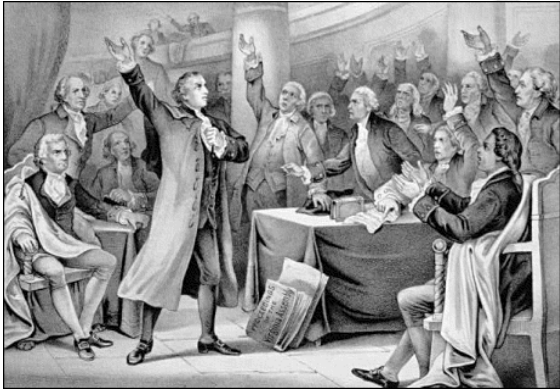
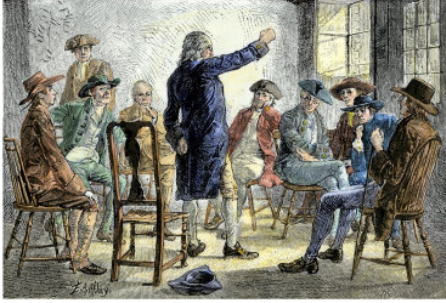
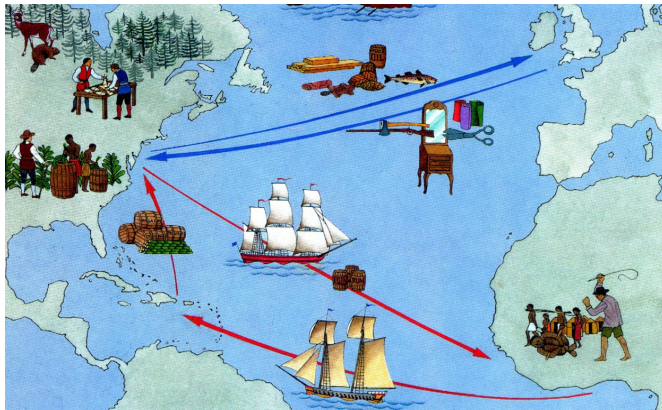


# The American Revolution



## Trade and Navigation Acts

England told the colonists that all goods shipped out of the colonies had to be carried on English ships



enumerated goods could *only* be shipped to Britain

all ships heading to or from the colonies must stop in Britain to pay duty (tax)

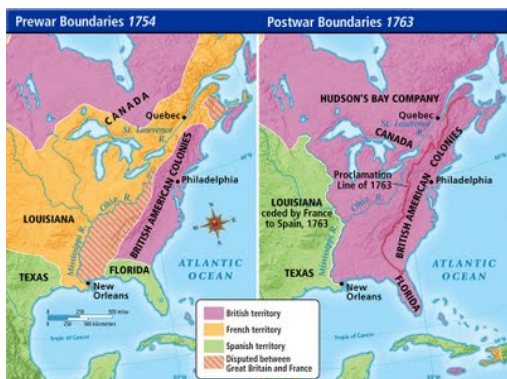


Britain had been letting the colonies basically run their own affairs, called **salutary neglect** or non-interference

# French & Indian War

1754-1763

called the  
Seven Years' War  
in Europe  
Britain won in 1763  
settled with the  
**Treaty of Paris  
of 1763**



Britain got Canada  
and all the land east  
of the Mississippi  
River from France  
and Florida from  
Spain

BUT - France gave  
Spain all of the  
Louisiana Territory as  
a “thanks for helping”



## Proclamation of 1763

British forbade Americans from settling west  
of the Appalachian Mts

they were being attacked by Indians and the  
British didn't want to have to supply troops to  
protect them

colonists had fought for (and won) the land  
but were forbidden to settle there (!)

# Taxes, Taxes, Taxes

British needed funds to repay debts from the French and Indian War



**Stamp Act of 1765**  
tax on newspapers,  
pamphlets, licenses,  
or other legal  
documents

**“No Taxation Without Representation”**  
colonists demanded to have members to  
Parliament [had none]  
in truth, the colonists didn't *really* want  
representative in Parliament

**Quartering Act of 1765**  
required colonies to provide royal  
troops with provisions and barracks

**Townshend Acts of 1767**  
placed import duties (taxes) on tea,  
paper, glass, and paint



the number of representatives was based on a location's population  
there were fewer people in the colonies than in Britain  
the colonists would have had very few votes!

