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LESSONS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.



# THE REVOLUTION



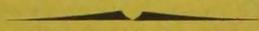
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## INTRODUCTION.



Those students who have read history with open atlases before them have invariably had clearer notions of historical events than their companions. Events cannot be conceived except as happening in space, and the mind spontaneously constructs a stage for the scenes depicted by the words of the historian. It is highly important that the geographical picture thus formed in a pupil's mind should, in the very first presentation of the subject, correspond to the facts. Original errors are deepened every time the event is recalled to mind. First lessons in history should, therefore, consist essentially of a study of maps. The course of events, like the course of a river, should be traced upon the earth's surface. Otherwise they will find for themselves a location in the air, or in that mystical somewhere, which, like the ancient Cathay, has no definite location in space and no ascertained relation to the known portions of the earth.

These lessons exhibit the method pursued for many years by the author in giving to his own classes their first historical impressions by means of map study. To the map and not to the summary opposite it, the attention of the student should be directed. Let him follow in order the numbers on the map, interpreting the symbols of blocks and lines by his own ingenuity, when possible, and by aid of the text, when necessary, until the thread of the story is clearly fixed in his mind, until with closed eyes, he can see and interpret all the essential features. Then let him read as many of the references as his time will permit, in order that the outline he has gained may be filled with detail and enriched with incident. Whoever will take the trouble to go through these lessons in this way, will have a better knowledge of all that is vital in the military events of the Revolution than can be gained by memorizing a much larger text-book or by reading, in the usual manner, a ponderous volume. It is not by slavish memoriter work nor yet by promiscuous and often ill-timed reading that historical knowledge is to be attained, but by some method which aims first at a clearly defined, thoroughly memorized outline, followed by carefully selected readings for fullness of detail.

This pamphlet is published at the urgent request of many teachers of Oregon, who, having received some of these lessons from the author at institutes, are desirous of knowing more of his methods. It will be followed soon by a larger pamphlet on the Civil War, and later by lessons on other portions of American history.

The author takes pleasure in expressing his obligations to Prof. Justus Burnham, principal of Couch School, Portland, Oregon, at whose instance the work was cast in its present form, and from whom many valuable criticisms and suggestions have been received.

FRANK RIGLER.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 2, 1892.

MADDEN & CRAWFORD,  
PRINTERS,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

## CAUSES.

## I. REMOTE CAUSES.

(a.) *The circumstances under which the colonies were settled.* Most of the early settlers had left their English homes to escape religious or political persecution. Their children had been told of this, and, for this reason, had not sufficient loyalty to the mother country to enable them meekly to bear British injustice.

(b.) *England's desire to keep the colonies dependent upon her.* To accomplish this, manufactures were prohibited in America, and the products of American farms could only be sold in England. The desire of the Americans to achieve industrial and commercial independence was one of the most potent causes of the Revolution.

## II. THE DIRECT CAUSE

Was a series of attempts by the British Parliament to tax America. Inasmuch as the Americans had no representatives in Parliament, they resisted all efforts to collect the taxes imposed by that body. This resistance ultimately led to war.

(a.) *Writs of Assistance* were designed to assist custom-house officials in preventing smuggling. They were warrants authorizing such officials to search a man's house or store for smuggled goods. The colonists resisted them as a violation of their rights.

(b.) *The Stamp Act* (1765) ordered stamps to be placed on all legal documents, newspapers, etc. It aroused great opposition in the colonies, and, since it could not be enforced, was repealed in 1766.

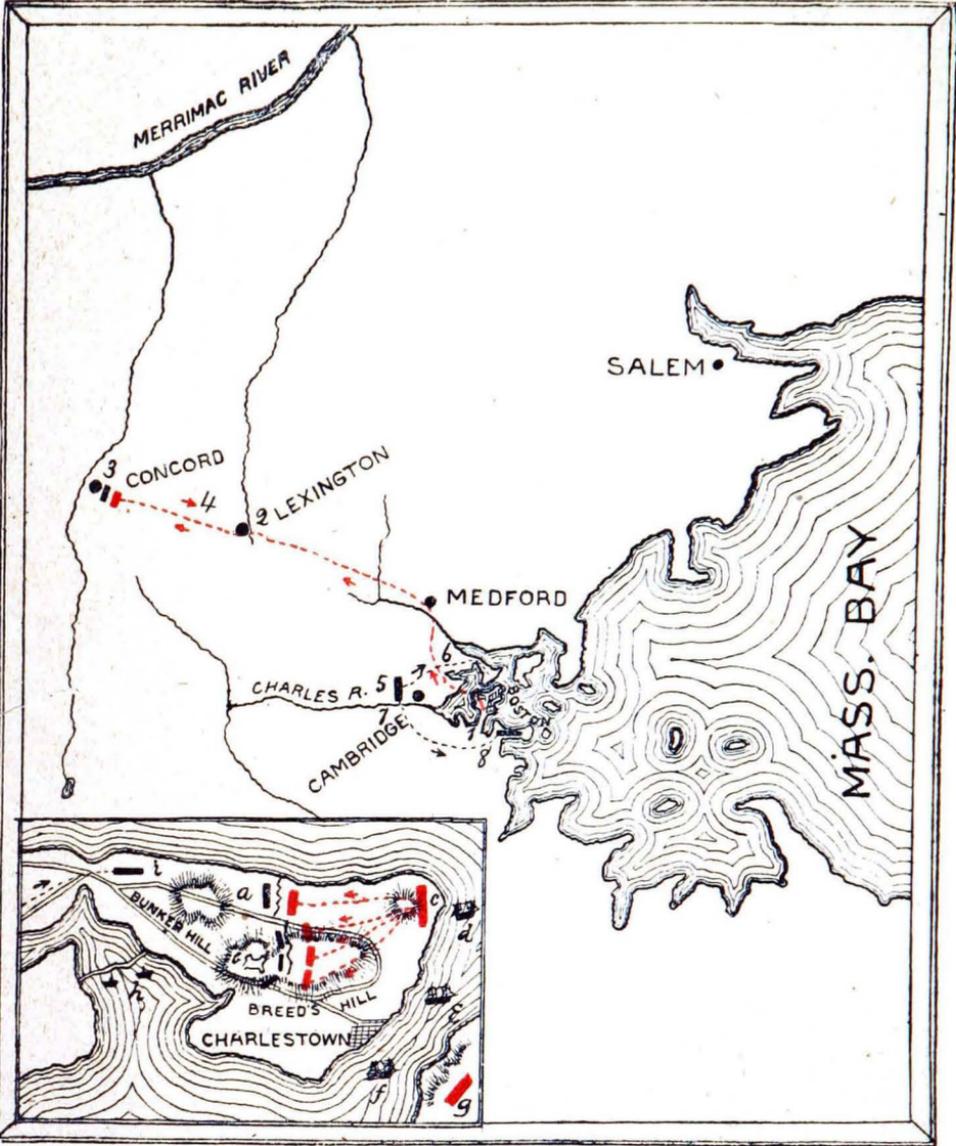
(c.) *The Mutiny Act.* Troops were sent to Massachusetts to enforce the laws of Parliament. The mutiny act provided that the colonists should furnish food and lodgings for these soldiers. The people were indignant and refused to obey.

