

Liberty How The Revolutionary War Began Landmark Books

The wild and suspenseful story of one of the most crucial and least known campaigns of the Revolutionary War when America's scrappy navy took on the full might of Britain's sea power. During the summer of 1776, a British incursion from Canada loomed. In response, citizen soldiers of the newly independent nation mounted a heroic defense. Patriots constructed a small fleet of gunboats on Lake Champlain in northern New York and confronted the Royal Navy in a desperate three-day battle near Valcour Island. Their effort surprised the arrogant British and forced the enemy to call off their invasion. Valcour is a story of people. The northern campaign of 1776 was led by the underrated general Philip Schuyler (Hamilton's father-in-law), the ambitious former British officer Horatio Gates, and the notorious Benedict Arnold. An experienced sea captain, Arnold devised a brilliant strategy that confounded his slow-witted opponents. America's independence hung in the balance during 1776. Patriots endured one defeat after another. But two events turned the tide: Washington's bold attack on Trenton and the equally audacious fight at Valcour Island. Together, they stunned the enemy and helped preserve the cause of liberty.

"A thorough, long-overdue study of Black Americans' contributions during the War of Independence. . . . An important piece of American and African American history." —Kirkus Reviews In this enlightening and informative work, military historian Lt. Col. Michael Lee Lanning (ret.) reveals the little-known, critical, and heroic role African Americans played in the American Revolution, serving in integrated units—a situation that would not exist again until the Korean War—more than 150 years later . . . At first, neither George Washington nor the Continental Congress approved of enlisting African Americans in the new army. Nevertheless, Black men—both slave and free—filled the ranks and served in all of the early battles. Black sailors also saw action in every major naval battle of the Revolution, including members of John Paul Jones's crew aboard the Bonhomme Richard. At least thirteen Black Americans served in the newly formed U.S. Marine Corps during the war. Bravery among African Americans was commonplace, as recognized by their commanders and state governments, and their bravery is recorded here in the stories of citizen Crispus Attucks at the Boston Massacre; militiaman Price Esterbrook at Lexington Green; soldier Salem Poor at Bunker Hill; and marine John Martin aboard the brig Reprisal. As interest in colonial history enjoys renewed popularity due to works like Hamilton, and the issues of prejudice and discrimination remain at the forefront of our times, African Americans in the Revolutionary War offers an invaluable perspective on a crucial topic that touches the lives of Americans of every color and background.

Depicts the outbreak of the American Revolution at Lexington in 1775 through stories and illustrations.

Original edition has subtitle: a concise history.

In this fresh look at liberty and freedom in the Revolutionary era from the perspective of black Americans, Woody Holton recounts the experiences of slaves who seized freedom by joining the British as well as those — slave and free — who served in Patriot military forces. Holton's introduction examines the conditions of black American life on the eve of colonial independence and the ways in which Revolutionary rhetoric about liberty provided African Americans with the language and inspiration for advancing their cause. Despite the rhetoric, however, most black Americans remained enslaved after the Revolution. The introduction outlines ways African Americans influenced the course of the Revolution and continued to be affected by its aftermath. Amplifying these themes are nearly forty documents — including personal narratives, petitions, letters, poems, advertisements, pension applications, and images — that testify to the diverse goals and actions of African Americans during the Revolutionary era. Document headnotes and annotations, a chronology, questions for

consideration, a selected bibliography, and index offer additional pedagogical support.

