



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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unidentified online source)

Britain's Strategy

- The British had a plan to seize the Hudson River Valley.
- They planned for three British armies to meet at Albany, New





British General John Burgoyne heads toward Albany



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Britain's Strategy Falls Apart

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Help From Abroad

- America was desperate. She needed help from other countries to win the war.
- Benjamin Franklin traveled to France as an ambassador to ask the King of France for help.



France Was Reluctant

- The French King – Louis – was afraid that backing the Americans in a fight was not a good idea.
- They didn't think we had a chance of beating England.

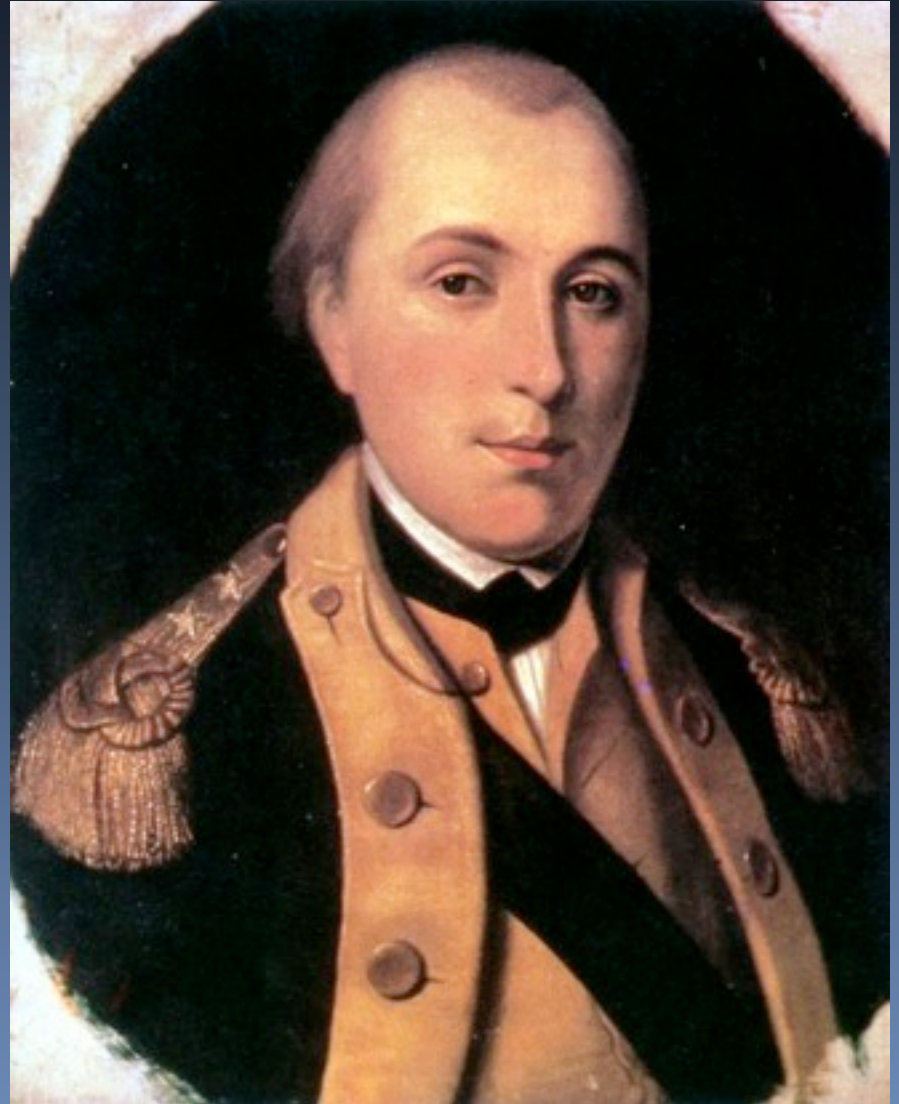




The American Victory at Saratoga
convinced the French to help
America.

The Marquis de Lafayette

- The Marquis de Lafayette was known to the Americans as “the soldiers’ friend.” He spent his own money to buy the soldiers much needed supplies.
- Washington loved him like a son.





Our Troubles weren't over

- Help from the French came slowly at first.
- Washington's men spent a miserable winter of 1777 at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania .

Winter at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 1777

- “The unfortunate soldiers were in want of everything; they had neither coats, nor hats, nor shoes; their feet and their legs froze till they grew black and it was often necessary to amputate them. The army frequently passed whole days without food.”

Marquis de Lafayette



WAR AT SEA

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John Paul Jones


- The most distinguished naval hero of the American Revolution was John Paul Jones
- Jones commanded the Bonhomme Richard. His ship defeated the British ship the Serapis in 1779.
- At one point in the battle, the British demanded that Jones surrender. He yelled, "I have not yet begun to fight."





War in the South

- The British thought they could depend on the loyalists in the South to help them win territory there.
 - Lord Cornwallis, a British General, led the attacks in the southern part of the United States.
 - Heroes like Francis Marion “The Swamp Fox” fought the British using Guerrilla Warfare – guerrillas are small bands of fighters who weaken the enemy with surprise raids and hit-and-run attacks.
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- The fighting in the South was vicious. Loyalists and patriots gathered in packs to raid each others' homes. Civilians were killed and butchered by both sides.

