

American Revolution Or War of Independence?



Reasons

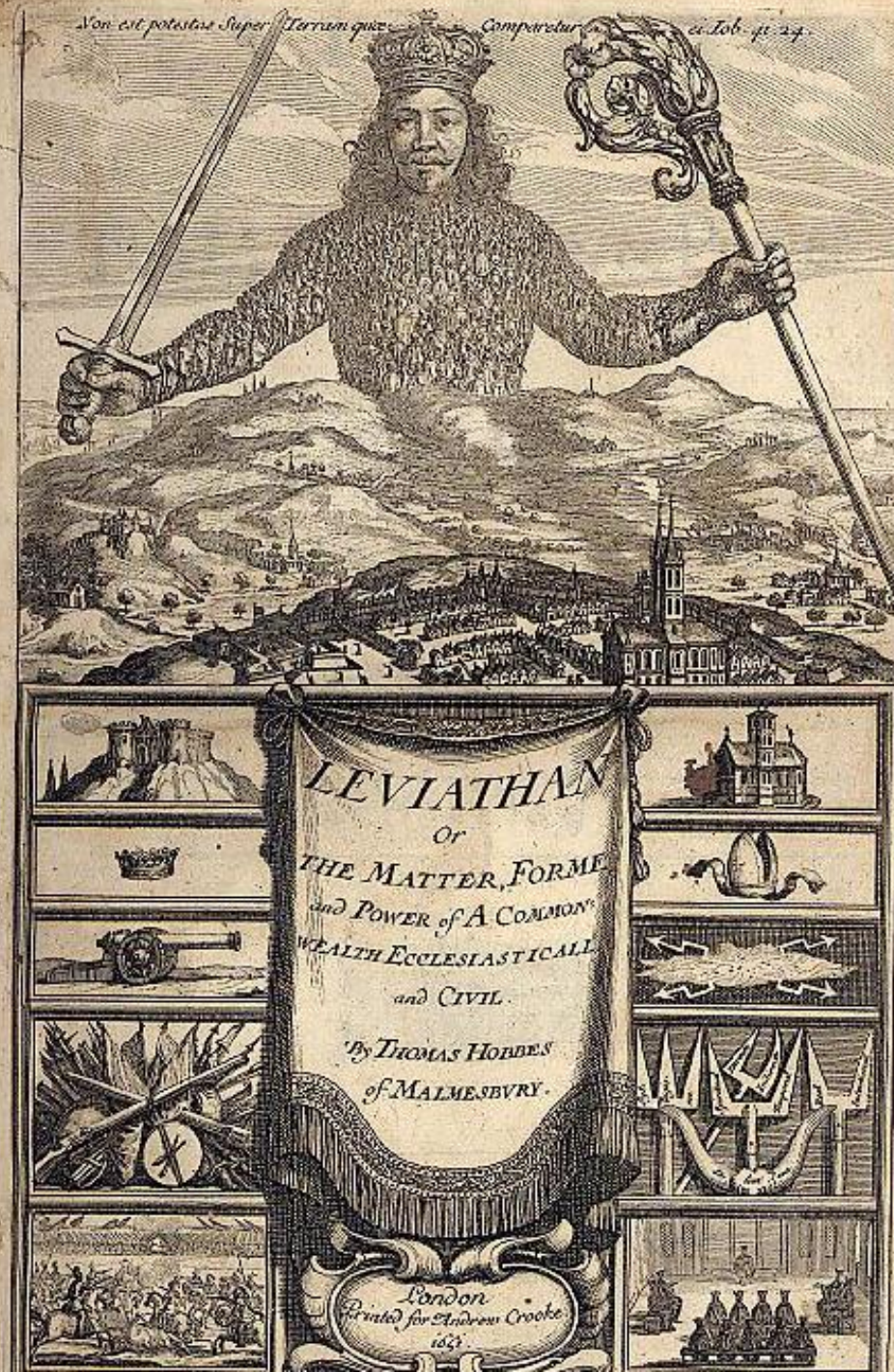
- ▣ Actual Leaving of England
- ▣ the Puritans
- ▣ Period of Neglect
- ▣ Ie during British Civil Wars
- ▣ Navigation Acts=mercantilism

