SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 3: The American Revolution, 1763-1783

of Conflict (University of South Carolina Press, 1988); and John Resch and Walter Sargent, eds., War and Society in the American Revolution: Mobilization and Home Fronts (Northern Illinois University Press, 2006).


For a good introduction to the important wartime leaders on both sides, see the essays in George Athan Billias, ed., *George Washington's Generals* (Morrow, 1964) and Billias, ed., *George Washington's Opponents* (Morrow, 1969). Numerous biographies of Revolutionary War army officers on both sides, some of them heretofore relatively unknown, have also been published. On the American side, Benedict Arnold has seen his share of print, including Williard

Studies of British commanders remain sparse but solid biographies include: John R. Alden, General Gage in America (Louisiana State University Press, 1948); Ira D. Gruber, The Howe Brothers (University of North Carolina Press, 1972); William B. Willcox, Portrait of a General: Sir Henry Clinton in the War of Independence (Knopf, 1962); and Richard J. Hargrove, Jr., General John Burgoyne (University of Delaware Press, 1983). The best treatment of one of the most important British generals remains Franklin and Mary Wickwire, Cornwallis: The American Adventure (Houghton Mifflin, 1970).


Books on major campaigns and battles of the War for Independence are plentiful and good. For an overall view, see W. J. Wood, *Battles of the Revolutionary War, 1775-1781* (DeCapo, 2003 [1990]), presents ten studies ranging from famous battles such as Bunker Hill and Saratoga to lesser known engagements such as Oriskany and Cowpens. The war in the North


Guerrilla warfare in the American Revolution remains a topic of interest. The Partisan War: The South Carolina Campaign of 1780-1782 (University of South Carolina Press, 1970) by
Russell F. Weigley describes the low intensity conflict in the South and Scott D. Aiken examines *The Swamp Fox: Lessons in Leadership from the Partisan Campaigns of Francis Marion* (Naval Institute Press, 2012). The low-intensity conflict in the North remains less studied, though the notable exception is Mark Kwasny, *Washington's Partisan War, 1775-1783* (Kent State University Press, 1998), which shows that though Washington often complained about unreliability of state militiamen, these units became invaluable assets operating against the British in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. In addition to the British, civilians on the homefront had to deal with roving bands of vicious criminals, an ordeal described by Harry M. Ward in *Between the Lines: Banditti of the American Revolution* (Praeger, 2002).


After their joyous homecoming, former Continental soldiers also faced perilous times in the postwar era and sought help from the new American government, a story well-told in John P. Reach, *Suffering Soldiers: Revolutionary War Veterans, Moral Sentiment, and Political Culture in the Early Republic* (University of Massachusetts Press, 1999). Sarah J. Purcell shows how the quasi-official military memory of the Revolution was used to quash dissent in the new Republic in *Sealed with Blood: War, Sacrifice, and Memory in Revolutionary America* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002).
OUTLINE Chapter 5 The American Revolution, 1763-1783 This chapter describes the origins of the American Revolution and the War of Independence. The chapter covers events from 1763, when American colonists began to oppose new British policies, to 1776, when the thirteen colonies declared their independence. THEMES: 1. The American Revolution unfolded between 1763 and 1776 as American colonists responded to new policies of the British government. 2. The idea of liberty was the rallying cry for those opposed to British policies, but the idea meant different things to different groups of colonials. 3. Opposition to British policies evolved slowly into a movement for independence. Peace In 1783 America acquired independence, but domestic troubles threatened. As the war wound down, George Washington drew on his leadership ability to keep order amongst a mostly idle, unpaid, and discontented army. On September 3 ministers signed the Treaty of Paris that officially ended the war. The war broadened the horizons and prospects of many revolutionaries. Numerous former soldiers felt wanderlust and formed the vanguard of westward expansion. Timeline of the American Revolution timeline of the political upheaval culminating in the 18th century in which Thirteen Colonies in North America joined together for independence from the British Empire, and after victory in the Revolutionary War combined to form the United States of America. The American Revolution includes political, social, and military aspects. The revolutionary era is generally considered to have begun with the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765 and ended with the ratification.