(d.) *Boston Massacre.* (1770.) The troops stationed in Boston under General Gage had frequent quarrels with the people. At last a conflict ensued in which three citizens were killed and several wounded. This event caused intense excitement. The soldiers were tried for murder; but all were acquitted except two, who were convicted of man-slaughter.

(e.) *Boston Tea-Party.* The British government becoming alarmed, repealed all taxes except that on tea. Thereupon the Americans refused to allow any tea to be landed, and the ships containing it were in most cases sent back to England. At Boston, however, the British authorities would not permit the ships to return. A meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, and a party of men dressed as Indians boarded the vessels and threw the tea into the harbor.

(f.) *Preparations for War.* The feeling on both sides grew constantly more bitter. The colonists began to organize military companies and collect supplies of ammunition and provisions. Gage was determined to seize these stores wherever he could find them.

(g.) *The First Continental Congress* met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774. It voted (1) that obedience was not due to the recent acts of Parliament; (2) that the other colonies would sustain Massachusetts in her resistance; (3) that standing armies ought not to be kept in the colonies without the consent of the people; (4) that the American colonies would hold no intercourse with Great Britain.



**BOSTON, 1775.**

Though war had been impending for several years, there had been no actual fighting, and many people believed that the difficulties would ultimately be adjustèd without bloodshed. In April, 1775, however, an attempt by General Gage, commander of the British troops in Boston, to seize some military stores which the colonists had collected at Concord, a village about eighteen miles north-west of Boston, precipitated the conflict. The farmers gathered to defend their property, and at Concord bridge was "fired the shot heard round the world."

This attempt of Gage, the subsequent gathering of an impromptu American army at Cambridge, the battle of Bunker Hill, the adoption of the improvised army by Congress and the appointment of General Washington as its commander-in-chief, together with his movements which resulted in driving the British from Boston, are all told in this lesson.

1. Gage sent 800 men to capture the stores at Concord
2. They were opposed at Lexington by a small party of militia which they dispersed.
3. They proceeded to Concord, destroyed a part of the stores, and were attacked by the gathering militia.
4. They retreated to Boston, but were harassed on the way by the militia. They lost 300 men and barely escaped capture.
5. An irregular army of farmers of considerable number gathered at Cambridge.
6. Col. Prescott fortified Bunker Hill on the night of June 16. Next day he was attacked by the British and driven off.

The details of this battle are on the map in the lower left-hand corner of the opposite page.

- (a) American troops stationed behind a rail fence.
- (b) The American redoubt and earth-works on Breed's Hill.
- (c) Landing place of the British troops sent by Gen. Howe from Boston to dislodge the Americans. These troops moved as shown on the map against the American position. Twice they were repulsed, but a third attack found the American ammunition exhausted, and the works were carried.
- (d), (e), and (f) Position of British war vessels which took part in the battle.

(g) British artillery on Copp's Hill, Boston. From this point shot were fired over the village of Charlestown upon the American position.

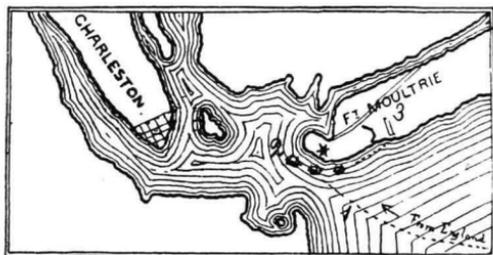
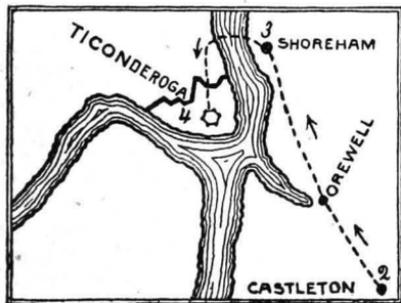
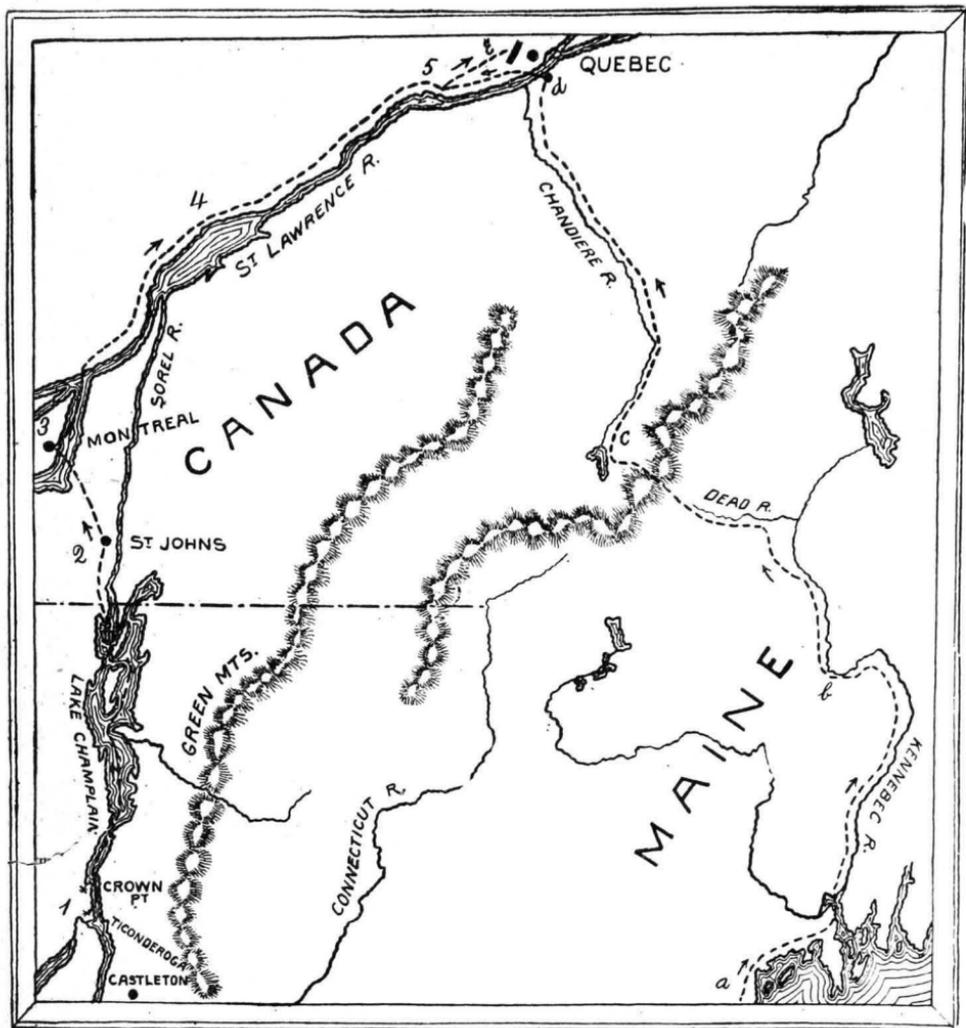
(h) British floating batteries to prevent the Americans from using the causeway near which they are posted.

