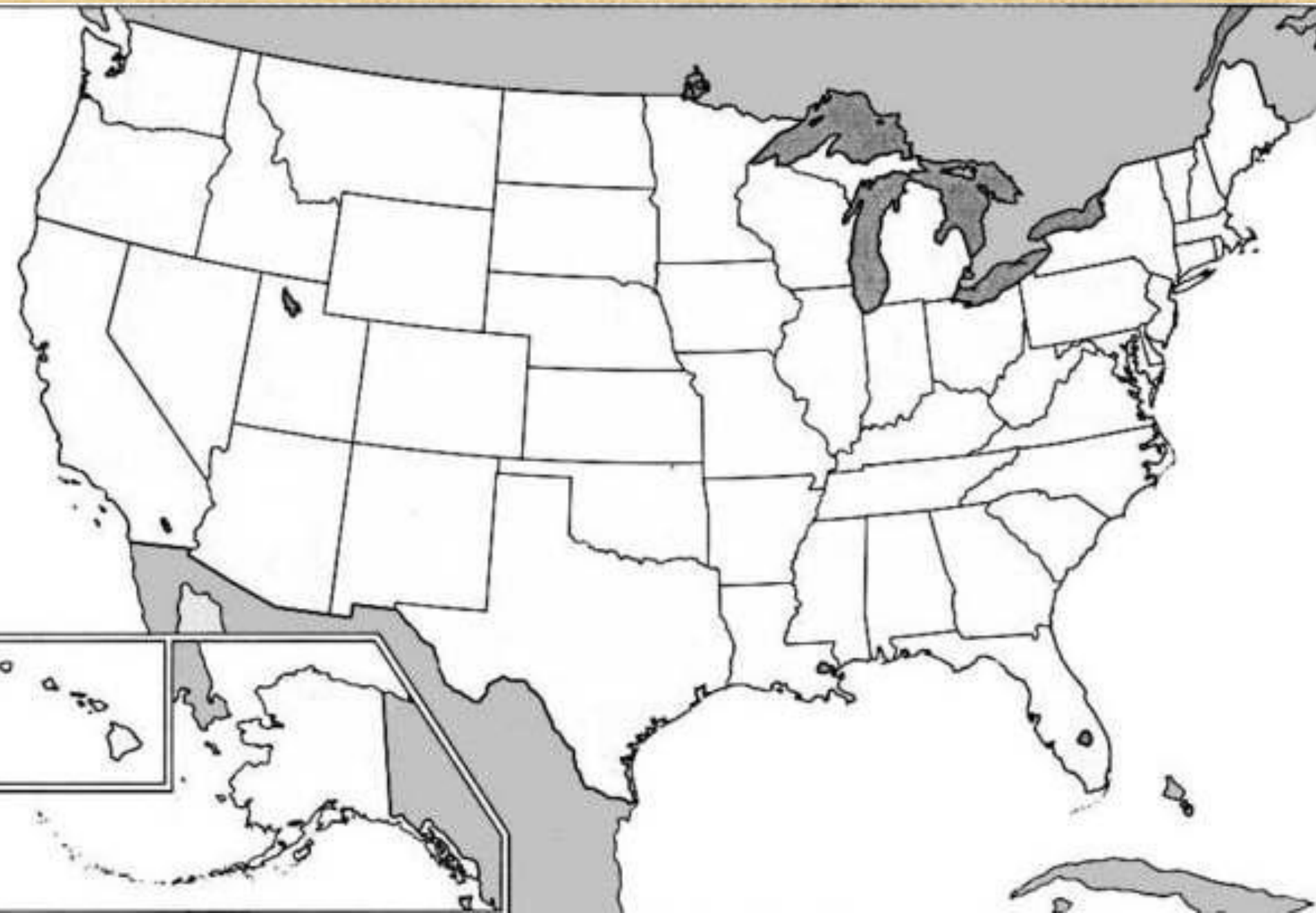


AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1754-1783

Chapter 4



At first, Pennsylvania colonist John Hughes was delighted when his friend Ben Franklin helped him to get the position of stamp tax collector. By September 1765, however, he feared his job might cost him his life. Anti-tax protests had grown so strong that Hughes barricaded himself inside his house to avoid being attacked. He wrote frantically to Franklin in London:

“You are now from Letter to Letter to suppose each may be the last you will receive from your old Friend, as the Spirit of . . . Rebellion is to a high Pitch. . . . Madness has got hold of the people. . . . I fancy some Lives will be lost before this Fire is put out. . . .”

