

GORDON S. WOOD

THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

A History



A MODERN LIBRARY CHRONICLES BOOK

THE MODERN LIBRARY

NEW YORK

First Continental Congress
Sept 1774
55 delegates
12 colonies
no Georgia

Endorsed The Continental Association
"simple character of American life in contrast with the sophistication of England"
1776 - 2.5 million
King George III 22 yrs. old
.5 slaves

Declaration -
1300 words

Edmund Randolph
Edmund Burke

Virginia -
200,000 - 20%
14% of New York
6% N. Jersey
8% R. & Ds.

Writings
John Locke
Montesquieu

America - only place
where a free popular press
existed

State constitutions
prevent power of government and rulers
root out tyranny
weakened gov. / more in PA.

Separation of Power
equal electoral districts - annual elections

Northwest Ordinance of 1787 greatest
accomplishment of Confederation Congress

Why did states create the strong national gov.

Seven Year's War

Indians - how many and where located

Patrick Henry - 29 - 1765 House of Burgesses
he brings resolution against England because
of Stamp Act - p 28

Sons of Liberty formed to protest England

Passage of the Townsend Duties

John Dickinson - pamphlet - Letters from
a Farmer in Penn.

Sam Adams - 46 - dominant political figure

John Hancock's ship Liberty - stopped by Customs

Troops sent from Ireland to Boston OCT 1, 1768

March 5, 1770 Boston Massacre

1773 - Tea Act

Dec 16, 1773 - Boston Tea Party

1774 - Coercive Acts

Americans didn't want "virtual representation
in Parliament

May 1775 - Second Cont. Congress

April 18-19 1775 - Concord / Lex. Paul Revere
Bunker Hill - first battle Samuel Adams
John Hancock

Created Continental Army with
G. W. at helm

1776 - Jan - Tea Panic - Common Sense

BOOKNOTES
BRIAN P. LAMB
C-SPAN AIR DATE

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REVOLUTION

663. Gordon Wood
The American Revolution: A History
Taped: 3/04/02
Aired: 4/21/02
Tape #: 168964

BOOKNOTES
2002-04-21

2002 Modern Library Edition
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOGING-IN-PUBLICATION DATA

Wood, Gordon S.

The American revolution : a history / Gordon S. Wood.—
Modern library ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-679-64057-6 (hc.)

1. United States—History—Revolution, 1775–1783. 2. United States—History—Revolution, 1775–1783—Causes. I. Title.

E208 .W85 2001

973.3—dc21

2001044386

Modern Library website address: www.modernlibrary.com

Printed in the United States of America on acid-free paper

2 4 6 8 9 7 5 3 1



A NOTE ON THE TYPE

The principal text of this Modern Library edition was set in a digitized version of Janson, a typeface that dates from about 1690 and was cut by Nicholas Kis, a Hungarian working in Amsterdam. The original matrices have survived and are held by the Stempel foundry in Germany. Hermann Zapf redesigned some of the weights and sizes for Stempel, basing his revisions on the original design.

In 1776 - only 9 colleges in U.S.
16 were founded in next 25 years

~~no~~ women - no longer inferior to men -
after revolution.

slavery - "hypocritical inconsistency of
the Revolutionary Era.

Revolution leaders were not very emotionally
religious - deists -

A.W. never mentioned Jesus C.

Religion - women became active and
vigilant

Methodists and Baptists grew

Monarchies - based on premise that
Human beings are corrupt 193

Individual ownership of property

English experiment with a Republic in the
17th Century that ended with dictatorship
of Oliver Cromwell.

Americans thought they would become
cultural leaders of Western world.

How many Americans know what
the eye on the dollar means?

Equality - most powerful idea of American history
Common people - no blacks

women
Indians

What was a 18th century liberal?

Jefferson and Paine 105

Peace will come without monarchical jealousies
dynastic rivalries

Commerce was the plan

Free trade was the answer - Jefferson, Adams
and Franklin tried to negotiate treaties
with 16 European countries - Only Sweden
and Prussia signed

Britain fed slaves in South to fight and
then settled them in Canada and West Indies
200,000 men served in Continental Army at
one time or another

War for Independence - 8 years (25,000 mil. deaths)
British moved out of Boston - moved to NY (30,000)
1776 - Sir William Howe replaced Gage

U.S. pop. 11 million

had 50,000 troops in US in 1778

30,000 hired German mercenaries

Admiral Richard Lord Howe in charge of army
defeated Wash. on Long Is.

nearly 5000 Americans came forward to pledge
loyalty to Britain - one sign of Dec.

British General John Burgoyne came from Canada
to capture Phyllis

Burgoyne surrounded to U.S. in Oct 1777

Saratoga was turning point

Benedict Arnold 1779 - secret neg. to
turn over West Point

British captured Savannah and finally
took Charleston, S.C. 1780

Yorktown meant independence

Indians - American justification for ^{PHS}
taking land - Indians didn't become farmers
Our independence in 83 disaster for Indians
Indians fought on side of British

after revolution - relationships based
on money rather than social positions

1786 - first workers strike