Who Won the American Revolution?: Crash Course US History #7

1.	The main strategy of the British in the Revolutionary war was to all the
	cities and force the colonists to surrender. And the first part of that strategy pretty much worked.
	They captured Boston and New York and Charleston, but all the colonists had to do was
2.	But the most important battle, at least in the North, was not Trenton, but
	This was a major defeat for the, and
	while it's often put forth as an example of the superiority of the Continental fighting man, the
	British mostly lost because of terrible generalling.
3.	Let's go to the Thought Bubble.
	Others were pacifists, like the Quakers, who often had their property confiscated when they
	refused to fight, and in colonial America, of course, losing property also meant losing
4.	Now, many slaves were returned to their masters, but more than 15,000 left the U.S. when the
	British did. And it's worth remembering that the British Empire abolished slavery in all of its
	territory by 1843 and without a
5.	And it should be mentioned that, unsurprisingly, American troops were particularly brutal to
	American Indians who fought for the, burning their villages and
	enslaving prisoners, contrary to the accepted rules of war.
6.	However, the idea of Republican Motherhood became really important. It held that for the
	republic to survive, it was necessary to have a well citizenry.
7.	So what was revolutionary? Well, the ideas. A lot of which are summed up in a single sentence of
	the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created
	, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights
	and that among these are life,, and the pursuit of happiness."
8.	Another aspect of the American revolution that was pretty revolutionary was the beginning of
	true freedom. Like, with independence, the Church of England ceased to
	be the Church of America.
9.	Mystery Document author? Noah
10.	And while the U.S. no longer leads in equality of opportunity, that early American idea that we
	are all in our capacity to reason and to work became the foundation not just
	for the American Revolution, but for many others that would come afterward