



American Revolution

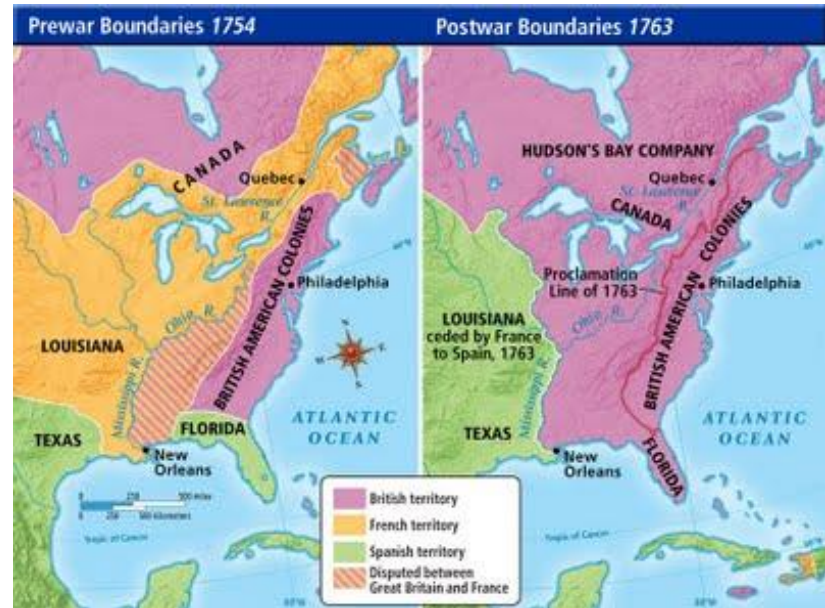


Vocabulary

- Tax- money that people pay to their government in return for services
- Correspondence- written communication
- Smuggle- to import goods illegally
- Repeal- to cancel something, such as a law
- Liberty- freedom from being controlled by another government
- Minutemen- militia with special training who had to be ready in an instant
- Militia- a group of ordinary people who train for battle
- Patriots- colonists who opposed British rule
- Loyalists- colonists who supported British rule
- Petition- a written request from a number of people

Events Leading up to the Revolutionary War- French and Indian War


- The French and Indian War was a seven-year war between Britain and France. Britain was preventing France from taking over their land.
- Results..... Britain wins control over several pieces of land in North America.
- Proclamation of 1763-
 - Britain tries to prevent conflicts between Native Americans and Colonists over land
 - Colonists were NOT allowed to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains



Proclamation of 1763



Events Leading up to the Revolutionary War- French and Indian war is expensive.....how will Britain ever pay for it?

- King George III decides that he will make the colonists in the New World pay his debt from the French and Indian War.
- Sugar Act of 1764- put a three-cent tax on sugar, coffee, and cloth.
- Stamp Act of 1765- required every col  pay for tax stamps on newspaper and other legal documents.
- The taxes were approved with no debate.
- Predictions of reactions?

