

## Historical Analysis of The Patriot Movie (2000)

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### Abstract

A film that tells the events of the revolutionary war that took place in America tells a touching and heroic story about American patriots. Although this film is classified as a work of fiction. However, this film cannot be separated from taking some inspiration from the real world. Although some of the events taken can still be categorized as fictitious. The author tries to identify some historical accuracy inside the movie and also tries to identify the Nationalism value that exists in the movie. From this study, the author found several historical inaccuracies that existed in the movie.

**Key words:** *The Patriot, Nationalism, Historical Accuracy*

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### INTRODUCTION

In this study, the researcher this study is intended to analyze a movie entitled *The Patriot* (2000) which is a movie that tells a fictional story based on the real-world event (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020a), Revolutionary War during the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Mandasari & Oktaviani, 2018). Precisely in 1776, a revolutionary war emerges between the US colonist that intended to take demo against (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020b) King George from England due to taxation (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020) that was considered to be high (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019) without any policies or explanation (Mandasari & Agusty, n.d.). Henceforth, the colonist in America intended (Kuswoyo, n.d.) to take control f the country by being independent (Muliyah et al., 2020). The movie leads by a character named Benjamin Martin (F. M. Sari, 2018) who is a patriot (Amelia & Daud, 2020) that considered a hero (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020) which he previously fought against the French (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021b) and the Indians (Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020). After witnessing the gruesome scene of war (Pratiwi & Ayu, 2020), Benjamin Martin became a pacifist (Puspita, 2021) and a widowed father of seven children (Kardiansyah, 2021) which he believed is his duty right now (Handayani & Aminatun, 2020). Nevertheless, his oldest son has a different belief (Aminatun, Ayu, et al., 2021) from him in that his son joined the Continental Army (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021) to fight against England (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020). Not to mention, Benjamin Martin also mentioned that this war also could lead to a Civil war (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020) in the United States (Septiyana &

Aminatun, 2021a). Not long after the prediction from Benjamin Martin (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021b), in the movie *General Cornwallis conquers Charleston* and a contingent (E. Putri & Sari, 2020).

Based on the movie, showed that there are several impacts of the war on families in the United States (Rahmania & Mandasari, 2021). Also, the creator of the film itself has greatly done portraying the horror of war (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021) and shows how British colonial life (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020) in the United States (Utami et al., 2020). This film is broadly successful (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021) in depicting the spirit of the American revolution (Gulö & Nainggolan, 2021) which can be seen from the interactions (Afrianto et al., 2021) of the main characters in this film (Oktaviani et al., 2020) with other characters in the film (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018). Although logically it is a fictional film (N. R. Putri & Sari, 2021), there are some real events depicted in the film (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020). This film is based on a true incident (Qodriani, 2021) between a British colonel (MULIYAH et al., 2021) named Lieutenant Colonel Banstre Terleton (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021a) where he fought several patriots from America known as the "Swamp Fox" militia (Kasih, 2018).

In this study, the author of this study wants to analyze this film from several points of view, including the point of view of the historical accuracy of the events in the film (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021) and also its correlation (N. Putri & Aminatun, 2021) with events that occur in the real world (Wahyudin & Sari, 2018), and the author also wants to analyze symbolism (Puspita & Amelia, 2020) in the film especially the things that interpret (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021) the American values contained in the film (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021). This film itself invites some praise (Nurmala Sari et al., 2021) and criticism (Aminatun, Mulyah, et al., 2021) regarding the accuracy (Rido et al., 2021) of the scenes in this film (Candra & Qodriani, 2019), of course, there are several pros and cons opinions (Setiawan & Pasha, 2020).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this study, the author also would like to mention several previous studies that are related to history in some literary works such as movies, books, novels, etc. Therefore, the author concludes that the study of historical accuracy is a pretty interesting matter to be discussed (Suprayogi, Pranoto, et al., 2021).

