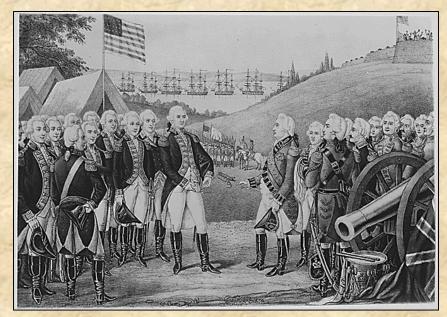




The American Revolutionary War





Mercantilism

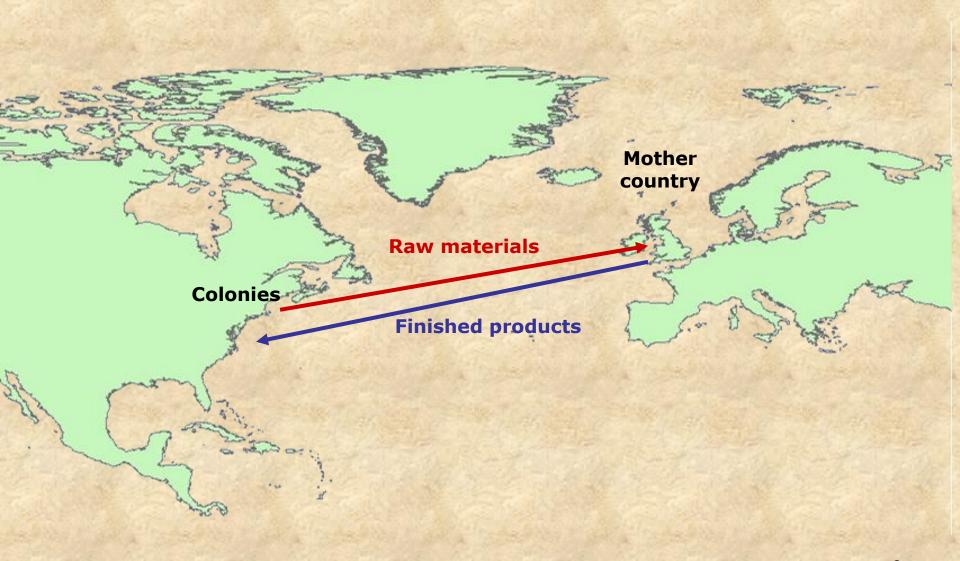
Belief there was a limited amount of wealth and a nation should gather more gold and silver than competitors.

Great Britain buys raw materials from colonies at low price. The colonies had to buy manufactured goods from Britain at high prices.

The 13 colonies only allowed to trade within the British empire.

Bitterness on the part of the colonists.

How mercantilism worked



The Navigation Acts

All goods had to be shipped on British ships

All crews of these ships had to be at least 75% British

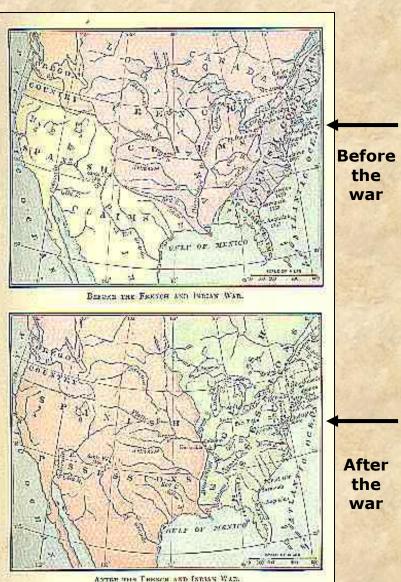
Certain products (tobacco, sugar, rice, molasses, and furs) could only be sold to Britain

Goods had to be unloaded at a British port

Resulted in Salutary Neglect when unenforced before 1763.

Impact of the French and Indian War 1756-1763

- **❖ France lost its N. American lands.**
- **♦ British lands doubled (Canada & Mississippi River).**
- ***British treasury went into debt to pay for the war.**
- **♦ Parliament began taxing the American colonies.**
- ***Britain became the dominant world power at that time.**
- **♦**British seen as arrogant, even cruel.

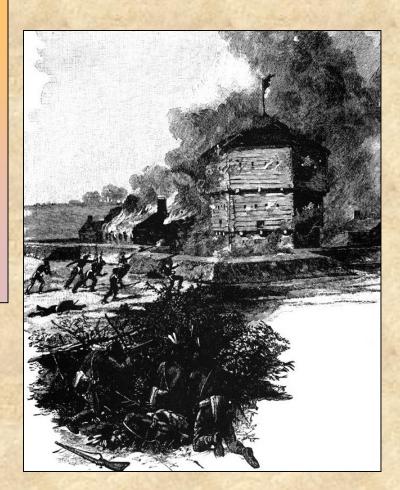


Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763

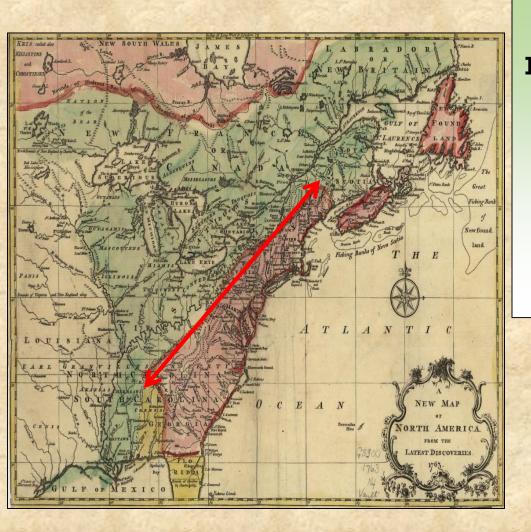


Pontiac - Ottawa
Chieftain who formed a
confederacy to attack
British settlers at the
end of the French &
Indian War.

