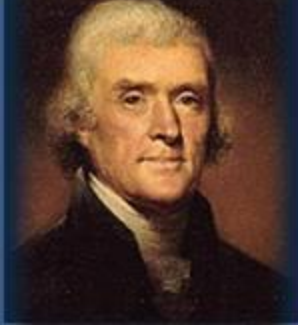
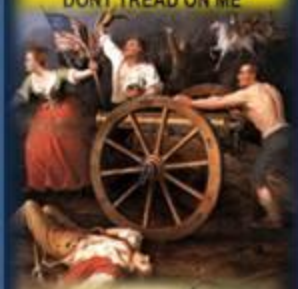
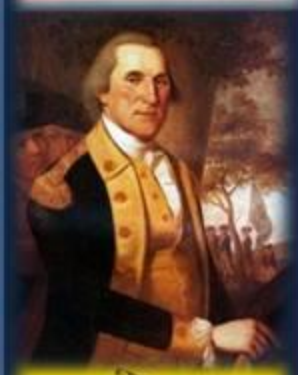


IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

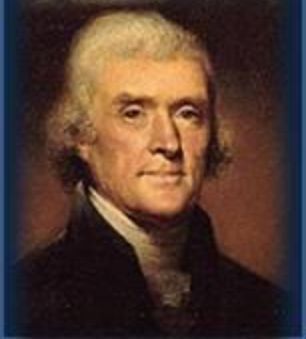
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



The American Revolution

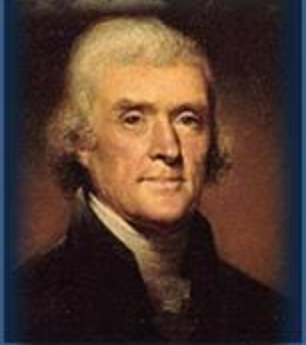
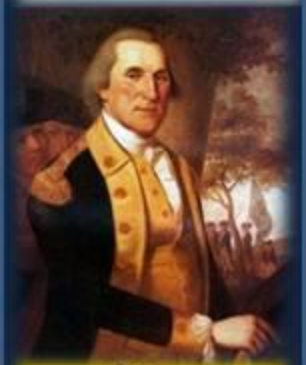
Theme One:

When hostilities began in 1775, the colonists were still fighting for their rights as English citizens within the empire, but in 1776 they declared their independence, based on a proclamation of universal, “self-evident” truths.



Review! Long-Term Causes

- French & Indian War; British replacement of Salutary Neglect with Parliamentary Sovereignty
- Taxation policies (Grenville & Townshend Acts);
- Conflicts (Boston Massacre & Tea Party, Intolerable Acts, Lexington & Concord)
- *Spark: Common Sense & Declaration of Independence*

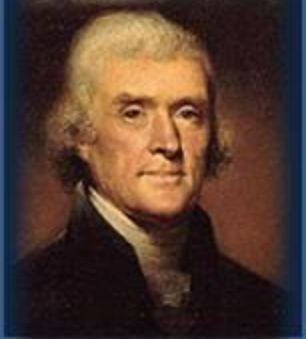




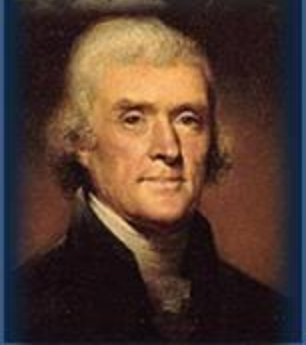
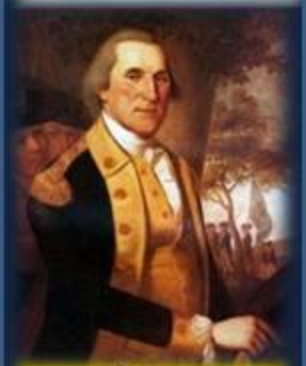
Second Continental Congress (May, 1775)

All 13 colonies were present

- Sought the redress of their grievances, NOT independence



Philadelphia State House (Independence Hall)



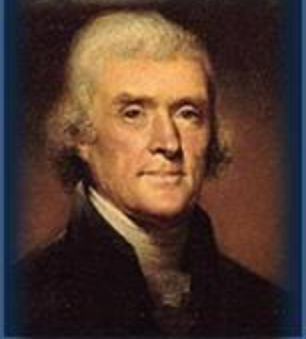
Most significant acts:

1. Agreed to wage war against Britain
2. Appointed George Washington as leader of the Continental Army

Declaration of the Causes & Necessity of Taking up Arms, 1775

1. Drafted a 2nd set of grievances to the King & British People
2. Made measures to raise money and create an army & navy

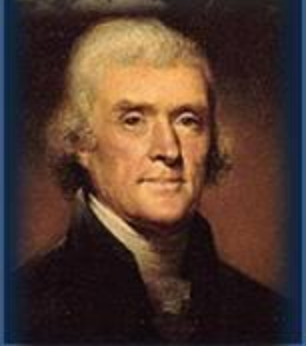
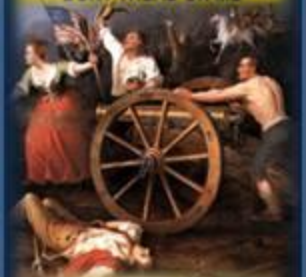
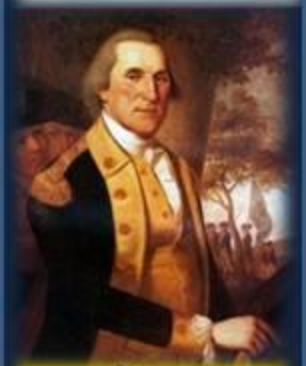




Olive Branch Petition

- Moderates in Congress, (e.g. John Dickinson) sought to prevent a full-scale war by pledging loyalty to the King but directly appealing to him to repeal the “Intolerable Acts.”





