

Church History



Church History

- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1st-3rd centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4th-5th centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6th-10th centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
- ***The Age of Revolution*** AD **19th century**
- *The Modern Age* AD 20th century
- *The Postmodern Age* AD 21st century



Church History

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- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6th-10th centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19th century
 - *The American Revolution (part 2)*



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Since it came up last week, let me clarify—yes, cement
 - One of the new inventions in the beginning of the Industrial Revolution was, in fact, a series of new kinds of hydraulic cement
 - They were designed to transport easier, set more quickly and more consistently with water (forming concrete), and hold up better under adverse conditions for a longer period of time



ROMAN CEMENT.

TO use this CEMENT, mix it up with Water to the Consistence of a thick Paste, and apply it immediately ; previously taking Care to clean and moisten the Bricks or Stone on which it is to be laid. Wet no more at a Time than can be used in 10 or 15 Minutes. After it has once set, it will not be fit for Use again. Good trowelling, just after it has hardened, is generally useful. Never lay it on old Mortar, nor White-wash, nor Wood. One Part of CEMENT mixed with Three Parts of Lime, and Three of Sand, will make a very hard Mortar ; but, if the Quantity of each of the latter be less, particularly of the Lime, the Mortar will be proportionably stronger, and better calculated to resist Water.—To make Stucco, add One Part of CEMENT to One or Two Parts of Sand, and use it, as in all other Cases, immediately.

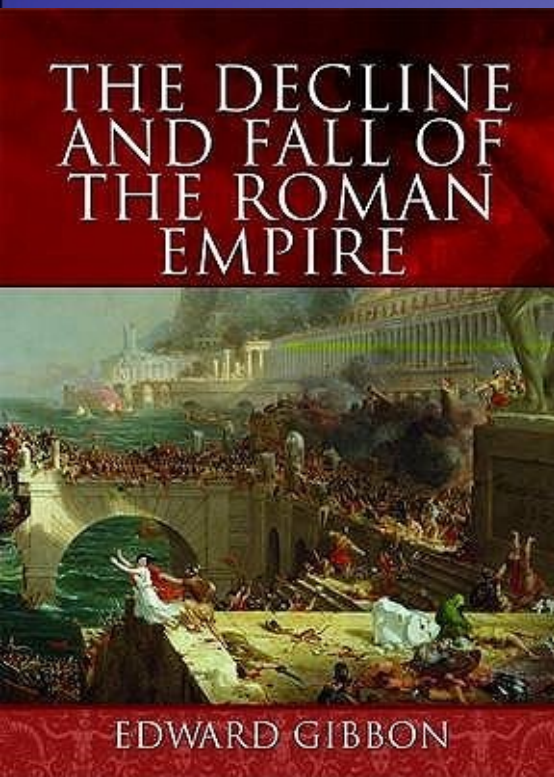
The most popular of these new cements was called “Roman cement”—developed by James Parker and named as a marketing ploy to hearken back to the cement that the Romans had invented centuries earlier

- It was, however, not made even remotely like the cement that the Romans used had been made, nor was it made out of any of the same materials...



The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*
 - 1776 *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*
 - Written by Edward Gibbon
 - (a member of Parliament who'd lived a rather unhappy life for someone born to the life of a gentleman)
 - (he'd hated the one year he'd spent at Oxford, he'd been unable to marry the one love of his life because his father didn't approve of her, he'd flopped with several other books that he'd written, etc.)



The Age of Revolution

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 - 1776 *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*
 - Written by Edward Gibbon, the book actually took ten years to write—and this was just Volume I
 - (Volumes II and III were published in 1781, Volume IV was published in 1784, Volume V in 1787, and VI in 1789)

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE



EDWARD GIBBON



The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*
 - 1776 *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*
 - Written by Edward Gibbon, the book actually took ten years to write—and this was just Volume I
 - The work was an immediate and controversial success for Gibbon
 - Its immediate success was arguably due to several factors—
 - 1) It was unusually well-researched
 - 2) It was unusually well-written
 - 3) With so many empires cracking at their foundations at the time—including England in her colonies—people were primed to wonder *why* an empire falls...

