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 Willard


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).
American Revolution (1775-1783). Event that severed the political ties between Great Britain and its 13 North American colonies, setting the stage for the development of the United States of America. In its Navigational Acts of the latter half of the seventeenth century, England created a closed mercantile system designed to control, regulate, and tax trade with its American colonies and to ensure that New World wealth flowed back to England. This system benefited the English state and economy, but for the American colonies it created problems, as their specie (gold and silver coin used as mon