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Chapter 1 : Colonial Era and Revolutionary War () Educational Videos | WatchKnowLearn

American History: Pre-Colonial Era to the Civil War Eric Robinson If you are trying to access these articles from off-campus, you must log into Academic Search Premier first.

Many women made products at home, especially clothing, thus facilitating the boycott without overstepping the bounds of the domestic sphere. Other women tried to impact the struggle for independence and the development of principles for the new nation through their husbands. Abigail Adams corresponded frequently with her husband, once cautioning him to "remember the ladies" at the Continental Congress of 1776. Although the social mores of the time did not easily permit female participation in the Revolutionary war, many women managed to take more direct action in support of the patriotic cause. In October of 1776, 51 women from the Society of Patriotic Ladies at Edenton, North Carolina, signed a statement declaring their commitment to the patriot cause and their intention to do so all in their power to further that cause. In Philadelphia, Esther Berdt Reed organized the fundraising, purchase of materials, and production of shirts for the American Continental Army. Some women even participated in the military side of the war. Many women found themselves in the position of having to defend their homes and families from attacks by British and Native American troops. American artist Patience Lovell Wright smuggled secret information to American forces in Philadelphia, concealed in her wax figures. Her action inspired others similar acts of resistance. Hays was made a sergeant by General Washington and, after the war, received a pension and was buried with full military honors. Betty Zane saved a fort that was under siege by Native Americans during one of the final Native American attacks of the Revolutionary War. She carried gunpowder to replenish the depleted supply of the colonial forces. According to an anonymous journal entry, on August 17, in East Hartford, Connecticut, a "corps of female infantry," twenty women in all, marched "in martial array and excellent order" to a store. They proceeded to attack and plunder the shop, taking two hundred and eighteen pounds of sugar with them. It is not clear whether this incident actually occurred, but it is well-documented that Deborah Sampson dressed as a man and enlist in the Continental forces in 1780. She served with distinction for a year and a half, and earned a monthly disability pension after the war. Margaret Cochran Corbin also fought and was seriously wounded in the war, and received a pension from the state of Pennsylvania. Women were also involved in the chronicling of the war. In 1776, Mary Katherine Goddard printed the first official copy of the Declaration of Independence, and paid the post riders to carry it throughout the colonies. Lady Christian Henrietta Caroline Acland, also called Lady Harriet, wrote a narrative of her experiences traveling from England to the American colonies, which was hailed as "one of the brightest episodes in the war. This was especially true in frontier communities. One example is Susanna Wright, who, in 1780, was acting as legal counselor, unofficial magistrate, and local physician for her neighbors on the frontiers of Pennsylvania. This social and economic equality resulted from survival necessity, however, and did not indicate any fundamental shifts in social philosophy. The American colonies adhered to the concept of coverture, derived from English common law, according to which married women were considered one with their husbands, and "the very being or legal existence of the woman [was] suspended" after marriage. After independence, these gender inequities were not significantly addressed. Nevertheless, some progress was made. Massachusetts legislation from 1780 led to the granting of property rights to women by allowing women who had been abandoned by their husbands to sell property. One year later, women gained the right to be elected to office in the United States, although only in New Jersey were women allowed to vote, and that too was outlawed by 1790. For African-American women, the Revolutionary War made little impact on their lives. Many continued to be abused by their mistresses, raped by their masters, and put down by their male coworkers. No rights of citizenship were extended to African-American women, and any successes they achieved was only permitted within a circumscribed area. One example of such sheltered success was Phillis Wheatley, a celebrated African-American poet. Abolitionists used her as an example proving that Africans were not congenitally intellectually inferior. Nevertheless, although she was a firm

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supporter of independence for the colonies, she was not a proponent of emancipation for slaves. In fact, her poetry expressed thankfulness that she had been delivered from the "darkness" of Africa to the "light" of America. Native American women faced different social circumstances, depending on the social organization of their tribe. In many tribes, Native American women lived in patterns of sexual segregation. In some New England tribes, for example, women and men ate separately. Tribes as the Ute and Shoshone in the Great Basin region gave women very low social status. In other tribes, however, Native American women had more access to positions of power than did their European counterparts. Some tribes, such as the Iroquois of northern New York and the Pueblos of the Southwest, were matrilineal, determining kinship through maternal lines. In addition to political positions, squaws had authority in the religious sphere, sometimes assuming roles as shamans or priests, which allowed them to practice medicine. In some cases, women acted as both shamans and warleaders. Some women even engaged in trade. Nevertheless, although women were able to hold positions with varying levels of authority within their tribes and clans, most Native American cultures remained heavily male-dominated. Since the vast majority of Native Americans sided with the British, many of the Native American heroes and heroines were individuals who would not have been acclaimed by the patriot Americans. Mohawk leader Mary Brant, for example, was known for having used her considerable influence among Native Americans to keep them loyal to the British. The Revolutionary War probably affected Native American women more through the disruptions of daily life it caused than through any liberal concept which the patriotic struggle may have espoused. In any case, the ideals of a "republican woman" were probably not intended to apply to non-European women, so that the political and social developments which may have arisen from American independence were largely irrelevant to Native Americans. In fact, many tribes might have been better off if Great Britain had won the war, since the British had much more genial relations with most tribes than did the colonial settlers. However, the education available to most women was insufficient to properly facilitate the fulfillment of such demanding roles. Few families educated their daughters beyond the elementary level, and almost no women attended college. Eventually, schools which accepted women or were designed for women were founded in the new nation. These schools emphasized instruction in music, dancing, drawing, painting, needlework, etc. One of the most well-known adventure schools was founded in Philadelphia in by Anthony Benezet. In the south, daughters of well-to-do families were taught by tutors. Such schools trained young women in reading, grammar, geography, history, music, arithmetic, and sometimes astronomy and foreign languages. Schools such as the Katy Ferguson School for the Poor, founded and named after a former slave, dealt with the more urgent need for basic literacy among the poor. The Ferguson School recruited students from the poorhouses on New York, and began in with 28 black and 20 white students. After the war, several New England academies began to accept women and to allow them to study the same subjects as men, although schools such as Yale University still refused to accept even fully-qualified female students. Explore our complete time lines of major events in American history as well as World History. Research our special sections on diverse subjects ranging from presidential elections to naval history. Whatever aspect of history you wish learn about, you will find it at Historycentral.

