

Revolutionary War

The New Nation, 1783-1815

The United States Constitution

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/features/timeline/newnatn/usconst/consmenu.html>

Map-Revolutionary Military Actions

The maps were from Rochambeau's personal collection, cover much of eastern North America, and date from 1717 to 1795. The maps show Revolutionary-era military actions, some of which were published in England and France, and early state maps from the 1790s. Many of the items in this extraordinary group of maps show the importance of cartographic materials in the campaigns of the American Revolution as well as Rochambeau's continuing interest in the new United States.

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/rochambeau-maps/index.html>

Defending the Colonies against attack by the French and others had cost the British a great deal of money.

http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/revolut/jb_revolut_subj.html

New Nation-New Model For the Government

It is Fall 1787. The Federal Convention has recently concluded its closed door meetings in Philadelphia and presented the nation with a new model for the government. It is now up to each special state convention to decide whether to replace the Articles of Confederation with this new constitution. The debate is passionate and speaks directly to what our founding fathers had in mind in conceiving this new nation. Does this new government represent our salvation or downfall? As a politically active citizen of your region, you will take a stand on this crucial issue of the day.

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/lessons/broad/intro.html>

A joint project of the Library of Congress and The British Library, the John Bull and Uncle Sam exhibition brings together for the first time treasures from the two greatest libraries in the English-speaking world in an exploration of selected time periods and cultural movements that provide unique insights into the relationship of the United States and Great Britain. The Library of Congress and the British Library are unique among world cultural institutions in their range (more than 250 million items in the

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/british/brit-2.html>

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/british/>

Franklin began his career as a diplomat and statesman when he went to London in 1757 as an agent of the Pennsylvania assembly and became an absentee deputy British postmaster for North America. There he remained, except for a brief return to Philadelphia, until the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775.

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/franklin-break.html>

Pierre Ozanne was a marine artist assigned to the French fleet during the American Revolution. The map and its lengthy legend and notes recount the combined American

troops and French fleet's failure to retake Savannah in 1779. It shows the locations of the French and American camps, lines of march, the Spring Hill redoubt where the major action took place, and cultural features such as a Jewish cemetery and a hospital.

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trm207.html>

Historian of the American Revolution

Noted poet and dramatist Mercy Otis Warren of Plymouth, Massachusetts, drew on her exceptional literary talents, strong democratic convictions, and intimate friendships with key patriot leaders to produce a penetrating commentary on the Revolutionary era. In ordering subscriptions of Warren's History for himself and his cabinet, President Jefferson noted his anticipation of her truthful and insightful

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trm089.html>

The American Revolution (1763 - 1783)

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/start/inres/ushist/revoluti.html>

The complete George Washington Papers collection from the Manuscript Division at the Library of Congress consists of approximately 65,000 documents. This is the largest collection of original Washington documents in the world.

Series 1: Exercise Books, Diaries, and Surveys. 1741-99

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gwhtml/gwseries1.html#D>

A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation, 1774-1873, contains records and acts of Congress from the Continental Congress through the Forty-second Congress. The records of the Continental Congress, the Constitutional Convention, and the United States Congress comprise a rich documentary history of the construction of the nation, the development of the federal government, and its role in the national life.

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/lawmaking/>

Parallel Histories: Spain, United States and the American Frontier

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/parallel-histories-spain/file.html>

France in America

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/france-america/file.html>

The maps in The American Revolution and Its Era provide many ways to engage students in critical and historical thinking. Comparing various maps and comparing selected maps with other text or visual primary sources from American Memory can engage students in higher order, or critical, thinking skills

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/amrev-maps/>

The Constitution: Counter Revolution or National Salvation?

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/lessons/broad/teacher.html>

The James Madison Papers from the Manuscript Division at the Library of Congress consist

of approximately 12,000 items captured in some 72,000 digital images. They document the life of the man who came to be known as the "Father of the Constitution" through correspondence, personal notes, drafts of letters and legislation, an autobiography, legal and financial documents, and miscellaneous manuscripts. The collection is organized into six series dating from 1723 to 1836.

http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/madison_papers/index.html

The American Revolution (1763 - 1783)

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/additionalresources/relatedresources/ushist/chrono/revoluti.html>