

## Chapter 1 : Tory vs Patriots during the Revolutionary War

*The Revolutionary War split the people of the American colonies into two groups: the loyalists and the patriots. What was a patriot? Patriots were people who wanted the American colonies to gain their independence from Britain.*

The Revolutionary War split the people of the American colonies into two groups: What was a patriot? Patriots were people who wanted the American colonies to gain their independence from Britain. They wanted their own country called the United States. Why did people become patriots? They were being taxed without any say or representation in the British government. Soon cries for "liberty" were being heard throughout the colonies. The patriots wanted freedom from British rule. Famous Patriots There were many famous patriots. Perhaps the most famous patriot at the time was George Washington who led the Continental Army and later became the first President of the United States. These people are often called the Founding Fathers of the United States. What was a loyalist? Not everyone who lived in the American colonies wanted to break away from the British. There were many people who wanted to stay part of Britain and remain British citizens. These people were called loyalists. Why did some people remain loyal? Many people felt that their lives would be better off if the colonies remained under British rule. Some of these people were simply afraid to go up against the might of the British army. Others had business interests in England and knew that English trade was important to the economy. Still others thought that British rule would be better than patriot rule. Benedict Arnold was a general in the Continental Army who went to fight for the British. Another famous loyalist was Joseph Galloway who was the Pennsylvania delegate to the Continental Congress but later worked for the British army. What happened to loyalists during the war? Life for the loyalists became increasingly difficult during the war. Loyalists who lived in areas controlled by the patriots were in constant danger from radical patriots. Many of them lost their homes and businesses. Many loyalists left the country and went back to Britain. Others decided to help the British fight the patriots. They either joined the British army or formed their own groups of fighters such as the Loyal Greens and the Royal American Regiment. What happened to the loyalists after the war? Many loyalists moved to England after the war ended. A lot of them lost their fortunes and land that they had built up over years in the Americas. In some cases the British government paid them for their loyalty, but it was usually not nearly as much as they had lost. The United States government wanted the loyalists to stay. They felt the new country could use their skills and education. Many loyalists lived in New York City. It was known as the Tory capital of America. Not everyone picked a side. Many people tried to remain neutral so they could avoid conflict and the war. Patriot towns created juries of men called "committees of safety". Patriots would swear an oath to these men in order to get a pass to travel freely through patriot controlled land. Members of the Sons of Liberty wore a medal with a picture of a tree on it. Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. Learn more about the Revolutionary War:

*Loyalists were American colonists who stayed loyal to the British Crown during the American Revolutionary War, often called Tories, Royalists, or King's Men at the time.. They were opposed by the Patriots, who supported the revolution, and called them "persons inimical to the liberties of America".*

History Websites Best Class In this lesson, learn about the difficult decisions faced by individuals as the American Revolution erupted. Would you have been a Loyalist or a Patriot? Are you sure about that? After all, history is on their side. But if you had lived back then, you might have made a different decision. Colonists had a lot of conflicting loyalties and legitimate fears. William had always done everything with his dad. As a child, he went on his business trips with him. They did experiments together. As a young man, the two were business partners. After all, his dad had taught him to be a good citizen, love the king, and respect authority. But his was a tough job in the days just before the revolution. But he believed that the relationship between the king and colonies could and would be restored and that he was in a position of influence to help make that possible. At first, his dad agreed with him and did everything he could to help solve the problems between Britain and the colonies. But eventually, his father was won completely to the Patriot cause and put pressure on William to quit his job and join them. What should he have done? What would you have done? William decided that he should remain loyal to Great Britain. History shows that he chose poorly. When the Continental Congress overthrew the royal governments, William was sent to solitary confinement for two years, losing his hair, his teeth, his wife, and in a sense, his dad. This is the response he received: White Men Choose Sides Pie chart showing Loyalist and Patriot sentiments among white men During the American Revolution, colonists like Benjamin Franklin who supported republicanism and eventually, independence, came to be known as Patriots. Those men who chose to continue supporting the king, like William Franklin, were called Loyalists, or Tories. Just like political affiliations today, loyalists, patriots, and neutrals came from all social and economic classes, and many people took sides based not on principle but on who they thought was going to win or which side would profit them the most personally. But then, as now, there were demographic trends. So were intellectuals with a strong belief in the Enlightenment. Religious converts of the Great Awakening made strong connections between their faith and a developing sense of nationalism. Loyalists tended to be older colonists, or those with strong ties to England, such as recent immigrants. Wealthy merchants and planters often had business interests with the empire, as did large farmers who profited by supplying the British army. Some opposed the violence they saw in groups like the Sons of Liberty and feared a government run by extremists. Of course, many people never took a position. The largest group of neutral colonists was the Quakers, who are pacifists as a rule. They, and other religious pacifists, tried to carry on with life as usual, showing favoritism to none. But their willingness to do business with Britain led to resentment and mistreatment by the Patriots. Other neutral colonists definitely had an opinion about the war but were too scared to announce it publicly. Many colonists were confused - both sides seemed right and wrong. Political Minorities Choose Sides There was another large segment of the population that had definite opinions, but no political voice, notably women, African-Americans, and Native Americans. Married women generally chose the same side as their husbands. Free African-Americans frequently supported the Patriot cause. As citizens, they were inspired by Enlightenment ideals and the new language of liberty. This prompted the British to offer freedom to any slaves who fought for the king, encouraging slaves throughout the colonies to run away and join the Loyalists. In reaction, Washington lifted the ban on black soldiers from onward. However, freedom in exchange for military service was not Continental Army policy. Maryland freed slaves who volunteered to fight, whereas in New England, a slave could only earn freedom if his owner sent the slave to serve in his place. What Became of the Loyalists Since Patriots subjected Loyalists, and even many neutrals, to the same public humiliation and violence with which they had handled British tax agents, many Loyalists who had the means moved to Canada or England early on. Loyalists who remained in the colonies during the war found their property vandalized, looted, and burned. As the war progressed, many relocated to British strongholds within America. In general, the cities other than Philadelphia had more of a British