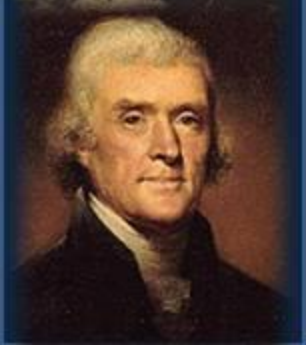
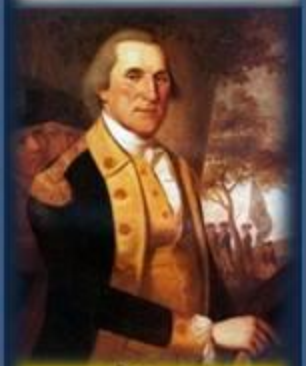
Early American Victories

A. Ticonderoga and Crown Point (May 1775) (Ethan Allen-Vt, Benedict Arnold-Ct)

B. Bunker Hill (June 1775)

- Seen as American victory; bloodiest battle of the war
- Britain abandoned Boston and focused on New York





In response, King George declared the colonies in rebellion (in effect, a declaration of war)

1. 18,000 Hessians were hired to support British forces in the war against the colonies.

2. Colonials were horrified

Americans failed in their invasion of Canada (a successful failure-postponed British offensive)



The Declaration of Independence

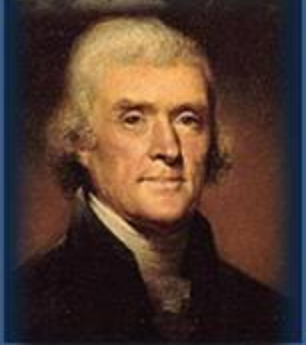
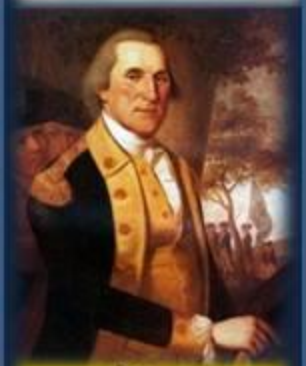
A. Most Americans still did not want independence in the spring of '76

B. Reasons for shift of loyalty away from Britain

1. Hiring of Hessians

2. Burning of colonial towns

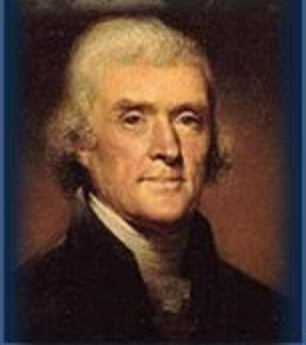
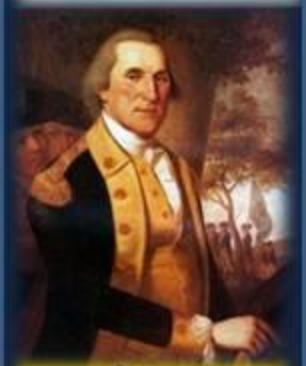
3. Promising freedom to slaves who fought for the British cause

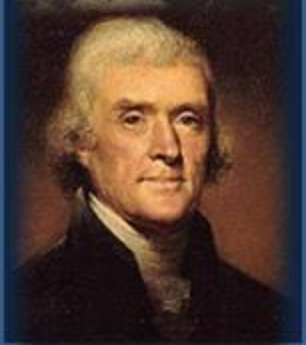
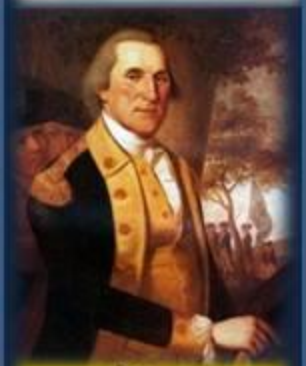


Thomas Paine: *Common Sense*, 1776

1. Main ideas

- a. British colonial policy inconsistent; independence was the only choice
- b. Why should tiny Britain control the huge continent of North America?
- c. King was the “Royal Brute of Great Britain”
- d. America had a sacred & moral mission to the world





2. Significance of Common Sense:

- Convinced Congress and many colonists to declare independence



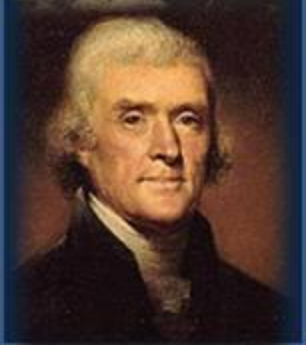
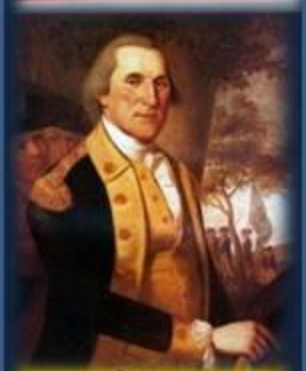
Thomas Paine





Richard Henry Lee's motion (June 7, '76) -- Motion later adopted July 2, 1776

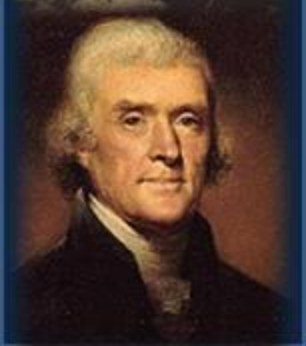
Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.



Thomas Jefferson was appointed to write the Declaration of Independence as part of a committee of five



1. Some debate and amendment preceded its adoption
2. Document was approved July 4, 1776





IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

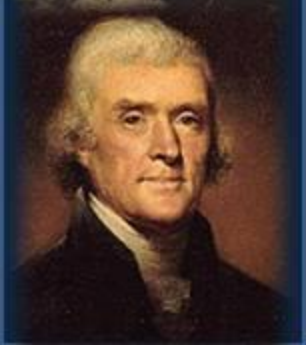
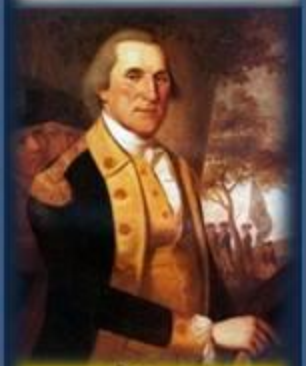
The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When 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 they 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 good Colonies have never separated from good Kings, but when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them to absolute Tyranny, 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 United States is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct or indirect consequence the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prevent this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. 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 moderate and temporary importance, unless assented to by him, and when assented to, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass Acts of large extent of Jurisdiction, unless those Acts would extend, in their operation to the whole Colonies, though the particular Benefits were confined to the respective Colonies. He has called together legislative Bodies in places not chosen by the Colonists, and dissolved them when they would not condescend to his measures. He has refused to assent to Laws for the relief of the most distress'd Towns, unless they would assent to his tyrannical impositions. He has refused to assent to Acts for the relief of the most distress'd Towns, unless they would assent to his tyrannical impositions. He has refused to assent to Acts for the relief of the most distress'd Towns, unless they would assent to his tyrannical impositions. He has refused to assent to Acts for the relief of the most distress'd Towns, unless they would assent to his tyrannical impositions.