(i) American re-inforcements coming from Cambridge and passing under the fire of the floating batteries.

7. The Second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. It sent a petition to King George III which he refused to receive. It voted to raise an army of 20,000 men and appointed George Washington commander-in-chief. He took command of the troops early in July. He found the army composed of about 15,000 undrilled men. They were poorly clothed and armed, and were short of ammunition.

8. Washington spent the fall and winter in improving the condition of the American army and in extending the lines of earth-works so as completely to shut up the British in Boston. In March, 1776, he sent a detachment to fortify Dorchester Heights. The British thereupon evacuated the city retiring to Halifax.

*READINGS.*—Barnes' Brief History, pages 106 to 111; also 113. Washington and His Country, pages 148 to 152; also 154 to 173; and 198 to 204. Boys of '76, pages 17 to 70.



On one of the maps opposite this page is shown the capture of Ticonderoga, which took place in May, 1775, while the American farmers were gathering in arms at Cambridge, and more than a month before the battle of Bunker Hill.

On another map is shown the two invasions of Canada by Montgomery and Arnold. These were planned by Washington and happened while the siege of Boston was progressing.

On the third map is shown the British attack on Charleston, S. C. This was the first aggressive movement of the British after the evacuation of Boston. It was unsuccessful and was followed the same summer by a more fortunate attempt on New York, which with associated events is shown on the next page.

### **CAPTURE OF TICONDEROGA, 1775.**

1. Arnold went to Vermont to organize an expedition against Ticonderoga. He found Allen at Bennington.

2. One hundred "Green Mountain Boys" assembled at Castleton and chose Allen captain.

3. They then advanced to Orwell.

4. They crossed Lake Champlain, landing in the environs of Ticonderoga. They surprised and captured the fort, with 100 cannon and other munitions of war.

*READINGS.* Barnes' Brief History, page 110. Washington and His Country, pages 152 to 154.

### **INVASION OF CANADA, 1775.**

#### **I. MONTGOMERY.**

1. Montgomery started from Ticonderoga to invade Canada.

2. He captured the fort at St. Johns.

3. He captured Montreal.

4. He marched down the St. Lawrence against Quebec.

5. He was joined by Arnold.

#### **II. ARNOLD.**

(a) Arnold left Washington's camp near Boston to invade Canada.

(b) He proceeded with great toil up the Kennebec.

(c) He crossed the mountains and moved down the Chaudiere to Point Levy, opposite Quebec.

(d) He crossed the St. Lawrence and scaled the Heights of Abraham.

(e) He joined Montgomery. Together they attacked the city but were repulsed, Montgomery being killed and Arnold wounded. In the spring of 1776, the Americans evacuated Canada.

*READINGS.* Barnes' Brief History, page 112. Washington and His Country, pages 173 to 180; also 181 to 198. Boys of '76, pages 71 to 82.

### **ATTACK ON CHARLESTON, 1776.**

1. Parker with a fleet from England, having on board land forces under Sir Henry Clinton, appeared before Charleston.

2. The ships attacked Fort Moultrie in front, but could make no impression on its walls.

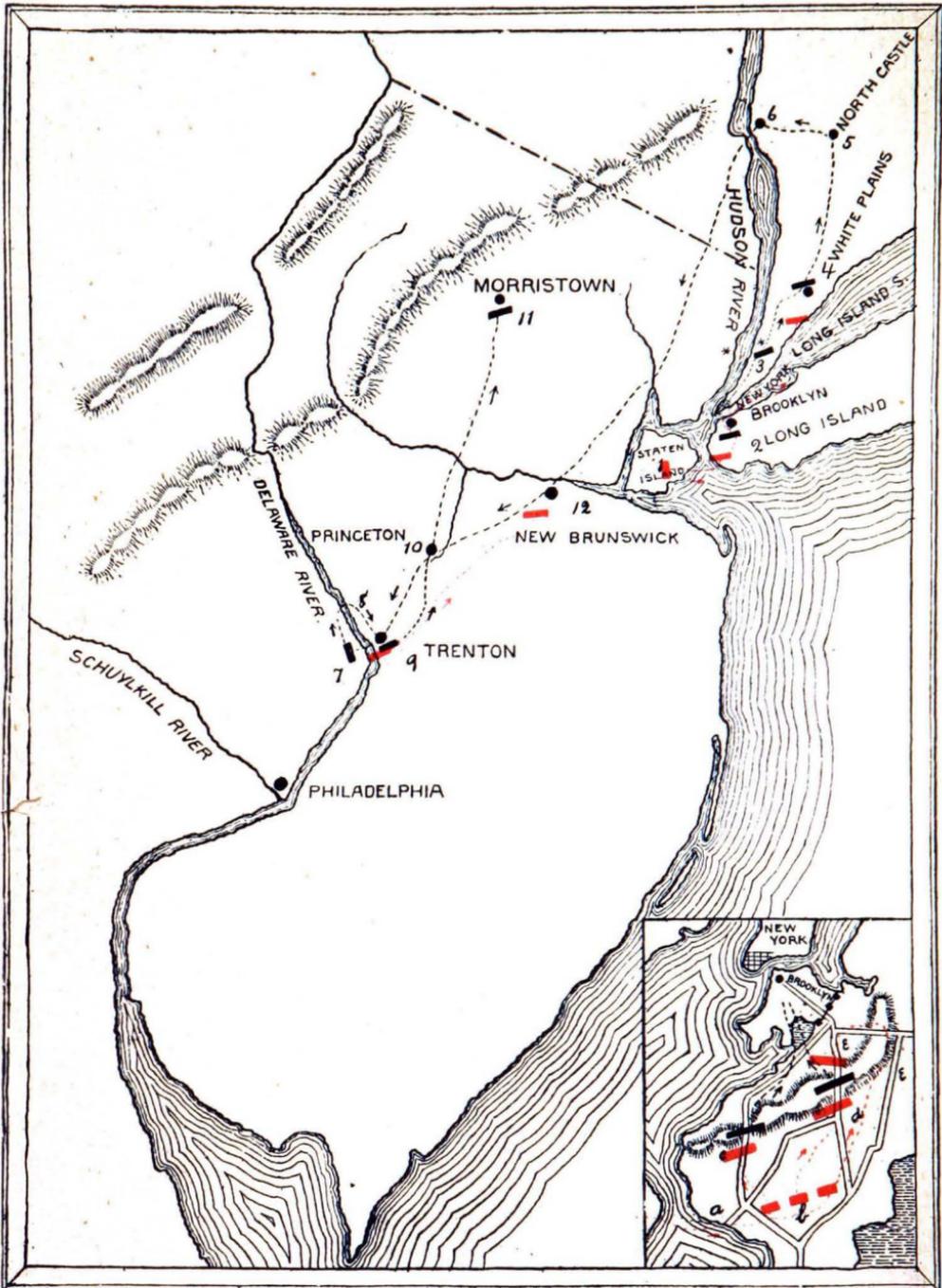
3. Clinton landed his forces and attacked the fort in the rear, but was driven off. The expedition then went to join Howe in the attack on New York.

