**Revolutionary War, 1775-1783**

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| **Advantages & Disadvantages** | **Leaders** |
| **United States**Fighting a defensive war of attrition; knew the landscape; strong belief in the cause; foreign military advisors and possibility of additional foreign aid; sectional jealousy and economic crisis weakened Patriot cause**Great Britain**Powerful navy; professional but maltreated army; Anglican Church and Loyalist allies; hiring of Hessian mercenaries; Ireland & France were distractions for Britain | **United States** **Civilian –** Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Jay, Thomas Paine **Military –** George Washington, Baron von Steuben, Marquis de Lafayette, Horatio Gates, Nathanael Greene, George Rogers Clark**Great Britain** **Civilian –** King George III **Military –** John Burgoyne, Charles Cornwallis |
| **Causes** | **Strategies** |
| **Long Term*** Colonists’ desire for western land
* Mercantilistic policies & taxation
* Lack of political representation
* Enlightenment philosophy
* Abuse of rights of the accused
* Quartering of soldiers

**Short Term/”Spark”*** Battles at Lexington & Concord, 1775
 | **United States*** Defensive war of attrition
* Seek foreign alliances… Franco-American Alliance, Spanish & Dutch aid, too
* Fighting retreats, guerilla warfare & control of countryside

**Great Britain*** Seize control of cities & ports
* Recruit Loyalist allies
* Use navy to control seas
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| **Turning Points** | **Homefront** |
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| **Battle/Event** | **Significance** |
| (War was fought roughly in north, then middle, then south)Lexington & Concord, 1775Saratoga, 1777Yorktown, 1781 | Beginning of the warSignificant Patriot victory; led to formation of Franco-American AllianceCornwallis’ forces surrounded, British surrender; war ends |

 | **United States*** Population was divided: 1/3 Patriot, 1/3 Loyalist, 1/3 neutral
* Major inflationary problems; foreign trade was almost completely severed early in the war

**Great Britain*** The war in America embroiled Britain in a conflict with France, Spain, the Dutch
* British blockade created problems with the Armed Neutrality League
* The war was unpopular in Britain; after the defeat at Yorktown, Whigs took control of Parliament and offered generous terms to the Patriots in the Treaty of Paris of 1783
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| **Treaty** | **Non-Treaty Results** |
| **Name –** Treaty of Paris of 1783**Date –** 1783**Terms*** American independence
* American territory extended westward to the Mississippi River, north to Canada
* End to confiscation of Loyalist property
* Americans promised to repay war debts
 | *See chart:**“Social Impact of the American Revolution”* |