



Unit 2

Standard

- **SSUSH3 The student will explain the primary causes of the American Revolution.**
- a. Explain how the end of Anglo-French imperial competition as seen in the French and Indian War and the 1763 Treaty of Paris laid the groundwork for the American Revolution.
- b. Explain colonial response to such British actions as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Intolerable Acts as seen in Sons and Daughters of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence.
- c. Explain the importance of Thomas Paine's Common Sense to the movement for independence.

Standard

- **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.
- 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.

French and Indian War



The French and Indian War

- The French and Indian War resulted from a long-simmering rivalry between Great Britain and France and their competition for territory in North America.
- The French and Indian War broke out in 1754 when Great Britain challenged the French for control of the land that is now Ohio and western Pennsylvania. Native Americans tended to support the

The French and Indian War

- Native Americans tended to support the French because, as fur traders, the French built forts rather than permanent settlements.
- However Great Britain eventually won the war.

Treaty of Paris 1763

- The **Treaty of Paris (1763)**, which ended the French and Indian War, forced France to turn over control of Canada to Great Britain.
- France also surrendered its claim to all land east of the Mississippi River, with the exception of the city of New Orleans.

Problems Colonist have with the Treaty of Paris 1763

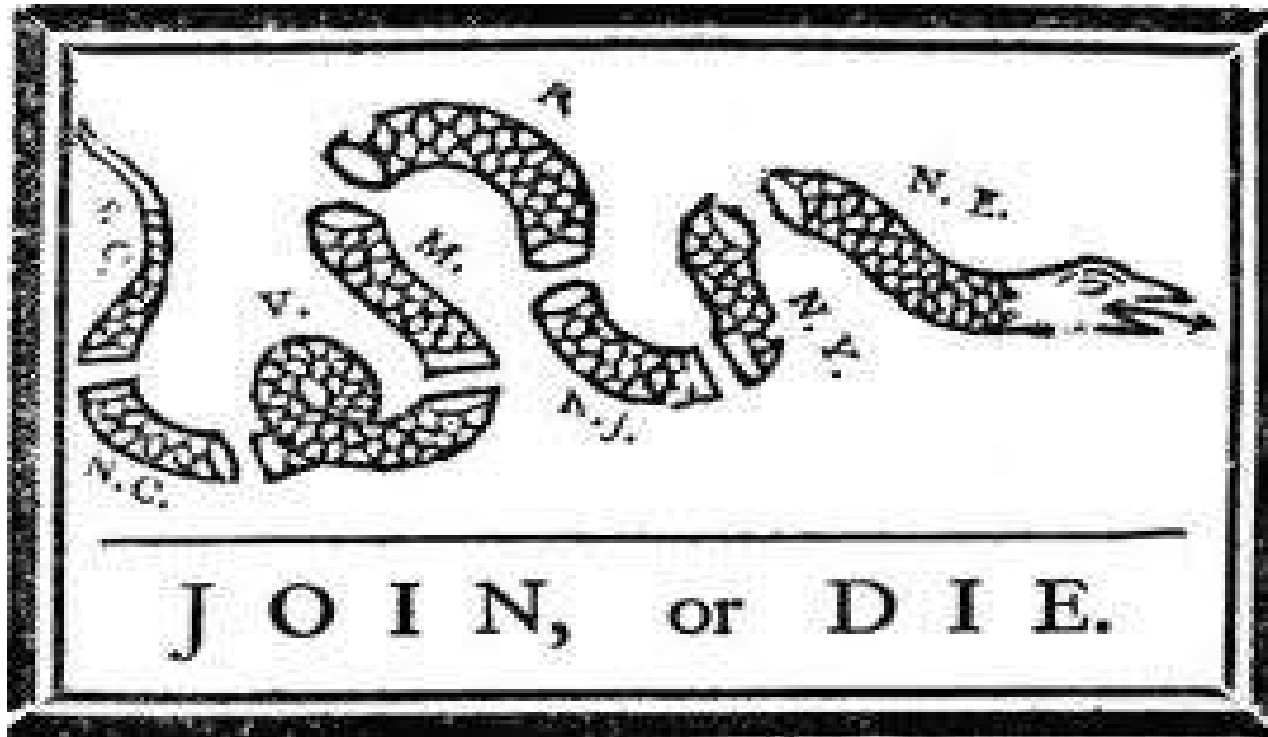
- Additionally, the treaty gave the British government control of all of Britain's American colonies.
- The colonists objected to the loss of control over their own affairs, and some Americans began to think about an American revolution.
- Tensions grew when Parliament passed laws to tax the colonists to pay for the cost of keeping a large standing army in North America that would protect both Britain's possessions and the American colonists from attacks.