Just a few years earlier, British soldiers and American colonists had fought side by side in a successful war against France. After the war ended, tensions between Britain and its colonies grew. Britain wanted the colonies to help pay for the war, while the colonists questioned Britain's authority to make them do so. Misunderstanding and distrust slowly turned many colonists against the British, creating situations that would eventually lead to revolution.

—adapted from *What They Didn't Teach You About the American Revolution*

- Colonists Fight for their Rights

- French & Indian Wars

- Brits & Colonists vs. French & Indians
- Conflict over Ohio Valley
- Ft. Duquesne
- Quebec
- Albany plan for Union
- Treaty of Paris
 - French lose
 - British get
 - Canada
 - Florida
 - Ohio Territory
 - Indians doubly lose



FORTS ON THE FRONTIER



- Fort Loudon, Tenn.
- Indian Attacks

- Results of French & Indian War
 - Proclamation line of 1763
 - Limits western migration passed Appalachians
 - Taxes
 - To pay for war and protection of settlements



- Causes of the Revolution
- Sugar Tax
- Stamp Act
- Quartering Act
 - Colonists had to house soldiers
- Declaratory Act
 - Parliament had rights over colonists

In the morning...a mob assembled and erected a gallows near the town house and then dispers'd, and about ten a clock reassembled and took the effigy's of several men and the Stamp Master...to said gallows where they was hung up by the neck...And about five a clock in the afternoon they made a fire under the gallows which consumed the effigy's, gallows and all...About dusk they all muster'd out again, and...broke every window in his house, frames and all, likewise chairs, tables, pictures and everything they cou'd come across.

---eyewitness accounts of the American Revolution.

INTOLERABLE OR COERCIVE ACTS 1774



- **Townshend Acts**
 - **Boston Massacre** (John Adams, Disc. 1, scene 1)
 - Townshend Acts repealed, all except Tea Act!!!!
 - **Boston Tea Party**
 - **British response**
 - Coercive Acts
 - Intolerable Acts
 - Punish Mass.
 - Close port of Boston
 - No colonial legislature
- **Gaspee Affair**
 - Colonists attack British revenue cutter

*When we arrived at the wharf...they divided us into three parties for the purpose of boarding the three ships which contained the tea...We then were ordered by our commander to open the hatches and take out all the chests of tea and throw them overboard, and we immediately proceeded to execute his orders, first cutting and splitting the chests with our tomahawks, so as thoroughly to expose them to the effects of the water...In about three hours...we had thus broken and thrown over board every tea chest...in the ship.
---The Spirit of Seventy-Six*



- Patrick Henry in Richmond, Va. Consults with a future great historian
- No Taxation without Representation
- Give me liberty or give me death!

On the night of December 17, 1773, a group of men secretly assembled along a Boston dock to strike a blow against Britain. One of the men was George Hewes, a struggling Boston shoemaker, who had grown to despise the British. Initially, Hewes had taken offense when British soldiers stopped and questioned him on the street and when they refused to pay him for shoes. After the Boston Massacre, which Hewes witnessed, his hatred grew deeper and more political.

So, after he “daubed his face and hands with coal dust, in the shop of a blacksmith,” he gladly joined the other volunteers on that cold December night as they prepared to sneak aboard several British ships anchored in Boston Harbor and destroy the tea stored on board:

“When we arrived at the wharf . . . they divided us into three parties for the purpose of boarding the three ships which contained the tea. . . . We then were ordered by our commander to open the hatches and take out all the chests of tea and throw them overboard, and we immediately proceeded to execute his orders, first cutting and splitting the chests with our tomahawks, so as thoroughly to expose them to the effects of the water. . . . In about three hours . . . we had thus broken and thrown over board every tea chest . . . in the ship.”