3. Enlightenment/ Age of Reason

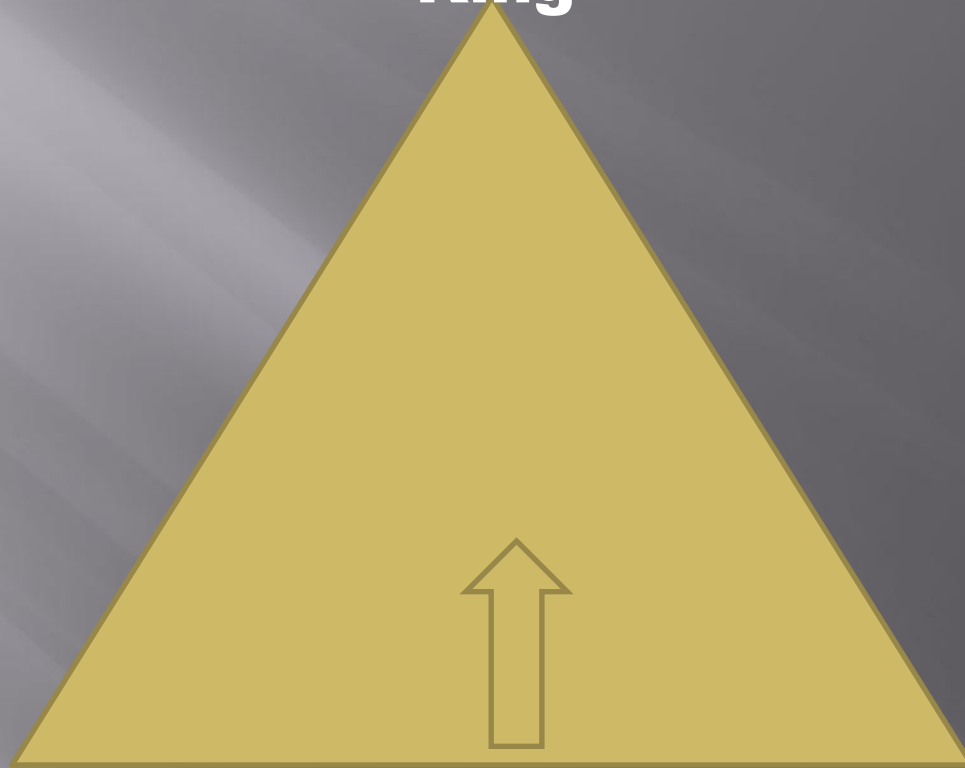
A. Generalities

B. Thomas Hobbes, 1651

Why do we have a king?
Social Contract



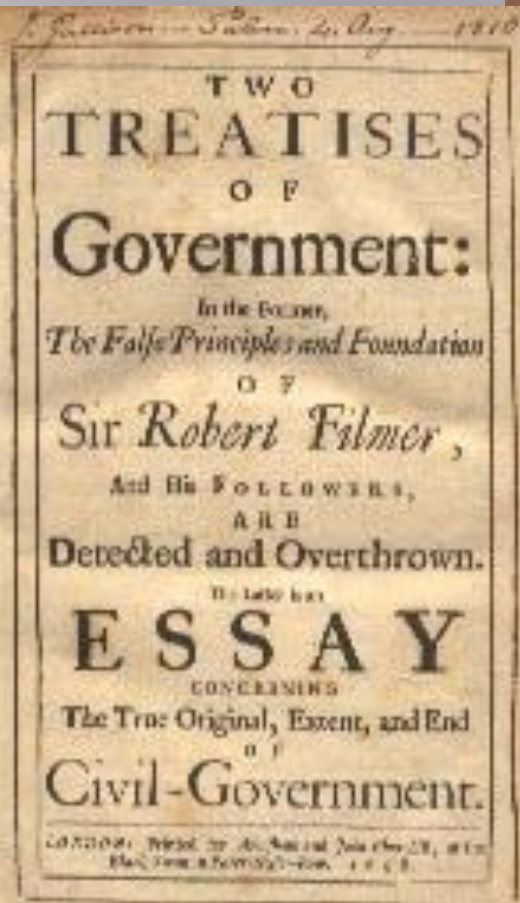
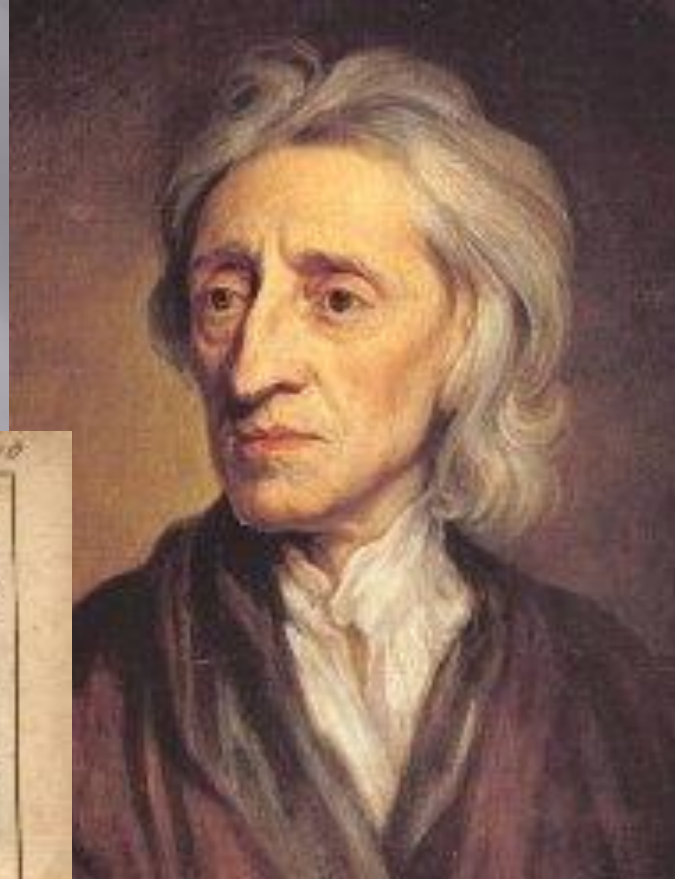
King



We

Social Contract

C. John Locke
c. 1700



A
SECOND
LETTER
CONCERNING
TOLERATION.

LICENSED,

June 24. 1690.

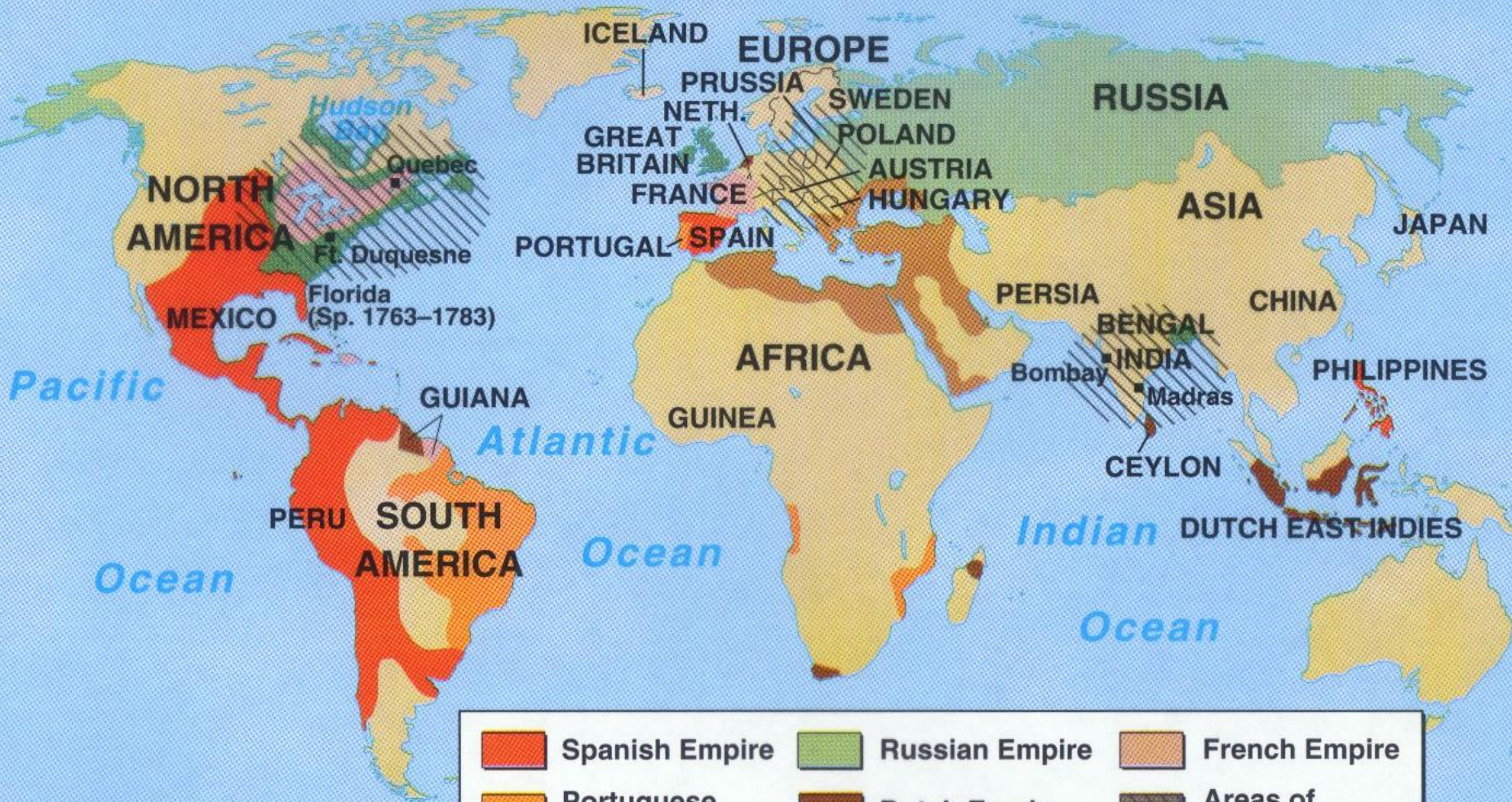
L O N D O N :

Printed for *Awnsham and John Churchill*, at the
Black Swan in *Ave-Mary-Lane*, near *Pater-*
Noster-Row. MDCXC.

Seven Years War/ French and Indian Wars

The Seven Years War and
the Great Awakening:
Crash Course US History #5














0 1,500 3,000 4,500 Kilometers
 0 1,500 3,000 Miles

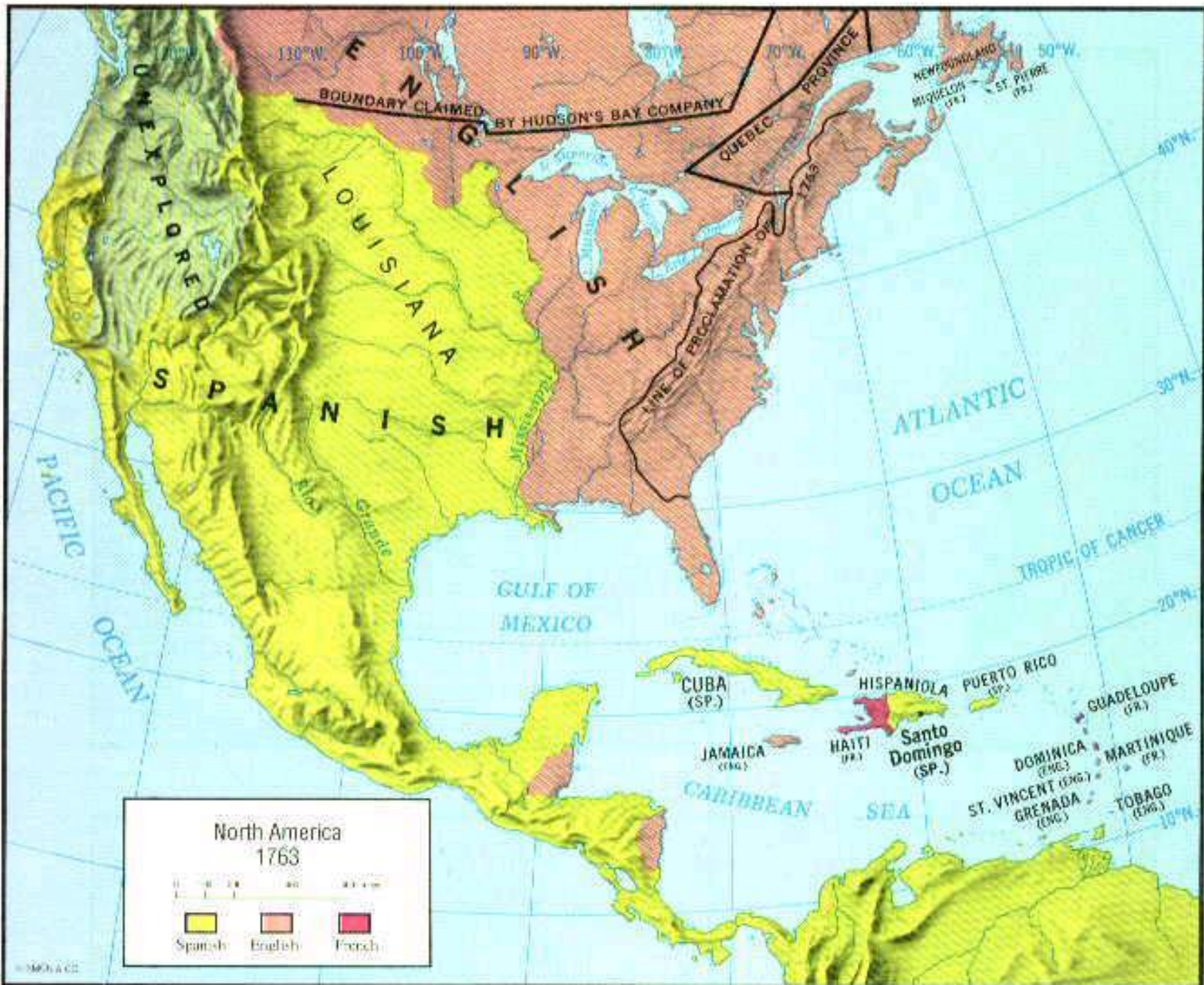
	Spanish Empire		Russian Empire		French Empire
	Portuguese Empire		Dutch Empire		Areas of conflict
	British Empire		Ottoman Empire		



