

1. The States United
 - a. Defining American War Aims
 - i. Second Continental Congress

 - ii. Olive Branch Petition

 - iii. Declaration for the Causes and Necessity of taking Up Arms

 - iv. Common Sense – Thomas Paine
 - b. The Decision for Independence
 - i. Declaration of Independence (Jefferson, Locke, two parts)
 - c. Responses to Independence
 - i. Loyalists/Tories

 - ii. States

 - iii. Articles of Confederation
 - d. Mobilizing for War
 - i. Paper money – inflation

 - ii. Continental Army – George Washington

 - iii. Marquise de Lafayette & Baron von Steuben
2. The War for Independence
American Advantages
 - a. The First Phase: New England
 - i. Bunker Hill

b. The Second Phase: The Mid-Atlantic Region

i. General Howe

ii. New York

iii. Hessians – Trenton

iv. Saratoga – turning point

c. The Iroquois and the British

d. Securing Aid from Abroad

i. Benjamin Franklin

ii. France

e. The Final Phase: The South

i. Loyalist Support?

ii. Slaves

iii. General Benedict Arnold

iv. Yorktown

f. Winning the Peace

i. Franklin, Jay, Adams

ii. Treaty of Paris 1783

3. War and Society

a. Loyalists and Minorities

i. Where did the loyalists go?

- ii. Anglican Church
 - iii. Quakers
 - iv. Catholic Church
 - b. The War and Slavery
 - i. Fears of Rebellion in the South
 - ii. Liberty & Slavery
 - c. Native Americans and the Revolution
 - d. Women's Rights and Women's Roles
 - i. Women in the Army
 - ii. Molly Pitcher
 - iii. Abigail Adams
 - iv. Judith Sargent Murray
 - v. New Nation needed Mothers to produce good citizens (Republican Motherhood)
 - e. The War Economy
- 4. The Creation of State Governments
 - a. The Assumptions of Republicanism
 - i. Power from the people
 - ii. Civic virtue
 - iii. Equality
 - b. The First State Constitutions
 - c. Revising State Governments
 - i. Constitutional Convention

- ii. Strong executive

- d. Toleration and Slavery
 - i. Statute of Religious Liberty – Jefferson

 - ii. Manumission

 - iii. Slavery Survived

- 5. The Search for a National Government
 - a. The Confederation (weaknesses of the Articles)

 - b. Diplomatic Failures (Britain & Adams)

 - c. The Confederation and the Northwest
 - i. Ordinance of 1784

 - ii. Ordinance of 1785 (look at the map on p. 156)

 - iii. The Grid

 - iv. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787

 - d. Indians and Western Lands

 - e. Debts, Taxes, and Daniel Shays

Read DEBATING THE PAST – The American Revolution p. 134-135

1. How was the debate over the origins of the American Revolution shifted over time? What are some reasons for the changing interpretations?
2. In what ways was the American Revolution an ideological struggle?
3. In what way was the American Revolution a social and economic conflict?
4. Was the American Revolution a radical event? Why or why not?