

THE REVOLUTION IN ACTION

1. Colonists declare their independence....Why?

• Common Sense---Thomas Paine—Winter of 1776 

• Writing of the Declaration of Independence

• 2nd Continental Congress---July of 1776 

• Thomas Jefferson----Father of DOI

• George Washington 

• Response to DOI

• Patriots 

• Loyalists

• Neutral

2. British vs. Americans  

3. Key American victories..... 

• Trenton---Dec. 1776

- Saratoga---Oct. 1777 
 - Yorktown---1781 
4. Treaty of Paris---Sept. 3, 1783 

King George III (1738-1820)

George

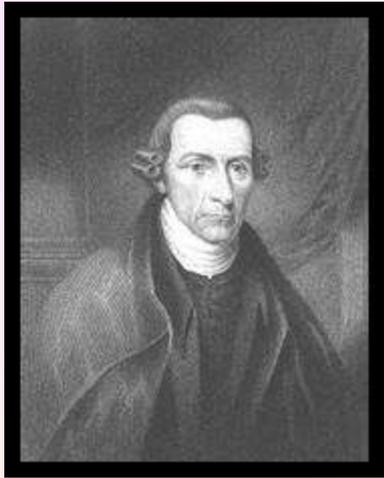


“Once vigorous measures appear to be the only means left of bringing the Americans to a due submission to the mother country, the colonies will submit.”

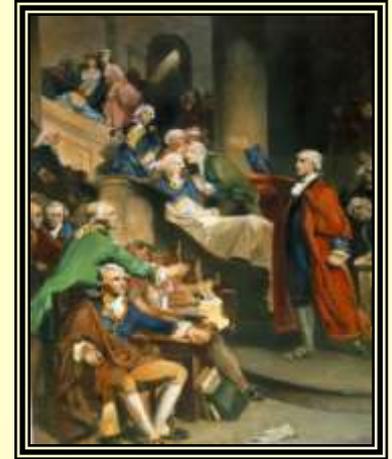
- King of England.
- Instrumental in ending the French and Indian War in 1763.
- Strong supporter of taxing the colonies to pay for the debt.
- He opposed any compromise with the colonial government in America.
- After loosing of the colonies, he withdrew his efforts at personal government and went insane.



Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death



There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged! Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! The war is inevitable and let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come.



It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace -- but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God!

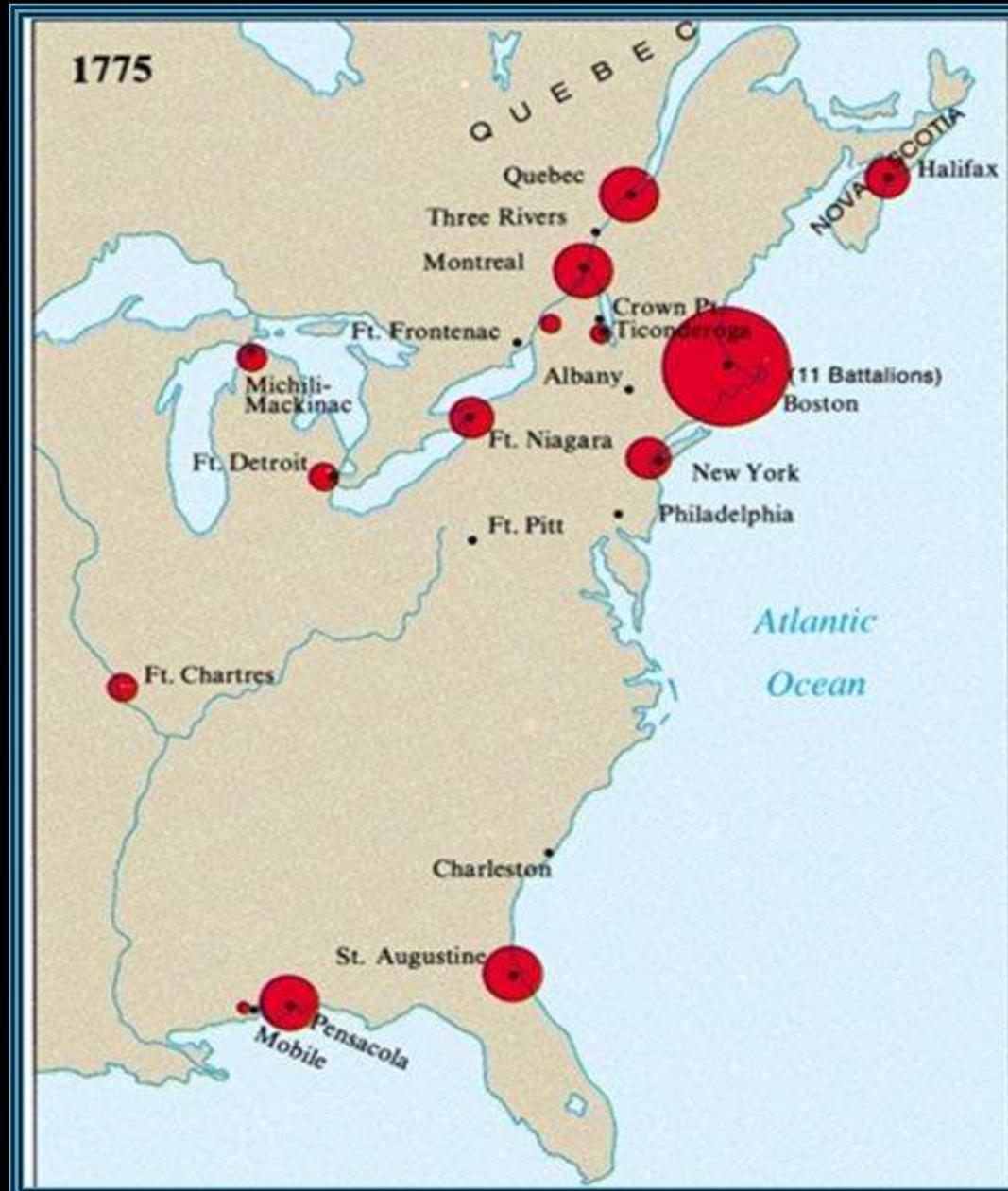
I know not what course others may take but as for me: *give me liberty or give me death.*

Patrick Henry
(1736-1799)

Revolutionary War orator, radical and statesman. In a speech urging armed resistance against the British. Speech was given in March of 1775.



