

Chapter 4

The War for Independence

Chapter 4 Section 1: The Stirrings of Rebellion



Result of the F & I War

- Colonies
 - Gained political & military experience
 - Colonial unity worked
 - Less dependent on Mother Country
- England
 - New policy towards colonies
 - Resentment – felt Colonies
 1. Gained much and paid little
 2. Had not done their fair share

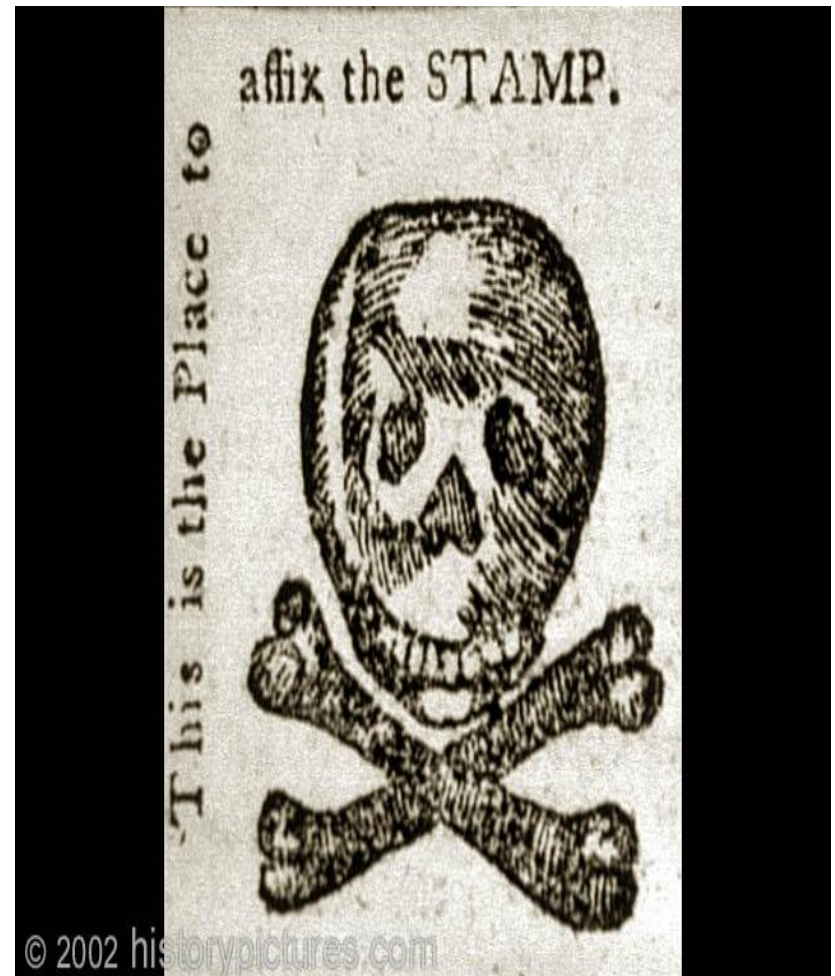
British Levy Taxes on the Colonies

- British Justification
 - Felt colonists should pay taxes to cover costs of French & Indian War
 - War had been fought on colonists' behalf
 - Colonists were:

 - All British:

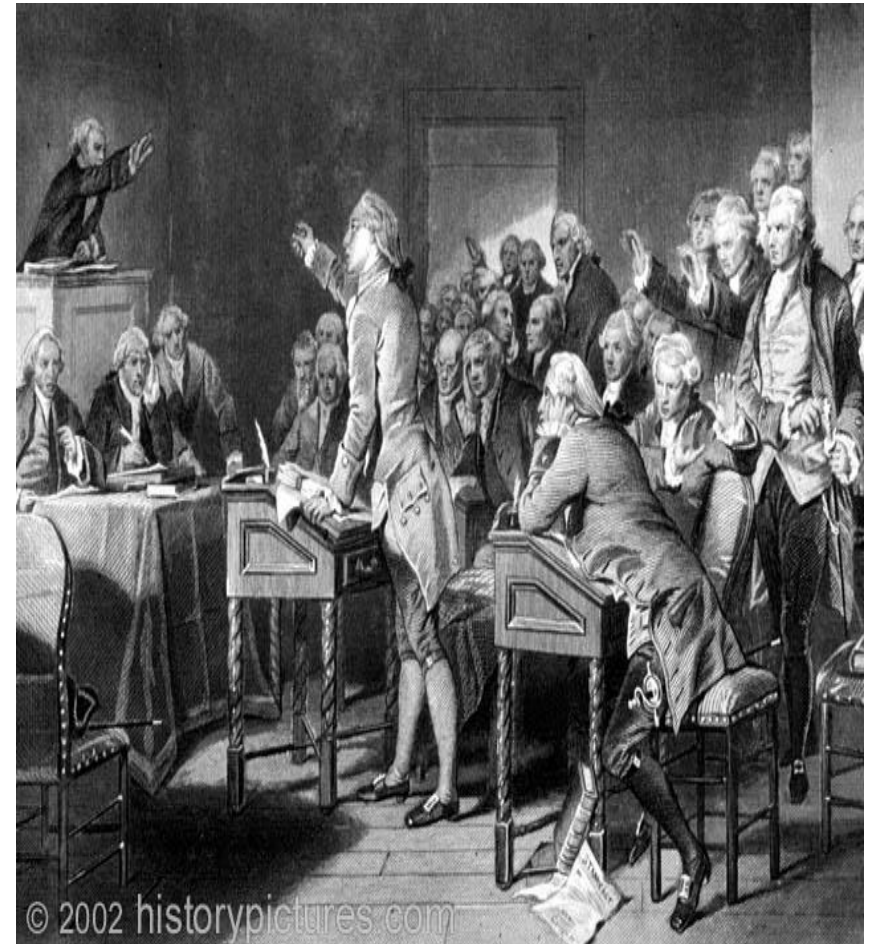
British Levy Taxes on the Colonies

- **The Stamp Act** – March 1765
 - required purchase of stamped paper
 - internal tax on:
 - stamp collectors hired to collect taxes
 - first :
 - “no taxation without representation”



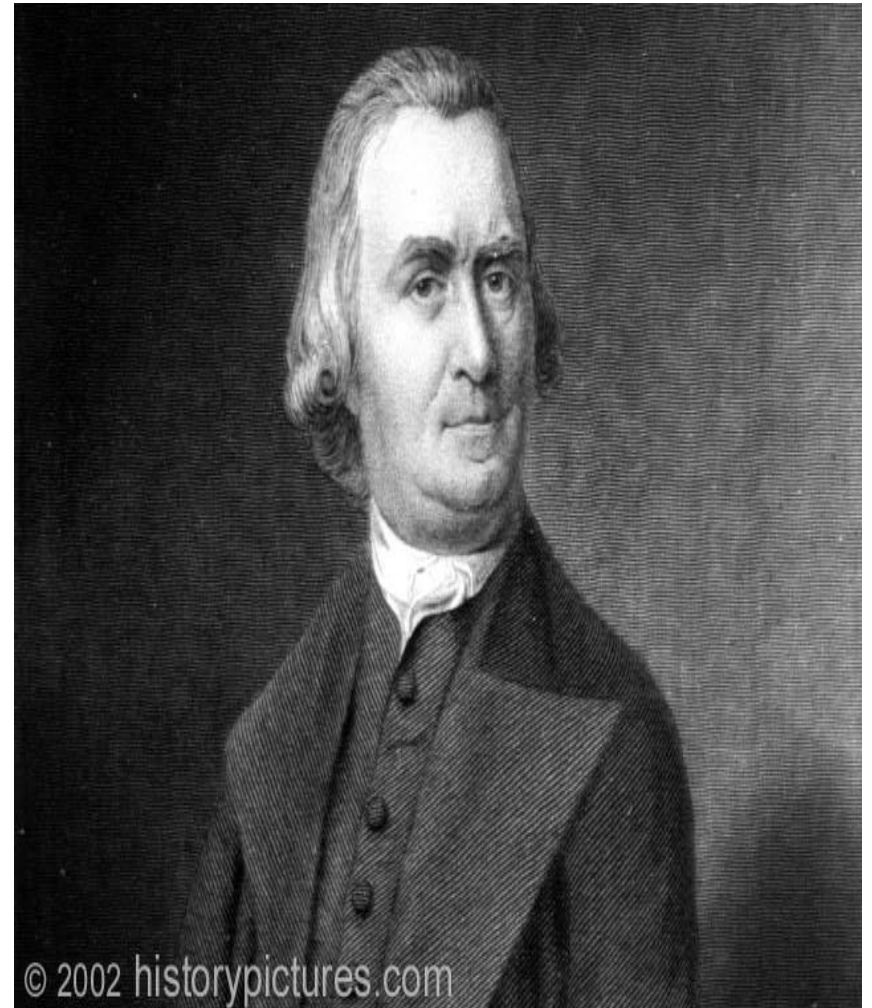
Colonial Protest

- Patrick Henry's Virginia Resolves
 - Only:
 - House of Burgesses accepted four of six proposed resolves in May 1765