THE DECLINE
AND FALL OF
THE ROMAN
EMPIRE



EDWARD GIBBON



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 - The book was controversial in its conclusions about the main culprit for the fall of Rome and the descent of Europe into the “Dark Ages”—*Christianity*
 - “As Christianity advances, disasters befall the empire—arts, science, literature all decay—barbarism and all its revolting concomitants are made to seem the consequences of its decisive triumph—and the unwary reader is conducted, with matchless dexterity, to the desired conclusion... [as Voltaire said] ‘that instead of being a merciful, ameliorating, and benignant visitation, the religion of Christians would rather seem to be a scourge sent on man by the author of all evil.’”

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

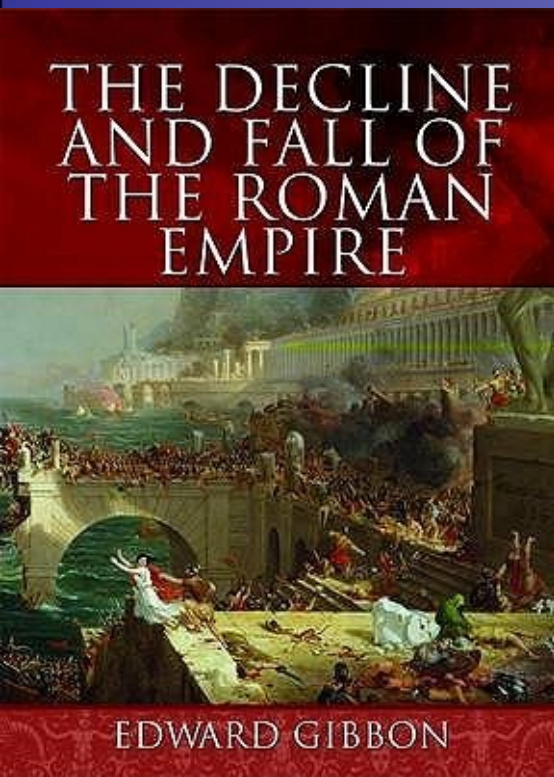


EDWARD GIBBON



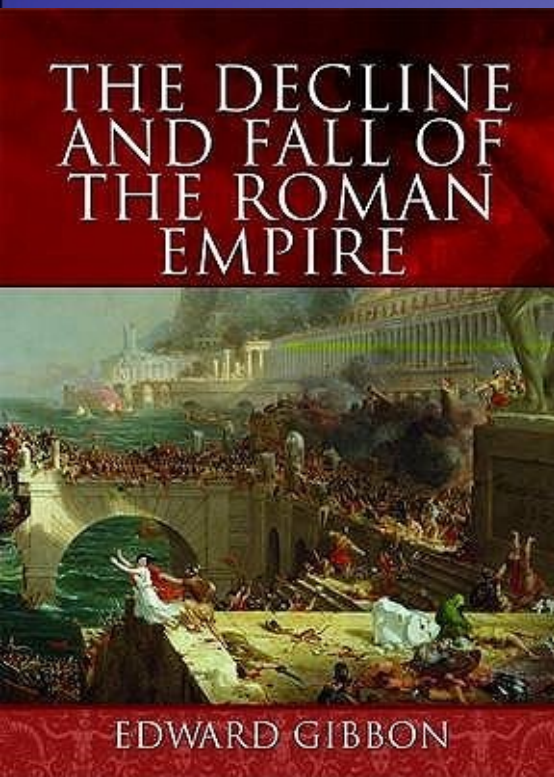
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 - The book was controversial in its conclusions about the main culprit for the fall of Rome and the descent of Europe into the “Dark Ages”—*Christianity*
 - Gibbon was a completely Enlightenment-minded thinker, and he saw religion as just another superstition—and Christianity as an institutionalized, politicized superstition
 - Paganism had been tolerant of different religions, arguing that anything that anyone believes is more or less fine, since it's essentially *faith itself* that does the magic
 - But the Church arrogantly refuses to allow any interpretations of reality other than its own, and grinds rational thought under its boot-heel



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 - (NOTE: This argument fails to explain how the worst religious persecutions in Roman history were done by pagans *against* the Christians—in fact, in six volumes of Roman history, Gibbon never even *mentions* the Roman persecutions...)



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 - This well-written, well-received volume became the Bible of anti-religionists in Europe and the Enlightenment took on a new edge as more and more intellectuals and moralists moved from being religious, to being *non-religious*, to being actively *anti-religious*...