Natives captured most of the forts west of the Appalachian mountains.



Proclamation of 1763



After putting down the 18 month rebellion, King George III issued the Proclamation of 1763.

This restricted British settlement to east of the Appalachian Mountains.

The purpose of the Proclamation was to prevent future native rebellions.

MERCANTILISM

RESTRICTIVE
LAWS
PASSED
BY BRITISH

ENLIGHTENMENT
IDEAS

CAUSES OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

GREAT AWAKENING

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

POPULATION EXPLOSION AND EXPERIENCES OF COLONIAL SELF-RULE

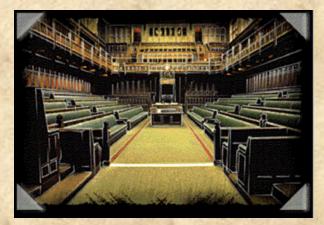
Direct versus Indirect taxes

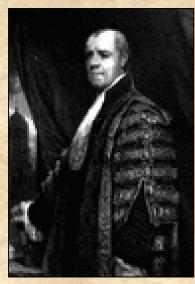
Direct taxes, like the Stamp Act, were taxes ADDED TO the price of a good after purchase. Easy for a purchaser to see.

Indirect taxes, like the Sugar or Townshend Acts, are Built into the price of the good. The consumer cannot see the tax.

Sugar Act (1764)

- Prime Minister George Grenville.
- Indirect tax on sugar.
- Grenville hoped to shift some of the British people's tax burden to the American colonists.
- •Colonists opposed the idea of being taxed.





Prime Minister George Grenville

The Stamp Act



The stamp

Included in the list were:

- Newspapers
- Diplomas
- Playing cards
- Printed sermons
- Deeds for transacted property
- Nearly all printed materials



Colonists read with dismay about the new Stamp Tax imposed by the British Parliament

The Sons of... Liberty, 1765



The Sons of Liberty opposed the Stamp Act.

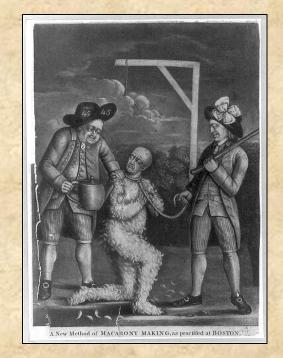
They used violence against tax collectors and burned the home of Massachusetts
Lieutenant Governor
Hutchinson.

Later, the Sons of Liberty masterminded the Boston Tea Party.

This banner was the Sons of Liberty's official flag.

Committees of Correspondence

- •Committees of Correspondence were a communications network to oppose British policies.
- By 1774, all 13 colonies had committees, and these led to the First Continental Congress.





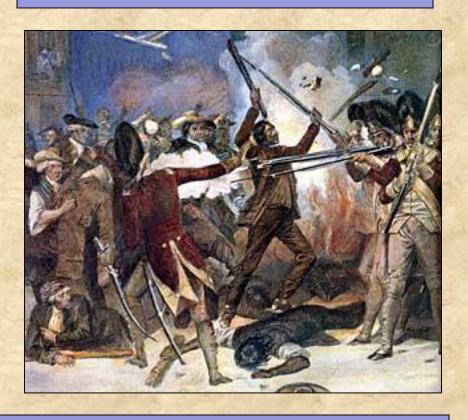
The Declaratory Act, 1766

- Passed by Parliament as a "face saving" gesture
- Parliament had the right to enforce laws the American colonies must obey
- Colonial leaders didn't pay much attention to the Declaratory Act.

The colonist version

The British version





The engraving on the left, by Paul Revere, demonstrates the colonial view of the massacre.

The painting on the right, done by a British artist, shows British soldiers in a defensive posture.



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99 NASSAU NAER FULTON ST N.Y.

THE DESTRUCTION OF TEA AT BOSTON HABBOR.

Boston Tea Party led to "Intolerable Acts"

- **Boston Port Act:** Closed the Port at Boston until the tea was paid for.
- **Quartering Act:** Forced the citizens of Massachusetts to house and feed British soldiers in their homes.
- **Massachusetts Government Act:** Suspended the Massachusetts Colonial Legislature until the tea was paid for.
- **Administration of Justice Act:** Local courts could not try British officials.

1st Continental Congress

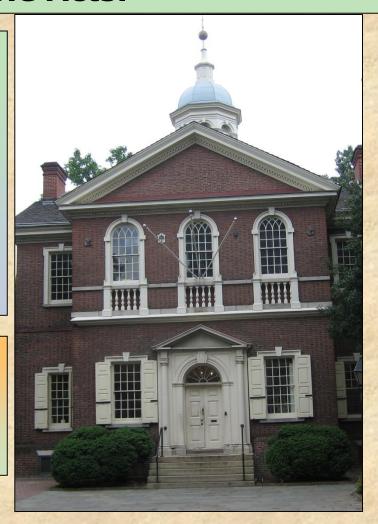
12 colonies (except Georgia) discussed the Intolerable Acts.