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Chapter 2 : Revolutionary war coats - American Heritage Clothing

Antebellum Period summary: The Antebellum Period in American history is generally considered to be the period before the civil war and after the War of 1812, although some historians expand it to all the years from the adoption of the Constitution in 1787 to the beginning of the Civil War. It was.

Lewis Listen to this entry Part ii: Furniture as Product and Craft from the Colonial Era to the Civil War Settlers in colonial North Carolina furnished their dwellings with durable, functional objects that were often self-manufactured or had been brought with them from their previous home. The eastern settlements received a substantial portion of their furniture through the coastal trade from New England, the British Isles, and Europe. Artisans were attracted to the colony as the population increased and could support their work. Most of these cabinetmakers, silversmiths, painters, potters, weavers, and the like were of English ancestry, often immigrating from neighboring colonies, who brought with them knowledge of their respective crafts based on English design. Each ethnic group made unique contributions to the development of certain furniture design styles that can readily be identified as having originated in North Carolina. Most of the early furniture was made of woods native to the North Carolina landscape, such as walnut, cherry, cypress, oak, yellow pine, and poplar. Mahogany was popular but had to be imported. Furniture and furnishings in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries were primarily functional. The conservative, simple furniture made by the Moravians and Quakers in the North Carolina Piedmont reflected a utilitarian approach to life on the frontier. The coastal regions were the first to develop and support an artisan class, which grew slowly at first. Most first-generation North Carolinians preferred to accumulate land, agricultural equipment, and slaves rather than tangible personal possessions. Early inventories reveal more detailed descriptions of farming equipment than household goods. North Carolinians generally sought to emulate their British counterparts in the decoration of their furniture and homes. Cabinetmakers and silversmiths produced wares that imitated the neat and plain styles of the English that many people favored. Trade with England brought a variety of consumer goods into the colony as well as style books and fashionable designs. Furniture took on more decorative and artistic qualities as other specialized forms were being produced to provide for the social customs of the day. Special tables, cupboards, and cabinets for the display and serving of tea wares, along with silver flatware and imported china, were found in the homes of the upper and middle classes. Furniture in nineteenth-century North Carolina did not experience noticeable change until the effects of the Industrial Revolution spread into the state. Britain and France continued to establish decorative trends for furniture and home furnishings, which were then adapted to suit American and southern tastes. Economic class and geography determined the amount and quality of furniture available. Rural North Carolinians continued to purchase locally made objects that were largely utilitarian. They did make and incorporate decorative objects whenever possible using information gathered from local, regional, and national sources. A substantial North Carolina furniture industry existed before the Civil War. Day became renowned for his finely crafted furniture and other home embellishments, such as mantelpieces and stair railings. In the 1850s, Day invested in steam equipment and woodworking machinery, making him one of the first furniture makers to do so. His business thrived until about 1860, when it succumbed to the economic instability and recession that marked the era.

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Chapter 3 : Antebellum Period | HistoryNet

For the formative developments subsequent to the Revolutionary War, the Official Publications of American State Constitutional Conventions is a valuable collection. Here, the Library has nearly every text and more than two-thirds of the recorded editions.

Each coat is handcrafted and sized to your measurements. Whether French and Indian or revolutionary war, we can make a coat to your specifications. Superior craftsmanship and durability set our coats apart from the competition. Regimental Coats Regimental coats are top lined in linen and skirt lined in wool. The edges are raw and the coat is closed at the chest with hook and eyes. Prices for American regimentals Civilian Militia Coats Civilian coats can be made of wool, canvas or linen. Lining and buttons of your choice. Various details are available on the collar, cuffs and linings. If you need to add gold or silver braid or buttons this may also incur an additional charge. They were the first Marines formed in America. This coat is highly detailed with matching waistcoat and breeches. The color was lt. The cuffs are slit and the body is slightly shortened. Colonial Marine Coat This coat represents the colonial marines that fought during the revolutionary war. The coat is dk. The skirts are lined in off-white wool. Pewter anchor buttons finish the coat. This coat is usually worn with a white wool weskit and white wool breeches. This coat has worsted wool lace around each button hole, barrel cuffs and red-wool skirt linings. Back detailing for artillery coat. This coat has no collar, shortened lapels and interesting cuff details. It is made of two shades of green wool, lined in linen. Plain pewter domed buttons. The tails are in white wool. British officers coats are available for all regiments. It features fuller tails, wider sleeves and larger cuffs and shortened lapels. The weskit is longer than usual and has 20 buttons. Stripped trousers complete the outfit. It is elaborately trimmed in metallic gold lace. Eagle buttons supplied by the the customer or sourced buttons would be an extra charge. The westkit is also the same buff color, and also trimmed with the gold lace. Breeches would be a matching buff wool. The weskit echoes the coat with the same gold trim and buttons. He served more than two years in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia , and as president of Congress, was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence. Hancock returned to Massachusetts and was elected governor of the Commonwealth, serving in that role for most of his remaining years. He used his influence to ensure that Massachusetts ratified the United States Constitution in The westkit and breeches are a slightly lighter grey, and they also have pewter buttons. All the clothing he is wearing have working pockets and are fully lined. His officers wore the same.

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Chapter 4 : Digital History

This coat represents the colonial marines that fought during the revolutionary war. The coat is dk. green wool and the facings are off-white wool. The skirts are lined in off-white wool.

