

Do Now Activity

Why is it necessary for children to eventually separate from their parents shadows and live on their own?

Why is the Declaration Of Independence so important?

Standard 4

SSUSH4 The student will identify the ideological, military, and diplomatic aspects of the American Revolution.

a. Explain the language, organization, and intellectual sources of the Declaration of Independence; include the writing of John Locke and the role of Thomas Jefferson.

b. Explain the reason for and significance of the French alliance and foreign assistance and the roles of Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de Lafayette.

Standard 4

c. Analyze George Washington as a military leader; include the creation of a professional military and the life of a common soldier, and describe the significance of the crossing of the Delaware River and Valley Forge.

d. Explain the role of geography at the Battle of Yorktown, the role of Lord Cornwallis, and the Treaty of Paris, 1783.

How did Americans view the stamp act?



Sample Question

How did colonists react to the Proclamation of 1763?

A They resisted the British regulation of colonial agriculture.

B They supported the right to manufacture goods within the colonies.

C They opposed the ban on colonial expansion into western lands.

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What was the significance of Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense*?

- A** It presented a convincing case for independence, using plain language.
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The Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence is one of the most important documents in American history.

Thomas Jefferson

- Continental Congress -> “Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms.”
- Committee of Five: Jefferson (VA), John Adams (MA), Benjamin Franklin (PA), Roger Sherman (CT), Robert Livingston (NY).
- First Draft had changes
 - i.e. Blame of slavery removed. Why??

Declaration contd.

Because the declaration addressed a worldwide audience, its language was made simple and direct so people everywhere would understand and sympathize with the colonists' cause.

The text borrowed phrases from the influential writings of English philosopher **John Locke**. The govt needed the consent of the people. (Life, liberty, and....)

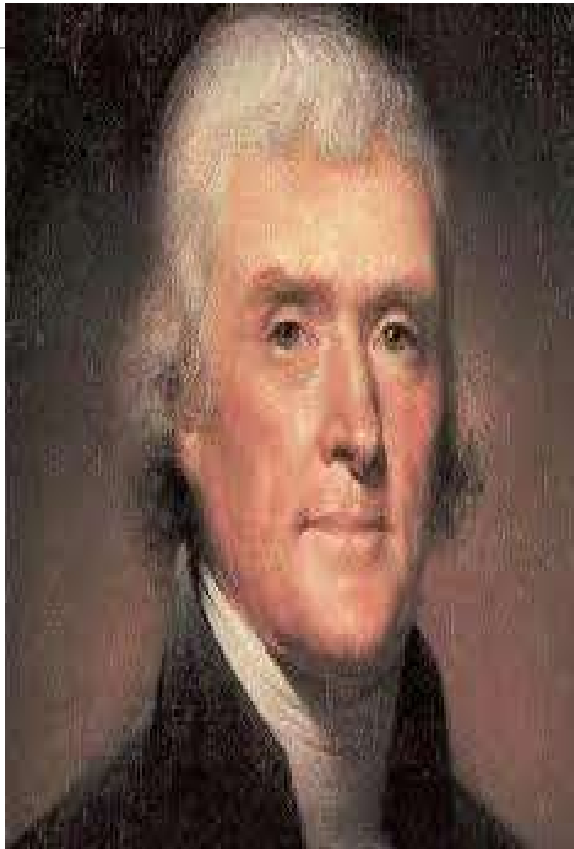
This helped convince readers that American independence was supported by the ideas of a famous philosopher.

The Declaration of Independence

After it explains the philosophical and legal reasons for seeking independence from Britain, the declaration has its longest section, which gives numerous examples of how King George III violated the rights of the colonists.

Finally, the declaration offers a discussion of the Americans' many unsuccessful attempts to get relief from Britain and ends with the conclusion that the only way for Americans to have their rights restored is to restore them themselves by declaring independence from Britain and by controlling their own government.

Thomas Jefferson



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 ^{free} people to alter the political bands which have connected them with former governments, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

Among the powers of the earth, the ^{supreme} station is which the laws of nature and of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind 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, & 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, & to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles & organizing it in such form, as to them shall seem best.