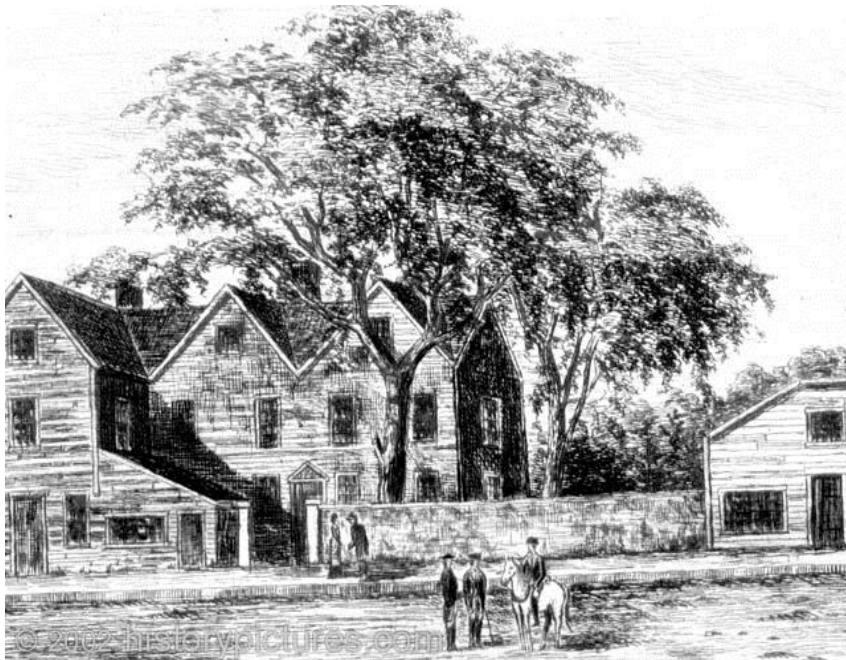


Colonial Protest

- Sam Adams - Sons of Liberty
 - terrorized supporters of Stamp Act in Massachusetts
 - By end of 1765:



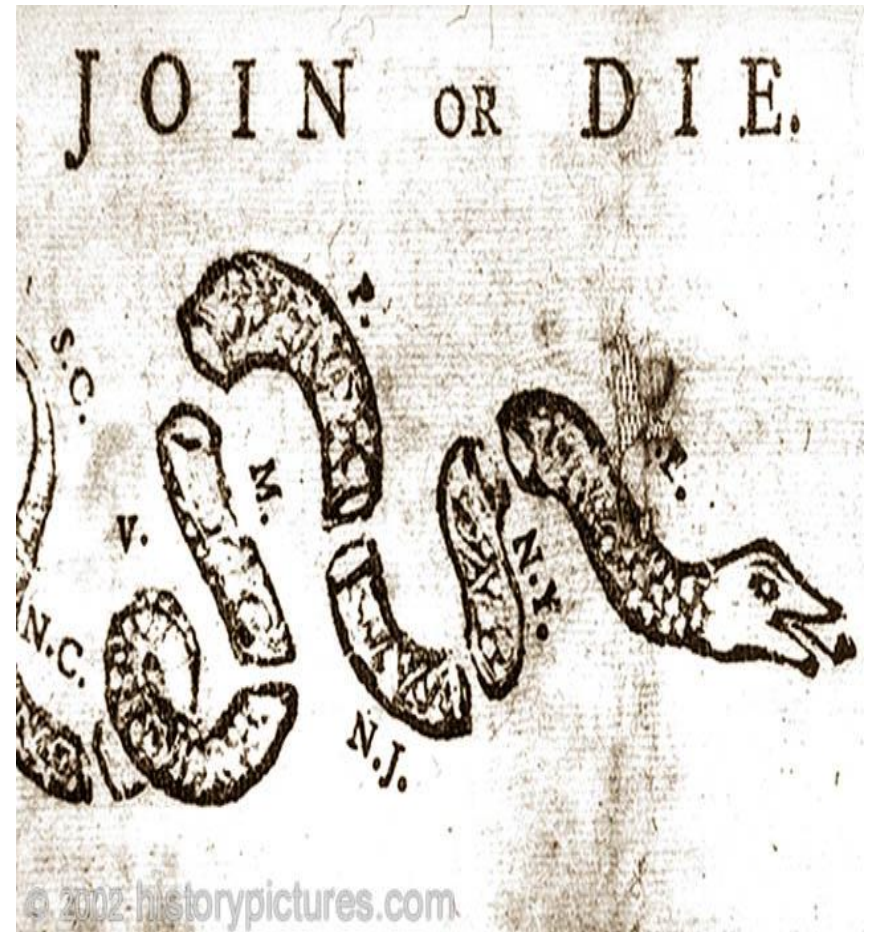
The Liberty Tree in Boston



- The Liberty Tree in Boston became the site for popular protests against British tyranny.
- In December of 1765, a crowd of nearly 2,000 gathered here and forced Andrew Oliver to publicly resign his commission as collector of the stamp tax.

Colonial Protest

- Stamp Act Congress
 - Oct. 1765
 - Delegates from nine colonies met in New York City
 - Called for :
 - Agreed to **Non-Importation agreements**



"Join or Die," from the masthead of *The (Connecticut) Constitutional Courant*, September 21, 1765.

Colonial Protest

- British repealed Stamp Act – 1766
 - British merchants and manufacturers:
 - Parliament passed **Declaratory Act**
 - Reiterated authority of:



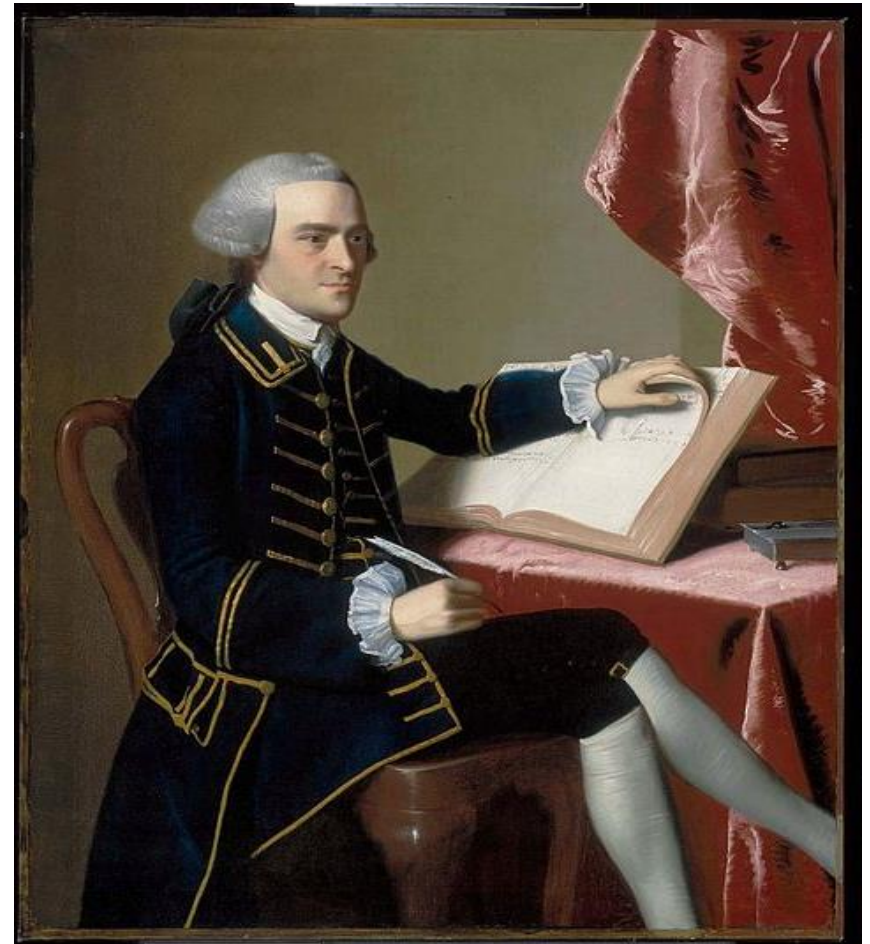
Colonial Protest

- **Townshend Act – 1767**
 - British hoped colonists would accept an indirect tax
 - duties on glass, lead, paint, paper, tea
 - customs board to destroy smuggling.
 - violated Magna Carta of 1215 which provided for trial by jury
 - British troops:
 - Americans boycotted:



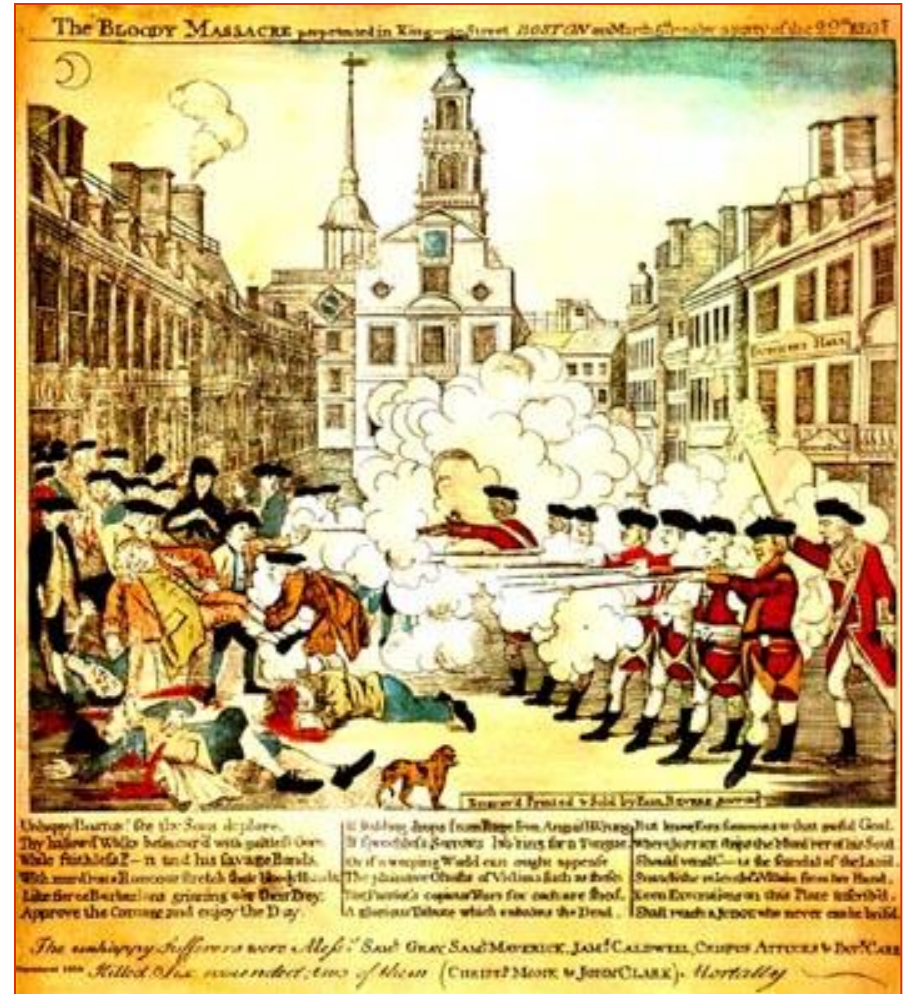
Trouble in Boston

- Seizure of the Liberty (Hancock owned smuggling ship)
 - Riots protesting customs officials broke out
 - 4,000:



Trouble in Boston

- **Boston Massacre** –
March 1770
 - Colonists harassed British soldiers
 - British soldiers fired shots in confusion killing five colonists and wounding six
 - Sam Adams convinced cousin John to defend soldiers at trial
 - British soldiers acquitted at trial



Trouble in Boston

- The **Boston Tea Party**
 - British had removed most troops and repealed all of Townshend duties EXCEPT:
 - Colonists drank smuggled Dutch tea in protest
 - British granted struggling **East India Co.** a:
 - hurt business for:

Trouble in Boston

- Boston Tea Party
 - Tea sent to ports of NY, Philadelphia and Boston
 - December 16, 1773 - Sam Adams lead group disguised as Indians to Boston Harbor to dump tea.



Britain cracks down

- **The Intolerable Acts**
 - Port of Boston – closed
 - Quartering more troops – Boston & NY
 - Warships sent to Boston
 - All Massachusetts trials moved to England
 - Massachusetts' Governors, Council closed
, no more town meetings end to local government
 - Thomas Gage appointed governor of Massachusetts
 - Boston under:

Philadelphia in 1774



- Once news of passage of the Coercive Acts reached North America, the committees of correspondence urged the colonies to act swiftly.
- At the instigation of the Virginia House of Burgesses, a call went out for a Continental Congress.

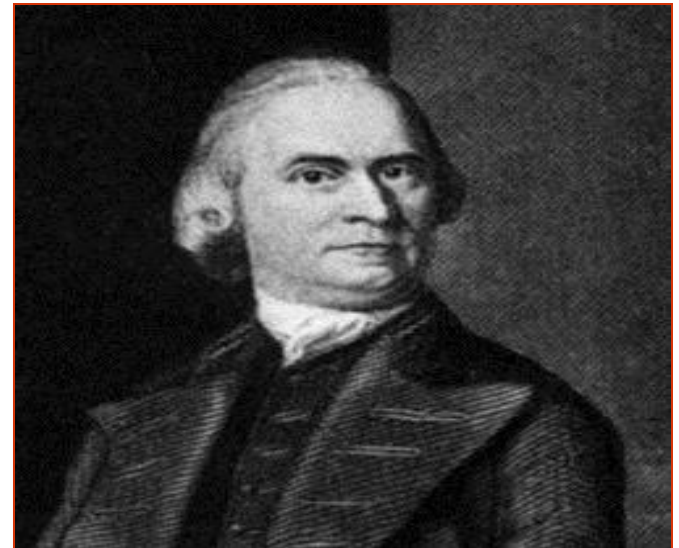
The First Continental Congress

- September 1774 – Philadelphia
- Delegates from all but Georgia attended
- Boycott of British goods and Committees of Correspondence
- Colonial governments to:



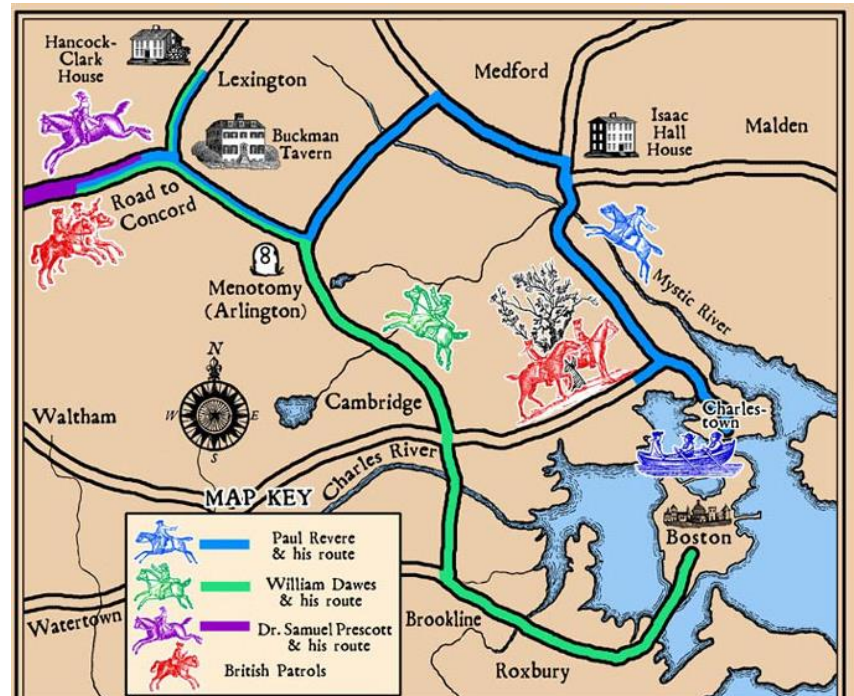
Lexington and Concord

- After Continental Congress New England **Minutemen** begin:
- Gage orders soldiers to seize **Adams and Hancock** at:
- Dr. **Joseph Warren** gets intelligence regarding Gage's orders