The beginning of the United States military lies in civilian frontier settlers, armed for hunting and basic survival in the wilderness. These were organized into local militias for small military operations, mostly against Native American tribes but also to resist possible raids by the small military forces of neighboring European colonies. They relied on the British regular Army and Navy for any serious military operation. Instead the colony asked for and paid volunteers, many of whom were also militia members. This final war was to give thousands of colonists, including Virginia colonel George Washington, military experience which they put to use during the American Revolutionary War. Spanish Alarm In the struggle for control of North America, the contest between Great Britain and France was the vital one, the conflict with Spain, a declining power, important but secondary. This latter conflict reached its height in the " War of Jenkins Ear ," a prelude to the War of Austrian Succession, which began in and pitted the British and their American colonists against the Spanish. Its most notable episode, however, was a British expedition mounted in Jamaica against Cartagena, the main port of the Spanish colony in Colombia. The mainland colonies furnished a regiment to participate in the assault as British Regulars under British command. The expedition ended in disaster, resulting from climate, disease, and the bungling of British commanders, and only about of over 3, Americans who participated ever returned to their homes. Ongoing political tensions between Great Britain and the thirteen colonies reached a crisis in when the British placed the province of Massachusetts under martial law after the Patriots protested taxes they regarded as a violation of their constitutional rights as Englishmen. When shooting began at Lexington and Concord in April, militia units from across New England rushed to Boston and bottled up the British in the city. The Continental Congress appointed George Washington as commander-in-chief of the newly created Continental Army, which was augmented throughout the war by colonial militia. Meanwhile, the revolutionaries expelled British officials from the 13 states, and declared themselves an independent nation on 4 July. With the use of the Royal Navy, the British were able to capture coastal cities, but control of the countryside eluded them. A British sortie from Canada in ended with the disastrous surrender of a British army at Saratoga. With the coming in of General von Steuben, the training and discipline along Prussian lines began, and the Continental Army began to evolve into a modern force. France and Spain then entered the war against Great Britain as Allies of the US, ending its naval advantage and escalating the conflict into a world war. The Netherlands later joined France, and the British were outnumbered on land and sea in a world war, as they had no major allies apart from Indian tribes, Loyalists and Hessians. A shift in focus to the southern American states in resulted in a string of victories for the British, but General Nathanael Greene engaged in guerrilla warfare and prevented them from making strategic headway. The British then sued for peace. George Washington[edit] General George Washington proved an excellent organizer and administrator, who worked successfully with Congress and the state governors, selecting and mentoring his senior officers, supporting and training his troops, and maintaining an idealistic Republican Army. His biggest challenge was logistics, since neither Congress nor the states had the funding to provide adequately for the equipment, munitions, clothing, paychecks, or even the food supply of the soldiers. As a battlefield tactician Washington was often outmaneuvered by his British counterparts. As a strategist, however, he had a better idea of how to win the war than they did. The British sent four invasion armies. He limited the British control to New York and a few places while keeping Patriot control of the great majority of the population. As the war ended, Washington watched proudly as the final British army quietly sailed out of New York City in November, taking the Loyalist leadership with them. Washington astonished the world when, instead of seizing power, he retired quietly to his farm in Virginia. Following the American Revolutionary War, the United States faced potential military conflict on the high seas as well as on the

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western frontier. The United States was a minor military power during this time, having only a modest army, marine corps, and navy. A traditional distrust of standing armies, combined with faith in the abilities of local militia, precluded the development of well-trained units and a professional officer corps. Jeffersonian leaders preferred a small army and navy, fearing that a large military establishment would involve the United States in excessive foreign wars, and potentially allow a domestic tyrant to seize power. Because many of the tribes had fought as allies of the British, the United States compelled tribal leaders to sign away lands in postwar treaties, and began dividing these lands for settlement. This provoked a war in the Northwest Territory in which the U. President Washington dispatched a newly trained army to the region led by General Anthony Wayne , which decisively defeated the Indian confederacy at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in French privateers began to seize U. Fought at sea from to , the United States won a string of victories in the Caribbean. George Washington was called out of retirement to head a "provisional army" in case of invasion by France, but President John Adams managed to negotiate a truce, in which France agreed to terminate the prior alliance and cease its attacks.

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Chapter 5 : Women During the Revoutionary War

African Americans and the American Revolution. Colonial Paper Money. Bringing History to Life. Special Exhibitions. Military Slang of the Revolutionary War Era.

