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


Studies on the British Army in include Sylvia R. Frey’s collective social history of The British Soldier in America (University of Texas Press, 1981), and the more recent With Zeal and Bayonets Only: The British Army on Campaign in North America, 1775-1783 (University of Oklahoma Press, 2008) by Matthew H. Spring. For general works on Americans who remained faithful to the Crown, see Robert McCluer Calhoon, The Loyalists in Revolutionary America (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1965); Paul H. Smith, Loyalists and Redcoats (University of North Carolina Press, 1964); Thomas B. Allen, Tories: Fighting for the King in America’s First Civil War (Harper, 2010). Maya Jasanoff’s excellent Liberty’s Exiles: American Loyalists in the Revolutionary World (Knopf, 2011) reveals the price paid for loyalty after the British defeat. For more focused studies, see Edward J. Cashin, Jr., The King’s Ranger: Thomas Brown and the American Revolution on the Southern Frontier (University of Georgia Press, 1989); Philip Ranlet, The New York Loyalists (University of Tennessee Press, 1986); Robert S. Lambert, South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution (University of South Carolina Press, 1987); Ruma Chopra, Unnatural Rebellion: Loyalists in New York City During the American Revolution (University of Virginia Press, 2011); and Anne M. Ousterhout, A State Divided: Opposition in Pennsylvania to the American Revolution (Greenwood, 1987), which argues that local problems, not an abiding emotional-ideological commitment to the Mother Country, often prompted an individual to support England over the Patriots. In Pennsylvania and elsewhere the Loyalists’ nemesis was the Patriots’ militia, a subject that Steven Rosswurm investigated in his case study of an urban militia, Arms, Country, and Class: The Philadelphia Militia and the "Lower Sort" during the American Revolution (Rutgers University Press, 1987). Also of interest is Joseph Seymour, The Pennsylvania Associators, 1747-1777 (Westholme Publishing, 2012)


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).
The American delegation was made up of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay. Acknowledging the United States to be a free, sovereign and independent nation, the British Crown relinquish claims to the Government, property, and territorial rights of U.S. Establishing the boundaries between the United States and British North America; Battles from 1775 - 1781. Lexington/Concord (1775) Bunker Hill (1775) Ticonderoga (1775) Princeton + Trenton (1776-1777) Valley Forge (1777) Saratoga (1777) Yorktown (1781). American Revolution. 60 terms. rachelclavette.