John Hancock, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and other signatures of the Founding Fathers. The signatures are arranged in several columns, with names like John Hancock, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and many others clearly visible.



Declaration of Independence, John Trumbull, 1819



Three major parts of D of I:

1. Preamble: rights of colonists

a. **natural rights**

b. equality

c. social contract

2. List of 27 grievances

a. Seen by Congress as the most important part

b. Most heavily modified part of Declaration

c. Grievances:

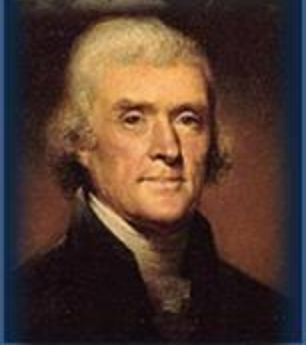
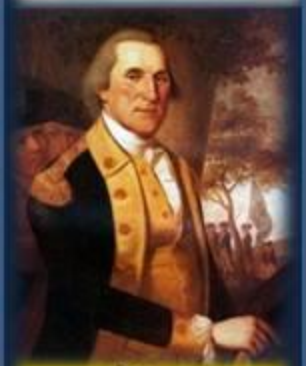


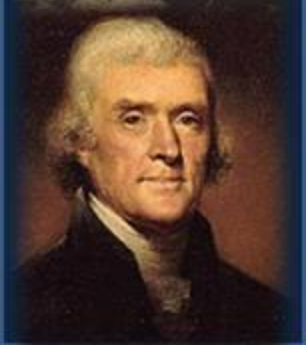
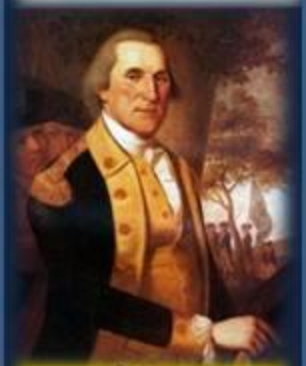
3. Formal Declaration of Independence

- Broke ties with England;
U.S. was now independent



Result: foreign aid was now possible





IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

Theme Two:

General Washington's skilled leadership and British military mistakes in 1776-1777 prevented a quick British victory and brought French assistance after the Battle of Saratoga (1777) which enabled the Patriots to achieve victory by 1781.

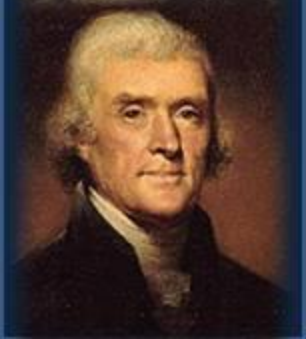


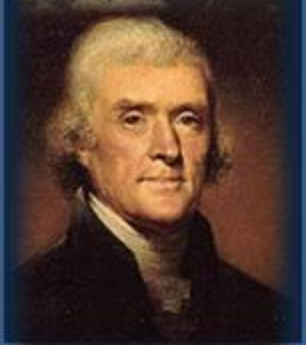
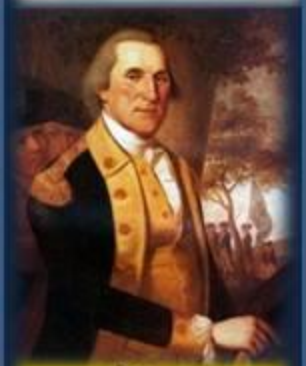
V. Patriots and Loyalists

A. Colonies approximately 1/3 Patriot,
1/3 Tory, and 1/3 neutral

B. “Tories”/Loyalists

1. Fought for a return to colonial
rule by Britain; loyal to the king.





IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

2. Usually conservative:
educated & wealthy

3. Older generation

4. King's officers and
beneficiaries

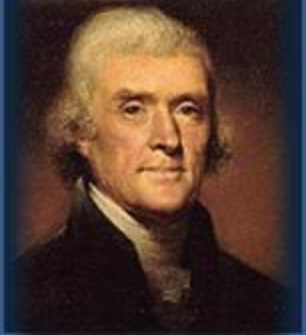
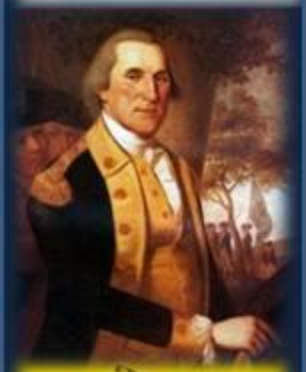
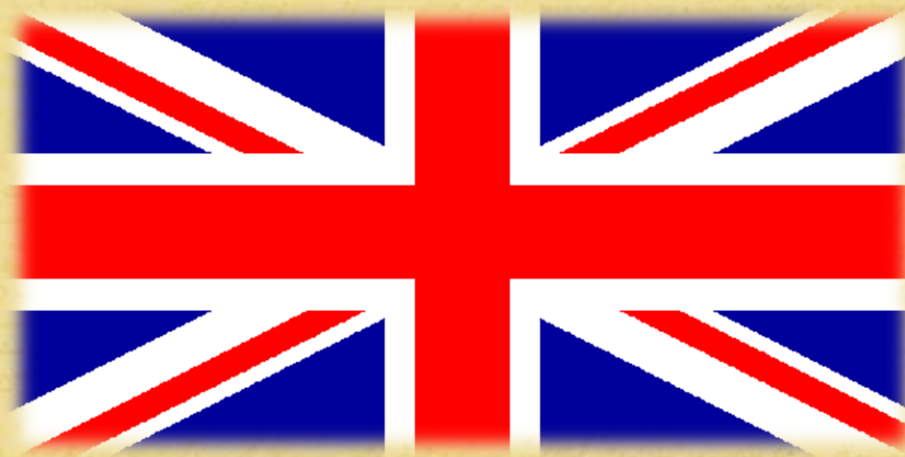
5. Anglican clergy

