

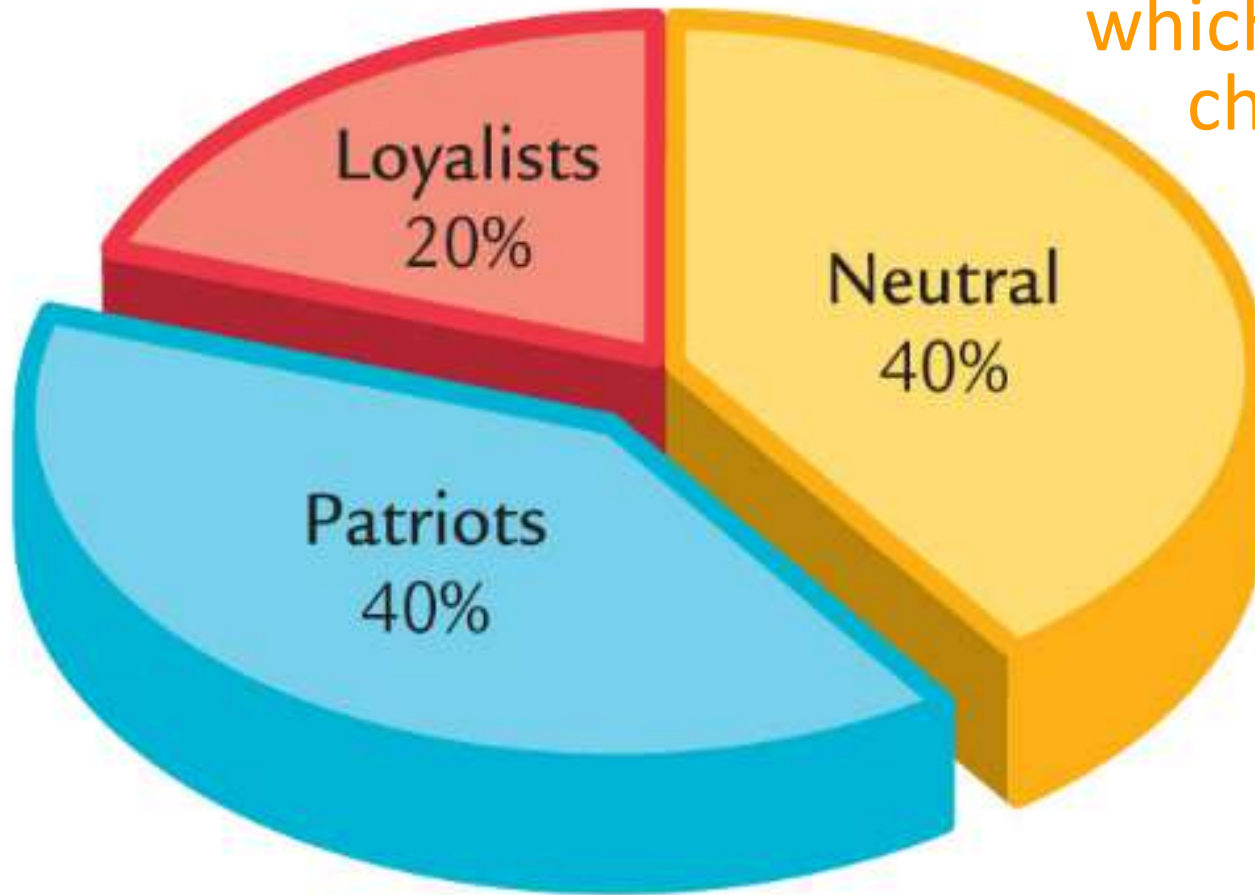
The American Revolution



By 1776, American colonists were divided into 3 groups

Loyalists wanted to remain British colonies

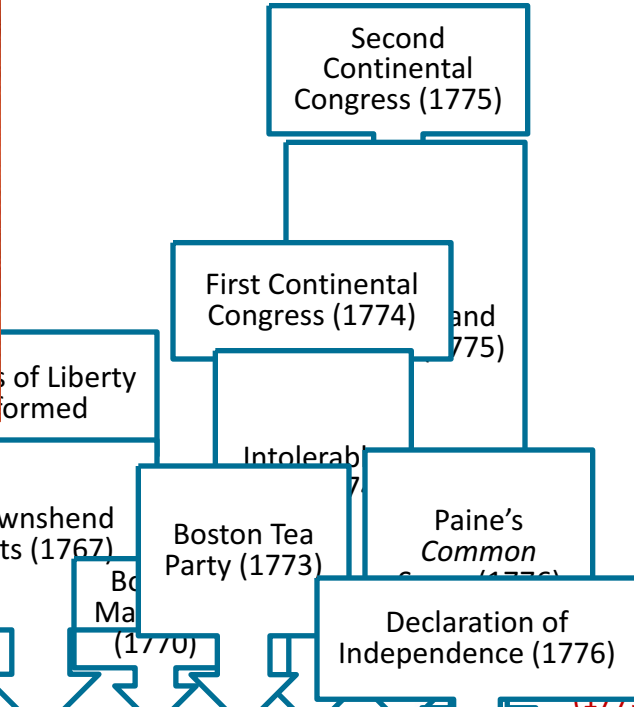
Neutrals were undecided about which side to choose



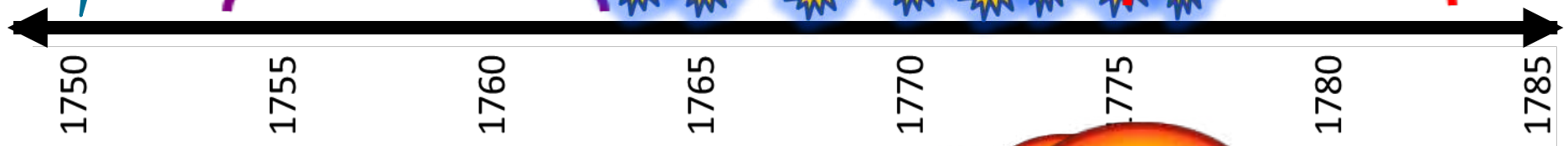
Patriots supported separation from Britain (independence)

Quick Review:

How did we get to this point?