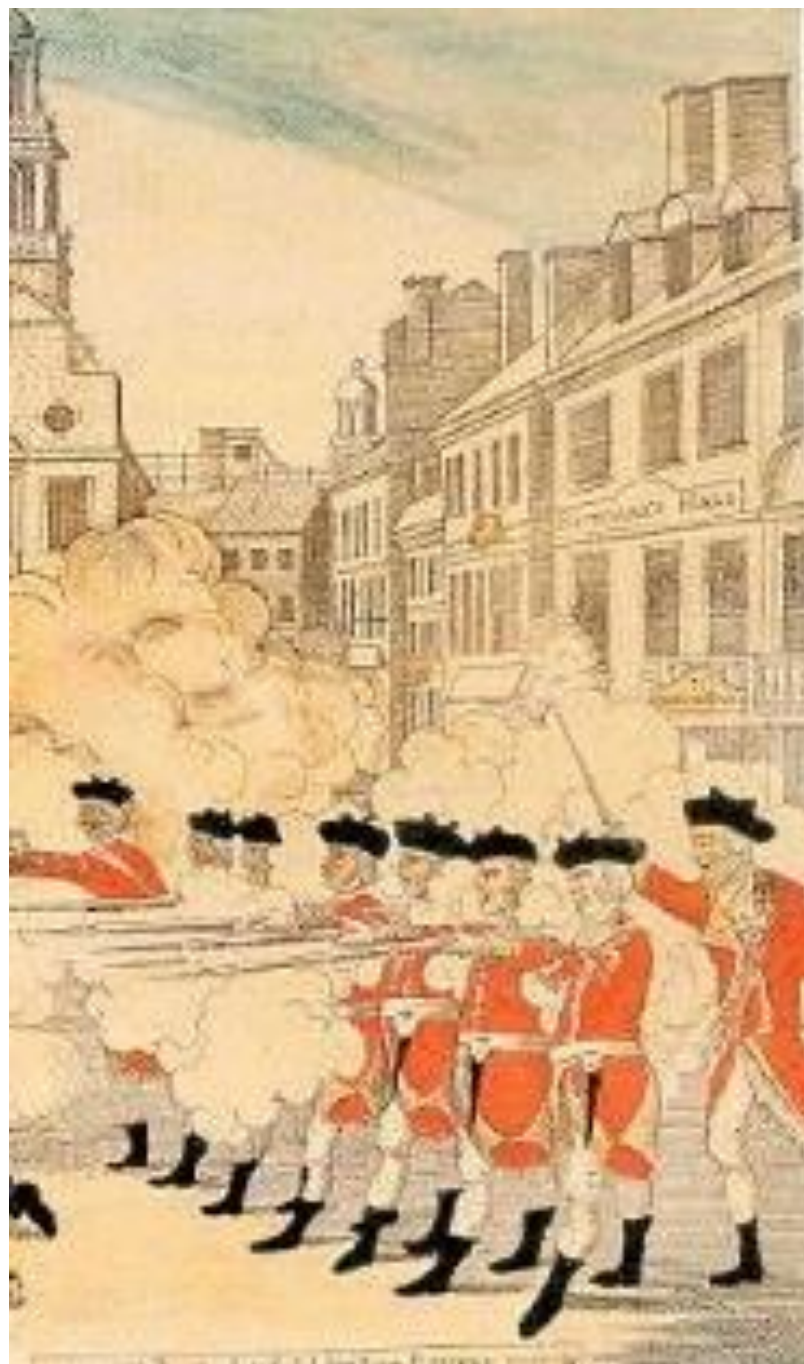
Colonists' Response....

- **No Taxation without Representation!**
 - Colonists believed that British government (Parliament) should not have been allowed to tax them without their consent
 - Colonists **boycotted** British Goods
 - They refused to buy or use goods imported from Britain
 - The boycott was a way to hurt British trade
- **Sons of Liberty**
 - Liberty means “freedom”
 - Leader was Samuel Adams
 - Organized protests against the taxes
- **Daughters of Liberty**
 - Wove their own cloth and used it to make clothes so that they would not have to buy as much from Britain

King George III Responds to Colonists Outrage

- The Repeal of the Stamp Act
 - The American colonists won their first victory over Parliament when the Stamp Act was repealed in early 1766
- The Townshend Acts
 - These laws placed new taxes on glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea.
 - Colonial reaction to these taxes was the same as to the Sugar Act and Stamp Act

What do you see?



What do you see now? How is it different/same as the first picture?



Now they are together, what are your observations?



The Boston Massacre

- In response to the sometimes violent protests by the American colonists, Britain sent more troops to the colonies.
- The Boston Massacre was a street fight that occurred between American colonists and British soldiers. Five colonists were killed.
- **Crispus Attucks** was the first person killed at the massacre.



Boston Massacre Different Artist's Interpretations



Parliaments Response....

- Parliament decides to remove taxes on everything but tea.
- Tea Act- Parliament also makes tea cheap for the colonists (East India Tea), but still plans on putting a tax on it.
- Colonists response is that they **do not** want ANY tax! (It's not about the money, but the fact they do not want Parliament or King George III controlling them)
- So they decide.....

...to have a “Tea Party”!

- Boston Tea Party

- Angry and frustrated at a new tax on tea, American colonists disguised as Mohawk Native Americans led by Samuel Adams (leader of the Sons of Liberty) boarded three British ships and dumped 342 whole crates of British tea into Boston harbor on December 16, 1773



- Tea was eventually boycotted throughout the colonies.

