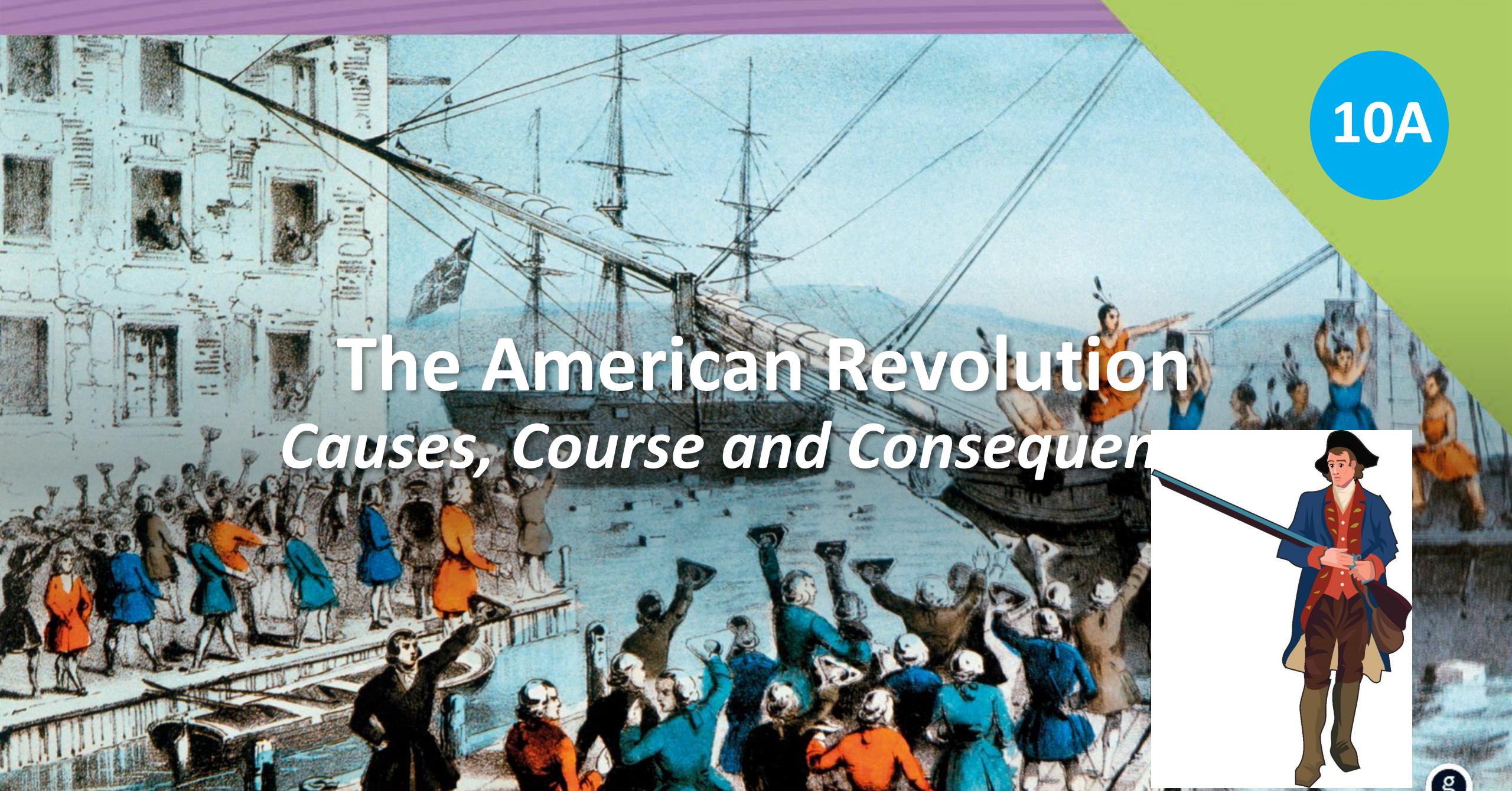


10A

# The American Revolution

## *Causes, Course and Consequences*





## What Will I Learn?

- Examine the **causes, course and consequences** of the American Revolution
- Explore the **Nature of History** and the **job of the historian**





# Sources for the American Revolution



## Written

Declaration of Independence (p. 163)

## Visual

Print of the Boston Massacre (p. 161)  
Painting of Washington crossing the Delaware (p. 164)