—quoted in *The Spirit of 'Seventy-Six*

- **Revolution Begins 1774**
- **First Continental Congress**
 - Seek a solution
 - Avoid war
- **Committees of Safety**
- **Minute men**
 - Loyalists
 - Patriots





Loyalists

Regulars

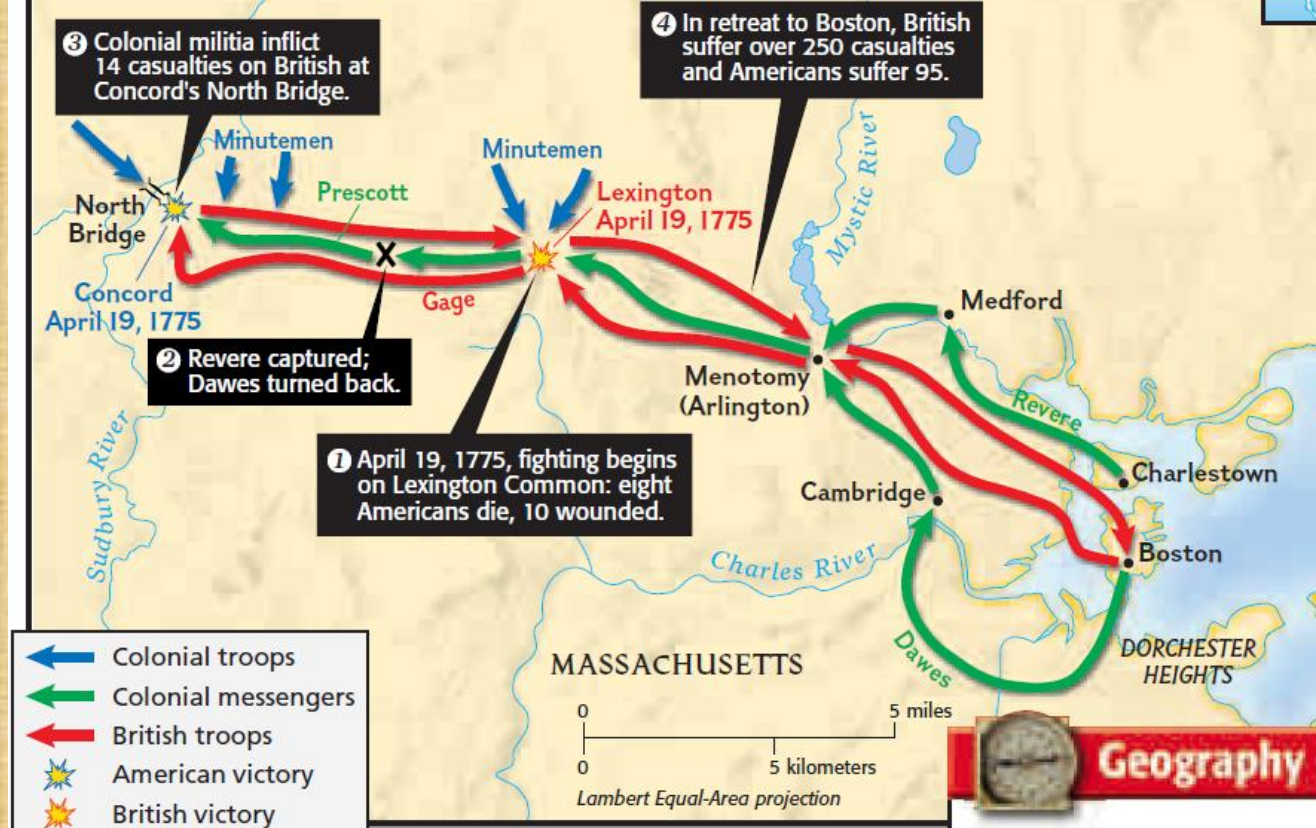
Militia

LEXINGTON "SHOT HEARD AROUND THE WORLD"



Discovery
EDUCATION

- Revolution 1775
- New England
- Lexington & Concord April 1775
 - Paul Revere
 - Samuel Prescott
- Bunker Hill June 1775
- Olive Branch Petition





BUNKER HILL

Patriot tactical defeat, but strategic victory b/c British realized the bloodiness of this war!