BRITISH TROOP DEPLOYMENT



- Small detachment
- Company
- 2-3 companies
- 4-5 companies
- Battalion

COMMON SENSE



COMMON SENSE;
ADDRESSED TO THE
INHABITANTS
OF
AMERICA,
ON THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING
SUBJECTS:

- I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.
 - II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.
 - III. Thoughts on the present State of American Affairs.
 - IV. Of the present ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections.
- A NEW EDITION, with several Additions in the Body of the Work. To which is added an APPENDIX; together with an Address to the People called QUAKERS.

BY THOMAS PAINE,

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO CONGRESS IN THE AMERICAN WAR,
AND AUTHOR OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN; &c. &c.

*Man knows no Master save creating HEAVEN,
Or, these rights divine and common Good ordain.*

THOMSON.

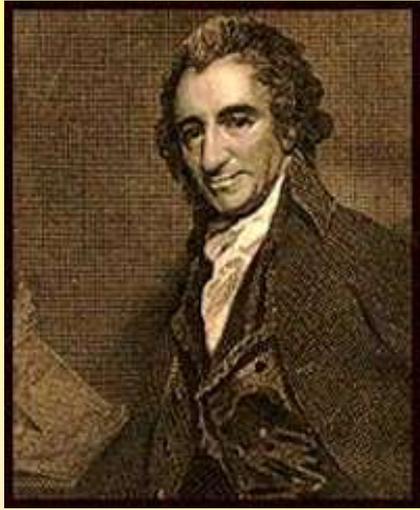
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M, DCC, XCI.

1791

- Written by Thomas Paine in Jan. 1776.....
- Came to America in 1774 from England and got caught up in the Revolutionary Spirit
- Wrote a 50 page pamphlet that would convince many Americans that King George was a tyrant and declaring independence from Great Britain was our only choice.

COMMON SENSE



In the following pages I offer nothing more than simple facts, plain arguments, and common sense.....The sun never shined on a cause of greater worth. “Tis not the concern of a day, a year, or an age; posterity (future generations) are involved in the contest.....

Much has been said for the advantages of reconciliation with England. I have heard it asserted by some, that as America hath flourished under her former connection with Great Britain, that the same connection is necessary towards her future happiness....Nothing can be more wrong. We may as well assert, that because a child has thrived upon milk, that it is never to have meat.

COMMON SENSE



But Britain is the parent country, say some. Then the more shame upon her conduct. Even brutes do not devour their young, nor savages make war upon their families.....

I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation to show a single advantage that this continent can reap by being connected with Great Britain. Should an island rule a continent?

Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe....

But the injuries and disadvantages we sustain by that connection are without number....

COMMON SENSE



Any dependence on Great Britain tends directly involve this continent in European wars and quarrels, and sets us at odds with nations who would otherwise seek our friendship.....

Everything that is right or natural pleads for separation... **"TIS TIME TO PART"**...

The king has shown himself an enemy to liberty and discovered a thirst for arbitrary power. Is he, or is he not, a proper man to say to the colonies. "You shall make no laws but what I please"? The whole power of the crown will be exerted to keep this continent as low and humble as possible.....

Reconciliation and ruin are nearly related....

TIS TIME TO PART

COMMON SENSE



- Paine not only called for independence, but for a new kind of political society: a democratic republic.
- Power should be derived from popular consent.
- Colonists' experience in self-government prepared them for creation of republic.
- Also, absence of hereditary aristocracy and equality among land-owning farmers contributed to idea of republic.
- Believed civic virtue vital to republican form: if no king, then individuals must sacrifice for public good.
- Some wanted “natural (talent) aristocracy” instead to keep power from “lower orders.”



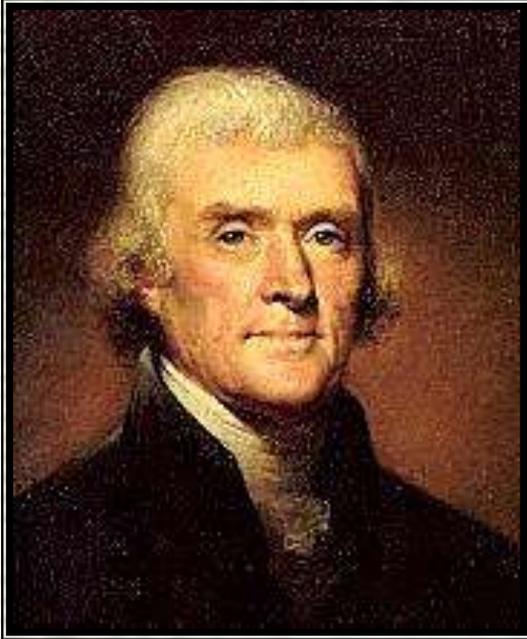
2nd CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



- Would stay together throughout the war and became our first government of the United States.

- **Wrote Declaration of Independence: Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston**
- 56 signers sacrificed their lives, fortunes and honor when they signed the DOI
- **King George charged these men with “treason”.**

THOMAS JEFFERSON



- Plantation owner from Virginia
- Renaissance man
- Owned slaves
- Representative to the 2nd Continental Congress from Virginia
- Father of the Declaration of Independence.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- **Explain to the world why separation from England was necessary**
- **New theory of government**
(democracy--people rule)
- **27 grievances listed against King George**
 - **Declaration of War**
- **We became the United States of America**



ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS

Rights Colonists possessed as English citizens from the English Bill of Rights in 1689. They believed King George and Parliament had violated these.