*READINGS.*—Barnes' Brief History, page 113. Washington and His Country, pages 206 and 207. Boys of '76, pages 82 to 90.

#### **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**

On the 4th of July, 1776, the Continental Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, adopted the Declaration of Independence. The colonies thus broke the bonds which united them to Great Britain and set up for themselves among the nations of the earth.

*READINGS.* Barnes' Brief History, page 114. Washington and His Country, pages 205 and 206.



## CAPTURE OF NEW YORK, 1776.

In the summer of 1776, the British undertook the capture of New York. On Staten Island were assembled the army which had been driven from Boston, the troops under Clinton, who had so unsuccessfully attacked Charleston, and fresh troops from England. Sir William Howe was given chief command. He was a brother of that Lord Howe who had fallen in Abercrombie's ill-fated assault on Ticonderoga during the French and Indian War. This young man had been much beloved by the colonial troops, and it was the popularity of the Howe family in America which led to Sir William's appointment, for England still hoped to conciliate the colonies and win them back to their allegiance.

Washington hastened from Boston to oppose the British. He selected Putnam to command the defences of Brooklyn and prevent the British from securing a foothold on Long Island.

1. The British forces under Howe collected on Staten Island from Halifax, Charleston and England.

2. They crossed to Long Island and defeated the Americans under Putnam. The main features of this battle are shown on the small map on the opposite page.

(a) Landing place of the British.

(b) British camp before the battle.

(c) The British under Grant attacked the American right, under Stirling.

(d) The British under Heister attacked the Americans under Sullivan.

(e) Clinton by a night march had stolen around the American left and attacked them in the rear. This decided the battle. Generals Sullivan and Stirling were both captured and their troops driven from the field with the loss of two thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners.

3. The Americans escaped from Brooklyn, and the main body took post at Harlem Heights. The British having effected a landing on Manhattan Island, the Americans abandoned New York and fortified Harlem Heights. The British took possession of the city and attacked Washington's position at Harlem, but were repulsed.

4. Howe sent a force up Long Island Sound to get in rear of the Americans. Washington thereupon abandoned his works at Harlem Heights except Fort Washington, and retreated to White Plains. Here another British attack was repulsed.

5. The Americans retreated to North Castle.

6. They crossed the Hudson at King's Ferry.

7. They retreated across New Jersey to Trenton and escaped into Pennsylvania. The American cause seemed lost. Washington's army consisted of a small band of fugitives unable to withstand the victorious British. The wealthy classes turned tories, and but for the moral effect of the next daring movement of Washington, the fires of liberty would have been extinguished.

8. Washington recrossed the Delaware, surprised and captured fifteen hundred Hessians, and returned to Pennsylvania.

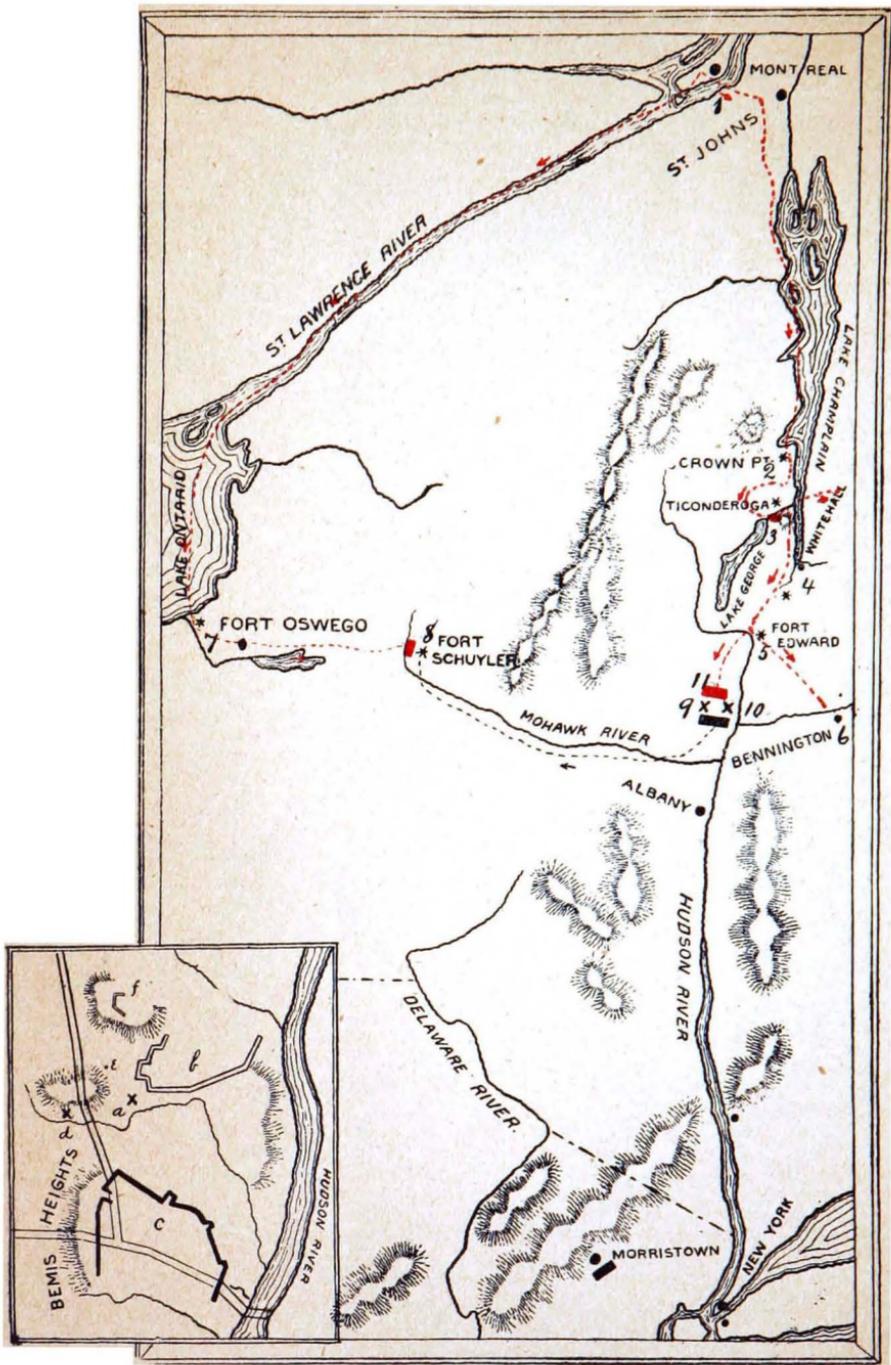
9. Having again crossed to Trenton, he was attacked by Cornwallis, who had marched against him from New Brunswick. The battle was indecisive, but at night Washington stole away, intending to destroy Cornwallis' supplies at New Brunswick.