Met to repeal the Intolerable Acts.

This was NOT about independence.

Delegates signed non-importation agreements boycotting British goods. It Created "the Association"

Delegates included J.Adams, Ben Franklin, Sam Adams, George Washington, Richard Henry Lee, and John Jay.



Strengths





Britain	Colonists
Well-trained and equipped army / navy	Familiar territory
Strong central government with a strong economy	Solid leadership of Washington and other generals
Support of Loyalists and many Native Americans (4 of 6 Iroquois tribes)	A common cause— fighting for independence

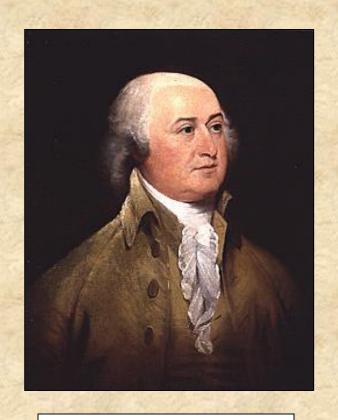
Weaknesses





Britain	Colonists
Far from home and unfamiliar terrain	Many soldiers untrained
Many enemies in Europe- France, Spain, Netherlands, etc.	Shortages of food and ammunition
Poor military leaders	No central government
No common cause to rally army or British people	Tiny navy (but 1,000 privateers)

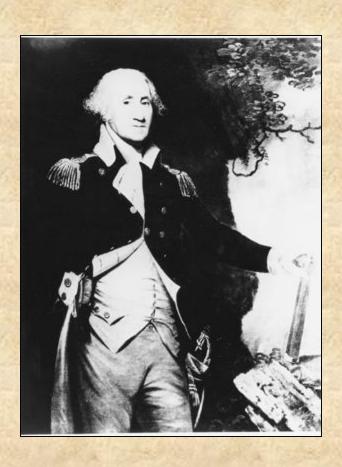
Second Continental Congress Met from 1775 to 1789



- •Focus changed from the Intolerable Acts to Independence
- •Some radical delegates pushed for independence immediately but most...
- pushed for reconciliation
- Appointed George Washington commander
- •On July 4th, 1776- Declaration of Independence

John Adams

Washington appointed General of the Continental Army

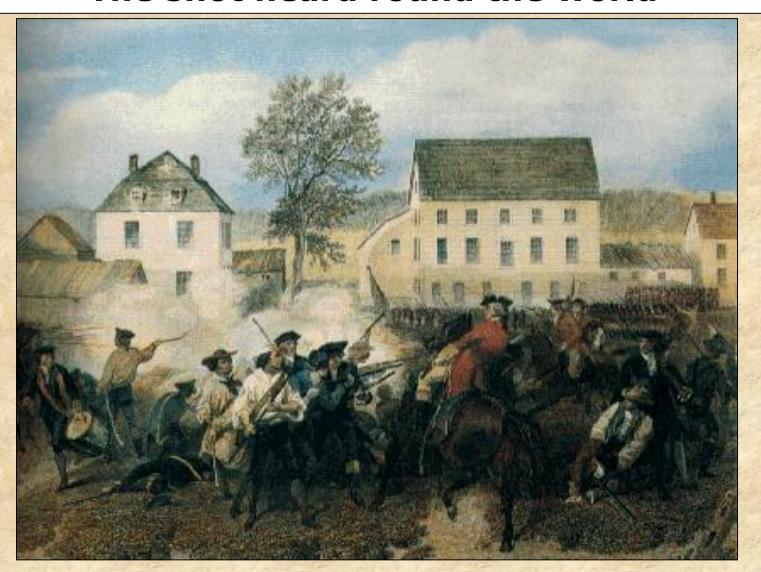


Washington was selected for two main reasons:

- 1. Prior military experience (French and Indian War ⊗)
- 2. He was from Virginia, and necessary to involve Southerners in the war effort

Lexington and Concord April 19, 1775

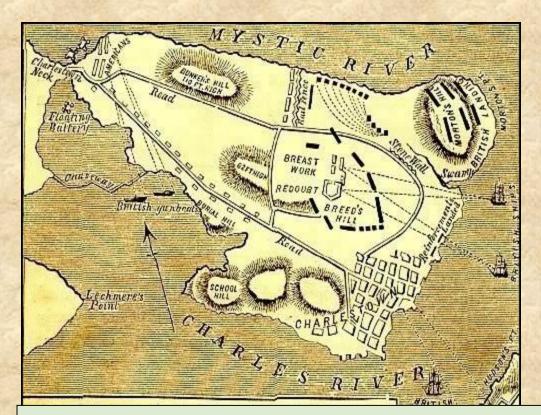
"The shot heard round the world"



Battle of Bunker Hill June 16, 1775



Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill)





The French Minister joked that with "Two more British victories like Bunker Hill, there will be no more British soldiers left in America".

British forces attacked Breed's Hill. The colonists held fire until they "could see the whites of their (the British soldiers') eyes". Americans ran out of ammunition and the British won the battle, but Brits lost approximately 40% of their men.