# Events Leading to the Revolution



## Boston Massacre

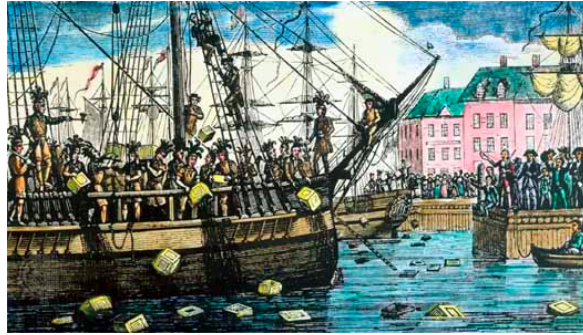
March 5, 1770

British soldiers fired into a crowd of Bostonians throwing snowballs at them although only 5 people died, Paul Revere called the event a “massacre” as propoganda to dramatically illustrate British tyranny

## Boston Tea Party

December 16, 1773

Parliament had granted the East India Company a monopoly on the tea trade price increase + new tax = angry colonists men disguised as Indians and led by Samuel Adams boarded British ships in Boston harbor and dumped their tea into the water



## Lexington and Concord

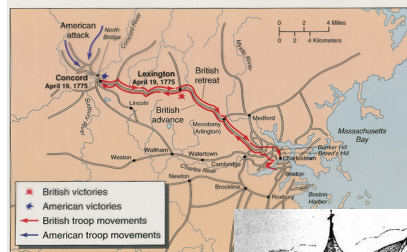
April 19, 1775

British sent to confiscate munitions Massachusetts colonists were collecting in Concord

Minutemen mustered on the town green at Lexington to stop British troops

British charged with bayonets, leaving eight dead and 10 wounded

Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote that it was "the shot heard 'round the world"



## Battle of Bunker/“Breed’s” Hill

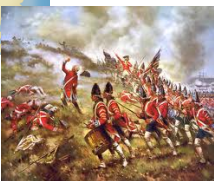
June, 1775

*Bunker and Breed’s Hills are both just outside Boston*

colonial troops on Breed’s Hill were surrounded by the British held their ground until they ran out of ammunition lost the hill but killed many British soldiers

Colonial Forces: 450 killed, wounded, or captured

British Army: 1,054 killed, wounded, or captured



# Declaration of Independence

adopted July 4, 1776

The Continental Congress agreed that they needed to have a written statement listing the reasons they desired independence from Britain.

A committee of 5 members was created, but Thomas Jefferson was the one who actually wrote the document.



## The Declaration of Independence

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

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, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them 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..

## “Iron Tears,” a British View of American Revolution

July 03, 2005

*The following is the transcript of an NPR interview with Stanley Weintraub, author of “Iron Tears: America's Battle For Freedom, Britain's Quagmire, 1776-1783,” which he describes as a “dual-sided history of the Revolutionary War that examines the conflict from both the colonial and British sides.”*

LIANE HANSEN, host:

This weekend, to mark the Fourth of July, Independence Day, festivities are scheduled in small towns and large to celebrate the American Colonies severing ties with the British crown. Seen through American eyes, the new nation's Founding Fathers were all noble, guided by lofty ideals. But through British eyes, events and people were, not surprisingly, seen quite differently. Historian Stanley Weintraub provides that perspective in his new book, "Iron Tears: America's Battle for Freedom, Britain's Quagmire, 1775-1783." When he spoke to us last week, he explained that the British felt the Colonies were indebted to them and should be more appreciative.

Professor STANLEY WEINTRAUB (Author, "Iron Tears"): They felt that the American colonists owed them a great deal for protection, for purveying their culture, for providing them with manufacturers. But what they didn't say is that they prevented manufacturers from being made in American Colonies themselves; they wanted to keep the economy dependent on England. So when the American Revolution actually began, there was no way to make gunpowder in America. There were no armories to make rifles or cannon; they had to import them or take them from the British. We were totally unprepared for war because the British made sure we weren't by making them dependent. And so the resentment in America was dependency.

HANSEN: Well, what about British Parliament? I mean, was everyone in agreement about how to deal with the American Colonies?