Revolutionary War (1775-1783)



The American Revolution was inspired by the Enlightenment

Montesquieu—
separation of powers;
checks & balances

Thomas Paine's
Common Sense urged
colonial independence

Enlightenment

- People try to apply the scientific approach to aspects of society.
- Political scientists propose new ideas about government.
- Philosophes advocate the use of reason to discover truths.
- Philosophes address social issues through reason.

Enlightenment writers challenge many accepted ideas about government and society.

Spread of Ideas

- Enlightenment ideas appeal to thinkers and artists across Europe.
- Salons help spread Enlightenment thinking.
- Ideas spread to literate middle class.
- Enlightened despots attempt reforms.

Enlightenment ideas sweep through European society and to colonial America.

American Revolution

- Enlightenment ideas influence colonists.
- Britain taxes colonists after French and Indian War.
- Colonists denounce taxation without representation.
- War begins in Lexington and Concord.

Colonists declare independence, defeat Britain, and establish republic.

By July 1776,
how had
colonial
attitudes
towards
Great Britain
changed?



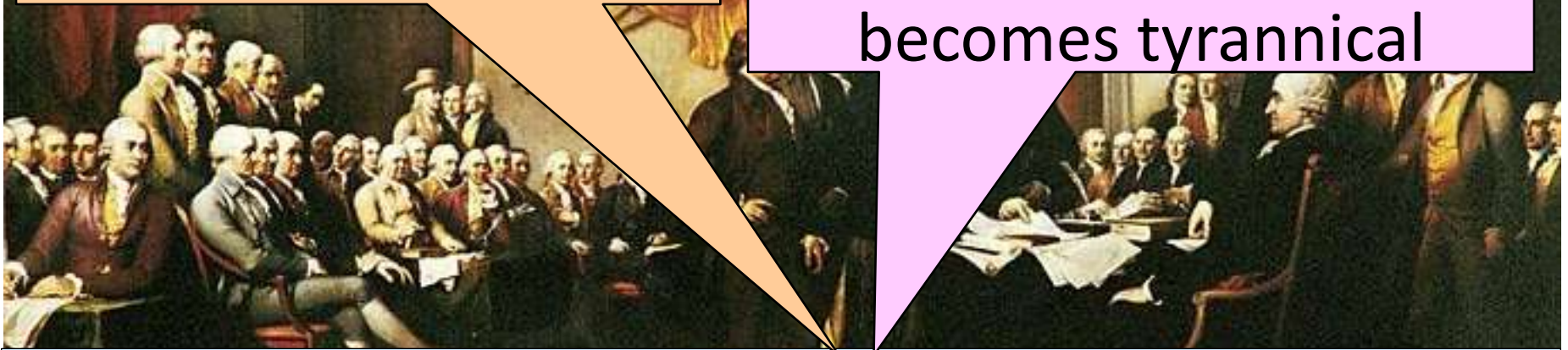
0023590 KING GEORGE III STATUE, 1776.

By July 1776, enough Americans were “patriots” that members of the Second Continental Congress formed a 5-man committee to draft a Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson of Virginia was the principal author

All men are born with “natural rights” of life, liberty, & property

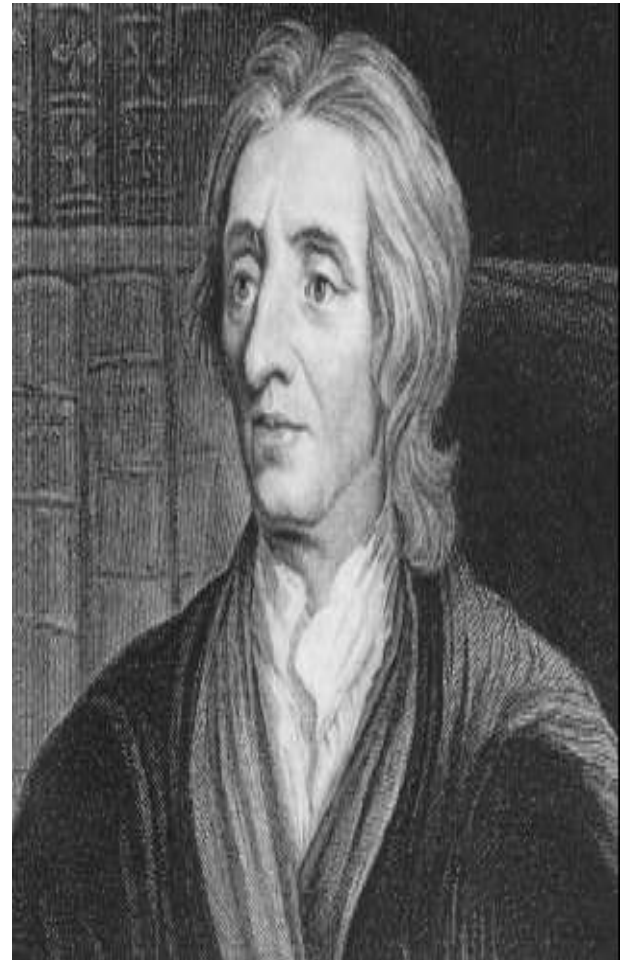
Citizens can break their social contract with their gov’t when their gov’t becomes tyrannical



It was based on the “enlightened” ideas of John Locke & explained why the colonists were rebelling

[John Locke]

- Said people have rights that are above that of the good of society.
 - They include life, liberty, and property.
 - Governments and leaders only exist to protect these rights.
 - There is no such thing as absolute power.
- The state of nature for man is freedom.



Quick Class Discussion: Based on this word cloud, hypothesize THREE major themes present in the Declaration of Independence?



Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776)



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776. A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Misgovernment, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former System of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Oppressions, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and positive Importance, which suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has strictly enforced to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inalienable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of harassing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in that mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Anarchy from without, and Confusion within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States, for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage the Migration hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Office, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has attempted to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;

For granting them, by a mock Trial, Power to seize any Property which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same arbitrary Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Work of Death, Destruction, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely parallel in the most barbarous Ages, and wholly unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Colonists to take Arms against their Country, to become the Executions of their Friends and

Committee to draft the Declaration: Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin, John Adams, Robert Livingston, & Roger Sherman

Examining Excerpts from the
Declaration of Independence:

Read each passage of the
Declaration of Independence.

