

## *Quick Review:*

How did we get to this point?

# CAUSES and EFFECTS

## The American Revolution ★ ★ ★

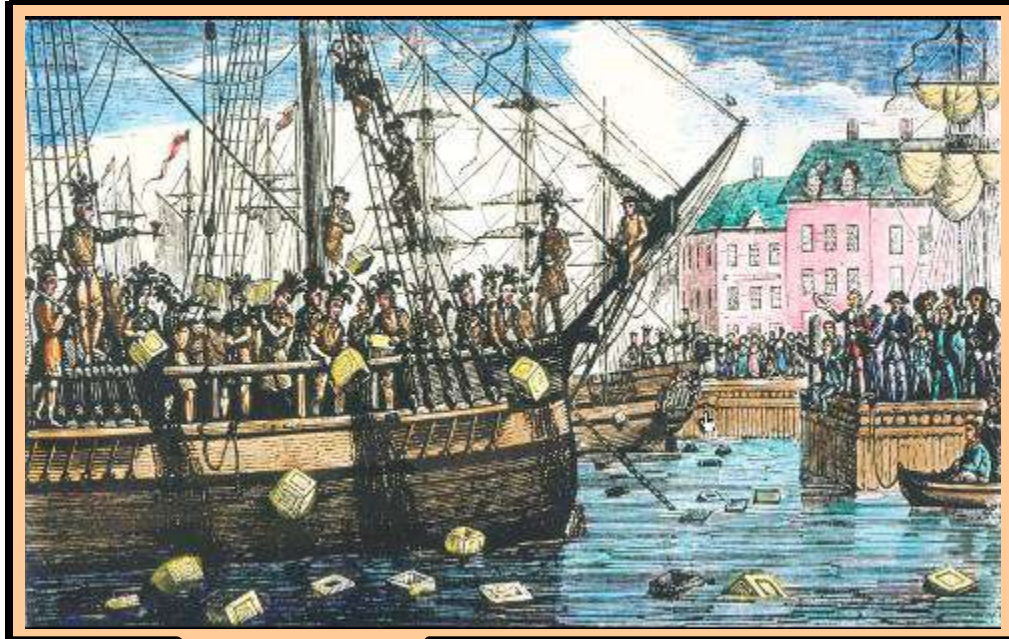
*"No taxation without representation"*

Proclamation of 1763

Britain ended salutary neglect & began to assume ultimate authority over ALL colonial laws & taxes

**Stamp Act**—colonies must pay a tax on all paper products like cards and newspapers

**Townshend Acts**—  
"indirect" tax on lead, paper, glass, tea



The “**Sons of Liberty**” urged colonial resistance to the Stamp Act using violence, if necessary

Boston Tea Party arouses Britain's anger

Colonists protest British taxes

Colonists form militias

Intolerable Acts attack colonial self-government

### MAIN CAUSES

Britain passed the Coercive Acts (**Intolerable Acts**) to punish colonists

The "Cause of

Colonists formed the First Continental Congress to help Americans in Boston; Formed **Committees of Correspondence** to increase communication among Americans



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Boston Tea Party arouses Britain's anger

Colonists protest British taxes

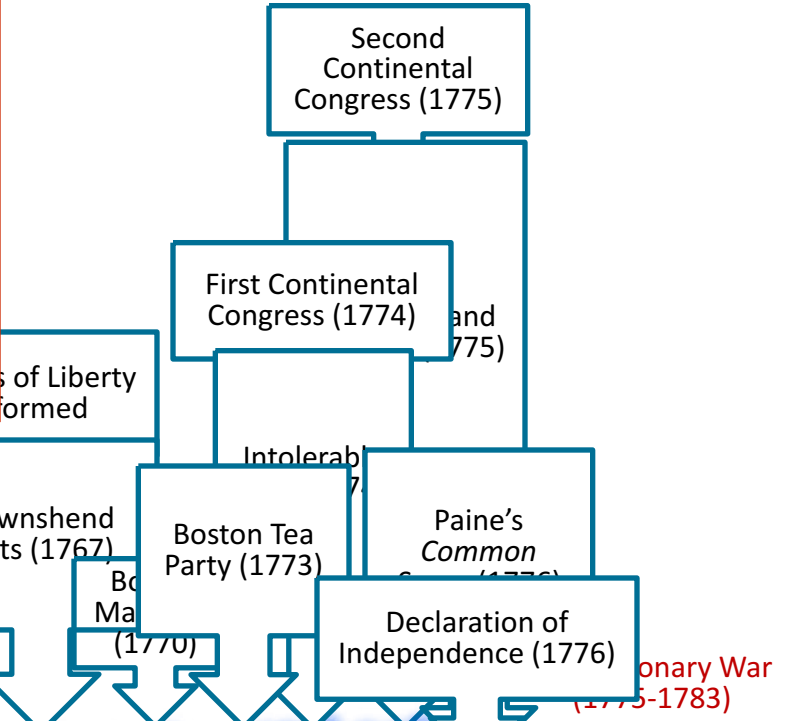
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MAIN CAUSES