- *Trial by Jury*
- *Due Process*
- *Private Property*
- *No Cruel Punishment*
- *No excessive bail or fines*
- *Right to bear arms*
- *Right to petition*



UNITED STATES BILL OF RIGHTS



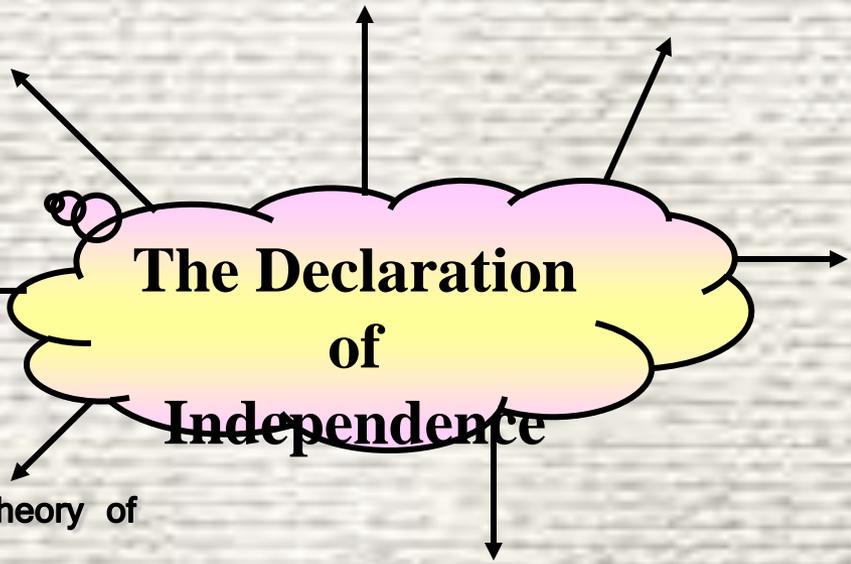
Not only did we fight for our independence, but we fought for rights we believed we had as Englishmen. These rights would be included in our Constitution in 1791 as the first 10 Amendments or Bill of Rights.

- *Trial by jury*
- *Due process*
- *Private property*
- *No unreasonable search and seizure*
- *No cruel punishment*
- *Right to bear arms*
- *Right to petition*
- *Freedom of speech*
- *Freedom of the press*
- *Freedom of religion*

Approved July 4th, officially signed Aug. 2nd, 1776

Thomas Jefferson, "Father of DOI", part of the 2nd Continental Congress—part of a committee

56 signers of the DOI were considered traitors to England and a bounty was placed on their heads.....



King George would view the DOI as an illegal document...

Ultimate goal:

- To generate support for American cause
- Propaganda

Audiences:

- Loyalists and other Americans who didn't care
- British people
- King George and Parliament
- Other European countries

Jefferson introduces a new theory of government:

Statement of intent--why Americans wanted to separate from England.....

Social Contract theory



- Power of govt. comes from the people
- Govt. must protect certain rights
- People can alter or change the govt.

- Lists grievances against King George
- Lists rights and freedoms violated by England

Democracy—people rule



SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY

John Locke

Declaration of Independence

Authority of Government

A government's power comes from the consent of the people.

The people have the right to abolish an oppressive government and establish a new one.

Natural Rights

All people are born free and equal with natural rights to life, liberty and property

All men are endowed with certain unalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Purpose of Government

To preserve himself, his liberty and property

To secure these rights

Limited Government

Government of laws not man

History of the present King of England is repeated injuries

Equality

Men being by nature all free, equal and independent

All men are created equal

SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY



- John Locke was an English philosopher during the late 1680s.
- He wrote several books on how people should be governed.
- His ideas influenced Thomas Jefferson.

▪ The power of government comes from the people.... We give the government certain powers to force people to do things for the common good of the community..... If the government does not reflect the will of the people, than the people can change it.....

Patriots

Americans who supported the Rebels..... controlled the countryside.

Loyalists

Americans who supported England... controlled the cities...



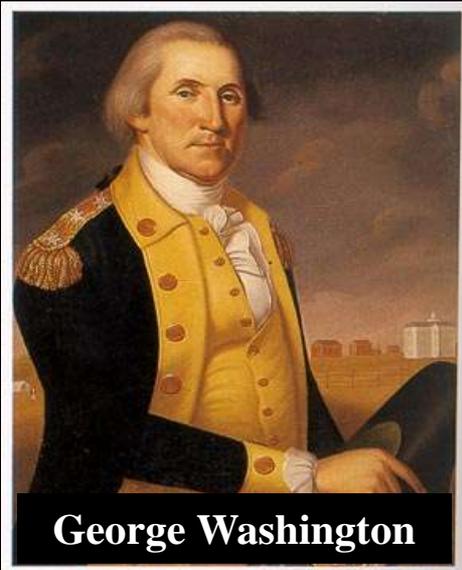
DOWNFALL OF KING GEORGE



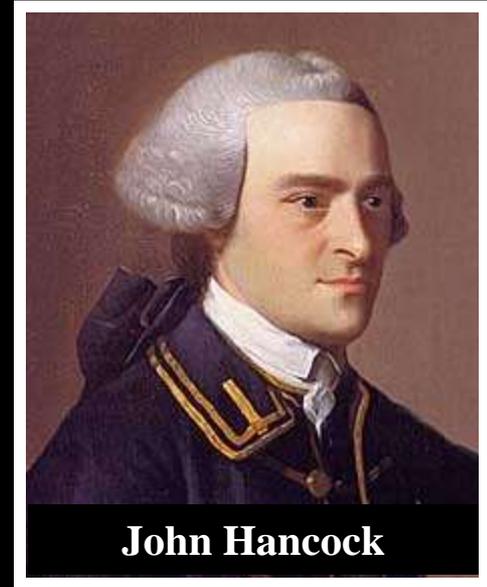
King George's statue is torn down by Patriots in New York City after the Declaration of Independence is signed by the 2nd Continental Congress



OUR FIRST GENERAL



VS



Who would be our first commanding general?