Olive Branch Petition

Second Continental Congress sent the Olive Branch Petition to end the fighting.

King George III rejected the petition and called the colonists rebels.



Common Sense tells you: "You don't need a king!

'TIS TIME TO PART'

Thomas Paine

COMMON SENSE;

ADDRESSED TO THE W. Hamilton

INHABITANTS

O F

AMERICA,

On the following interesting

SUBJECTS.

- I. Of the Origin and Defign of Government in general, with concife Remarks on the English Conflictation.
- H. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.
- III. Thoughts on the prefent State of American Affairs.
- IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous Resections.

Man knows no Mafter fave creating Heaven, Or those whom choice and common good ordain.

THOMSON

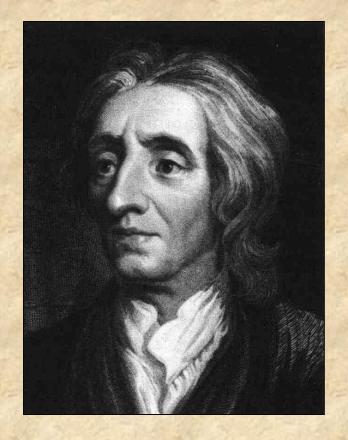
PHILADELPHIA;
Printed, and Sold, by R. BELL, in Third Street.

MDCCLXXVI.

The Enlightenment

John Locke believed governments operated with the "consent of the governed".

Jefferson borrowed Enlightenment ideas, most notably from Locke. People enjoyed "natural rights", including "life, liberty, and property".



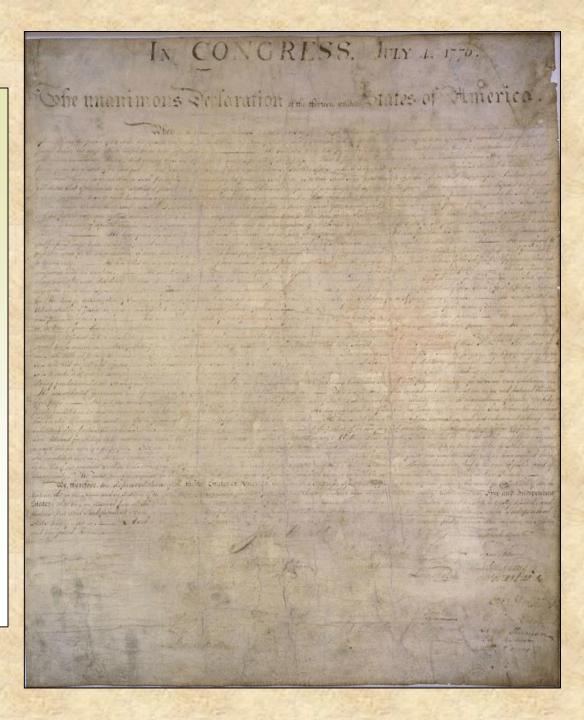
John Locke

Social Contract theory

- Derived from John Locke's writing, "Two Treatises of Government"
- *Locke stated that government had an obligation to protect people from harm, and guarantee their inalienable rights of life, liberty, and property
- People had an obligation to obey government
- According to Locke, people could abolish or alter government if it did not follow their wishes

The Declaration of Independence contains three sections:

- 1. Preamble: purpose of the document
- **2. Grievances:** reasons for separation
- 3. Formal declaration to the world of their independence from Britain



This painting by John Trumbull shows the Declaration at the 2nd Continental Congress.



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

Here in the leaves of human excepts it became necessary for one people to dispose the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume some the provise of the carles his placed and copied is the second the Laws of States and of States by for whith them, a deand respect to the openions of mankind require that they flowed declare the causes which imput him to the forestice.

We held those traths to be following with a first that all men are entitled equal, that they are undered by their breaker with colain unadametre Rights. That a form those lights forestments are instituted among Alon, diversing their particular of the forestment of the government are instituted among Alon, diversing their particular of the decoration of the government of the control of the states extra attice extraordistic for the states of the second of the states of the states of the second of the secon ferving from the consent of the governal. — Instruction and evaporing its from a testinative of those ends, it is the legisle of the Ploythe to altie was absoluted, and to instrict ensurfervinnent laying its journation on which friends not be changed for light and transient earlies and a testinative down not light for the holy to give instruction of the constance of government for the provide one played the proceeds of government in the provide one played to be a constance of the plant of the provide one flags and a providence of government in the providence of government is a providence of government of the providence of government is a providence of government of the providence of government of governme He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Urms this bounty, to become the accustioner of their friends and Section, , extraplet themselves by their Stands. — He has excited Comodic inferrections amongst us, and has endeavound to bring on bic ministrants of our function, the mendife Indian changes, whose known rule of warfare, is an underlyganished Astraction of all ago, force and conditions. In course fiese of them Copyright of the Milliand for Redigh in the most hundri terms : Europeated Milliand have been announced for reported injury. ARma, whose character is these masked by ways and which may define a is unfit toke the rules of a fee freefee. See have the how wanting in attentions to our British bullism. We have warned them from them before fattength by their legislation to activity and an in litten over us. We have uninded them of the circumstances of our emigration and fellowent here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have con by the trie of our common kindred to discreve there expapations, which would invitably interript our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of We must, therefore, acquiese in the new fity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we held the rest of mankind; Cremies in Ha, in Rea Friends. So, Bertovor, the Representatives of the winter States of Hamerica, in General Georgiefs, Apendiad, appending to the beginne judge of the world for the westinds of our intention, do in the Name, and by distinctly of the good Repte of these between Johnship publish and electrics, That these United belows we, and of Right ought title Free and Free propertient, political, we were remove our convergence of the property of the state of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortune Tohn Hancock Josiah Bartlets Nob Morris Bonjaminkush Jim Thooper 11 Mipple Sough Hewes, Button Guinnits Saan! Linu Lyman State. John Adams 10 m Para John Morton Rot Fran Painte Jaj. Smith ; Edward Ruttedge 1. Step Horkins William Ellery -6 That long was of June George Wythe Richard Henry Lees Thomas Lynch Jun Roger Sherman Gasar Rinny

