

APUSH 1775-1783 AMERICAN REVOLUTION REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 8
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 5
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 5,6

Following Lexington & Concord....

SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



- **2nd Continental Congress** (May 1775) get together in Philly
 - **Division** amongst colonists as to whether or not to declare independence
 - Organized the **Continental Army** with **Washington** as commander in chief
- **Bunker Hill** (June 1775) British take hill, but colonists hold their own--Builds confidence!
- At the same time sought peace by sending **Olive Branch Petition** to King George III (July 1775)
 - King dismissed the OBP and declared **colonies in rebellion**

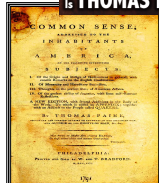
Important: 1775 still no clear consensus for independence

DEEP ROOTS OF REVOLUTION

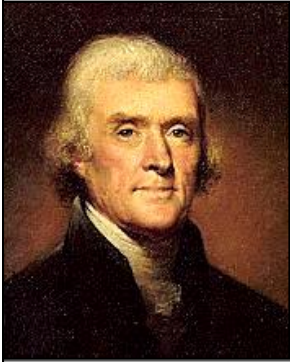
- **Enlightenment** ideas of **John Locke** and **Rousseau** strongly influenced the colonists
 - Locke said everyone has **natural rights** and the power of government is derived from **popular consent**
- **Thomas Paine's** pamphlet "**Common Sense**" (Jan 1776) argued for independence
 - Radical idea at the time
 - Called for the creation of a **republic** (representative govt.) based on **natural rights** of the people
 - Strongly influenced by the Enlightenment

APUSH STUDENTS KNOW THE
REAL
T-PAIN

by THOMAS PAINE



Declaration of Independence



- **Thomas Jefferson** drafted the formal Declaration of Independence
- **Goals:** Justify independence by listing grievances against King George III
 - Took out the one Jefferson wrote against slavery
- To rally support amongst the colonists
- To get the assistance from foreign nations
- Broad appeal by declaring **“unalienable rights”** (natural rights) and the power of government rest with the people (**popular sovereignty**)

COLONIAL UNITY?

Patriots

- Colonists who fought against the British



Loyalists

- Colonists loyal to the British
 - Treated as traitors
 - Property seized, harassed
 - About 80,000 emigrated from the USA

Most colonists were neutral or apathetic

ENGLAND VS AMERICA

BRITISH STRENGTHS / COLONIAL WEAKNESSES

- Great Britain was militarily and economically superior to the colonies
- Considerable loyalist opposition
- Weak government structure under the Continental Congress (& eventually the Articles of Confederation)

COLONIAL STRENGTHS / BRITISH WEAKNESSES

- Colonists had greater familiarity with the land
 - Use of guerilla warfare
- Resilient military and political leadership
 - (Washington at Valley Forge)
- Ideological commitment
- Eventual support from European allies (**FRANCE!**)
 - Following Battle of Saratoga

- France hoped to regain its power in North America and Europe

- Remember the bad defeat in the 7 Years War

- Other reasons for France to support the colonists:

- End of British mercantile policies means free to trade with colonies

- Caught up in the Idealism and Enlightenment Ideas

- Benjamin Franklin helped negotiate the treaty

- Formal alliance (1778) followed the Battle of Saratoga

- Colonists receive money, weapons, naval support, and soldiers

FRANCE



Significant Battles of the Revolution

- Lexington & Concord (April 1775)

- Bunker Hill (June 1775)

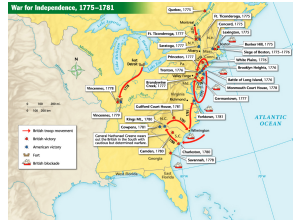
- Trenton (Dec. 26 1777)
Washington crossed Delaware river and captured 1,000 Hessian soldiers

- Battle of Saratoga (Oct. 1777)
British surrender

- France joins the war on the side of the Americans

- Later in war England focused war effort on the South (loyalist and high slave population)

- Battle of Yorktown (Oct. 1781)
General Cornwallis surrenders to American, French troops
– French blockaded the sea



Treaty of Paris (1783)

- Ben Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay headed to Paris to negotiate an end to the war

- Treaty of Paris (1783)

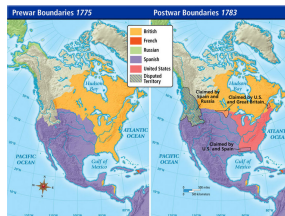
- England recognized United States independence

- Boundary of the U.S. would extend to the Mississippi river to Great Lakes to Spanish Florida

American concessions:

- Must respect rights of loyalists

- Debts owed to British creditors would be paid



POLITICAL IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- **State constitutions** abolished many old European laws and traditions
 - No titles of nobility could be granted
- Different ideas of what **republicanism** would mean
- Many states eliminated **property requirements** for voting- (e.g. Pennsylvania)
- However the **colonial elite** remained and other states **restricted** political involvement
 - **Most states did not have full democracy**
- American Revolution **inspired revolutions** in France, Haiti, and Latin America



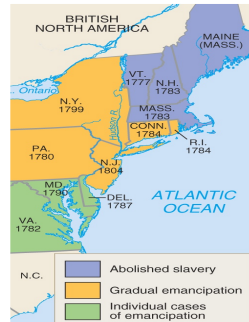
SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- **Women** played significant roles: maintaining farms & businesses while men away, nurses, cooks, etc.
- **Impact: Abigail Adams** **"Remember the Ladies"** called for greater rights for women
- Ideal of **"republican motherhood"** which called on women to teach republican values within the family
- **Native Americans** oftentimes fought on the side of the British
 - British limited colonial settlement
 - **(Iroquois Confederation** divided over the issue)



SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- **African Americans** eventually were allowed to fight in the Continental Army
 - Royal Governor of Virginia **Lord Dunmore** promised freedom to any slave who fought for the British
- Following the American Revolution **gradual emancipation** in the northern and middle states
 - **Pennsylvania Gradual Emancipation Law** (1780)
- Later on slavery will expand in the south and adjacent western lands
 - This will create **distinct regional attitudes** towards slavery
- **Slavery will be protected in the Constitution**





Mr. Jocz at Independence Hall in Philadelphia
