

The image features a stylized American flag as a background. The top-left corner is a dark blue field with white stars, while the rest of the image consists of horizontal stripes in dark red and grey. A white L-shaped frame is positioned around the text. The text 'AMERICAN REVOLUTION' is centered in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

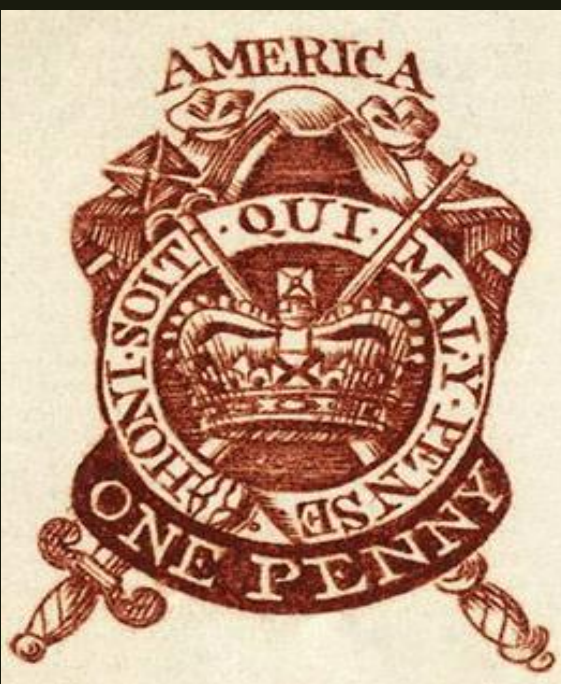
# AMERICAN REVOLUTION



# 1682

- In 1682 William Penn founded the colony of Pennsylvania, he attracted immigrants from many countries because of his freehold ownership and politics of religious liberty, that meant farmers owned their land free from leases and landlords. Majority of the settlers that came to Pennsylvania before the 1700 were mostly English or Welsh and they dominated the politics and social units until the 1750s.





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# The Stamp Act 1765

- The stamp act was a new and different kind of tax. It was more of a fee for your services, it took the form of a stamp that must be purchased to then be stuck on to items for them to be bought and sold. Stamps were also bought for documents such as deeds and licenses, it effected everyone, and the Americans were enraged because they had no representatives in the British parliament. The Americans felt as if they were being taxed without their consent. After the 7-year war Britain was in massive debt and really needed money but the stamp tax didn't solve their problems at all.





# The Boston Tea Party 1773

- In 1773, around 116 people including some sons of liberty dressed as Mohawks and boarded British ships that docked in Boston. They then destroyed a fortune of tea by throwing it right into the harbour. This event is now known as the Boston tea party, it was a protest for the tea act that was still protecting the British East India company. It has become one of the most symbolic and important events leading around the American Revolution.



# The Battle of Lexington and the bunker hill battle: 1775

- In 1775 rebel forces invaded Canada attacking Quebec and occupying Montreal. Canada did lose to the rebel forces and the 13 colonies were able to separate from the British army
- In 1775 there was also the Bunker Hill battle and that is when the British learned not to take part in face to face battles because there were too many deaths to their army. The colonists used this issue as a moral boost and the had enemy had suffered because of it and became weaker.



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.  
A DECLARATION  
BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws 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 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 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 according to all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, converging in the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, 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 Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove 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 immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation to the Legislature, a Right inalienable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass Acts to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers, to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with Circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by increased Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Not that we have been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, denounce our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, 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; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, enter into Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT

ATTEST.

CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA

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# The Declaration of Independence 1776

- In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson; it was written to show the independence from Americans to Britten and that everyone is equal, and everyone has rights.



# Treaty of Paris ends Revolution 1763

- 1763 the treaty that ended the 7-year war between Indiana and the French/British. It was then signed by representatives of France and Spain on one side and Britain on the other side, it was signed in Paris on February 10th of 1763.

reciproquement toutes les Stipulations de  
Traité.

## Article 27.

Les Ratifications solennelles du présent  
Traité, expédites en bonne & due Forme  
échangées, en cette Ville de Paris, entre  
Hautes Parties Contractantes dans l'Esp  
d'un mois, ou plutôt s'il est possible, à  
du Jour de la signature du présent Traité.

En Foy de quoi nous soussignés, &  
Ambassadeurs extraordinaires & Min  
Plenipotentiaires avons signé de notre  
en leur Nom, & en Vertu de nos Pleins  
le présent Traité Definitif, & y avons  
apposer le Cachet de nos Armes.

Fait à Paris le dix de Février  
sept cent soixante trois.

Berford C. P. S. Chancelier du Duc de Bourgogne. & Marg. de



# The Boston Massacre 1770

- In Boston a small British army detachment that had been threatened by mob harassment had opened fire on them and killed 5 people. The soldiers were then charged with murder and were given a civilian trial, but with the help of John Adams they conducted a successful defense against the trial.

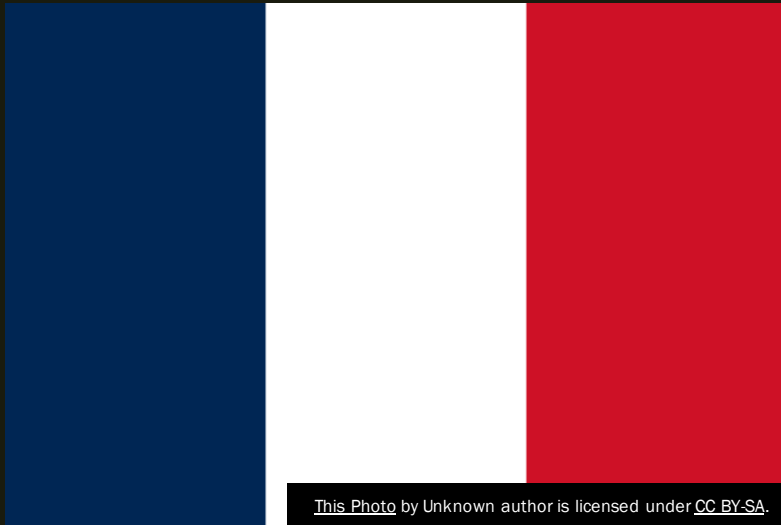


# Nathan Hale Executed 1776

- Americans have penetrated British lines in Long island. American captain Nathan Hale had been captured by the British army, but the very next day he was then hanged and killed without trial. But before his death we are told he said "that I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country".

AT THE BRITISH ARTILLERY PARK NEAR THIS SITE  
NATHAN HALE, A GRADUATE OF 1773,  
APPREHENDED WITHIN ENEMY LINES WHILE SEEKING INFORMATION,  
WAS EXECUTED ON THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1776.  
HIS LAST WORDS WERE  
"I ONLY REGRET THAT I HAVE BUT ONE LIFE TO LOSE FOR MY COUNTRY"  
ERECTED BY MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER, D. A. R.  
AND THE YALE CLUB OF NEW YORK





# France And the USA create an alliance 1778

- The French had secretly been loaning financial and material aid to the Americans since 1776 but after the signing in Paris for commerce and amity and the treaty of alliance, the Franco-American alliance was born! France had already started making armies and fleets to go against Britain but the war didn't start till June of that year.







# THANK YOU

By: Marco De Sousa

JOIN, or DIE.