presence, while the countryside was the dominion of the Continental Army. The South leaned more towards the Loyalists while the Patriots were stronger in the North. The British army evacuated thousands of freed slaves after their surrender, relocating them to Canada and England and even Africa. However, many others were abandoned in the South to re-enslavement, and a few were transported to plantations in the British West Indies as slaves. Lesson Summary At the start of the Revolution, Americans faced an important decision: Both sides risked losing everything if their side lost, and at least a third of the colonists managed to avoid taking a public position. There were people from every social and economic class on both sides and in the middle, but there were demographic trends. Loyalists and neutrals often faced harassment or violence as a result of their position, and many Loyalists chose to relocate to British strongholds, such as New York. Thousands left the country after the war, including Native Americans and freed slaves. Powered by Create your own unique website with customizable templates.

## Chapter 3 : Loyalist (American Revolution) - Wikipedia

*Video: British Loyalists vs. American Patriots During the American Revolution* In this lesson, learn about the difficult decisions faced by individuals as the American Revolution erupted. Would you.

Loyalists at the outbreak of war: William Franklin, address to the New Jersey Assembly, In the s the term civil war, not revolution, was used to describe the spectre of outright war with Britain. After all, it was a conflict within the British empire, between the mother country and its colonies over internal issues of rights and power. For most Loyalists, writes historian Catherine Crary, "Loyalism was an evolutionary and painful process, even as the transfer of allegiance to a new government was not easy for many rebels. They abandoned hope for reconciliation with Britain and embraced the radical goal of independence from Britain. Both documents strove to convince uncertain Americans of the absolute necessity of independence: We begin with an overview of the Loyalist experience in as the political divide hardened, mutual recriminations escalated, and no moderate voices were tolerated. Loyalist political writings are included in Theme I: See the chronological all-texts list. Patriot Committees of Safety required citizens to pledge support for the cause of American independence or be deemed "inimical to the liberties of America. What range of opinion and emotion is displayed? What range of certainty and ambivalence? To what extent was this political divide a "civil war"? If you were a Loyalist in America in the s, you tried to explain to yourself and others why your Patriot neighbors were turning the paradise of America into "an endless Hell" by objecting to what was, in your view, the benign, enlightened, and gentle rule of Great Britain. Such sentiments motivated Loyalist Myles Cooper to publish anonymously a page poem in titled *The Patriots of North America*, in which he accuses them of committing "treason in mask of liberty. As such, the poem is a stark example of the hardened political divide in In summer Cooper fled an angry mob to seek refuge on a British ship in New York harbor and soon sailed for England, permanently. Why is he so angry? How would other Loyalists, including other Anglican clergymen like Rev. Caressing, respond to his satire? How would Patriot leaders respond? For whom is the poem intended? Discussion Questions From the evidence of these documents, characterize the political atmosphere in America in How would Patriots and Loyalists differ in describing the political atmosphere in which they vied for influence? In what ways was the political divide a civil war? What range of opinion and emotion is displayed in the texts? What factors led some Loyalists to flee America and some to remain? On what did Loyalists blame the rupture with Britain? How does he portray the rebellious colonists as petulant ungrateful children? Explain his anti-common-man invectives. How does he portray the Patriot leaders as power-hungry ignoramuses? How would other Loyalists respond, including other Anglican clergymen represented in these readings? See selections from Anglican anti-rebellion sermons in Theme I: Write an essay, newspaper account, or revolutionary-era broadside on the Loyalist position in , using one of these statements from the texts as your focus and starting point: Myles Cooper, "I. What point of dispute will you emphasize? Did the political divides of make the revolution more or less likely? Framing Questions What rebellions and "civil wars" occurred within the colonies as war approached in the mid s? How did colonists express and debate their differing opinions? How did they deal with political opponents? What caused the moderate voice to fade from the political arena? What led Americans to support or oppose the ultimate goal of independence?

