

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Hearts and Minds: The Northern War, 1776-1777
 - A. The British offensive
 - 1. After Declaration of Independence, British determination to subdue and retain colonies increased
 - 2. Efforts to negotiate peace floundered on British refusal to acknowledge U.S. independence
 - B. The Trenton-Princeton campaign
- II. The Campaigns of 1777 and Foreign Intervention
 - A. The loss of Philadelphia
 - B. Saratoga
 - C. French intervention
 - 1. French had been secretly funneling aid to the Americans since May 1776
 - 2. Fall of Philadelphia and British surrender at Saratoga convinced French to intervene openly
 - 3. Two treaties signed with France in February 1778
 - 4. Franco-American treaties stunned London, and Britain soon declared war on France
 - D. Spanish expansion and intervention
- III. The Reconstitution of Authority
 - A. John Adams and the separation of powers
 - B. The Virginia constitution
 - 1. In June 1776, Virginia became first state to adopt a permanent, republican constitution
 - 2. Many states copied Virginia's bill of rights when writing their own constitutions
 - C. The Pennsylvania constitution
 - 1. Unicameral legislature and plural executive of 12 men, one of whom would preside over the government and be called "president"
 - 2. After the war, replaced with new constitution that created a bicameral legislature and an elected governor with veto that could be overridden
 - D. Massachusetts redefines constitutionalism
 - 1. Lodged sovereignty with people and not with government
 - 2. Constitution went into effect in 1780 and is still in force today, making it the world's oldest written constitution
 - E. Confederation
 - 1. Articles of Confederation unveiled in 1777
 - 2. Goal was ratification by spring of 1778; finally went into force in March 1781
- IV. The Crisis of the Revolution, 1779-1783
 - A. The Loyalists
 - B. Loyalist refugees, black and white
 - 1. When given the choice, most slaves south of New England sided with Britain
 - 2. When the British withdrew after the war, blacks went with them, many to Jamaica, some to Nova Scotia, others to London
 - 3. Also, some 60,000 to 70,000 colonists left for other parts of the British Empire
 - C. The Indian struggle for unity and survival
 - 1. Iroquois, Mohawks, and Senecas sided with Britain
 - 2. Minority of Oneidas, Shawnees, and Delawares and some Tuscaroras allied with Americans
 - D. Attrition
- V. The British Offensive in the South
 - A. British launched effort against Deep South in 1780
 - B. The partisan war
 - C. Mutiny and reform
 - 1. Congress created separate departments of foreign affairs, finance, war, and marine
 - 2. Came to look more like a national legislature, but still had no power to force obedience
 - D. From the ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and peace

1. British surrender at Yorktown in Mar 1782 brought down North government in Britain
2. Americans won British recognition of Mississippi, without New Orleans, as western boundary of new nation
3. Terms of treaty gave Americans almost everything they could have desired
4. Western Indians appalled to learn that treaty gave their lands to the United States, since regardless of what Europeans said, they had not been conquered during war

VI. A Revolutionary Society

A. Religious transformations

1. Virginia's 1786 Statute for Religious Freedom guaranteed free choice in religion and made church attendance and support of ministers voluntary activities
2. Although most states restricted officeholding to Christians or Protestants, many people were coming to regard coercion of anyone's conscience as morally wrong
3. Jews and Catholics both benefited from the new atmosphere of tolerance

B. The first emancipation

1. Revolution freed tens of thousands of slaves, but it also gave new vitality to slavery within the region that people were beginning to call "the South"
2. Within a generation, slavery was abolished in North

C. The challenge to patriarchy

1. Women had assumed new responsibilities as men left farms and homes to fight in the Revolution
2. Ideal of "republican wife" and "republican mother" took hold

D. Western expansion, discontent, and conflict with Indians

1. Westward expansion continued during the Revolutionary War
2. During war, many states and Congress had recruited soldiers with promises of land
3. Postwar land claims came from Indian lands

E. The Northwest Ordinance

1. Land Ordinance of 1785 authorized the survey of the Northwest Territory and its division into townships 6 miles square, each composed of 36 sections of 640 acres
2. Northwest Ordinance of 1787 provided government for the region

VII. A More Perfect Union

A. Commerce, debt, and Shays's Rebellion

1. After war, American economy entered depression that lifted only slightly in 1787 and 1788 before the strong recovery of the 1790s
2. Massachusetts raised taxes to new highs
3. Angry farmers, led by Daniel Shays, responded in 1786 by attacking the federal arsenal at Springfield

B. Cosmopolitans versus localists

1. Merchants, professional men, urban artisans, commercial farmers, southern planters, and former Continental Army officers made up cosmopolitan bloc
2. Localists were farmers, rural artisans, and militia veterans who distrusted government
3. In most states, localists defeated cosmopolitans most of the time
4. By mid-1780s, many cosmopolitans were becoming nationalists eager to strengthen the Union

C. The Philadelphia Convention

1. Delegates from all states save Rhode Island met in Philadelphia in May 1787 to create plan for new national government similar to Virginia constitution of 1776
2. Special conventions in each state would ratify the new document, and the Constitution would go into effect as soon as any 9 had ratified it
3. Constitution would rest on popular sovereignty in way the Articles never had

D. Ratification

1. Federalist supporters of Constitution made powerful case for ratification in newspapers
2. Most Anti-Federalists were localists with few interstate contacts and only limited access to press
3. Small states were first to ratify; large states hesitated, even though the Constitution was primarily a "large state" document

4. Ratification controversy ultimately turned into debate over what kind of a nation the United States should be
5. *The Federalist Papers*, a series of 85 essays first published in New York newspapers and widely reprinted elsewhere, defended Constitution almost clause by clause
6. All 13 states had ratified the Constitution by 1790, by which time the First Congress had drafted a Bill of Rights and sent it to the states