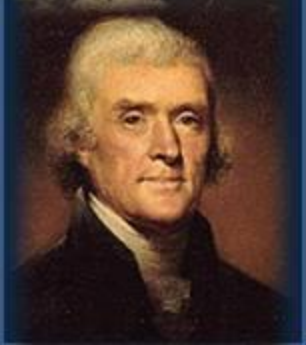
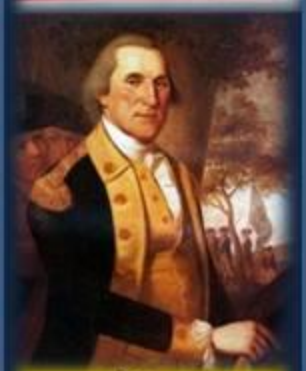


6. Influential in New York, Charleston,
Pennsylvania & New Jersey

7. Least numerous in New
England

8. Ineffective at gaining
the allegiance of neutral
colonists

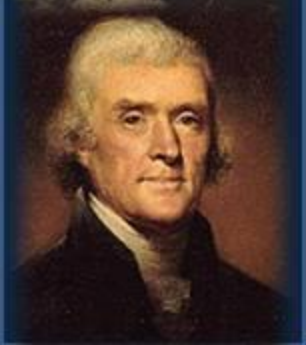
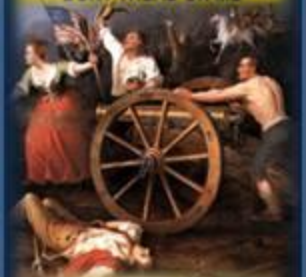
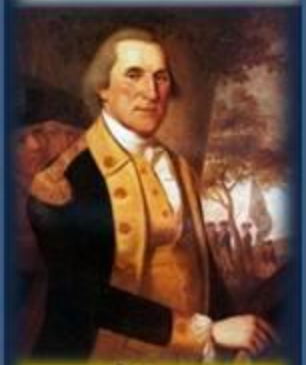




C. Patriots (sometimes called “Whigs”)

1. American rebels who fought British soldiers & rebels
2. Most numerous in New England
3. Minority movement
4. More adept at gaining support from colonials.





IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

D. About 80,000 Loyalists fled the colonies as a result of the Revolution

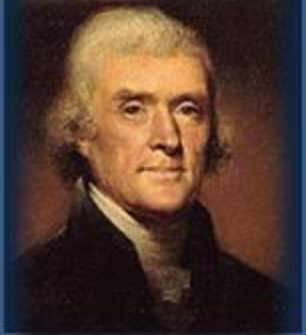
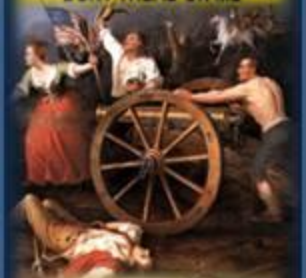
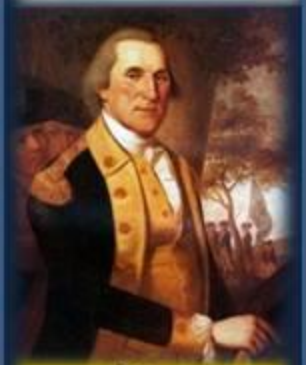


VI. The War in 1776-1777: Britain changed its focus from New England to the Mid-Atlantic states

A. Battle of Long Island: summer/fall, '76



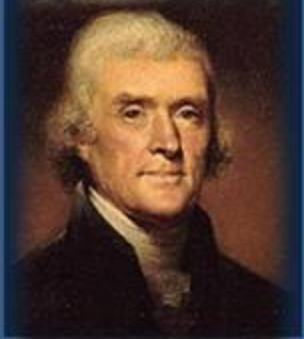
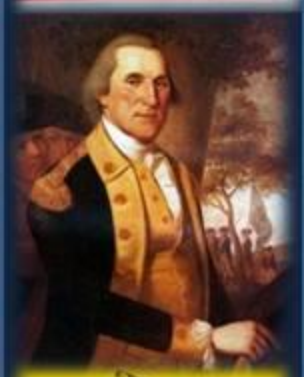
Brooklyn, New York - August 27, 1776



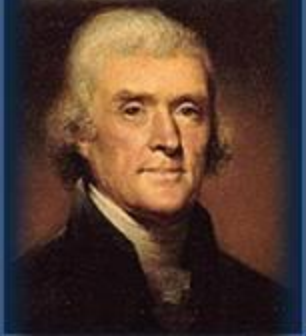


B. Battle of Trenton- Dec. 1776

1. Patriots surprised & captured 1,000 Hessians
2. Revived confidence in the colonial cause



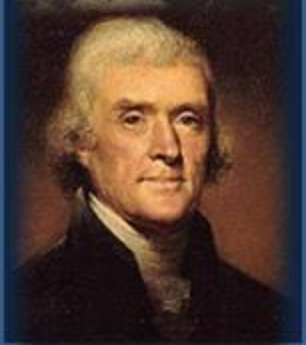
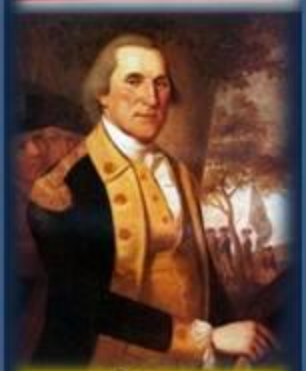
Emmanuel Leutze, *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, 1851



C. Battle of Princeton (January, 1777)



General Washington rallies the troops at Princeton

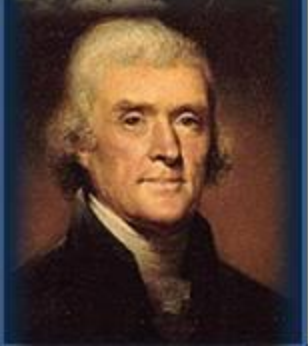
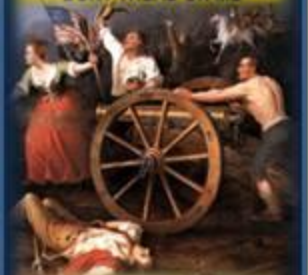