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE



EDWARD GIBBON



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline**

1777 Franklin in France

- At the end of 1776, Ben Franklin was sent to France as the United States' first ambassador
 - (actually, before that, Silas Deane had been sent over to try to purchase goods to bribe the Native American tribes into helping the colonists against England—because when you think about it, the tribes had no sense of having fought some amorphous “England” in their wars, but only having fought the colonists)

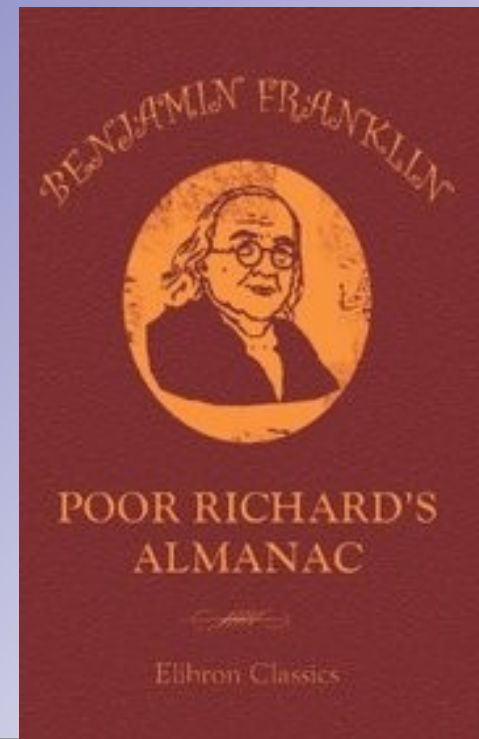


The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777 Franklin in France

- At the end of 1776, Ben Franklin was sent to France as the United States' first ambassador, in an attempt to curry favor with the French
 - Europe treated Franklin as kind of a rock star—think of him as a reverse-Beatle
 - Since Franklin was a famous writer (his *Poor Richard's Almanac* was a huge hit in France)



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline**

1777 Franklin in France

- At the end of 1776, Ben Franklin was sent to France as the United States' first ambassador, in an attempt to curry favor with the French
 - Europe treated Franklin as kind of a rock star—think of him as a reverse-Beatle
 - Since Franklin was a famous writer, publisher, and scientist, Enlightenment France became immediately enamored with him, and he was invited to every party
 - Even his fashion sense became all the rage in France, since he wore a fur hat instead of wearing the more traditional powdered wig



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Even though he was 70 years old, Franklin also made a name for himself as something of a ladies' man while in France
 - In a famous exchange at court, a pretty young woman came up to him and patted his pudgy belly, saying, “Dr. Franklin, if this were on a woman, we’d know what to think...”
 - Franklin then replied, “Half an hour ago, Mademoiselle, it *was* on a woman—and *now* what do you think?”



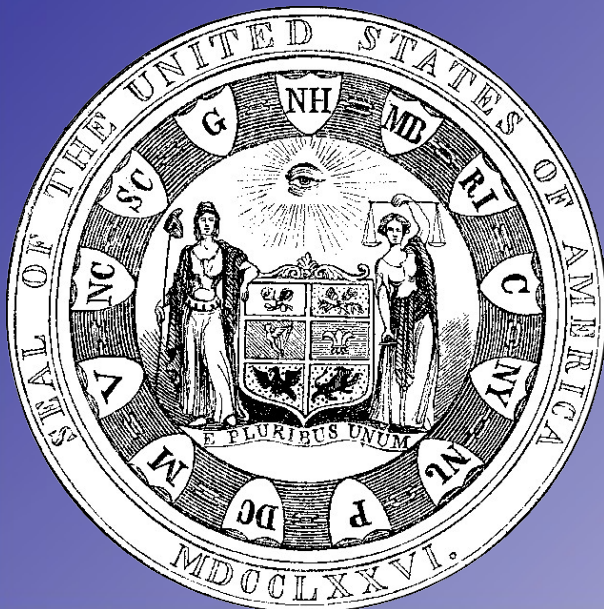
The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - Even though he was 70 years old, Franklin also made a name for himself as something of a ladies' man while in France
 - **But to be honest, it's probably better to think of him like a 70-year-old James Bond, using sexuality as a political weapon**
 - Yes, he liked pretty girls, and he appreciated their attention (especially since his common-law wife, Deborah, refused to travel with him), but he was also a moralist who was generally opposed to sexual sin
 - In reality, much of his flirtation was designed to continue to ingratiate himself to the French—and particularly to the wealthy women who would donate resources to the American cause
 - By the time his diplomatic mission was over, he'd raised over \$13 billion in today's currency, and almost all of the gunpowder we used in the war came from France



