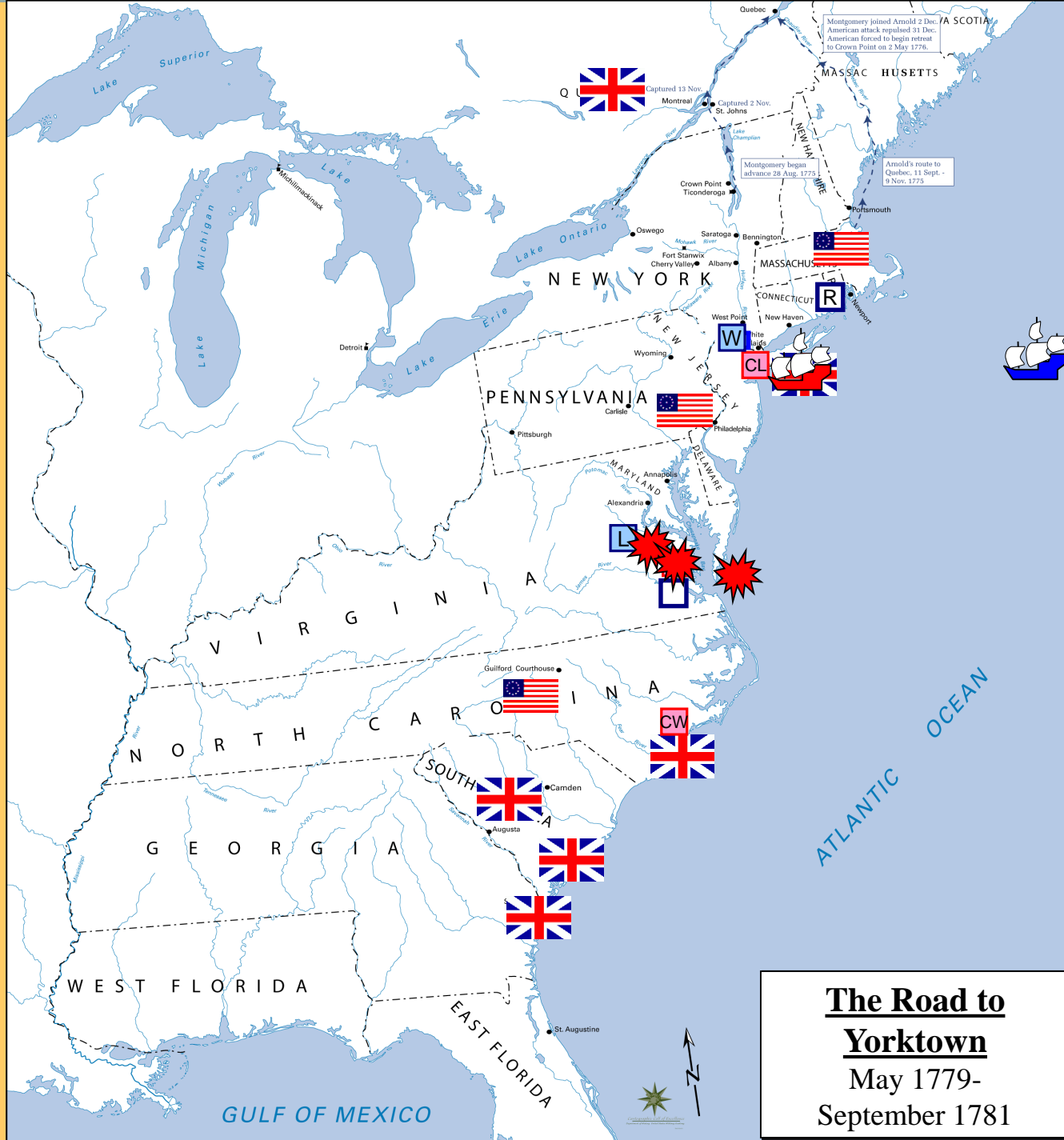
Monck's Corner

Ninety-six

HIGH HILLS OF THE SANTEE

Augusta

G E O R G I A



**The Road to Yorktown**  
 May 1779-  
 September 1781



# When did the United States of America begin?

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.  
A DECLARATION  
BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

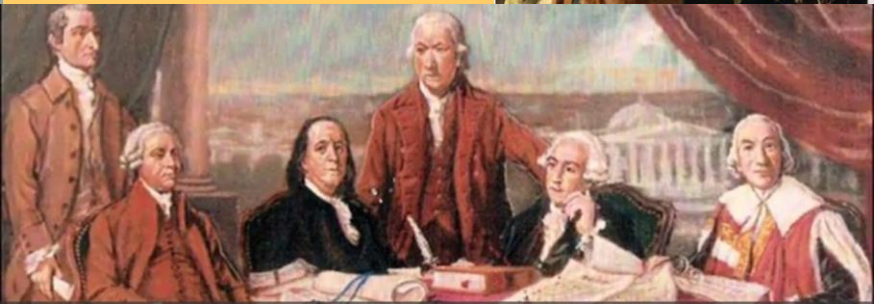
We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Manner, as shall seem to them most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Domination, it is their Duty, it is their Right, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former System of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies in Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of deceiving them into Compliance with his Measures.



**The Treaty of Paris**  
The end of the American Revolutionary War

We the People  
insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common  
and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Consti  
tution.  
Article 1  
Section 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.  
Section 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 seven Years a Citizen  
of the United States, when elected, 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 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  
including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, the three fifths of all other Persons who shall be bound to Service for a Term of Years, in each  
State, as they shall be determined by the Census or Enumeration, which shall be taken within the first Year after the first Meeting of the Congress,  
and every third Year thereafter, and such Enumeration shall be made in such Manner as they shall be directed by Law.  
The Times, Places and Manner of holding such Elections shall be prescribed by Law, but no State shall have less than one Representative, and until such Enumeration shall be made, the Ratio of one Representative for every thirty thousand Persons shall be preserved.