THE ROAD TO ASSUNPINK CREEK puts a spotlight on what may be the most unappreciated moment of a young nation's revolutionary struggle when George Washington's army narrowly escaped destruction to keep alive its fight for American independence. Perhaps no military action in our country's history is more paradoxical than the one on the road to Assunpink Creek, and at the bridge that crossed it, in the sense that its obscurity in the public mind and neglect by many historians is so disproportionate to its impact on the course of a conflict with global implications. The Battle of Assunpink Creek on January 2, 1777 was the second in a sequence of three victories by George Washington's army during the "Ten Crucial Days" of the American Revolution—the period from December 25, 1776 through January 3, 1777. Those rapid-fire triumphs, the first significant successes by the Continental Army, reversed the momentum of the war when it appeared that America's quest for independence from Great Britain was on the verge of total defeat. When Washington's army made its legendary Christmas night crossing of the Delaware River and captured the Hessian garrison in Trenton, the British and Hessian commanders sought a revenge that would destroy Washington's dwindling army. Lt. General Charles Cornwallis was sent south with a force of over 7,000 men toward Trenton where Washington had set up a defensive position on the south bank of the Assunpink Creek. The ensuing engagement, also known as The Second Battle of Trenton, was in fact part of the Princeton Campaign. THE ROAD TO ASSUNPINK CREEK offers what many students of the period may regard as an unconventional and even contrarian approach. It does so by paying particular attention to what the author contends is clearly the most unappreciated event during this vital epoch and possibly of the entire war for independence — the military actions that occurred throughout the day and into the evening hours on January 2, 1777. The January 2 battle has generally been given short shrift by historians relative to the other two American successes at the time. However, the events of that day provided the essential pivot point from the victory at the Battle of Trenton to the capstone win at Princeton by ensuring that the first Trenton engagement was not a "one-day wonder" but the beginning of a chain of events that changed the whole character of the contest. Had Washington been defeated at Assunpink Creek, his first victory at Trenton would have been a historical footnote, and there would have been no victory at Princeton. As it was, the events of January 2nd - that is, the fighting that occurred during the enemy's advance from Princeton to Trenton and at the Assunpink itself—segued into the Americans' overnight march around the enemy's flank early on January 3rd, which led to the climactic victory of the "Ten Crucial Days" at the Battle of Princeton. The engagement at Assunpink Creek was arguably the most critical moment of the "Ten Crucial Days" and the victory there perhaps the most undervalued of the entire war. Washington's forces were at mortal peril of being trapped between two waterways with no way to escape if they were outflanked and pinned against the Delaware River. The American soldiers used words like "crisis" and "desperate" to describe their situation. Nathaniel Philbrick writes that by choosing to fight on this ground, "Washington had managed to . . . create what was, even if it is largely unappreciated today, the make-or-break moment of the War of Independence." With respect of the number of soldiers involved, the Battle of Assunpink Creek was the largest battle fought during these ten remarkable days. It was the only one in which the enemy had a numerical advantage, the only one in which Washington's army had to fight both British and Hessian troops, the only one in which the crown's forces were led by a British general—who also happened to be the most competent and energetic field commander in His Majesty's Army, and the only one in which the geographic position of the Patriot forces put them at mortal peril of being trapped between two natural barriers—a creek on one side and a river on the other—with no means of evacuation if they were outflanked and driven back against the riverbank. January 2, 1777 also featured the longest battle of the "Ten Crucial Days" if one counts as a single encounter the resistance by Colonel Edward Hand's men during their fighting withdrawal from Maidenhead to Trenton