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - Franklin had also been on the committee to design the first seal of the United States
 - In keeping with his views on the importance of God—even though he was a Deist himself—Franklin proposed this...
 - (Note that on the reverse of the seal was a scene from Exodus, with King George III as Pharaoh, drowning in the Red Sea, and the words, “Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God...”)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - Franklin had also been on the committee to design the first seal of the United States
 - In keeping with his views on the importance of God—even though he was a Deist himself—Franklin proposed this...
 - But after multiple committees and revisions, *this Freemason-friendly version* of the seal was adopted in 1782
- (NOTE: The final design was based on the work of Francis Hopkinson—the guy who came up with the design of the American flag...)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - Both sides of the seal should be familiar to all of you, thanks to FDR, who decided to put them both on the one dollar bill in 1935...



The Age of Revolution

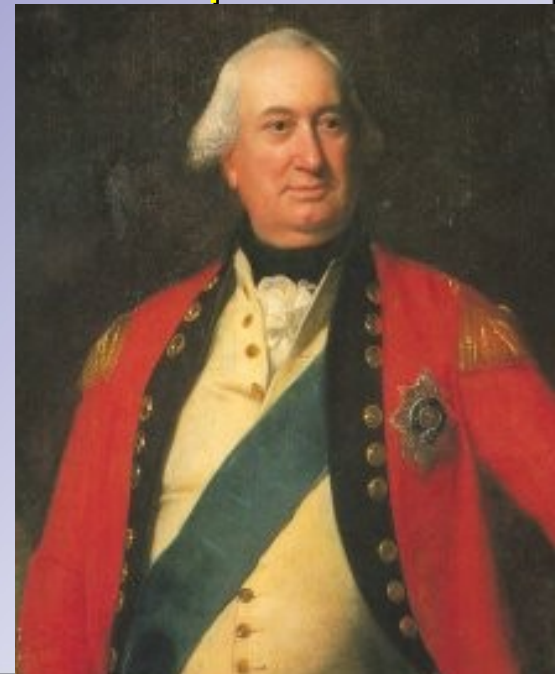
- **Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline**

1777 Franklin in France

Battle of Princeton

- After winning that Battle of Trenton against the Hessians that we talked about last week, Washington's 6,000 troops were flying high but their victory also caught the attention of Lord Cornwallis in New York, and he brought his 9,000 trained British regulars against them at Trenton and dug in to attack the next morning

- That night, Washington evacuated his position (actually, it's been argued that what Washington did *best* was to retreat and evacuate his positions—he was an absolute genius at *not* being where the British expected him to be)



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline**

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 - That night, Washington evacuated his position and attacked Princeton, taking the town, the new British fortifications, and all of the British ammunition and provisions
 - Legend has it that when Alexander Hamilton directed his artillery barrage, one of the cannonballs hit a portrait of King George III in Nassau Hall, blowing a hole through his head



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline**

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- **To the British, it was simply losing a relatively unimportant position and a handful of men (since the rest evacuated)—but to the Americans, it was yet another crucial morale boost**



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

Franklin in France

Battle of Princeton

Battle of Saratoga

The British decided to focus on hitting the middle colonies instead of bogging down in New England

- “Gentleman Johnny” Burgoyne re-took Fort Ticonderoga, then marched down into New York
 - But Washington sent one of his best men—Benedict Arnold—to reinforce the American troops there
 - Burgoyne lost his Native American scouts, which allowed the colonials to catch him unaware and unprotected
 - While one set of American troops engaged the British at Saratoga, another re-took Ticonderoga and looted their supplies—and gathered more men
 - In a week, the pinned-down British found themselves outnumbered almost 3 to 1
 - The colonials killed or wounded 1,000 men, and captured over 6,000 more