• 2nd Continental Congress based their decision on the following:

- **Political**
- **Economic**
- **Military**
- **Social**



George Washington was chosen based on his qualifications.

CONTINENTAL ARMY



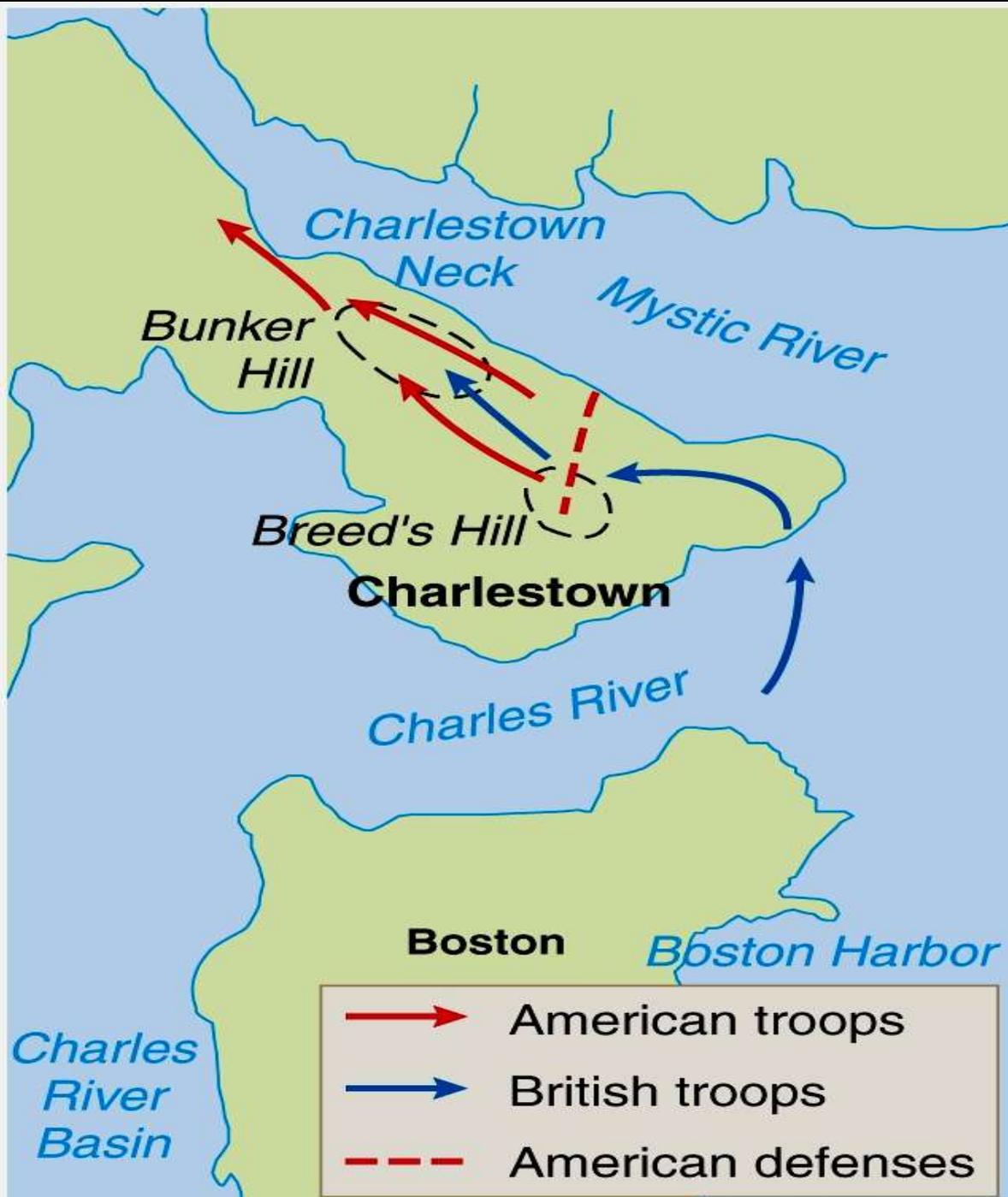
- First US Army made up of volunteers, militias and Minutemen.
- George Washington chosen as the first Commanding General.
- Not an army of professionals but mostly farmers.