Boston, Massachusetts

April 1, 1774

HIGH TEA IN BOSTON HARBOR

British Troops Sent to Massachusetts

Band of "Mohawks" dump 342 chests of Darjeeling off Griffin's Wharf

FRANKLIN in LONDON feels the SPITE

ROOTS OF THE CONFLICT

Parliament Decides....

- Send more British Soldiers
- Intolerable (Coercive) Acts- Gave Britain more control over the colonies government
 - Closed the port of Boston until colonists paid for the lost tea
 - Took away legislature rights (town meetings were limited)
 - Quartering Act- Forced colonists to house British soldiers at their expense

The First Continental Congress

- The First Continental Congress
 - Colonists held a meeting to discuss the Intolerable Acts in Philadelphia
 - Congress wrote a letter to the British government that said that colonists should have the same freedoms as the British
 - The colonists stopped trade with Britain and began to train for battle in case war with Britain broke out.
 - King George III's response..... send more soldiers.....

Important Battles from the War

Battle of Lexington and Concord

- First battle between Patriots (colonists) and Loyalists (British)
- A small group of minutemen were waiting when British soldiers arrived in Lexington.
- The British soldier told them to leave. When they did a fire was shot.
- No one knows if the shot was from a British or Colonist.
- It became known as “the shot heard ‘round the world”
- News spread quickly and more colonists came to surround the British soldiers
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=ZEi2OSFWBTY



Important Battles from the War Battle of Bunker Hill

- Militia leaders decided to build a fort on Bunker Hill (they ended up on Breed's Hill)
- The Patriots used their knowledge of the land to their advantage (they knew where the hills were)
- When the British soldiers marched up Breed's Hill, a Patriot leader told the militia, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes"
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=PMzOQox_ucM



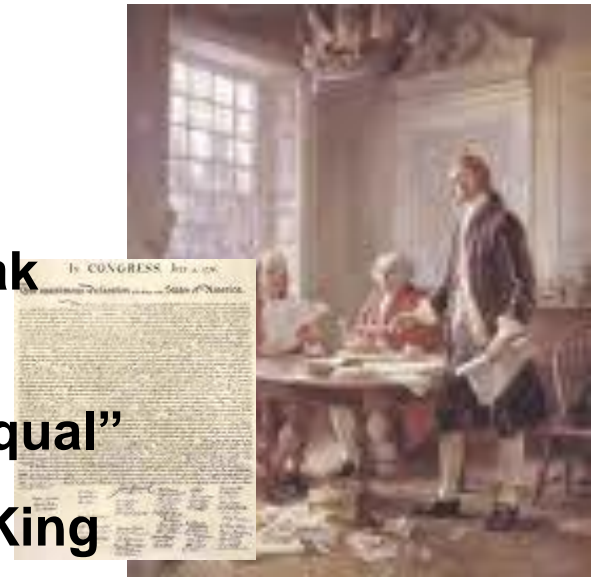
The Second Continental Congress

- When Britain refused to meet Congress' demands from the First Continental Congress, they decided to meet again
- They needed to put together an army to fight against the British
- They chose George Washington to be the commander of the Continental Army
- Congress sent a Olive Branch Petition to King George III as a last attempt to reconcile
- King George did not even read the Olive Branch Petition, he.....sent more British troops

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=ocjqEyfPxTg

The Declaration of Independence

- Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence
- Parts of the Declaration of Independence
 - 1. Explanation of why the colonies must break away from Britain
 - 2. People have rights- “all men are created equal”
 - 3. Longest section- list of complaints to the King
 - 4. Declares that colonies are independent
 - 5. Signatures of delegates in congress
- The declaration was necessary to write so that the colonies could finally break away from Britain’s rule and become independent
- Response of the colonists
 - Ringing bells and firing canons
 - Tore down pictures and statues of King George III



Important Battles from the War Battles of Saratoga

- A British General (General Burgoyne) joined forces with several groups of British soldiers to attack the American troops
- He was able to defeat American forces at Fort Ticonderoga, they marched on to attack in other places
- However, one of the groups of British troops ran into Benedict Arnold (Patriot) and his American militia
- General Burgoyne's forces on the American troops were unsuccessful three times
- The third attempt was at the battle of Saratoga and he was forced to surrender
- This was a major victory for the American forces and a key turning point in the war