The Actual Document



George Washington and the Continental Army

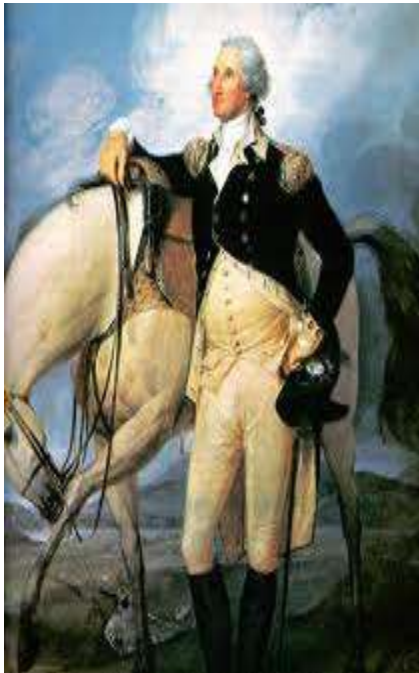
When the American Revolution began, George Washington was named commander in chief of the Continental Army.

He had leadership abilities in the role.

Washington reorganized the army,
secured additional equipment and supplies

Gen. Von Steuben of Prussia helped Washington start a training program to turn inexperienced recruits into a professional military.

General George Washington



Life of the Common Soldier

Life was hard for the common soldier in the Continental Army.

Enlistments lasted from one to three years, and the **states differed in how well and how often they paid their soldiers**, housed them when they were not on the march, **and supplied them with food, clothing, and equipment**.

These issues undermined morale, as did the army's stern discipline, the chances of being wounded or killed, and British victories.

Crossing the Delaware River

On Christmas night 1776, Washington led his troops to a victory that was a turning point for America and the Revolutionary War: The Battle of Trenton.

As a snowstorm pounded Washington and his soldiers, they **crossed the Delaware River to stage a surprise attack on a fort occupied by Hessian mercenaries fighting for the British. 30 were killed and another 918 were captured.**

This victory proved Washington's army could fight as well as an experienced European army.

Crossing the Delaware River



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE

Valley Forge

Washington and his troops spent the winter of 1777–1778 in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. They spent six months there.

The army's problems with wages, housing, food, clothing, and equipment were at their worst. He had to give up Philadelphia to the British in 1777 because he could not risk losing the few supplies he had. **Disease spread throughout the camp, increasing the suffering of the 12,000 men.**

Soldiers slept in log "huts". 16' by 14' with one door, stick and clay fireplace, no windows (NO VENTILATION), 12 men and no beds.

Philadelphia was divided over the war. Some Philadelphians were 'Loyalists' so they welcomed the British.

As conditions worsened, almost 4,000 soldiers were too weak or ill to fight.

Yet that winter Washington ordered an intense training program—similar to a modern boot camp—that turned Continental Army into a capable and self-assured infantry with the help of Baron Von Steuben.

- Accuracy was about mechanics, not speed of firing.
- Train 100 men, then those men will train their regiments.

Valley Forge



French Alliance

Another turning point in the war was the decision by France to support the American cause.

Benjamin Franklin, serving as the American ambassador to France.

Despite Franklin's popularity, the French government hesitated to make a treaty of alliance with the American Colonies.

- Why?? What would this mean?

Everything changed with the Battle of Saratoga!

- Why??

He convinced the French to form a military alliance with the Americans, and France agreed to wage war against Britain until America gained independence.

French Alliance

Facing both an American and a European war, Britain would need to pull troops out of America to fight closer to home.

French support for America was personified in the Marquis de Lafayette. He commanded American troops and fought battles in many states.

He also returned to France for a time to work with Franklin and the French king on how to win American independence.

Women of the Revolution

Women served as Nurses, Cooks and maids, Soldier and spies.

- Started a camp followers (wives, daughters and mothers)
- Mostly Custodial work as nurses

This was the first time women held roles as cooks and maids

- Usually reserved for male soldiers

Women were not allowed to join

- Served as secret soldiers



Enslaved and Free Blacks

The war had limited, but nevertheless profound, significance.

- For some, it meant freedom.

Much fighting occurred in the South during the last years of the war

- To disrupt and weaken the American cause, the British army started emancipating thousands of them and took them out of the country.

To others, the Revolution meant exposure to the idea of liberty.

- Series of incidents in several communities in which blacks engaged in open resistance to white control.