Proclamation of 1763

- Tensions increased with the **Proclamation of 1763**, by which Americans were forbidden from settling beyond the Appalachian Mountains, in an effort to limit their conflicts with Native Americans.



What does this mean to you?



Colonial Resistance

- Britain's American colonists believed the king and Parliament were violating their rights as Englishmen.
- Among the rights they felt were being violated were protection from taxation without representation, the right to a trial by a jury of their peers, protection from searches without warrants, and protection from having troops quartered on their property.

The Stamp Act

- required the colonists to print newspapers, legal documents, playing cards, and so forth, on paper bearing special stamps (similar to postage stamps).
- Buying the stamped paper was the equivalent of paying a tax. Some colonists formed groups called the Sons of Liberty to stop distribution of the stamped paper.
- Nine colonies sent representatives to the Stamp Act Congress, which sent a formal protest to the king.

British stamps for paper



How Americans view the stamp act



Son's of Liberty perhaps?



Boston Tea Party



The Intolerable Acts

- closed the port of Boston as punishment for the Boston Tea Party.
- These acts also allowed British officials accused of major crimes to be tried in England and forced the colonists to house British troops on their property.
- Colonists called for the First Continental Congress to protest these actions and formed colonial militias to resist enforcement of these acts.

Intolerable Acts

Name of Act	Provisions	Effect
Boston Port Act	Closed the port of Boston until Boston agreed to pay the East India Company for the <i>Dartmouth</i> cargo	Boston could not import any foreign goods or export to other nations
Massachusetts Government Act	Members of the legislature were to be appointed by the king instead of being popularly elected	Revoked the Massachusetts Charter of 1691; forbade town meetings for which the governor had not given permission
Administration of Justice Act	No royal official committing a capital offense could be tried in Massachusetts	Made it more likely that soldiers would get away with violence against citizens
Quartering Act	Colonists must provide food and housing for British soldiers on demand	Robbed citizens of the right to privacy and security in their own homes
Quebec Act (passed later in 1774)	Changed the system of government for Canada; disbanded representative assembly and revoked the right to trial by jury	Suggested to colonists that their own assemblies would soon be disbanded and their rights revoked

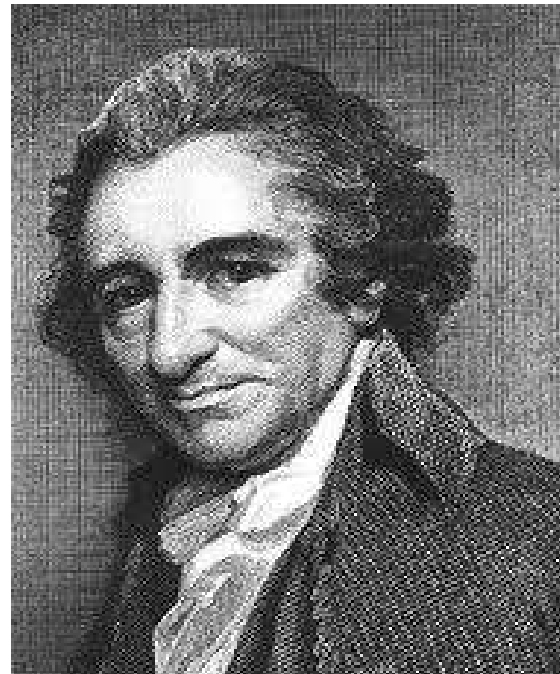
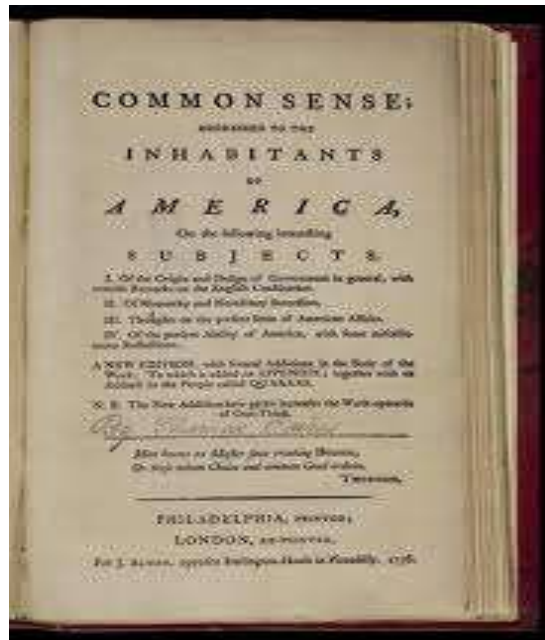
Committees of Correspondence

- Much of the planning for the First Continental Congress was carried out by **committees of correspondence**.
- These committees were formed because American patriots could not communicate publicly.
- One committee would exchange written communications with another committee within or between the colonies.
- Committees of correspondence were the first organization linking the colonies in their opposition to British rule.