War in the South





The Battle of Yorktown

- The Battle of Yorktown was the final battle of the Revolutionary War. The French Navy cut off British reinforcements and the American forces laid siege to Yorktown where the British army was encamped.



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- Size and Distance: The size of America made it difficult for England to control. Also, the distance from England made sending troops and supplies



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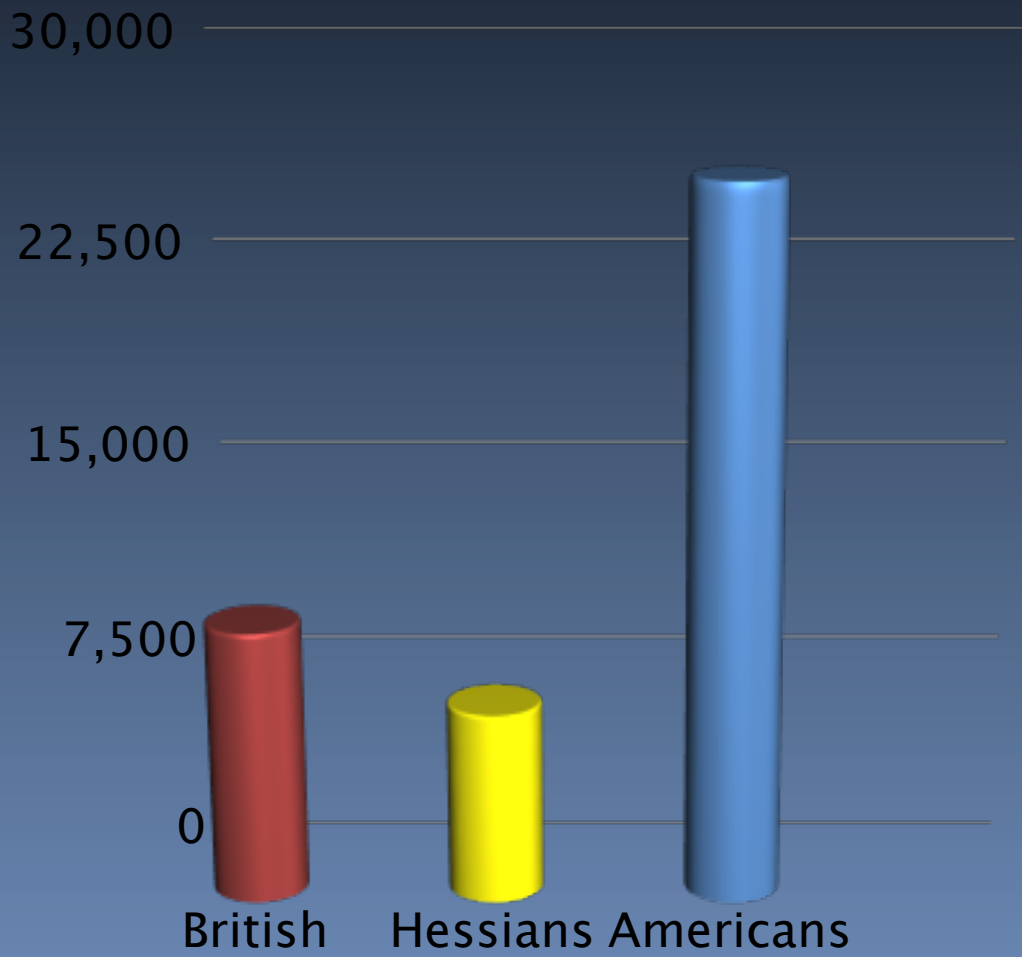
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- 6. Congress would recommend that the states return any property they had seized from loyalists.



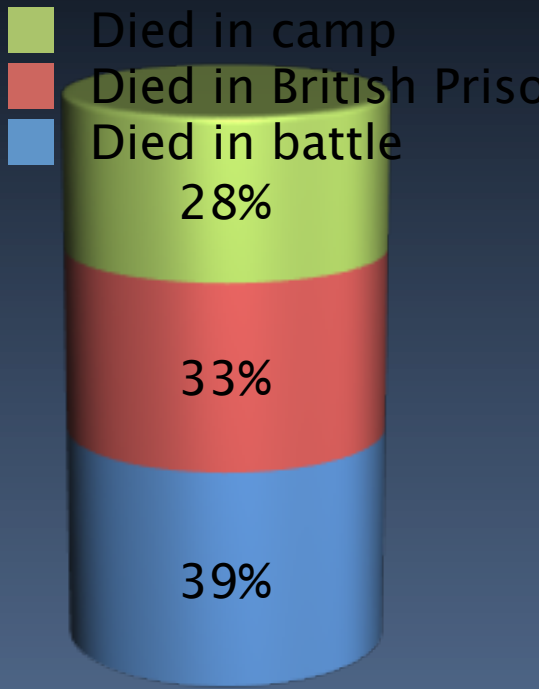
Costs of the War

- At the end of the war, the newly formed United States owed 27 million dollars to other nations.
- Thousands of loyalists left the United States during and after the war. Between 60,000 and 100,000 moved back to England or to Canada.
- An estimated 27,500 Americans died. About 8,200 were wounded.

Military Deaths in the American Revolution



American Deaths



The United States in 1783