AMERICAN REVOLUTION





1750                      1755                      1760                      1765                      1770                      1775                      1780                      1785



# The American Revolution was inspired by the Enlightenment

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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.

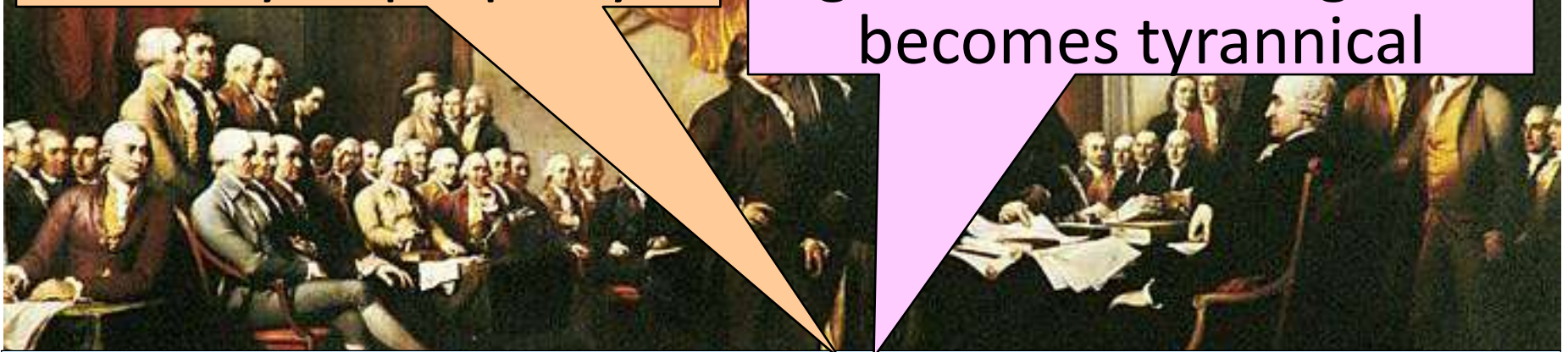
Colonists declare independence, defeat Britain, and establish republic.