Support in the Domestic Realm[edit] Spinning in the colonial kitchen Homespun Movement[edit] Women in the era of the Revolution were responsible for managing the household. Connected to these activities, women worked in the Homespun Movement. Instead of wearing or purchasing clothing made of imported British materials, Patriot women continued a long tradition of weaving, and spun their own cloth to make clothing for their families. Wearing "clothes of your own make and spinning," or "homespun," was a peaceful way of expressing support for the patriot cause. Nonimportation and nonconsumption became major weapons in the arsenal of the American resistance movement against British taxation without representation. In , Christopher Gadsden made a direct appeal to colonial women, saying that "our political salvation, at this crisis, depends altogether upon the strictest economy, that the women could, with propriety, have the principal management thereof. Women refused to purchase British manufactured goods for use in their homes. The tea boycott, for example, was a relatively mild way for a woman to identify herself and her household as part of the patriot war effort. While the Boston Tea Party of is the most widely recognized manifestation of this boycott, it is important to note that for years previous to that explosive action, Patriot women had been refusing to consume that very same British product as a political statement. The Edenton Tea Party represented one of the first coordinated and publicized political actions by women in the colonies. Fifty-one women in Edenton , North Carolina signed an agreement officially agreeing to boycott tea and other British products and sent it to British newspapers. Even though these "non-consumption boycotts" depended on national policy formulated by men , it was women who enacted them in the household spheres in which they reigned. During the Revolution, buying American products became a patriotic gesture. In addition, frugality a lauded feminine virtue before the years of the revolution likewise became a political statement as households were asked to contribute to the wartime efforts. The women of Philadelphia collected funds to assist in the war effort, which Martha Washington then took directly to her husband, General George Washington. Poet Hannah Griffitts wrote verses urging Pennsylvania women to boycott British goods. Both women published their work anonymously. Women were among the food rioters who conducted over 30 raids on storehouses between and , seizing goods from merchants they considered unreasonable. In Boston, a group of women marched down to a warehouse where a merchant was holding coffee that he refused to sell. They accosted the owner, forced him to turn over his keys to the warehouse, and "confiscated" the coffee. Known as camp followers , these women followed the Continental Army, serving the soldiers and officers as washerwomen, cooks, nurses, seamstresses, supply scavengers, and occasionally as soldiers and spies. The women that followed the army were at times referred to as "necessary nuisances" and "baggage" by commanding officers, but at other times were widely praised. Prostitutes were also present, but they were a worrisome presence to military leaders particularly because of the possible spread of venereal diseases. Unlike poorer women present in the army camps, the value of these well-to-do women to the army was symbolic or spiritual, rather than practical. Their presence was a declaration that everyone made sacrifices for the war cause. Women joined up with army regiments for various reasons: Army units in areas hard hit by war or in enemy-occupied territory housed more women than those in safe areas, most likely because women in battle-ridden areas sought the protection of the Continental Army. Devotion to following a man was admired, while those who seemed enticed by the enlistment bounty warranted the scorn of enlisted men. Anne Bailey was discharged, fined, and put in jail for two weeks. Anne Smith was condemned for her attempt to join the army in order to secure the enlistment fee. Deborah Champion, [22] Harriet Prudence Patterson Hall, [23] and Lydia Darragh [24] all managed to sneak important information past the British to their American compatriot. With British rights westward acknowledged back in Europe, most Native people faced increasing encroachment by settlers and a greater

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military presence of British troops. As the American Revolutionary War drew near, many of these soldiers ultimately relocated in coastal cities like New York and Boston, as British strategy called for greater control there, leaving the western frontier to ballooning numbers of conflicts between white settlers and Native Americans. In addition, by , famine and disease had become widespread problems in and among native communities. Several historians claim that contact with whites resulted in the displacement of women from their traditional spheres, both as a result of war related upheavals and specific American policy after the war. Post-Revolutionary guidelines called for the "civilization" of Native peoples, and which meant turning a population from a hunting-based society to an agricultural one, despite the fact that almost all Native American societies did practice agriculture—the women farmed. Thus, the American government instead encouraged Native women to take up spinning and weaving and attempted to force men to farm, reversing gender roles and causing severe social problems that ran contrary to Native cultural mores. Iroquois women[edit] The Revolution particularly devastated the Iroquois. The nations of the Iroquois confederacy had initially endeavored to remain neutral in the American Revolutionary War. Ultimately, however, some of the tribes were persuaded to join the British front by Sir William Johnson. As a result of this alliance, the American Major General John Sullivan and his soldiers burned and completely destroyed about forty Iroquois towns in what is now upstate New York, displacing thousands of Iroquois inhabitants. This campaign obliterated hundreds of acres of crops and orchards, which had largely been the domain of the agricultural women, and served to kill thousands of Iroquois, both outright and through the ensuing starvation. Catawba women[edit] Before the American Revolution, relations between the Catawba Nation and European settlers were cautiously hostile, as neither side was interested in starting a war. Tensions led to conflict, particularly over land. While settlers believed in private property and put up fences to mark their lands, Catawbas believed that no person could claim land forever, and tore the fences down. Catawba men roamed the countryside in search of game, while settlers considered hunters trespassers, and wrecked their hunting camps. The settlers brought with them new methods of farming which profoundly affected Catawba daily life. Like every society heavily dependent upon agriculture, the Catawbas oriented their existence to that pursuit. These changes particularly affected women, who had traditionally farmed while the men would hunt. As with other Indian groups, the Catawba Nation could not maintain traditional ways of life. In order to survive, they found ways of living with the settlers. The nation started a trade with settlers in household goods made by Catawba women, who turned traditional crafts into a profitable business. As early as , Catawba women peddled their crafts to local farmers. One of the most successful ways that the Catawba Nation improved relations with settlers was by participating in the American Revolution. Over the next eight years, the Catawbas would fight for the patriot cause. They would also pay heavily for their loyalty to the Americans. British forces drove the natives from their homes, destroying villages and crops. During the Revolution, Catawba warriors fought alongside American troops at many battles throughout the South. The Indians who remained at home often provided food to patriots. Since traditional Catawba gender roles prescribed women and children as agricultural preparers, wartime responsibility of providing for the patriots fell heavily on women. Several Catawbas also served as informal goodwill ambassadors to their neighbors. One such person was Sally New River, a woman who enjoyed both the respect of her people and the affection of local whites. When visitors arrived unannounced, Sally New River made sure they were provided for. She spent much time with the Spratt family, whose patriarch was the first white man to lease Catawba land. Fifty years after her death, local whites still recalled "old aunt Sally" with affection. But the significance of their contribution lay in their active and visible support. Efforts failed, refueling popular sentiments about the inferiority of Indians. After the revolution, tenants previously renting land from the natives demanded that they become owners. Throughout the s, the South Carolina legislature sent representatives to negotiate the sale of land. This constant pressure, combined with U. The agreement all but destroyed the Catawba Nation. African-American women, the majority of whom were slaves, played an important role in the war but most ultimately gained much less than they had hoped at its inception. The majority of African Americans in the s lived as slaves, both in the South and the