Working with a partner, summarize
the main idea and write it in your
own words in the chart

Decoding the Declaration of Independence

1. We should explain why we are declaring independence
2. All people have natural rights
3. Government power comes from the people
4. If a gov't cannot protect people, then the people should create a new gov't that can
5. King George III has abused his power
6. These are the reasons we believe that the king has abused his powers
7. We have explained to the king why we are unhappy but he has ignored us and hurt us
8. Because of the king's abusive actions, we are declaring our independence as a new nation

The Declaration of Independence & Influences from the Enlightenment

causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly we have experienced that the same hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

These passages reveal the influence of the English philosopher John Locke. In *Two Treatises of Government* (1690), Locke argued that if a government does not allow its citizens to enjoy certain rights and freedoms, the people have a right to replace that government.

Too Late to Apologize Video (3.22)

America: The Story of Us

American Revolution (3.31)

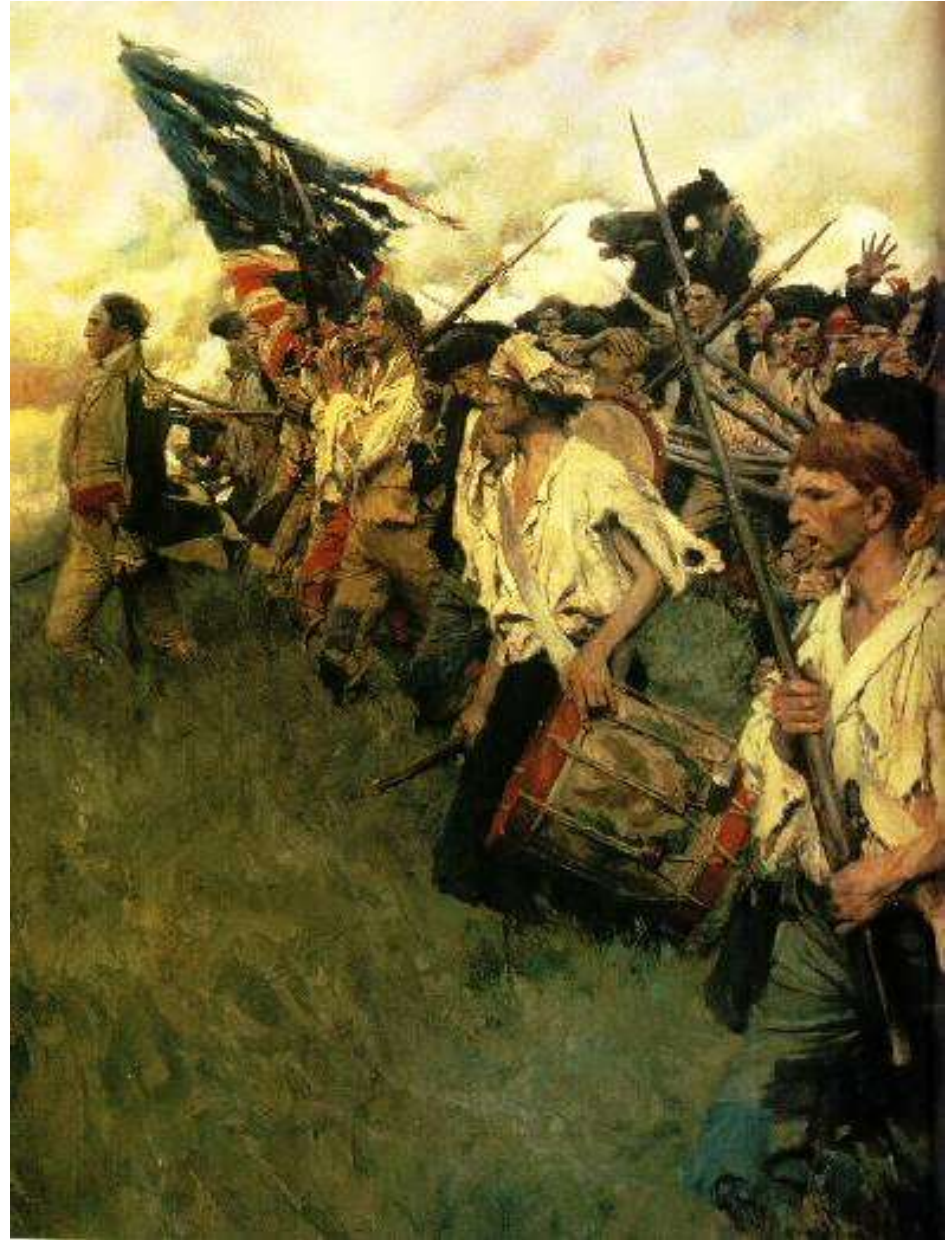
- Watch the video from the *America: The Story of Us* series and answer these questions:
 - What advantages did the American colonists have over the British?
 - What advantages did the British have over the American colonists?
 - Why did the Americans win the Revolutionary War?

The *Declaration of Independence* was a formal demand for separation, but the Revolutionary War had already begun in 1775

Lexington & Concord

Formation of a Continental Army under George Washington

Americans were divided among Patriots, Loyalists, & Neutrals



Independence Hall

Thompson, Hancock,
Read, Dickinson,
Rutledge. McKean

Wilson



Chase &
Morris

Lee &
Adams

Walton

Hopkins

Adams, Sherman, Livingston,
Jefferson, Franklin



Colonists Choose Sides

PATRIOTS



Nathanael Greene

A pacifist Quaker, Nathanael Greene nonetheless chose to fight against the British.

“I am determined to defend my rights and maintain my freedom or sell my life in the attempt.”

Charles Inglis

A clergyman of the Church of England, Charles Inglis was loyal to the king and argued against independence:

“By a reconciliation with Britain, [an end] would be put to the present calamitous war, by which many lives have been lost, and so many more must be lost, if it continues.”

LOYALISTS



Quick Class Discussion

- What was the biggest advantage the American colonists had during the Revolutionary War?
- What was the biggest advantage that Great Britain had during the Revolutionary War?
- Based on this chart, who should win the war?