113 Milliams

Cliver Wolfett

Abra Clark

Albun Mideleton



John Hancock signed his name so large supposedly so the King could see it without his reading glasses.

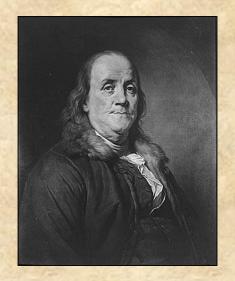
Patriots and Loyalists

The American Revolution divided the nation and families.

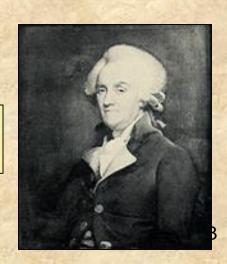
Patriots were supporters of Independence.

Loyalists (also known as Tories) were loyal to the Crown.

Benjamin Franklin's son, William Franklin, was a staunch Loyalist who was held a prisoner for two years by Patriot forces. William moved to England and never returned.

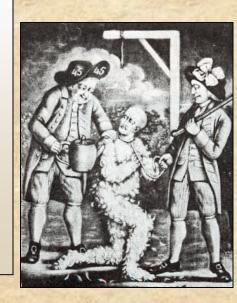


Benjamin Franklin William Franklin



The Loyalists

- As many as 16% (500,000) of the colonists remained loyal to Britain during the Revolution
- Loyalists tended to be more wealthy and older
- Loyalists were common in New York, New Jersey, and Georgia
- Uncommon in Virginia and Massachusetts
- Laws allowed for confiscation of Loyalist property
- •Restoring Loyalist property was required by Treaty of Paris, not followed.
- •At the end of the war, many Loyalists left the United States to Canada, the Bahamas and West Indies

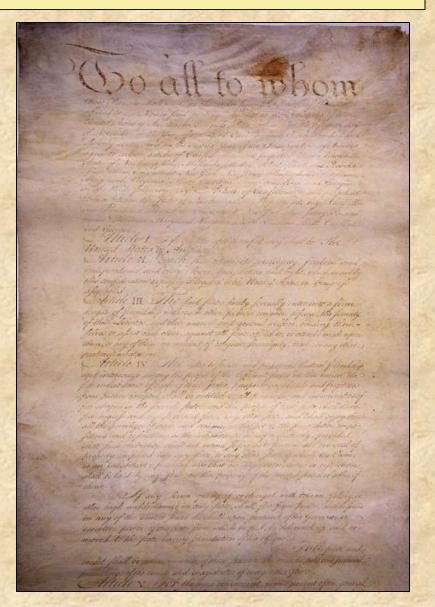


Punishing loyalists

The new nation's first attempt at government: The Articles of Confederation

Articles of Confederation were passed in 1781 after Yorktown.

The AOC had a weak national government with states as the most powerful level of government.



AOC

No direct
Power over
Citizens

No power To tax

Could not Enforce laws

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

Could not
Be changed without
Consent of all
13 states

Could not Regulate trade

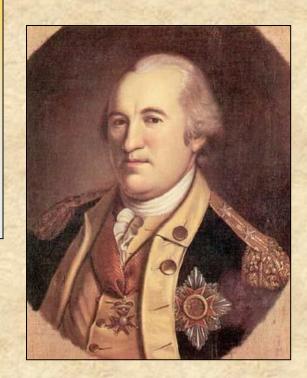
Lafayette

- French aristocrat
- •Became one of Washington's closest friends
- Toward the end of the war he was put in charge of the defense of Virginia and he played a key role in the war's final Battle at Yorktown
- Later Lafayette participated in the French Revolution



Baron Frederick von Steuben

- Served in the Prussian Army
- Offered services without pay
- Was sent to Valley Forge, and served as drillmaster for U.S. troops there
- •Wrote "Regulations of the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States" official army manual for military for nearly 30 years



African Americans in the Revolutionary War

- •Royal Governor Dunmore of Virginia offered freedom to any slave who could make it to British lines.
- Dunmore organized a brigade of 3000 African-Americans
- African-Americans also fought on the Patriot side, nearly 5000 in various militia units.
- Some Americans were scared of black enlistments because of concerns of armed slave revolts.
- •Blacks served with distinction in the Continental Army.

 Approximately five percent of the troops at Bunker Hill were African American.

