THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1760s-1783

GEORGIA STANDARDS

SSUSH3 ANALYZE THE CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

- A. EXPLAIN HOW THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR AND THE 1763 TREATY OF PARIS LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
- B. EXPLAIN COLONIAL RESPONSE TO THE PROCLAMATION OF 1763, THE STAMP ACT, AND THE INTOLERABLE ACTS AS SEEN IN THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY AND THE COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE.
- C. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THOMAS PAINE'S COMMON SENSE TO THE MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

GEORGIA STANDARDS

SSUSH4 ANALYZE THE IDEOLOGICAL, MILITARY, SOCIAL, AND DIPLOMATIC ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

- A. INVESTIGATE THE INTELLECTUAL SOURCES, ORGANIZATION, AND ARGUMENT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON AND THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE.
- B. EXPLAIN THE REASON FOR AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FRENCH ALLIANCE AND OTHER FOREIGN ASSISTANCE INCLUDING THE DIPLOMACY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND JOHN ADAMS.
- C. ANALYZE GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A MILITARY LEADER, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE INFLUENCE OF BARON VON STEUBEN, THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF VALLEY FORGE IN THE CREATION OF A PROFESSIONAL MILITARY.
- D. INVESTIGATE THE ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY AT THE BATTLES OF TRENTON, SARATOGA, AND YORKTOWN.
- E. EXAMINE THE ROLES OF WOMEN, AMERICAN INDIANS, AND ENSLAVED AND FREE BLACKS IN SUPPORTING THE WAR EFFORT.
- F. EXPLAIN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TREATY OF PARIS, 1783.



FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-1763)

- <u>French and Indian War</u> North American Theatre (Arena) for the Imperial **fight between England And France**
- AS A RESULT OF THE CLOSE RELATIONS
 WITH THE FRENCH VIA THE FUR TRADE,
 MANY NATIVE AMERICANS SIDED
 AGAINST THE BRITISH.
- FRENCH AND INDIANS VS. GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH VICTORIOUS • TREATY OF PARIS (1763): TREATY SIGNED TO FORMALLY END FIGHTING IN NORTH AMERICA. • AS A RESULT, THE FRENCH LOSE VAST MAJORITY OF THEIR CLAIMS TO NORTH AMERICA.

• BRITISH NOW DOMINATE EASTERN NORTH AMERICA.



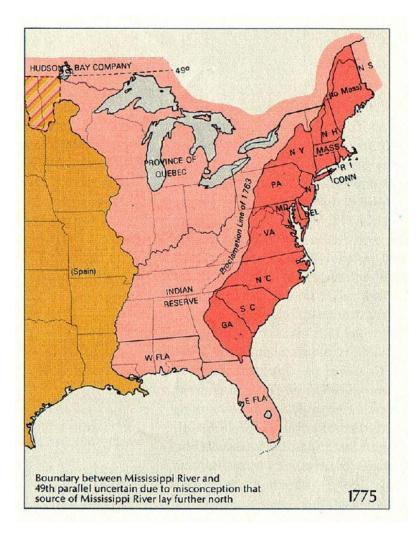
Prewar Boundaries 1754

Postwar Boundaries 1763



PROCLAMATION OF 1763

- AFTER FRENCH ALLIES WERE DEFEATED, NATIVE AMERICANS FOUGHT TO KEEP BRITISH FORCES FROM TAKING MORE LAND.
- BRITISH CALLED THIS NATIVE AMERICAN UPRISING AGAINST THE BRITISH PONTIAC'S REBELLION.
- BRITISH SIGNED PROCLAMATION OF 1763 WITH NATIVES, STATING THAT THEY WOULD NOT SETTLE LANDS WEST OF APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS.
- **COLONISTS IGNORED** THE PROCLAMATION AND SETTLED WEST .
- FIRST EXAMPLE OF COLONIAL RESENTMENT TO NEW BRITISH LAWS.