Some fought for the Continental Army

- Promised freedom for their service

Battle at Yorktown




American Victory

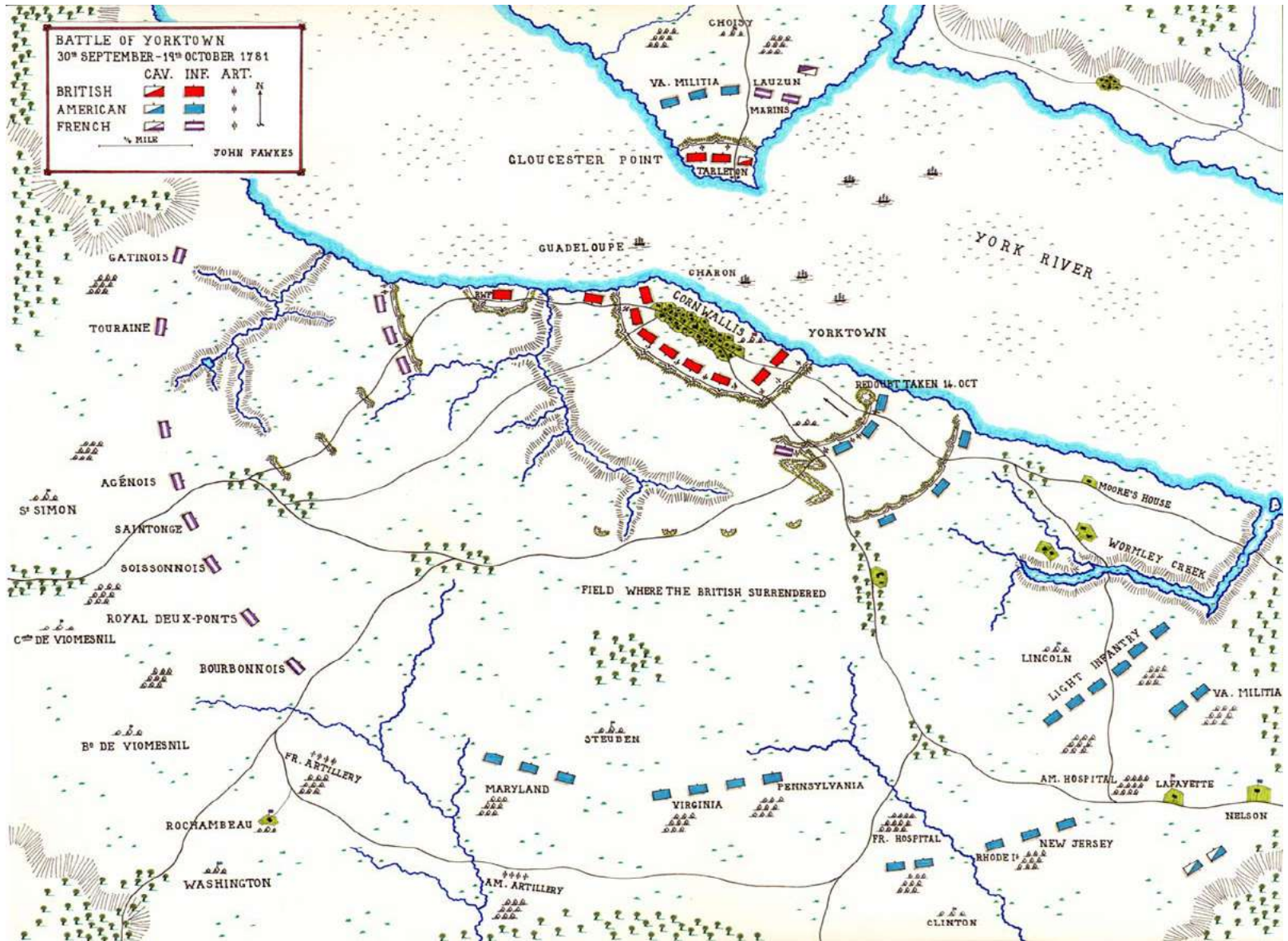
Britain's plan to counter the French–American alliance was to have General Charles Cornwallis move the war to the southern states to try to separate those colonies from revolutionary forces in the North.

He immediately succeeded in a series of British victories, but the Americans were able to prevent a complete victory in the South.

BATTLE OF YORKTOWN
30th SEPTEMBER - 19th OCTOBER 1781

CAV. INF. ART.
BRITISH    
AMERICAN    
FRENCH    

1/4 MILE  JOHN FAWKES



American Victory

Cornwallis pursued the Americans into Virginia but met with heavy resistance. Wishing to maintain communications with Great Britain by sea, the British general retreated to the coastal town of Yorktown.

His forces were attacked by the combined French and American armies and a French fleet. Cut off from any reinforcements, Cornwallis was forced to surrender, and the American Revolution came to an end in North America.

1783 Treaty of Paris

The 1783 Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolutionary War.

The United States won its independence from Great Britain and gained control of land stretching to the Mississippi River.

Britain ceded Florida to Spain and certain African and Caribbean colonies to France.

Treaty of Paris 1783



Sample Question

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- A** the Proclamation of 1763
- B** the Declaration of Independence
- C** the outbreak of the French and Indian War
- D** the expansion of transatlantic mercantilism

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