Women in the Revolutionary War

- Women took over for husbands on farms and in shops
- Women assisted troops by washing, mending clothes, and nursing
- Some women fought in combat like Molly Pitcher
- Mostly they complained and gossiped, and did nothing useful, just like modern day.





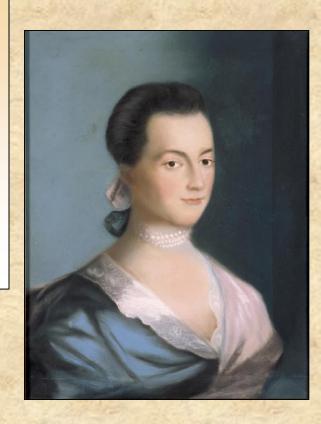
Abigail Adams

#Her letters to Adams urged him to give political rights to women:

"I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors.

Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands.

Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could."

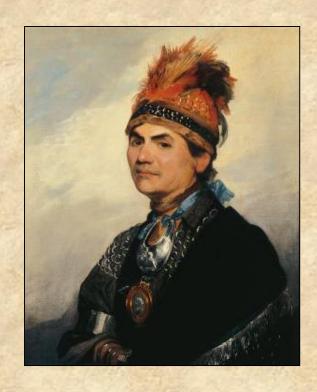


Native Americans in the Revolutionary War

- **➤ Native Americans usually fought** for the British
- ➤ An estimated 13,000 Indians fought on the British side during the war. The Iroquois Confederacy alone provided 1500 men for the British cause.
- >But 2 of the 6 Iroquois nations sided with the Patriots



Joseph Brandt



Joseph Brandt

Brandt, a Mohawk leader, remained loyal to the British. Brandt and his Indian allies fled to Canada.

The Hessians



- Hessians were mercenaries from Germany
- King George hired more than 30,000 Hessians to fight
- •1/3 of Hessians switched sides and remained in the United States



A typical Hessian soldier

Yankee Doodle

Yankee Doodle went to town A-riding on a pony (not a horse) Stuck a feather in his hat And called it macaroni. CHORUS:
Yankee Doodle, keep it up

Yankee Doodle dandy
Mind the music and the step
And with the girls be handy.

... CHORUS This song was written by the British to ridicule the colonists.

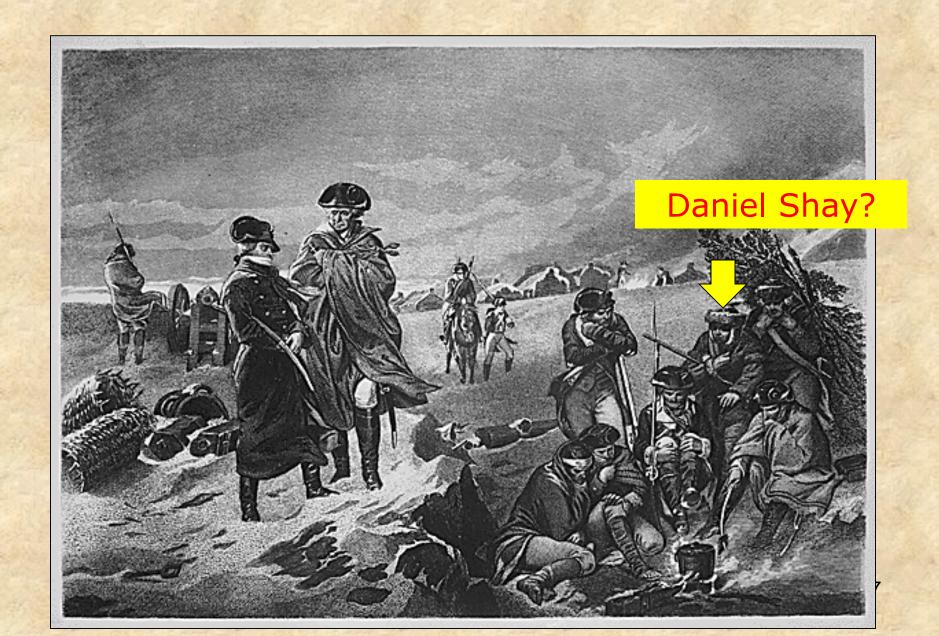
British soldiers would sing the tune to shame Americans because "doodle" meant an unsophisticated person, "macaroni" were fancy uniforms, and "stuck a feather in his cap" referred to the idea that an uncultured person could wear a feather and think he was classy and cultured.

However, the song had the opposite effect, and soon colonial troops made it their own.

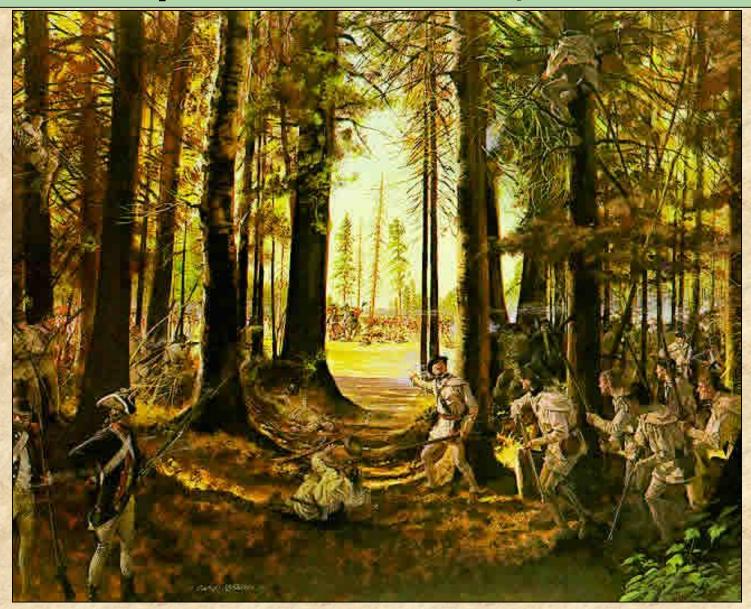
Early Battles went poorly except for Crossing the Delaware River on Christmas night, 1776, to attack Trenton.