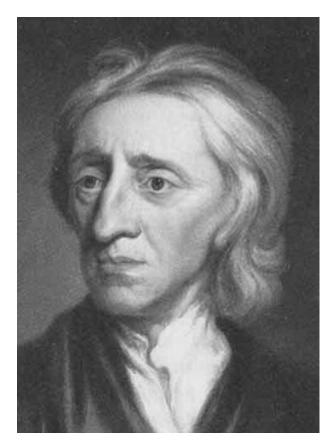


(FINANCIAL) AFTERMATH OF THE WAR

- BRITISH GAINED HUGE WAR-TIME DEBT FROM FIGHTING THE FRENCH AROUND THE WORLD.
- DESIRED **STRONGER CONTROL OVER THEIR COLONIES**.
- <u>ENGLAND BELIEVED THE COLONIES SHOULD SHARE THE BURDEN OF PAYING FOR</u> <u>THEIR DEFENSE</u>.
- THIS MEANT PLACING NEW & UNPOPULAR TAXES ON THE COLONISTS <u>without</u> <u>Their Approval</u>.
- "NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION"
- THE COLONIES VIEWED THEMSELVES AS SEPARATE "ENTITIES"; AFTER THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, THIS "DISUNITY" BEGAN TO SHIFT TO "UNITY" IN OPPOSITION TO THE BRITISH AND THEIR "UNFAIR" TAXES.

INTELLECTUAL SOURCES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- JOHN LOCKE (1632-1704) ENLIGHTENMENT ERA PHILOSOPHER.
- HEAVILY INFLUENCED THOMAS JEFFERSON IN HIS COMPOSITION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
- LOCKE DESCRIBES THE NATURAL STATE OF HUMAN EXISTENCE ARGUING:
- ...THAT EVERYONE IS BORN WITH A <u>NATURAL RIGHT</u> TO DEFEND HIS "LIFE, LIBERTY AND PROPERTY".
- ...INDIVIDUALS WOULD AGREE TO FORM A STATE (I.E. GOVERNMENT) THAT WOULD PROVIDE A "NEUTRAL JUDGE" TO PROTECT THE BEFORE - MENTIONED RIGHTS (SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY).
- ... "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL."



INTELLECTUAL SOURCES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

REPUBLICANISM: SUPPORT FOR A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT A KING; LED BY THE VOICE OF THOSE IN THE REPUBLIC.

LIBERALISM: BELIEF THAT THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT IS TO PROTECT A CITIZEN'S NATURAL RIGHTS (LIFE, LIBERTY & PROPERTY).

THOMAS JEFFERSON & THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE

- 5 COLONIAL LEADERS (THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOHN Adams, B. Franklin, Robert Livingston & Roger Sherman) were selected to draft a formal document declaring independence from Great Britain.
- PRINCIPAL AUTHOR OF <u>THE DECLARATION OF</u> <u>INDEPENDENCE</u> WAS THOMAS JEFFERSON.
- INFLUENCED HEAVILY BY LOCKE AND OTHER ENLIGHTENMENT THINKERS
- SUPPORTER OF SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE
- WEALTHY SLAVE OWNER FROM VIRGINIA

PREAMBLE TO THE Declaration of Independence

• "WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT, THAT <u>ALL MEN ARE</u> **<u>CREATED EQUAL</u>**, THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."