By July 1776, 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

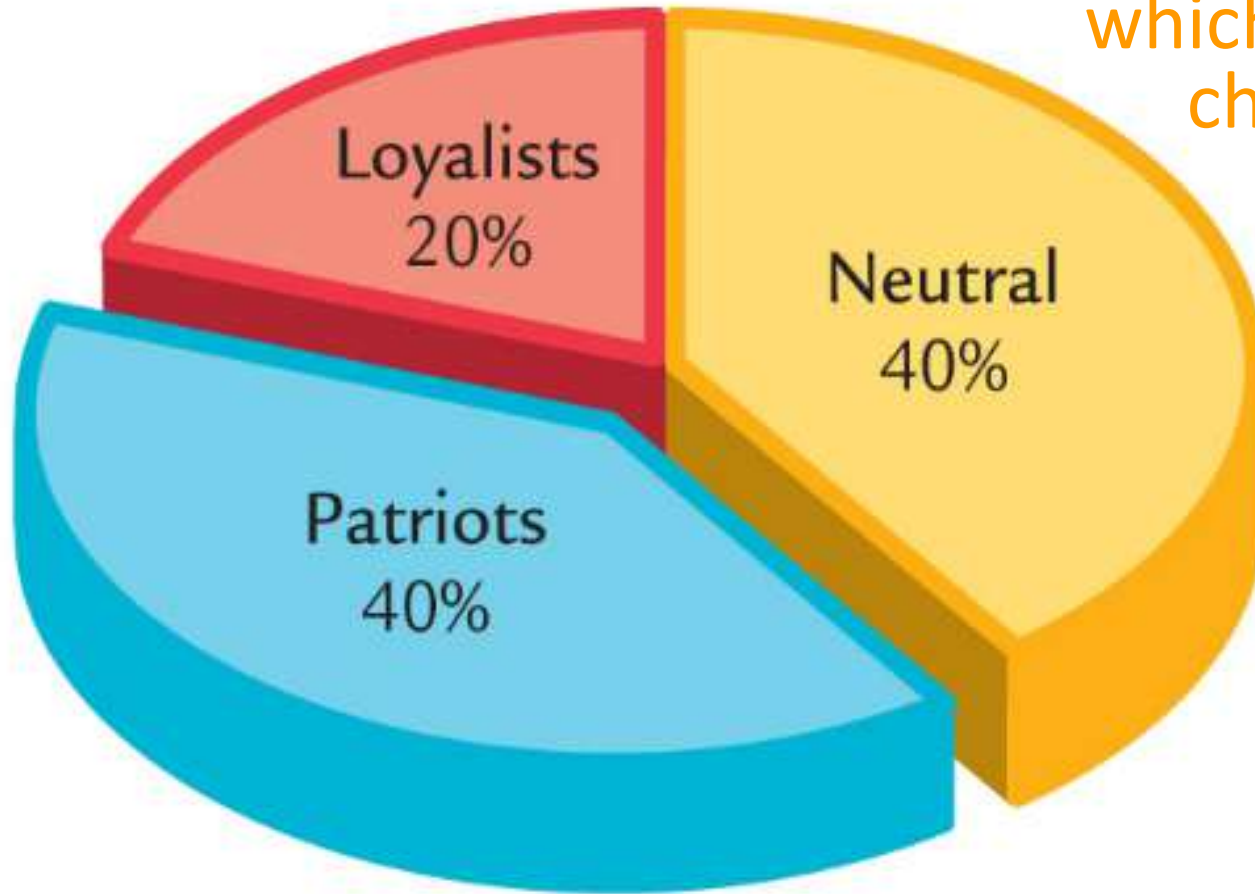


It was based on the “enlightened” ideas of John Locke & explained why the colonists were rebelling

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)





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



# 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 indisputably the 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 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 these, 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 causing 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 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 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 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, at this Time, 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 barbarous Ages, and wholly unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens to bear 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

# 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 Manner, as 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 accordingly we have experienced 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.