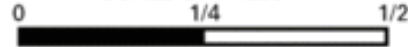
- **“Don’t Fire until you see the whites of their eyes”**

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

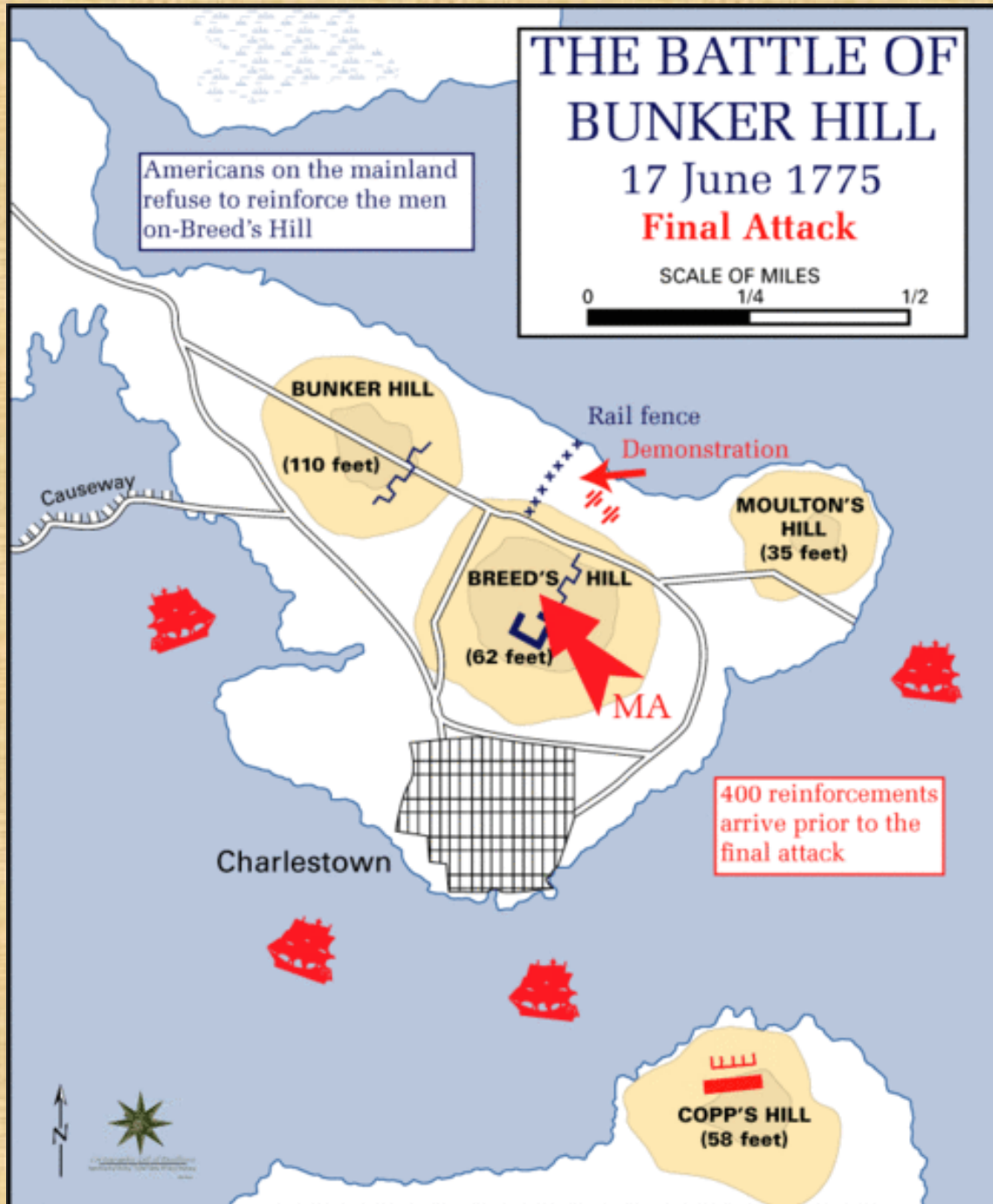
17 June 1775

Final Attack

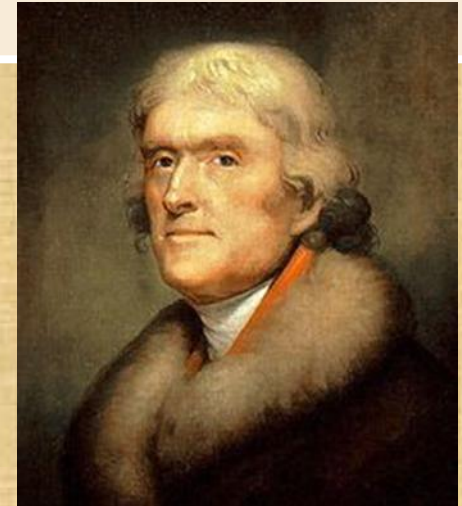
SCALE OF MILES



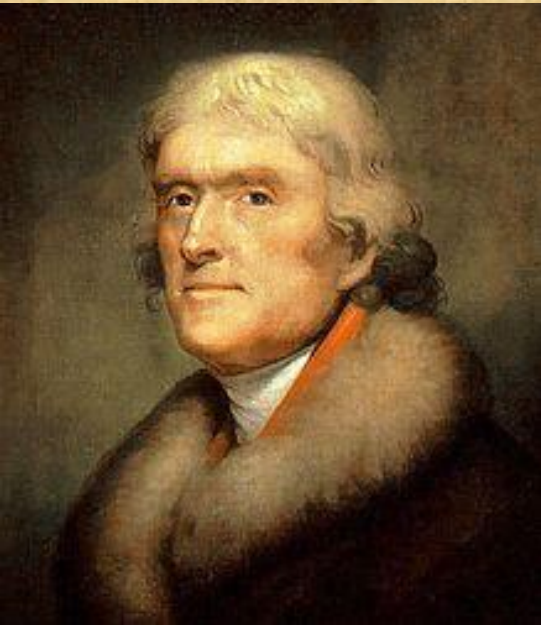
Americans on the mainland
refuse to reinforce the men
on-Breed's Hill



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. . . .
---Thomas Jefferson



But when a long train of abuses and usurpations . . . evinces a design to reduce [the people] 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.
–*The Declaration of Independence*



- Revolution 1776
- Military Event
 - New York City
 - Howe defeats Washington but patriots escapes
 - Nathan Hale
 - *I regret I have but only one life to lose for my country*
 - New Jersey
 - Crossing the Delaware in dead of winter
 - Trenton
 - Princeton
 - George Washington
 - To win, Patriots only needed to not lose

" I think the game is pretty near up, owing, in a great measure, to the insidious arts of the Enemy...but principally to the accursed policy of short enlistments, and placing too great a dependence on the militia ..."
—George Washington, December 1776



- Political issues 1776
 - Common Sense
 - Separate from mother country
 - Thomas Paine
 - Second Continental Congress
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Jefferson
 - Confederation Congress