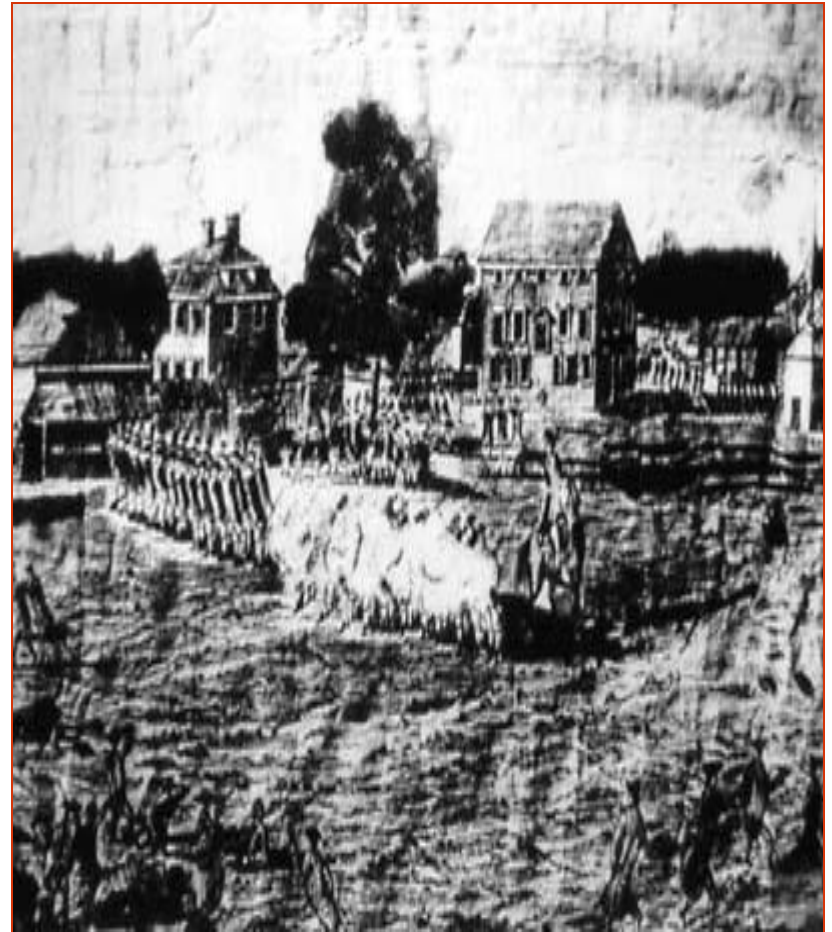
Lexington and Concord

- Aprils 1775 – **Paul Revere**, along with William Dawes and Samuel Prescott rides to **Lexington** to:



Lexington and Concord

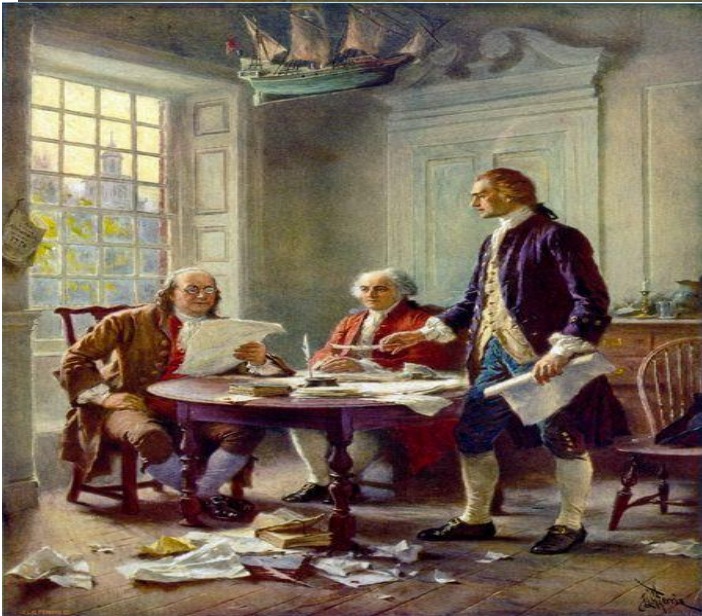
- Militia gathers at Lexington
 - April 19, 1775
 - 70 men face 700 British soldiers
 - Shots fired, 8 colonials dead
 - Adams & Hancock escape
- Marked the:



Lexington and Concord

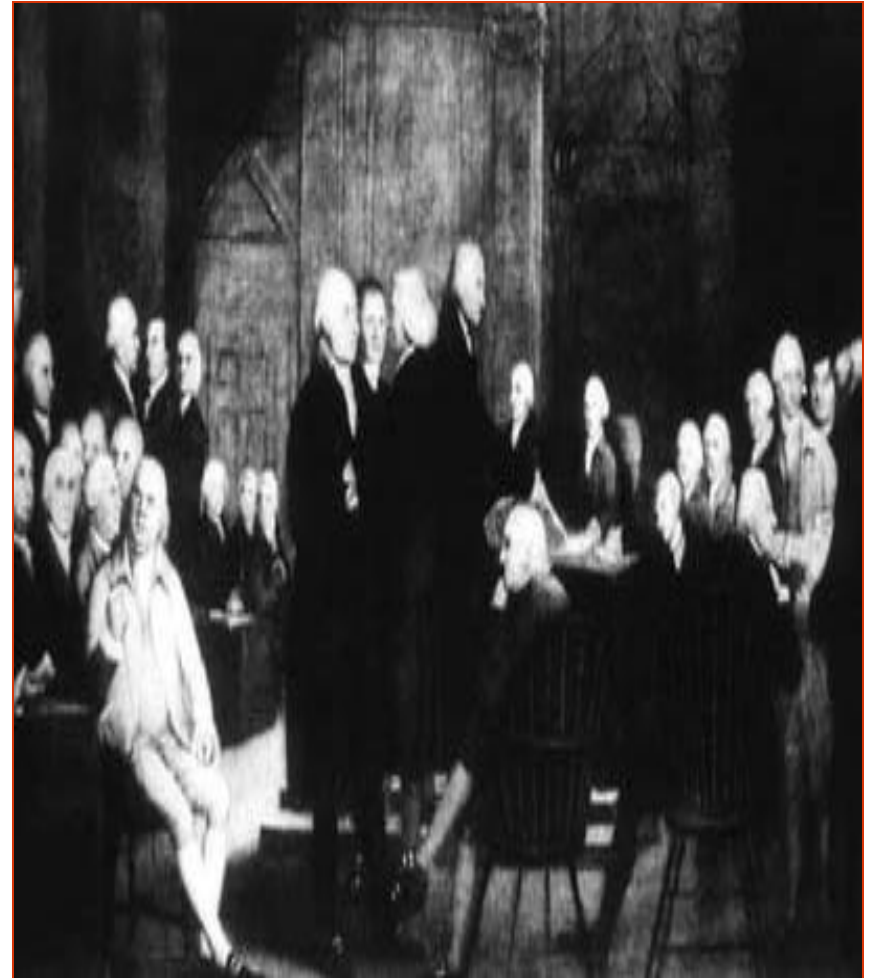
- British advance to Concord
 - weapons and supplies destroyed
 - British harassed by hundreds of patriot militia “minutemen” on march back to Boston.
 - British suffer 200 casualties