Military Strengths and Weaknesses

UNITED STATES

Strengths

- familiarity of home ground
- leadership of George Washington and other officers
- inspiring cause of the independence

Weaknesses

- most soldiers untrained and undisciplined
- shortage of food and ammunition
- inferior navy
- no central government to enforce wartime policies



GREAT BRITAIN

Strengths

- strong, well-trained army and navy
- strong central government with available funds
- support of colonial Loyalists and Native Americans

Weaknesses

- large distance separating Britain from battlefields
- troops unfamiliar with terrain
- weak military leaders
- sympathy of certain British politicians for the American cause



Revolutionary War

- When the war began, the British had a clear military advantage:
 - 400% larger & more experienced army
 - More money
 - The world's most dominant navy
 - Manufacturing to make war supplies

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Britain under-estimated the colonial commitment to independence

To win, the British had to find & defeat the Continental Army

- Familiarity with the environment
- A commitment to win the war
- Short supply lines to their soldiers
- A defensive strategy to outlast the British

Military Strengths & Weaknesses

Weaknesses

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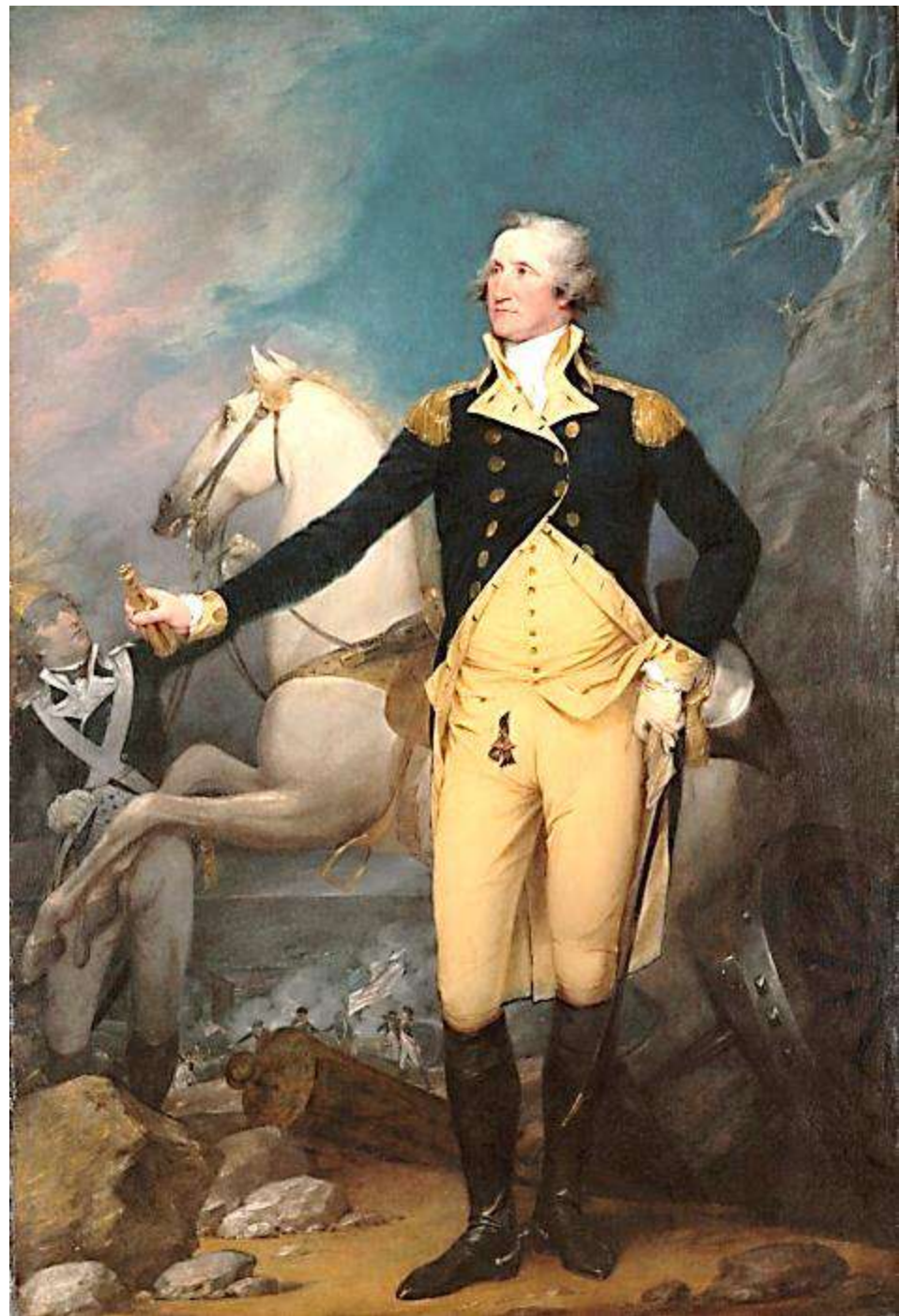