	French claims
	British claims
	Spanish claims
	Disputed British-Spanish claims
	Disputed British-French claims
	British victories
	French victories
	Forts
	British troops movements



The Partition of North America



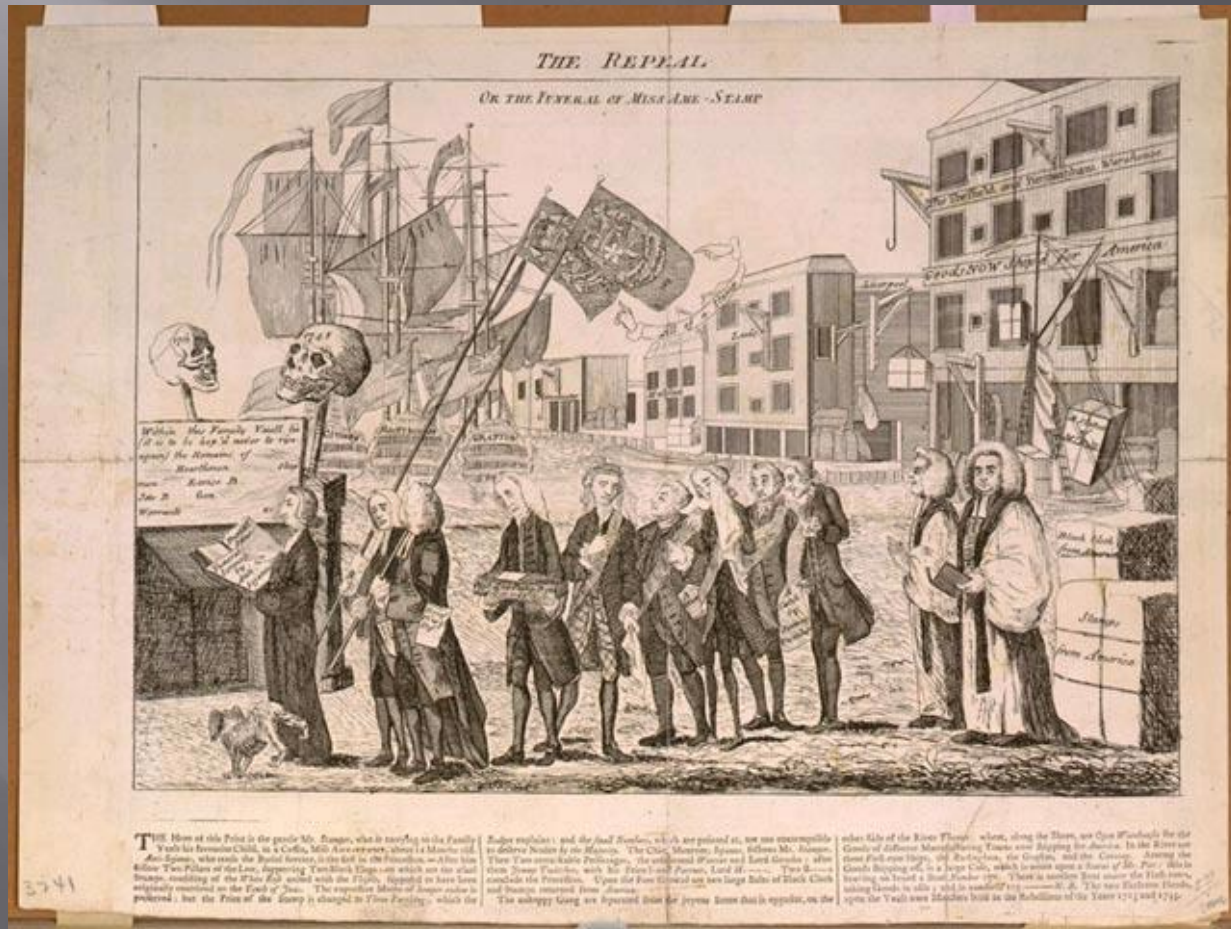
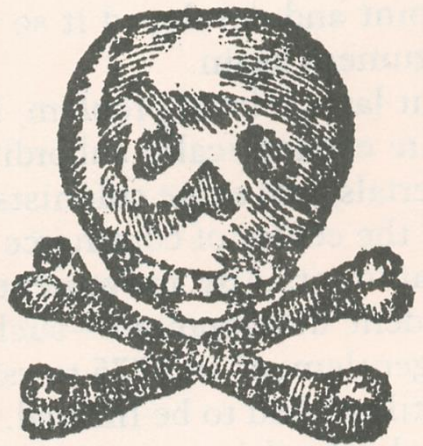
The Sugar Act

- ▣ New England ports especially suffered economic losses from the Sugar Act as the stricter enforcement made smuggling molasses more dangerous and risky. Also they argued that the profit margin on rum was too small to support any tax on molasses. Forced to increase their prices, many colonists feared being priced out of the market.
- ▣ Time of economic downturn anyway
- ▣ So
- ▣ Boycott British goods



STAMP ACT

This is the Place to affix the STAMP.



THE Men of this Print is the gentle Mr. Stamp, who is carrying in the Family
Yacht his favorite Child, in a Coffin, with Axes at either side; a Man-of-war
and Cannon, who stands the Guard forward, in the full of the Revolution, in the
Ship's Two Pieces of the Law, supporting Two Black Flags, on which are the usual
Emblems, consisting of the *Wreath of Olive* and the *Wreath of Bay*, signifying
the *Peace of Amity* and the *Peace of War*. The respective *Liberty of Europe* and
the *Liberty of America* are printed; and the *Peace of Amity* is changed to *Peace of Liberty*, which the
Judge explains; and the *Wreath of Bay*, which are printed at, are the instruments
to deliver Notice to the Ministry. The *Ship's Mast*, which is the *Wreath of Bay*,
Three *Yankee Privileges*, with his *Wreath of Bay* and *Wreath of Bay*, who
stands the *Wreath of Bay*, with his *Wreath of Bay* and *Wreath of Bay*, who
stands the *Wreath of Bay*. Upon the *Wreath of Bay* are two large Bells of Black
and *Wreath of Bay* returned from *Wreath of Bay*.
The *Wreath of Bay* are separated from the *Wreath of Bay* that is printed, on the
other side of the *Wreath of Bay*, where, along the *Wreath of Bay*, are *Wreath of Bay* the
Goods of different Manufacturing *Wreath of Bay* and *Wreath of Bay*. In the *Wreath of Bay*
are *Wreath of Bay* and *Wreath of Bay*, the *Wreath of Bay*, and the *Wreath of Bay*. Along
the *Wreath of Bay*, are in a *Wreath of Bay*, which is used upon a *Wreath of Bay*. For
the *Wreath of Bay*, are in a *Wreath of Bay*. There is another *Wreath of Bay* the *Wreath of Bay*,
which is used in a *Wreath of Bay*. The *Wreath of Bay* are in a *Wreath of Bay*,
upon the *Wreath of Bay* are printed in the *Wreath of Bay* of the *Wreath of Bay* and *Wreath of Bay*.

