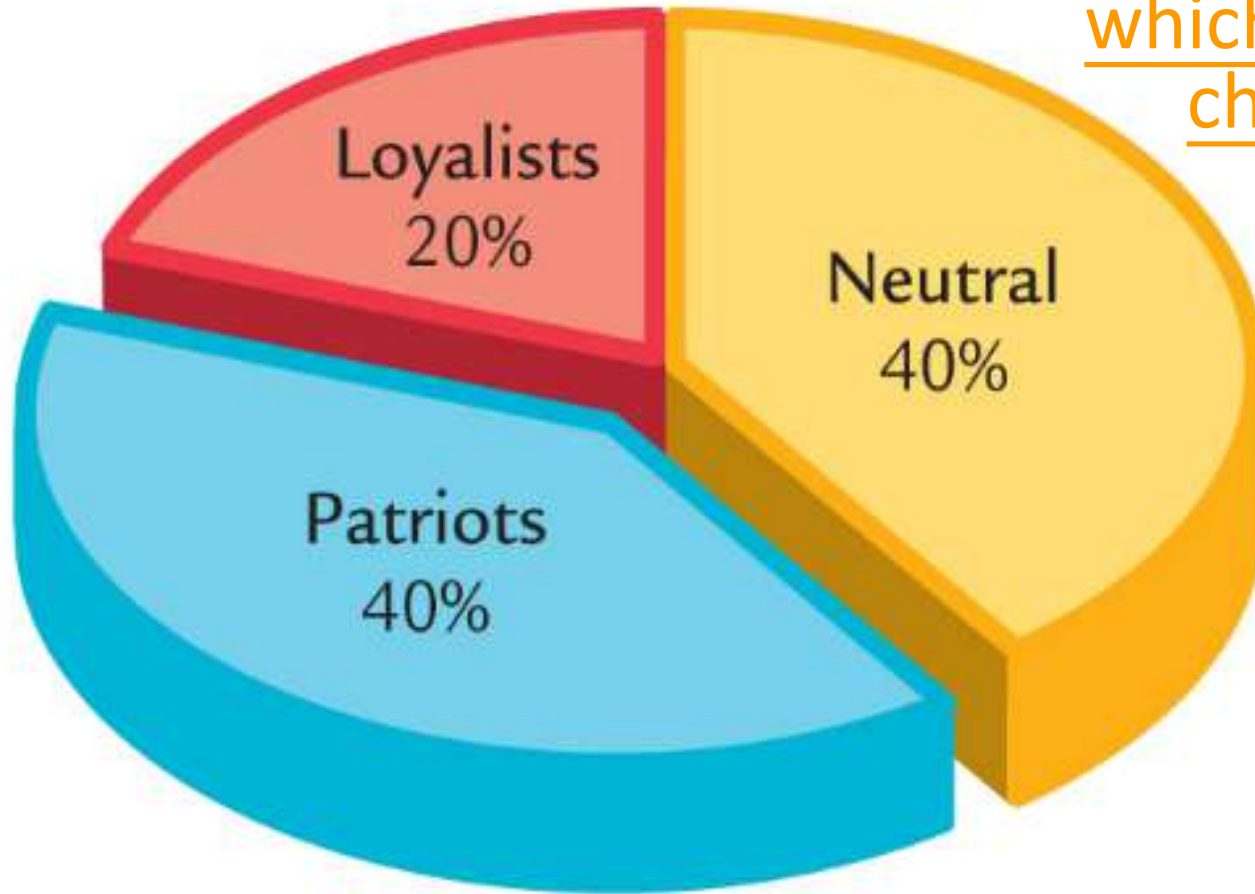


- Essential Question:
  - What are the main arguments of the Declaration of Independence?
  
- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 2.5:
  - Milestone Vocabulary Check 9/11
  - The American Revolution notes

By 1776, American colonists were **divided into 3 groups**

Loyalists wanted to remain British colonies

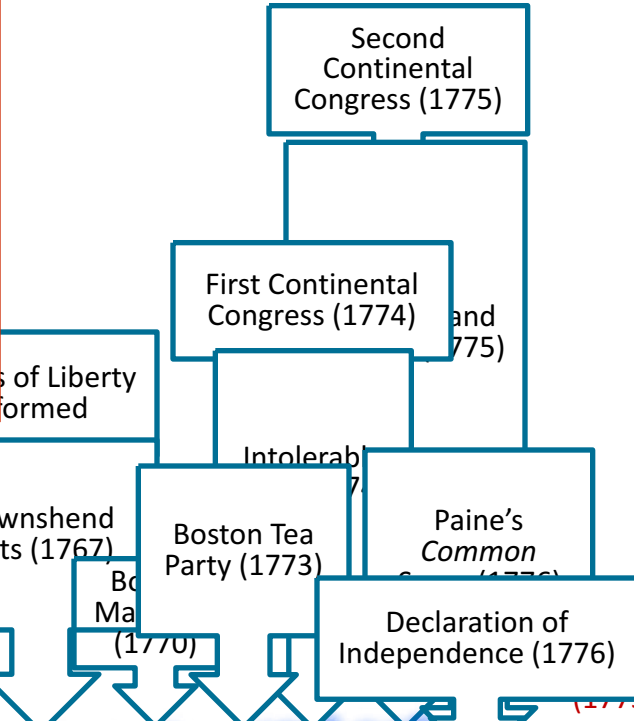
Neutrals were undecided about which side to choose



Patriots supported separation from Britain (independence)

## *Quick Review:*

How did we get to this point?