## Aural

Modern performances of American Revolutionary songs: Free America; Yankee Doodle

## Oral

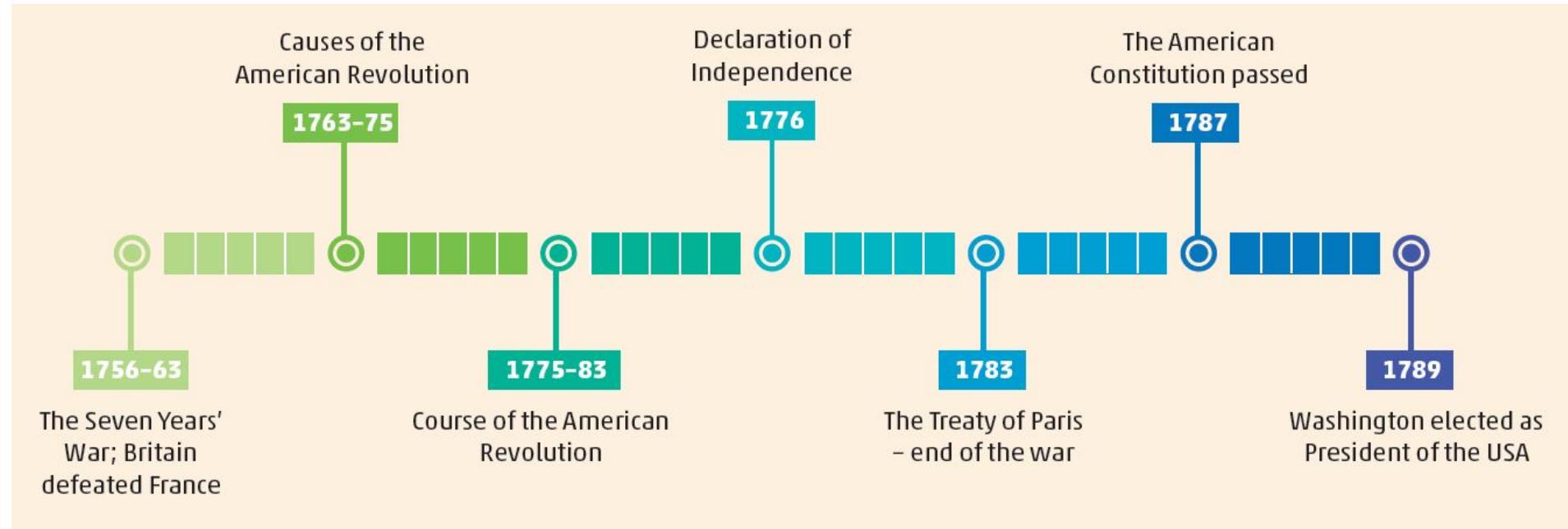
Famous American historian – David McCullough  
Interview: The Importance of George Washington (Skills Book, p. 101)

## Tactile

Flags of USA, muskets, swords, Washington's tent in Museum of the American Revolution