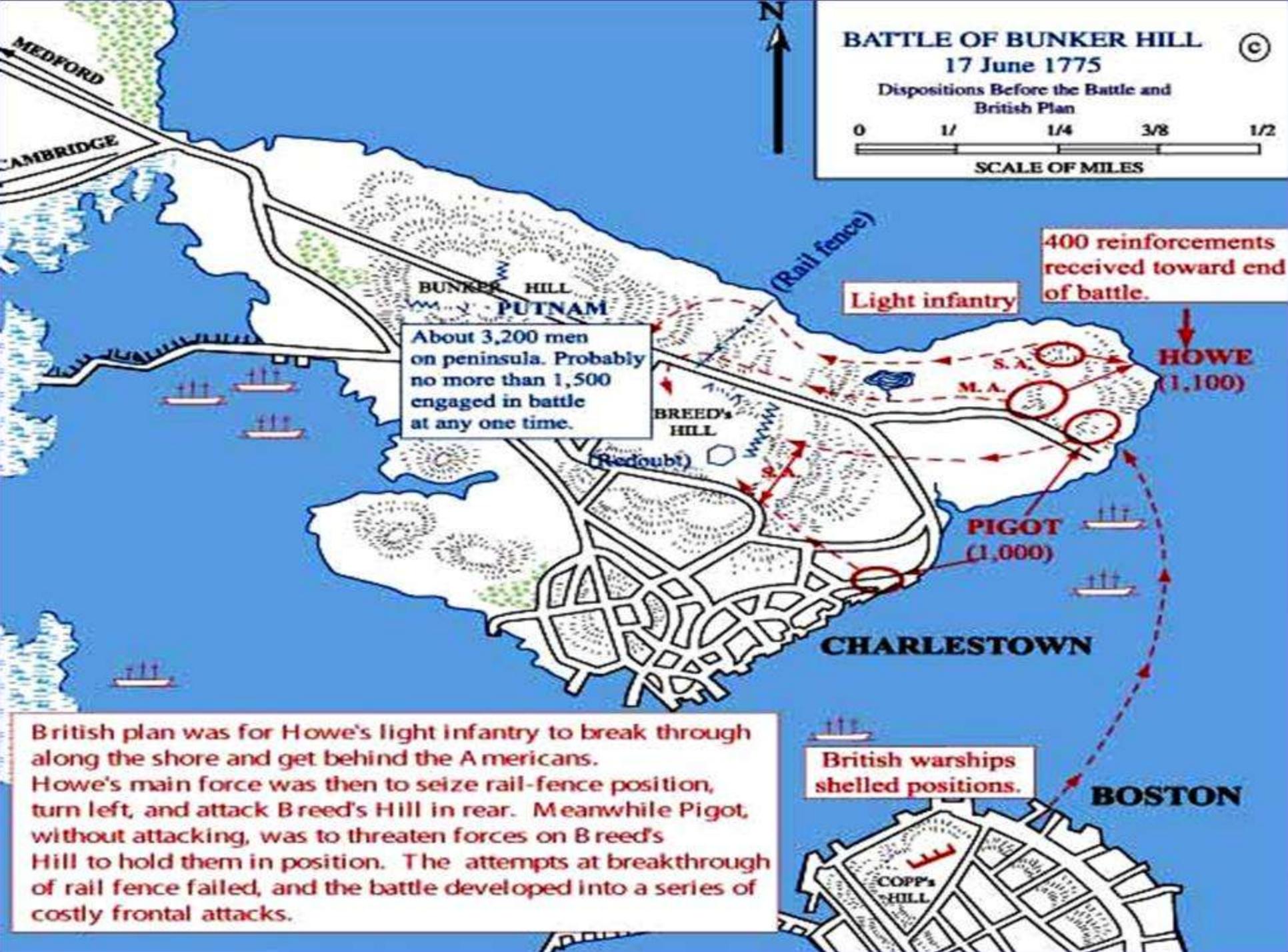
- Lacked the discipline of a professional army at first....
- Lacked resources, men weren't paid and some quit after the first few battles.
- 2nd Continental Congress lacked \$\$\$\$ to supply army...



BUNKER HILL

- June 17, 1775
- The British suffered over 40% casualties.
 - 2,250 men
 - 1,054 injured
 - 226 killed
- Americans: Moral victory
 - 800 men
 - 140 killed
 - 271 wounded
- King George sends 10,000 Hessian soldiers to help put down the rebellion.

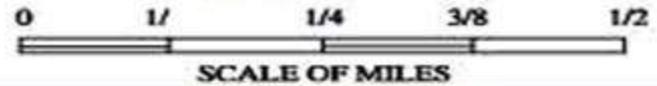




BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

17 June 1775

Dispositions Before the Battle and
British Plan



About 3,200 men on peninsula. Probably no more than 1,500 engaged in battle at any one time.

400 reinforcements received toward end of battle.

Light infantry

HOWE (1,100)

PIGOT (1,000)

CHARLESTOWN

British warships shelled positions.

BOSTON

British plan was for Howe's light infantry to break through along the shore and get behind the Americans. Howe's main force was then to seize rail-fence position, turn left, and attack Breed's Hill in rear. Meanwhile Pigot, without attacking, was to threaten forces on Breed's Hill to hold them in position. The attempts at breakthrough of rail fence failed, and the battle developed into a series of costly frontal attacks.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL OR BREED'S HILL



Battle of Bunker Hill raised the moral of the American Army though the British won the battle and suffered severe casualties. The Americans held there own against the greatest army in the world. The British never broke out of Boston or gained access to the countryside which the American army held.



DORCHESTER HEIGHTS

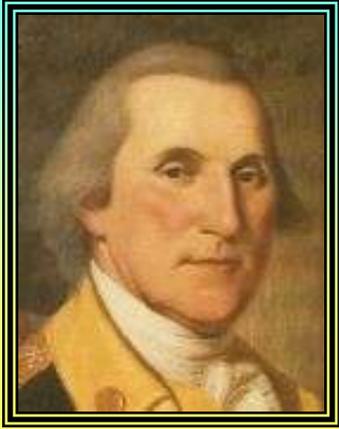
• March 1776, General Washington forces the British out of Boston with the “Siege of Boston”.

• British General William Howe sails his 9,000 soldiers to New York City and set up their military base of operations.