and the shoot-out at the creek immediately following their delaying action. Perhaps most importantly, this occasion marked the first time that the Continental Army beat back an attack by British troops during a significant battle. Had the rebel army failed to stop the advance by the elite British and Hessian units at Assunpink Creek, the result would in all probability have been the destruction of that army and possibly with it the cause of American independence. And that scenario would almost certainly have entailed fatal consequences for Washington, either on the battlefield or at the end of a British rope. In this deftly crafted narrative, the author explains how Washington's desperate gamble paid off when the Continental Army fought a daylong running battle against a militarily superior foe and made a successful stand with its back to the Delaware River, avoiding the very real threat of total defeat and setting the stage for a dramatic counterattack against a surprised enemy. Price weaves what we know about these events into an exciting and unforgettable story and illuminates what most historians treat as an afterthought. Praise for THE ROAD TO ASSUNPINK CREEK "David Price has given us a clear, succinct, and gripping account of one of the pivotal moments of the Revolutionary War. This is an excellent portrayal of the battle and a reminder that there was much more to Washington's crossing of the Delaware than is usually remembered." – Jack Kelly, author of Band of Giants and The Edge of Anarchy "Drawing on the interpretations of noted historians of the 'Ten Crucial Days' that saved the American Revolution when its defeat seemed imminent, David Price tells the exciting story of those critical hours emphasizing the little-known, often neglected, but really very important battle at Trenton on January 2, 1777 that was a prelude to the Battle of Princeton the next day." – William L. Kidder, author of Ten Crucial Days: Washington's Vision for Victory Unfolds "Assembling the best scholarship on what has been called the 'Ten Crucial Days,' David Price has rightfully elevated the crucial importance of one of the least remembered battles of the Revolution—Assunpink Creek. The Road to Assunpink Creek is a finely crafted argument and illuminating book that shines light on many forgotten aspects of the battle, including the key role played by Edward Hand's Pennsylvania riflemen. Price's book is must reading for anyone interested in the Revolution." – Patrick K. O'Donnell, bestselling author of Washington's Immortals: The Untold Story of an Elite Regiment Who Changed the Course of the Revolution "The Battle of Assunpink Creek, or Second Trenton, bracketed by the more storied First Trenton and Princeton engagements, is typically under-chronicled by historians and unknown to laymen. David Price's The Road to Assunpink Creek raises this overlooked but critical action to the status it rightfully deserves. Utilizing original sources and accounts by participants, Price deftly leads the reader through the latter part of the 'Ten Crucial Days,' offering a detailed explanation of both the battle and its ultimate importance. I certainly recommend this to all." – Bill Welsch, President, American Revolution Round Table of Richmond and Co-founder of the Congress of ARRTs "David Price's concise analysis of a little-known yet significant Revolutionary War battle is both enlightening and entertaining." – Glenn F. Williams, Ph.D., author of Dunmore's War: The Last Conflict of America's Colonial Era and Year of the Hangman: George Washington's Campaign Against the Iroquois

Ce petit traité est extrait d'un ouvrage plus étendu, entrepris autrefois sans avoir consulté mes forces, et abandonné depuis longtemps. Des divers morceaux qu'on pouvait tirer de ce qui était fait, celui-ci est le plus considérable, et m'a paru le moins indigne

This "Story of Liberty" is a true narrative. It covers a period of five hundred years fight for liberty, from the Magna Carta (1215) up to the landing of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts (1620). "Old Times in the Colonies" is an outline of some of the principal events that transpired during the colonial period of our country, and portrays the hardships and sufferings of those who laid the foundations of a new empire. It will show how the Old World laws, habits, and customs were gradually changed; how the grand

ideas of Freedom and the Rights of Man took root and flourished. It covers the period from the discovery and settlement of America to the Revolutionary War.

A play about women's equality activities during the Revolutionary War.

Traces the life of the American Revolutionary War patriot, Molly Pitcher.

"Liberty or Death". Ewan MacKenzie was a Jacobite Rebel who became a Redcoat soldier of King George. Now, in 1775, he must chose again. "But what if a man changes allegiance so often he loses his very soul?" Ewan asks his friend, Hugh Mercer. In "Liberty and Death" the epic saga begun in "No Great Mischief If They Fall" marches on through the next seventeen years of love, blood and conflicting loyalties. Within six weeks of November/December 1775, Ewan MacKenzie will be offered the job of Sergeant in Lord Dunmore's "Ethiopian Regiment" of runaway slaves and the rank of Sergeant within the newly formed 3rd Virginia Regiment. Through Ewan's compassionate and often tormented eyes, the reader will experience and understand the American Revolution as never before. Harlem Heights, Trenton, Princeton and the two weeks as 1776 turned to 1777 that saved America. But before all that, Ewan Mackenzie has to survive his murderous feud with fellow Redcoat, Malachi Cobden and then endure the horrifying fear and savagery of Pontiac's Rebellion. "Liberty or Death" is a book you will never forget. Praise for the first Ewan MacKenzie story "No Great Mischief If They Fall" "Could not put the book down, when does volume 2 come out ?" "Written to put the reader in each battle, place and situation" "Great Historical fiction with a strong historical backbone . You will feel the pain and conflict both physical and emotional." "I loved this book ! It gave me insights into Scottish History that I was unaware of and the gentle love story was so riveting" "It is the reason we read. Books such as this." "I really enjoyed reading this book, not only from a historical perspective but also because the style in which it is written. The author describes the historical events in a most riveting way that makes it difficult to stop reading."