D. Saratoga, (Oct, 1777): Most important battle of the American Revolution

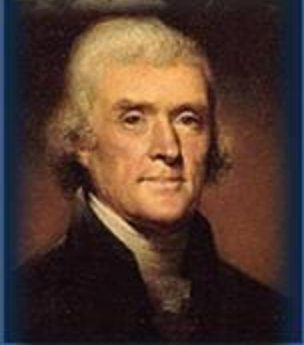
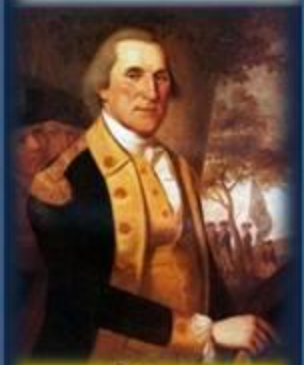
1. Benedict Arnold saved New England by slowing down Burgoyne's invasion of New York
2. Burgoyne surrendered his entire British command to General Horatio Gates on Oct 17
3. Made possible French foreign aid to the U.S.
4. Revived the faltering colonial cause

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

Burgoyne's Surrender at Saratoga



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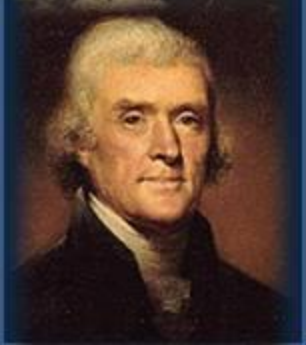
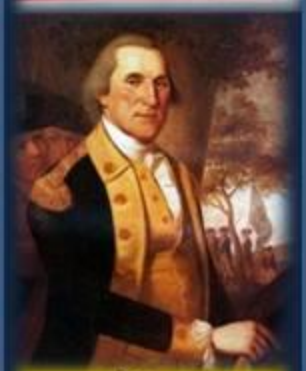


E. Valley Forge 1777-78

-- Baron Von Steuben

IN CONGRESS, July 1778





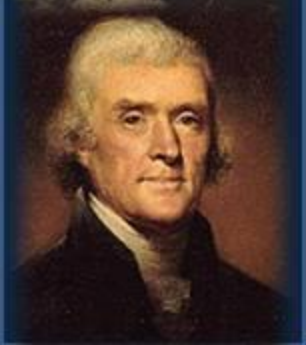
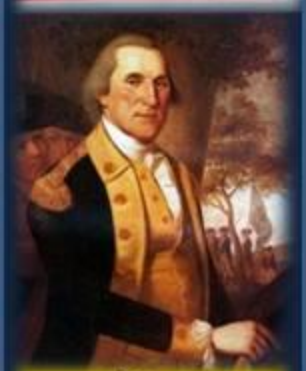
IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

United States of America.

VII. Articles of Confederation

- A. Created by the Second Continental Congress to create a permanent government
- B. Adopted in 1777; ratified in 1781
- C. First constitution in U.S. history





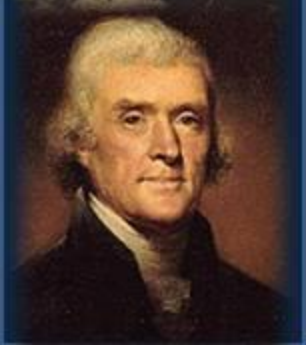
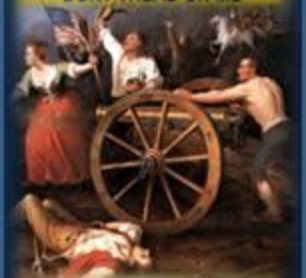
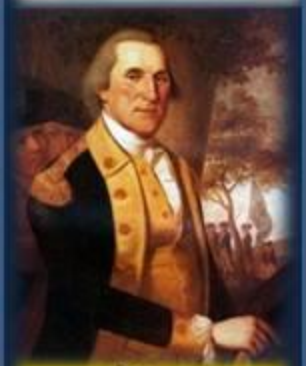
VIII. France became a U.S. ally

- A. Motive: revenge on Britain!
- B. Secret supply to Americans
- C. Declaration of Independence and Saratoga were turning points for French aid
- D. Franco-American Alliance of 1778
 1. France promised to recognize U.S. Independence
 2. Gave U.S. critical financial and military support



E. The Revolution became a world war

1. Spain and Netherlands entered the war against Britain in 1779
2. The American war becomes secondary for Britain



IX. War in the West and Naval Battles

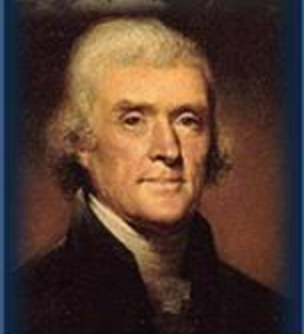
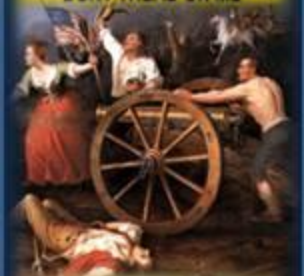
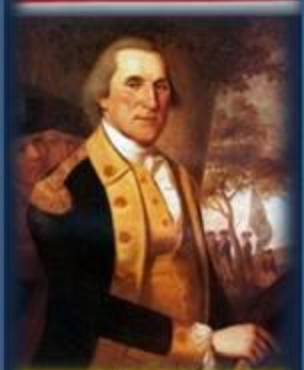
A. Clashes in the west lasted most of the war

1. Amerindian allies of the British attacked U.S. frontier positions

2. Iroquois, Joseph “Monster” Brant

B. Illinois country

-- George Rogers Clark



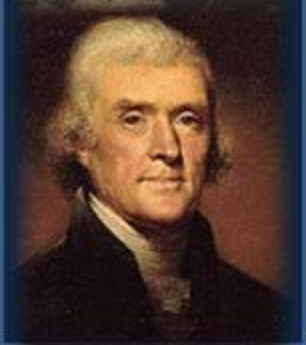
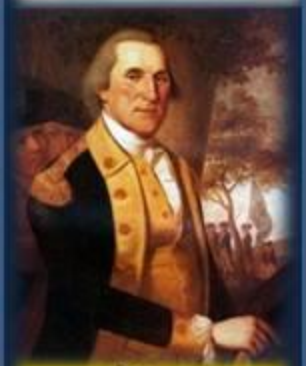
C. The American Navy