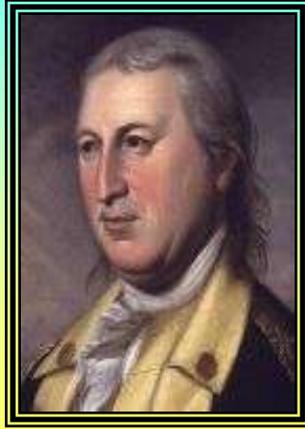


AMERICAN LEADERS

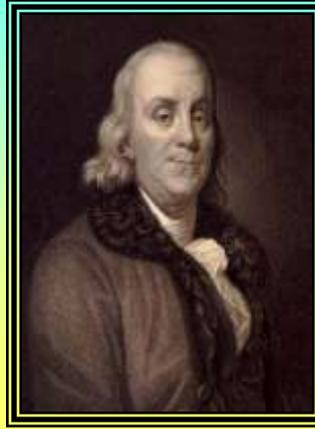
US leaders



George Washington



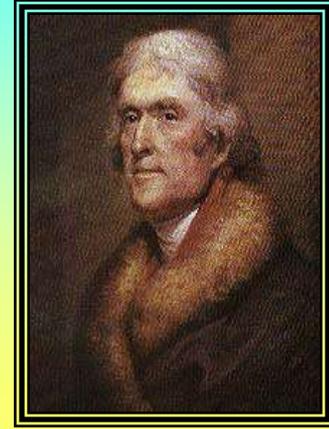
Horatio Gates



Ben Franklin



Nathan Hale



Thomas Jefferson



John Adams



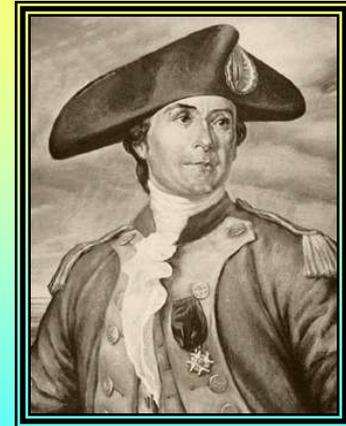
Marquis de Lafayette



Baron von Steuben



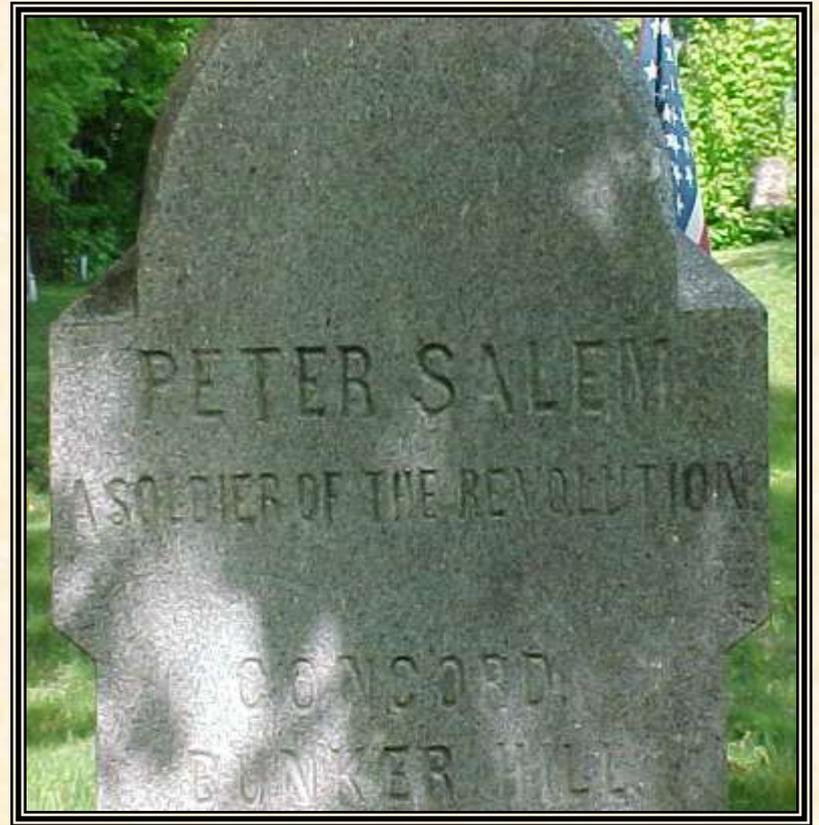
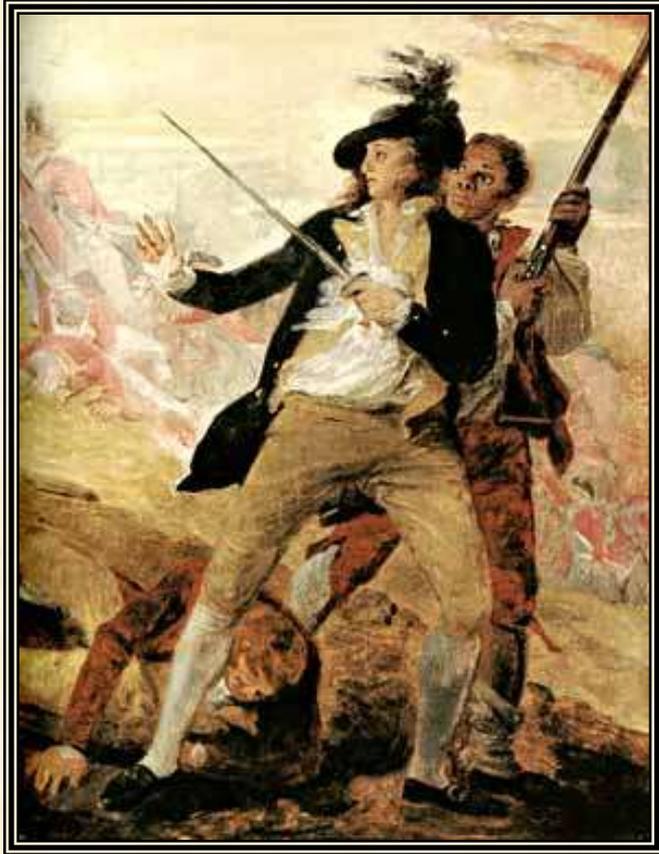
Count Casimir Pulaski



John Paul Jones



BUNKER HILL OR BREED'S HILL



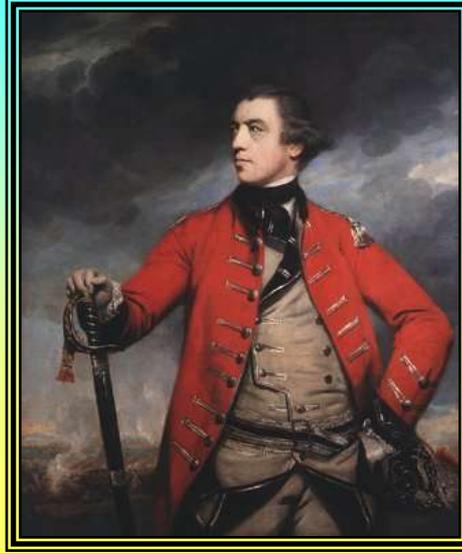
African American, Peter Salem was born a slave in Framingham. He was freed from being a slave when he joined Edgell's Minuteman company. In the War of Independence Peter Salem shot British Major Pitcairn at Bunker Hill. He also fought at Concord, and Saratoga. After the war he went from house to house to make baskets. He died in 1816. He is buried at the Old Burying Ground.