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North. Elizabeth Freeman Between and , fourteen northern black women brought civil lawsuits to gain freedom. Black women brought freedom suits for one of the following legal technicalities: Elizabeth Freeman is arguably the best known of these plaintiffs. Indeed, unrest in slave communities was greatest in the two decades surrounding the American Revolution. In January , a proposal was made in the British House of Commons for general emancipation in all British territories, a political maneuver intended to humble "the high aristocratic spirit of Virginia and the Southern Colonies. This precipitated an armed uprising. Most women would not leave without their families, especially their children, and since running in large groups increased the odds of capture exponentially, many women simply chose not to run at all. If slave women did leave their owners, it was often to attempt to reunite with family members who had been sold away. Dunmore formed an "Ethiopian Regiment" of approximately five hundred of these former slaves and put them to work fighting their former masters. Some served as the personal servants of British officers. The Proclamation aroused much anti-British sentiment and became a rallying cry for Southern Patriots. Most of the slaves that joined General Clinton after his Phillipsburg Proclamation left their homes in family groups. Clinton attempted to register these blacks to control the numerous masterless men who were viewed as a threat to peace and order. In the registration process Clinton returned all those slaves that had run away from Loyalist sympathizers. Of the slaves permitted to stay, the division of labor was highly gendered. Men were generally employed in the engineering and Royal Artillery departments of the army as carpenters, wheelwrights, smiths, sawyers, equipment menders, wagon and platform builders and menders, etc. Both men and women made musket cartridges and butchered and preserved meat for the hungry army. Southern black women and children who knew the territory often served as guides to the confusing, swampy territories. Agricultural labor was vital because the large British army needed constant food supplies and it was expensive to ship food. These slaves were promised manumission in return for loyal service. They force-marched slaves to holdings out of the way of the war, usually in Florida, Louisiana, or the West Indies. However, George Washington was initially reluctant to encourage slaves to fight in exchange for freedom because of race-based objections and because he feared numerous black recruits that he could not control. Therefore, at the onset of the war, only free blacks, a tiny percent of the population, were allowed to fight. In the fall of , when the Continental Congress asked the states for more battalions, they suggested that the states round up more troops "by draft, from their militias, or in any other way. They made up the bulk of the workforce that built and repaired the fortifications used during the sieges of Savannah, Charleston, and other low country towns and cities. Many expected the new country would live up to its ideals and abolish slavery.

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Chapter 6 : Military history of the United States - Wikipedia

Not only was the ensuing war a revolution, but it was also a civil war between colonists. Overview In this two-day lesson, students will draw on two speeches that preceded the American Revolution and will examine two distinct sides of the debate over independence.

At One View, The Newberry is an especially rich resource for the study of Early American history. Some types of primary sources one might find include colonial records; published state archives; historical and genealogical society papers; state, county and town histories; newspapers and periodicals; missionary accounts; travel literature; diaries, sermons and hymns; Indian captivity narratives; and historical monographs. These original sources are complemented by later published editions of primary sources, such as the Early American Imprints and Early American Newspapers microfilm series. Colonial Period Attempting to include all phases in the development of European colonies in the Americas, the Newberry has an abundance of primary source material documenting the British, French, Spanish and Portuguese colonies. Like other subject areas within American history, the Ayer and Ruggles collections have a wealth of material for the study of the Colonial Period. The Newberry, often within the Ayer collection, has many important sources on the history of the French colonies. Some of the special sources of note are A complete set of the Jesuit Relations in original Cramoisy editions Multiple editions of Hennepin and Champlain And many other items, printed and manuscript, are essential sources on the history of the French colonies in North America. No less interested in those sections of the continent that were formerly under Spanish dominion, the Newberry has collected extensively for the history of Mexico and Latin America for the period of discovery, conquest, and colonization. Some of the rare printed works include: Multiple editions of Las Casas between and The works of Oviedo and many editions of Acosta, Herrida, and Solis Many manuscripts and transcripts of archives relating to the conduct of the Spanish colonies are available at the Newberry, most often within the Ayer collection. These collections generally consist of documents from the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries which relate to the history of the territory of the United States formerly held by Spain. For more information see the Latin American History page. The Newberry Library has wonderful collection on the growth of colonial Brazil. In addition to the rare Portuguese colonial materials found in the Ayer collection, as a working library of Luso-Brazilian research materials, the Greenlee Collection is one of the finest in existence. Revolutionary Era The library has a very strong collection of primary sources for the study of the Revolutionary Era. One important source for the exploration of period is a collection of over American Revolutionary pamphlets The following groups are included: Pamphlets discussing the political principles and philosophy of the colonies. Controversial pamphlets, both British and American. Sermons, orations and other material printed to influence public opinion during the conflict. Political pamphlets reflecting on the progress and results of the Revolution. British and American state papers and the important sets of diplomatic documents printed during the period complement the pamphlet collection. Extensive local and family history materials - for instance, a practically complete set of the publications of historical societies and colonial governments - contribute to the rich tapestry of potential sources from which to approach the Revolutionary Era. The Ayer and Ruggles collections add to the wealth of material for the study of this era. For more information on these special collections please see their descriptions. Here, the Library has nearly every text and more than two-thirds of the recorded editions. As for other areas of American history, the Newberry holds extensive genealogical materials - for instance, a sizable collection of New England genealogies and local histories - that contribute to the rich tapestry of potential sources from which to approach the Early Republic. The Ayer and Ruggles collections have rare and unique sources that inform our understanding of the expansion of the young nation:

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Chapter 7 : For Sale: Daryl Hall's Revolutionary War-Era Colonial

Looking for a Revolutionary War Uniform or Colonial Clothing? Check out these sutlers and vendors: Jas. Townsend: Wide selection of 18th c. clothing and items Gedney Godwin: Wide variety of products and clothing.