Colonel Henry Beckman Livingston could only watch helplessly the suffering around him. A veteran of several military campaigns, Livingston huddled with the rest of George Washington's army at its winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The winter of 1777 to 1778 was brutally cold, and the army lacked food, clothing, and other supplies. Huddled in small huts, soldiers wrapped themselves in blankets and survived on the smallest of rations. Livingston described the army's plight in a letter to his brother, Robert:

“Our troops are in general almost naked and very often in a starveing condition. All my men except 18 are unfit for duty for want of shoes, stockings, and shirts. . . . Poor Jack has been necessitated to make up his blanket into a vest and breeches. If I did not fear starveing with cold I should be tempted to do the same.”

—adapted from *A Salute to Courage*

Army Movements: 1777



- **Revolution 1777-1779**
- **Middle Colonies**
- **Saratoga-Turning Point**
 - American Victory
 - French recognition & aid
- **Philadelphia**
- **Valley Forge**
 - Building an army
 - Lafayette
 - Baron Von Stueben
- **Mammoth**
 - Women
 - Molly Pitcher
- **Navy**
 - John Paul Jones
 - *I have not yet begun to fight*
- **Ohio Country**
 - George Rogers Clark
- **Benedict Arnold**
 - Hero & Traitor
- **African-Amer.**

SARATOGA

Benedict Arnold is
hero even though
later is a traitor

Horatio Gates

Commanding general at Saratoga



VALLEY FORGE WINTER OF DEATH

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.