1. John Paul Jones
2. Damaged British merchant shipping



D. Privateers

- ## E. Major naval battles between British, French, Spanish and Dutch forces
- Britain was forced to protect its empire (e.g. India)



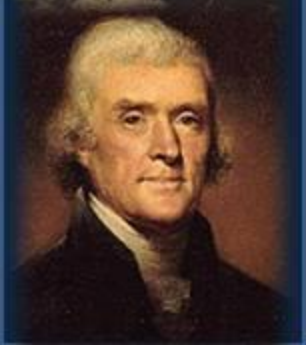
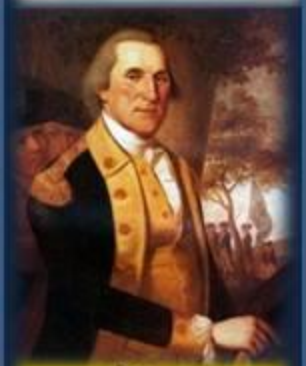
X. The South and the end of the war

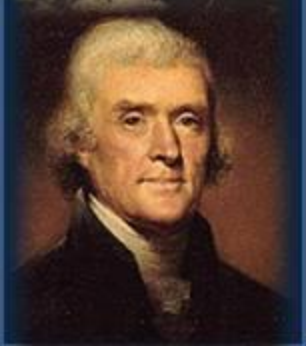
A. After failing in the Mid-Atlantic states, Britain then focused on the South

B. Charleston, SC, fell in 1780

C. Nathaniel Greene drove British troops out of Georgia and South Carolina

- Cornwallis abandoned southern strategy and fell back to Yorktown on the Chesapeake Bay

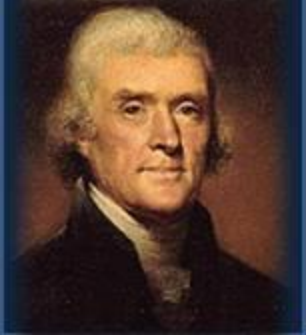
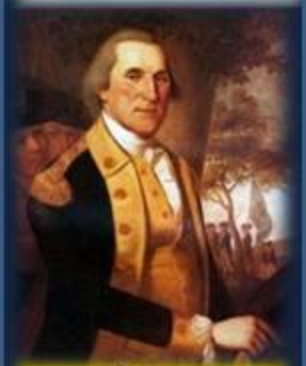




IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.
The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

D. Battle of Yorktown (1781): Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, Rochambeau, and de Grasse



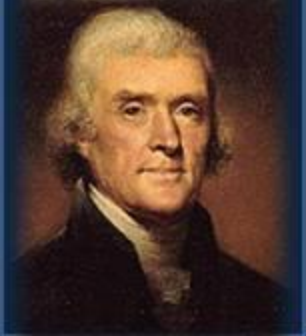


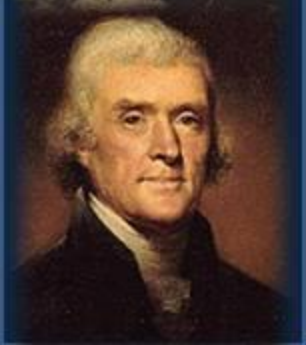
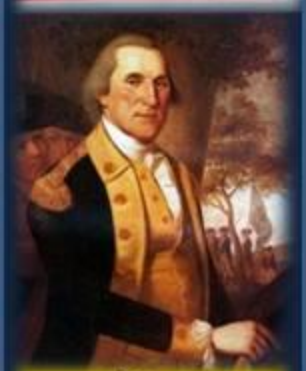
IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.



*Surrender of Lord Cornwallis,
John Trumbull, 1820*

Surrender at Yorktown





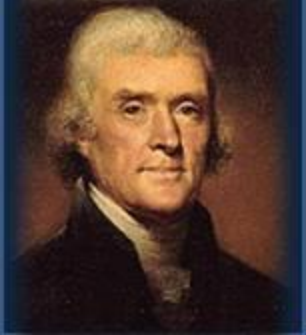
X. Peace at Paris (1783)

A. British ready to come to terms

1. Heavy setbacks in India, West Indies, & Mediterranean
2. Lord North's ministry collapsed in March 1782
 - Whigs back in control

B. France attempts to weaken U.S.

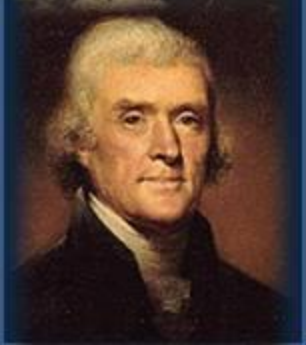
1. Sought to keep U.S. borders east of the Appalachians
2. America turns to Great Britain



C. Treaty of Paris (1783)

1. British formally recognized U.S. independence
2. Granted generous boundaries





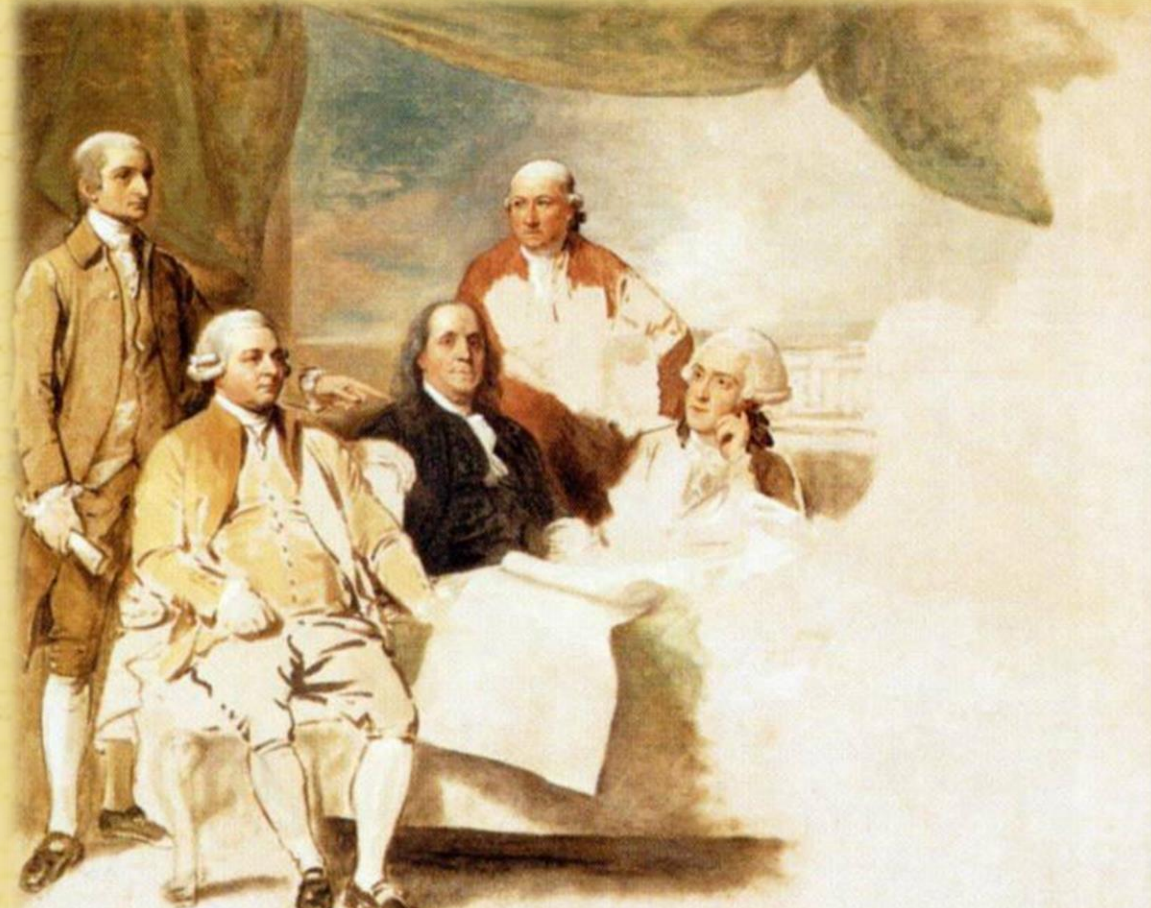
3. American concessions:

- a. Loyalists could not be further persecuted
- b. Loyalist property was to be restored
- c. U.S. states were bound to pay British creditors for past debt
- d. U.S. ignored these provisions

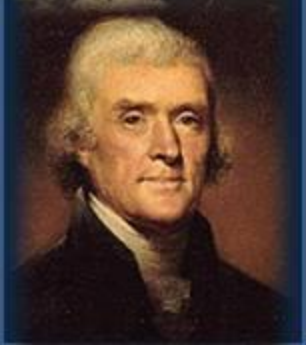
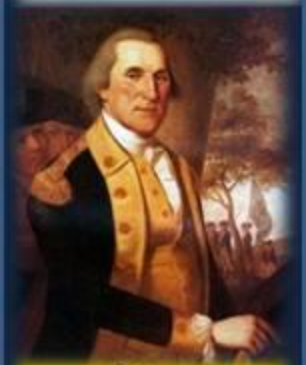


4. France formally approved
British-American terms

5. America alone gained from war



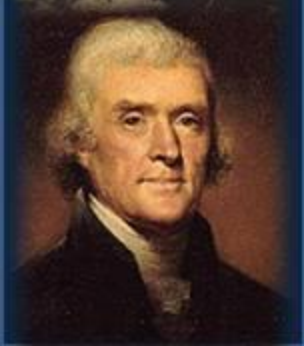
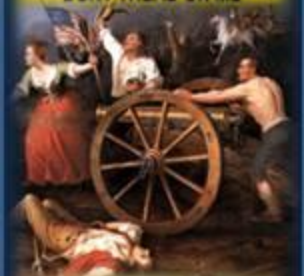
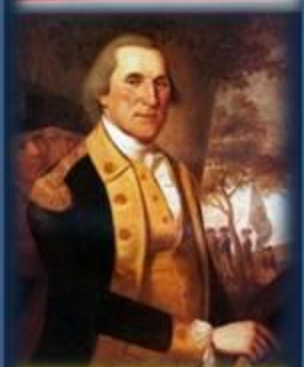
Signing of the Treaty of Paris. Painting by Benjamin West. Portrays John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens, William Temple Franklin





XI. American society during the war

A. Casualties



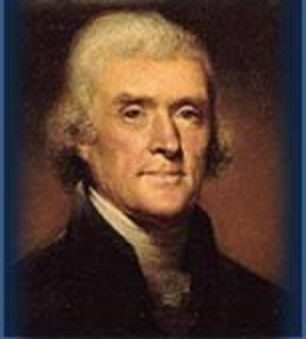
British
10,000



Patriots
25,700

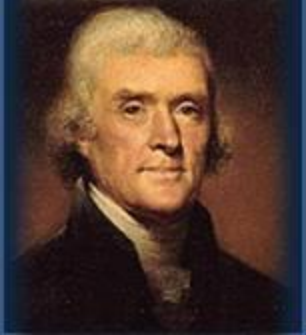
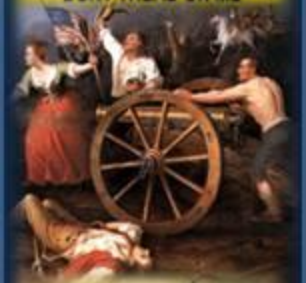
SOLDIERS' DEATHS

Patriot troops outnumbered the British but were poorly fed and clothed. Only 28 percent of those who died were killed in battle. The rest died from disease, of exposure, or as prisoners.