# Timeline





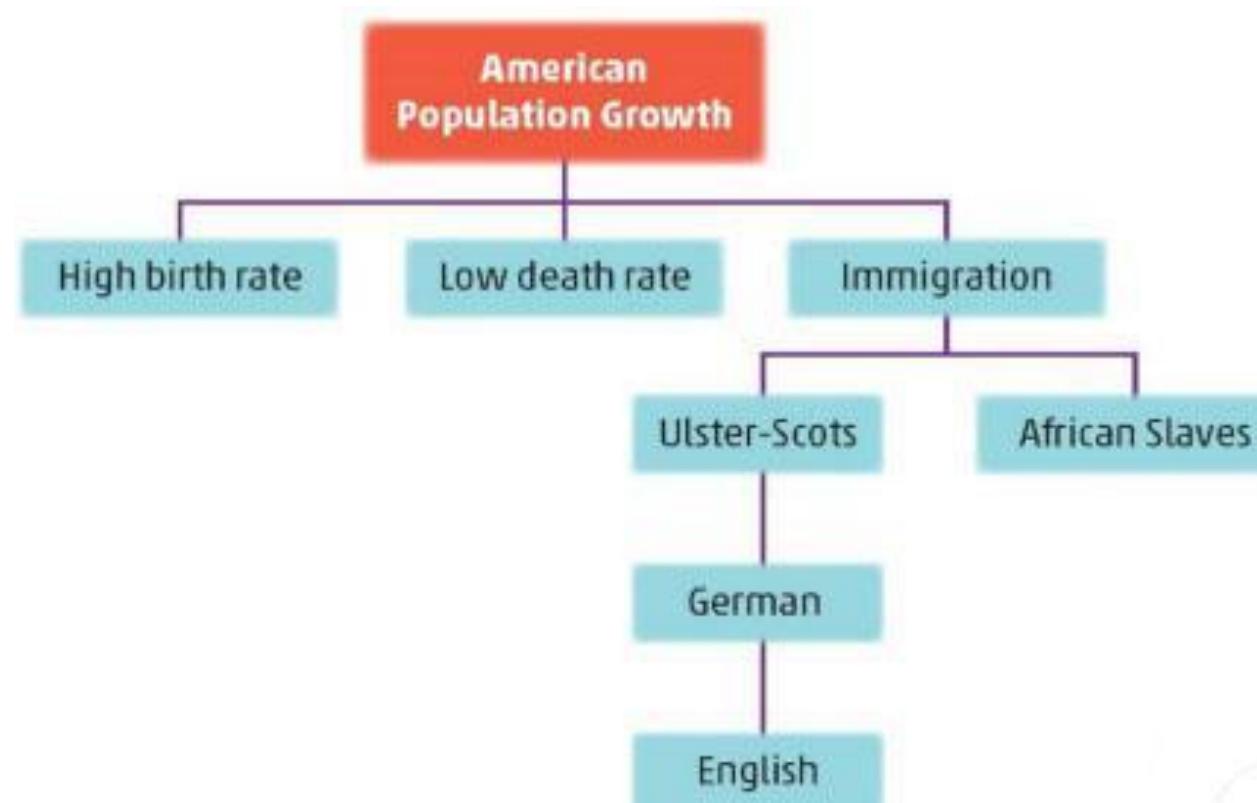
# Key Words

<b>Boston Massacre</b>	five people killed by British soldiers
<b>Boston Tea Party</b>	Sons of Liberty disguised as Native Americans threw tea overboard from British ships
<b>Cause</b>	actions that result in events happening, actions that bring about effects
<b>Colonist</b>	a person who settles in a colony that is under the control of the mother country
<b>Colony</b>	country taken over by another country
<b>Consequence</b>	something which results from some action or event; an effect
<b>Continental Congress</b>	assembly of representatives of 13 colonies
<b>Declaration of Independence</b>	document declaring America independence signed by Continental Congress on 4 July 1776
<b>Guerrilla warfare</b>	military action carried out by small groups of irregular soldiers against usually larger regular forces
<b>Loyalist</b>	a colonist in 18th-century America who favoured or remained loyal to Britain
<b>No Taxation without Representation</b>	slogan of the Sons of Liberty, that Americans should not have to pay taxes to the British Parliament since they were not represented there
<b>Patriot</b>	Americans who favoured independence for America
<b>Revolution</b>	the overthrow of a government by physical force, to create a new system
<b>Turning point</b>	a time when a decisive event occurs which changes the future