---The American Crisis

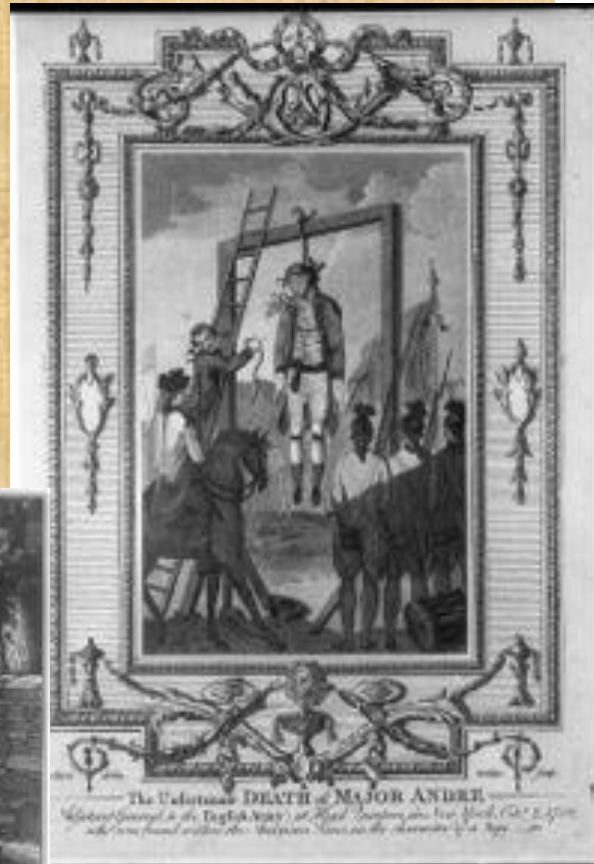


- American Confederation Congress
 - Could not tax and thus could not help the army much
 - Generals Lafayette and Von Stuben use the time to train the Patriot army

WASHINGTON'S SPIES BENEDICT ARNOLD'S BETRAYAL MAJ. ANDRE'



Turn
Miniseries



WOMEN IN REVOLUTION



Molly Pitcher at
Mammoth, NJ

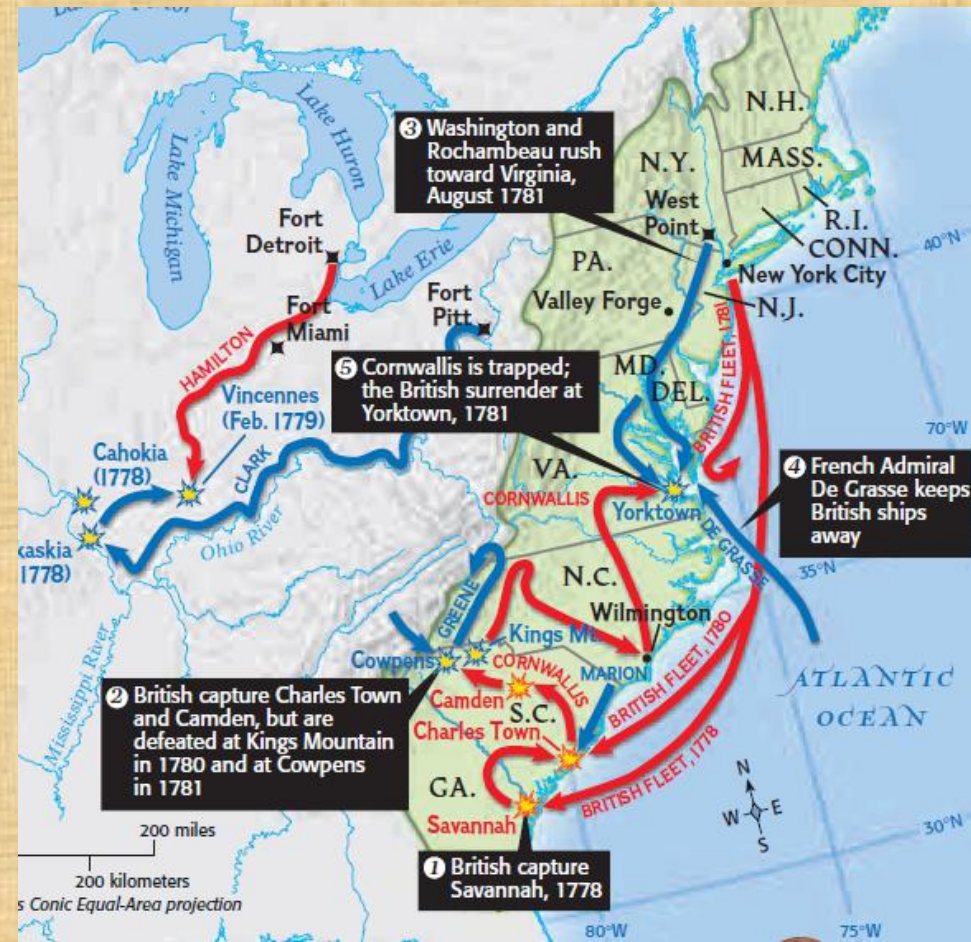
The Army which has been surprisingly healthy hitherto, now begins to grow sickly from the continued fatigues they have suffered this Campaign. Yet they still show... Contentment.... I am Sick –discontented – and out of humour. Poor food – hard lodging– Cold Weather –fatigue – Nasty Cloaths – nasty Cookery – Vomit half my time – smoak'd out my senses –the Devil's in't – I can't Endure it – Why are we sent here to starve and Freeze – –Albigence Waldo-Continental Army



