

RESISTANCE AND REVOLUTION



“It will not be believed that such a force as Great Britain has employed for eight years in this country could be baffled in their plan of subjugating it by numbers infinitely less—composed of men sometimes half-starved, always in rags, without pay, and experiencing at times every species of distress which human nature is capable of undergoing.”

G. Washington

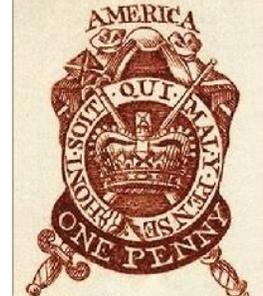
THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

- ◆ Treaty of Paris (1763) expelled France from North America
- ◆ Britain’s land holdings vastly increased
- ◆ Britain emerges from war in debt
- ◆ Cost of administering North American possessions 5X prior to war victory
- ◆ Pivotal change in relationship between colonies & Crown
- ◆ Sudden & drastic changes
 - ✓ Implementation of _____
 - ✓ _____ increased
 - ✓ _____ down the drain
 - ✓ Large number of _____ stationed throughout colonies
 - mere presence soon infuriated colonists
 - many pursued off-duty jobs in civilian sector
- ◆ Proclamation of 1763
 - ✓ Check westward expansion into vast newly acquired territory
 - ✓ Appease frontier Indian tribes (Pontiac’s War)

COLONIAL RESISTANCE TO NEW BRITISH POLICIES

- ◆ _____ (1764)
 - ✓ Regulate trade AND raise revenue
 - ✓ Much emphasis placed on enforcement

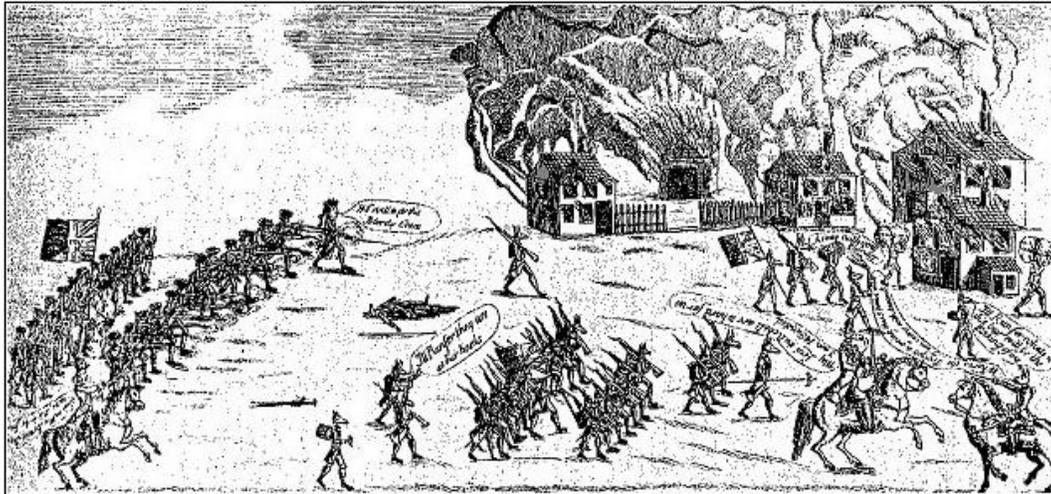
- ◆ _____ (1765)
 - ✓ Similar tax highly successful in Great Britain
 - ✓ Stamp Act Congress
 - _____ colonies represented
 - first unified effort against Britain
 - ✓ James Otis: “Taxation w/o representation is tyranny”
 - _____ vs. _____ representation
 - distinction between _____ laws & others
 - ✓ Repeal & subsequent Declaratory Act



- ◆ _____ (1767)
 - ✓ Series of taxes on glass, lead, paint, paper, tea imported to colonies
 - ✓ Repealed in 1770 (except tea tax) but not soon enough for news to reach colonies
- ◆ _____ (1770)
 - ✓ Boston = hotbed of colonial unrest
 - ✓ Seething anger sparked by minor scuffle
 - ✓ Mob of Bostonians cornered British patrol
 - ✓ Five citizens killed (inc. Crispus Attucks)
 - ✓ Paul Revere's propagandized engraving
- ◆ _____ (1772)
- ◆ Tea Act & _____ (1773)
- ◆ _____, inc. Coercive Acts & two other laws (1774)
 - ✓ First clear act of _____
 - ✓ Coercive Acts → Crown's ill-conceived response to Boston Tea Party
 - _____ closed Boston harbor until citizens paid for dumped tea
 - _____ allowed transfer of court cases out of Mass
 - _____ increased power to appointed governor
- ◆ _____ (September 1774)
 - ✓ Purpose = discuss relations w/ England
 - ✓ 55 delegates from _____ colonies
 - ✓ Declaration of Resolves
 - ✓ King George III: “state of rebellion” and “blows must decide”