1750                      1755                      1760                      1765                      1770                      1775                      1780                      1785



and (1763)                      Stamp Act (1765)                      Townshend Acts (1767)                      Boston Tea Party (1773)                      Intolerable Acts (1774)                      First Continental Congress (1774 and 1775)                      Second Continental Congress (1775)                      Declaration of Independence (1776)                      Revolutionary War (1775-1783)



# The American Revolution was inspired by the Enlightenment

Re  
co  
co  
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?

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**







# 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.

**W**HEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands 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 Miseries, proving positively 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. 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 View.

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 unite with the Rights of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inalienable to them, and formidable as Tyranny only.

He has called together legislative Bodies at Places unusual, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of lessening their Influence with their Constituents.

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 assembly; the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Anarchy 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 Offices, 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 and contemptible 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 proceeding there, by a mock Trial, from Parliament for any Murders 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 extend it at once on 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, in this Sense, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to commit the Works of Death, Destruction, and Tyranny, already begun with our Consanguinity and Kindred, scarcely justified in the most inhuman Sense, and wholly unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Colonists to bear Arms against their Brethren, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Neighbors.

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

Examining Excerpts from the  
*Declaration of Independence:*

Match each quotation in the chart  
with its appropriate interpretation  
in the slides that follow

# A

If a government cannot  
protect the people,  
then the people should  
create a new government  
that can protect them



B

All people have natural rights

C

We should explain why we are  
declaring independence

D

Government power comes  
from the people

E

King George III has abused  
his power



F

These are the reasons we  
believe that the king has  
abused his powers

# G

Because of the king's abusive actions, we are declaring our independence as a new nation

# H

We have explained to the king why we are unhappy but he has ignored us and has continued to hurt us

# 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 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 promote their Happiness and Security. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and according to the settled Principles of self-righteous 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.

... disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right

- Essential Question:
  - How did the American colonists defeat the British during the Revolutionary War?
  
- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 2.6:
  - The American Revolution notes
  - Vocab Check St. 21 & 22 Friday Sep. 11

## ANNUAL TAX BURDEN IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1765

British Member	Tax Burden in English Shillings (s) and Pennies or Denarius (d)
Great Britain	26s
Ireland	6s 8d
Massachusetts	1s
Connecticut	7d
New York	7d
Pennsylvania	1s
Maryland	1s
Virginia	5d

Hypothesis: The tax burden on the colonists was heavy.

Use the data to prove or disprove the hypothesis

# Costs and Benefits of American Independence

- Why did the Americans chose independence?
  - Listen closely to the class reading of the article “Costs and Benefits of Independence”
  - When finished, work with your partner to answer the three questions:
    - What benefits did the colonists gain from membership in the British Empire?
    - What costs did the colonists incur as a result of being in the British Empire?
    - Why did the American colonists decide to fight for independence?
    - [Too Late to Apologize Video \(3.22\)](#)

- Essential Question:
  - How did the American colonists defeat the British during the Revolutionary War?
  
- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 2.7:
  - The American Revolution notes
  - Vocab Check St. 21 & 22 Friday Sep. 11

# America: The Story of Us

## American Revolution (3.31)

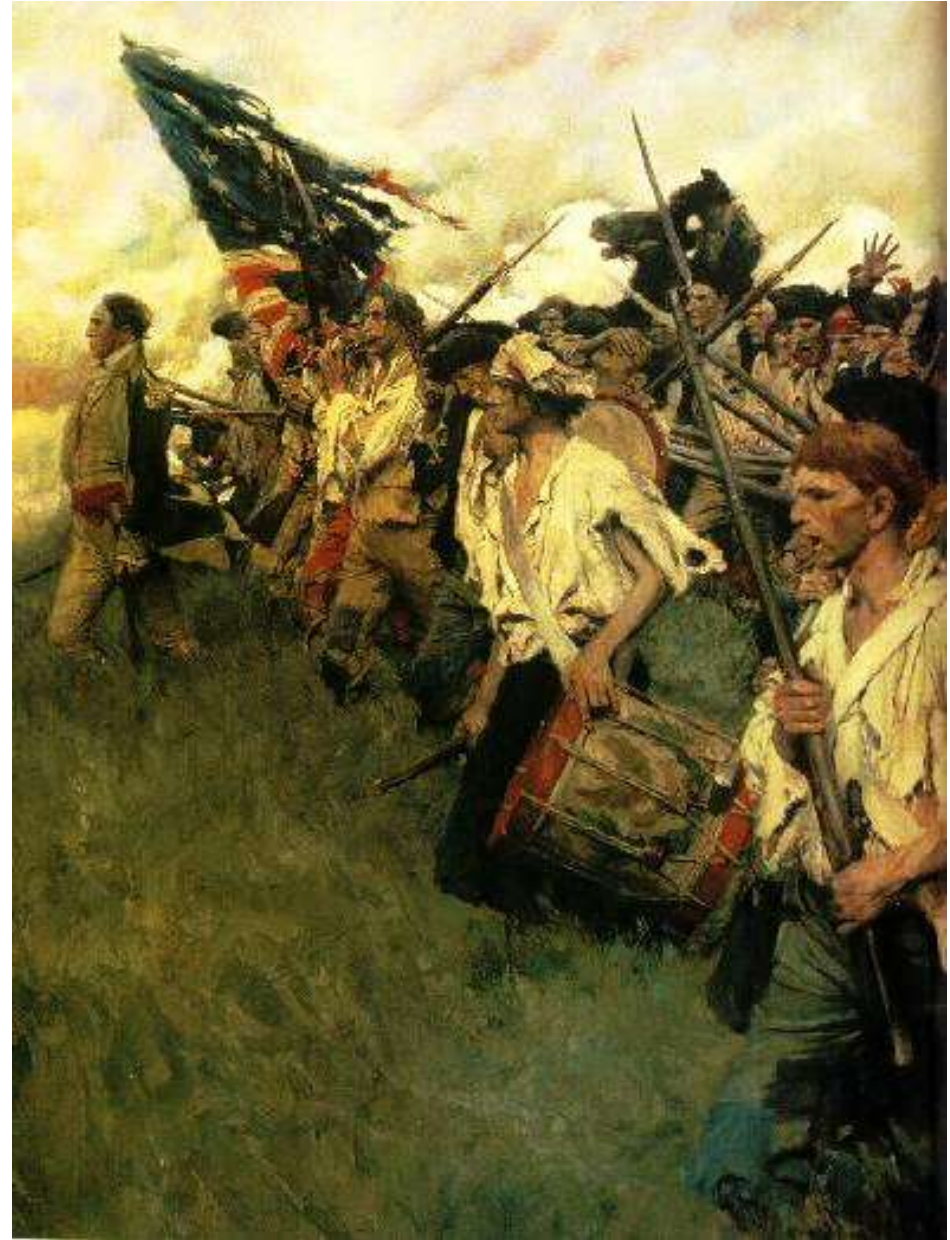
- Watch the video from the *America: The Story of Us* series and answer these questions:
  - What advantages did the American colonists have over the British?
  - What advantages did the British have over the American colonists?
  - Why did the Americans win the Revolutionary War?