BRITISH LEADERS

GB leaders



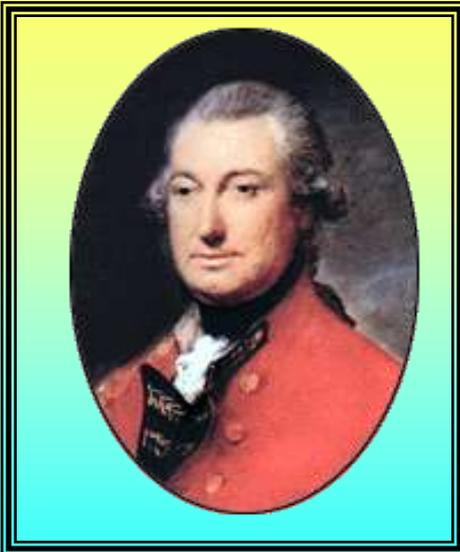
King George III



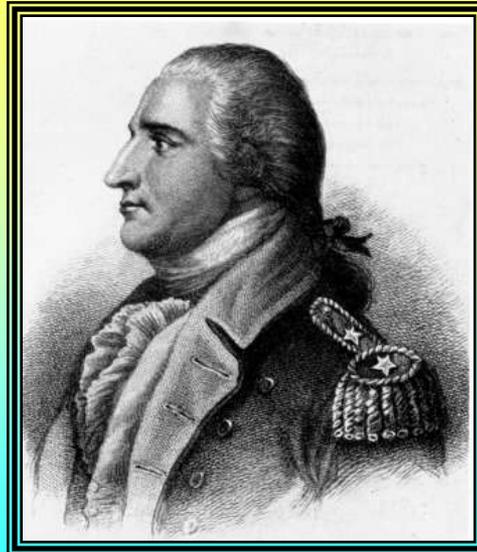
General John Burgoyne



General William Howe



General Charles Cornwallis



Benedict Arnold



British vs. United States

Factors

Great Britain

United States

Population

Approximately 12 million

Approximately 3 million and
1/3 loyal to England.

Manufacturing

Highly developed

Practically none

Money

Richest country in the
world

No \$\$\$ to support the war

Army

Large, well trained army
plus Hessians

Volunteers, poorly
equipped

Leaders

Few officers capable of
leading

Dedicated officers plus
foreign leaders

Geography

Strange land---difficult to
re-supply troops

Familiar land, easy access
to supplies

Navy

Naval world power

No navy

Will to Fight

Trained soldiers---but no
heart

Defending homeland---will
to fight



MILITARY STRATEGIES



The Americans



Attrition [the Brits had a long supply line].



Guerilla tactics [fight an insurgent war → you don't have to win a battle, just wear the British down]



Make an alliance with one of Britain's enemies.

The British



Break the colonies in half by getting between the No. & the So.