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline**

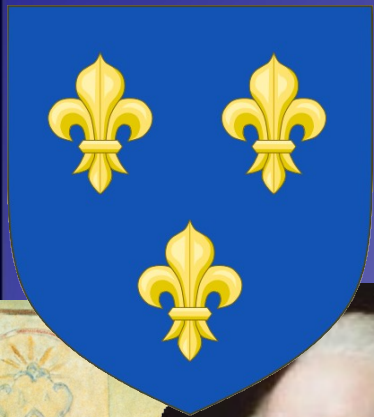
1777

Franklin in France

Battle of Princeton

Battle of Saratoga

- The British decided to focus on hitting the middle colonies instead of bogging down in New England
- **This time around, the British recognized just how big a victory this was for the American colonists and so did everyone else**
 - The Continental Congress declared December 18 to be a national day of “thanksgiving and praise”
 - And France—having been wooed for a year by Ben Franklin, and now seeing that there was a decent chance that the Americans might win—began openly (unofficially) aiding the colonists
 - Suddenly, England had to split its forces to address not only the colonies, but now also French aggressions in Europe and the West Indies



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

Franklin in France
Battle of Princeton
Battle of Saratoga

New recruits

- One of the French soldiers who became a passionate proponent of American freedom was a 19-year-old Dragoon named Gilbert du Motier—the Marquis de Lafayette
 - When he heard that France was sending officers over to “advise” the Americans, he leaped for the chance to go
 - But then the plan never materialized, and no French officers were to be sent over after all so Lafayette chartered a ship and paid for his own passage with his own money
 - Lafayette became a hero of the American Revolution, and a right-hand-man to Washington—being instrumental in battles such as Yorktown and ultimately in helping America build a solid relationship with France
 - He also helped recruit *other* soldiers to the cause...



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

Franklin in France
Battle of Princeton
Battle of Saratoga

New recruits

- One of the French soldiers who became a passionate proponent of American freedom was a 19-year-old Dragoon named Gilbert du Motier—the Marquis de Lafayette
- One of those other soldiers recruited by Lafayette and Franklin was a dashing young Polish cavalry officer who was on the run from the Russians—Count Kazimir Pulaski
 - He made an argument for the importance of cavalry over infantry, and even probably saved Washington's life by gathering important intelligence using his fast-moving light cavalry before the Battle of Brandywine
 - But he was also a bit of an arrogant jerk who didn't understand why this American rabble struggled to accept his leadership, what with him being nobility and them being... well, rabble...
 - He wasn't well-liked, but was instrumental in changing how America fought its wars



The Age of Revolution

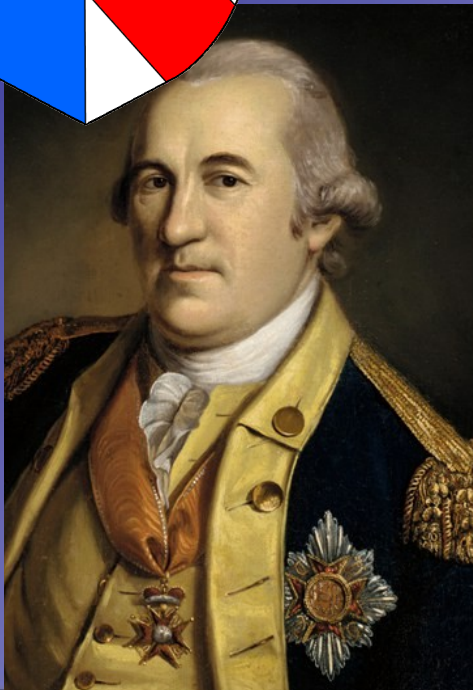
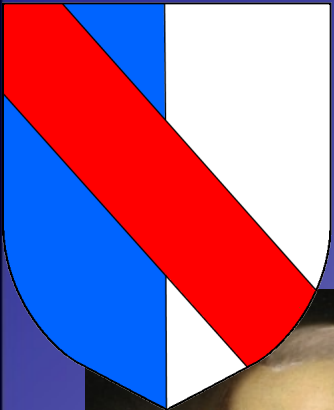
▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

Franklin in France
Battle of Princeton
Battle of Saratoga

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- One of those other soldiers recruited by Lafayette and Franklin was a dashing young Polish cavalry officer who was on the run from the Russians—Count Kazimir Pulaski
- Another soldier recruited in 1777 by Ben Franklin was a Prussian tactician and drill instructor named Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben
 - He had no great passion for revolution like Lafayette did, but he had been blackballed in Prussia under charges of homosexuality, so he was kind of looking for a job
 - And he was very, very good at training troops—which was something that the Colonial Army desperately needed in 1777—and he started at Valley Forge...