10. Early the next morning he met at Princeton some British troops on their way from New Brunswick to Trenton to re-enforce Cornwallis. Washington defeated them, but was delayed so long that he had to abandon his attempt on New Brunswick.

11. He escaped Cornwallis, who had started from Trenton in pursuit and went into winter quarters at Morristown.

12. Cornwallis retired to New Brunswick.

*READINGS.* Barnes' Brief History, pages 114 to 119. Washington and His Country, pages 207 to 237; also 242 to 273. Boys of '76, pages 91 to 123; also 129 to 152.



**CAPTURE OF BURGOYNE, 1777.****BRITISH PLANS.**

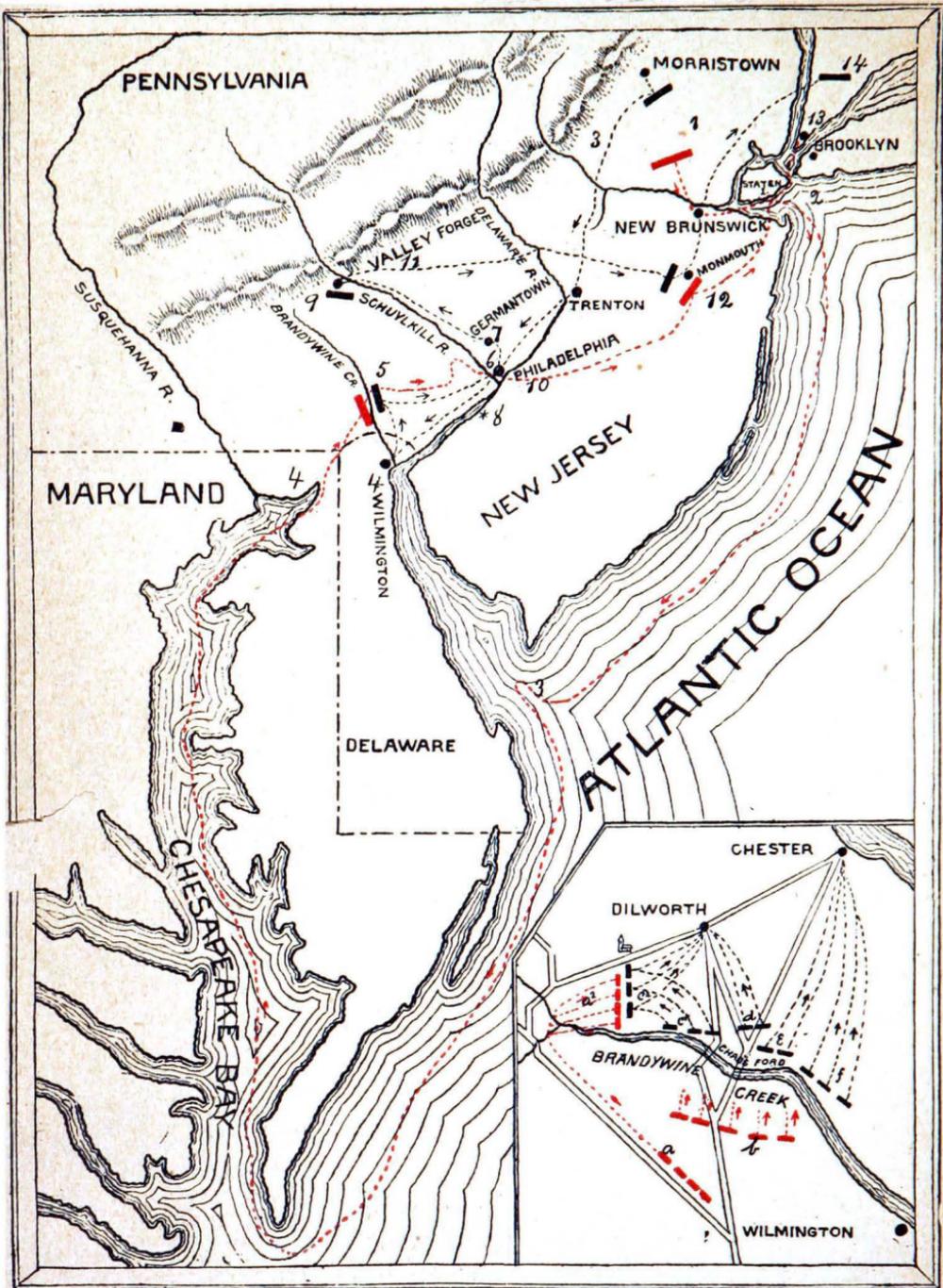
The British War Department had determined to possess themselves of the line of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, thus separating New England from the other colonies. To accomplish this, three expeditions were planned. One under Burgoyne was to capture Ticonderoga and then move down the Hudson to Albany. The second under St. Leger was to ascend the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, land at Oswego, and come down the Mohawk valley, gathering tory and Indian recruits, and finally uniting with Burgoyne. The third under Sir Wm. Howe was at the same time to ascend the Hudson, break through the American defences at the Highlands and join Burgoyne. The plan failed, chiefly because Howe's orders were never sent to him, and being left to follow his own judgment, he undertook an expedition against Philadelphia instead of co-operating with Burgoyne.

1. Burgoyne left Montreal, intending to join Howe at Albany.
  2. He moved to Crown Point, then in possession of the British, and there enlisted 400 Indians.
  3. St. Clair abandoned Ticonderoga on Burgoyne's approach.
  4. Burgoyne pursued to Whitehall.
  5. From here to Fort Edward, he found the roads so badly obstructed by Schuyler that he was able to move only a mile a day, reaching Fort Edward, July 29.
  6. He sent Baum to seize the supplies at Bennington, but that general was badly defeated by Stark.
  7. St. Leger had proceeded up the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario to Oswego.
  8. Thence he moved east to Fort Schuyler, which he besieged. Arnold arriving with a relief party, St. Leger retreated.
  9. Burgoyne crossed the Hudson and advanced against Gates, who had superseded Schuyler in command of the Americans. The two armies met near Saratoga, Sept. 19, and fought a drawn battle.
- At a point marked (a) on the small map, the principal fighting occurred. It was here that Arnold tried to break Fraser's line and cut the British army in two.
- (b) The British camp, which was fortified immediately after the battle of Sept. 19.
  - (c) The American camp on Bemis' Heights.
  10. On the 7th of October Burgoyne again attacked the Americans and this time he was completely defeated.
  - (d) The British line was on the hill at this point and here the hardest fighting occurred.
  - (e) Here General Fraser was killed while rallying the defeated British.
  - (f) The Hessian camp, in storming which Arnold was wounded.
  11. Unable to escape, Burgoyne surrendered, Oct. 17.