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







## 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



# Patriots vs. Loyalists

- Where were the Loyalists?
- Why were Loyalists near cities?
- Why are Indians 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



# British Advantages

■ 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

## Military Strengths and Weaknesses

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Britain under-estimated the colonial commitment to independence

■ But, the Am

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

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

**Strengths**

- familiarity of home ground
- strong central government with available funds
- support of colonial Loyalists and Native Americans

**Weaknesses**

- most soldiers untrained and undisciplined
- shortage of food and ammunition
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**GREAT BRITAIN**

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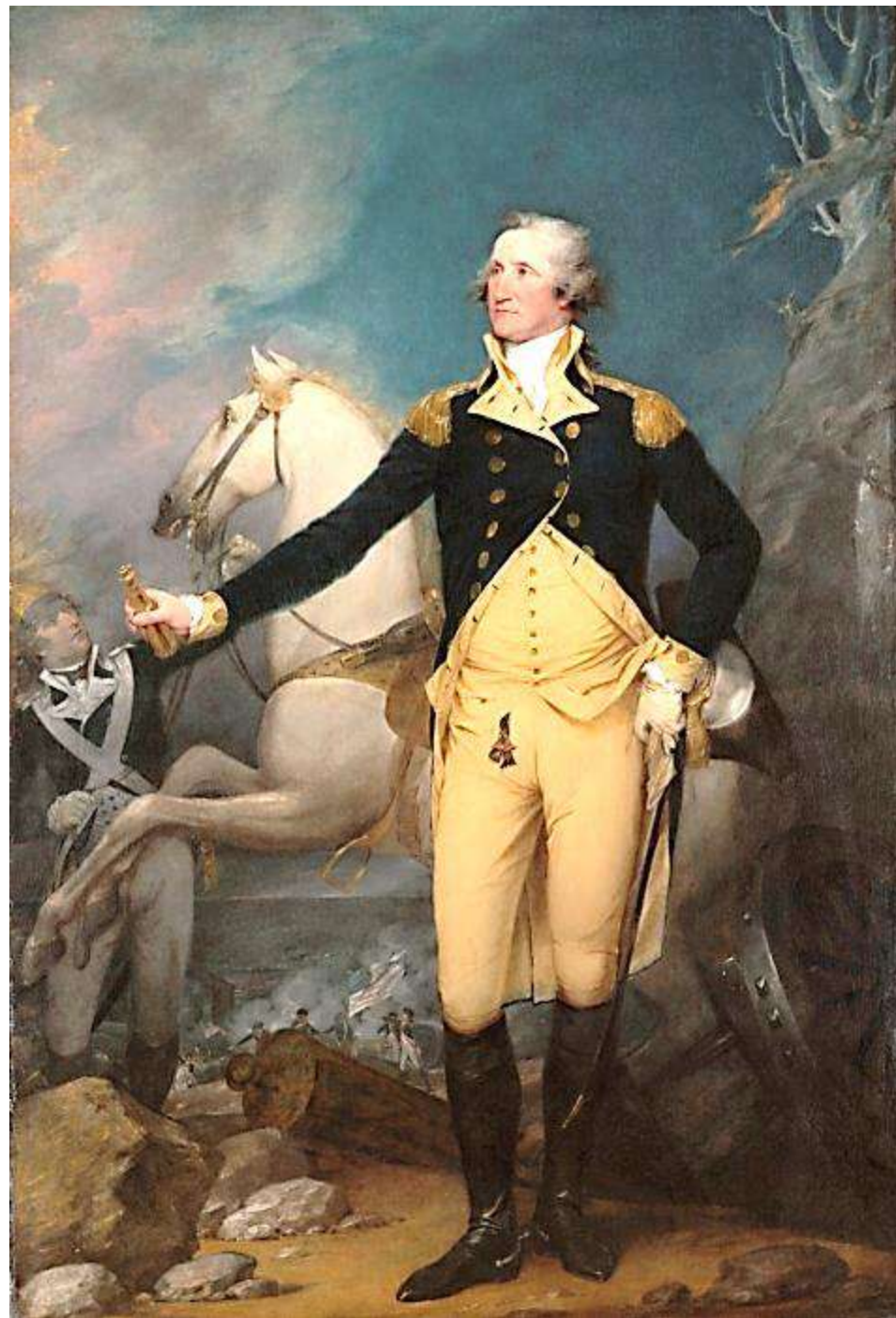
General Burgoyne march