General Burgoyne march

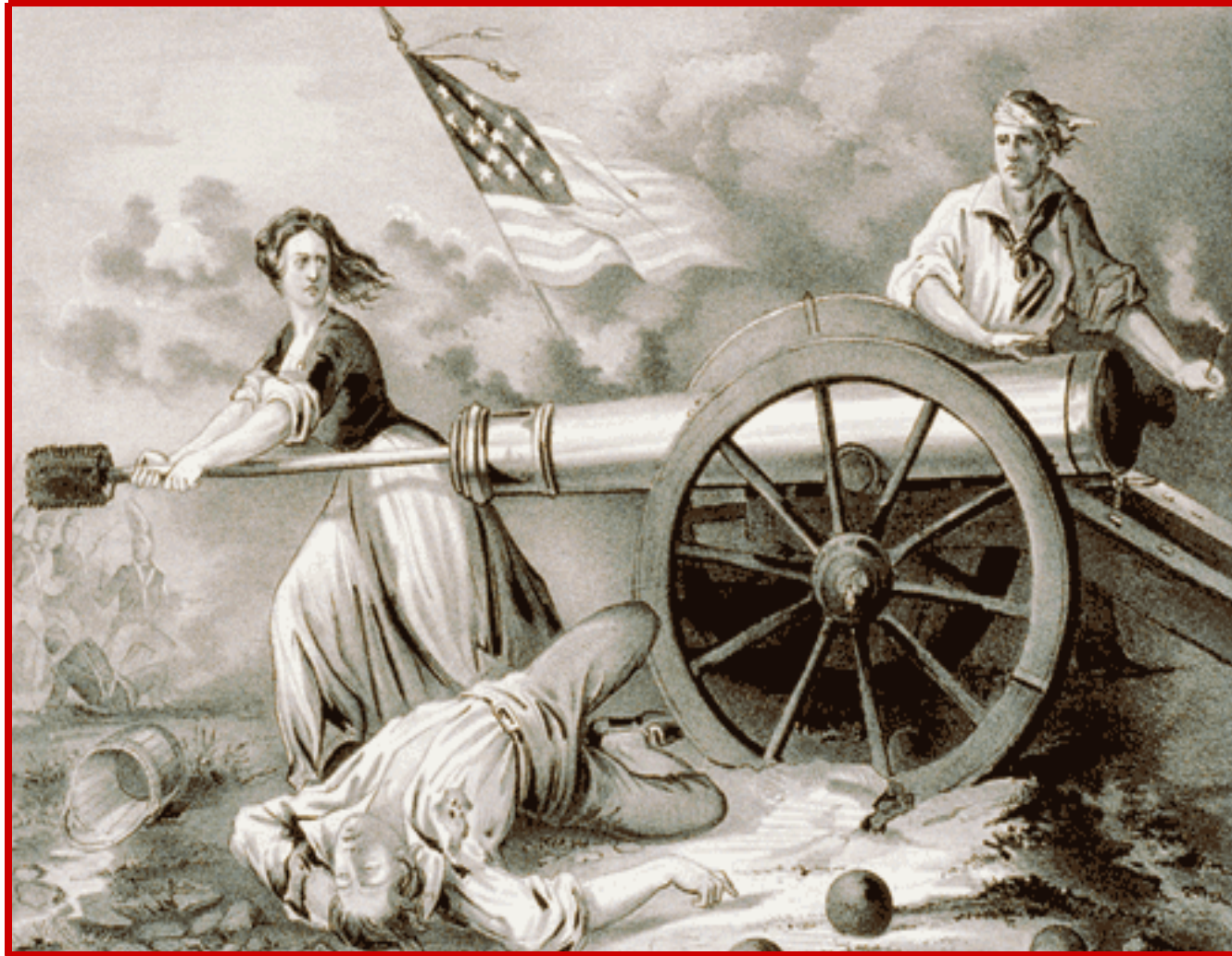
As leader of the Continental Army, George Washington was the symbol of the American cause

He had to build a professional army & coordinate the militias

Encouraged common citizens & volunteer soldiers to support the war even when the British seemed destined to win during the early years of the revolution

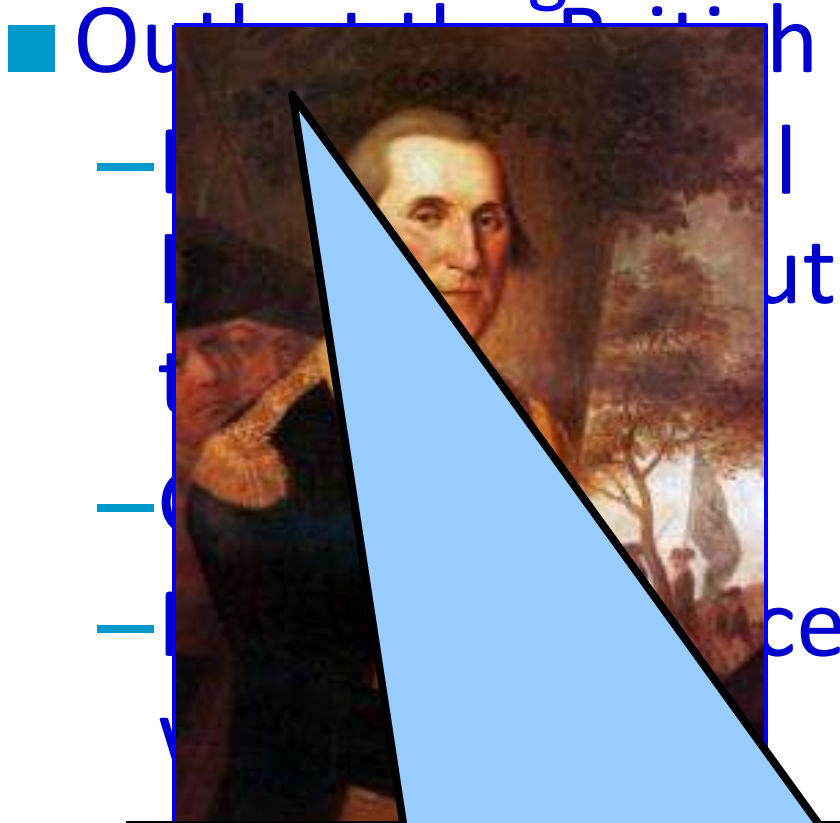


American
Military:
Continental
Army,
Colonial
Militias, &
Civilians

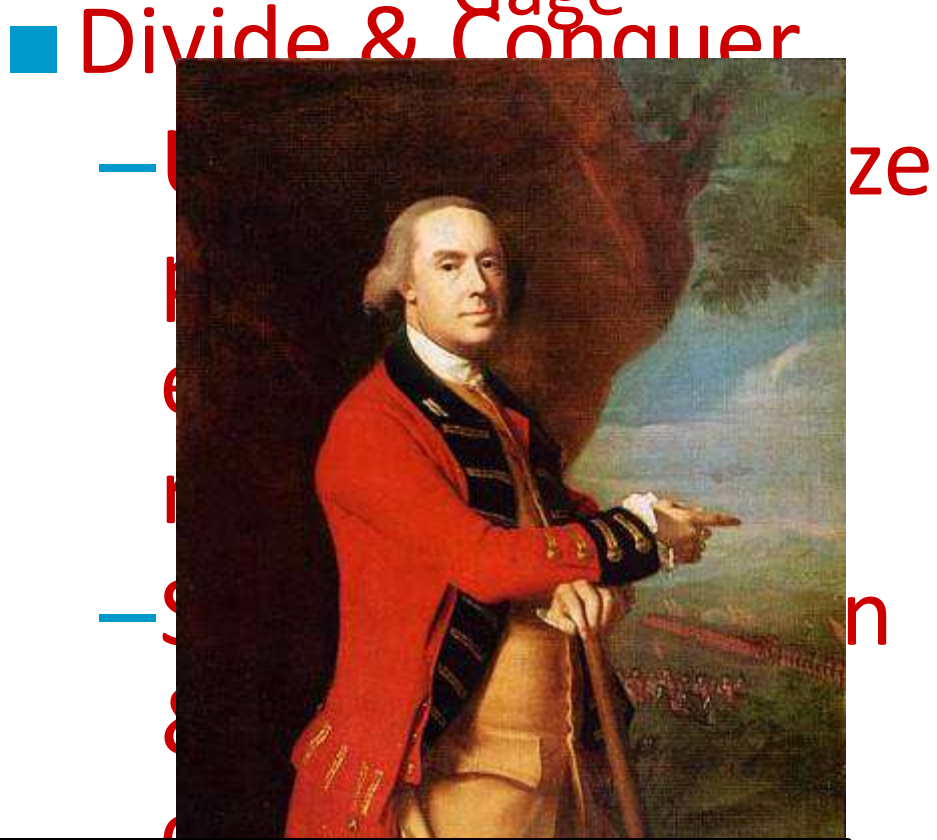


Differing Military Strategies

The Americans General Washington



The British General Gage



As long as Britain did not defeat the Continental Army, England could not win

Revolutionary War, 1775-1778



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

- 1. Location** From which his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What character have in common? Why