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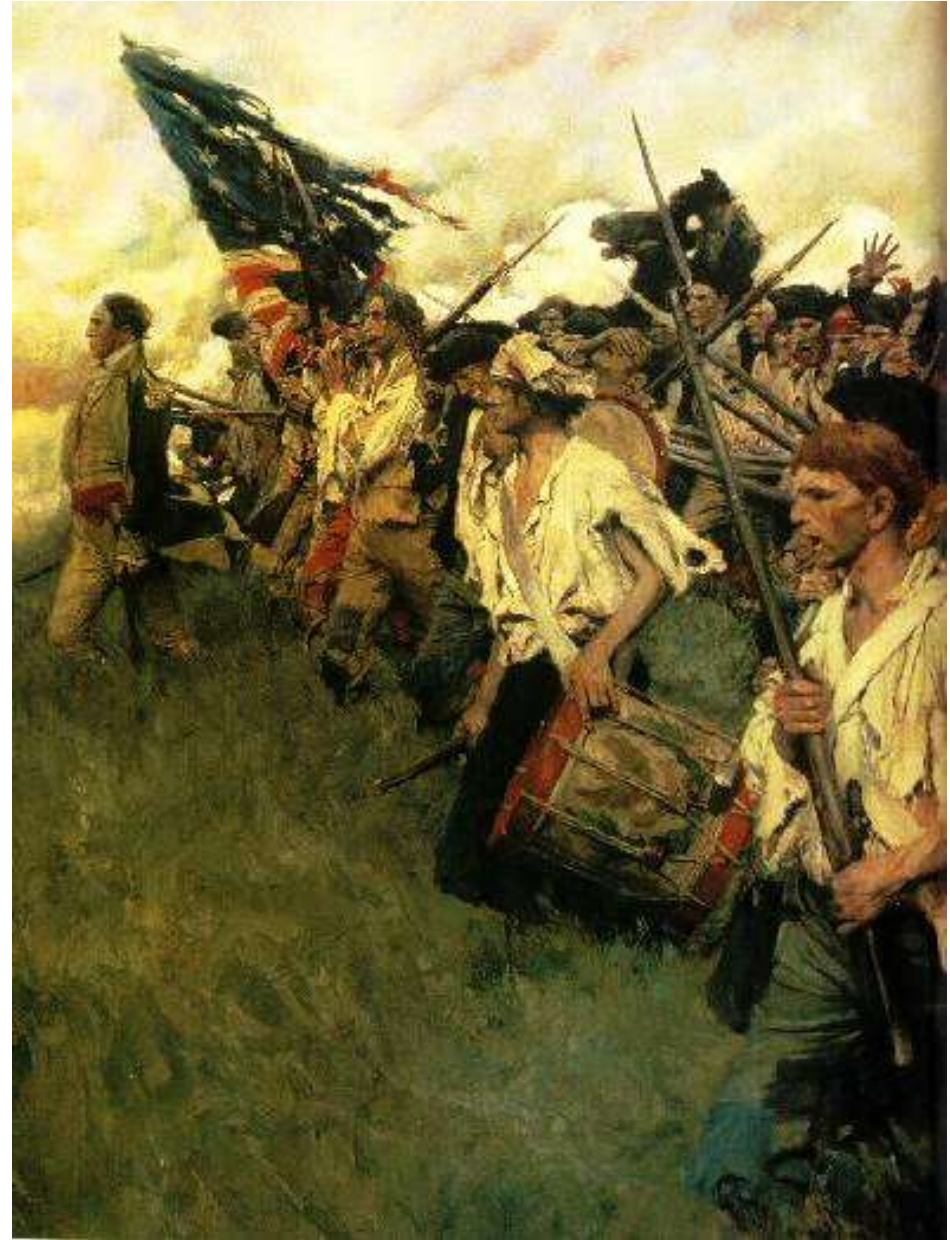
- Essential Question:
  - How did the American colonists defeat the British during the Revolutionary War?

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



# 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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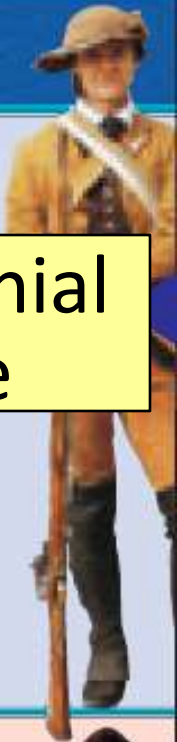
#### Weaknesses

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



# To win, the English had to find & defeat the Continental Army

## Military Strengths and Weaknesses



UNITED STATES

### Strengths

### Weaknesses

Britain under-estimated the colonial commitment to independence

Washington and other officers  
inspiring cause of the independence

and ammunition  
• inferior navy  
• no central government to enforce wartime policies