## Chapter 4 : Loyalists fighting in the American Revolution - Wikipedia

*In the s the term civil war, not revolution, was used to describe the spectre of outright war with www.nxgvision.com all, it was a conflict within the British empire, between the mother country and its colonies over internal issues of rights and power.*

Before the military clashes began, hostile sentiments built up for years. Americans were not happy with the way in which Britain was administering its colonies and felt that they were being treated unfairly. Within the thirteen colonies, different ways of thinking began to spread, and two opposing sides soon emerged: The first were at the forefront of the fight for independence from Britain while the latter believed that the British rule was fair, just and necessary. The opposition between the two factions built up for years, but patriots were much more numerous than loyalists were and, with the support of France and other parties, eventually succeeded in gaining independence. Who is a Patriot? However, in the context of the American independence war, patriots were those who believed that the thirteen colonies needed to obtain their independence from Great Britain. Who is a Loyalist? Not everyone was unhappy with the British rule and wanted to achieve independence. However, the loyalist support to the British monarchy was not quite as strong as the motherland believed. Even while cries for independence and liberty were spreading across the thirteen colonies, loyalists continued to show their support to the British Empire although they had to be more cautious once royal representatives were expelled from the country. Loyalists wanted to maintain the ties with the old continent for several reasons: They believed that the colonies were benefiting from economic engagement with Great Britain; They thought that taxation was fair since Britain had fought the Indian and French wars to protect the colonies; In their view, a unified British Empire was strong and good; They believed that parliamentary representation of the colonies was physically impossible given the huge distance that separated Britain from America; and They insisted that all Americans were British citizens and were to be subject to British law, with no exceptions. Loyalists also known as Royalists supporters of the monarchy and Tories conservatives had small strongholds in all thirteen colonies, but fled to Canada and other British colonies once their cause was defeated. Similarities between Patriots and Loyalist Patriots and loyalists represent the two main opposing factions that fought each other during the American independence war. However, while their ideas and views on the relation between Britain and the thirteen colonies were completely different, we can still identify few similarities between the two: The difference between the different parties in the 18th century and the current dichotomy in the United States lies in the extent to which patriots and loyalists were willing to go to promote their ideas. Indeed, such comparison is not entirely accurate given the very different circumstances including political, economic and social balance , but shows how patriots and loyalists were, indeed, part of the same people. What is the Difference between Patriots and Loyalists? The key difference between patriots and loyalists is the fact that the first were striving for liberty and independence from British domination while the latter were happy with British rule and believed that a unified empire was a strong empire. However, there are various underlying reasons and points of view that clarify the opposing perspectives adopted by patriots and loyalists. All British colonies were required to pay taxes to London, in order to contribute to military and other expenses. In their view, the long-distance British domination over colonies deprived them of their basic and unalienable right to freedom. Conversely, loyalists believed all colonies owed respect and compliance to British rules and law. Furthermore, in their perspective, colonies could not realistically have representation in the British Parliament because of the physical distance between London and America; and Fate: As such, most loyalists were forced to flee America once their cause was defeated seeking refuge in neighboring colonies i. Canada or moving to Great Britain. In some instances, the British government paid them for their loyalty, but the compensation money was never greater than what loyalists had lost during the war. Patriots vs Loyalists Patriots and Loyalists were the key players of the American independence war and the true figures that shaped the fate of the British Empire. Building on the differences analyzed in the previous section, we can identify few other factors that differentiate patriots from loyalists. The numbers grew by the time the war ended. Yet, Great Britain believed those numbers to be much higher. Loyalists had their stronghold in New

York City. In fact, the city supported Great Britain with 15, troops during the war. Social background Patriots had various social and economic backgrounds. Some of them were former members of the Sons of Liberty an organization that had been created to protect the rights of colonists from the British , whereas others were regular citizens that believed in independence, lower taxes and civic rights. In most cases, loyalists benefited from the ties with Great Britain. They either had privileged status or were engaging in trade activities with the old continent. Yet, not all loyalists were part of the elite, but they also included immigrants, farmers and workers, African American slaves and indigenous people. Patriots strived for independence and liberty, and their claims were based on the idea of civic rights and representation. Patriots were against the taxation system imposed on all colonies by Britain and claimed their representation within the British parliament. Conversely, loyalists believed in the strength of a unified empire and insisted that independence from Britain would have led to great economic losses and military insecurity. In the aftermath of the war, the defeated loyalists fled to other countries mainly Canada, Nova Scotia or England. Few remained in America, but became very cautious and silent about their ideas and views of the relations between the colonies and Great Britain. If you like this article or our site. Please spread the word.

