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

Although not strictly a biography, Charles Royster’s *Light-Horse Harry Lee and the Legacy of the American Revolution* (Knopf, 1981) is superb and timeless.


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).
Chapter 5 The American Revolution, 1763–1783

THE CRISIS BEGINS

Consolidating the Empire

Cost of the Seven Years' War led Great Britain to make Colonists share in its costs. Taxing the Colonies Before war: Navigation Acts Colonists simply ignored them During the war Equals After the war: Seemed only fair that Americans follow Navigations Acts, help reduce war debt, and pay for. Stamp Act Congress (1765) Reaffirmed Americans loyalty to Great Britain while insisting on right to consent to taxation

Background: Until the end of the Seven Years' War in 1763, few colonists in British North America objected to their place in the British Empire. Colonists in British America reaped many benefits from the British imperial system and bore few costs for those benefits. Indeed, until the early 1760s, the British mostly left their American colonies alone. The Seven Years' War (known in America as the French and Indian War) changed everything. Although Britain eventually achieved victory over France and its allies, victory had come at great cost. A staggering war debt influenced many British policies American Revolution (1763-1783). As the mother country, Great Britain used mercantilism to exploit and thrive off America, a lack of representation in government fueled the general dislike of Britain's rule. Americans saw Britain as wanting to maximize the upside of their investment in America creating many acts and laws to keep America in check and ultimately to benefit Great Britain. Great Britain saw this as repayment for their defending Americans. In any case, Americans became discontented.