This section examines the changes that took place in voting, nominating procedures, party organization, and campaign strategies between and ; and explains why new political parties emerged in the United States between the s and the s and how these parties differed in their principles and their bases of support. In addition, you will read about the Native Americans and Mexicans who lived in the trans-Mississippi West; about the exploration of the Far West and the forces that drove traders, missionaries, and pioneers westward; and the way that United States acquired Texas , the Great Southwest, and the Pacific Northwest by annexation, negotiation, and war. Throughout the Western world, the end of the Napoleonic Wars brought an end to a period of global war and revolution and the start of a new era of rapid economic growth. For Americans, the end of the War of unleashed the rapid growth of cities and industry and a torrent of expansion westward. The years following the war also marked a notable advance of democracy in American politics. Property qualifications for voting and office holding were abolished; voters began to directly elect presidential electors, state judges, and governors; and voting participation skyrocketed. In addition, the antebellum era saw a great surge in collective efforts to improve society through reform. Rapid territorial expansion also marked the antebellum period. The United States annexed Texas in ; partitioned the Oregon country in following negotiations with Britain; wrested California and the great Southwest from Mexico in after the Mexican War; and acquired the Gadsden Purchase in southern Arizona from Mexico in The addition of new land from Mexico raised the question that would dominate American politics during the s: The Compromise of attempted to settle this issue by admitting California as a free state but allowing slavery in the rest of the Mexican cession. But enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law as part of the compromise exacerbated sectional tensions. The question of slavery in the territories was revived by the decision to open Kansas and Nebraska territories to white settlement and decide the status of slavery according to the principle of popular sovereignty. Jacksonian Democracy The period from to was a time of important political developments. Property qualifications for voting and officeholding were repealed; voting by voice was eliminated. Direct methods of selecting presidential electors, county officials, state judges, and governors replaced indirect methods. A new two-party system replaced the politics of deference to elites. The dominant political figure of this era was Andrew Jackson, who opened millions of acres of Indian lands to white settlement, destroyed the Second Bank of the United States, and denied the right of a state to nullify the federal tariff. The development of the steamboat by Robert Fulton revolutionized water travel, as did the building of canals. The construction of the Erie Canal stimulated an economic revolution that bound the grain basket of the West to the eastern and southern markets. It also unleashed a spurt of canal building. Eastern cities experimented with railroads which quickly became the chief method of moving freight. The emerging transportation revolution greatly reduced the cost of bringing goods to market, stimulating both agriculture and industry. The telegraph also stimulated development by improving communication. Eli Whitney pioneered the method of production using interchangeable parts that became the foundation of the American System of manufacture. Transportation improvements combined with market demands stimulated cash crop cultivation. Agricultural production was also transformed by the iron plow and later the mechanical thresher. Economic development contributed to the rapid growth of cities. Between and , the urban population of the nation increased by 60 percent each decade. Religion in the Early Republic Two currents in religious thought--religious liberalism and evangelical revivalism--had enormous impact on the early republic. Religious liberalism was an emerging form of humanitarianism that rejected the harsh Calvinist doctrines of original sin and predestination. At the same time, enthusiastic religious revivals swept the nation in the early 19th century. The revivals inspired a widespread sense that the nation was standing close to the millennium, a thousand years of peace and

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brotherhood when sin, war, and tyranny would vanish from the earth. Pre-Civil War Reform During the first half of the 19th century, reformers launched unprecedented campaigns to reduce drinking, establish prisons, create public schools, educate the deaf and the blind, abolish slavery, and extend equal rights to women. Increasing poverty, lawlessness, violence, and vice encouraged efforts to reform American society. So, too, did the ideals enshrined in the Declaration of Independence, the philosophy of the Enlightenment, and liberal and evangelical religion. Reform evolved through three phases. The first phase sought to persuade Americans to lead more Godly daily lives. Moral reformers battled profanity and Sabbath breaking, attacked prostitution, distributed religious tracts, and attempted to curb the use of hard liquor. Social reformers sought to solve the problems of crime and illiteracy by creating prisons, public schools, and asylums for the deaf, the blind, and the mentally ill. Radical reformers sought to abolish slavery and eliminate racial and gender discrimination and create ideal communities as models for a better world. Pre-Civil War American Culture At the end of the 18th century, the United States had few professional writers or artists and lacked a class of patrons to subsidize the arts. But during the decades before the Civil War, distinctively American art and literature emerged. In the 1820s, novels appeared by African-American and Native American writers. Mexican-Americans and Irish immigrants also contributed works on their experiences. Beginning with historical paintings of the American Revolution, artists attracted a large audience. Landscape painting also proved popular. An indigenous popular culture also emerged between 1820 and 1850, consisting of penny newspapers, dime novels, and minstrel shows. The Mexican war for independence opened the region to American economic penetration. Government explorers, traders, and trappers helped to open the West to white settlement. In the 1820s, thousands of Americans moved into Texas, and during the 1840s, thousands of pioneers headed westward toward Oregon and California, seeking land and inspired by manifest destiny, the idea that America had a special destiny to stretch across the continent. By 1850, the North contained 50 percent more people than the South. It was more urbanized and attracted many more European immigrants. The northern economy was more diversified into agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, financial, and transportation sectors. In contrast, the South had smaller and fewer cities and a third of its population lived in slavery. In the South, slavery impeded the development of industry and cities and discouraged technological innovation. Nevertheless, the South was wealthy and its economy was rapidly growing. The southern economy largely financed the Industrial Revolution in the United States, and stimulated the development of industries in the North to service southern agriculture. The Impending Crisis For forty years, attempts were made to resolve conflicts between North and South. The Missouri Compromise prohibited slavery in the northern half of the Louisiana Purchase. The acquisition of vast new territories during the 1820s reignited the question of slavery in the western territories. The Compromise of 1850 was an attempt to solve this problem by admitting California as a free state but allowing slavery in the rest of the Southwest. But the compromise included a fugitive slave law opposed by many Northerners. The Kansas-Nebraska Act proposed to solve the problem of status there by popular sovereignty. But this led to violent conflict in Kansas and the rise of the Republican Party.

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Chapter 8 : 10 Unsung Heroes Of Colonial America - Listverse

The Colonial Militia during the Revolutionary War At the beginning of American independence an immense task faced the colonial revolutionary. The English army, the best-trained, best-equipped military in the world, had served in the Americas, enforcing the will of the crown for many decades.