Chapter 4 section 2: Ideas Help Start a Revolution



The Second Continental Congress

- May, 1775
 - Began preparing for war
 - Authorized raising of an army
 - Each colony instructed to form and train a:
 - **George Washington:**



George Washington before the Continental Congress



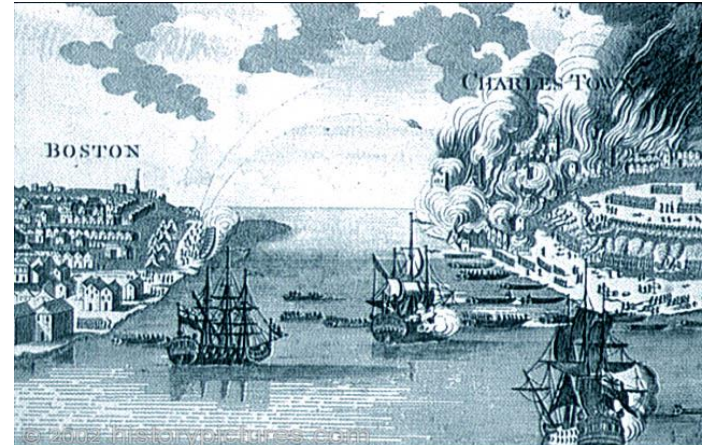
- George Washington (1732-1799) appeared before the Continental Congress in the uniform of a Virginia colonel when it reconvened in Philadelphia in May of 1775.
- Despite the outbreak of fighting, some delegates still hoped to bring about reconciliation with England, but the New England delegates urged the Congress to create a continental army based on the troops already surrounding Gage's forces in Boston, to be augmented with troops recruited from other colonies.
- Despite John Hancock's hopes, the Congress unanimously named George Washington commander of the new army, believing that his experience in the French and Indian Wars and his importance as a Virginia planter would strengthen both the American military presence and colonial unity.

Second Continental Congress

- Accomplishments
 - Privateers are commissioned
 - Delegates authorized to open negotiations with Native Americans
 - Sought:
 - Articles of Confederation formed to:

Battle of Bunker Hill

- June 1775
 - First major battle of the war actually fought at:
 - British sustained heavy losses 1054 (British), 401 (colonists)
 - British score victory as colonists ran out of ammunition.
 - Moral:



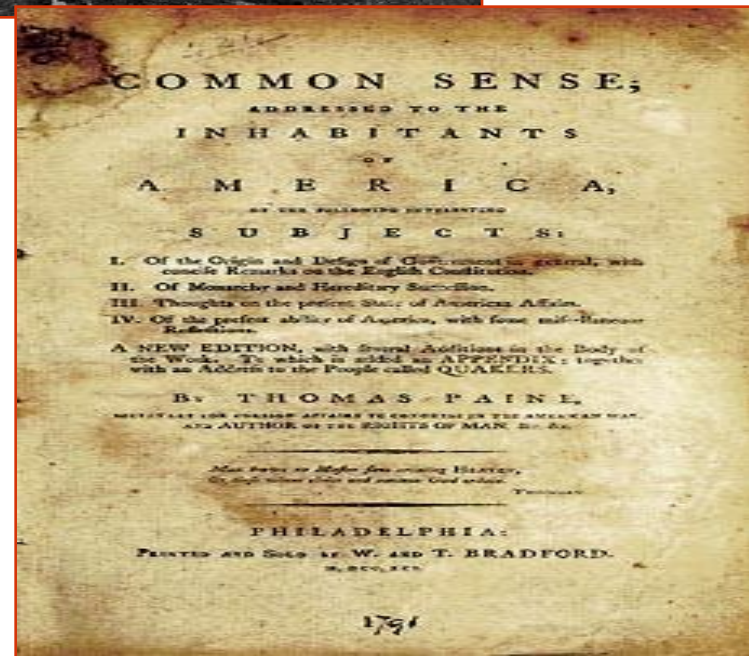
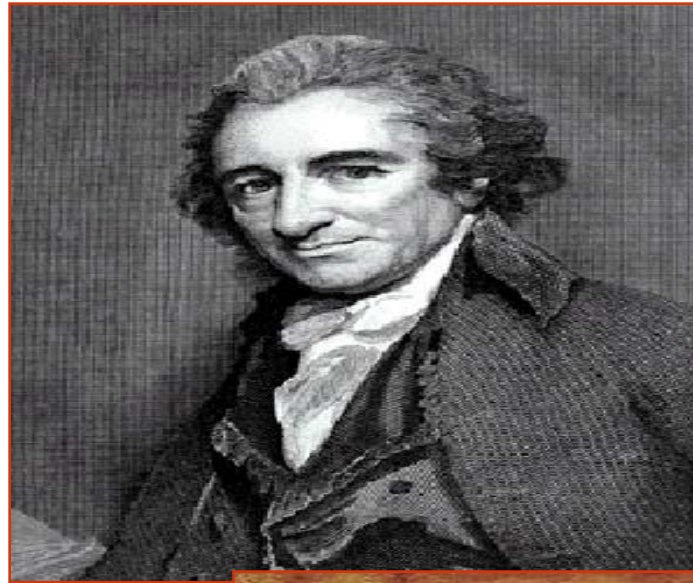
The Olive Branch Petition

- Congress Hopes for Peace
 - July, 1775
 - Reaffirmed allegiance to:
 - Rejected by King
 - sent in:



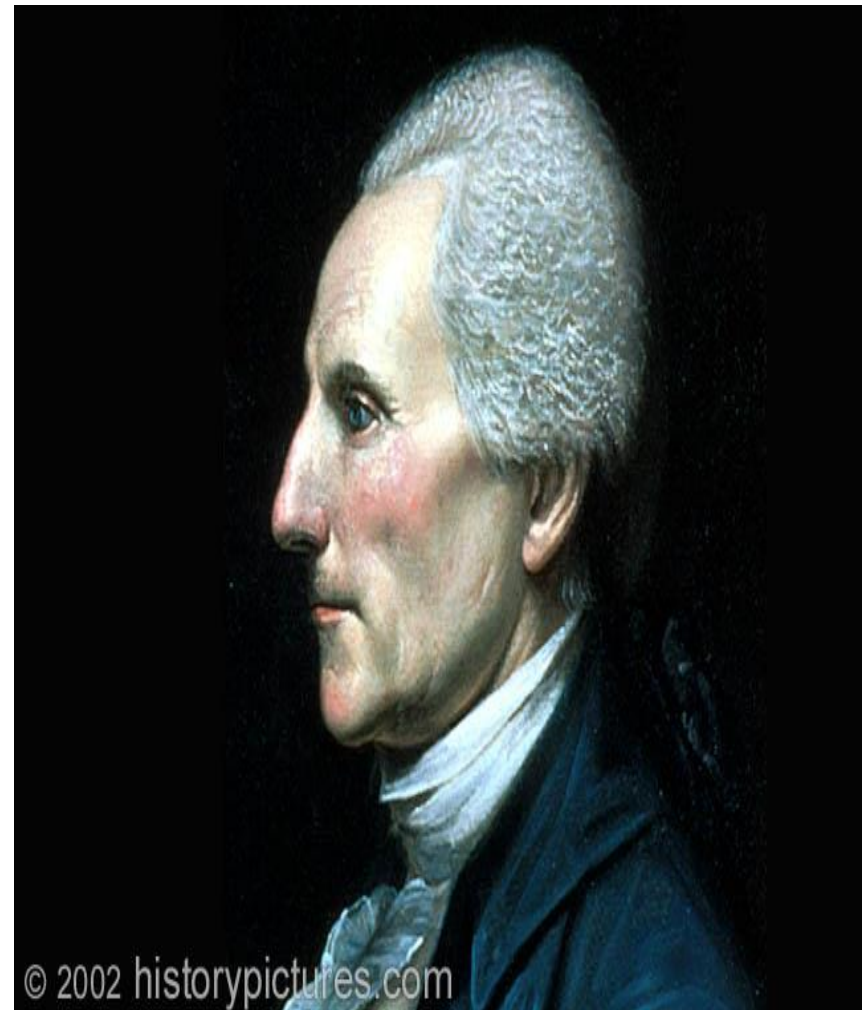
Colonists Declare Independence

- Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
 - January, 1776
 - Argued for an:
 - Larger land being ruled by a smaller one an ocean away defies logic