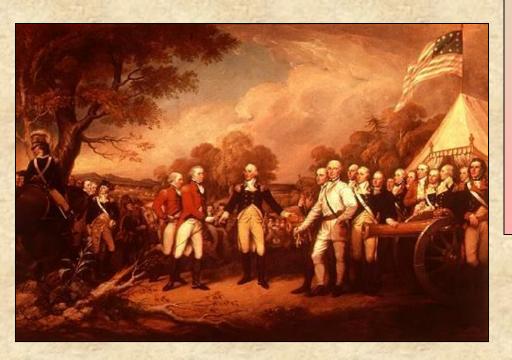
Washington's army wintered at Valley Forge



Battle of Saratoga September-October, 1777



Effects of British defeat at Saratoga



- 1. Enlistments in the Continental Army rose
- 2. American morale
- 3. French Alliance offered financial and military support

Help from Spain



- Spain gave minor military and financial assistance
- •\$250,000 to colonial war effort
- •Spanish troops attacked along the Gulf of Mexico, Florida and the Mississippi River

Galvez led Spanish troops against the British in battles along the Gulf Coast

Assistance from the Dutch

- •The Netherlands officially recognized the independence of the United States
- John Adams was named first US ambassador to the Netherlands
- The Dutch loaned the new nation nearly \$12,000,000 to fight the British



Continental currency



"Not worth a Continental"

As Congress printed more money, its value declined substantially, to as low as 2.5% of actual value.

Merchants refused to accept Continental money for payment.

British counterfeited American money, which further reduced its value.

Inflation was a major problem.

American Navy



- 1,000 privateers seized 100's of British ships
- •Raids near British Islands, including Capt. John Paul Jones burning a British town!!!
- Jones greatest victory was against the British ship Serapis

"I have not yet begun to fight!"



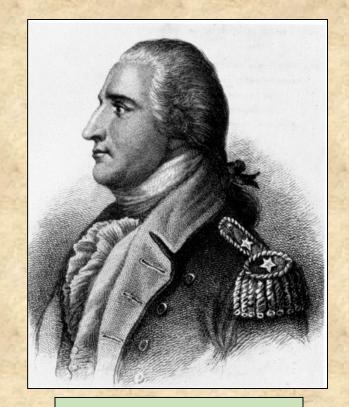
John Paul Jones

The treason of Benedict Arnold

Treason of Benedict Arnold in 1780.

His treason was primarily for money.

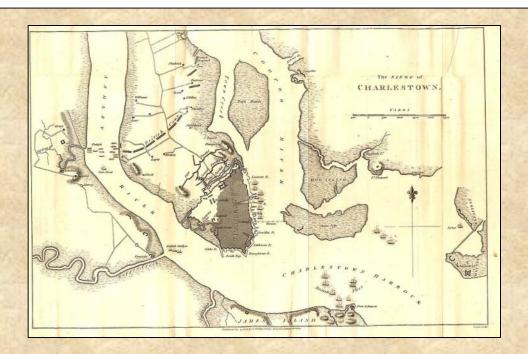
Arnold was caught before he could give away a key US fort.



Arnold

Siege of Charles Town, April-May 1780

➤ Charles Town was the worst Colonial defeat. 5,000 American soldiers were captured along with the largest port in the south.

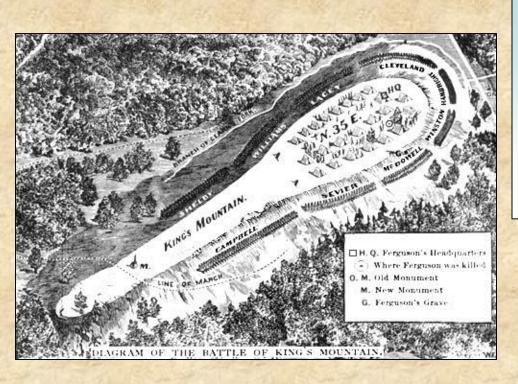




Charles Cornwallis

After Clinton's transfer
to NY he was the
southern commander

The Battle of Kings Mountain October 7, 1780



The "Southern turning point" in the American Revolution.

Losses for the Loyalists were high, with 157 men killed and 650 taken prisoner.

The Patriot militia suffered only 28 killed.

"The Hair Buyer"

British rumored to pay Indians for every settler scalp.

This policy angered the colonists, and they attacked the forts from which the Indians were being sent, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes (In Kentucky territory).