### GREAT BRITAIN

#### Strengths

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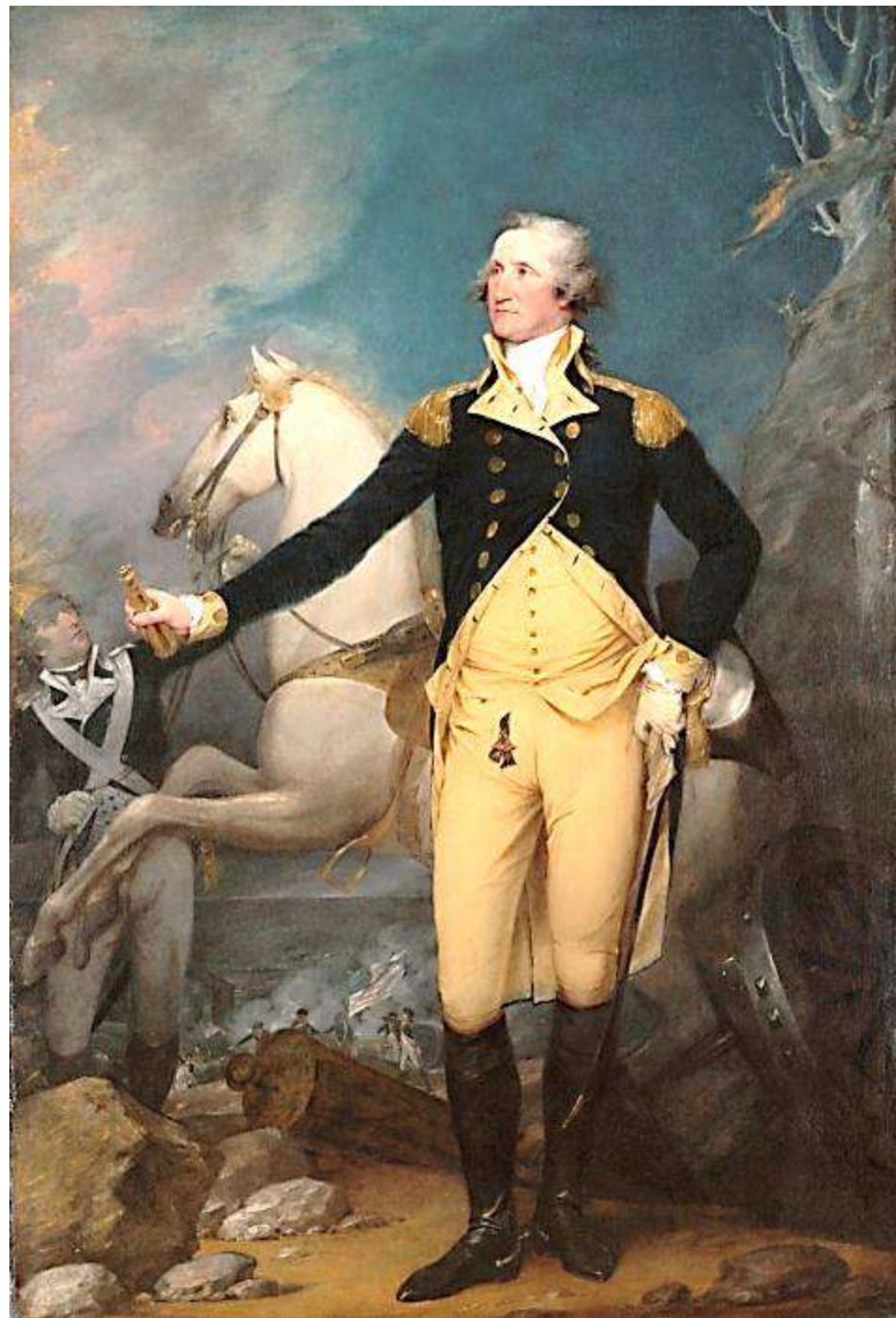
General Burgoyne march

- But, the colonial army had:
  - Familiarity with the environment
  - A commitment to win the war
  - Short supply lines to their soldiers
  - A defensive strategy to outlast the British