REVOLUTION 1780-1781

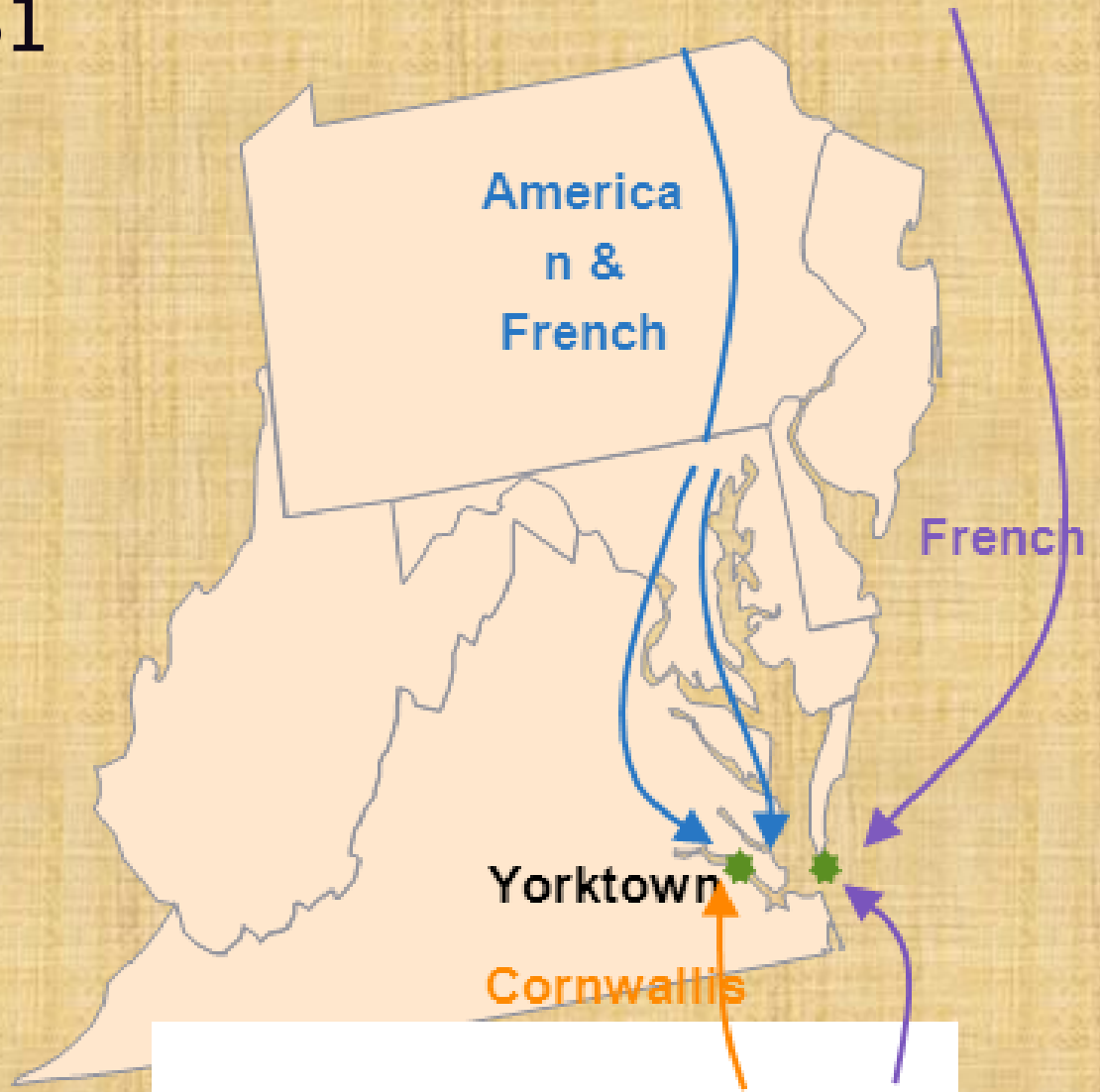


- Southern Colonies
- Savannah, Ga.
- Charleston, SC
- Camden, SC
- Kings Mountain, NC
- Cowpens, SC
- Guilford Courthouse, NC



Fighting Ends 1781

- Yorktown, Va.
 - Cornwallis trapped
 - French navy
 - British surrenders



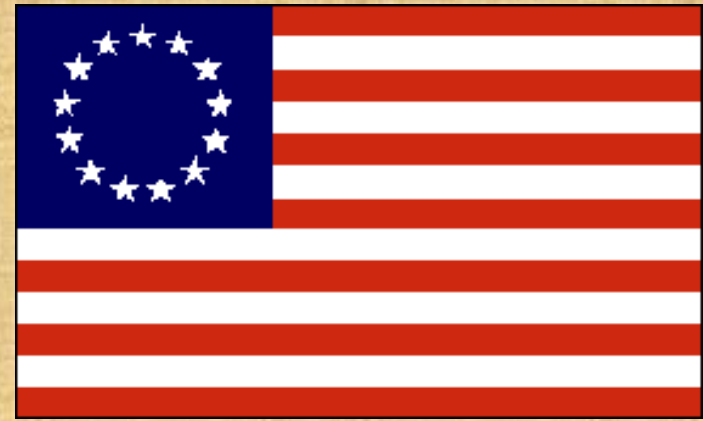
In 1781 an enslaved Massachusetts man named Quock Walker took an extraordinary step: He took legal action against a white man who had assaulted him. Given the times, this was a bold step, but Walker believed he had the law on his side. Massachusetts's new constitution referred to the "inherent liberty" of all men. The judge, William Cushing, agreed:

“Our Constitution [of Massachusetts] sets out with declaring that all men are born free and equal—and that every subject is entitled to liberty, and to have guarded by the laws, as well as life and property—and in short is totally repugnant to the idea of being born slaves. This being the case, I think the idea of slavery is inconsistent with our own conduct and Constitution.”

While the Quock Walker case did not abolish slavery, it demonstrated that the Massachusetts courts would not support the institution. As a result of this ruling and various antislavery efforts, slavery ceased to exist in Massachusetts by 1790.

—adapted from *Founding the Republic*

VICTORY 1782-1783



- Treaty of Paris
 - Territory east of Miss., north of Fla., south of Canada
- Republic?
 - Voting requirements include land owners
 - Conflicting ideas of slavery
 - Education is key for success says Jefferson
- Religious Freedom
- Americanism
- American Rights, Life, Liberty, Property

Prewar Boundaries 1775

Postwar Boundaries 1783



Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War