WAR COMMENCES

- ◆ _____ (April 1775)
 - ✓ British mission = arrest colonial leaders & seize arms
 - ✓ Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: Revere's legendary "midnight ride"
 - ✓ 700 disciplined Redcoats vs. 70 ragged Minutemen
 - ✓ Ralph Waldo Emerson: "...the shot heard round the world"
 - ✓ Casualties = 273 (Br) to <100 (Am) → change in "Yankee Doodle"



The Retreat from Concord to Lexington of the Army of Wild Irish Asses Defeated by the Brave American Militia by Amos Doolittle

- ◆ _____ (May 1775)
 - ✓ Considerably different than First Continental Congress
 - all colonies represented
 - extremely distinguished group (generally more radical)
 - faced decision of outright war
 - ✓ Preparations for war
 - army under General _____
 - navy under Commodore _____
 - foreign aid (money & munitions) sought
 - authorized attack on Canada (the 14th colony)
 - ✓ Financing the war (Robert Morris & Haym Salomon)
 - gov't certificates (war bonds)
 - state levies (money & goods)
 - foreign loans (esp. France)
 - print paper money (severe inflation)
- ◆ _____ (June 1775)
 - ✓ Heaviest British battle losses of entire war = 1,000 (Br) to 400 (Am)
 - ✓ Marked point of no return for rebel colonists
 - ✓ Olive Branch Petition refused by Crown

1776

- ◆ Question of independence determined
 - ✓ Hessian mercenaries hired by Britain
 - ✓ Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
- ◆ Colonies adopt constitutions
 - ✓ Principle of popular sovereignty (people rule)
 - ✓ Concept of limited gov't (restricted powers)
 - ✓ List of "unalienable rights" (no gov't interference)
 - ✓ Separation of powers (inc. checks/balances)
- ◆ Declaration of Independence
 - ✓ Thomas Jefferson + four others
 - ✓ John Trumbull's clever painting
 - ✓ Contains four content areas
 - ✓ Initial vote (July 1) not unanimous
 - Pennsylvania & So Car = voted no; Delaware = tie vote; New York = no vote
 - unanimous by mid-July; bulk of delegates signed on August 2
- ◆ Crystal ball
 - ✓ Why the British would win
 - overwhelming _____
 - enormous _____
 - ✓ Why the British could lose
 - _____ woes (ocean & vast enemy terrain)
 - American _____ (home soil & inspiring cause)
 - ✓ Loyalist factor
 - one-fifth of colonists
 - no discernible demographics
- ◆ _____ (September 1776)
 - ✓ Obvious early military target
 - ✓ Lieutenant Nathan Hale's foiled spy mission
 - ✓ First submarine warfare (*Turtle* vs. *HMS Eagle*)
 - ✓ Continental Army defeated; lack of British pursuit puzzling & fortunate
- ◆ _____ (December 1776)
 - ✓ First major American victory
 - ✓ Emanuel Leutze's famous painting



INDEPENDENCE IS REALIZED

- ◆ _____ (October 1777)
 - ✓ Considered war's turning point
 - ✓ France persuaded to enter war against England
 - ✓ America spurned broad British peace offer
 - ✓ Gen. Benedict Arnold's ironic participation



- ◆ Southern Colonies (late 1778)
 - ✓ Northern setbacks & perceived southern pluses
 - superior sea power
 - large Loyalist presence
 - aid from slaves promised freedom
 - ✓ Fighting ceased in North; war's worst yet to come in South
 - ✓ Savannah (Dec 1778) & Charleston (May 1780)
 - ✓ American guerrilla warfare (as in *The Patriot*)
 - ✓ Gen. Charles Cornwallis trapped at _____ (Oct 1781)
- ◆ Treaty of Paris
 - ✓ United States & France negotiate separately
 - ✓ Britain retains only Canada in North America
 - ✓ Benjamin West's "unfinished" painting
- ◆ Reasons for British defeat
 - ✓ Underestimated American power & will
 - ✓ Loyalists did not provide expected assistance
 - ✓ Foreign assistance, esp. French alliance
 - ✓ Poor performance of British military
- ◆ Immediate post-war America
 - ✓ Abolitionism spread (pesky double standard) → slavery alive & well
 - ✓ Wider separation between church & state → religion-based constraints
 - ✓ Women's status (legal & social) improved → bound to age-old gender roles
 - ✓ Gov't more responsive to public outcry → no universal suffrage