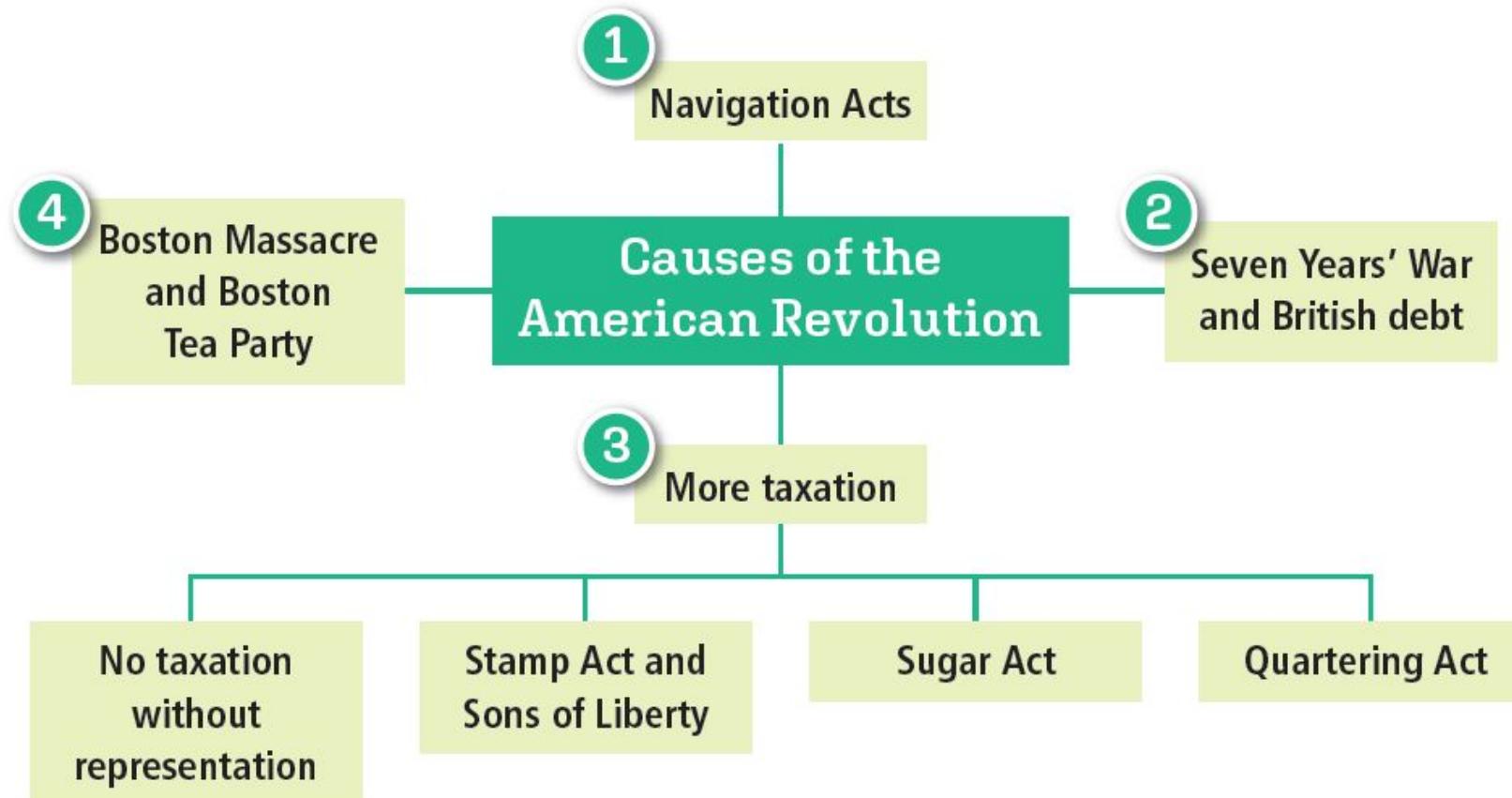


# America in 1750





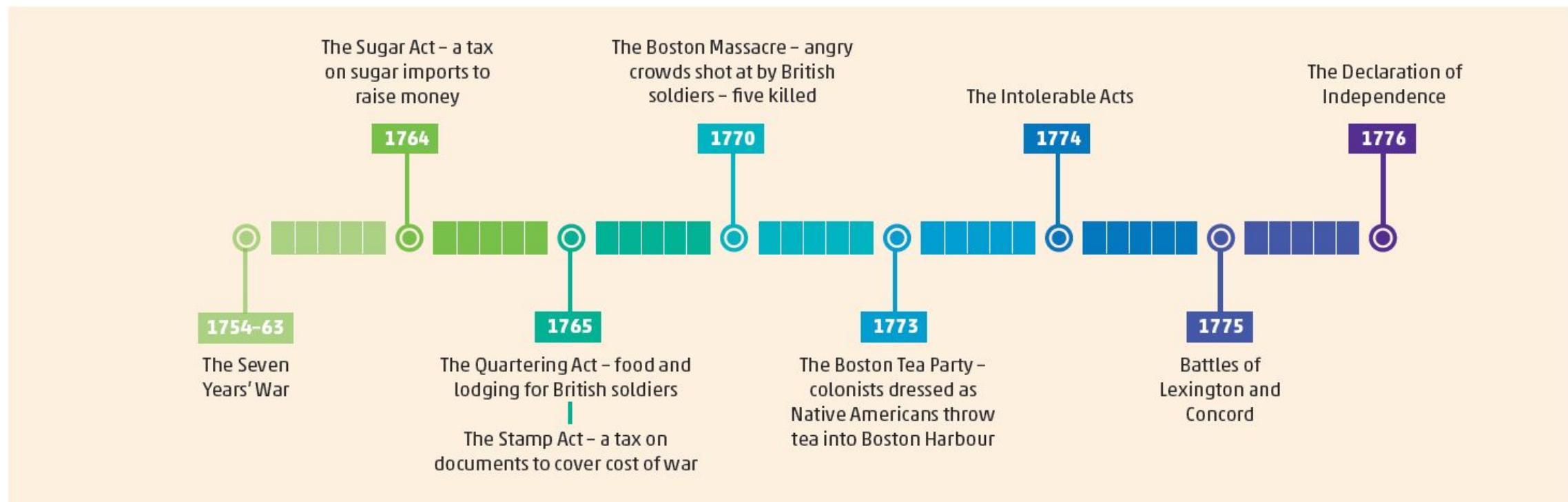
# The Causes of the American Revolution



Create your own mind map of the **Causes** of the American Revolution based on the features above.



