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

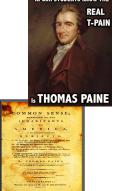


- Division amongst colonists as to whether or not to declare independence
- Organized the Continental Army with Washington as commander in chief
- Bunker Hill (June 1775) British take hill, but colonists hold their own---Builds confidence!
- At the same time sought peace by sending Olive Branch Petition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

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



Declaration of Independ

- 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

Loyalists

Colonists who fought against the British



- 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

BRITISH WEAKNESSES Colonists had greater

COLONIAL STRENGTHS /

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



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

Prewar Boundaries 1775	Postwar	Boundaries 1783
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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 limited colonial settlement
 - (Iroquois Confederation divided over the issue)



SOCIAL	IMIDA 4"I" A	NC THE	AMEDITAN	REVOLUTION
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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

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N.C. Abolished slavery Gradual emancipation Individual cases of emancipation