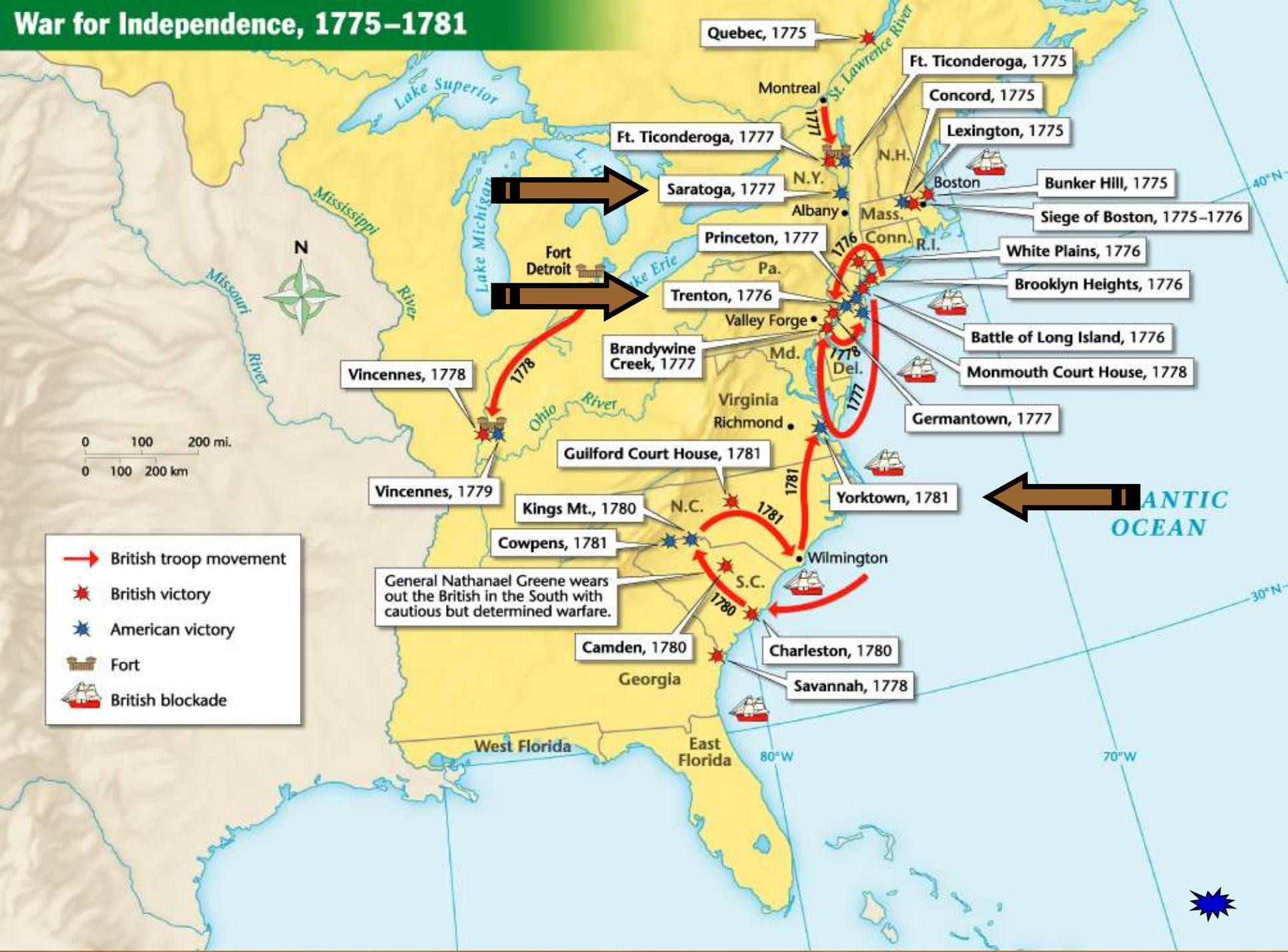


Blockade the ports to prevent the flow of goods and supplies from an ally.



“Divide and Conquer” → use the Loyalists.

War for Independence, 1775-1781



- Quebec, 1775
- Ft. Ticonderoga, 1775
- Concord, 1775
- Lexington, 1775
- Bunker Hill, 1775
- Siege of Boston, 1775-1776
- White Plains, 1776
- Brooklyn Heights, 1776
- Battle of Long Island, 1776
- Monmouth Court House, 1778
- Germantown, 1777
- Yorktown, 1781

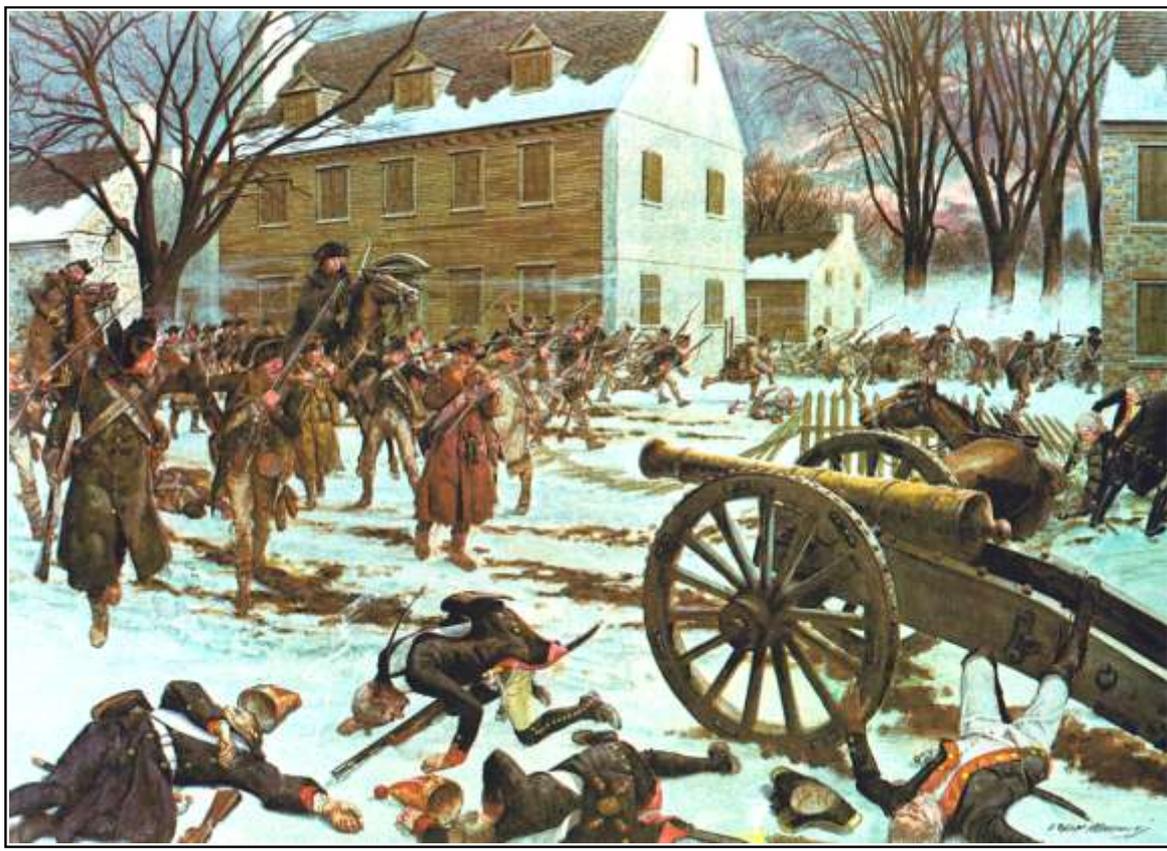
- Ft. Ticonderoga, 1777
- Saratoga, 1777
- Princeton, 1777
- Trenton, 1776
- Brandywine Creek, 1777
- Vincennes, 1778
- Vincennes, 1779
- Kings Mt., 1780
- Cowpens, 1781
- Camden, 1780
- Charleston, 1780
- Savannah, 1778
- Fort Detroit
- Valley Forge
- Guilford Court House, 1781
- Richmond
- Wilmington

- British troop movement
- British victory
- American victory
- Fort
- British blockade

0 100 200 mi.
0 100 200 km



BATTLE OF TRENTON



- Referred to as the “ten crucial days” ... Dec. 25th to Jan. 3rd

- First major victory for the Continental Army and Washington

- Raised the morale of the American troops as well as the country

- Led to soldiers re-enlisting and future enlistments

- Captured over 1,000 Hessian soldiers, weapons, food and etc.

- American Army re-crossed the Delaware to Valley Forge in Pennsylvania

-  American forces
-  British forces
-  American victory
-  British victory

1777



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE FOR TRENTON



SURRENDER AT TRENTON