**RESULTS.**

- (a) The northern forts were now abandoned by the British.
- (b) In February, 1778, France being satisfied of the military ability of the Americans, formed an alliance with the United States.

**READINGS.** Barne's Brief History, pages 121 to 127. Washington and His Country, pages 274 to 277; also 281 to 288; 309 to 325; and 339 to 340. Boys of '76, pages 123 to 129; 152 to 195; 204 to 215; and 223 to 245.



**CAPTURE OF PHILADELPHIA, 1777.**

The spring of 1777 found Washington at Morristown, whither he had gone after the battle of Princeton. He was uncertain whether Howe would renew his attempt against Philadelphia or go north to assist Burgoyne. In either event Washington was in a good position to oppose him. Howe, as we have seen, did not receive his orders to co-operate with Burgoyne and, after some hesitation, resolved to move against Philadelphia.

1. Not daring to march across New Jersey with Washington at Morristown to assail his rear and cut his communications, he tried to draw Washington from his stronghold and defeat him in the open field.

2. Having failed in this he proceeded to Staten Island and embarked on his brother's fleet.

3. He entered the Delaware, and Washington marched to Philadelphia.

4. Howe put out to sea again; then sailing South, he entered the Chesapeake and landed his forces at Elkton at the head of the bay. Washington marched to Wilmington.

5. Howe, advancing upon Philadelphia, met and defeated Washington's army at Chad's Ford on Brandywine Creek.

On the small map in the lower right-hand corner of the opposite page, are shown the main features of this battle.

[a] A portion of the British under Cornwallis marching to attack the Americans in the rear.

[a-2] Cornwallis after he had crossed the creek at Jeffrey's Ford.

[b] A portion of the British under Kniphausen attacking the Americans in front.

[c] Gen. Sullivan's first position in command of the American right wing.

[c-2] Sullivan's second position after he had wheeled to meet Cornwallis. In the fighting at this point, Sullivan was defeated and retreated to Dilworth.

[d] Greene's position near the American centre. When he heard of Sullivan's defeat he hurried to Dilworth, where a new line was formed and Cornwallis held in check until nightfall.

[e] and [f] Positions of Wayne and Armstrong. When the right wing was defeated, these troops retired to Chester, where the army was united during the night.

6. Washington retreated to Philadelphia and moved up the Schuylkill to prevent the British from crossing. Howe succeeded in crossing the Schuylkill below Washington and captured Philadelphia, Sept. 26.

7. Washington attacked the British at Germantown but was defeated.

8. The British captured Forts Mifflin and Mercer.

9. Washington went into winter-quarters at Valley Forge.

10. The British under Clinton, who had superseded Howe, evacuated Philadelphia in June, 1778, in order to concentrate their forces at New York. A French fleet and army were expected in America and it was feared that the British force in Philadelphia might be cut off and captured.

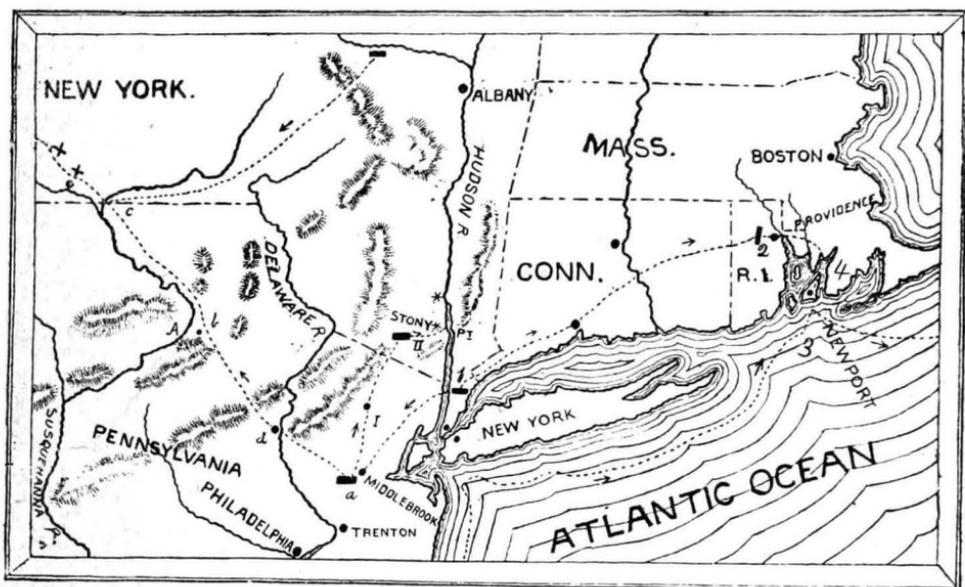
11. Washington left Valley Forge and started in pursuit

12. He intercepted the British at Monmouth and defeated them.

13. Clinton, however, escaped in the night and withdrew to New York.

14. The Americans took post at White Plains.

**READINGS.**—Barnes' Brief History, pages 119 and 120; also 125 to 129. Washington and His Country, pages 275; also 286 to 287; 298 to 309; 325 to 349. Boys of '76, pages 195 to 204; 215 to 223; 245 to 262; 269 to 280.



After the battle of Monmouth, no more severe fighting took place in the North. The British army under Clinton had its head-quarters in New York, and attempted nothing more serious than a number of marauding expeditions along the coast of New England. The continental army under Washington remained in the vicinity of New York watching Clinton. Part of the time it was in New Jersey and part of the time in the highlands of the Hudson. The three expeditions narrated in this lesson together with some assistance rendered the American cause in the South, comprise all that it accomplished from the battle of Monmouth until Washington moved so suddenly against Yorktown in the autumn of 1781.

### **ATTACK ON RHODE ISLAND, 1778.**

1. Washington with the continental army was at White Plains.
2. A portion of the army under Sullivan had been sent to occupy Providence.
3. A French fleet appeared off the harbor of New York, and arrangements were made for a combined attack on Newport, which the British had made one of their military depots.
4. Sullivan crossed from the mainland and advanced against the enemy; but a storm arising the French fleet put out to sea, and Sullivan, after defeating the British returned to Providence.

*READINGS.* Barnes' Brief History, page 128. Washington and His Country, pages 350 to 352. Boys of '76, pages 280 to 289.