Liberty! The American Revolution-Part I

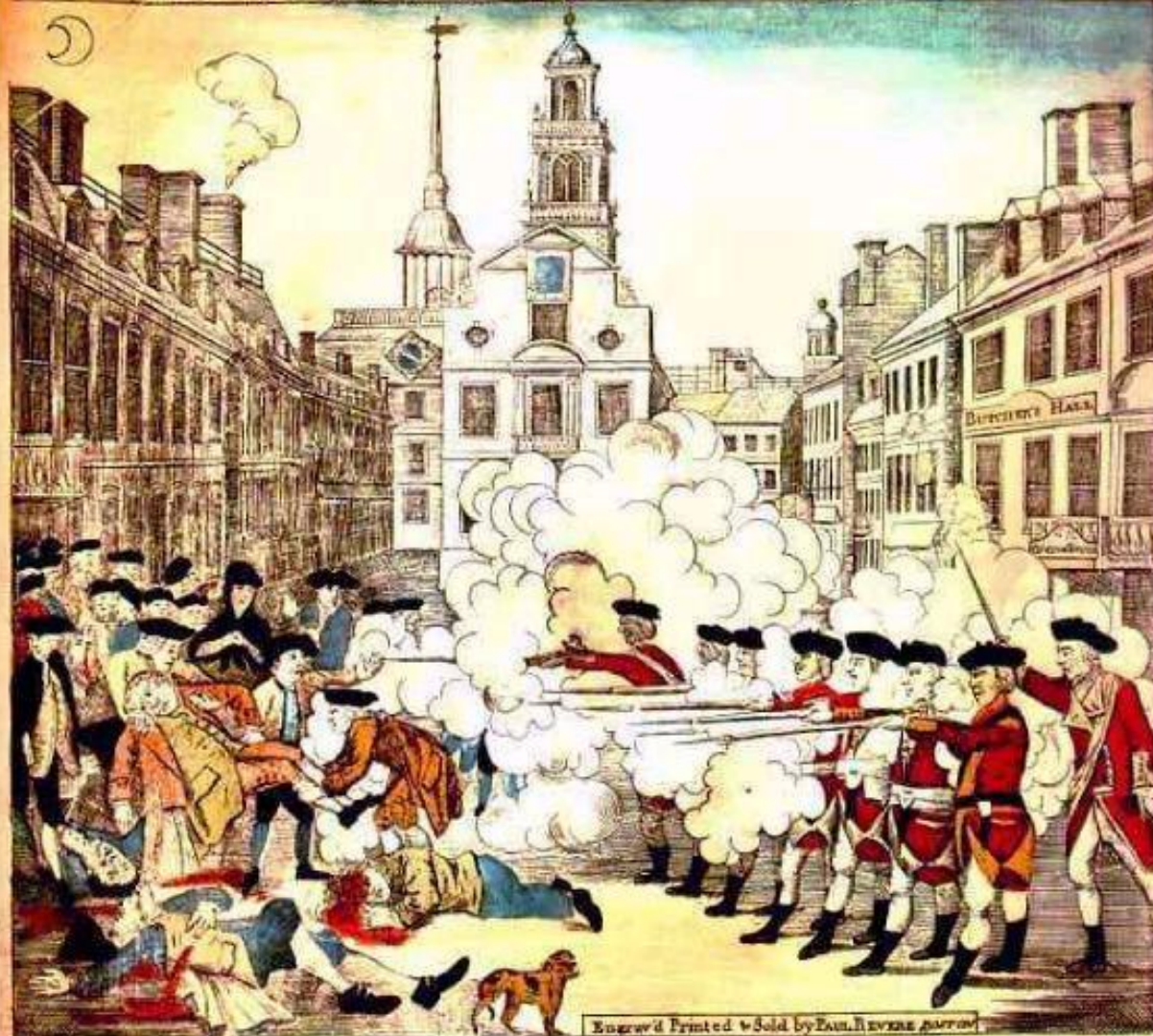
Shows we proud to be British until the 7 years war

Liberty! The American Revolution-Part I 14:00 taxes

Quartering Act

- ▣ American colonies to provide the British soldiers with any needed accommodations and housing. It also required colonists to provide food for any British soldiers in the area.
- ▣ = great resentment
- ▣ Outlawed in British Bill of Rights
- ▣ Amendment #3

The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street BOSTON on March 5th 1770 by a party of the 29th REGT



Engraved & Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE BOSTON

Boston Massacre March 1770

Unhappy Boston! see the Sons deplore,
Thy haberdashers' beads, and with guilty Gown,
While faithless F—n and his savage Bands,
With murderous Rancour stretch their bloody Hands,
Like fierce Barbarians gunning o'er their Prey,
Approve the Carnage, and enjoy the Day.

If falling drops from Rage from Anguish Weep,
If Spectacles Sorrows, do't run for a Tongue,
Or if a weeping World can ought appease
The plaintive Objects of Victims such as these:
The Patriot's copious Tears for each are shed,
A glorious Tribute which embalm the Dead.

But know, Excisionists to that awful Goal,
Where Justice strips the Murderer of his Soul,
Should vent'ur'—to the funeral of the Land,
Snatch the reluctant Villain from her Hand,
Keen Execrations on this Plote infer'd,
Shall reach a JUDGE who never can be brib'd.

The unhappy Sufferers were Messrs SAM^l GRAY, SAM^l MAVERICK, JAM^s CALDWELL, CRISPUS ATTUCKS & PAT^r CARE
Killed Six wounded two of them (CHRIST^o MONK & JOHN CLARK). Mortally

Boston Tea Party 1773

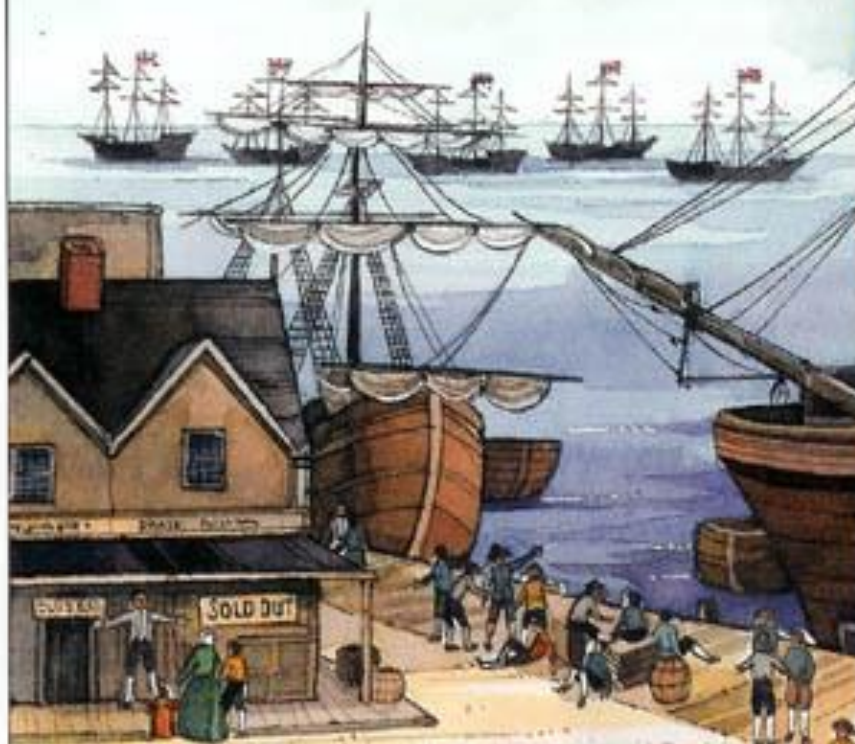


P 229 Boston Boys throwing tea into the harbour

George III

The Coercive, or Intolerable Acts

Why Were the Intolerable Acts So Intolerable?