### Chapter 5 : Loyalists, Fence-sitters, and Patriots [www.nxgvision.com]

*Who were the Patriots & who were the Loyalists? During the American Revolutionary War, the people living in the Thirteen American Colonies had to decide whether they wanted to break away from the British rule and gain independence or remain British citizens.*

An American historian has estimated that about 20% of Americans remained loyal to Britain during the Revolution. The Loyalists were as socially diverse as their Patriot opponents but some groups produced more Loyalists. They fought for the British not out of loyalty to the Crown, but from a desire for freedom, which the British promised them in return for their military service. Other African-Americans fought on the Patriot side, for the same motive. The story of the black Loyalists is outlined, with references, later in this article. The longer the Revolutionary War went on, the more fluid and dynamic the "Patriot" and "Loyalist" categories became; and the larger the population became that did not fit neatly into either camp. Before fighting began, Colonel Thomas Gilbert of Massachusetts had already raised the first Loyalist military unit. This was a force of three hundred men, armed by the British. Gilbert stored muskets, powder and bullets in his home. Loyalists in New Hampshire also were arming. The war begins[ edit ] Loyalists were present at the outset: One of their number, Edward Winslow, had his horse shot out from under him, and was personally cited by Percy for bravery. Another, Samuel Murray, was captured but later released. After the British were besieged inside Boston, Loyalist recruits inside the city continued to join the British side. After the Battle of Bunker Hill , Loyalist auxiliary units helped to maintain order inside the city. But that was all they were permitted to do, prior to the British evacuation of the city. His plan was then to march on Halifax. The fort was manned by the Loyalist Royal Fencible Americans. In the South, most of the Highland Scots organized quickly in the royal cause. But they early on suffered a devastating defeat. In early 1781, under the command of Brigadier General Donald Macdonald, a substantial force of North Carolina Loyalists, possibly as many as five thousand, began a march to the seacoast to join a British assault on Charleston. The Patriots waited until an advance guard of Loyalists had crossed the bridge, then annihilated them with devastating musket and cannon fire. The Loyalists were routed. Many Long Island Loyalists, wearing pieces of red cloth on their hats to show their sympathies, landed with Howe, and participated in the fighting. At the end of the revolution, Long Island was the major staging area for many Loyalist emigrant ships departing for Canada. As his men abandoned New York, Washington had wanted to burn the city to prevent the British using it, but Congress forbade it. The British called these "provincial" regiments. Loyalist militia patrolled the streets of New York. By the end of 1783, about eighteen hundred Loyalist soldiers had been recruited, most from Long Island, Staten Island, and Westchester County. Recently unearthed documents indicate that it was Rogers and his Rangers who captured the famous Patriot Nathan Hale. The British continued to recruit in southern New York, so much so that "Tory" New York eventually contributed more soldiers to the British side than to the Patriots. These men became part of an ongoing civil war in New Jersey and New York. Loyalists now sought revenge for injuries inflicted upon them while Patriots had been in the ascendant. Cruelty on both sides was commonplace. Kidnappings were also common. Loyalists seized Richard Stockton , one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence , and after imprisonment and cruel treatment, he broke down, and signed an oath of allegiance to George III. A British commander called the unceasing Loyalist raids "desolation warfare". Saratoga Campaign , Battle of Oriskany , Battle of Bennington , and Battle of Saratoga On the northern frontier, Loyalists were often harshly treated, and they reacted in many instances by joining Loyalist military units, fearing that they could never return to their homes unless the British prevailed. A number of influential Loyalists in northern New York quickly set to work building military forces. Burgoyne started south from Canada at the end of June, 1777, with a force of nearly eight thousand British regulars, German mercenaries, Loyalists, Indians and French Canadians. There were few English-speaking Canadians at this time. The British besieged the fort. On August 6, 1777, a Patriot force of eight hundred men, commanded by Colonel Nicholas Herkimer, set out to relieve the Patriot garrison at the fort. The Patriots suffered heavy casualties in the ambush, and Herkimer was severely wounded. The dying Herkimer propped himself against a tree and continued to command his troops in a battle which saw very