B. Women in the Revolution: -“Molly Pitcher”





IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.
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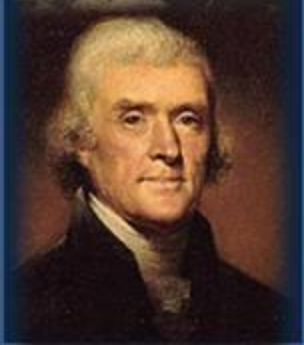
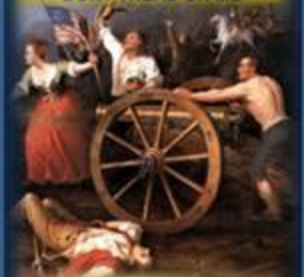
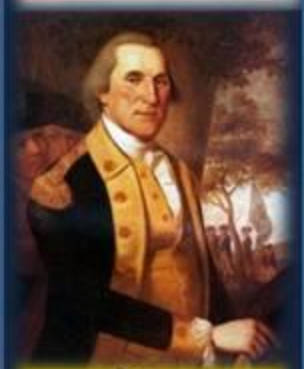
Abigail Adams



ABIGAIL ADAMS TO JOHN ADAMS

MARCH 31, 1776:

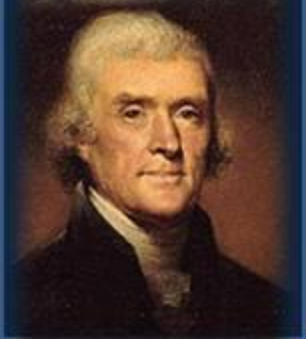
- "I long to hear that you have declared an independency. And, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors.
- "Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands.
- "Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation.

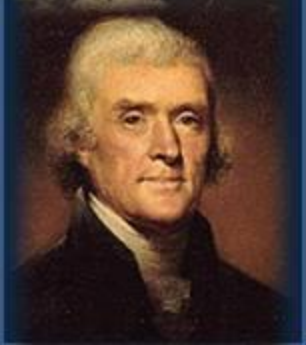


JOHN ADAMS TO ABIGAIL ADAMS

APRIL 14, 1776

- "As to your extraordinary code of laws, I cannot but laugh.
- "...you are so saucy, I won't blot it out.
- "Depend upon it, we know better than to repeal our masculine systems. Although they are in full force, you know they are little more than theory. We dare not exert our power in its full latitude. We are obliged to go fair and softly, and, in practice, you know we are the subjects.
- "We have only the name of masters, and rather than give up this, which would completely subject us to the despotism of the petticoat, I hope General Washington and all our brave heroes would fight."





IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

ABIGAIL ADAMS TO JOHN ADAMS MAY 7, 1776:

"I cannot say that I think you are very generous to the ladies; for, whilst you are proclaiming peace and goodwill to men, emancipating all nations, you insist upon retaining an absolute power over wives."



C. African Americans

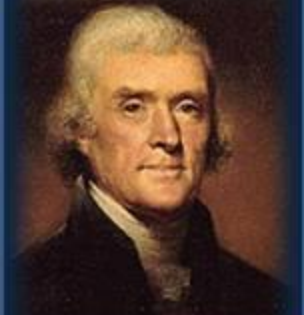
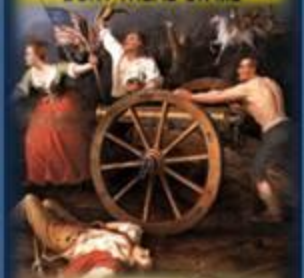
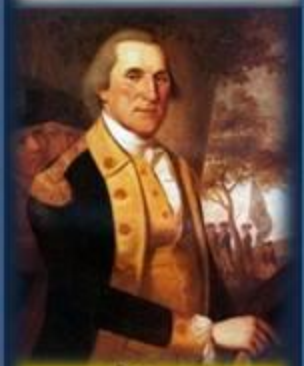
1. 5,000 fought for the U.S.
 2. Nearly 30,000 fought for Britain
- Why?

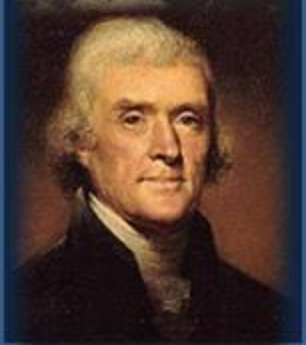
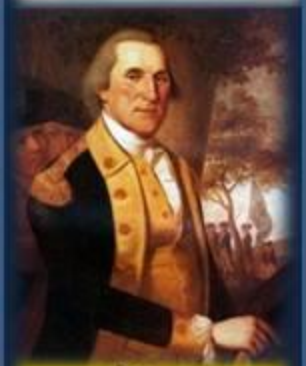


“Battle of Cowpens, William Raney, 1845. An unnamed black patriot fires his pistol at the redcoats and saves the life of Col William Washington.

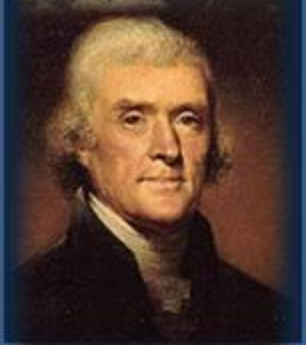
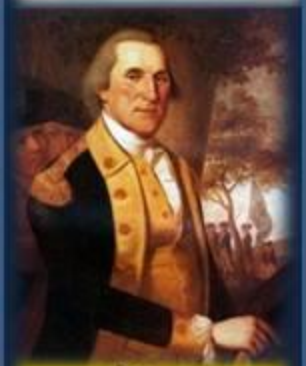


“The Death of Major Pierson,” John Singleton Copley, 1782-84. An African American soldier fighting for Britain is shown in a detail from the painting





1780 drawing of American soldiers from the Yorktown campaign shows a black infantryman from the 1st Rhode Island Regiment



D. Native Americans

1. Most who fought in the war sided with Britain since the U.S. seemed a much larger threat in terms of land expansion.
2. Iroquois forced to move to Canada after the war.

Iroquois Mohawk chief, Joseph “Monster” Brant, fought led his troops on behalf of Great Britain during the Revolution. Gilbert Stuart, 1786



Memory Aid for Events Leading up to the Revolution:

- Pretty Proclamation of 1763
- Silly Stamp Act, 1765
- Tammy Townshend Acts, 1767
- Baked Boston Massacre, 1770
- Tea Tea Act, 1773
- Cookies Committees of Correspondence
- Inside “Intolerable Acts,” 1774
- Freshly First Continental Congress, 1774
- Layered Lexington and Concord, 1775
- Spicy Second Continental Congress, 1775
- Dough Declaration of Independence, 1776