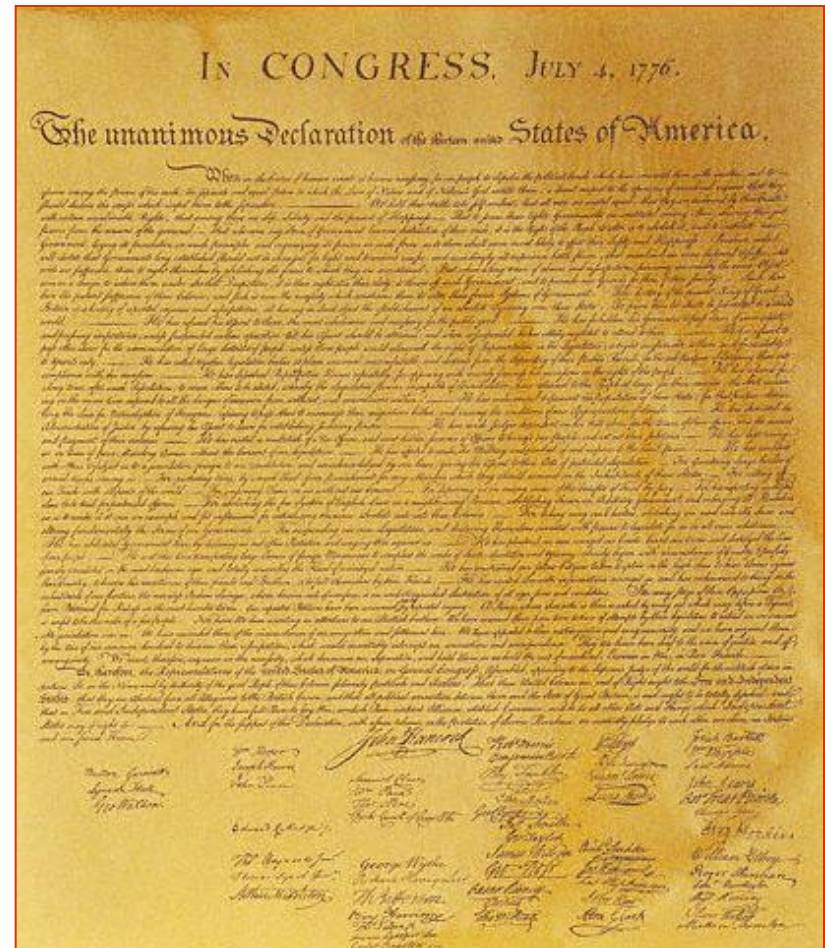
Colonists Declare Independence

- July 2, 1776
 - Continental Congress adopted **Richard Henry Lee's**:
 - Diplomatic:



Colonists Declare Independence

- Jefferson's Declaration approved
 - July 4, 1776
 - Preamble draws on ideas of :
 - Lists abuses committed by King
 - Claims Americans denied rights as subjects



**56 MEN SIGNED THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE OVER SEVERAL MONTHS, WITH
THE ADOPTION ON JULY 4, 1776**



Patriots vs. Loyalists

- **Loyalists**

- 1/5 of the population
- Believed colonists would lose
- Many were upper class, but came from all classes
- Stronger in numbers in the South

- **Patriots**

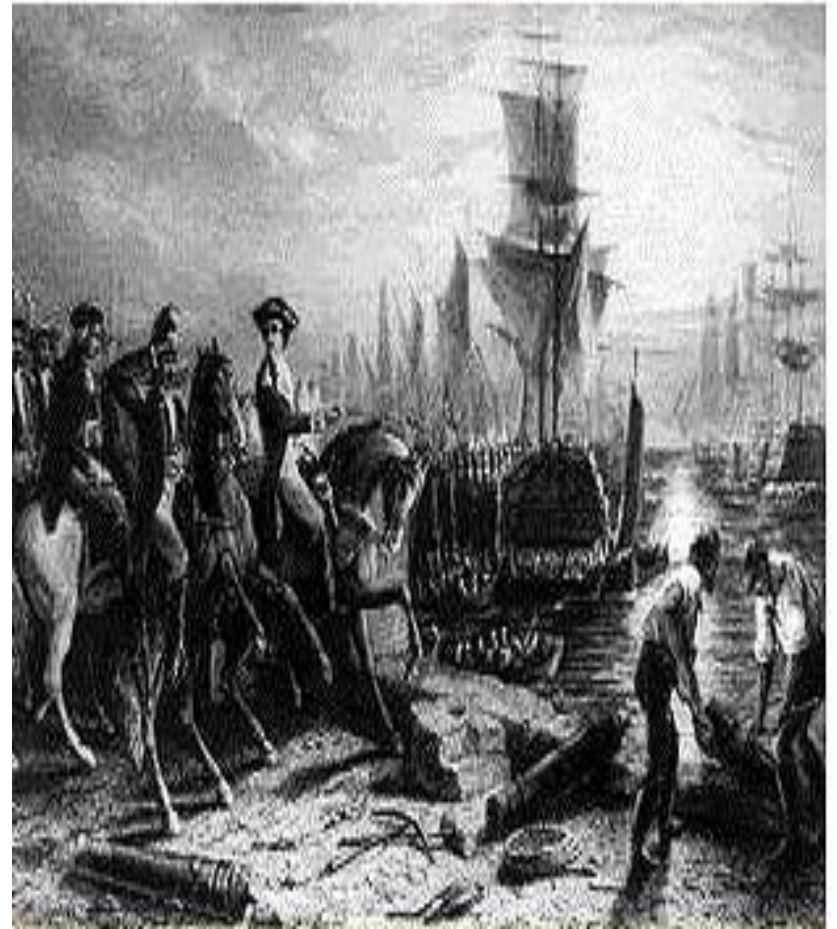
- 1/3 of the population,
- Many were from New England, but could be found throughout the colonies
- Many were middle class, but came from all classes

Section 3: Struggling Toward Saratoga



British Abandon Boston

- British move base of operations from Boston:
 - January 1776 – Patriots began firing on Boston
 - British elected to abandon Boston for New York in March
 - Aimed to:
 - **General Howe** captured NY in:



Dark Days for Americans

- Washington defeated at Long Island
 - Nearly lost his army
 - Forced to:
 - By the end of 1776, Washington had:



Trenton and Princeton

- Victories in New Jersey keep the cause alive
 - Washington crossed the Delaware in December 1776
 - Surprised British at:
 - Captured 1000 Hessians
 - Victory at Princeton a week later forced British retreat to NY