Procedure Day One 45-60 minute class Using the Think, Pair, Share method or a journal prompt, ask students to imagine that they are colonists living in America before the American Revolution. Someone comes to their door and asks them if they would fight England in order to gain independence. How would they respond? A Revolution and a Civil War," a PowerPoint to introduce the time period and key terms and people for this lesson. This should be an interactive lecture. To extend this lesson, use the engravings and art found in the PowerPoint as primary sources that the class can analyze to better evaluate Tories and rebels. Go over the questions so that the students can look for the answers as they read, though they do not need to fill in the worksheet as they read. Encourage students to read with fervor. The class reads the selection together aloud, but the teacher does not call on a specific student. Students are instructed that one student is to read a few sentences and stop. Then another student, without being called on, picks up and continues to read a few sentences. Encourage students to let everyone have an opportunity to read and to refrain from fighting over who will read next. Ask students what they already know about the readings. Ask students to predict what the reading or paragraph will say. After reading a section, ask students if they need to modify their prediction or are they on the mark? After reading the entire speech ask students if they can prove their predictions or modified predictions using textual evidence. Pair students or put them into groups of no more than four. Ask them to take turns reading. Additionally, you can ask that after each student has read, another group member summarize what the other read. Pair or put students into groups of no more than four and have them complete the worksheet, including the pros and cons section. One half will be Tories and the other half will be rebels. For homework, tell them that tomorrow they are all going to be delegates at the Continental Congress. They need to prepare to debate the other side and convince the other delegates of their stance. Lay down the ground rules for the debate. There are a number of different ways to hold a class debate. Assign a student to be a moderator or the teacher can be the moderator. Only one person may speak at a time. While a delegate is speaking others should take notes to further support their position or to attack. Provide a time limit for one person to speak 1-2 minutes. Make sure each side has an equal amount of time to speak. At the end of the debate one student from each side gets one minute to provide closing arguments. Remind them that they are not students, but gentlemen or ladies who have been chosen to represent their colony, and they can feel free to fully take on these roles. Allow students to meet with their sides for a few minutes. They should pick who will give the closing argument and perhaps who should speak first, second, third, etc. Some of the engravings they viewed in the PowerPoint were used to sway the masses. Another medium used before and during the war was music. Hand out the two songs found under Materials. Read and analyze them as a class. Then list the words each song uses to describe the other side. Finally ask students to think about the impact that songs, speeches, and pictures might have had on people in the Revolutionary era. To which medium are they more drawn? Now ask them to write a letter, a speech, a newspaper article, or a journal entry about the good points the other side made. Finally, they must choose which side they would be on as a colonist and why. Ask students to pretend they are fighting in the war and they must write a letter home about how the war is transpiring. What side are they on? How do they feel about the other side? How do they feel about the toils of war? Use the songs in class as a guide. Often these songs were set to already well-established tunes.

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Chapter 9 : Furniture industry - Part 2: Colonial era to the Civil War | NCpedia

Singer and musician Daryl Hall is selling the Revolutionary War-era Colonial house he meticulously restored in New York for \$16 million.

The Antebellum Period in American history is generally considered to be the period before the civil war and after the War of 1812, although some historians expand it to all the years from the adoption of the Constitution in 1787 to the beginning of the Civil War. It was characterized by the rise of abolition and the gradual polarization of the country between abolitionists and supporters of slavery. The annexation of new territory and western expansion saw the reinforcement of American individualism and of Manifest Destiny, the idea that Americans and the institutions of the U. The Cotton Economy In The South In the South, cotton plantations were very profitable, at least until overplanting leached most of the nutrients from the soil. Plantation owners were able to obtain large tracts of land for little money, particularly after the Indian Removal Act was passed in 1830. These plantations depended on a large force of slave labor to cultivate and harvest the crop—most white farmers in the 19th century wanted and were able to obtain their own farms as the U. The demand for slave labor and the U. As the quality of land decreased from over-cultivation, slave owners increasingly found that the majority of their wealth existed in the form of their slaves; they began looking to new lands in Texas and further west, as well as in the Caribbean and Central America, as places where they might expand their holdings and continue their way of life. Early Industrialization and the Rise in Manufacturing in the North The early industrial revolution began with textile industry in New England, which was revolutionized by Samuel Slater. In 1793, the horse-powered Beverly Cotton Manufactory had begun operating in Beverly, Massachusetts; in 1799, Slater opened the first fully mechanized mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. His system of independent mills and mill towns spread through the Blackstone Valley into Massachusetts. The Waltham system also included specialized, trained employees to run the looms—mainly young women—giving rise to the concept of wage labor, which gradually began overtaking previous forms of labor, such as apprenticeship and indentured servitude, family labor, and slavery in industrialized areas. A population shift from farms to cities had already begun, but the promise of better income in factory jobs accelerated that movement. Manufacturing advances were not limited to the textile industry alone. Similar advances occurred in other industries, including the manufacture of equipment, machinery, furniture, paints, paper, and glass. Every part of American industry and production was affected. Penny Press and Affordable Newspapers Among the areas benefitting from advances in technology was the printing business, in particular, the printing of newspapers. Most newspapers in the early 19th century cost six cents a copy and were affordable only to the upper classes, though a barter system often allowed readers to trade rags, whiskey or other goods for a subscription. In 1814, American Richard M. Hoe made a further improvement with the rotary printing press, which arranged the material to be printed on a cylinder rather than a flat plate, allowing a much larger volumes of material to be printed—millions of copies in a day rather than thousands—at a lower cost. These advances led to a rise in the number of newspapers published, with more available at prices affordable to the working class—by 1830, about 3,000 newspapers were published in the U. Papers were often read aloud in homes, bringing news of the government, politics, and local events. Significant speeches were sometimes printed in their entirety, giving politicians and social activists a much wider audience. Stories from one newspaper might be reprinted in others, sometimes with local commentary or editorial rebuttals added. The advent of the telegraph meant news from distant places could be disseminated much more rapidly. Newspapers also relied on news—factual or not—provided in the form of letters to the editor, which were usually unsigned or made use of a pseudonym such as Plato or A True American. They sold for a penny each, making news and even literacy itself more accessible to the working class. Many stories in the penny papers were sensationalist and embellished to say the least. Modern tabloids can trace their origins to the penny press—but so can modern mainstream newspapers. As the papers grew in circulation, they increased in size from one sheet to two or more. To fill those pages, editors added reporters with specific