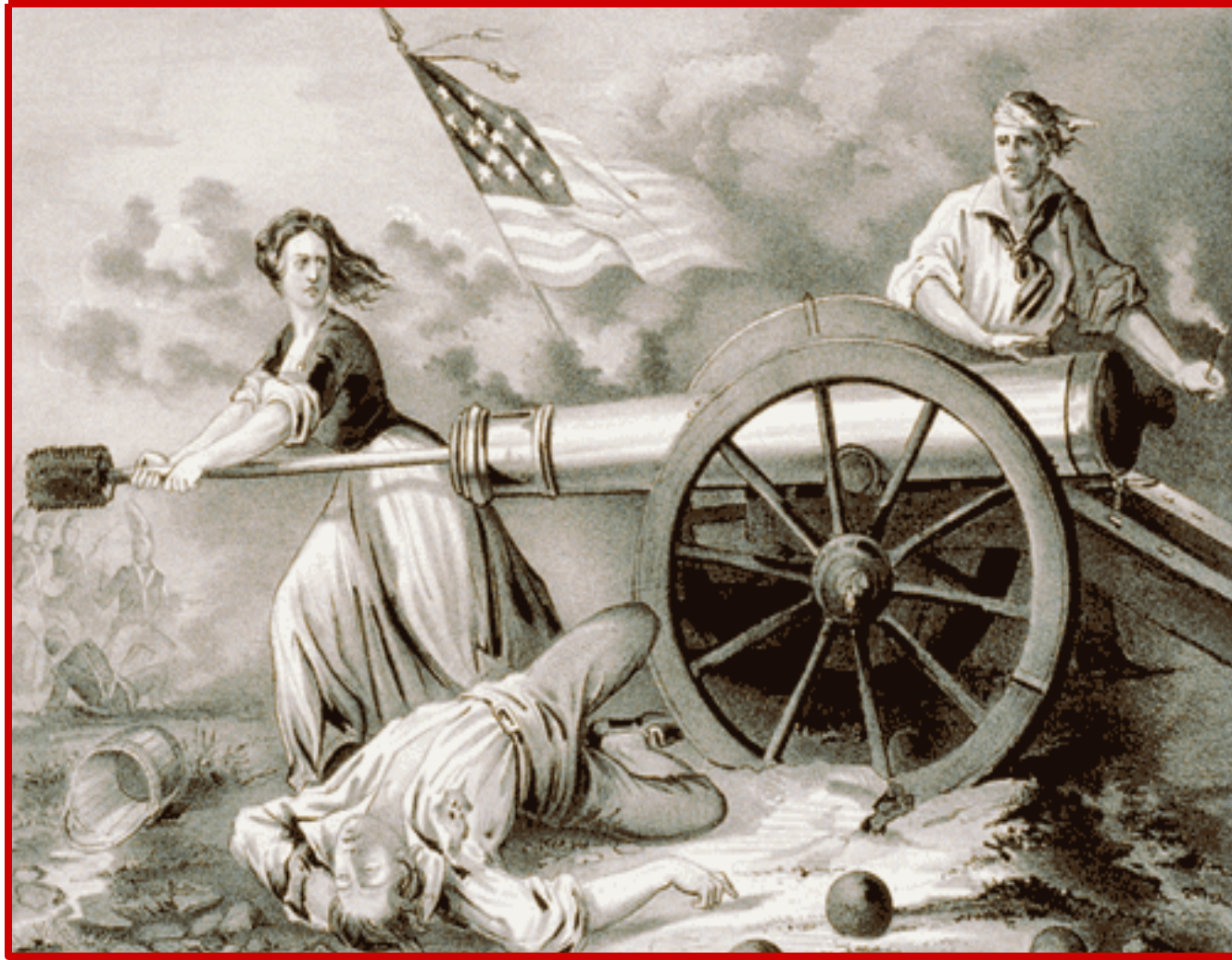
As leader of the Continental Army, George Washington was the symbol of the American cause

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

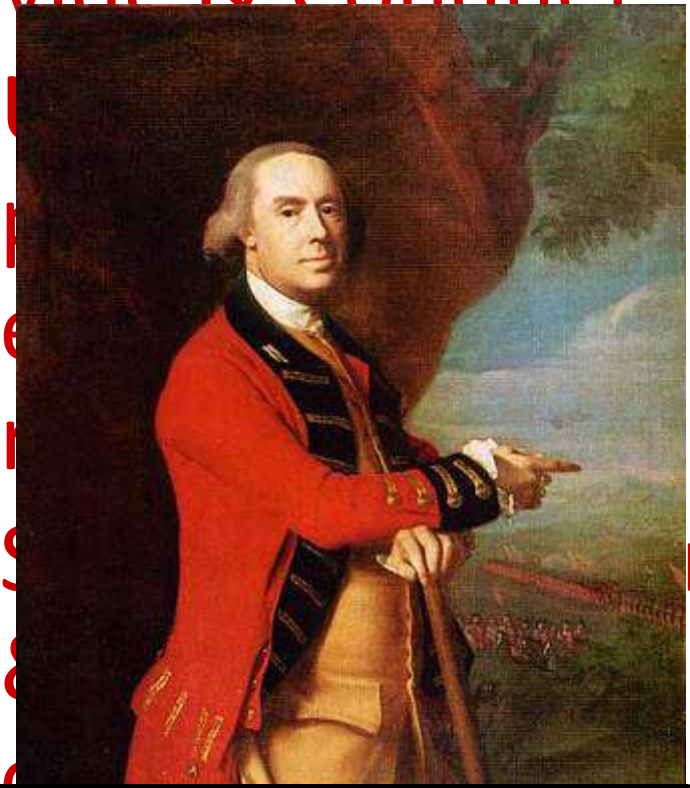
## The Americans General Washington

■ Outlast the British



## The British General Gage

■ Divide & Conquer



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



# Revolutionary War, 1775-1778



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

The American Revolution began at Lexington & Concord



**GEOGRAPHY SKILLS**

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

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



## 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 General 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



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

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 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 Philadelphia and Saratoga have in common? Why do you think?