The Boston Port Act closed Boston Harbor to all shipping until the tea destroyed in the Boston Tea Party was paid for. Ships sat idle at the docks. Sailors and dockworkers lost their jobs. Stores closed for lack of goods to sell.



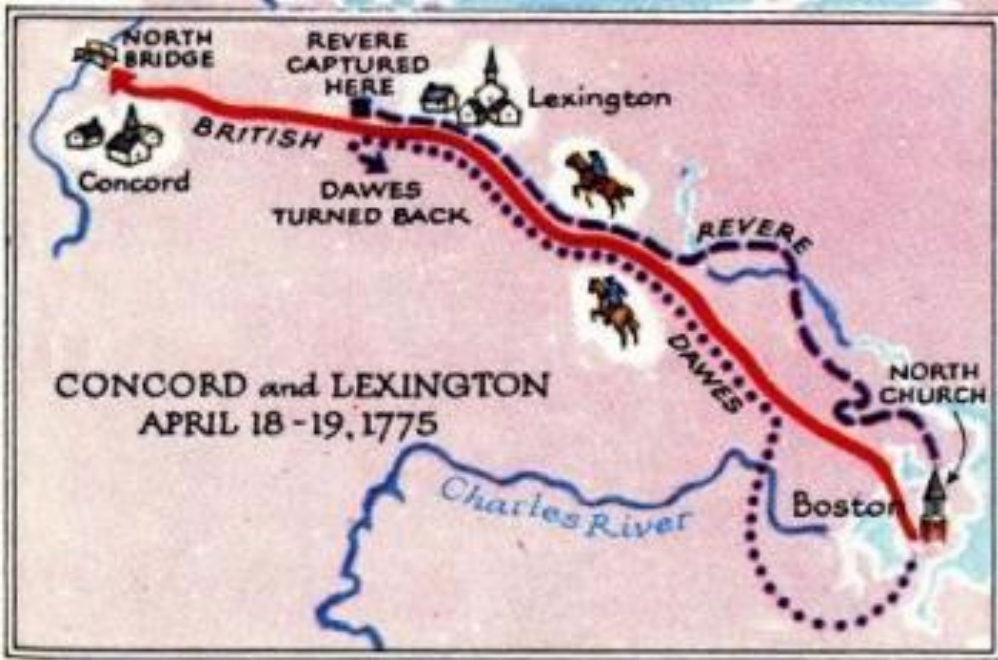
The Administration of Justice Act said that a British soldier arrested for murder in the colonies would be sent to England for trial. Knowing that they would not face justice in the colonies, British troops felt freer to abuse the colonists.



The Quartering Act required colonists to feed and house British troops in their homes. No one's property was safe from an invasion by the despised British troops.

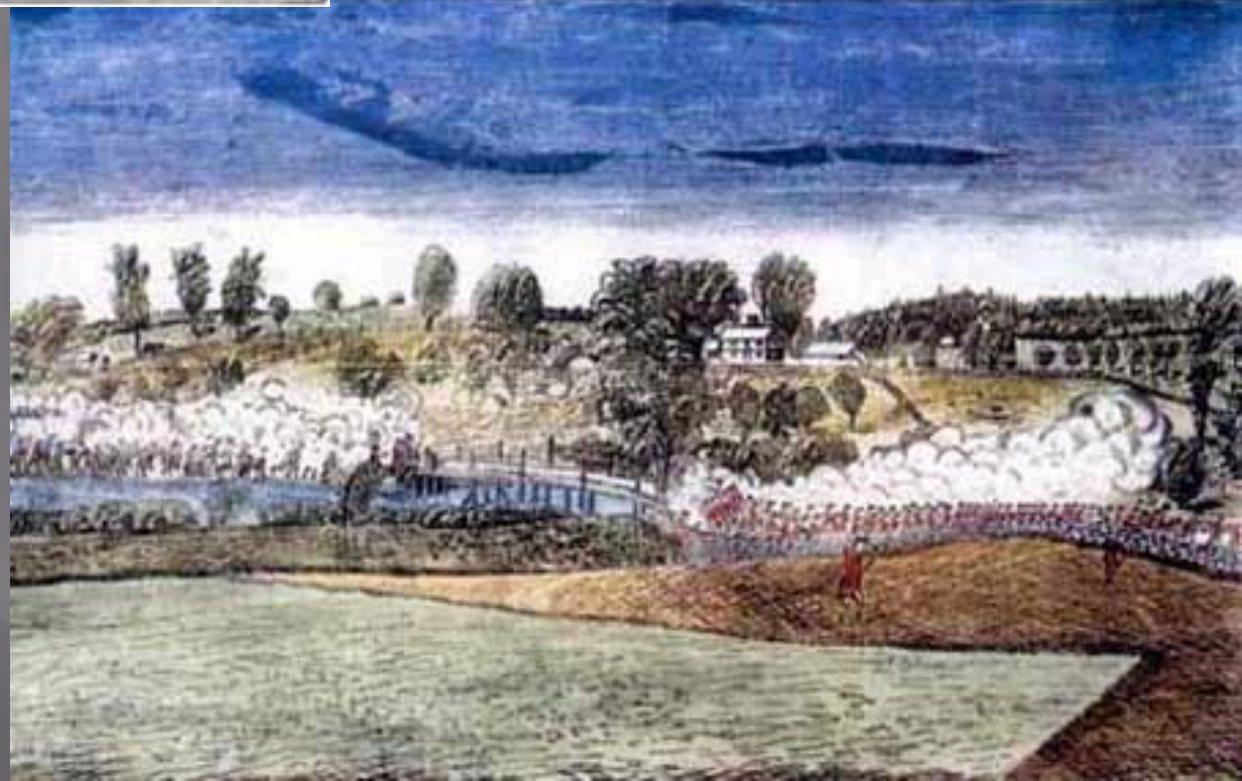


The Massachusetts Government Act put the colony under the control of an appointed governor. The elected assembly was closed down, and town meetings were banned. Colonists lost the right to govern themselves.