The first previous study that the author would like to mention is by Felani, Adi, and Lukito (2020) entitled *Nationalism in Popular Culture: Critical Discourse Studies on American and Indonesian Films* (Samsugi et al., 2020). This study is intended to inspect the nationalist ideologies pushed by those political leaders with the discourses of nationalism found in popular culture (Yudha & Mandasari, 2021). This study has examined the ideology of nationalism (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021) in 10 American and 10 Indonesian films (Aminatun, 2021) using the discourse historical technique (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021) from Ruth Wodak and Martin Reisigl, presuming that popular culture expresses the fundamental belief of the society (Samanik, 2018). After conducting the research, the authors found that this research manages to point out nine features of nationalism in American films (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021), while in the Indonesian films are only found about six features of nationalism (Fithratullah, 2019).

The second previous study is by Yuxuan Liu (2020) with the title *Analysis of How Nationalism in Britain Affected the Propaganda in a Film During World War II*. In this study, the author aims to analyze how propaganda plays an important role in the film (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021) which this essay will first look into the dominant nationalistic beliefs (EWK, 2018) in Britain before demonstrating (Qomariah & Sucipto, 2021) how such beliefs are represented in the traits of propaganda movies (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021). Furthermore, it demonstrates how a film is utilized to provide only one side of the narrative during a historical era when the general population had little access to information (Heaverly & EWK, 2020).

## **METHOD**

The descriptive qualitative approach was employed by the study's author to gather information from the movie (Hamzah et al., n.d.). The data source for this literary research is any extra data or information, such as study journals, websites, specialized research, formal data, etc (Amelia, 2021). The author employed reading and library research to examine and provide a response to the problem formulation (Ngestirosa et al., 2020).

The descriptive qualitative approach is the research methodology used by the author in this paper for this research. Research design, according to (Pranoto, 2021) is a specific measurement that must be performed or computed and includes data collection, data processing (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021), and drafting of a report of the research (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the film itself, *The Patriot* initially tells about the differences in arguments between a patriot and a war hero who becomes a pacifist and has seven children. This patriot is named Benjamin Martin who is played by a famous actor, namely Mel Gibson, Benjamin Martin's eldest son Gabriel has a different view from his father about this war where his father prefers not to fight against England while Gabriel has an opinion himself to take part in this war.

In the film itself, *The Patriot* received a lot of criticism about how this film made a bad image of the British army which was described as brutal and merciless soldiers. But apart from this film having a historical fictional value in this film it also has some accuracy value in original history in the United States. Below is some data about what happened in history depicted in the film and what did not happen in the real world:

The Patriot's nearly total neglect of the Loyalists is its most significant flaw. In the Carolinas and Georgia, a sizable portion of the populace stayed steadfast, and most of the fighting there was a civil war between Tories and Whigs. The movie only features Captain Wilkins (Adam Baldwin), a loyalist soldier in Colonel Tavington's (Jason Isaacs) dragoons, despite the fact that loyalist provincial and militia units made up half of the British army in the South. Banastre Tarleton, the commander of the British Legion, a provincial Loyalist unit, is the model for Tavington. The movie promotes the notion that Captain Wilkins is the sole Loyalist in Tavington's regiment and that it is a British unit. The Patriot doesn't feature any additional Loyalist soldiers.

### **1. The Main Character in the Movie is Based On Real Life Character "Francis Marion"**

Historically this film adapts the story from the real world mentioned above about the militia "Swamp Fox" and also a British Lieutenant Colonel Banstre Teleton. Militia "Swamp Fox" is a militia led by Francis Marion who is known as a cunning and resourceful person by the British colony. The story of Francis Marion became the inspiration for several films or books about the history of America's struggle in facing the revolutionary war against England. Francis Marion who was nicknamed the weasel of the swamp received his nickname because he was good at using swamps to ambush British

troops and also to escape from the pursuit of British soldiers. One of the events of conflict between Francis Marion and the British army was on November 5, when British troops attempted to ambush Francis Marion based on the information they received that Francis Marion would be in the High Hills of Santee. However, when they reached the High Hills of Santee, they could not find Francis Marion who suspected that Francis Marion was aware of an imminent ambush by British soldiers. Thus, Francis Marion counterattacked the British camp at Lynchen Creek.