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

Franklin in France
Battle of Princeton
Battle of Saratoga
New recruits

Valley Forge

- This was the winter that Washington and his troops spent at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
 - Washington had no fortified city to winter in, so he picked the most defensible spot he could find to dig in and outlast the cold
 - But the weather was more brutal than anyone expected, and the colonial troops weren't provisioned to handle it
 - There wasn't enough food, 2/3 of the men had no shoes, their clothing was in tatters, and most had no bedding
 - Over the winter, 2,500 men died from starvation or exposure
 - Ironically, one of the few things to keep order and morale was the constant training by von Steuben



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

Franklin in France
Battle of Princeton
Battle of Saratoga
New recruits

Valley Forge

- This was the winter that Washington and his troops spent at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
 - Washington had no fortified city to winter in
 - Congress complained about Washington's leadership, but made no provisions to better equip the troops
 - Washington wrote in reply,
“I can assure those Gentlemen that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fire side than to occupy a cold, bleak hill and sleep under frost and snow without clothes or blankets; however, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked, and distressed soldier, I feel superabundantly for them, and from my soul pity those miseries, [which], it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent...”



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

1778

France supports America

- By 1778, Ben Franklin had done his job so well in court—and Washington had done so well in the field—that Louis XVI finally decided to make French aid official, instead of just flagrant
- In March of 1778, Louis signed the Treaty of Alliance with America, with the United States agreeing to uphold French land claims in America and France agreeing to come to America's direct military aid, should they ever have another open war with England
- When England heard about that, they declared war on France
(which makes sense as a response, but was ultimately kinda stupid—since now, France's strong navy essentially became *America's* strong navy, since France was now engaging England in battle on the high seas)



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

1778

France supports America

America invades England

- Scottish-born naval captain John Paul Jones was sent to France to garner support for the American cause—but once France signed the Treaty, his job was done
 - So on April 23, he snuck into the British port of Whitehaven and set fire to the fort, the hundreds of merchant vessels in port, and the town itself
 - They didn't do quite as much damage as they'd hoped to do, but the morale-breaking strike hit the British like Pearl Harbor or 9-11
 - For the first time, Britain was forced to stop thinking about the American Revolution as “that war over there” and start thinking about it as “*our* war”
 - The general populace was shocked, and a little bit terrified



The Age of Revolution

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 - Leaving there, Jones sailed the *USS Ranger* north to his native Scotland, hoping to kidnap English Lord Selkirk and ransom him back as another morale-breaker
 - But Selkirk wasn't at home when the landing party arrived—so they stole all of his silver, including his wife's tea set and teapot...
...with her morning's tea still in it...



The Age of Revolution

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 - The next day, they caught the *HMS Drake* unaware and attacked her
 - The commander of the *Drake* ordered an ineffectual broadside against the *Ranger's* hull while Jones had his gunners aim for the *Drake's* masts—splintering them and disabling the vessel
 - Jones then took the *Drake* as a prize



The Age of Revolution

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 - The next day, they caught the *HMS Drake* unaware and attacked her
 - As you can imagine, England *really hated* Jones but both America and France thought he was just about the coolest guy who ever lived...



The Age of Revolution

Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

1778

France supports America
America invades England

Spain supports America

- Spain was still smarting from its whipping in the French and Indian War, too—so they didn't have much more love for England than France did
 - So Carlos III was willing to listen when France suggested an alliance against England
 - Unlike Louis XVI, Carlos refused to actually outright support the United States, but he was willing to aid its ally, France... which meant declaring war on England... which meant that it could at least *tacitly* send aid to America, what with America and France being allies now...
 - They made it official in the 1779 Treaty of Aranjuez, where Spain agreed to help France against England, and in return, France agreed to help Spain get Gibraltar, Minorca, and Florida back from England



The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

1778

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America invades England

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- So Carlos III was willing to listen when France suggested an alliance against England

- England was now facing war against *three* different nations, on multiple fronts, and had no allies of their own...