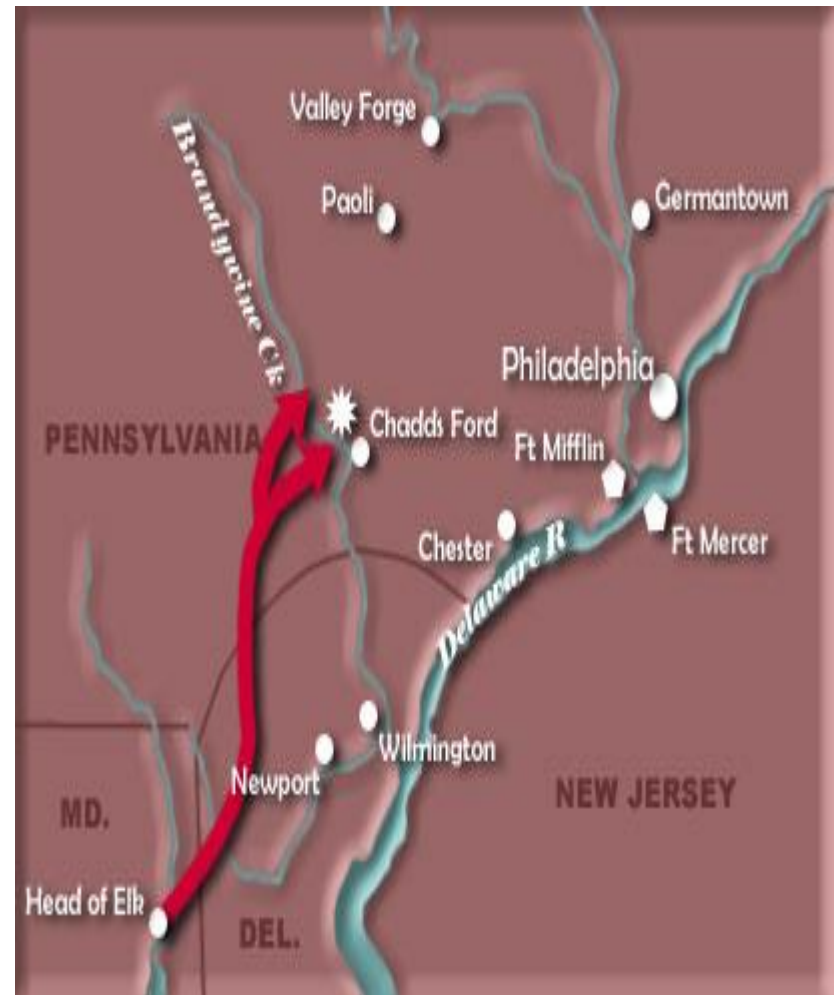


British Take American Capital

- British launched offensives in:
 - Aimed to cut off New England from the rest of the colonies and:
- Howe headed south to Philadelphia
 - aimed to force Washington's:

British Take American Capital

- Washington moved towards Philadelphia
 - lost battles at Brandywine Creek and Germantown in fall of 1777:



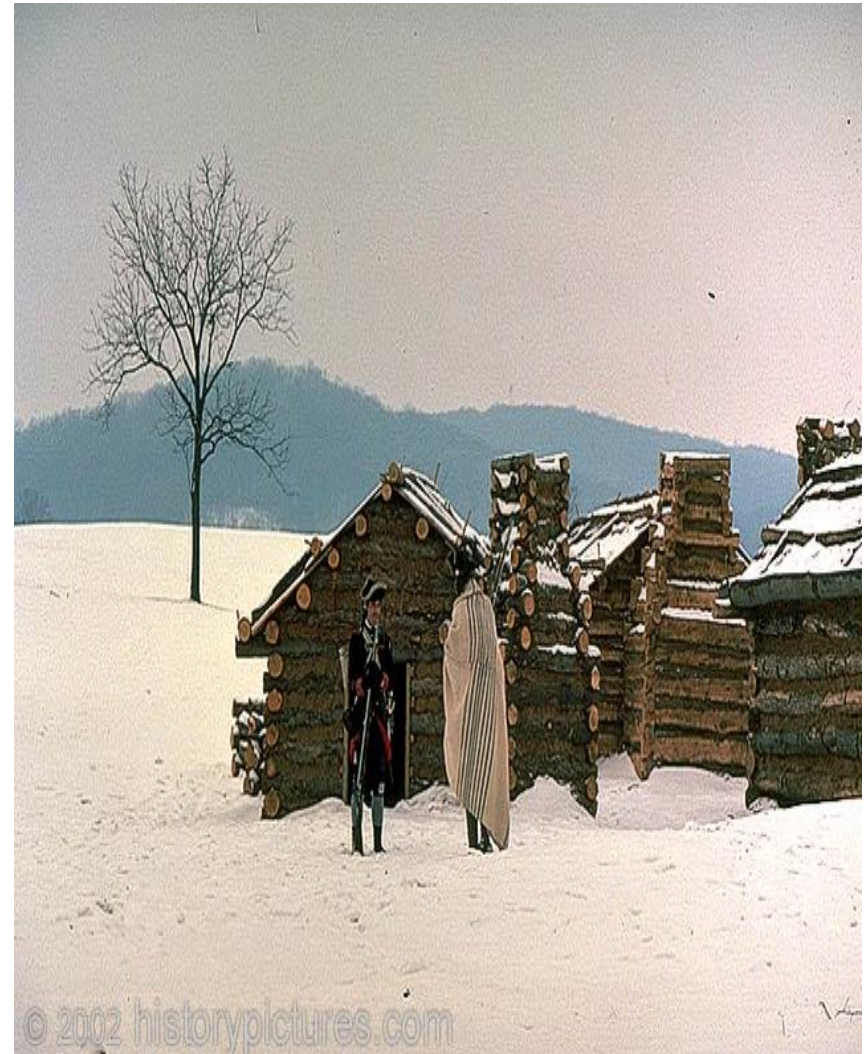
Saratoga

- British planned to take New York in 1777
 - Aimed to sever New England states from the rest ending the war.
 - British forces met by Americans at Saratoga (north of Albany)
 - American victory convinced French to commit their forces.
 - Franco-American Alliance of:.



Valley Forge

- British had occupied Philadelphia in fall of 1777
- Washington settled in for winter at Valley Forge:
 - Awaiting French aid
 - Shortages of food, clothing, and shelter
 - **Baron von Steuben** drills Americans into shape



Women in the War

- Ran homes and businesses
- Ran volunteer organizations
- Make ammunition
- Served in:



African Americans

- Served on both sides
 - 5,000 free blacks fight for colonists
- Lord Dunmore's Proclamation
 - Virginia Governor promised to:



Section 4: Winning the War



War Shifts to South

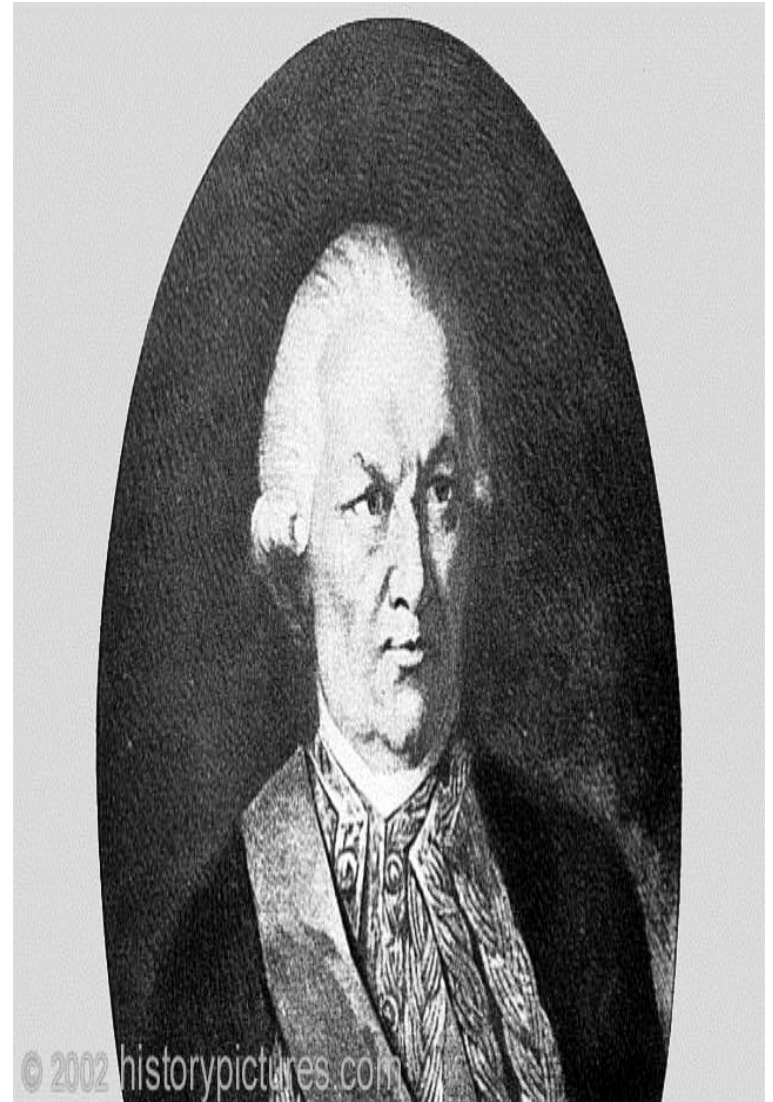
- British shift the Fight to the South – 1778
 - Believed stronger :
 - Seize Savannah, GA in late 1778
 - Spring 1780, capture Charleston, and overrun most of South Carolina