The American Revolution began at Lexington & Concord



1766
Stamp Acts

1767
Townshend Acts

1765

1767

1770

1773

1774

1768
Sons of Liberty founded

1770
Boston Massacre

1773
Boston Tea Party

Treaty of Paris

Revolutionary War, 1775-1783

British victories from 1776-1777 made an American victory look impossible



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

- 1. Location** From which city did General Burgoyne lead his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the locations of the battles have in common? Why do you think so?



British Seizure & Burning of New York, 1776



Revolutionary War,

On Christmas Eve 1776, Washington gave Americans hope by crossing the Delaware River & surprising British troops in Trenton, NJ



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

- 1. Location** From which city did Washington lead his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the locations have in common? Why do you think so?

1774	Intolerable Acts	1774
1775	George III rejects Olive Branch Petition	1775
1776	British seize New York	1776
1777	British seize Philadelphia	1777
1778	British seize Savannah, Georgia	1779
1780	British seize Charles Town, South Carolina	1780
1781	British reverses in the South	1781
1783		1783

1774 Lexington and Concord; Bunker Hill

1776 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

1777 American victory at Saratoga

1781 British surrender at Yorktown

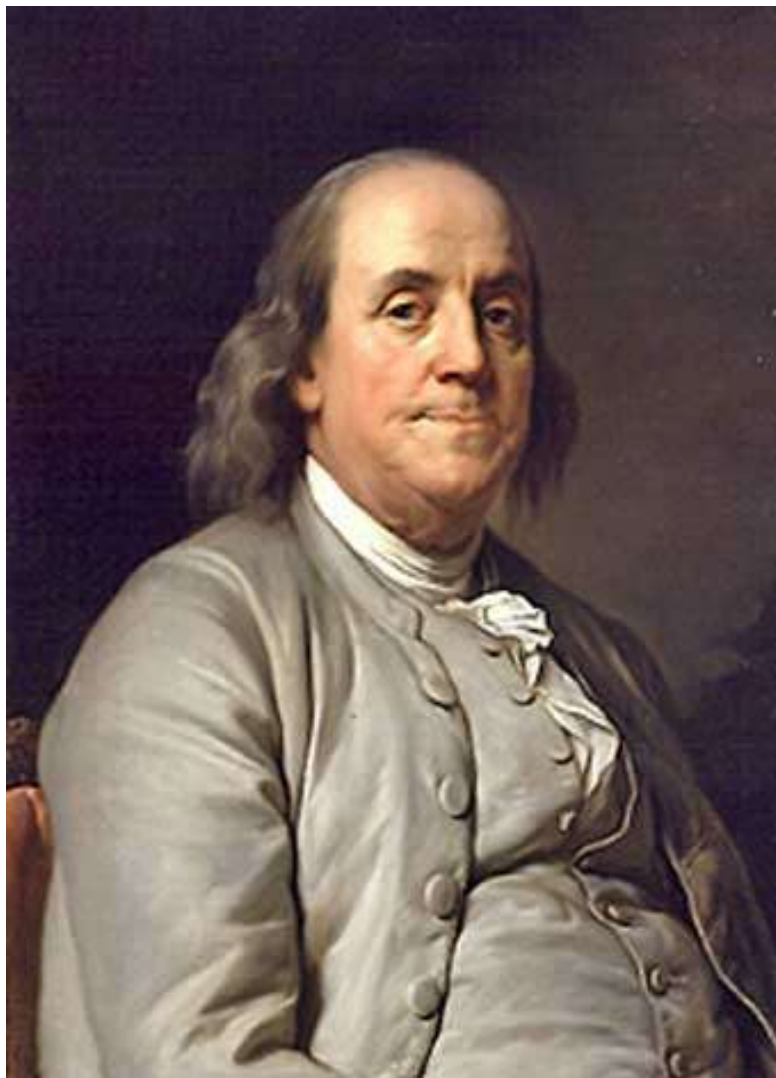
1783 Treaty of Paris



Crossing the Delaware in route to a surprise attack at **Trenton** & **Princeton**, 1776