(since, if you'll remember, pretty much *nobody* in Europe liked England at this point, what with them having come out so well after the Seven Years' War)



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

1778

1779

Benedict Arnold

- Arnold was a great soldier, but not the best *people-person* in the war
 - Washington really liked him, but Arnold kept getting on the bad sides of other officers, for whom he had little regard
 - He also tended to get himself on the wrong side of political in-fighting between officers
 - Add that to the fact that he had bad post-battle luck, and you can see why he kept getting passed over for promotions that he felt that he'd deserved
 - It's been said that one of the most corrosive acids in this world is *resentment*—and Arnold's resentment burned inside of him
 - Hobbling from his injuries at Saratoga, he was no longer fit for battlefield commands, so he tried war profiteering—for which he was court-martialed (and *mostly* found not guilty, due to insufficient evidence)



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

1778

1779

Benedict Arnold

- Arnold was a great soldier, but not the best *people-person* in the war
- Even after Washington did him a favor and worked to get him a post at West Point, he couldn't stop feeling resentful
 - It took more time than expected to work through the details, so Arnold just assumed that Washington was going to renege on his promise, and he reached out to the British
 - He had been corresponding with British spy Major John André for some time, and now he offered to betray West Point for £20,000 and a British commission
 - When André was captured, the whole plot was uncovered, and Arnold was in serious trouble... but before he could be arrested, he slipped away to New York... where he joined the *British* army...



The Age of Revolution

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1777

1778

1779

Benedict Arnold

- Arnold was a great soldier, but not the best *people-person* in the war
- Even after Washington did him a favor and worked to get him a post at West Point, he couldn't stop feeling resentful
- **Brigadier General Arnold led the British in an invasion of Virginia, capturing Richmond and later he was instrumental in the burning of New London, Connecticut**
- **But none of the British commanders really trusted someone who would clearly be willing to betray his own commanders, so his success was limited**
 - Eventually, he asked to be able to go back to England to consult with the war office, hoping to gain prestige by sharing his expertise and knowledge with people closer to court
 - There, he was treated as a dishonorable pariah, and he allied himself with the wrong political party again—by the time he arrived in London, public sentiment had already begun to shift...



The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

1778

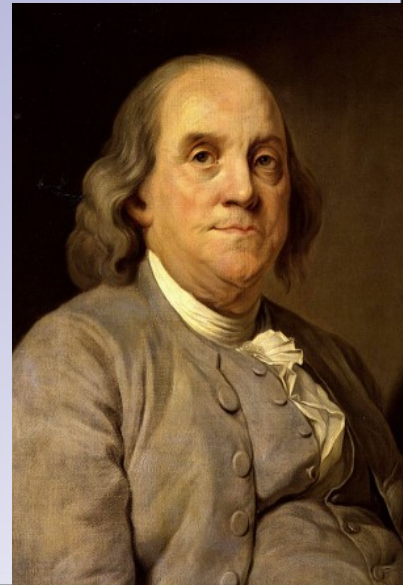
1779

Benedict Arnold

John Paul Jones (*redux*)

- At about the same time, the French Navy outfitted John Paul Jones with a new ship—the *USS Bonhomme Richard*

(named after their beloved Ben Franklin because his *Poor Richard's Almanac* had been such a huge hit in France, published under the title, *Les Maximes du Bonhomme Richard*)



The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

1778

1779

Benedict Arnold

John Paul Jones (*redux*)

- At about the same time, the French Navy outfitted John Paul Jones with a new ship—the *USS Bonhomme Richard*—which was much larger and had twice the firepower of the *USS Ranger*
 - He then sailed the *Richard* and four other ships toward England—whipping around Scotland instead of just crossing the Channel so that no one would know where they'd strike
 - Coastal England was in a panic...