Important Battles from the War Battle of Yorktown

- Yorktown was on a peninsula between the York and James rivers
- British thought they would use the rivers to ship in more soldiers and supplies
- When Washington found out their plan, he had the French army meet him there
- They surrounded the British soldiers and fired canons at them day and night
- The French also blocked off Yorktown harbor so that no British ships could get through to help their men
- Once the British army realized that they were trapped, they surrendered to the colonists
- Yorktown was the last major battle of the American Revolution
- They fought little for two more years
- The colonists had won their war and their independence
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=5Hd5suuPZM0



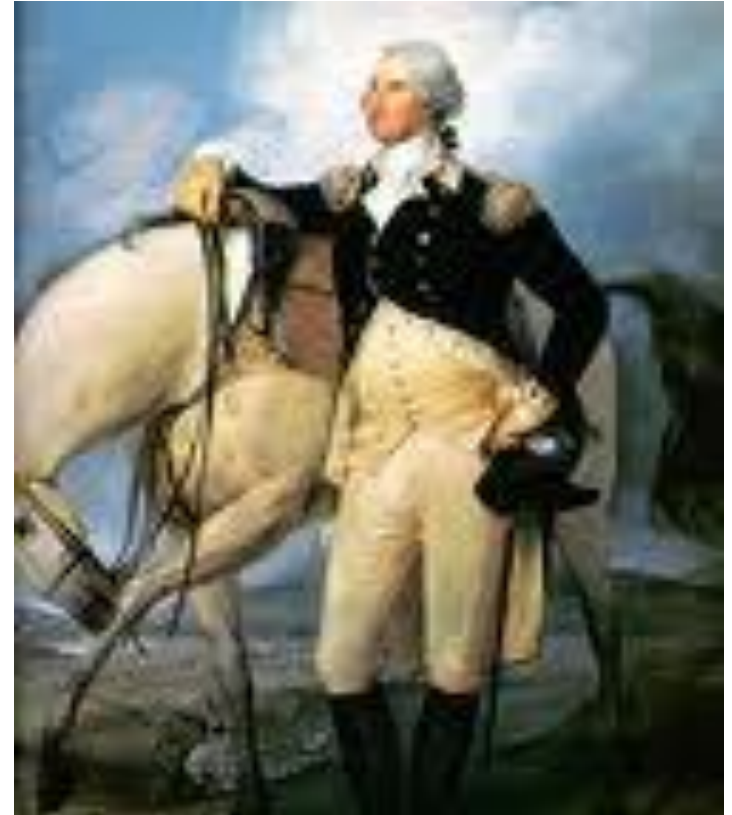
Treaty of Paris

- On September 3, 1783, the United States and Britain signed the Treaty of Paris
- The treaty gave the Patriots two things they wanted most
 - King George III agreed that the United States was an independent nation
 - Americans gained land



Key Individuals During the American Revolution

- George Washington
 - Commander of the Continental Army
 - Supporter of the Patriots/believed they could win even when they had doubts



Key Individuals During the American Revolution

- King George III
 - King of Britain
 - Forced colonists to pay for French and Indian War by collecting taxes on imported goods



Key Individuals During the American Revolution

- Thomas Jefferson
 - Wrote the Declaration of Independence



Key Individuals During the American Revolution

- Benjamin Franklin
 - Talked France into helping colonists fight in the war against Britain (ended up winning because of their help)
 - Delegate of the First and Second Continental Congress/signed Declaration of Independence



Key Individuals During the American Revolution

- **John Adams**
 - Argued strongly for Independence
 - “Brains” behind Declaration....he convinced more and more delegates of his view



Key Individuals During the American Revolution



- Patrick Henry
 - Made an angry speech to the colonists against the Stamp Act
 - “Give me liberty or give me death”

Key Individuals During the American Revolution



- **Benedict Arnold**
 - Known Patriotic hero from Battle of Saratoga
 - He secretly changed sides and became a British General
 - Known today as a traitor (someone who is not loyal)

Questions for Review

- Colonists dumped tea in the Boston Harbor to protest what act?
- Where did British soldiers kill several colonists?
- Why did Britain pass taxes on the American Colonists?
- Samuel Adams was an important leader of what?
- Who wove their own clothes so that colonists would not have to buy cloth from Britain?
- Where did the American Revolution begin?