Prof. WEINTRAUB: No. The British Parliament was quite unrepresentative. The British Parliament largely was based on men who were elected from the small towns and farmlands and not from the burgeoning big cities that were growing up with the Industrial Revolution. So Manchester or Birmingham didn't have any seats in Parliament, and the British said, 'Why are you complaining, you in America? The same thing's true over here. We're not representative, but we're happy.'

HANSEN: Hmm. How important, though, were the Colonies to Britain?

Prof. WEINTRAUB: They were very important as a source of raw materials, particularly agricultural materials and tobacco. But the Colonies were also important as a source of pride. We think in terms of 'the jewel in the crown' applied to India, but that term was really first applied to the American Colonies. They were the jewel in the king's crown.

HANSEN: So you have this deep resentment growing on both sides, on the British side and on the American side, and the protests against the taxes were beginning to grow. Did the view begin to change? Did the resentment begin to build?

Prof. WEINTRAUB: The resentment built on the part of the patriots, patriots who were really extremists, largely in the Northeast, like Massachusetts. And when the Tea Party occurred and the bales of tea were thrown overboard, Benjamin Franklin actually said, 'This was an act of piracy and the Americans should repay the British for the tea.' So it took a long time before people we consider the super patriots of the country to get around to the extreme view of separation.

HANSEN: Let's go to April 19th, 1775; British troops firing on American militia at Lexington and Concord. The idea of going to war--Did all the Britons think that going to war with America was a good idea?

Prof. WEINTRAUB: They were very surprised when we went to war. They were surprised especially when they lost.

(Soundbite of laughter)

HANSEN: But were--well, they were surprised when it actually started.

Prof. WEINTRAUB: When it started. They weren't prepared for it, and they hadn't realized that the American militias that were building up at the time, particularly in places like Virginia and in Massachusetts, were armed. They were armed largely because they had hunting rifles. They had very little sources of ammunition. And the British at Bunker Hill lost a lot of men, and it took so long before the news got to England--the patriots were very shrewd. They rushed the news and newspapers to England faster than the British could send their official communiques. And so the American spin, the patriots' spin on the war, affected England before the government could put its own spin on the war.

HANSEN: So how did the British public first react to the idea of war with...

Prof. WEINTRAUB: They reacted with shock, especially with the casualties that came across. And they reacted with shock when they realized that their taxes would have to go up. They couldn't get taxation out of America. And not only did their taxes go up, their taxes were on every little thing one could imagine. Not merely tea or stamps or newspapers, but even rabbit hair for women's hats was taxed. Ink, paper, all kinds of things were taxed. And these were nuisance taxes because the British didn't want to raise the property tax, but eventually they had to do that, too. And so the war was largely unpopular because it was an economic dent in the British.

HANSEN: So in talking about the execution of the war, was Britain's heart really in it?

Prof. WEINTRAUB: Not the heart of the merchants. The merchants were very hostile to the war. This was the radical center of the war because the businessmen were taking a big hit. They wanted the trade to continue, and there was no trade.

HANSEN: Hmm. So ultimately, why do you think Britain lost the war?

Prof. WEINTRAUB: Britain lost the war because General Washington had two other generals on his side. One was 'General Demography,' population. The population was burgeoning. And the other general that Washington had on his side was 'General Atlantic,' that is Atlantic Ocean. It took two and a half months to cross the Atlantic by sail against the wind. By the time the Donald Rumsfeld of that war, the secretary for America, Lord George Germaine, sent his orders across to America 3,000 miles away, it was too late; the orders were moot. Things had changed. It took two and a half months. So General Atlantic, meaning 'General Distance,' and 'General Demography,' meaning population, were really generals who aided Washington tremendously.

HANSEN: Why was it important for you to present the Revolutionary War from the British point of view?

Prof. WEINTRAUB: The losers seldom ever write the history. We've always had flag-waving histories. And it's nice to have flag-waving histories, but I think we needed some balance to see what the war was like from the lens of the British. How did they see it? How did they take to it?

HANSEN: Stanley Weintraub is the Evan Pugh Professor Emeritus of Arts and Humanities at Pennsylvania State University. His newest book is "Iron Tears: America's Battle for Freedom, Britain's Quagmire, 1775-1783," published by the Free Press.

Thanks so much for coming in.

Prof. WEINTRAUB: You're welcome. Glad to be with you.

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## North America After the Treaty of Paris, 1783

