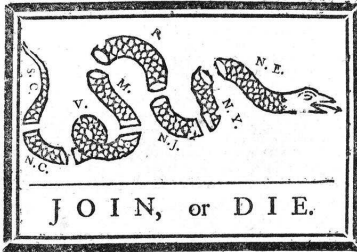


AMERICAN REVOLUTION (1763 - 1783)

French and Indian War



Ben Franklin published this political cartoon calling American colonists to join together to fight the French.

Cause: The French built forts in the Ohio River Valley, west of the Appalachian Mountains. English colonists wanted the land.

THE WAR: England and France fought in the American colonies (1754-1763). American colonists sided with England, while many native American tribes fought beside the French.

RESULTS:

England won, forcing the French out of the land between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River. American settlers poured over the Appalachian Mountains, taking Indian land.



- ▶ **Proclamation of 1763** — King George III ordered colonists not to cross Appalachians to keep peace with Native Americans.
- ▶ **Quartering Act** — Colonists had to feed and house the British soldiers who were sent to keep the peace.
- ▶ The British **Parliament** passed new tax laws to pay for the war debt.

Colonial protests against British laws



boycott — refusing to buy certain products as a form of protest

1765 Stamp Act (tax on paper goods) → boycott of paper goods → Stamp Act Congress → repeal of Stamp Act

"No taxation without representation!"

1767 Townshend Acts (tax on imports, new courts to try colonists who ignored taxes) → boycott → British soldiers stationed in Boston to enforce tax laws → **1770 Boston Massacre** (5 colonists died) → American colonists outraged → repeal of Townshend Acts

1773 Tea Act → boycott → **1775 Boston Tea Party** → **Intolerable Acts** (took over the Massachusetts government, closed the port of Boston) → boycotts, First Continental Congress meets

Patriots v. Loyalists: Americans chose sides

Patriots — supported independence from Great Britain

Loyalists — were loyal to the King George III as the ruler of the English colonies in America.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE — 1776



The **Declaration of Independence** was signed July 4, 1776, in **Philadelphia** by delegates to the 2nd Continental Congress. The Declaration stated:

- ▶ All men are created equal
- ▶ they are endowed by their Creator with certain **unalienable rights: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness**
- ▶ When a government violates those rights, the citizens have the right to **abolish** (get rid of) that government and create a new one.
- ▶ King George III has violated the rights of the American colonists.

Then the Declaration listed **grievances**, or complaints, against King George III and Parliament (like shutting down legislatures).

Key Events of the Revolution



- ▶ **1775 Lexington/Concord** — the first battles of the Revolution. "The shot heard round the world." Paul Revere rode to warn the colonial militia (Minutemen) about the arrival of British troops to capture their arsenal. British retreated to Boston.
- ▶ **1776 Trenton, NJ** — Gen. Washington led troops across the Delaware River to capture Trenton in a surprise attack, after **Thomas Paine's *Crisis*** inspired troops.
- ▶ **1777 Saratoga** — American troops won in the Hudson River Valley and forced part of the British army to surrender. A **turning point** in the war. France began to help with troops and money.
- ▶ **1777/78 Valley Forge** — General Washington and the American army lost Philadelphia and spent a horrible **winter** training in their winter camp. Troops suffered from starvation, disease, and freezing cold.
- ▶ **1781 Yorktown** — **Gen. Washington** forced the **surrender** of British Gen. Cornwallis in this port town on Chesapeake Bay, with the help of French navy and army. This battle ended the Revolution.
- ▶ **American advantages in the war:** Patriot troops knew the territory. The U.S. got help from Spain and France.
- ▶ **1783 Treaty of Paris** — The treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain gave the Americans the land from the Appalachian Mountains west to the Mississippi River and recognized American independence.



Key People



Franklin



Paine



Jefferson



Washington

- ▶ **Samuel Adams** — leader of the **Sons of Liberty** in Boston, a secret protest group that began many protests including Boston Tea Party.
- ▶ **Thomas Paine** — Englishman who wrote ***Common Sense***, a pamphlet that encouraged American colonists to declare independence from England. Later, Paine wrote ***Crisis***, which encouraged Washington's soldiers before the Battle at Trenton. "**These are the times that try men's souls ...**"
- ▶ **Patrick Henry** — Virginia Patriot who called for independence once Boston was under siege. "**Give me liberty or give me death!**"
- ▶ **Benjamin Franklin** — colonial leader in Philadelphia, representative in France during the war, inventor, publisher.
- ▶ **Thomas Jefferson** — Virginia delegate to the Continental Congress who wrote the **Declaration of Independence** in 1776.
- ▶ **George Washington** — leader of the **Continental Army** during the Revolution, President of the Constitutional Convention.
- ▶ **King George III** — King of England during the American Revolution; Patriots accused him of being a tyrant.
- ▶ **John Adams** — Massachusetts Patriot who helped write the Declaration of Independence.
- ▶ **Abigail Adams** — wife of John Adams wrote a letter encouraging him to "**remember the ladies**" when forming the new government.

