

AMERICAN HISTORICAL FILM ANALYSIS: “THE PATRIOT (2000)”

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Abstract

The "Patriot" Benjamin Martin's struggle is the subject of this study. The hero of the American Revolutionary War, Francis Marion, is portrayed by this character. The Patriot's depiction of the American Revolution is more about the war America wants than it is about the revolution itself. While portraying "the redcoats" as abominable, brutal, and sadistic beings, the film celebrates American victories and war heroes. The victory of the United States over the British is portrayed in the film as the sanctified glory of angels triumphing over demons, despite common misconceptions and errors. This study utilized a qualitative descriptive method and library research in the form of narration, which was reflected in the dialogue to provide a comprehensive description of the author's data in order to describe the Patriots' struggle during the American Revolution and their victory over the British. The intended goal of this study was to boost self-esteem among Americans and those who fought for freedom. In point of fact, freedom is a constant theme throughout the film.

Key words: Patriot, American War, Freedom

INTRODUCTION

We are aware that the United States of America was colonized by the British (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021), which resulted in a significant amount of injustice (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018), (Asia & Samanik, 2018) and oppression for Americans at the time (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2021), (Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020). As a result, individuals disagreed with colonial behavior (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020a), (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021), despite the fact that they were fellow white citizens and particularly members of my tribe (Kuswoyo & Indonesia, 2021), (Arpriansah et al., 2021), (Aminatun et al., 2021). Indians, et al. The American war of independence between the United States and Great Britain lasted from 1775 to 1783 (Suprayogi, Pranoto, et al., 2021), (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021). Initially, a number of European nations began traveling to the American continent for a variety of reasons (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020), (Mandasari & Agusty, n.d.), (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019). The hope that they will be able to freely practice their respective religions without being subjected to any pressure (Samanik, 2021), (Kuswanto et al., 2020) from European authorities is one of them (Amelia & Daud, 2020), (Puspita, 2021). However, the British colonization of North

America began with the arrival of John Cabot and a number of other British explorers (Gulö, 2018), (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021). John Cabot and his colleagues established colonies on the new continent after acquiring the authority to manage a number of plots of land in North America (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020), (Mandasari, n.d.), (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021). There were 13 regions in the Americas that became British territory prior to 1763 (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020b), (B. N. Sari & Gulö, 2019).

So that in the end the citizens took up arms to fight imperialism in the United States, starting with a battle in the Lexington area around 1775 (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), (Teknologi et al., 2021), and then the war broke out where, when the war was raging several United States leaders/figures held negotiations in the Philadelphia region (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018), (Fakhrurozi et al., 2021). For the preparation of independence and proclamation, and one of the famous drafters of the United States proclamation is "Thomas Jefferson (later to become the 3rd President of the USA) (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020), (Pranoto, 2021), was born the text of the United States Proclamation and is better known as the "Declaration of Independence" (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2020), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020). So on July 4, 1776, the independence of the United States was announced, and was chosen at that time to be the first President of the USA from the revolutionary figure at that time (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018), namely "George Washington", after being proclaimed the country was named USA (United State of America) (S. N. Sari & Aminatun, 2021), (Wahyudin & Sari, 2018), (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019), or the United States, and at that time only had 13 states (Agustina et al., 2021), (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021), while other areas were still in the struggle for liberation from the colonialists at that time, for example the area of "Florida", at that time was still under Spanish control, only a few years later could be taken over by USA (Suprayogi, Puspita, et al., 2021), (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2020). Several other states, some are obtained from the results of negotiations only, or a barter system / exchange bolsters (Afrianto & Restika, 2018), (Aldino, Hendra, et al., 2021), and some are also with a purchase system to those who own the area, for example "Alaska" this state is obtained by purchasing from parties (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019). "Russia" at that time, there was also the result of negotiations with the French, etc. Britain did not immediately recognize the independence, with a struggle, a war that lasted exciting (Asmiati et al., 2019), (Samanik, 2018), (Aldino, Saputra, et al., 2021), and long enough until in 1783,

then Britain recognized the "sovereignty" of the United States of America, the result of the "Versailles" treaty (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018), (Journal et al., 2021).

This is the story of Benjamin Martin, a farmer who lives in peace (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020), (Fithratullah, 2019), Benjamin Martin, who must lead a colonial mission in the American Revolutionary War (Gulö et al., 2021), (Qodriani, 2021), seeing a soldier kill one soldier (Afrianto et al., 2021), (Neneng et al., 2021), (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). The countryside of Barkeley County, South Caroline is the setting where the film's story takes place with the backdrop of the British Empire trying to subjugate America as its colony (Abidin et al., 2022).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Omar El Akkad's *American War* is a novel in which a bloody civil war rages for more than two decades in a nation (Ngestirosa et al., 2020) whose coastlines are devastated by devastating floods as a result of rising sea levels and global warming (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021). Many millions of people's lives are ruled by disease, death, and corruption. This sounds like a story that would take place in a country called the "Third World." However, Omar El Akkad's debut novel is surprisingly set in the late 21st century United States of America, which are no longer united in the traditional sense (Fithratullah, 2021), (Setri & Setiawan, 2020). During the Second Civil War, a new empire known as the Bouazizi has emerged in the Middle East and emerged as the new global superpower (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), despite the huge divide that existed between the United States and the secessionist Free Southern State. This novel challenges notions of patriotism and terrorism from a perspective distinct from the Eurocentric one to which we are typically exposed and accustomed (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), (Afrianto & Ma'rifah, 2020). It also demonstrates the circumstances under which a person becomes a terrorist. Without evoking sympathy, but with greater empathy for Sarat, the complex psychology of someone who chooses to do anything because they believe it is right becomes clear (Aminatun, 2021), (Oktaviani & Sari, 2020). In some way, the novel by El Akkad, Egyptian-Canadian novelist and journalist, is a warning: It quite intimidatingly provides an outlook to the potential serious consequences of the social and cultural divisions between the US-American North and South and of global warming by including different types of texts, such as newspaper clippings, interviews, memoirs and government

documents into the storyline. However flawed and overdramatized the story feels from time to time – the Southerners start their rebellion as they are prohibited from burning petroleum as an emergency measure in times of extreme climate change in which Florida is already completely submerged and Louisiana is following – I can still recommend this debut novel because it encourages you as a person socialized in the west to put yourself in the shoes of the world’s displaced people who are affected by war, torture, and climate catastrophes and thus to develop empathy.