# Near Starvation at Valley Forge, PA in 1778



## Revolutionary War, 1775



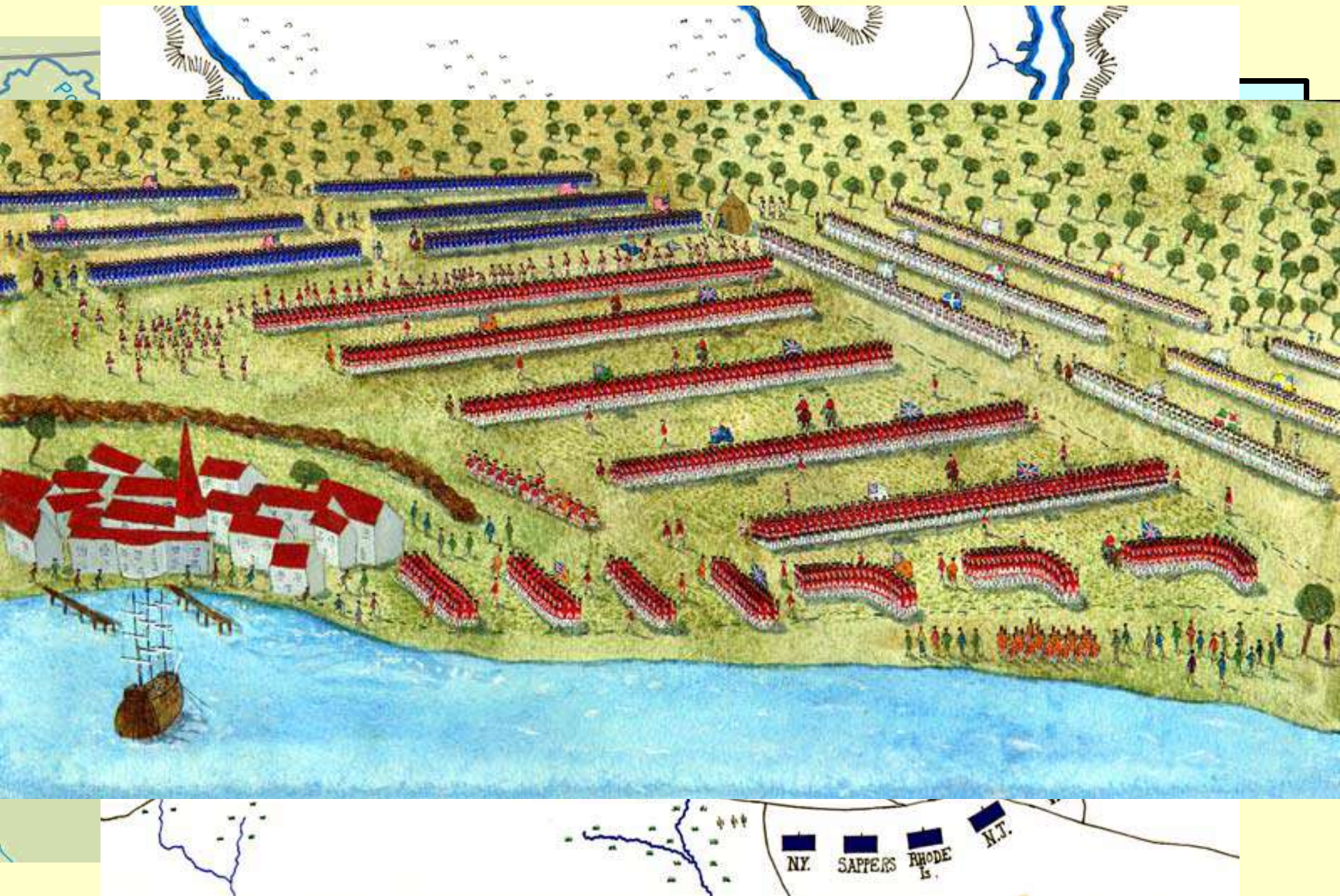
### GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILD

- 1. Location** From which city did General Burgoyne lead his troops to Saratoga?
- 2. Place** What characteristics do the southern states 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 America

North America

North America 1783