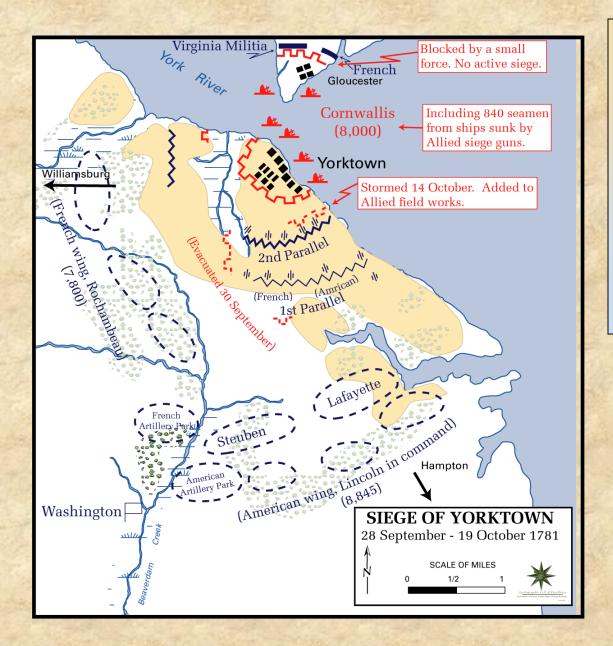
The March to Vincennes



In 1778, Clark led a force of approximately 150 men to capture three forts, Kaskaskia and Cahokia in modern Illinois and Indiana.

Yorktown August-October, 1781

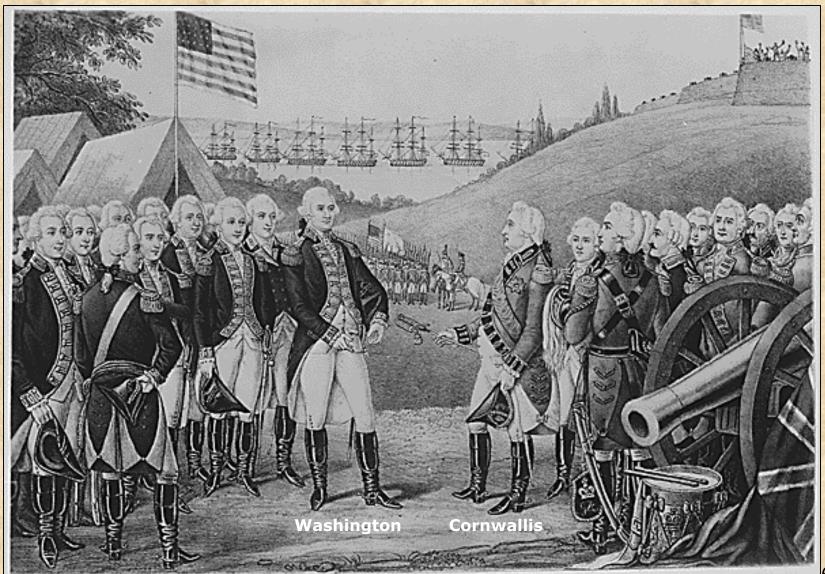




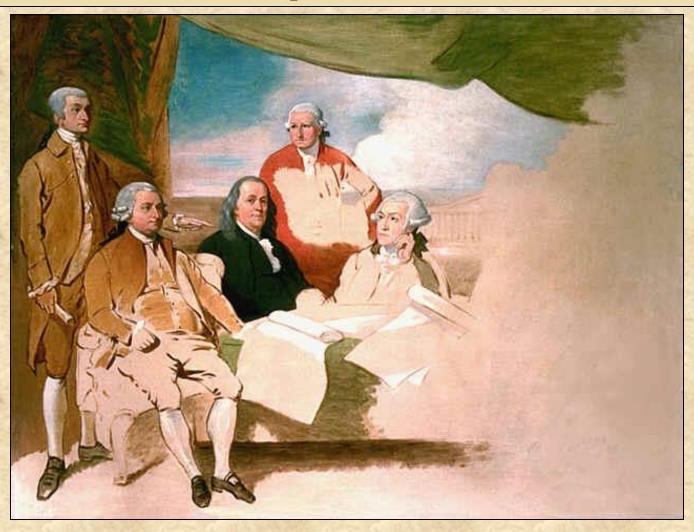
Yorktown was assaulted by nearly 17,000 men led by Washington, De Grasse, and Lafayette.

Cornwallis realized that his position was hopeless, and offered to surrender.

Cornwallis' surrender



The Treaty of Paris 1783



This painting of the signing of the treaty, by artist Benjamin West, was never finished because the British commissioners refused to pose.

Treaty of Paris II (1783)

- > U.S. independence
- Pritish evacuation of frontier forts (not honored)
- > U.S. territory extended to the Mississippi River, except Florida
- > USA gets Fishing rights off Canadian coast
- > Restoration of Loyalist property
- > Lawfully debts were to be paid to creditors on either side
- > Exchange of prisoners of war

As a result of the Treaty of Paris, the United States not only gained independence, but also gained substantial geographic territory.

TERRITORIAL GROWTH COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775 Original Thirteen Colonies Other British territories UNITED STATES: 1790-1920 States State claims Special status areas Territories Unorganized territories Claimed areas Foreign areas 1803 Dates of territorial acquisitions 1805 Dates of initial territorial organization (1809) Dates of latest change within given time period 1812 Dates of admission to the Union Map scale 1:34,000,000 Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967; rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970