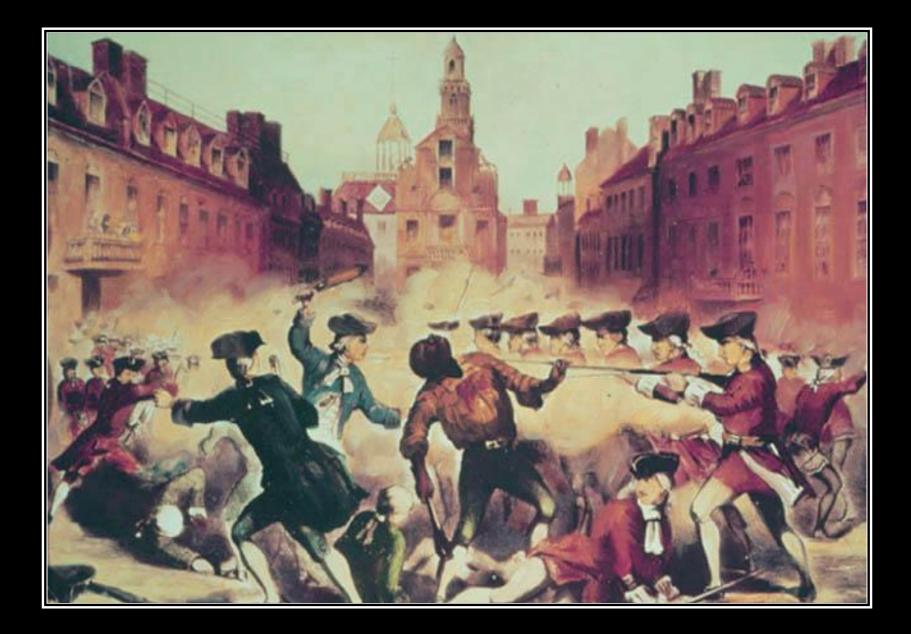
COLONISTS RESPOND TO TAXES

- <u>Sugar Act</u>: 1st Act passed; on sugar AND MOLASSES
- <u>Stamp Act</u>: Taxes placed on anything paper (Newspapers, Licenses, Deeds, Playing Cards)
- <u>Townshend Acts</u>: taxes on glass, paint, tea, paper & lead.
- **BOSTON MASSACRE (MARCH 1770)**: PROTESTS OF TAXES BETWEEN COLONISTS AND BRITISH TROOPS THAT TURNED DEADLY.



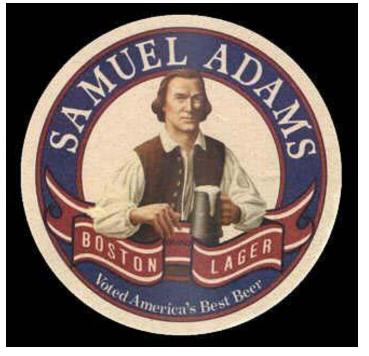






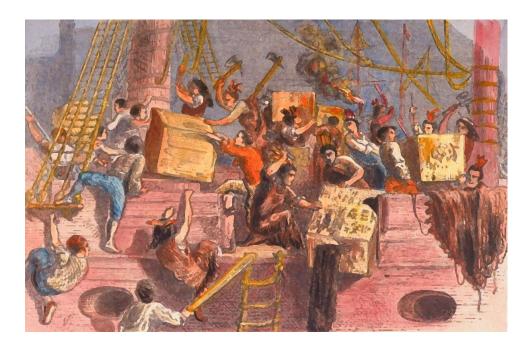
COLONISTS REACT TO THE "MASSACRE"

- AS NEWS SPREAD ABOUT THE MASSACRE, COLONISTS EVERYWHERE SPRANG INTO ACTION & FORMED VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS TO RESIST BRITISH OPPRESSION.
- <u>The Sons of Liberty</u> (founded by Samuel Adams) was formed to organize and implement tax *protests*.
- <u>THE COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE</u> WERE "SHADOW GOVERNMENTS" CREATED TO HELP ORGANIZE *COMMUNICATION* LINES BETWEEN AND AMONGST THE COLONIES.
- <u>THE DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY</u> LED *BOYCOTTS* OF BRITISH CLOTH, URGING COLONIAL WOMEN TO MAKE THEIR OWN CLOTHING INSTEAD OF RELYING ON IMPORTED BRITISH GOODS.



BOSTON TEA PARTY

- IN RESPONSE , THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED MANY TAXES; EXCEPT THE TAX ON TEA.
- DECEMBER 1773: MEMBERS OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY BOARD SHIPS IN BOSTON HARBOR AND DUMP NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRODUCT OVERBOARD.
- THIS SINGLE EVENT INSPIRED COUNTLESS PROTESTS ACROSS THE COLONIES.
- IT WOULD EQUAL \$4,000,000 TODAY.







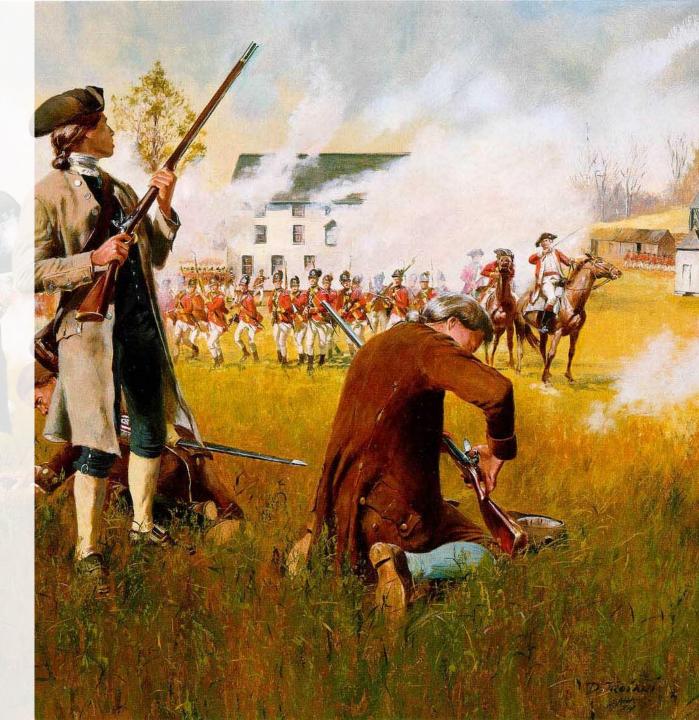
ENGLAND RETALIATES AFTER TEA PARTY

- IN RESPONSE TO THE BOSTON TEA PARTY, PARLIAMENT PASSED THE <u>"INTOLERABLE ACTS"</u>.
- MASSACHUSETTS COLONIAL GOVERNMENT REVOKED, PLACED UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF KING GEORGE III.
- BOSTON HARBOR CLOSED UNTIL THE VALUE OF THE DESTROYED TEA IS REPAID; HARBOR CLOSED TO ALL TRADE.
- BRITISH OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF CRIMES, TRIED IN BRITISH COURTS NOT IN MASSACHUSETTS.
- RED COATS BECOME MORE VISIBLE; BOSTON LITERALLY BECOMES OCCUPIED (POLICED) BY THE BRITISH ARMY.
- QUARTERING ACT RENEWED, FORCING COLONISTS TO HOUSE BRITISH TROOPS.
- COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE QUICKLY ESTABLISH THE <u>1st Continental</u> <u>Congress</u> to formally address the problems between the colonies and their British Rulers.

WAR BEGINS

- AS TENSIONS ROSE,
 FIGHTING BETWEEN THE
 COLONISTS & THE
 REDCOATS PROVED
 INEVITABLE.
- APRIL 1775: <u>BATTLE OF</u> <u>LEXINGTON-CONCORD</u>

"THE SHOT HEARD
 'ROUND THE
 WORLD"



THOMAS PAINE AUTHORS "COMMON SENSE"

- NOT EVERYONE IN THE COLONIES SUPPORTED THE REBELS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH ARMY.
- TWO GROUPS EMERGED:
- <u>PATRIOTS</u> = SUPPORTED INDEPENDENCE
- <u>LOYALISTS</u> = REMAINED LOYAL TO THE KING
- TO RALLY MORE COLONISTS OVER TO THE PATRIOT SIDE, THOMAS PAINE ANONYMOUSLY PUBLISHED THE PAMPHLET <u>"Common Sense"</u> in Early 1776.
- IN <u>"Common Sense"</u> Paine presents the reader with powerful arguments supporting independence.
- AT THAT TIME, <u>"Common Sense"</u> had the largest circulation of any book in American History.



CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PLOTS TREASON

- PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENCE CONTINUED TO SWELL THANKS TO <u>"COMMON SENSE".</u>
- RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COLONIES AND ENGLAND CONTINUE TO BE STRAINED FINANCIALLY AND MILITARILY.
- IN THE SUMMER OF 1776, THE <u>2ND CONTINENTAL</u> <u>Congress</u> convened in Philadelphia.
- UNDER THE AUTHORSHIP OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, THEY ISSUE <u>THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE</u> ON JULY 4, 1776.
- <u>The Declaration</u> formally announced a political severing of all ties between the colonies and Great Britain.
- IT ALSO LAID OUT A SERIES OF GRIEVANCES THE COLONISTS HAD AGAINST THE KING.

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FRANKLIN ASKS FRANCE FOR HELP

- IN THE 18th century England and France Maintained a deep rivalry that played out all over the globe. While the colonial army scored many victories early in the war with England, definite victory was far from certain.
- SOME NATIVE TRIBES WERE ASSISTING THE BRITISH WHO SUPPLIED THEM WITH HIGH-TECH WEAPONS AND PROMISED A RETURN OF THEIR ANCESTRAL LANDS.
- AT THE TIME OF <u>THE DECLARATION</u>, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WAS SERVING AS A DIPLOMAT TO FRANCE.
- FRANKLIN CONVINCED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO LEND SUPPORT TO THE AMERICAN REBELS AGAINST THE BRITISH.
- FRANCE FELT THAT BY SUPPORTING THE COLONIAL REBELLION, THEY COULD WEAKEN ENGLAND'S MILITARY AND ENACT REVENGE FOR THEIR DEFEAT IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE



- MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE: FRENCH GENERAL WHO WAS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE AMERICAN ASSISTANCE IN THE REVOLUTION.
- FRANCE GAVE MONEY, SUPPLIES, TROOPS, WEAPONS, SHIPS, MILITARY EXPERTISE, ETC.
- LAFAYETTE SERVED ALONGSIDE GENERAL
 WASHINGTON AND WAS INFLUENTIAL IN THE
 EVENTUAL DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH AT
 YORKTOWN.



STATUE OF LAFAYETTE IN D.C.

GEORGE WASHINGTON



- <u>"FATHER OF THE USA" & "PRECEDENT PRESIDENT"</u>
- GAINED MILITARY EXPERIENCE IN THE <u>French and</u> <u>Indian War.</u>
- CHOSEN AS <u>COMMANDER IN CHIEF</u> OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.
- ONE EARLY PROBLEM WASHINGTON ENCOUNTERED WAS <u>THE CREATION OF A PROFESSIONAL MILITARY</u>.
- WASHINGTON <u>ORGANIZED AND TRAINED</u> (WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE FRENCH) <u>THE VARIOUS STATE</u> <u>MILITIAS INTO ONE "NATIONAL" ARMY</u>.

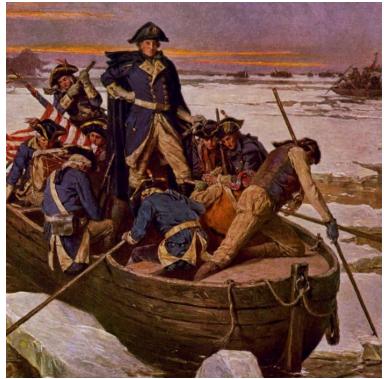
LIFE AS A COMMON SOLDIER

- AT THE URGING OF WASHINGTON<u>, CONGRESS</u> <u>PROVIDED FOR THE CREATION OF A STANDING</u> <u>ARMY</u>.
- ENLISTMENTS WERE <u>1-3 YEARS</u>.
- <u>Pay was meager</u>.
- <u>RATIONS WERE SHORT</u> AND <u>THE ARMY OFTEN</u> <u>HAD TO SCAVENGE TO FIND SUPPLIES AND</u> <u>FOOD</u>.
- <u>DISEASE WAS COMMON</u> DUE TO <u>CLOSE</u> <u>CONFINEMENT COMBINED WITH POOR DIET</u> <u>AND SANITATION</u>.



WASHINGTON AS A MILITARY LEADER

- DESPITE LOSING MANY BATTLES, <u>WASHINGTON'S</u> <u>STRONG PERSONALITY AND REPUTATION GARNERED HIM</u> <u>THE SUPPORT AND RESPECT OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS</u>.
- WASHINGTON PREFERRED TO <u>ENGAGE THE SUPERIOR</u> <u>British Army in Quick, strong strikes followed by</u> <u>AN IMMEDIATE RETREAT</u>.
- THIS PRINCIPLE IS BEST ILLUSTRATED WHEN Washington <u>crossed the Delaware River</u> on December 25, 1776 in a <u>surprise attack against</u> <u>British Allies</u>.
- THIS <u>VICTORY FURTHER BOOSTED THE MORALE</u> OF THE AMERICAN FORCES...<u>VICTORY WAS NOW STRATEGICALLY</u> <u>POSSIBLE</u>.



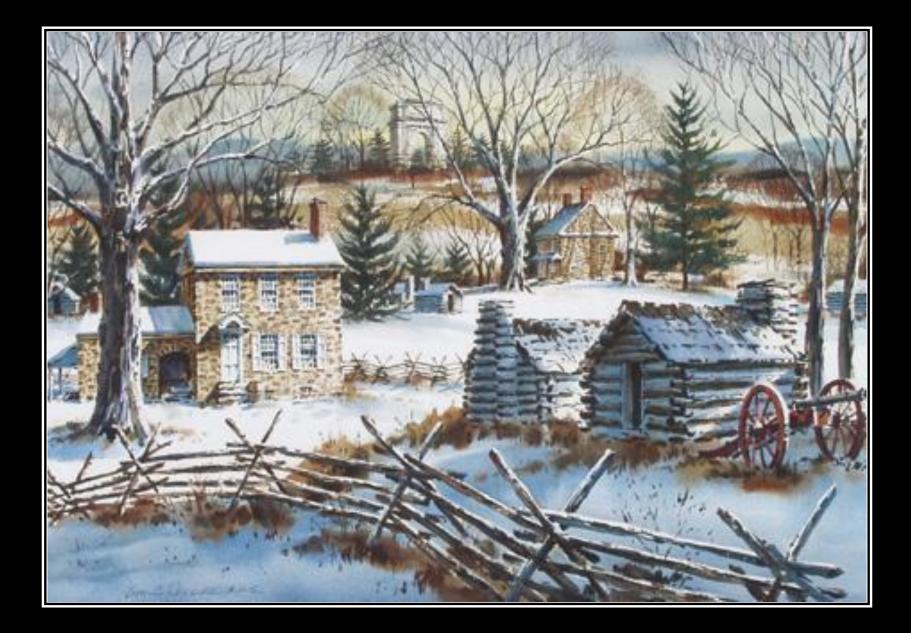


VALLEY FORGE

- WASHINGTON'S SKILL AT MAINTAINING HIS FORCE UNDER TRYING CONDITIONS IS BEST SHOWN DURING THE <u>WINTER OF 1777-78 AT VALLEY FORGE</u>, <u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>.
- THE CONTINENTAL ARMY WAS <u>STUCK AT VALLEY FORGE</u> <u>WITH VERY LITTLE RATIONS; VERY LITTLE FOOD AND</u> <u>INSUFFICIENT WINTER ATTIRE</u>.
- HOWEVER <u>VALLEY FORGE PROVED TO BE CRITICAL IN THE</u> <u>FURTHER DEVELOPMENT</u> OF THE ARMY.
- BARON VON STEUBEN(TOP RIGHT), <u>A PRUSSIAN</u> OFFICER, ARRIVED AND TRAINED THE SOLDIERS EXTENSIVELY AT VALLEY FORGE.
- THIS NEWLY TRAINED FORCE WOULD GO ON TO <u>DEFEAT</u> <u>THE BRITISH AT YORKTOWN 3 YEARS LATER</u>.

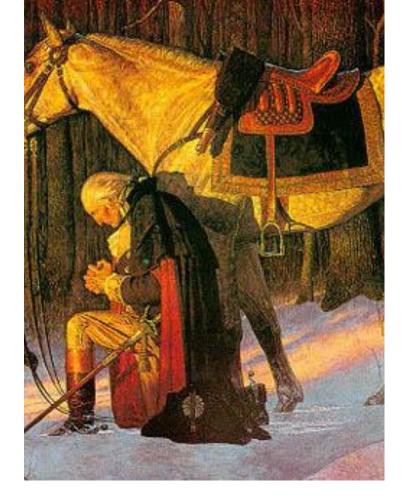


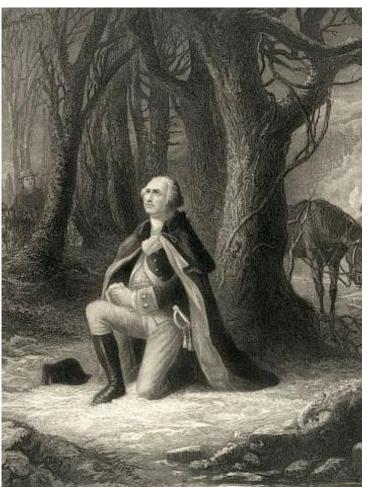






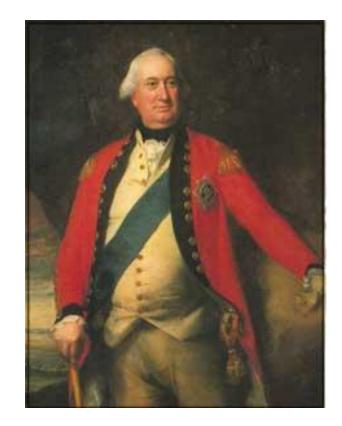


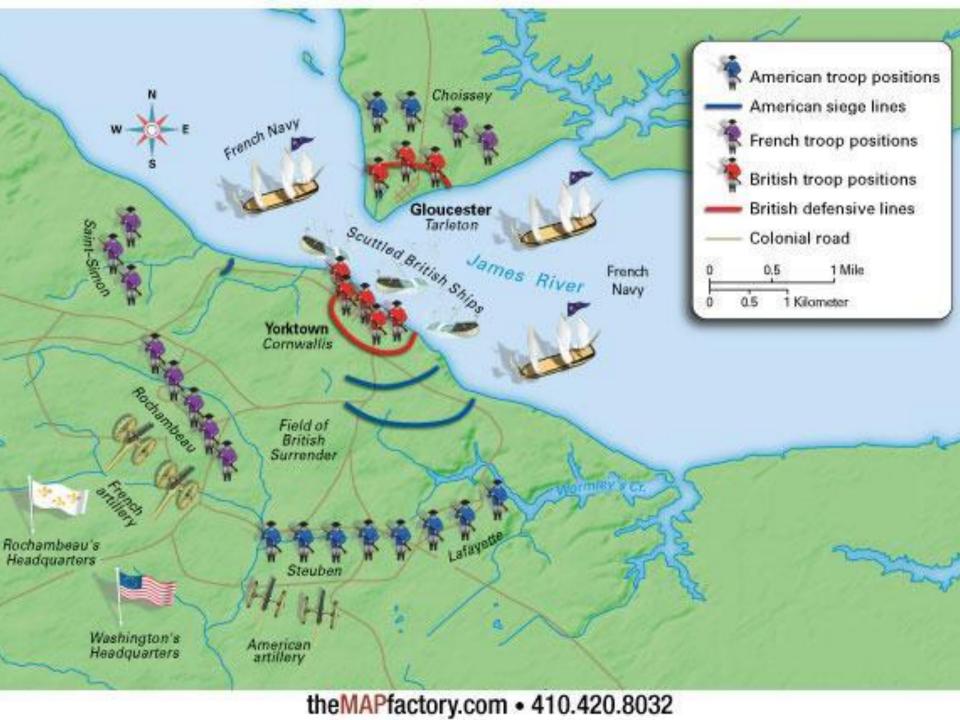




SIEGE AT YORKTOWN

- GENERAL LORD CORNWALLIS: <u>BRITISH LEADER</u> WHO PLANNED TO PUSH FRENCH-AMERICAN FORCES SOUTHWARD IN AN ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE THE CONTINENTAL ARMY IN TWO.
- CORNWALLIS SUCCEEDED... EVENTUALLY ENDING UP WITH AMERICAN FORCES NEAR THE COASTAL TOWN OF YORKTOWN IN VIRGINIA.
- WHILE AWAITING REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE BRITISH NAVY<u>, THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS WERE ABLE TO CORNER</u> <u>CORNWALLIS AND HIS MEN</u>.
- CUT OFF FROM REINFORCEMENTS, <u>Cornwallis was forced</u> <u>to surrender</u> effectively ending the American Revolution.







MAJOR BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION

• <u>Battle of Trenton-</u> Washington's forces mounted a surprise attack on Hessian (German mercenaries who fought for the British) forces. *Think of Crossing of the Delaware

- <u>Battle of Saratoga-</u> a huge victory for the American forces. Considered a turning point of the war because it boasted morale in the military and convinced france that the colonists had a chance of winning and won their support in fighting the British.
- <u>Battle of Yorktown</u> Lord Cornwallis' forces were surrounded and cut off from supplies and reinforcements. He had no choice but to surrender.

THE ROLE OF NATIVE PEOPLES AND ENSLAVED AFRICANS IN THE WAR

- BOTH NATIVE PEOPLES AND ENSLAVED AFRICANS FOUGHT IN THE WAR.
- ENSLAVED PEOPLES WERE <u>promised freedom by both the Patriots (5,000) and the British</u> (20,000) as a way to convince them to join the cause. A few were granted freedom. However <u>most of these people were returned to slavery after the war</u>. <u>The patriot</u> <u>cause was freedom for Anglo Americans, not Enslaved Africans</u>.
- ORIGINALLY ASKED TO STAY OUT OF THE WAR BY THE PATRIOTS, <u>DIFFERENT NATIVE TRIBES</u> <u>FOUGHT FOR BOTH SIDES DURING THE COURSE OF THE WAR</u>. THEIR <u>DECISIONS WERE HEAVILY</u> <u>INFLUENCED ON WHO THEY THOUGHT WOULD HELP THEM MAINTAIN THEIR LAND</u> CLAIMS WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER.

The Role of Women

- WOMEN WERE FOUND IN LARGE NUMBERS ACCOMPANYING MILITARY UNITS.
- KNOWN AS "CAMP FOLLOWERS" WOMEN WOULD WASH CLOTHES, SEW, CLEAN AND NURSE WOUNDED SOLDIERS BACK TO HEALTH.
- Some women also served as spies for both the Continental & British armies.
- HOWEVER A SEXIST THEORY IN NATURE, WOMEN WERE NOT MERELY HANDMAIDS FOR MEN.

TREATY OF PARIS (1783)

- THE TREATY OF PARIS (1783) <u>FORMALLY</u> <u>ENDED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION</u>.
- THE <u>UNITED STATES WON ITS</u>
 <u>INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN</u>
 AND <u>GAINED CONTROL OF LAND</u>
 <u>STRETCHING WEST TO THE MISSISSIPPI</u>
 <u>RIVER</u>.
- NEXT, THE NEWLY FREED COLONISTS WOULD HAVE THE TUMULTUOUS TASK OF CREATING ANY ENTIRELY NEW GOVERNMENT ON THEIR OWN.