Describes and illustrates the historical, political, military, social, and cultural aspects of the Revolutionary War through a variety of images created during that period.

A chance encounter with General George Washington in upstate New York during the Revolutionary War leads a young woman to volunteer for a dangerous mission involving the retrieval of valuable papers.

In Death or Liberty, Douglas R. Egerton offers a sweeping chronicle of African American history stretching from Britain's 1763 victory in the Seven Years' War to the election of slaveholder Thomas Jefferson as president in 1800. While American slavery is usually identified with antebellum cotton plantations, Egerton shows that on the eve of the Revolution it encompassed everything from wading in the South Carolina rice fields to carting goods around Manhattan to serving the households of Boston's elite. More important, he recaptures the drama of slaves, freed blacks, and white reformers fighting to make the young nation fulfill its republican slogans. Although this struggle often unfolded in the corridors of power, Egerton pays special attention to what black Americans did for themselves in these decades, and his narrative brims with compelling portraits of forgotten African American activists and rebels, who battled huge odds and succeeded in finding liberty--if never equality--only in northern states. Egerton

concludes that despite the real possibility of peaceful, if gradual, emancipation, the Founders ultimately lacked the courage to end slavery.

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When Thomas Banister fought for the British during the American Revolution, his farm and business were confiscated. He was exiled in far-off Nova Scotia, before he returned to a secluded life on Long Island. His older brother, John Banister married with a child, swore allegiance to the United Colonies, then witnessed the destruction of his Newport lands by the British Army. Convinced British laws supported remuneration, John left for England, where he sought justice for four years. His wife, Christian Stelle Banister, managed the family property and raised their son while the state threatened confiscation and the French Army lived in Newport. Tracing the lives of three young Americans during the Revolution, this study of the Banister family of Rhode Island contributes to an understanding of the war's effects on the lives of ordinary people.

Moses, an African-American slave boy, tells the story of his friendship with the son of the farm's master during the Revolutionary War.

The Revolutionary War is a watershed moment in America's struggle for freedom and liberty. Students will learn why the colonists felt that armed resistance was the only way to make themselves heard and trace the paths taken by the British and the Americans as they moved from Lexington to Concord. Engaging and accessible text is coupled with color photographs and primary source imagery to give students a full understanding of these historic battles.

Explores the lives of colonial women, particularly during the Revolutionary War years, arguing that eighteenth-century Americans had very clear notions of appropriate behavior for females and the functions they were expected to perform, and that most women suffered from low self-esteem, believing themselves inferior to men.

On November 25, 1783, the last British troops pulled out of New York City, bringing the American Revolution to an end. Patriots celebrated their departure and the confirmation of U.S. independence. But for tens of thousands of American loyalists, the British evacuation spelled worry, not jubilation. What would happen to them in the new United States? Would they and their families be safe? Facing grave doubts about their futures, some sixty thousand loyalists—one in forty members of the American