## **2. Unlike in The Movie, The British Army didn't Burn the Church**

Surely one of the most heartbreaking scenes is where Colonel Tavington gathers the townfolks into the church where he tried to get any information about Benjamin Martin. He promised to spare the life of the townfolks that give him which is when one of the townfolks began to speak and give information about Benjamin Martin. He ordered his men to block the door and the window without letting any path escape and the horror happened when he ordered his men to burn the church with all the people inside. This is the scene that triggers controversy and critiques that the movie is way too villainizing the British with that scene.

This triggering critique there is not any record of the British army had done such things against the people from America and it has been judged as misguiding the audience's perspective of the British army. However, this event is perhaps closely related to the real-life event during World War II about 200 years later after the revolutionary war when SS Panzer Division during World War II, which when the Nazis conquered a village named Oradour-sur-Glane in France. The Nazis gathered the villagers of Oradour-sur-Glane in the church where they, later on, threw grenades into the church. Also, they fired on anyone that escape from the windows by using machine guns. Which results in the casualties of 247 women, 205 children, and 3 priests.

Banastre Tarleton was a cruel and merciless officer in real life, but he never carried out the kind of horrors that were shown in *The Patriot*. The Waxhaws Massacre on May 29, 1780, is the most infamous incident connected to Tarleton. During the battle, Tarleton and his legion assaulted a Virginia Continentals regiment. Before the Tory riders breached the Virginians' line, they had only fired one round. They then attempted to surrender, but the Loyalists went on the rampage, and the majority of the defenseless Continentals were

ruthlessly slaughtered. The Virginians were abandoned on the battlefield by Tarleton because three-quarters of them were either dead or severely injured. The average number of wounds per man, according to an American officer who visited the injured after the combat, was sixteen.

### **3. False Portrayals of Slavery**

In the movie, we could see several African-American people being treated nicely in the movie as Benjamin has a maid which helps him to take care of the children, but in fact, the reality is different from what has been portrayed in the movie. As we could see in the movie that black people were portrayed as freedmen and the women in the movie could earn living from working with Benjamin Martin and being treated as part of the family itself. This is considered as sugarcoating slavery in the movie as we know that slavery exist in America until 18th December 1865 when the Thirteenth Amendment was adopted by the United States.

In the movie, we could observe that either the British or Americans motivate their slaves the price for freedom, and also they will earn a certain amount of payment after their period of service. If we could observe from the movie that many of the slaves joined with the Patriots of America and fights against the British army previously is the side that controls the slaves. However, in *The Patriot*, the rounding up of the Martin family's emancipated slaves to fight for the British is depicted as a sorrowful event, as opposed to the narrative of Occam, whose owner donated him to Benjamin Martin's militia and who gained his freedom through service.

Much debate has also surrounded the movie's depiction of African Americans and slavery. Since Benjamin Martin was a well-known plantation owner in South Carolina, he probably had slaves. Martin hires free black employees instead of owning slaves, which is likely the only such labor arrangement in colonial South Carolina, in order to avoid stigmatizing the movie's hero. Later, Martin hides his family from the British in a "maroon" settlement of runaway slaves on the seashore. These slaves were actually running away from the Patriots. Thomas Sumter frequently paid his troops with slaves he had taken from Tory owners.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, several correlated events that happened in real-life also happened in the movie. Even though the movie is not entirely accurate in portraying what occurred in the real-life world of the Broadly speaking, this film has a fictional theme inspired by a true story. Among them is the main character Benjamin Martin who leads a militia group in the film inspired by Francis Marion and the antagonist character in the film, Colonel Tavington who is inspired by Lieutenant Colonel Banstre Tarleton, who is known as a cruel and sadistic troop leader in American history. Although this film received strong criticism for its depiction of British colonial soldiers, apart from these things this film has valuable values including the spirit of nationalism that can be seen in the film where the American Patriots have independent values regardless of the grip of the British and also This film shows that sometimes we have to face a conflict instead of avoiding the conflict for a better ending and tell us that no matter what obstacle that face us, we need to deal with it even though it may take some time.

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