War Shifts to South

- Patriots Turn the Tide
 - Patriot and Loyalist militias wage brutal battles in the countryside
 - October, 1780 – **King's Mountain S.C.**: Patriot militia crushes Loyalist one, executes prisoners
 - Continental army under **Nathanael Greene** and Daniel Morgan score:

The War Ends

- **Cornwallis** leads British north to Virginia
- Washington moves his army south in summer of 1781 towards Virginia
- French navy under **DeGrasse** moves into the Chesapeake Bay



The War Ends

- Cornwallis trapped at **Yorktown**
 - October 19, 1781
 - Cornwallis:

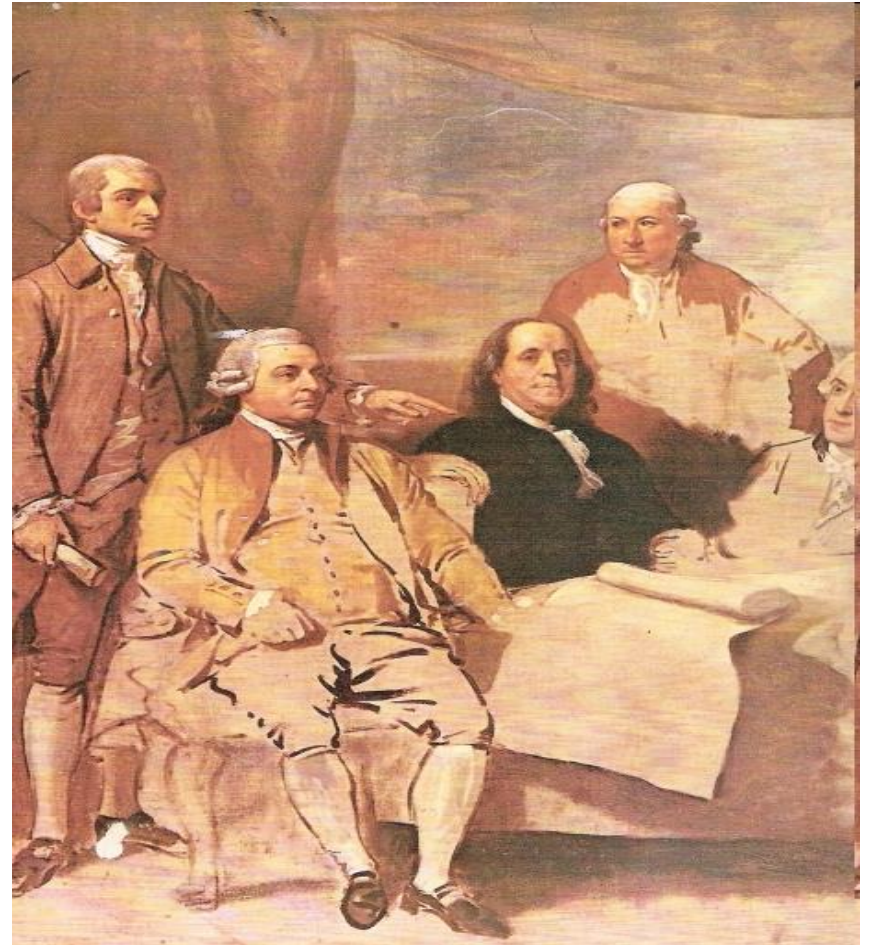


Cornwallis Surrenders



Treaty of Paris

- Whig party comes to power in Parliament
 - Reflection of British public's:
 - Adams, Franklin, and Jay:



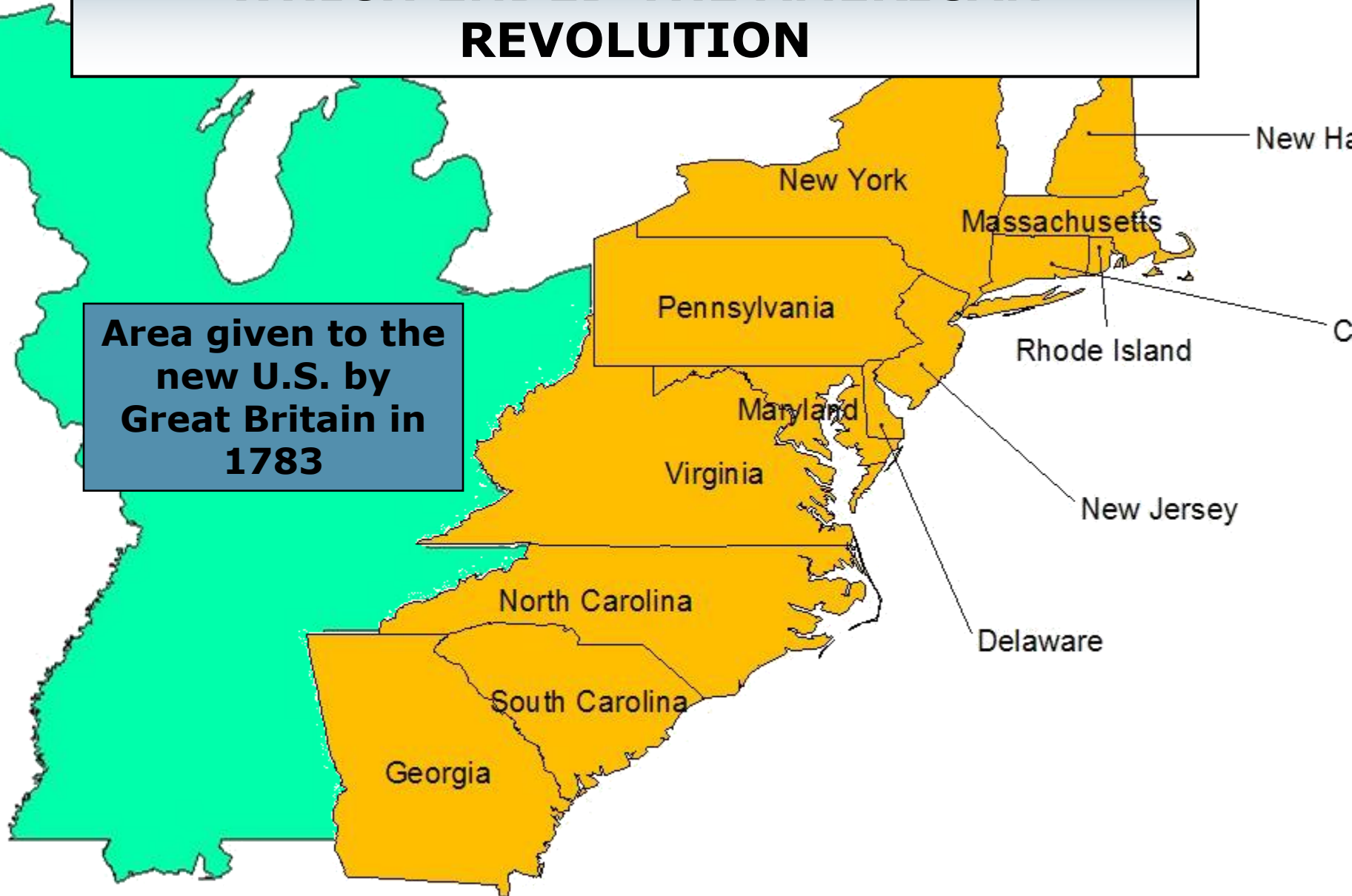
Treaty of Paris

- Terms
 - Americans granted more territory than:
 - Americans to repay war debt owed to British and Loyalists
 - Sign a:
 - Delegation disregards orders to consult with French



U.S. AFTER THE 1783 TREATY OF PARIS, WHICH ENDED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Area given to the
new U.S. by
Great Britain in
1783



Winners and Losers

- Losers
 - Native Americans
 - Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1784) and Hopewell (1785)
 - Indians:
 - African Americans
 - Many who fought with British were:
 - Treaty of Paris ignored them



Winners and Losers

- Winners
 - White Men
 - Class lines become more blurred with rise of spirit of :
 - Northern Blacks
 - Northern states begin outlawing slavery after Revolution
 - Still face:
 - Many slaves had been sold south prior to Revolution
 - Other nations
 - American Revolution inspires: