

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)

- FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR – 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.



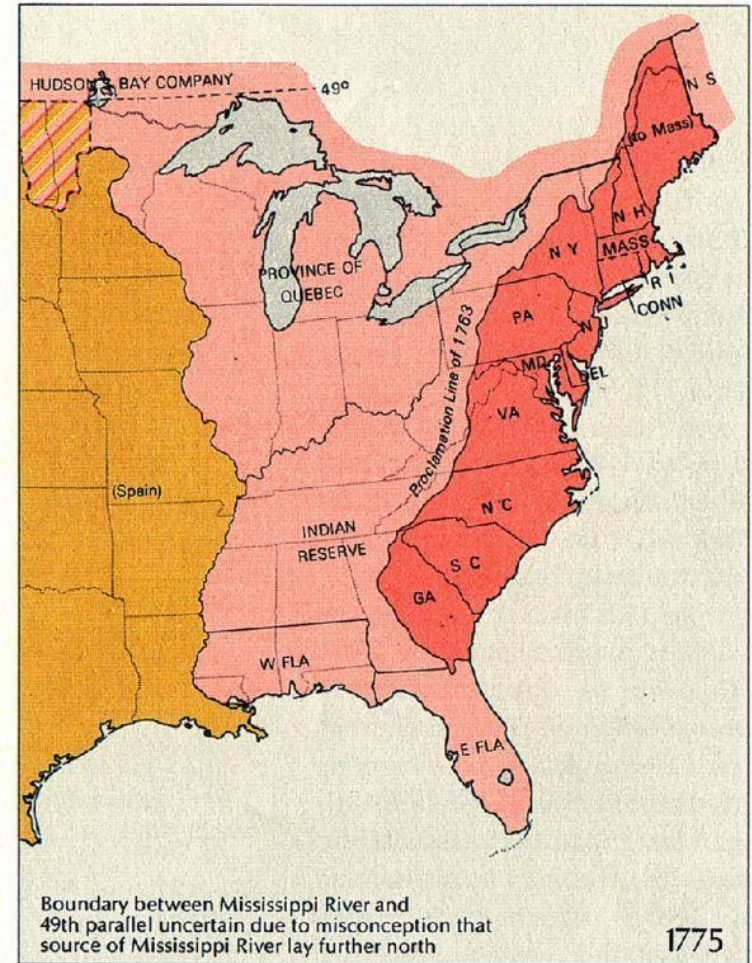
Prewar Boundaries 1754

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.



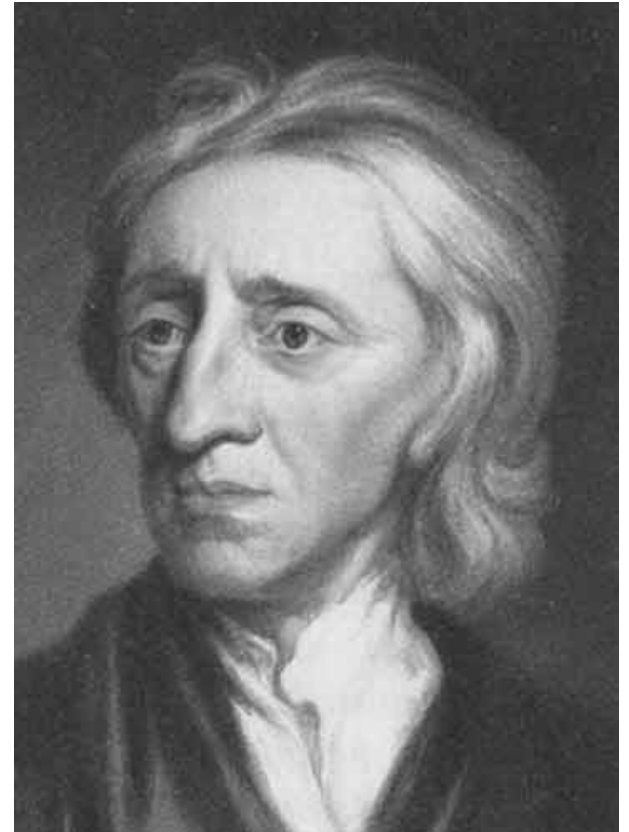
(FINANCIAL) AFTERMATH OF THE WAR

- BRITISH GAINED HUGE WAR-TIME DEBT FROM FIGHTING THE FRENCH AROUND THE WORLD.
- DESIRED STRONGER CONTROL OVER THEIR COLONIES.
- ENGLAND BELIEVED THE COLONIES SHOULD SHARE THE BURDEN OF PAYING FOR THEIR DEFENSE.
- THIS MEANT PLACING NEW & UNPOPULAR TAXES ON THE COLONISTS WITHOUT THEIR APPROVAL.
- "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 NATURAL RIGHT 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 THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 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 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."



JOIN, or DIE.

COLONISTS RESPOND TO TAXES

- SUGAR ACT: 1ST ACT PASSED; ON SUGAR AND MOLASSES
- STAMP ACT: TAXES PLACED ON ANYTHING PAPER (NEWSPAPERS, LICENSES, DEEDS, PLAYING CARDS)
- TOWNSHEND ACTS: TAXES ON GLASS, PAINT, TEA, PAPER & LEAD.
- BOSTON MASSACRE (MARCH 1770): PROTESTS OF TAXES BETWEEN COLONISTS AND BRITISH TROOPS THAT TURNED DEADLY.





March of the Band of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, 1794

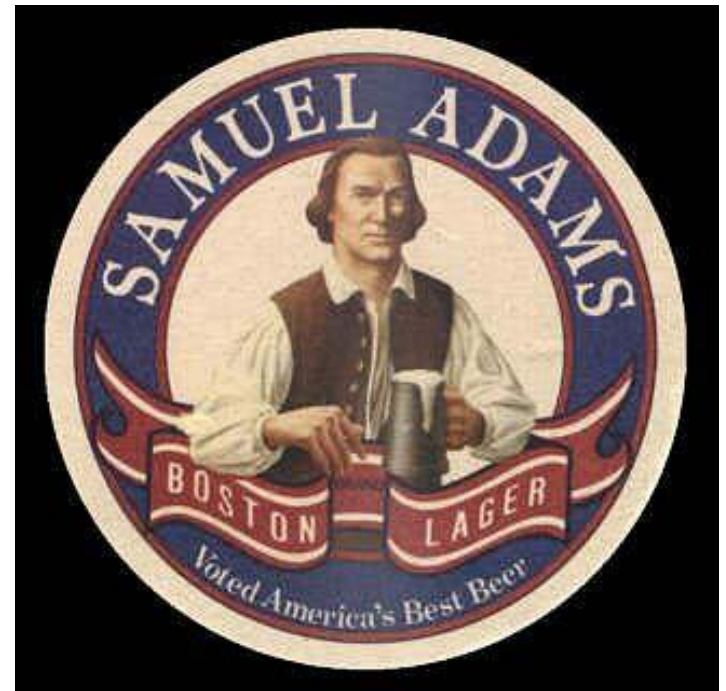
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COLONISTS REACT TO THE “MASSACRE”

- AS NEWS SPREAD ABOUT THE MASSACRE , COLONISTS EVERYWHERE SPRANG INTO ACTION & FORMED VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS TO RESIST BRITISH OPPRESSION.
- THE SONS OF LIBERTY (FOUNDED BY SAMUEL ADAMS) WAS FORMED TO ORGANIZE AND IMPLEMENT TAX *PROTESTS*.
- THE COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE WERE “SHADOW GOVERNMENTS” CREATED TO HELP ORGANIZE *COMMUNICATION* LINES BETWEEN AND AMONGST THE COLONIES.
- THE DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY LED *BOYCOTTS* OF BRITISH CLOTH, URGING COLONIAL WOMEN TO MAKE THEIR OWN CLOTHING INSTEAD OF RELYING ON IMPORTED BRITISH GOODS.



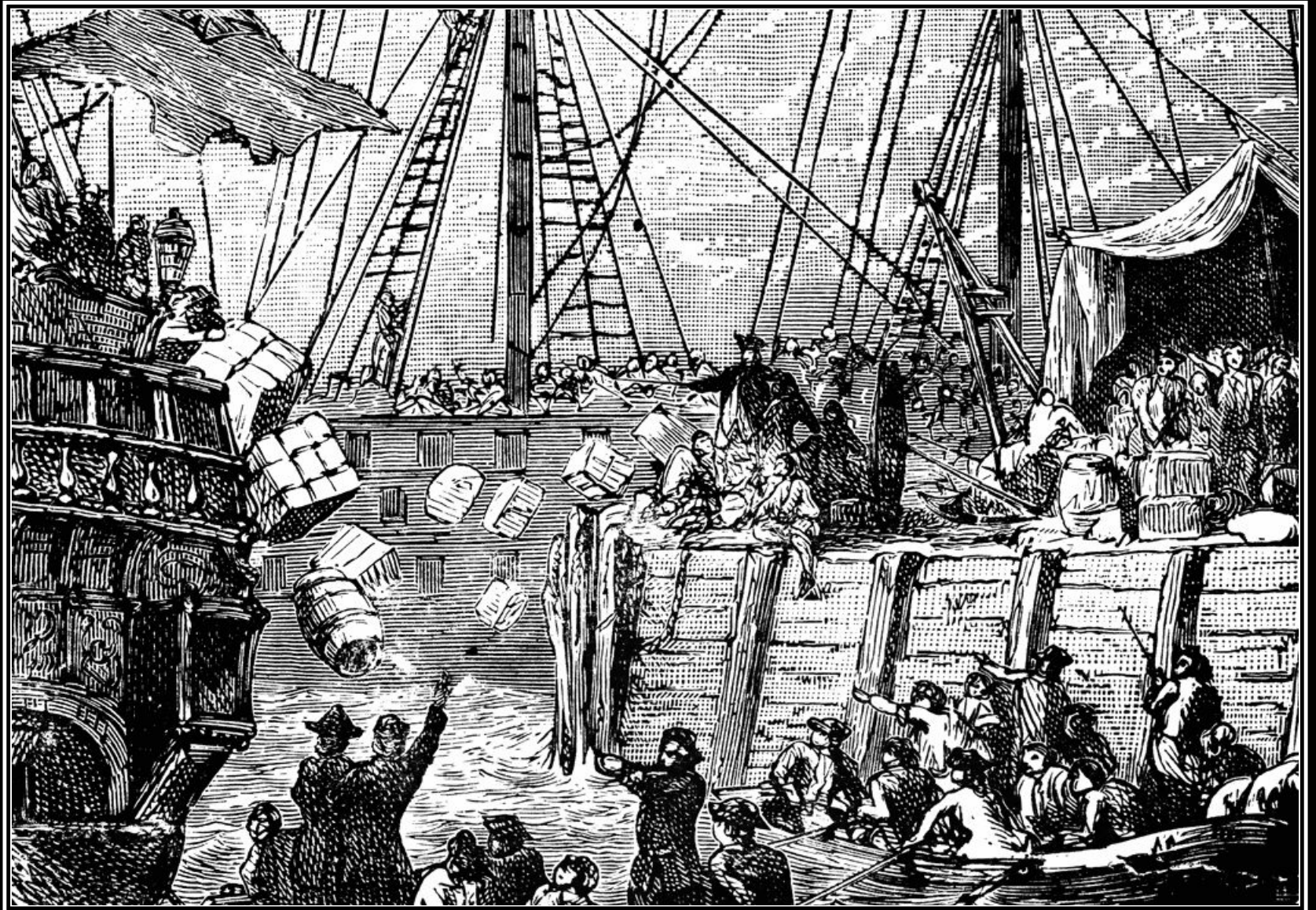
BOSTON TEA PARTY

- 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.





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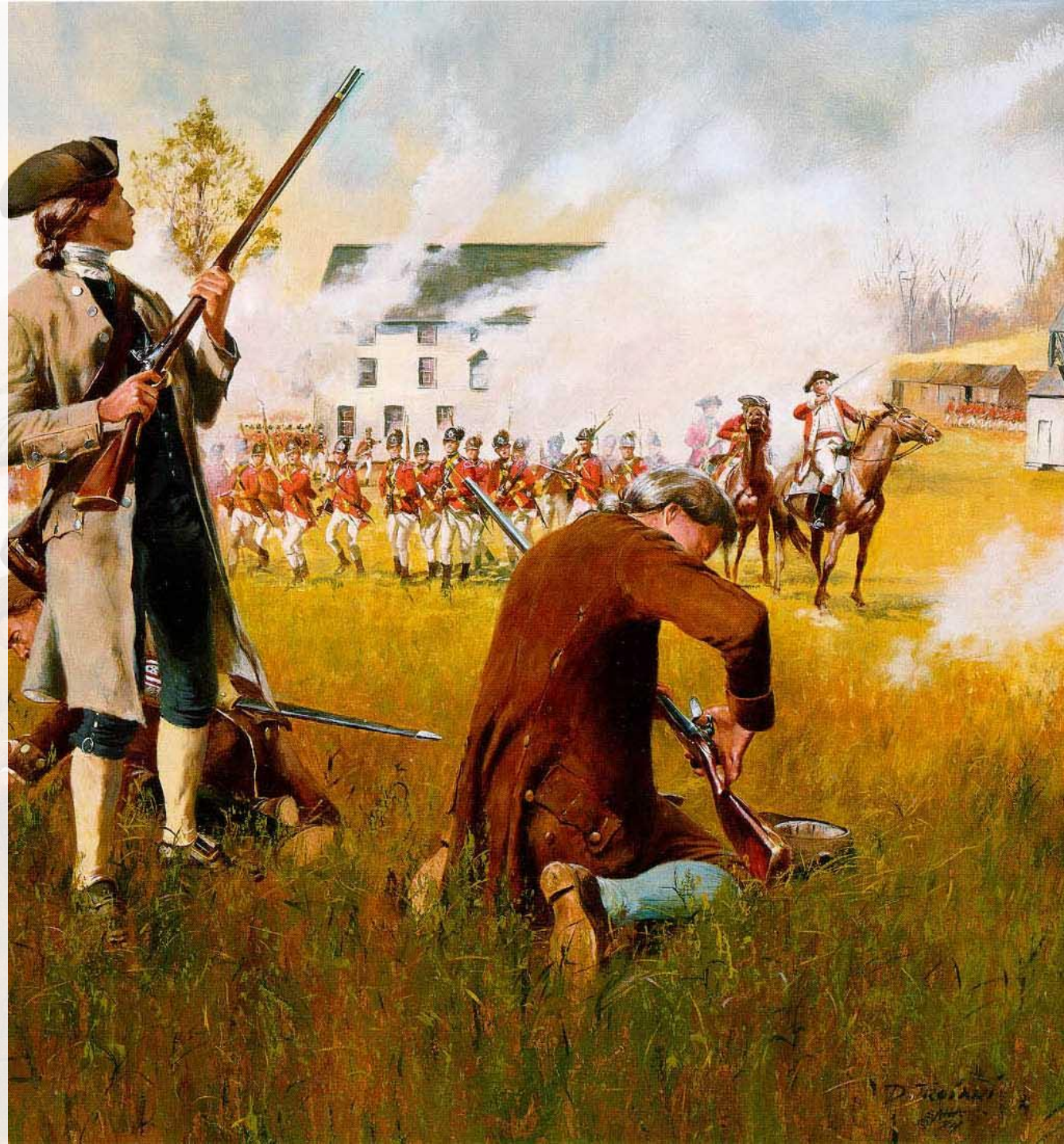


ENGLAND RETALIATES AFTER TEA PARTY

- IN RESPONSE TO THE BOSTON TEA PARTY, PARLIAMENT PASSED THE "INTOLERABLE ACTS".
- 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 1ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 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: BATTLE OF LEXINGTON-CONCORD
 - "THE SHOT HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD"



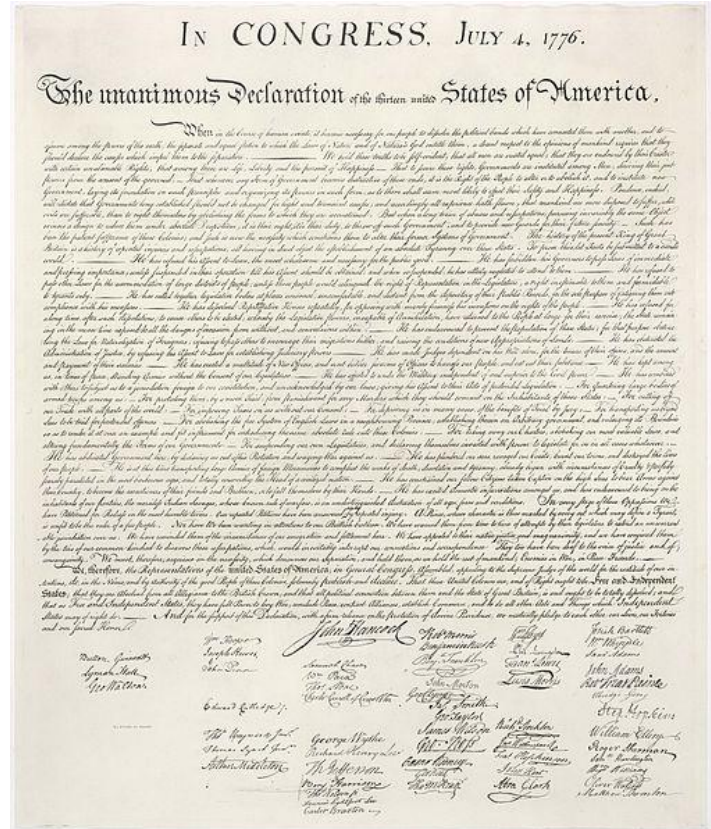
THOMAS PAINE AUTHORS "COMMON SENSE"

- NOT EVERYONE IN THE COLONIES SUPPORTED THE REBELS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH ARMY.
- TWO GROUPS EMERGED:
- PATRIOTS = SUPPORTED INDEPENDENCE
- LOYALISTS = REMAINED LOYAL TO THE KING
- TO RALLY MORE COLONISTS OVER TO THE PATRIOT SIDE, THOMAS PAINE ANONYMOUSLY PUBLISHED THE PAMPHLET "COMMON SENSE" IN EARLY 1776.
- IN "COMMON SENSE" PAINE PRESENTS THE READER WITH POWERFUL ARGUMENTS SUPPORTING INDEPENDENCE.
- AT THAT TIME, "COMMON SENSE" HAD THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY BOOK IN AMERICAN HISTORY.



CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PLOTS TREASON

- PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENCE CONTINUED TO SWELL THANKS TO "COMMON SENSE".
- RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COLONIES AND ENGLAND CONTINUE TO BE STRAINED FINANCIALLY AND MILITARILY.
- IN THE SUMMER OF 1776, THE 2ND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS CONVENED IN PHILADELPHIA.
- UNDER THE AUTHORSHIP OF **THOMAS JEFFERSON**, THEY ISSUE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ON JULY 4, 1776.
- THE DECLARATION 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.



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 THE DECLARATION, 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



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

LIFE AS A COMMON SOLDIER

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



WASHINGTON AS A MILITARY LEADER

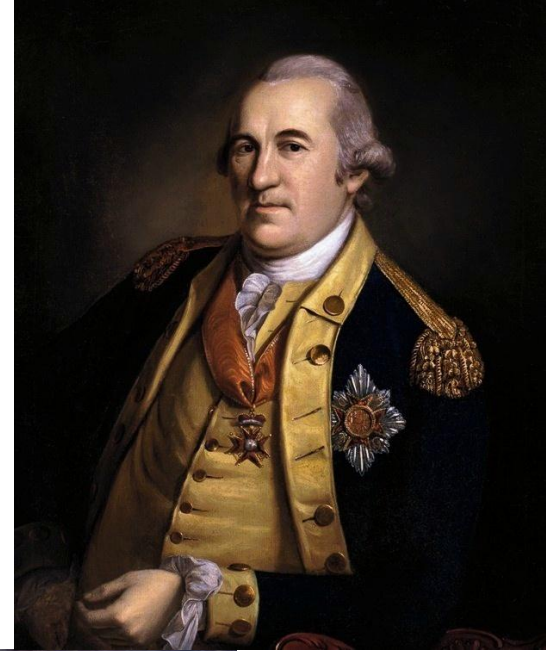
- DESPITE LOSING MANY BATTLES, WASHINGTON'S STRONG PERSONALITY AND REPUTATION GARNERED HIM THE SUPPORT AND RESPECT OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.
- WASHINGTON PREFERRED TO ENGAGE THE SUPERIOR BRITISH ARMY IN QUICK, STRONG STRIKES FOLLOWED BY AN IMMEDIATE RETREAT.
- THIS PRINCIPLE IS BEST ILLUSTRATED WHEN WASHINGTON CROSSED THE DELAWARE RIVER ON DECEMBER 25, 1776 IN A SURPRISE ATTACK AGAINST BRITISH ALLIES.
- THIS VICTORY FURTHER BOOSTED THE MORALE OF THE AMERICAN FORCES... VICTORY WAS NOW STRATEGICALLY POSSIBLE.





VALLEY FORGE

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

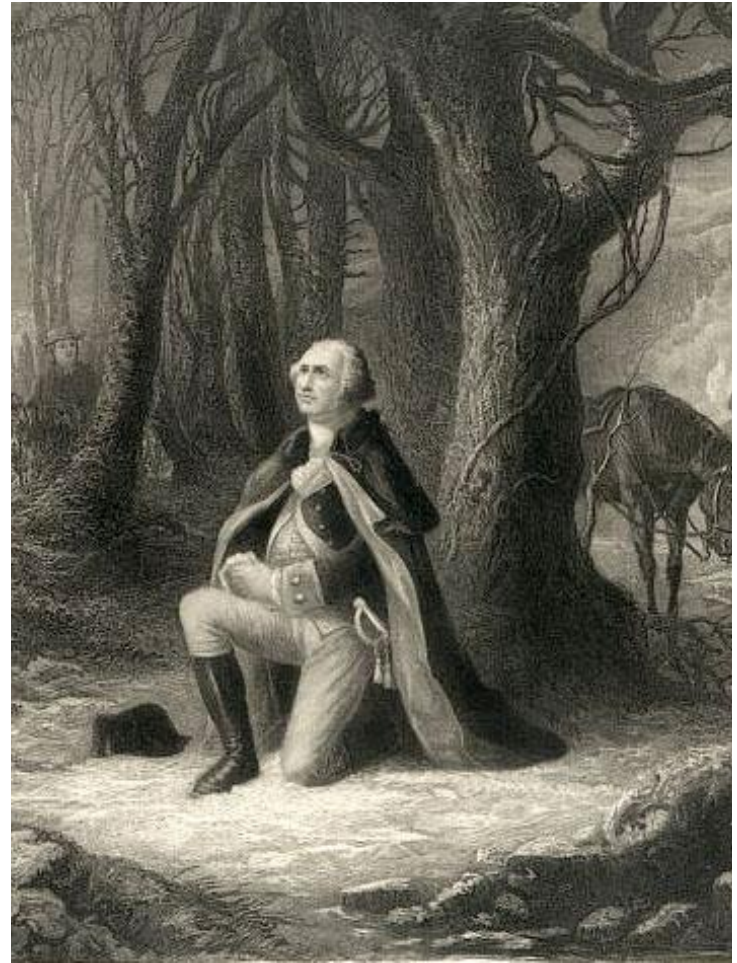






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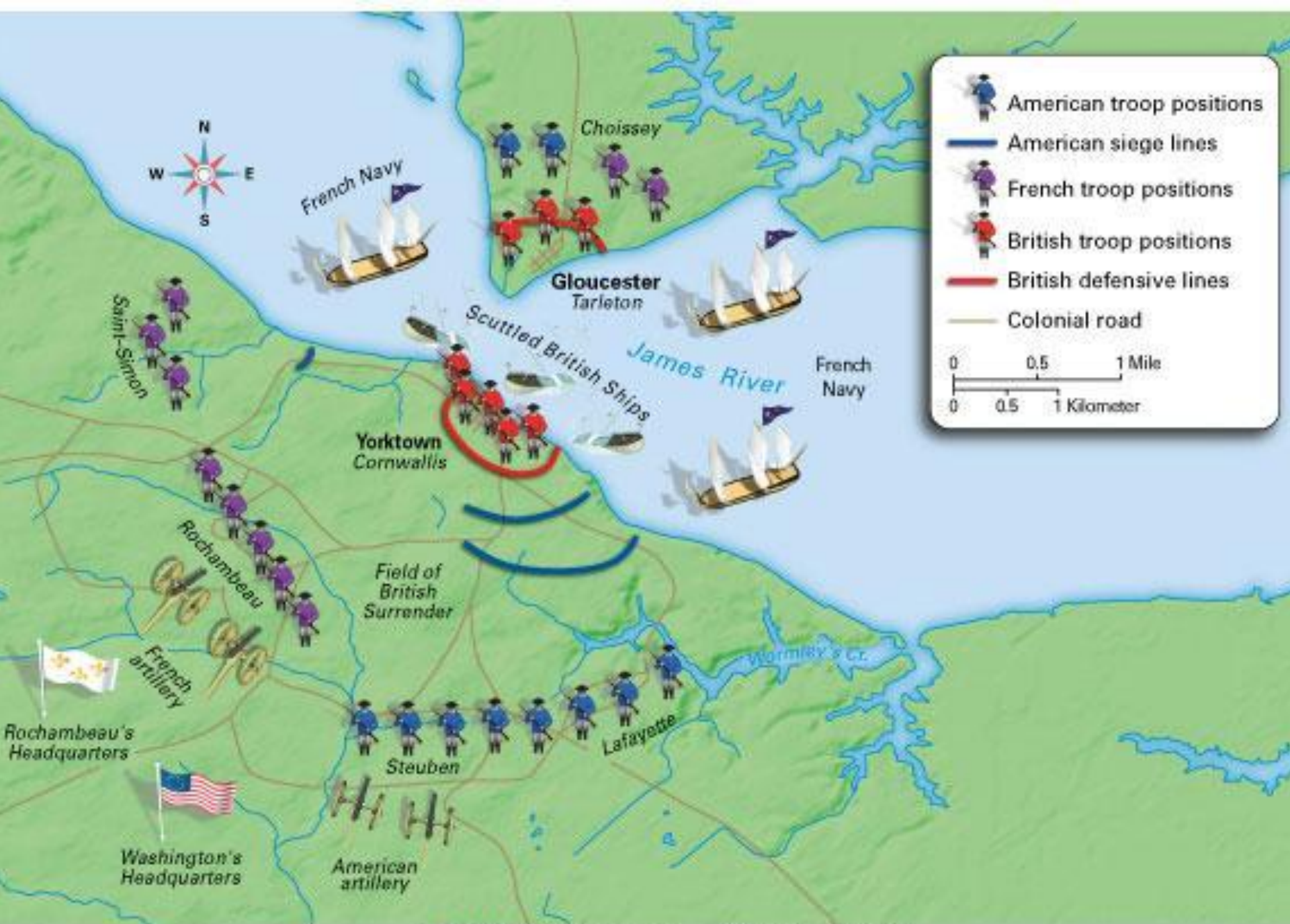




SIEGE AT YORKTOWN

- **GENERAL LORD CORNWALLIS:** BRITISH LEADER 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, THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS WERE ABLE TO CORNER CORNWALLIS AND HIS MEN.
- CUT OFF FROM REINFORCEMENTS, CORNWALLIS WAS FORCED TO SURRENDER EFFECTIVELY ENDING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.







MAJOR BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION

- BATTLE OF TRENTON- WASHINGTON'S FORCES MOUNTED A SURPRISE ATTACK ON HESSIAN (GERMAN MERCENARIES WHO FOUGHT FOR THE BRITISH) FORCES. *THINK OF CROSSING OF THE DELAWARE
- BATTLE OF SARATOGA- A HUGE VICTORY FOR THE AMERICAN FORCES. CONSIDERED A TURNING POINT OF THE WAR BECAUSE IT BOOSTED MORALE IN THE MILITARY AND CONVINCED FRANCE THAT THE COLONISTS HAD A CHANCE OF WINNING AND WON THEIR SUPPORT IN FIGHTING THE BRITISH.
- BATTLE OF YORKTOWN- 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 PROMISED FREEDOM BY BOTH THE PATRIOTS (5,000) AND THE BRITISH (20,000) AS A WAY TO CONVINCE THEM TO JOIN THE CAUSE. A FEW WERE GRANTED FREEDOM. HOWEVER MOST OF THESE PEOPLE WERE RETURNED TO SLAVERY AFTER THE WAR. THE PATRIOT CAUSE WAS FREEDOM FOR ANGLO AMERICANS, NOT ENSLAVED AFRICANS.
- ORIGINALLY ASKED TO STAY OUT OF THE WAR BY THE PATRIOTS, DIFFERENT NATIVE TRIBES FOUGHT FOR BOTH SIDES DURING THE COURSE OF THE WAR. THEIR DECISIONS WERE HEAVILY INFLUENCED ON WHO THEY THOUGHT WOULD HELP THEM MAINTAIN THEIR LAND 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) FORMALLY ENDED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
- THE UNITED STATES WON ITS INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND GAINED CONTROL OF LAND STRETCHING WEST TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
- NEXT, THE NEWLY FREED COLONISTS WOULD HAVE THE TUMULTUOUS TASK OF CREATING ANY ENTIRELY NEW GOVERNMENT ON THEIR OWN.