heavy losses on both sides. The Indians finally fled, and the Loyalists retreated. Their mission was to seize supplies. In the ensuing battle, many of the Loyalist, French Canadian and Indian positions were quickly overrun, and the defenders fled or were captured. His supplies were low, Loyalists were not rallying to the colors in the numbers expected, and a huge force of Patriots was gathering against him. At Saratoga, Loyalists, Indians and French Canadians acted as scouts and sharpshooters for the British, but the fighting ended with a decisive defeat for the royal cause—the surrender of Burgoyne and his army on October 17, 1777. This gave the Loyalists access to the river valleys of northern New York. The British now decided that raids upon frontier settlements were the correct path to follow. An early raid was made in May, 1778, on Cobleskill, New York, where three hundred Loyalists and Indians, led by the Mohawk chief, Joseph Brant, defeated a small Patriot force of militia and Continental regulars, then burned homes, crops and barns. The raiders were resisted by a force of inexperienced Patriot militia. These were badly defeated. The Loyalists and Indians devastated the whole area. Reports indicated that some prisoners and fleeing Patriots were tortured and murdered. One historian has said, "The Tories [Loyalists] usually neither gave nor expected any quarter, and when this vengeful spirit was augmented by the Indian propensity for total war, the results were almost invariably grim. The Loyalist commander this time was Walter Butler, son of John. Again, there was enormous devastation, and many civilians were killed. Generals John Sullivan and James Clinton and Colonel Daniel Brodhead, at the head of forty-six hundred men, advanced on the Indians, their objective "the total destruction and devastation" of the Iroquois settlements. Many saw action too. The already-enlisted Loyalist soldiers from the North, and the not-yet-mobilized Loyalists of the South were about to go into battle on a larger scale. The British were being told that large numbers of Loyalists eagerly awaited their arrival in the South. It was decided to tap this supposed loyal sentiment. Slowly, British sentiment shifted toward a major Southern effort. To begin with, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell, in command of a British regiment, two Hessian regiments, four Loyalist battalions and artillery, was dispatched to Georgia. On December 29, 1778, the Patriots were badly defeated near Savannah, with New York Loyalists proving invaluable in the victory. Savannah was soon in British hands. They were assisted by a Georgia Loyalist named Thomas Brown. Son of a wealthy family, Brown had in the summer of 1778 been confronted by a group of Patriots who demanded that he swear allegiance to the revolutionary cause. Refusing, Brown shot and wounded the Patriot leader. He was known thereafter to the Patriots as "Burntfoot Brown". He became a scourge to the Patriots. Campbell said jubilantly that he had taken "a stripe and star from the rebel flag" [25] The British Southern strategy called for the large-scale enlistment of Southern Loyalists. The British hoped that, with the aid of the Northern Loyalist regiments now arriving in the South, the Southern Loyalists could maintain control over their neighborhoods, slowly enlarging the scope of British domination. This policy was energetically pursued. An early setback for the policy lay in the fate of the eight hundred North and South Carolina Loyalists who gathered at the Broad River under Captain Boyd. These Loyalists marched toward the Savannah, inflicting a great deal of devastation. On February 14, 1779, at Kettle Creek, Georgia, a Patriot force caught up with them, and in the ensuing battle, the Loyalists were defeated. Five of their leaders were hanged for treason. The British position in the South was strengthened when British and Loyalist forces repelled a French and Patriot siege of Savannah in the fall of 1779, with great loss of life to the besiegers. Over twenty-five hundred Continental regulars and huge supplies of Patriot weapons and ammunition were lost. It was quickly augmented by volunteers from the South. At one point the Legion grew to nearly two thousand men. After Buford refused to surrender, the Legion charged. Buford and eighty or ninety men escaped. Over three hundred Patriots were killed or wounded, an almost incredible percentage of those engaged. The story soon spread that the Loyalists had bayoneted many of the wounded and those trying to surrender. In the civil war in the South, both sides resorted to the burning of farms and homes, torture, and summary execution on a huge scale. The battle was fought between neighbors, close relations and personal friends. More than half the Patriots in the battle were killed or wounded, and Loyalist casualties were very high. After the battle, the Loyalists retreated and left the Patriots in possession of the field. A prominent historian called this " Lord Cornwallis did not oppose his Loyalists to the Patriot militia, and send his British regulars against the Continental regulars. Instead, the Loyalists faced the Patriot regulars, and the British attacked the inexperienced Patriot militia, routing them, exposing the Patriot flank, and causing the collapse

and total rout of the whole Patriot army. This little-known battle was important. In it, an outnumbered force of Patriots confronted a force of Loyalist regulars and militia. The battle was fierce and protracted, but the frontier Patriot sharpshooters inflicted heavy casualties on the Loyalists, who were completely defeated.

### Chapter 6 : American Revolution for Kids: Patriots and Loyalists

*Colonists who supported the British cause in the American Revolution were Loyalists, often called Tories, or, occasionally, Royalists or King's Men. George Washington's winning side in the war called themselves "Patriots", and in this article Americans on the revolutionary side are called Patriots.*