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beats. Although sensational stories sold a lot of papers, so did opinion pieces. The increase in newspapers opened a new public forum—and means of entertainment—that was accessible to all. Canals, Turnpikes, and Early Railroads Following the Revolutionary War, business and political leaders recognized the need to further unify the country with roads. Local governments and private turnpike and railroad companies began building roads and canals. The War of and the rise of internal trade—between southern plantations and northern textile manufacturers—proved that the problem of internal transportation was far from solved and a federal system was needed, but various proposals to fund and build a national transportation system were deemed unconstitutional. The conservative Democratic Party in particular opposed federal funding of internal improvements. Instead, private companies proposed roads and canals, then enticed investors to provide fund building. In , construction began on the Erie Canal to link Lake Erie and the Hudson River, inspiring a canal-building boom that lasted into the s when railroads supplanted canals. Turnpike companies also experienced a boom—by , more than 10, miles of turnpikes were operating in the east. Commissioners were authorized to collect tolls and were responsible for maintaining the stretch of road under their care. The canal system shortened trade routes into many parts of the interior, and port cities like Baltimore and Philadelphia saw some of their business shifting to ports along canal routes. To compete, they began investing in railroads to reach the interior of the country, starting a railroad boom in the s that would last until the Civil War and begin anew following the war. Railroads grew so quickly in the s that they surpassed the mileage of the canals. Many were short-run railroads built to connect ports with points inland, which were then connected to each other by rail. Railroads were faster, more direct, and more reliable than turnpikes or the canal system. By , the eastern coast was connected by railroad to the western side of the Mississippi, Chicago, and the Great Lakes.

The Second Awakening The Second Awakening was a religious revival that affected the entire country from about to the s. It inspired the beginnings of the abolitionist movement in upstate New York. The basic theology popularized by the movement stated that individuals had a direct relationship with God that was unmediated by a church officials and that human dignity required freedom of will. Church membership increased, particularly among Methodists and Baptists following revivals and tent meetings, which had their greatest attendance on the frontier. Many challenged traditional beliefs and founded new denominations, including the Mormons, the Shakers, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the Unitarian Universalists. This rise in spirituality intensified evangelism in America, giving rise to a shift in morality and the advent of growing abolitionist and temperance movements. They also carried out open rebellions, risking everything for freedom. One of the bloodiest rebellions in U. About 60 whites were killed and, after the rebellion was put down, the state executed 56 slaves accused of being part of it. Militias and mobs formed in the paranoid chaos that followed and anywhere from to innocent slaves were killed in the aftermath. In spite of this, plots and actual rebellions in slave-holding states continued into and through the Civil War. In October , radical abolitionist John Brown led a group of followers in a raid to capture the U. The raid failed and Brown and most of his band were executed, but when Northern abolitionists made him into a martyr, it fed Southern fears that the North wanted to wage a war of extermination on Southern whites. Before The Civil War: Having blamed the tariffs for part of the economic downturn in the s, South Carolina passed a Nullification Ordinance in late that declared federal tariffs unconstitutional and unenforceable in South Carolina, and made military preparations to resist federal enforcement. When South Carolina next attempted to leave the Union following the election of Abraham Lincoln in it did not go it alone, immediately sending ambassadors to the legislatures of other slave states to ask them to also leave the Union and join the Palmetto State in forming a new Southern Confederacy. The ultimate result was four years of civil war that destroyed the Confederacy, ended slavery and established the supremacy of the federal government.

The Pre-Civil War Rise of Abolitionist Movement Although the arguments raised by the Missouri Compromise had died down in the s, several events in the late s and early s, including the Turner Rebellion and Nullification Crisis, revived the debate and gave rise to the Abolition Movement. Because of the Second Awakening, some began to see slavery as a sin, with emancipation as the only way to atone for this sin. The Quakers, who believed that all people were equal in the

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eyes of God, had been speaking out against slavery since the s, forming the first abolitionist group in the s. Although highly controversial with huge, often physically threatening public opposition, by the society had about 2, local auxiliaries with membership estimated to be between , to ,, including freed blacks like Frederick Douglass. Members met, passed resolutions, and publically argued against slavery both in speeches and in abolitionist newspapers. Their tone became increasingly confrontational, condemning slave owners as sinners and advising Americans to ignore the part of the U. Constitution that required runaways to be returned to their owners. Many abolitionists helped form the Underground Railroad, leading slaves northward to freedom. Eventually, the society became part of a broader movement toward social reform, and many of its members joined in the movements supporting universal suffrage and feminism. Belief in these principles led many well-meaning whites to try to replace the traditional cultures of nomadic native American tribes with a lifestyle more in keeping with Euro-American farming communities. In other instances, it simply was used to justify the ever-increasing demand for more land in the west. In , James K. Polk of Tennessee was elected president on a platform of westward expansion. He faced off with the British over control of the Oregon Territory and oversaw a successful war with Mexico, â€” Western expansion soon took a major leap forward with the California Gold Rush, as thousands from the eastern states, as well as from foreign nations, headed for the territories of California and Nevada, hoping to strike it rich. Effects of the Antebellum Period The technological advances and religious and social movements of the Antebellum Period had a profound effect on the course of American history, including westward expansion to the Pacific, a population shift from farms to industrial centers, sectional divisions that ended in civil war, the abolition of slavery and the growth of feminist and temperance movements.