

Cornell Notes

Date—	
Class—US History	Revolutionary War
British side	Short war, more well trained troops, better supplied Navy and Army, more money, more experience fighting
	General William Howe—32,000 NYC—divide NE from the south, negotiate with loyalists
Colonial side	Fighting at home and for a cause, Time**
	230,000=20,000 GW
	Robert Morris=\$\$\$
	Militia=Guerilla warfare
	Nathan Hale—Colonial spy for GW, “my only regret that I have one life to lose for my country
Thomas Paine	<i>The American Crisis</i> —Oct. 1776
(Northern Battles) Trenton & Princeton	Dec. 25, 1776—crosses Delaware River captures Trenton, defeats British again at Princeton, retreats to Valley Forge
Howe Strategy	Attack Philadelphia—Loyalist uprising—captured Philadelphia—no uprising, no continental congress
Marquis de Lafayette/ Baron Friedrich von Stueben	Aides to GW to improve discipline and boost morale
Battle of Saratoga (Oct. 1777)	Turning point in the War/General Horatio Gates—Ticonderago falls/ General Benedict Arnold/ General John Burgoyne surrounded=5,000 troops taken prisoner
	French now believe and see opportunity BF sent to France/1778 France first to recognize US as country/1779 Spain agrees to help French defeat British but not US
George Rogers Clark	Leader of troops in the Ohio River Valley and war in west
John Paul Jones	“I have not yet begun to fight” letters of marquee

Summary	