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



Baron von Steuben is credited with being the father of the American military

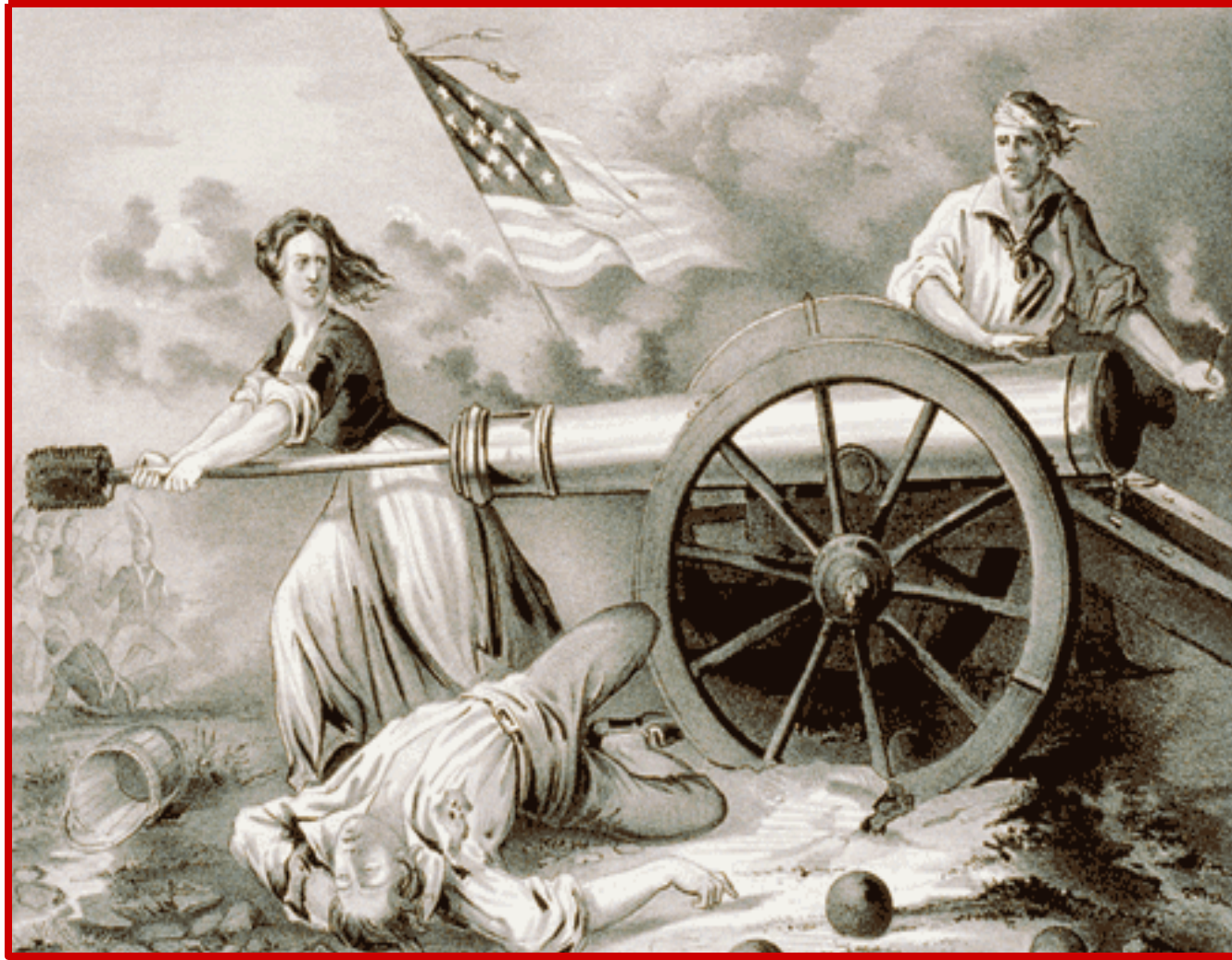
Taught military tactics and drills

Created a special group of 120 men who would then teach other soldiers what they had learned