Common Sense

- In January 1776, patriot philosopher **Thomas Paine** published **Common Sense**. This small pamphlet had a big effect on colonists and moved many Americans to support independence from Great Britain.
- Colonists were persuaded by the logic of Paine's arguments, which included that the Atlantic Ocean was too wide to allow Britain to rule America as well as an American government could, that it was foolish to think an island could rule a continent, and that the idea of Britain being America's "mother country" made Britain's actions all the worse because no mother would treat her children so badly.

Common Sense



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.
- **D** They accepted the presence of more British troops to protect the colonies.
- Answer:

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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.
- **B** It counteracted the Great Awakening by arguing against religion.
- **C** It clearly described how increased trade could benefit the colonies.
- **D** It considered early arguments against using slave labor in America.
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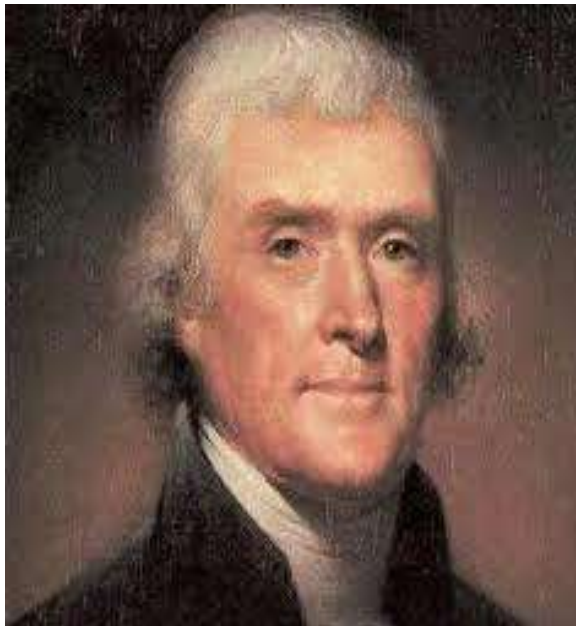
The Declaration of Independence

- The Declaration of Independence is one of the most important documents in American history.
- Thomas Jefferson wrote the first draft and then made revisions suggested by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and others.
- 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**.
- 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 a 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, & 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 its powers in such form, as to them shall appear

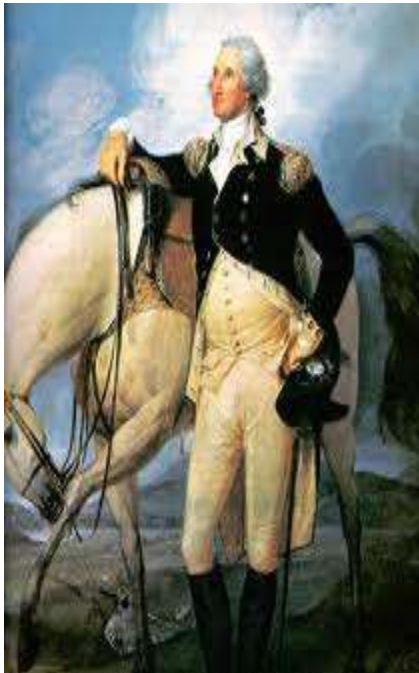
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George Washington and the Continental Army

- During 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,
- started a training program to turn inexperienced recruits into a professional military.

General George Washington



Life on of the Common Solider

- 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.

Common soldier



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.
- 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.
- 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. Disease spread throughout the camp, increasing the suffering of the 12,000 men.
- 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.

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

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.
- 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.

Battle of Yorktown



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

- **John Locke's theory that all people have basic natural rights directly influenced**
- **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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Do Now Activity

- *Answer this question for me . What is the difference between a patriot and a rebel?*
- *What is the difference between a rebellion and a revolution*
- *Thanks Ms. Johnson*