METHOD

This research applied library research and qualitative descriptive method in the form of narration, the narration is reflected in dialogue to do a detailed description of the data owned by the author. Library Research is a research method that involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal/expert opinion on a research question, necessary component of every other research method at some point. I uses some dialog from the movie and the internet sources as references that related to this essay. I also uses objective approach in this essay. This approach will help to analyze the film. It will help analyze the character in the film and the type of shot that used by the director. The most important thing in this approach is the analyze must be complete in an objective way. In qualitative descriptive methodology, the writer focused on the content of the analysis of the script that was used by the writer as the primary data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The story begins in 1776 when Benjamin Martin, veteran of the French–Indian war and widower of seven children, gets a summons to Charleston to vote in South Carolina on adding men to the continental army. The vote ultimately decided to add another person to the continental army, and Benjamin's eldest son, Gabriel Martin, signed up for the continental army, against his father's orders.

Four years after that, Charleston fell to the British. Not long after, Gabriel came home full of wounds. Shortly after that, the war spread to the Martin family's yard and they then treated the wounded American and British soldiers. Not after that, the British cavalry led by the notorious Colonel William Tavington. He orders the execution of wounded American soldiers, burns the Martin family home, and hangs Gabriel for being a spy. The

Martin family's second son, Thomas Martin, tried to free his brother, but was shot dead by Tavington. Angered that his son was killed, Benjamin gave rifles to his third and fourth children, then chased and killed the British troops who were carrying Gabriel. The surviving British troops told Tavington this, and Benjamin was nicknamed "The Ghost."

Benjamin and Gabriel decide to fight the British, and leave their young son under the care of his aunt, Charlotte. They went straight to the headquarters of the continental troops.

At the headquarters of the continental army, Benjamin is made a colonel by Colonel Henry Bunwell, his former superior, and fights against General Cornwallis using guerrilla warfare tactics using the local militia forces. At the same time, French major Jean Villeneuve provides training to the militia forces. The militia under Benjamin destroyed British supplies, arrested Cornwallis personnel, and set fire to the ferry bound for Charleston. General Cornwallis blamed Colonel Tavington at first, but because he was constantly pressured by Benjamin's war tactics, he finally ordered him to stop Benjamin at all costs.

With the help of former militia captain James Wilkins, Tavington finds out the identity of the children and wives of the militia and kills them mercilessly. Luckily, the family of Martin and Charlotte managed to survive from death. Shortly after, Gabriel marries Anne, his childhood friend. Shortly after, Tavington heads to the town where Anne lives. He then gathered the people of the city, including Anne into the church, and promised freedom on the condition of telling the location of the militia troops. However, Tavington actually tricked them, then set the church on fire, killing everyone in it. Gabriel is enraged upon finding out, and attacks Tavington while he is resting. However, Tavington manages to injure Gabriel with his knife. Benjamin finally catches up, only to find his son dying and then dying at his hands.

Benjamin was initially hesitant to continue the war, but he was reminded of his son's dedication and returned to lead the militia, now assisted by American continental troops, against the forces under General Cornwallis himself in the decisive war at Cowpens. At first, it looked like the British were going to win, but Benjamin forced his troops forward, tearing the British troops apart. Shortly after, Tavington advanced without waiting for orders from Cornwallis, and finally met Benjamin. After a fierce battle, Benjamin finally managed to kill Tavington and forced Cornwallis to withdraw his troops. Six months later, French aid arrived, forcing General Cornwallis to surrender in Yorktown, Virginia to

continental Americans. After that, Benjamin finds his son again, and is shocked to see the militiamen rebuilding his house which was burned by Tavington.

The Movie shows that due to the American Revolutionary War, freedom was granted to the colonies a new way of life on the continent. The Movie connects the American revolution because it shows the hardship and struggles that the Americans had to go through during the war. The main message of the film was to be a revenge story. After Benjamin Martin's son was shot and killed by the loyalist, the revenge started. Benjamin proceeded to kill British officers and leaders in command leaving the armies helpless with no leader. The main focus was on Martin's family showing only one perspective of the war/film. There are secondary messages in the movie, for example, death, when Martin's oldest and youngest son died during the war. Another example is revenge, after Martin's youngest son died, as it was stated earlier, Benjamin Martin took revenge by killing officers and leaders of the British army.

CONCLUSION

In this instance, the movie is probably based solely on American wartime events and more on the vengeance story of a veteran captain, as *The Patriot* refers to the American soldier. This film demonstrates that it is primarily about a man seeking vengeance against a Colonial loyalist who killed his two sons and has little to do with the actual events of the Revolutionary War. For a film with so much significance for two countries fighting for their lives, it portrays the loyalist far more than the American. After all, the winners always write history. In conclusion, the film "The Patriot" gives a false portrayal of honesty and a poor representation of the British and American Revolutions. If the film hadn't been based on a revenge story rather than the actual war, it wouldn't have been as successful and made more money. On both sides, an absurd number of lives were lost. A movie erroneously stated that this war led to the current state of affairs in the United States.

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