It is impossible to know the exact number of American colonists who favored or opposed independence. For years it was widely believed that one third favored the Revolution, one third opposed it, and one third were undecided. This stems from an estimate made by John Adams in his personal writings in Historians have since concluded that Adams was referring to American attitudes toward the French Revolution, not ours. The current thought is that about 20 percent of the colonists were Loyalists – those whose remained loyal to England and King George. Another small group in terms of percentage were the dedicated patriots, for whom there was no alternative but independence. Often overlooked are the fence-sitters who made up the largest group. With so many Americans undecided, the war became in great measure a battle to win popular support. If the patriots could succeed in selling their ideas of revolution to the public, then popular support might follow and the British would be doomed. In "Common Sense," Thomas Paine argued for independence from Britain and the creation of a democratic republic. Even with military victory, it would have been impossible for the Crown to regain the allegiance of the people. Revolution would merely flare up at a later date. The British understood the need to attract American popular support for the parent country, as well. Some colonists who were not persuaded by the political struggle joined the British for personal gain or military glory. Some joined out of sheer loyalty to the Crown – they still believed themselves loyal British citizens. There were also many American farmers willing to sell their goods to the British for profit. In the long run, however, the patriots were much more successful attracting support. American patriots won the war of propaganda. Committees of Correspondence persuaded many fence-sitters to join the patriot cause. Excerpt of "Common Sense" IN the following pages I offer nothing more than simple facts, plain arguments, and common sense: The Sun never shined on a cause of greater worth. Now is the seed-time of Continental union, faith and honour. The least fracture now will be like a name engraved with the point of a pin on the tender rind of a young oak; the wound would enlarge with the tree, and posterity read in it full grown characters. William Franklin, pictured here, a Loyalist, rarely, if ever, spoke to his Patriot father Ben after the war. Patriots subjected Loyalists to public humiliation and violence. Many Loyalists found their property vandalized, looted, and burned. The patriots controlled public discourse. Woe to the citizen who publicly proclaimed sympathy to Britain. Families were sometimes divided over the revolution. What Happened to the Loyalists? In the end, many Loyalists simply left America. About 80, of them fled to Canada or Britain during or just after the war. Because Loyalists were often wealthy, educated, older, and Anglican, the American social fabric was altered by their departure. American history brands them as traitors. But most were just trying to maintain the lifestyles to which they had become accustomed. After all, history is always written by the winners. A Loyalist Pamphlet Loyalists, too, had their eloquent writers. Betsy Ross and the American Flag Betsy Ross, credited with sewing the first American flag, is one of the foremost female patriots. This site has a biography, a virtual tour of her house, directions for making a five-pointed star, and much more. Take some time to enjoy this jam-packed website from ushistory.

### Chapter 7 : Take a Side in the Revolutionary War: Loyalists vs. Patriots | Common Sense Education

*This independent website is devoted to the Loyalist cause during the American Revolution and includes the history, military campaigns, and genealogy of American colonists who remained loyal to the British.*

Loyalists During the American Revolution Americans today think of the War for Independence as a revolution, but in important respects it was also a civil war. American Loyalists, or "Tories" as their opponents called them, opposed the Revolution, and many took up arms against the rebels. Estimates of the number of Loyalists range as high as 20 percent of the white population of the colonies. What motivated the Loyalists? Loyalists wanted to pursue peaceful forms of protest because they believed that violence would give rise to mob rule or tyranny. They also believed that independence would mean the loss of economic benefits derived from membership in the British mercantile system. Loyalists came from all walks of life. The majority were small farmers, artisans and shopkeepers. Not surprisingly, most British officials remained loyal to the Crown. Wealthy merchants tended to remain loyal, as did Anglican ministers, especially in Puritan New England. Loyalists also included some blacks to whom the British promised freedom, Indians, indentured servants and some German immigrants, who supported the Crown mainly because George III was of German origin. The number of Loyalists in each colony varied. Recent estimates suggest that half the population of New York was Loyalist; it had an aristocratic culture and was occupied throughout the Revolution by the British. In the Carolinas, back-country farmers were Loyalist, whereas the Tidewater planters tended to support the Revolution. During the Revolution, most Loyalists suffered little from their views. However, a minority, about 19, Loyalists, armed and supplied by the British, fought in the conflict. The heirs of William Penn in Pennsylvania, for example, and those of George Calvert in Maryland received generous settlements. In the Carolinas, where enmity between rebels and Loyalists was especially strong, few of the latter regained their property. In New York and the Carolinas, the confiscations from Loyalists resulted in something of a social revolution as large estates were parceled out to yeoman farmers. About 20,000 Loyalists left the country, including William Franklin, the son of Benjamin, and John Singleton Copley, the greatest American painter of the period. Most settled in Canada. Some eventually returned, although several state governments excluded the Loyalists from holding public office. In the decades after the Revolution, Americans preferred to forget about the Loyalists. Apart from Copley, the Loyalists became nonpersons in American history.