American  
Military:  
Continental  
Army,  
Colonial  
Militias, &  
Civilians

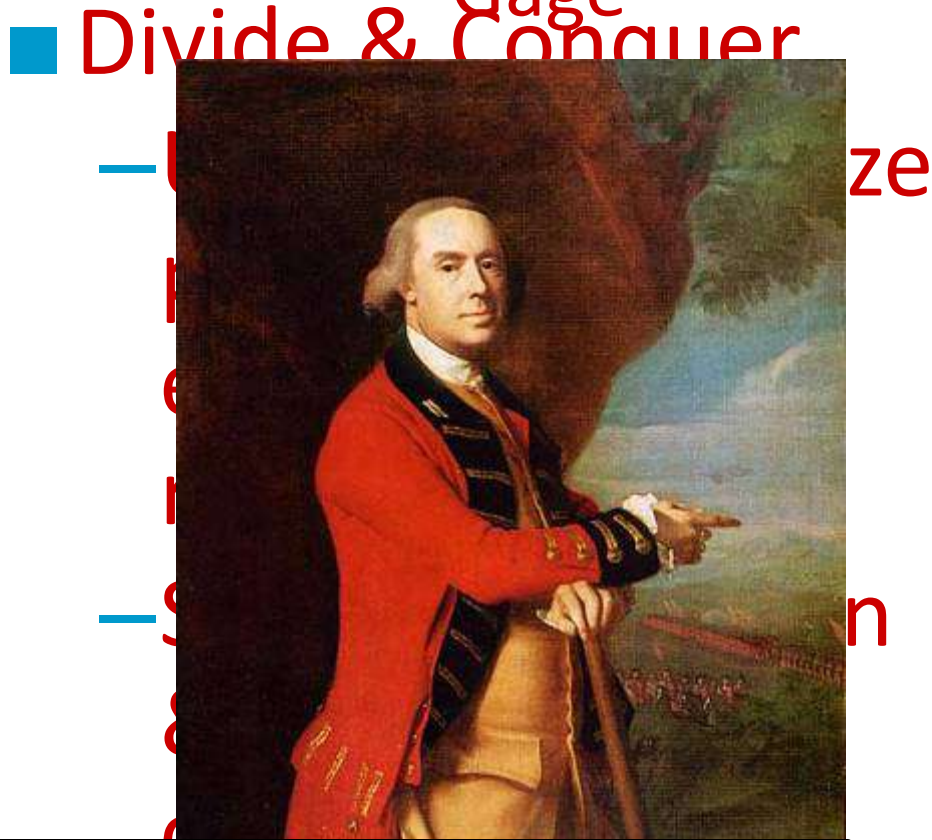


# Differing Military Strategies

## 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 location did General Burgoyne move his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the locations of the battles have in common? Why?



The American Revolution began at Lexington & Concord



1765	Stamp Acts	1765	Sons of Liberty founded
1767	Townshend Acts	1767	
1770		1770	Boston Massacre
1773		1773	Boston Tea Party
1774		1774	

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 cities of Trenton and Philadelphia have in common? Why do you think?

1788 Stamp Acts  
1765 Sons of Liberty



# British Seizure & Burning of New York, 1776



Britain captured  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the American troops and forced them onto prison ships

## 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 Philadelphia and Trenton have in common? Why do you think?





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



The Battle of Trenton was the **first much needed victory** in the Revolution

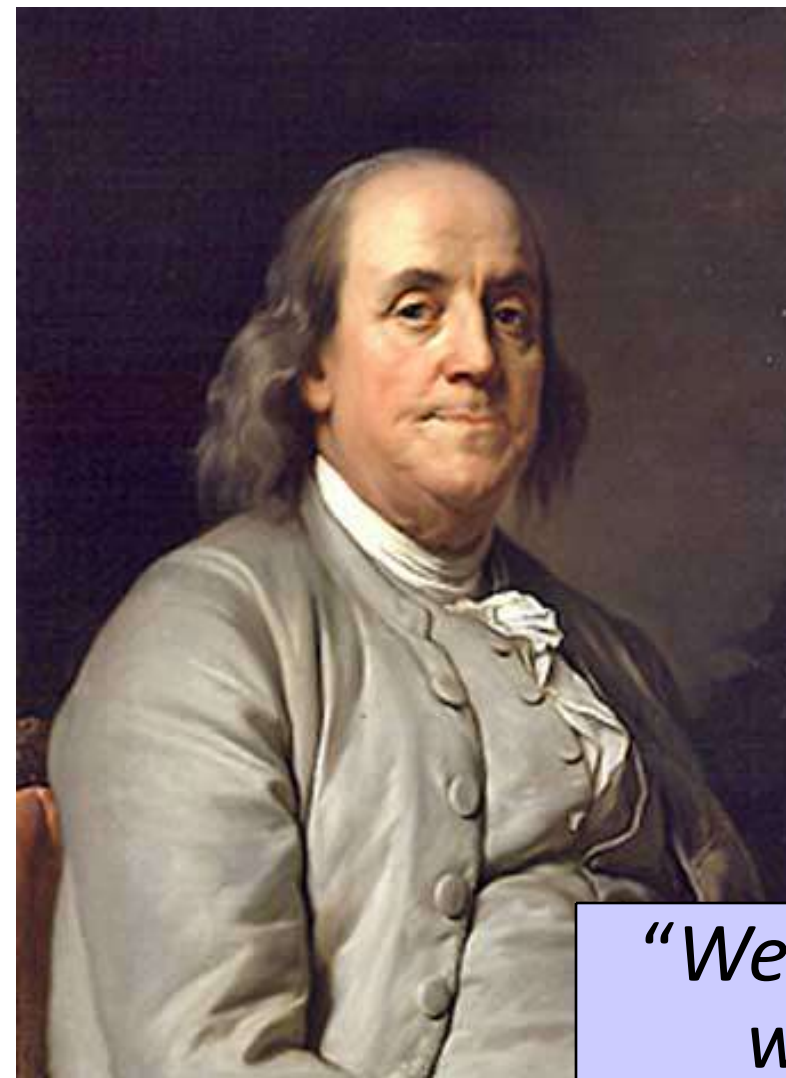


From the beginning of the war, American diplomats, led by Benjamin Franklin, tried to form an alliance with the French

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

*“We must all hang together or we will surely hang separately”*



- Essential Question:
  - How did the American colonists defeat the British during the Revolutionary War?
  
- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 2.8:
  - The American Revolution notes

## Revolutionary War, 1775

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 that is?



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

After Saratoga, French general Marquis de Lafayette helped train American troops while the French navy helped neutralize the British advantage off the coast

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



Marquis de Lafayette



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

American General Horatio Gates defended the British 3 pronged attack and defeated the British

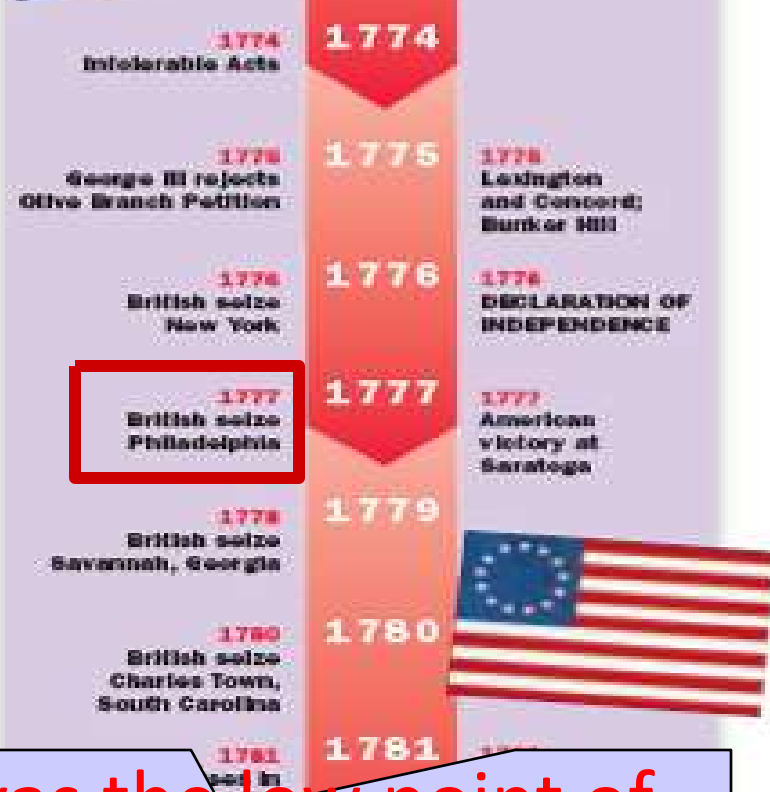
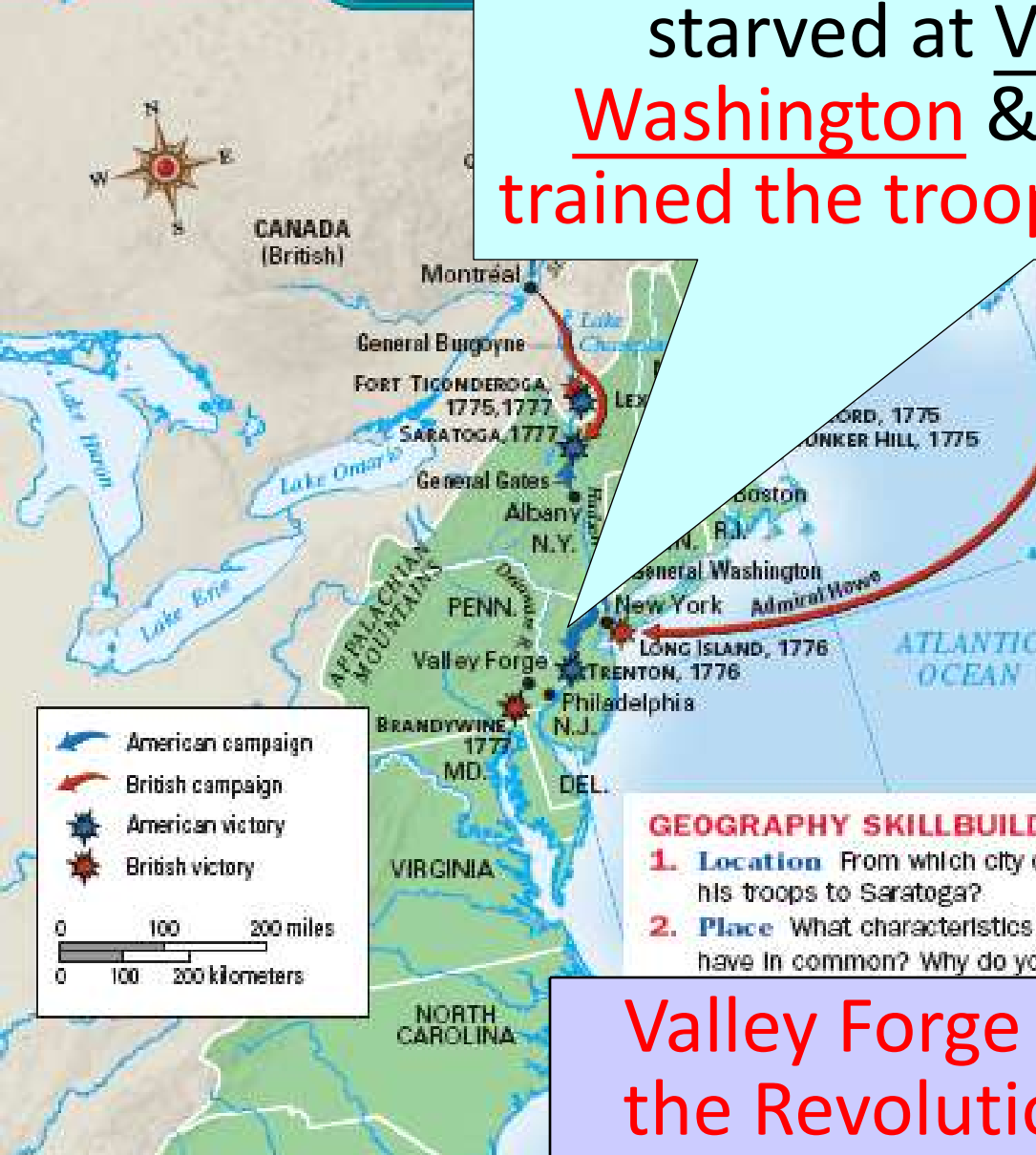