population—decided to leave their homes and become refugees elsewhere in the British Empire. They sailed for Britain, for Canada, for Jamaica, and for the Bahamas; some ventured as far as Sierra Leone and India. Wherever they went, the voyage out of America was a fresh beginning, and it carried them into a dynamic if uncertain new world. A groundbreaking history of the revolutionary era, *Liberty's Exiles* tells the story of this remarkable global diaspora. Through painstaking archival research and vivid storytelling, award-winning historian Maya Jasanoff re-creates the journeys of ordinary individuals whose lives were overturned by extraordinary events. She tells of refugees like Elizabeth Johnston, a young mother from Georgia, who spent nearly thirty years as a migrant, searching for a home in Britain, Jamaica, and Canada. And of David George, a black preacher born into slavery, who found freedom and faith in the British Empire, and eventually led his followers to seek a new Jerusalem in Sierra Leone. Mohawk leader Joseph Brant resettled his people under British protection in Ontario, while the adventurer William Augustus Bowles tried to shape a loyalist Creek state in Florida. For all these people and more, it was the British Empire—not the United States—that held the promise of “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” Yet as they dispersed across the empire, the loyalists also carried things from their former homes, revealing an enduring American influence on the wider British world. Ambitious, original, and personality-filled, *Liberty's Exiles* is at once an intimate narrative history and a provocative new analysis—a book that explores an unknown dimension of America's founding to illuminate the meanings of liberty itself.

Recounts how Johnny Mickle, an eleven-year-old boy, helped his father to keep the Liberty Bell safe from the British during the Revolutionary War.

Book 1 in the Shades of Liberty Series that chronicles African Americans who fought in the American Revolutionary War.

Starting a revolution -- Fighting for freedom -- Peace and war -- Struggles for liberty -- Long endings.

Collects Captain America: Sentinel Of Liberty #1-12 and material from Sentinel Of Liberty Rough Cut. During his height of popularity in the late 1990s, Captain America was given a second monthly title-and it's collected here in full! Featuring Cap stories from across the ages! With the invaders in World War II! With Iron Man after his iceberg rescue! Against terrorists with S.H.I.E.L.D.! Guest-starring the Captain America of the Revolutionary War, Sharon Carter, both Human Torch and the Falcon, and featuring the official origin of Bucky!

The year: 1779 The war: the American Revolution The secret weapon: twin boys and a Great Chain at West Point In this third book in the American Revolutionary War Adventures series, John and Ambrose Clark are hot on the trail of the spy who gave away the secret of their father's mission, which ultimately led to him being shot by Redcoats. But when there is an attack on America's new strategic defense on the Hudson River—the Great Chain at West Point—the twins must protect it. They soon discover things aren't always as they seem and their friends have deadly connections. Discover how the boys' faith in Providence and each other help the cause for Liberty!

After November 1776, the Hackensack Valley--located in northeastern New Jersey and Rockland County, New York--lay between the invading British army in New York City and the main Continental defense forces in the Hudson Highlands. Jersey Dutch patriot and Tory troops carried on a five-year war of neighbors between the lines, while the grand armies of Britain and America maneuvered on either side of them for a chance to strike a blow at the other. Adrian Leiby offers an exciting narrative of the people of Dutch New Jersey and New York during this conflict. Historians will find colorful details about the Revolutionary War, and genealogists will find much previously unpublished

material on hundreds of men and women of Dutch New Jersey and New York in the 1700s.

Recounts the early life of the boy who grew up to become a famous silversmith and Revolutionary War patriot.

Author Scotti Cohn tells the stories of eleven children involved in or personally changed by America's war for independence. From boys--and even one young woman--who entered into battles themselves, to others whose families' involvement (or efforts not to be involved) changed their lives forever, these children's stories show the Revolutionary War as never before.

Alexander Garden (1757-1829) was an American Revolutionary War soldier and writer from Charleston, South Carolina. He joined the Patriot cause, serving in the Continental Army, to his Loyalist father's disappointment. After the war, Garden was elected to the South Carolina General Assembly for a single term. As an officer in the Society of Cincinnati, he tried to end the practice of duelling in South Carolina. This work, among others he wrote, is viewed as a valuable source on the Revolution.

Book 2 in the Shades of Liberty Series that chronicles African Americans who fought in the American Revolutionary War. This historical/fiction novel is well steeped in researched historical accuracy.

Offering a day-by-day chronology of the people and events important to the American Revolution, this title provides a look at this historic time. It covers people, battles, and other details, and includes more than 130 maps, photographs, and illustrations pair with an index, a bibliography, cross-references, and a chronology.

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