

The Rebel Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The men that were in the militia, after a series of victories, believed that they could handle any force that the British sent against them. George Washington knew better. The men were not trained, and that became one of Washington’s first concerns when he took command at Cambridge on July 3, 1775.</li> <li>➤ The men usually were used to fighting off an enemy when called, but then shortly returning to their crops. They were also touchy about taking orders from above, as they were used to appointing their own officers.</li> <li>➤ Applying for an army was unappealing. It meant deserting one’s family for danger, hunger, discomfort, disease, and miles from home. Pay was low, and no pension system existed to compensate a man or his family for loss of life or limb.</li> <li>➤ Washington managed to persuade 10,000 militiamen to enroll in a permanent army, and 7,000 short- term militiamen.</li> </ul>
Trying to get Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An attempt to allow Canada into the union failed miserably.</li> <li>➤ A long march through cold and hard terrain drained the forces of men and energy. When they arrived at Montreal, smallpox, cols, hunger and unsuccessful assault so thinned their ranks that they retreated to Ticonderoga</li> </ul>
The South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Americans fared much better in the South than in Canada</li> <li>➤ In Charles Town, South Carolina, the British suffered such a defeat, that they left Charles Town alone for the next 4 years</li> </ul>
Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Meanwhile, in Massachusetts, Washington built a force strong enough to close in on Boston. He began fortifying and occupying Dorchester Heights, which overlooked the city. This time, the British departed by sea for Halifax, Nova Scotia, taking 1000 loyalists with them</li> <li>➤ A few months after the British evacuated Boston, the Americans declared their independence, and they appeared to be in a strong position. They were challenging the world’s greatest military and naval power, but they overpowered the British in Concord, Breed’s Hill, Boston, and Charles Town.</li> </ul>
New York Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Washington had 23000 men in the area</li> <li>➤ British General Howe launched both frontal and flank attacks, Washington was forced to withdraw to Manhattan with heavy losses.</li> <li>➤ Washington, with very dispirited men, he shuttled his troops (whose terms were about to expire) back across the river, and launched a surprise attack on the British troops, who were found sleeping. Washington lost only 4 men and took 900 prisoners.</li> </ul>

**Part 2**

The French Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Saratoga was the turning point of the war.</li> <li>➤ It had a greater effect in London and Paris, than the Americans</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Parliament began to sense that there was a possibility that England might lose the war. Even though they were now willing to do it, making peace would be rejected by the colonists.</li><li>➤ Congress appointed a secret committee to seek foreign aid. Louis XVI was delighted by the rebellion of England's colonies. The French foreign ministry persuaded the king to help the American rebellion with a million livres worth of munitions and supplies. Spain furthermore matched the amount. The goods were to be dispensed through a fake trading company.</li><li>➤ At this time, the French did not know of the Declaration of Independence, and when they got word of it, the Americans hoped that their relationship would turn into an open alliance.</li><li>➤ An alliance was signed on Feb. 6, 1778. The stated purpose was to maintain the independence of the US. Any captured territory in the North American continent would be the US, not France's and in case of war between France and England, neither could make peace without the consent of the other.</li></ul>
Battles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ After Saratoga, the British were more cautious, as their dreams for easy victory were gone</li><li>➤ Congress tried to create a navy, but it could only get enough money together for a few ships, which were no match for the royal navy. Without naval assistance, Washington dared not to lead an all-out assault on the navy.</li></ul>
Winning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Washington finally got reinforcements from Admiral de Grasse with 20 warships heading for Chesapeake Bay. Washington immediately dashed south and confronted the British. The British found themselves outnumbered and outgunned, and headed back to New York for repairs and reinforcements.</li><li>➤ On October 19, Cornwallis gave up. The Bands played "The World Turned Upside Down" and 7000 British troops marched out of Yorktown and surrendered</li></ul>