Horatio Gates



Gates would later challenge Washington for leadership of the Continental Army

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 lead his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the locations of the battles have in common? Why do you think that is?

Valley Forge was the low point of the Revolution for the Americans

# Near Starvation at Valley Forge, PA in 1778







In the South, after Savannah and Charlestown were captured, **American General Nathanael Green** helped defend major cities from **British General Charles Cornwallis**

## Revolutionary War, 1775



### GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

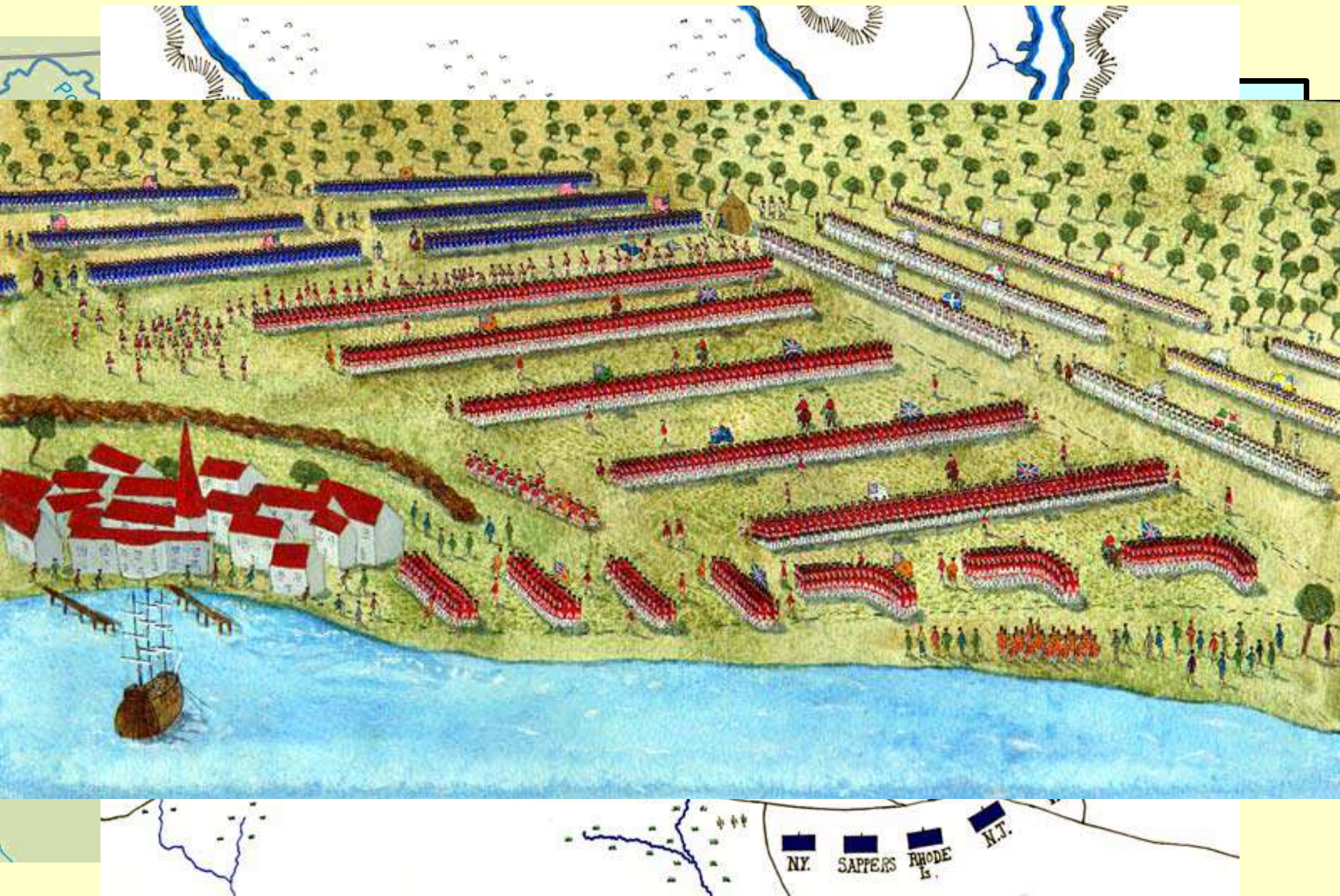
- 1. Location** From which city did General Burgoyne lead his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the locations of the battles have in common? Why do you think?