## Chapter 8 : Loyalists and Patriots

*Edited Patriots versus Loyalists. Timeline. The Seeds of War. March 22 - British Parliament passed the Stamp Act, which placed a tax on many.*

Yale historian Leonard Woods Larabee has identified eight characteristics of the Loyalists that made them essentially conservative and loyal to the king and Britain: They were alienated when the Patriots resorted to violence, such as burning houses and tarring and feathering. They wanted to take a middle-of-the road position and were angry when forced by the Patriots to declare their opposition. They had a long-standing sentimental attachment to Britain often with business and family links. They realized that independence was bound to come someday, but wanted to postpone the moment. They were cautious and afraid that chaos and mob rule would result. Some were pessimists who lacked the confidence in the future displayed by the Patriots. Others recalled the dreadful experiences of many Jacobite rebels after the failure of the last Jacobite rebellion as recently as who often lost their lands when the Hanoverian government won. They felt a need for order and believed that Parliament was the legitimate authority. Loyalists fighting in the American Revolution

In the opening months of the Revolutionary War, the Patriots laid siege to Boston, where most of the British forces were stationed. Elsewhere there were few British troops and the Patriots seized control of all levels of government, as well as supplies of arms and gunpowder. Vocal Loyalists recruited people to their side, often with the encouragement and assistance of royal governors. In the South Carolina back country, Loyalist recruitment outstripped that of Patriots. A brief siege at Ninety Six, South Carolina in the fall of 1780 was followed by a rapid rise in Patriot recruiting, and a Snow Campaign involving thousands of partisan militia resulted in the arrest or flight of most of the back country Loyalist leadership. By July 4, 1781, the Patriots had gained control of virtually all territory in the Thirteen Colonies and expelled all royal officials. No one who openly proclaimed their loyalty to the Crown was allowed to remain, so Loyalists fled or kept quiet. Some of those who remained later gave aid to invading British armies or joined uniformed Loyalist regiments. British forces seized control of other cities, including Philadelphia, Savannah, Georgia in 1783, and Charleston, South Carolina in 1780. But 90 percent of the colonial population lived outside the cities, with the effective result that Congress represented 80 to 90 percent of the population. The British removed their governors from colonies where the Patriots were in control, but Loyalist civilian government was re-established in coastal Georgia from 1781 to 1783, despite presence of Patriot forces in the northern part of Georgia. Essentially, the British were only able to maintain power in areas where they had a strong military presence. Approximately half the colonists of European ancestry tried to avoid involvement in the struggle—some of them deliberate pacifists, others recent immigrants, and many more simple apolitical folk. The patriots received active support from perhaps 40 to 45 percent of the white populace, and at most no more than a bare majority. Daniel Boone was listed as a member of the jury. The largest number of loyalists were found in the middle colonies: The Germans in Pennsylvania tried to stay out of the Revolution, just as many Quakers did, and when that failed, clung to the familiar connection rather than embrace the new. Highland Scots in the Carolinas, a fair number of Anglican clergy and their parishioners in Connecticut and New York, a few Presbyterians in the southern colonies, and a large number of the Iroquois stayed loyal to the king. Many active Church of England members became Loyalists. Some recent arrivals from Britain, especially those from Scotland, had a high Loyalist proportion. Loyalists in the southern colonies were suppressed by the local Patriots, who controlled local and state government. Many people—including former Regulators in North Carolina—refused to join the rebellion, as they had earlier protested against corruption by local authorities who later became Revolutionary leaders. The oppression by the local Whigs during the Regulation led to many of the residents of backcountry North Carolina sitting out the Revolution or siding with the Loyalists. It is not known how many Loyalist civilians were harassed by the Patriots, but the treatment was a warning to other Loyalists not to take up arms. Many of the slaves in the South joined the Loyalists with intentions of gaining freedom and escaping the South. The remains of their regiment were then involved in the evacuation of Norfolk, after which they served in the Chesapeake area. Eventually the camp that they had set up there suffered an outbreak of smallpox and other