The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

1778

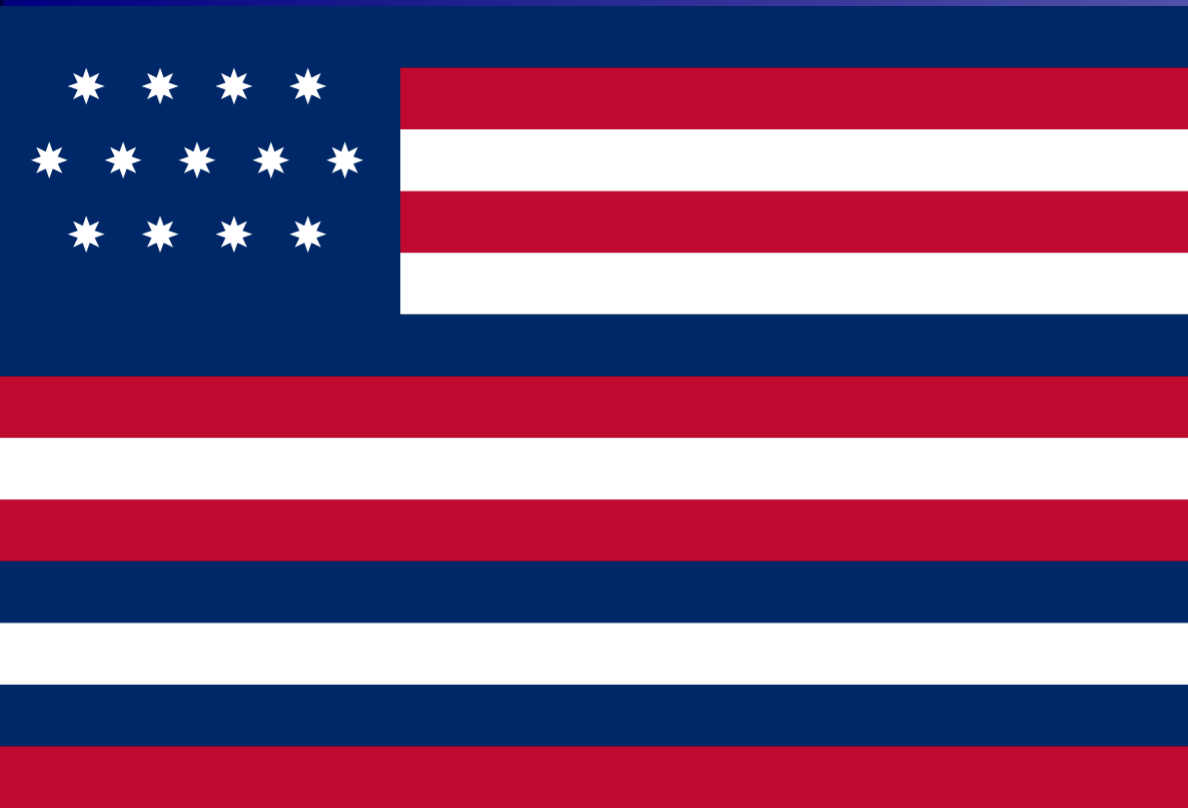
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John Paul Jones (*redux*)

- At about the same time, the French Navy outfitted John Paul Jones with a new ship—the *USS Bonhomme Richard*—which was much larger and had twice the firepower of the *USS Ranger*
- He was met off the coast of Yorkshire by the *HMS Serapis* and her own squadron, and even the *Richard* was clearly outgunned by the bigger ship
- Instead of trying to win a gun battle, Jones tried to come alongside the *Serapis* and lash the ships together, to fight hand-to-hand on decks
 - When he did, the British captain asked Jones if we was willing to surrender, to which Jones replied (famously)
“I have not yet *begun* to fight!”





evolution

y War Timeline

(redux)

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- Instead of trying to win a gun battle, Jones tried to come alongside the *Serapis* and lash the ships together, to fight hand-to-hand on decks
- In the battle, the *Richard* was sunk, but the *Serapis* was taken as a prize and sailed to a neutral Dutch Republic port
 - England complained that, since the *Serapis* now sailed with no ensign (flag), that made Jones a pirate, and the Dutch should turn him over under international law
 - Quickly, Jones slapped together a flag—and used it for the rest of the war...



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1777

1778

1779

1780

The Dutch

- The British were starting to get a little desperate and a little paranoid—but with good reason
 - They began stopping *any* shipping that they thought even *might* be carrying “contraband” to Spain, France, or America
 - On New Year's Eve of 1779, the British Navy stopped a squadron of Dutch ships off the Isle of Wight, demanding to see their cargo
 - The ships exchanged volleys, hostilities flared, and hostilities flared
 - To defend themselves, the Dutch Republic joined Catherine the Great's new League of Armed Neutrality
 - (Remember, that was a group of non-aligned nations who would defend one another against any *other* nations that were officially involved in a war somewhere)



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

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The Dutch

- The British were starting to get a little desperate and a little paranoid—but with good reason
- To cut off any support from the League of Armed Neutrality, England *removed* the Dutch Republic's neutrality by officially declaring war on them
 - Dutch Stadtholder Willem V, Prince of Orange, was kinda shocked—and so was everyone else
 - England was now fighting against *four* nations, on *four* different *continents*, with *no* allies of her own...
(i.e.; there's a *reason* why we were able to win against the strongest military power in the world at the time...)