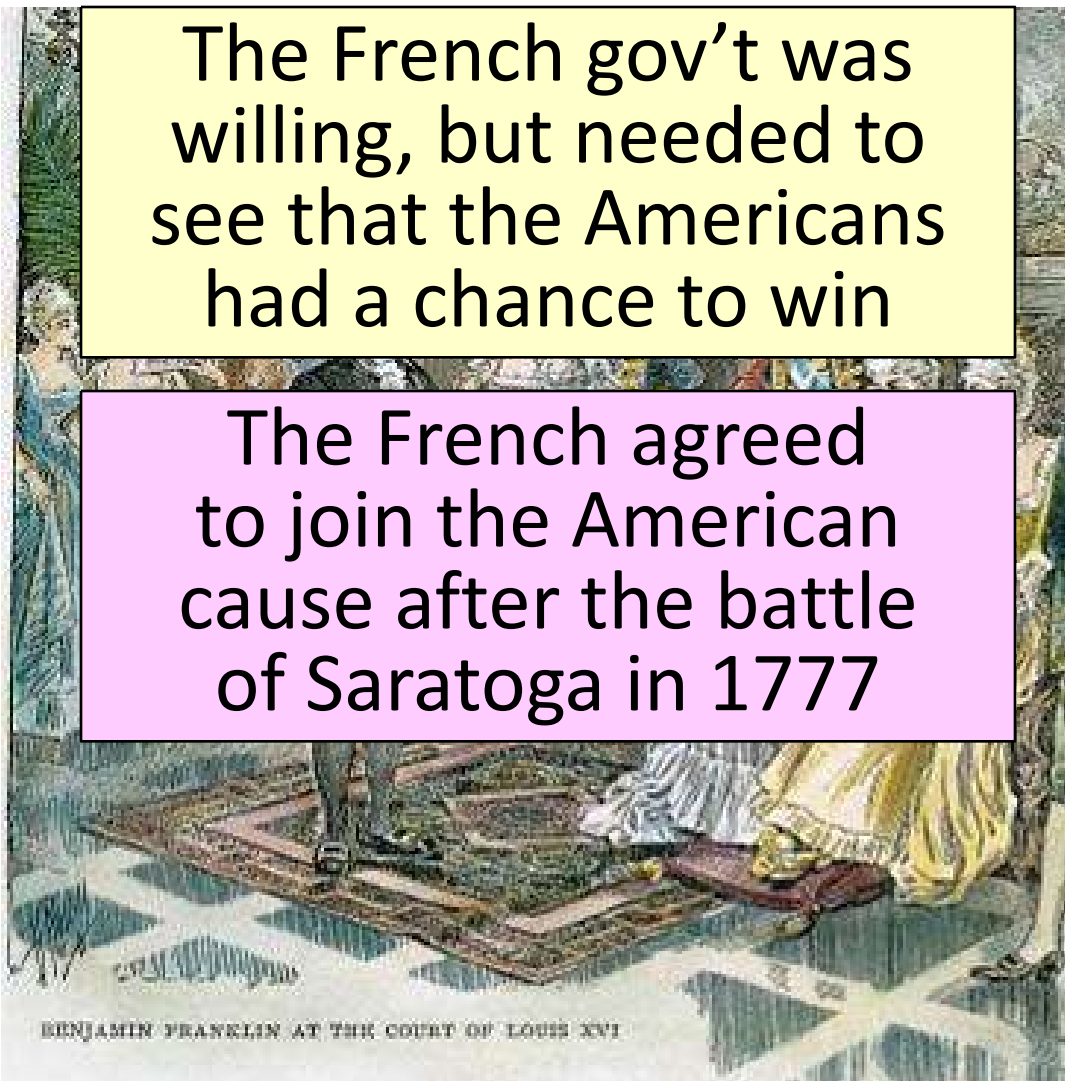


From the beginning of the war, American diplomats, led by Benjamin Franklin, tried to form an alliance with the French



The French gov't was willing, but needed to see that the Americans had a chance to win

The French agreed to join the American cause after the battle of Saratoga in 1777



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AT THE COURT OF LOUIS XVI

Revolutionary War, 1775-1783

The Battle of Saratoga was a turning point because France joined the Americans as an ally



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

- 1. Location** From which city did General Burgoyne lead his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the locations of the battles have in common? Why do you think so?

1774	1774	
Intolerable Acts		
1775	1775	1775
George III rejects Olive Branch Petition		Lexington and Concord; Bunker Hill
1776	1776	1776
British seize New York		DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
1777	1777	1777
British seize Philadelphia		American victory at Saratoga
1778	1779	
British seize Savannah, Georgia		
1780	1780	
British seize Charles Town, South Carolina		
1781	1781	1781
British reverses in the South		British surrender at Yorktown
1783		1783
		Treaty of Paris



The “turning point” of the Revolution: The Battle of Saratoga, 1777

After Saratoga, French general Lafayette helped train American troops while the French navy helped neutralize the British advantage on the high seas

When French troops arrived in the spring 1778, the tide of the war shifted in favor of the Americans



Marquis de Lafayette

During the winter of 1777-78, Continental Army troops nearly starved at Valley Forge, PA but Washington & Lafayette inspired & trained the troops to continue the fight



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

- 1. Location** From which city did General Washington move his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the locations of the battles have in common? Why do you think so?



Near Starvation at Valley Forge, PA in 1778



Revolutionary War, 1775

From 1778-1781, both sides traded victories, but the war finally came to a conclusion at the Battle of Yorktown



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

- 1. Location** From which city did General Washington move his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do you think the American and British camps have in common? Why do you think so?