**Lexington
Concord**

**Paul Revere's
ride**



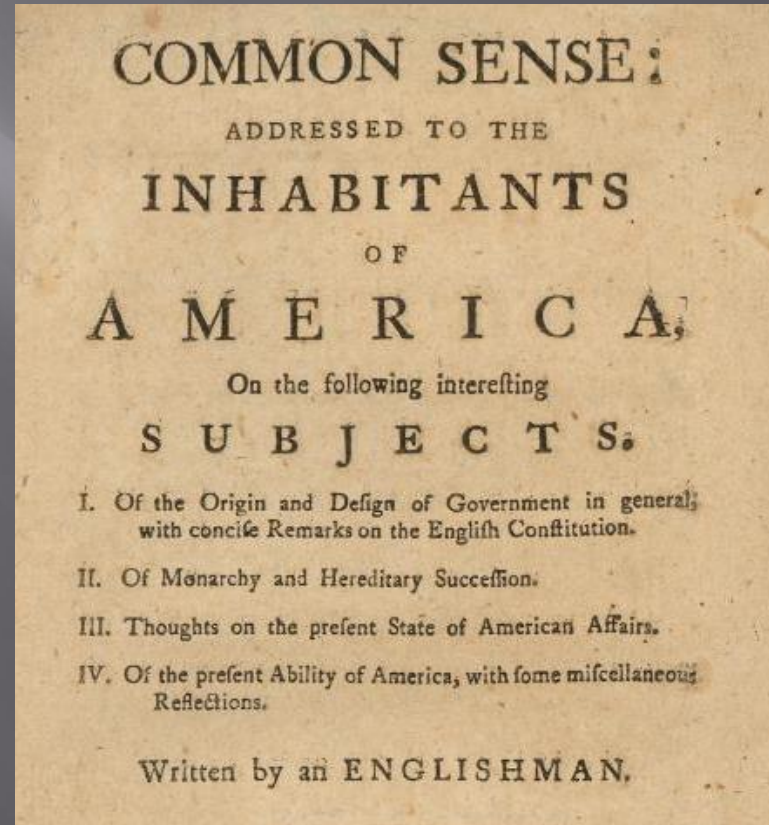
The American Revolution

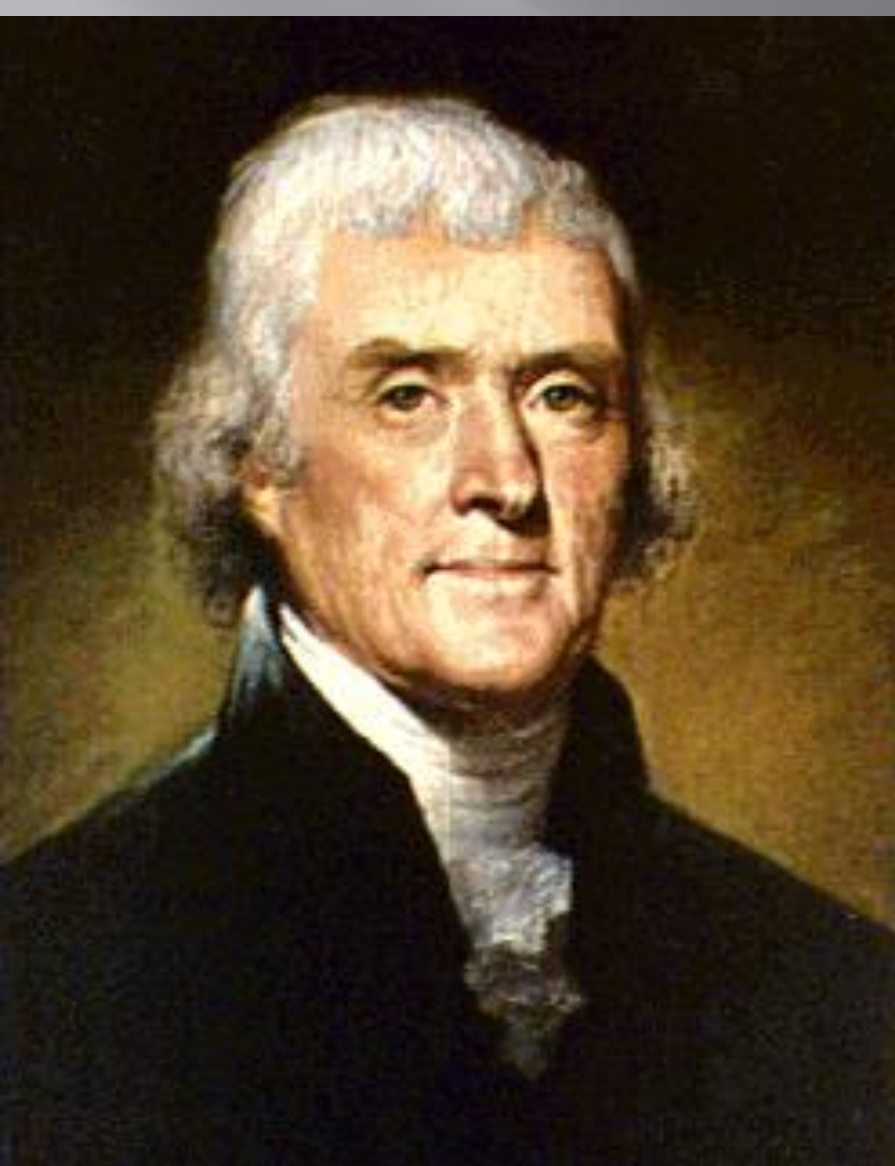


**So need a meeting of the colonists=
Continental Congress**

Tom Paine *Common Sense*

- ▣ Not a tax dispute
- ▣ Separation inevitable
- ▣ Liberty vs tyranny





Jefferson

Ken Burns' America Thomas Jefferson I

YouTube-good Declaration 32:45



Washington

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 to them 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 Resolutions have hitherto been, 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, pursuing invariably 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, all 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 in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them and pernicious 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, inseparably and inextricably connected with the Right of the People at large for their Exercise, the whole remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Law for Naturalization of Strangers; refusing to pass others 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 Legislature. — 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 Acts of 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 neighboring 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 & 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 Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic Injuries amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitations of our frontiers the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction of all Age, Sex and Condition. In every Stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated 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 have We been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native 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, which denounces 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, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, 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, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of Right do. — And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Walter Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo. Walton

John Hooper
Joseph Beaves
John Penn

John Hancock
Samuel Adams
10th Para
Not a Sign
Chris. Church oforgeth

John Morin
Benjamin Church
Roy. Franklin
John Morton
Galloway
J. Smith

Samuel Adams
John Adams
Lewis Morris

John Bartlett
W. Mifflin
Sam. Adams
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine
Wesley Berry

Edward Rutledge
The Haymitcher Junr.
Thomas Lynch Junr.
Arthur Middleton

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th. Jefferson
Pony Harrison
John Adams Jr.
Samuel Bayliff Junr
Carler Brewster

John Taylor
James Wilson
G. Mifflin
Sam. Adams
John Adams
The Mifflin

John Jay
John Jay
John Jay
John Jay
John Jay
John Jay

Step. Hopkins
William Ellery
Roger Sherman
John Huntington
Moses Willingham
Oliver Woodbridge
John Adams

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

**The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen
united States of America**

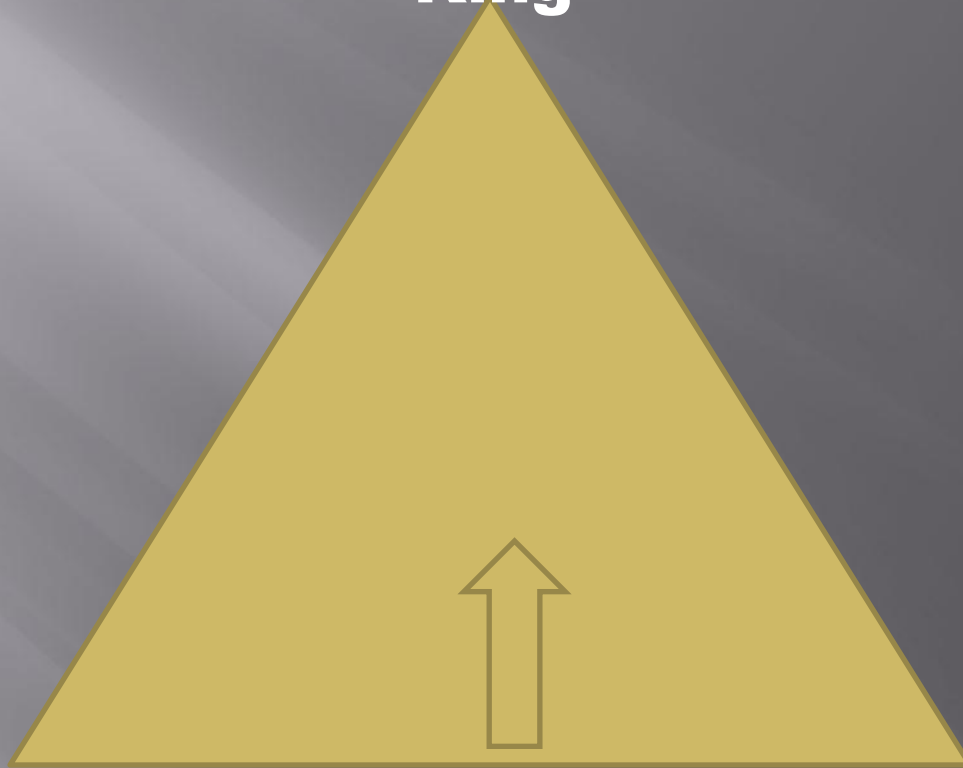
**When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for
one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected
them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth
the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature
and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to
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 to them 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 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, pursuing invariably 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, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

King



We

Social Contract

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 in the Legislature, a right inestimable 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 others 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 harrass 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 Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

Column 1
Georgia:

Column 2
North Carolina:

South Carolina:

Column 3
Massachusetts:
John Hancock

Maryland:

Virginia:
Thomas Jefferson

Column 4
Pennsylvania:
Benjamin Franklin

Delaware:

Column 5
New York:

New Jersey:

Column 6
New Hampshire:

Massachusetts:
Samuel Adams
John Adams

Rhode Island:

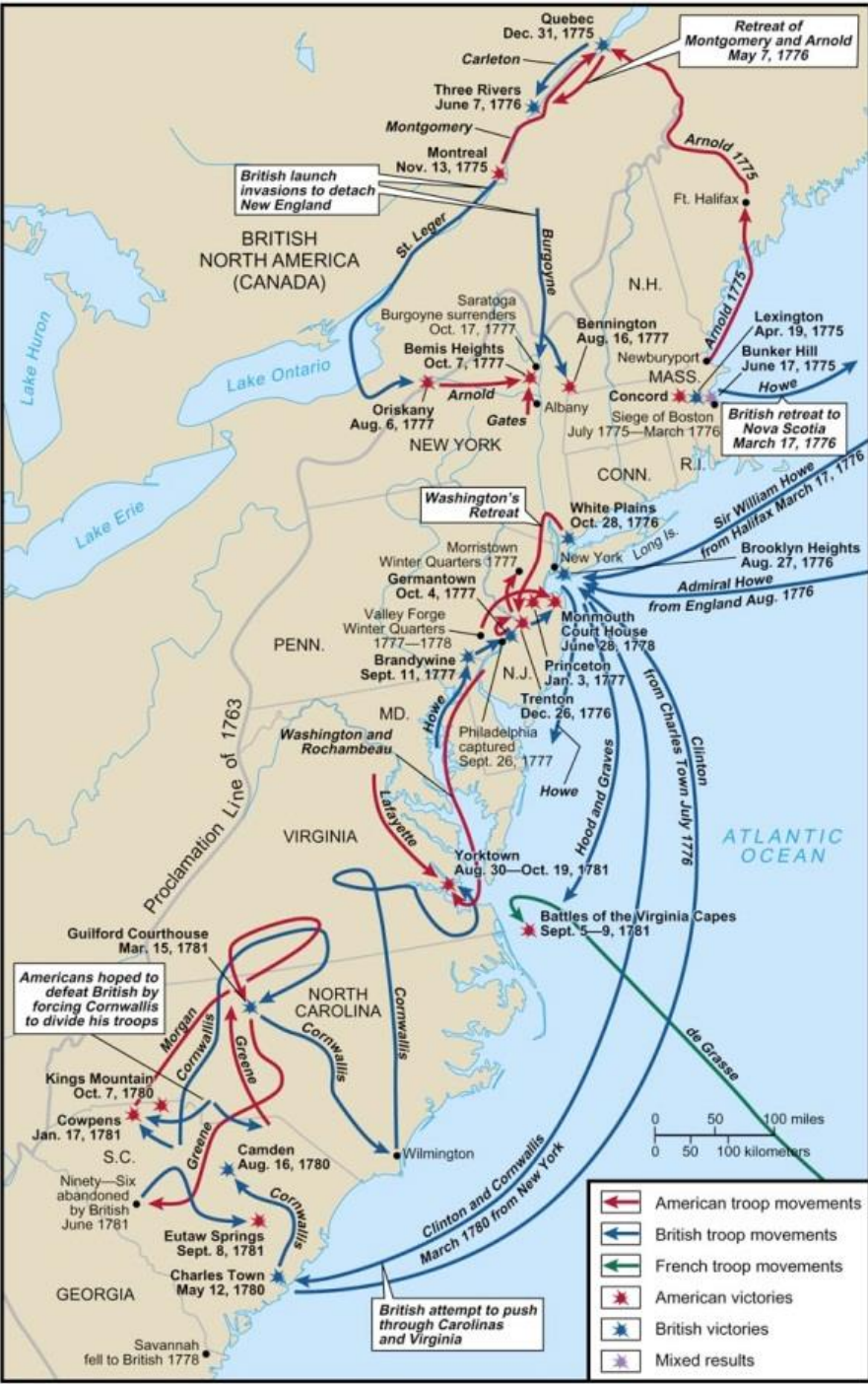
Connecticut:
Roger Sherman

New Hampshire:

THE FIRST THIRTEEN STATES, 1779



Burgoyne's strategy to divide New England from the southern colonies

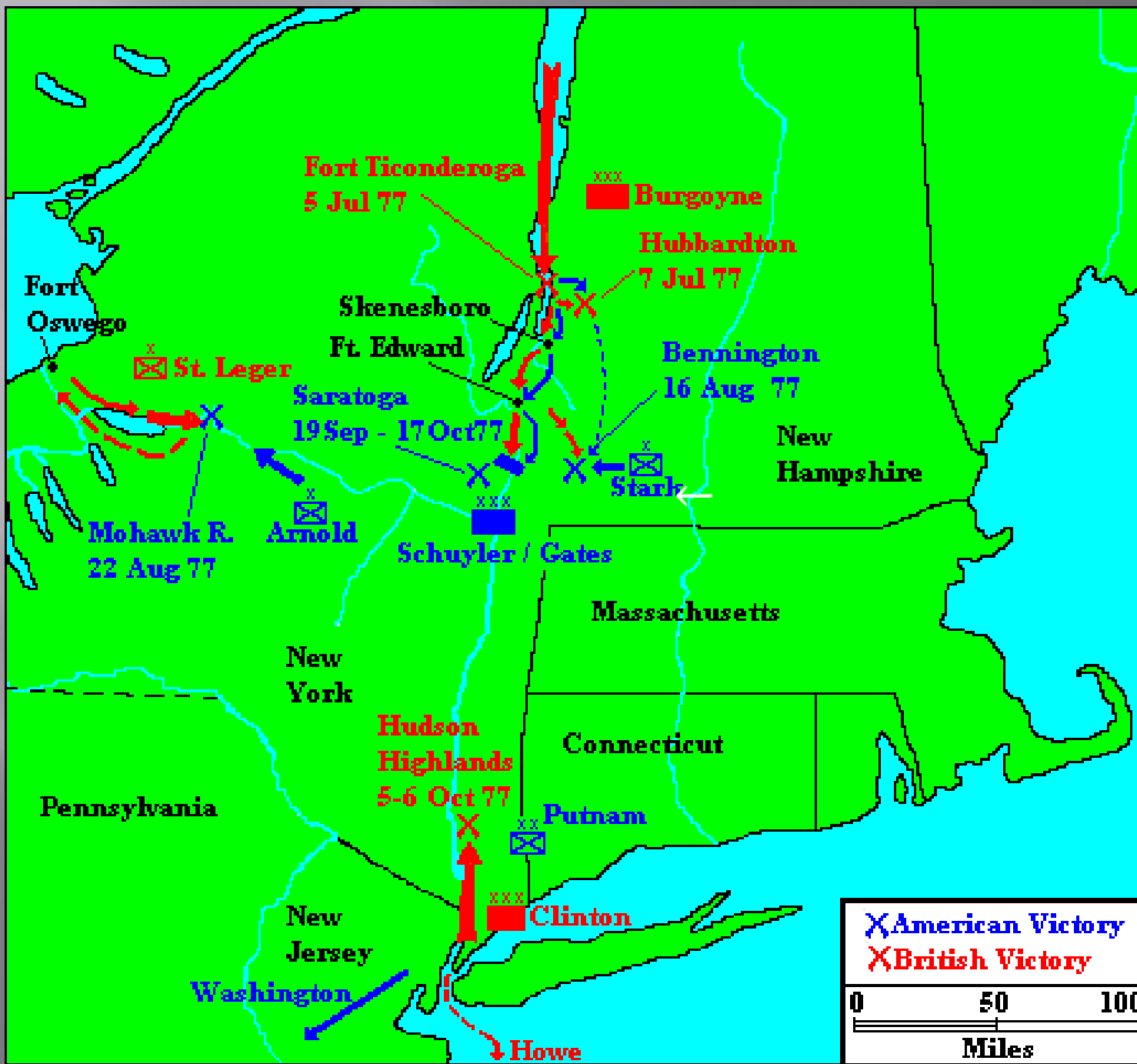


THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. 1775-1781



Washington at Valley Forge

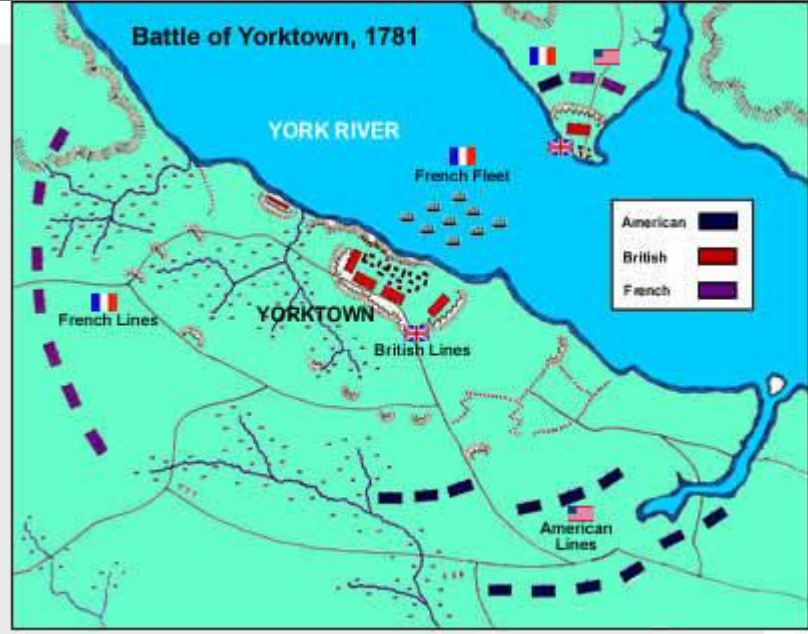
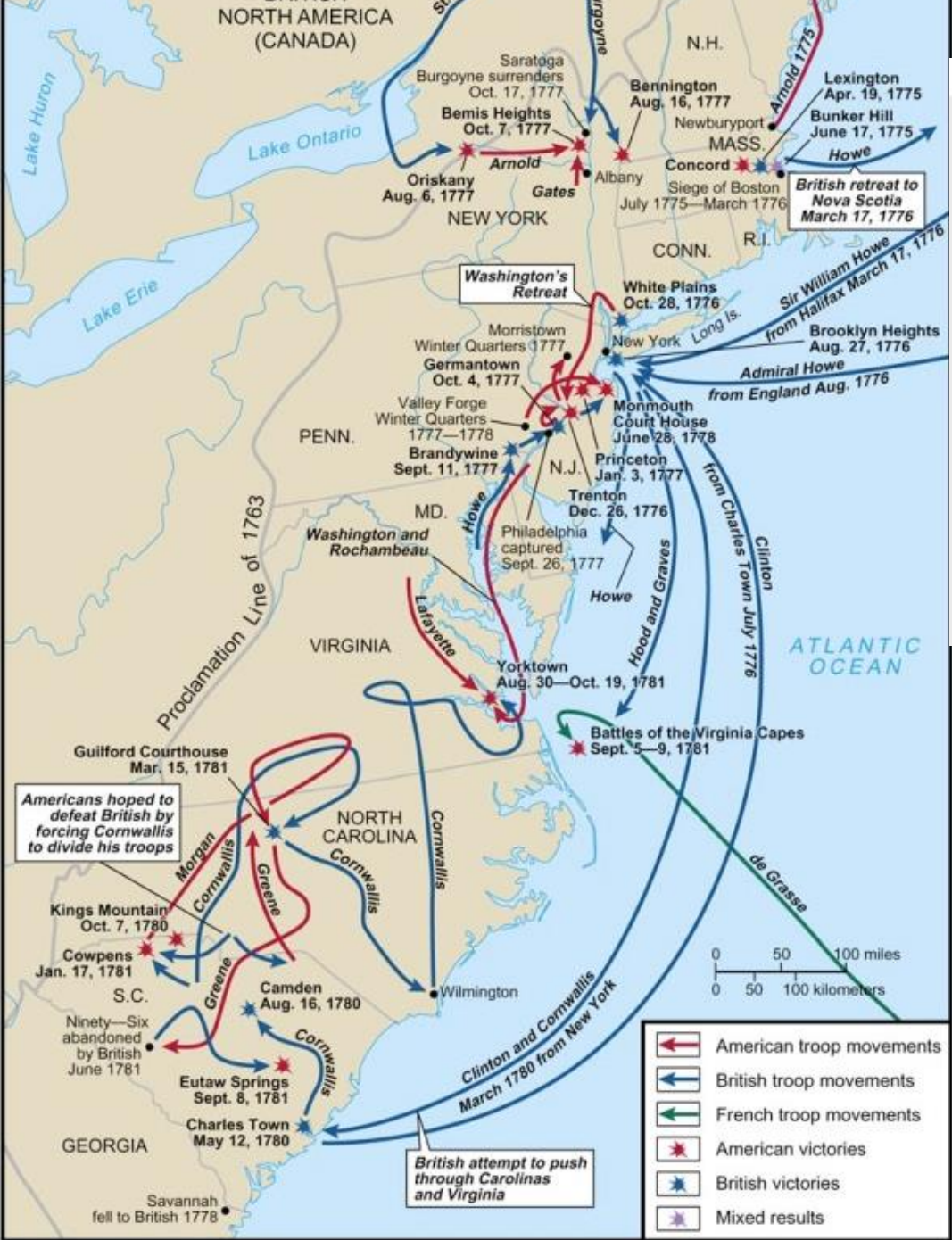
E. PERCY MORAN JR.



**Big victory
For the
Americans.
Why?**

History Brief: The Battle of Saratoga

youtube



Who Won the American Revolution?: Crash Course US History #7

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. 1775-1781

Battle Yorktown, 1781

- ❑ Washington with US and French troops
- ❑ Plus French navy
- ❑ Against Cornwallis
- ❑ *History Brief: The Battle of Yorktown*
- ❑



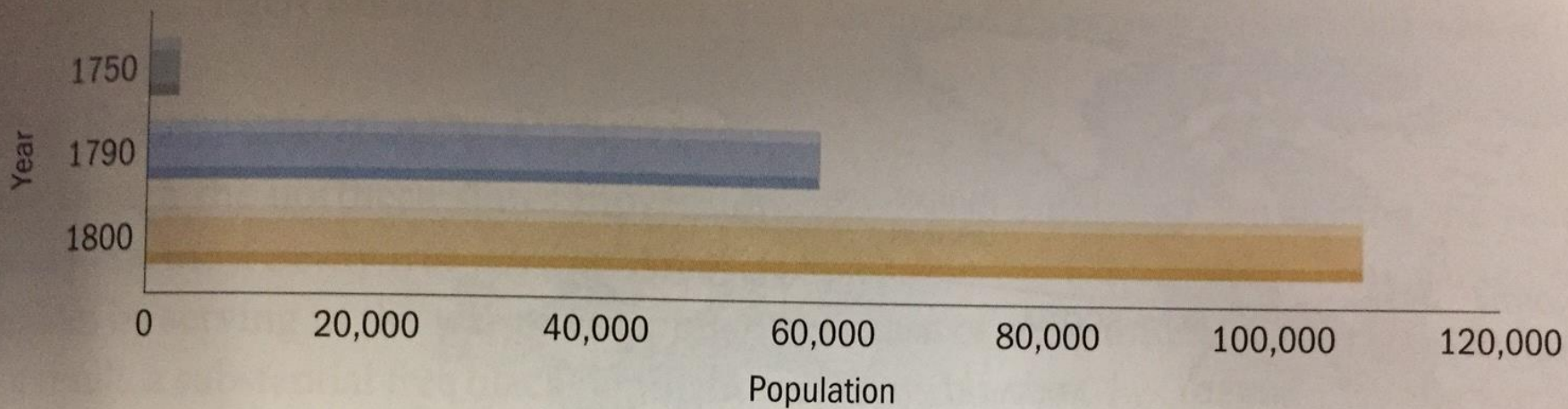


FIGURE 4-1 THE FREE BLACK POPULATION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES IN 1750 AND OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1790 AND 1800

The impact of revolutionary ideology and a changing economy led to a great increase in the free black population during the 1780s and 1790s.

SOURCE: *A Century of Population Growth in the United States, 1790-1900* (1909), 80. Data for 1750 estimated.

African Americans in the Revolution

Liberty! The American Revolution Part II, 28:00+

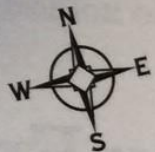
Women? New Jersey

Native Americans? Most sided with England.



SPANISH TERRITORY, 1763–1801
 FRENCH TERRITORY, 1801–1803
 UNITED STATES TERRITORY, 1803–

- Slavery prohibited by Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- Slavery banned by state constitutions and state court rulings
- State legislatures initiate gradual emancipation
- States and territories continuing to allow slavery



0 150 300 mi



Treaty of Paris, 1783, ends Revolution War



Trenton



Concord and Lexington



Flag



Boston Massacre

Boston Tea Party
<http://odur.lct.rug.nl/~usa/E/teaparty/bostonxx.htm>



George Washington



Madison Hole

Declaration of Independence <http://www.law.indiana.edu/uslawdocs/declaration.html>

Constitution

Revolutionary War

Events leading up to war

Battles

Symbols of War

American Government

People