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





# The Battle of Yorktown Video





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

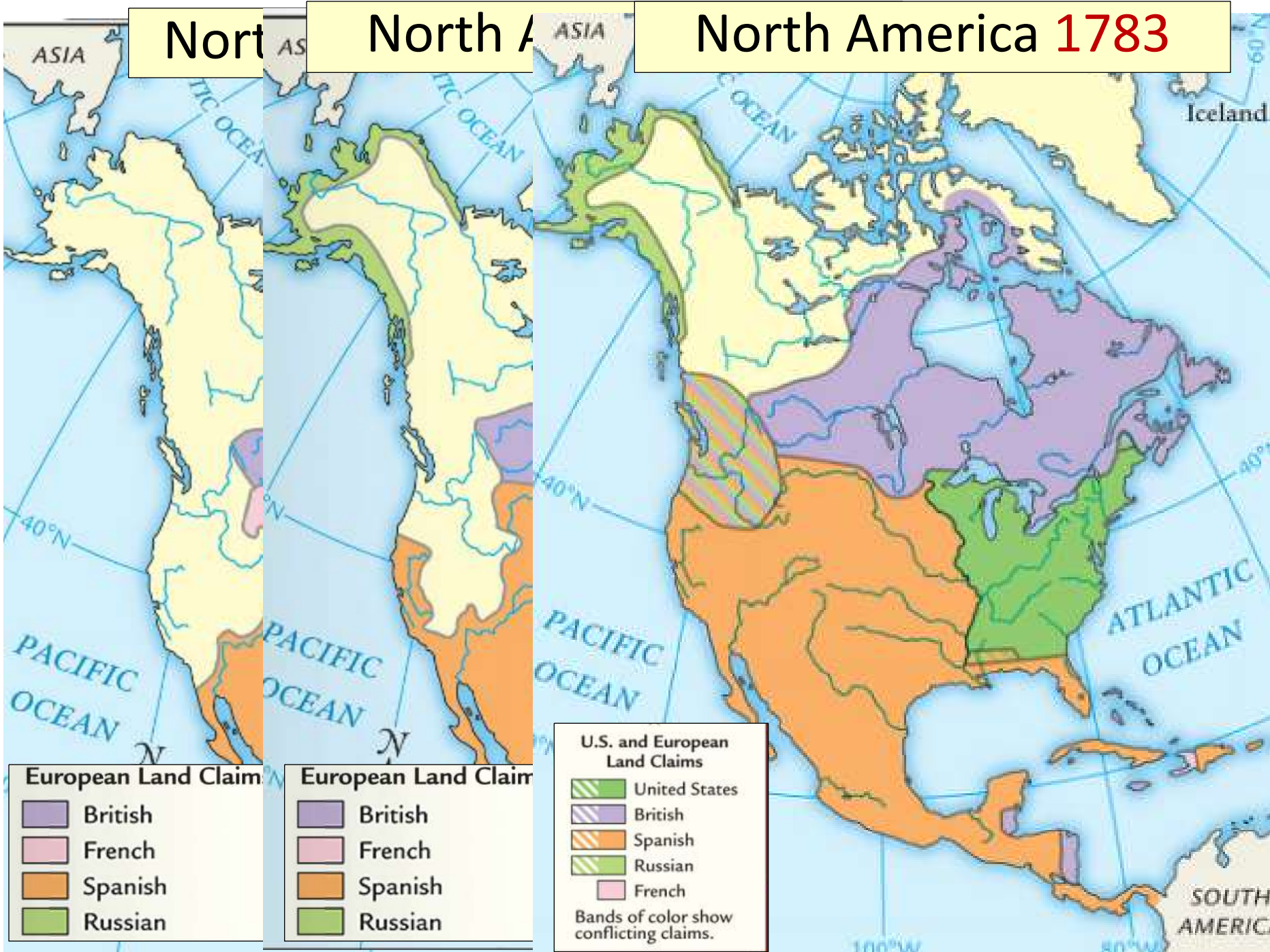




North

North America

North America 1783



# Reviewing the American Revolution

- Work with a partner to complete the Revolutionary War Timeline:
  - **Step 1**: Match the “word bank” numbers in the correct boxes on the second row of the timeline
  - **Step 2**: Write a sentence that answers the question in the top row of the timeline
  - Be prepared to share your answers

# The American Revolution inspired other revolutions throughout the world

Use this chart to search for clues:

*What "cause" do the American, French, & Latin American revolutions have in common?*

	North America	France	Latin America
<b>Political</b>		inspired political ideas.	
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Britain imposed mercantilism.</li> <li>• Britain expected colonies to pay for defense.</li> <li>• Colonists opposed taxation without representation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wars and royal extravagance created debt.</li> <li>• Inflation and famine caused problems.</li> <li>• Peasants made little money but paid high taxes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peninsulares and creoles controlled wealth.</li> <li>• Lower classes toiled as peasants with little income or as slaves.</li> </ul>
<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonists began to identify as Americans.</li> <li>• Colonists were used to some independence.</li> <li>• Enlightenment ideas of equality and liberty spread.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Third Estate resented the First and Second estates' privileges.</li> <li>• Enlightenment ideas of equality and liberty spread.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only peninsulares and creoles had power.</li> <li>• Mestizos, mulattos, Africans, and Indians had little status.</li> <li>• Educated creoles spread Enlightenment ideas.</li> </ul>

Ideas of the ENLIGHTENMENT  
 (natural rights, social contract theory)  
 inspired all revolutions