### **WYOMING MASSACRE, 1778.**

(A) In July a band of Tories and Indians entered the Wyoming valley. Most of the able-bodied men were with Washington; only a few old men and boys could be mustered for defence. The inhabitants gathered for refuge in a fort near the present site of Wilkesbarre. On promise of safety they surrendered. The Indians broke through all restraints, butchered the prisoners, and devastated the whole valley.

*READINGS.* Barnes' Brief History, page 128. Washington and His Country, pages 352 to 354.

### **SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION, 1779.**

(a) During the winter of 1778-79, the head quarters of the American army were at Middlebrook, N. J., but Washington passed much of his time at Philadelphia devising plans for the following summer.

(b) At his suggestion Gen. Sullivan was sent into the Wyoming valley to operate against the Indians.

(c) He moved up the Susquehanna and was joined by a body of troops under Gen. James Clinton from the Mohawk valley. Together they attacked and destroyed the Indian stronghold near Elmira and then laid waste the whole country nearly to Niagara.

(d) He then returned to Easton and resigned his commission on account of failing health.

*READINGS.* Barnes' Brief History, page 130. Washington and His Country, pages 356 to 359.

### **STONY POINT, 1779.**

I. In the spring of 1779, Washington, fearing an attack on West Point, moved north.

II. In July he sent Gen. Wayne against Stony Point. The enemy were surprised and the fort captured.

*READINGS.*—Barnes' Brief History, page 130. Washington and His Country, pages 365 to 367. Boys of '76, pages 262 to 269.

### **PAUL JONES.**

In Sept. 1779, Paul Jones with a squadron of five vessels met and captured two English frigates and a fleet of merchantmen off the northeast coast of England.

*READINGS.* Barnes' Brief History, page 132.

**ARNOLD'S TREASON, 1780.**

After the British evacuated Philadelphia, Arnold was placed in command. His conduct made him odious to the people, and a court-martial ordered him to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief. Washington performed the duty very gently, but Arnold considered himself outraged and secured the command of West Point in order to betray it to the British.

1. Major Andre was sent up the Hudson on the British ship, *Vulture*, to meet Arnold and arrange the plan of surrender.

2. He landed a short distance below West Point, and met Arnold at night in a thicket where they discussed their plans until morning.

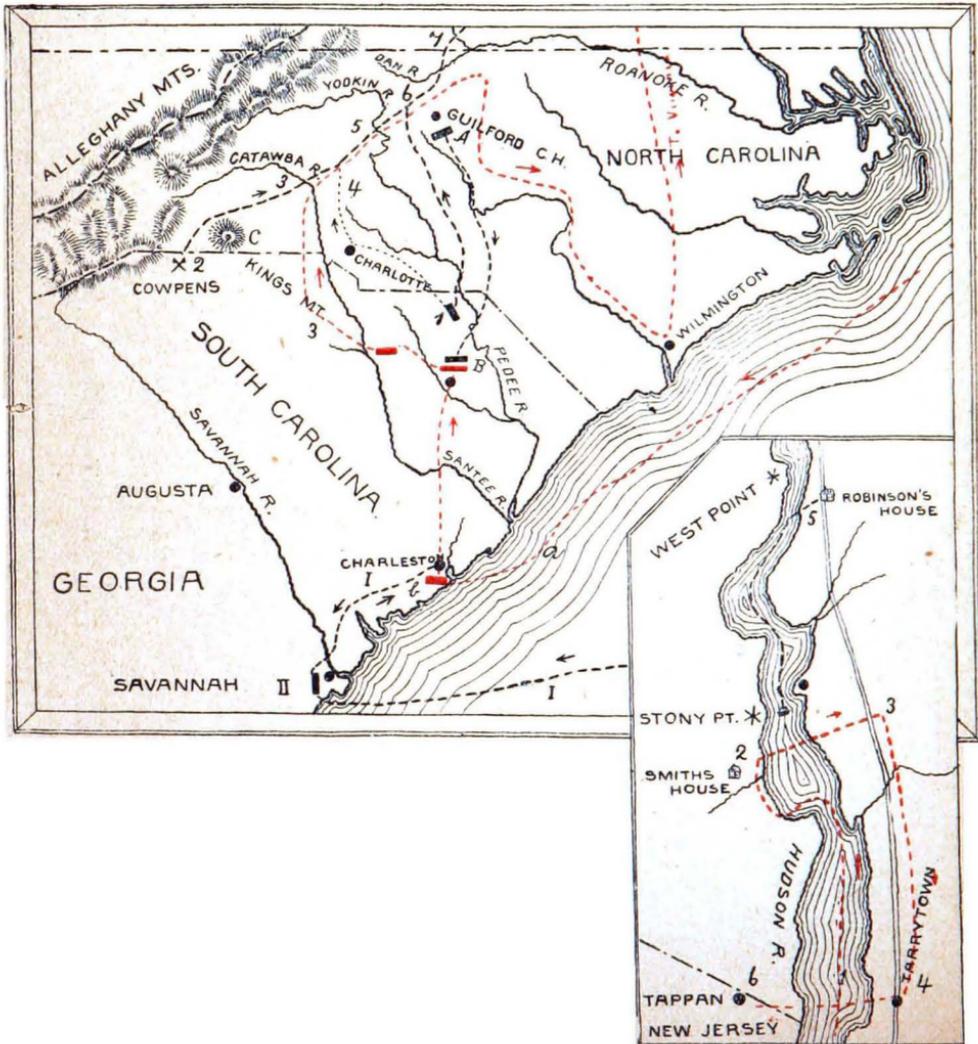
3. The *Vulture* having dropped down the river, Andre crossed to the east side and started for New York by land.

4. At Tarrytown he was stopped and searched by three patriots. Finding suspicious papers on him, they detained him as a prisoner.

5. When Arnold learned of Andre's capture, he fled to the *Vulture*, which had again ascended the river in search of Andre.

6. Andre was convicted as a spy and hanged at Tappan, N. J.

**READINGS.**—Barnes' Brief History, pages 135 and 136. Washington and His Country, pages 399 to 421. Boys of '76, pages 303 to 323.



While the British army at New York was held in check by Washington, strenuous efforts were being made to restore the authority of the British government in the South. The principal American commanders in that region were, first Lincoln, afterwards Gates, and finally Greene.

### LINCOLN.

#### ATTACK ON SAVANNAH.

During the early part of the year 1779, the British under Prevost had captured Savannah and conquered the whole of Georgia.

I. Lincoln left Charleston in September to co-operate with the French admiral, D'Estaing, in an attempt to re-capture Savannah.

II. After a siege of three weeks, an assault was made on the British works. The Americans and French were defeated, and Lincoln returned to Charleston.

*READINGS.*—Barnes' Brief History, page 129.

#### CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON, 1780.

(a) Clinton, accompanied by Cornwallis and 8,000 troops, sailed from New York for Charleston in January, 1780.

(b) They besieged the city and forced Lincoln to surrender. Clinton returned to New York, leaving Cornwallis in command in the South.

*READINGS.* Barnes Brief History, page 132.

### GATES.

#### BATTLE OF CAMDEN, 1780.

(A) Gates, having succeeded Lincoln, took command of about 2,000 regulars under De Kalb near Guilford court-house. He was re-enforced by about 1,000 militia.

(B) He advanced against Camden, where Cornwallis had established a military depot. He was met by the British near Camden and his army routed. The remnants escaped into North Carolina, where Greene took command in December.

(C) Cornwallis now advanced to Charlotte with the purpose of conquering North Carolina. He sent Col. Ferguson with about 1,000 Tories and regulars to scour the country to the west and disperse any American forces that might be assembled. A body of mountaineers gathered under Col. Campbell, captured Ferguson at King's Mountain and then returned to their homes. This saved North Carolina from invasion, for Cornwallis fearing to advance lest this hardy soldiery might fall upon his rear, returned to South Carolina.

*READINGS.*—Barnes Brief History, page 132. Washington and His Country, pages 380 to 391.

### GREENE, 1781.

1. When Greene superseded Gates, he sent part of his army west under Morgan and encamped with the remainder on the Pedee River.

2. Col. Tarleton attacked Morgan at Cowpens but was defeated.

3. Cornwallis hastened to the aid of Tarleton, and Morgan retreated across the Catawba.

4. Greene hastened from the Pedee and took command of the Americans.

5. He crossed the Yadkin.

6. He was joined at Guilford's court-house by the remainder of his army from the Pedee.

7. He escaped across the Dan River into Virginia.

8. Cornwallis declined to pursue him further. Greene returned into South Carolina and fought the indecisive battle of Guilford's court-house.

9. Cornwallis now retired to Wilmington.

10. Greene now turned into South Carolina and fought the British forces at Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaw Springs. Though he was not victorious in either battle, yet the effect was to compel the British to retire to Charleston.

*READINGS.*—Barnes' Brief History, pages 137 and 138. Washington and His Country, pages 431 to 455. Boys of '76, pages 334 to 372.



**CAPTURE OF CORNWALLIS, 1781.**

1. After Greene went into South Carolina, Cornwallis marched from Wilmington, North Carolina, into Virginia. He succeeded Arnold in command of the British troops stationed there, and went on a marauding expedition up the James.

2. Having been ordered by Clinton to keep near the coast, he retired to Yorktown and fortified the place. Lafayette and Wayne, who commanded the American troops in Virginia, pursued as far as Williamsburg.

3. A French fleet entered the Chesapeake and prevented Cornwallis from returning to New York by water. The combined armies of Washington and Rochambeau, which had been threatening New York, now moved rapidly south and besieged Cornwallis in Yorktown.

4. The main points in this siege are shown on the small map in the lower right-hand corner of the opposite page.

(a) Position of the American army under Washington.

(b) Position of the French army under Rochambeau.

(c c) Earthworks constructed by Cornwallis, forming, with the redoubts at (d), his outer line. Afterwards he retired from this to his inner works at (e). The Americans and French then occupied the works at (c c).

(d) Two British redoubts which were not abandoned along with the rest of the outer works. One of these was stormed by the French and the other by the Americans.

(e) Inner works to which Cornwallis retired.

(f) Second line of works constructed by the Americans.

(g) British battery at Gloucester.

Cornwallis surrendered to the allied armies, Oct. 19, 1781. This event caused great rejoicing in America and ended the efforts of England to subdue the colonies.

*READINGS.*—Barnes' Brief History, pages 139 to 142. Washington and His Country, pages 457 to 483. Boys of '76, pages 380 to 396.

**END OF THE WAR.**

Although the surrender of Cornwallis terminated the actual fighting, yet peace was not concluded until nearly two years afterwards. During this interval, the country was in a wretched condition. Business of all kinds had been interrupted by the war. The treasury was empty, and the unpaid soldiers were on the verge of mutiny. Washington used his great influence with the army and with Congress to secure an adjustment of their differences. In September, 1783, a treaty was signed at Paris acknowledging the independence of the United States. The army was disbanded, and Washington resigned his commission and returned to his home at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

**FORM OF GOVERNMENT.**

In 1777, the thirteen states had agreed upon the Articles of Confederation. It conferred so little power upon the central government that at the close of the war general disorder prevailed. In Massachusetts (1786) a large body of men under Daniel Shay refused to pay their taxes and demanded the cancellation of all debts. They were put down by the militia under General Lincoln. To remedy this state of affairs a convention was called at Philadelphia. Washington was chosen president. The result of its deliberations was the adoption of a new constitution (Sept. 17, 1787). This was afterwards ratified by the different states and went into operation in 1789.

**POLITICAL PARTIES.**

At the commencement of the Revolution there existed in England two political parties, the whigs and tories, both of which had adherents in America. The tories were in power and were responsible for all the acts of Parliament of which the Americans complained. Hence, it was the American whigs who fought the Revolution, while the American tories either remained neutral or aided the British. At the close of the war most of the latter class of tories were driven from the country.

When the Constitution was offered for adoption, the people divided on new lines. Those who favored it were called Federalists, and those who opposed it, Anti-Federalists.

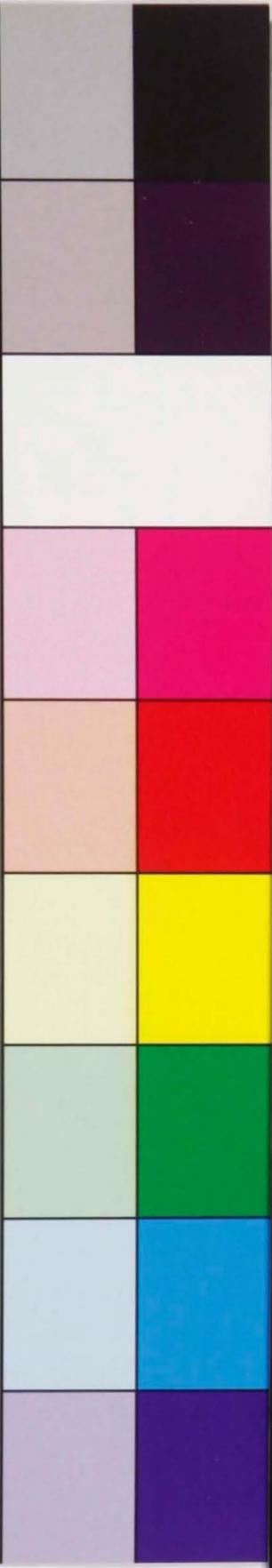
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# Kodak Color Control Patches

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# Kodak Gray Scale

A 1 2 3 4 5 6 M 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 B 17 18 19



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