diseases. This took a heavy toll, putting many of them out of action for some time. There was a slave by the name of Boston King who joined the Loyalists and wound up catching smallpox. Boston King and other soldiers who were sick were relocated to a different part of the camp so that they did not contaminate the healthy soldiers. The survivors joined other British units and continued to serve throughout the war. Black colonials were often the first to come forward to volunteer and a total of 12, African Americans served with the British from to This factor had the effect of forcing the rebels to also offer freedom to those who would serve in the Continental Army; however, such promises were often reneged upon by both sides. The British honored the pledge of freedom in New York City through the efforts of General Guy Carleton who recorded the names of African Americans who had supported the British in a document called the Book of Negroes which granted freedom to slaves who had escaped and assisted the British. They founded communities across the two provinces, many of which still exist today. Over 2, settled in Birchtown, Nova Scotia , instantly making it the largest free black community in North America. However, the inferior grants of land they were given and the prejudices of white Loyalists in nearby Shelburne who regularly harassed the settlement in events such as the Shelburne Riots in , made life very difficult for the community. Loyalist women[ edit ] While men were out fighting for the crown, women served at home protecting their land and property. Grace Growden Galloway [32] recorded the experience in her diary. John Brown , an agent of the Boston Committee of Correspondence , [33] worked with Canadian merchant Thomas Walker and other rebel sympathisers during the winter of 1776 to convince inhabitants to support the actions of the First Continental Congress. Although some Canadians took up arms in support of the rebellion, the majority remained loyal to the King. Most of the English-speaking settlers had arrived following the British conquest of Canada in 1763, and were unlikely to support separation from Britain. The older British colonies, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia including what is now New Brunswick also remained loyal and contributed military forces in support of the Crown. Although only a minority of Canadians openly expressed loyalty to King George, about 1, militia fought for the King in the Siege of Fort St. In the region south of Montreal that was occupied by the Continentals, some inhabitants supported the rebellion and raised two regiments to join the Patriot forces. The allegiance toward the rebellion waned as American Privateers raided Nova Scotia communities throughout the war. As well, the Nova Scotia government used the law to convict people for sedition and treason for supporting the rebel cause. There was also the influence of an influx of recent immigration from the British isles, and they remained neutral during the war, and the influx was greatest in Halifax. The Continental forces would be driven from Quebec in 1776, after the breakup of ice on the St. Lawrence River and the arrival of British transports in May and June. There would be no further serious attempt to challenge British control of present-day Canada until the War of 1812. For the rest of the war, Quebec acted as a base for raiding expeditions, conducted primarily by Loyalists and Indians, against frontier communities. Loyalists fighting in the American Revolution The Loyalists rarely attempted any political organization. They were often passive unless regular British army units were in the area. The British, however, assumed a highly activist Loyalist community was ready to mobilize and planned much of their strategy around raising Loyalist regiments. The British provincial line, consisting of Americans enlisted on a regular army status, enrolled 19, Loyalists 50 units and companies. The maximum strength of the Loyalist provincial line was 9, in December She calculates 60, in total, including about 50, whites Wallace Brown cites about 80, Loyalists in total permanently left the United States.

## Chapter 9 : Quiz: American Revolution - Patriots and Loyalists

*Loyalists, called "Tories" by Patriots, opposed the Revolution for many reasons: \* They believed in the sanctity of their shared cultural heritage with the British and had a strong sense of duty and loyalty toward the British Crown.*

These 11 songs have nothing to do with Yankee Doodle Dandy, except the first video. But what I do know for a fact is that Yankee Doodle Dandy is not a rebel song, you cannot claim it, even if the rebels embraced the song, sorry. To sign, or not to sign? That is the question. To fly - I reckon Not where: To fly -- to want -- To want? For, in that chance of want, what ills may come To patriot rage, when I have left my all -- Must give me pause: Who would bend to fools, And truckle thus to mad, mob-chosen upstarts, But that the dread of something after flight In that blest country, where, yet, no moneyless Poor wight can live puzzles the will, And makes ten thousands rather sign -- and eat, Than fly -- to starve on loyalty. Not to mention he was connected to a specific movement in Colombia, so it warrants counting. My opponent has also failed to state why he is not disputing my claim of Yankee Doodle Dandy not being a rebel song. He is posting random YouTube videos in a single round, unlike me who is providing the lyrics and giving a brief background of my loyalist songs. I ask for my opponent to be please be fair and post one song, including its lyrics, per round. Moving on, I guess And I was referring to rounds as a total. I forewarned you of this before, and you still continued to post only one song. Meaning you saw me put more than one song, yet you refused to do it. I was planning on multi song rounds way before you decided to troll this debate. My advice, is to post more than one song next round to recover all the ones I already made. This was the third song I debated including in this debate. It was used as a loyalist and a rebel song. I equated it with the Cuban Revolution. Castro took power, but the old military just splintered into dissident factions. They retained the same war songs. You took a fun debate, and you cheated, which created drama, from me because you are not playing fair. Posted by ChosenWolff You took a fun debate, and brought accusations of cheating, drama, trolliness, and your overall weirdness to make it anything but. Now the only reason I continue commenting, is because this debate gets front page at Is this really necessary? And a troll means someone who posts inflammatory, extraneous, or off-topic messages in an online community. Am I doing that? Now stop trying to insult me because I have not once been disrespectful to you. Lol as for eating fish and chips, I hate that to so no worries. This is exactly what my opponent did, unlike me who played fair and posted one song per round, giving the lyrics, and as well giving a brief background of my song. My opponent has also failed to argue the fact that Yankee Doodle Dandy is not a rebel song, maybe for the British, but not from the colonists. Also my opponent has again ignored my request and continued to play unfair The faithful subjects tribute bring, and execrate the Congress. These hardy knaves and stupid fools, some apish and pragmatic mules, Some servile acquiescing tools, These compose the Congress. Then Jove resolve to send a curse, and all the woes of life rehearse Not plague, not famine, but much worse, He cursed us with a Congress. Then peace forsook this hopeless shore, Then cannons blazed with horrid roar, We hear of blood, death, wounds, and gore, The offspring of the Congress. Return peace, harmony, and law! Restore such times as once we saw, And bid adieu to Congress. Audience, personally I think I did good remaining my calm and playing fair. I would just like to take this moment to thank Pro for this debate. We hope everyone enjoyed as well.