1775
George III rejects Olive Branch Petition

1776
British seize New York

1777
British seize Philadelphia

1778
British seize Savannah, Georgia

1780
British seize Charles Town, South Carolina

1781
British reverses in the South

1775
Lexington and Concord; Bunker Hill

1776
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

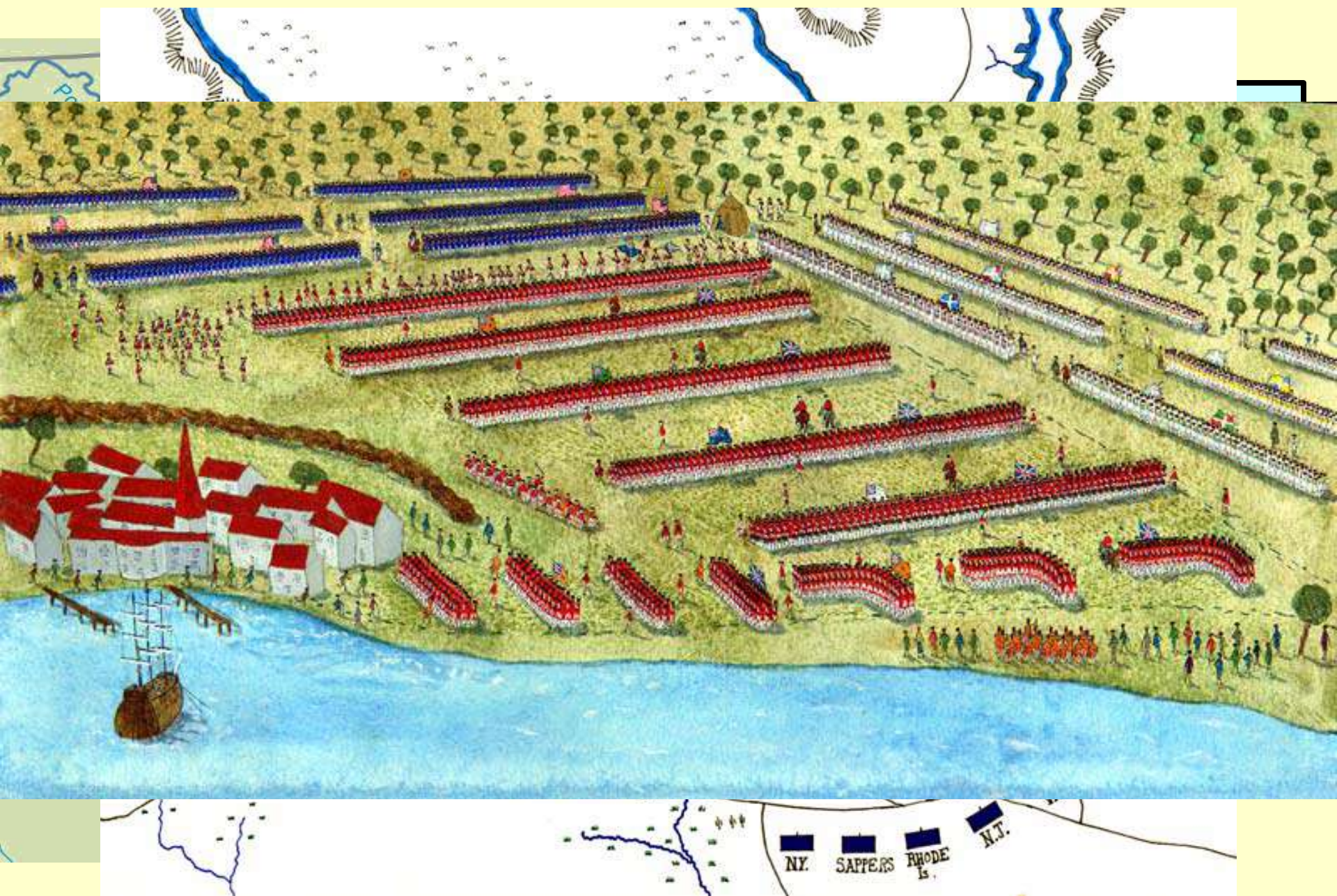
1777
American victory at Saratoga

1781
British surrender at Yorktown

1783
Treaty of Paris



The Battle of Yorktown



General Cornwallis surrendered
to Washington in 1781, ending
the American Revolution



Cornwallis' surrender was the
"day the world turned upside down"

The Treaty of Paris in 1783 ended the American Revolution

The treaty gave America:

Full independence

All territory east of
Mississippi River,
between Canada
& Florida

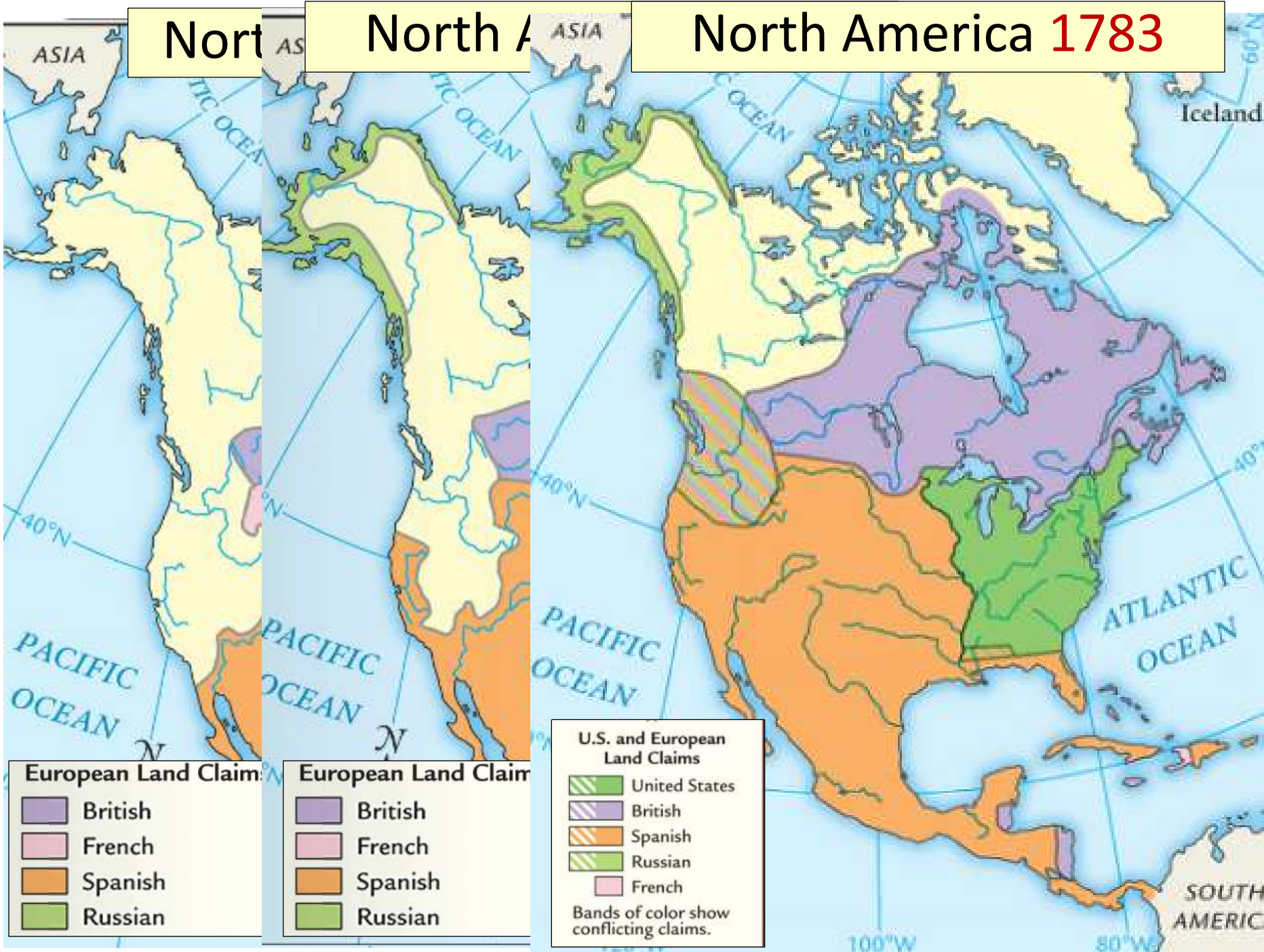
The removal of
the British army
from U.S. claims
in America



North

North /

North America 1783



Crash Course #7