# The Causes of the American Revolution





### 1 The Navigation Acts

- British control of American trade
- Some American products, e.g. sugar, cotton and tobacco, could only be sold through England
- Americans smuggled their goods
- Clashes with British

### 2 The Seven Years' War

- British and Americans combined to defeat French in North America
- Cost of war increased British national debt
- Britain imposed taxes on Americans to pay for cost of the war and for defence of America



How did the **Navigation Acts** and the **Seven Years' War** contribute to the **causes** of the American Revolution?



### 3 More Taxation

#### Quartering Act

- American towns and villages had to provide food and shelter for British troops

#### Sugar Act

- A tax on sugar imports



How did the **Quartering Act** and the **Sugar Act** contribute to the **causes** of the American Revolution?

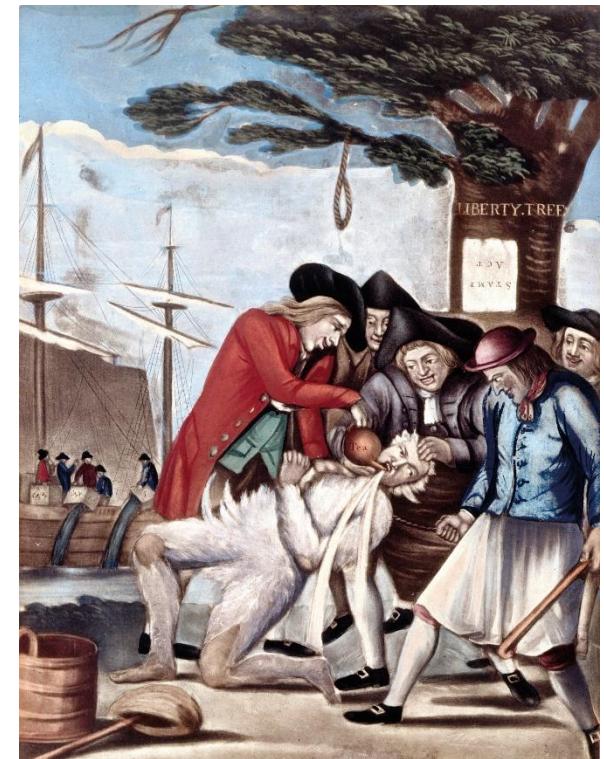


# The Stamp Act and the Sons of Liberty

- Americans had to **pay a tax** on newspapers and legal documents
- **Sons of Liberty** organised against the **Stamp Act**
- Stamps were burned
- Stamp officials attacked
- Slogan – ‘**No Taxation without Representation**’



How did the **Stamp Act** and the **Sons of Liberty** contribute to the **causes** of the American Revolution?



*The Bostonians Paying the  
Excise-Man, 1774*



For the English colonies have increased so much in their number of inhabitants, and in their riches, that they almost compete with Old England. Now in order to keep up the authority and trade of their mother country [England], they are forbidden to establish new manufactures ... These and some other restrictions [limits] cause the inhabitants of the English colonies to grow less tender for their mother country ...

**(Peter Kalm, Swedish biologist in *Travels into North America*, 1753–61)**



How does this source help you understand the **causes** of the American Revolution?



How **useful** and **reliable** is this source in helping you understand the **causes** of the American Revolution?



The province of Massachusetts Bay has been for some years past, I believe, rather on the decline. Its inhabitants have lost several branches of trade ... They have been burdened with heavy taxes. ...

**(Rev Andrew Burnaby, Anglican Minister visiting from England in *Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America*, 2nd edition, 1775)**

... That by this constitution, every man in the dominion is a free man: That no parts of his Majesty's dominion can be taxed without their consent.

**(James Otis, a lawyer in Massachusetts, in *The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved*, [1763])**



How do these sources help you understand the **causes** of the American Revolution?



4

## Boston Massacre and Boston Tea Party



A drawing of the Boston Massacre



What happened in each of these events?



*The Boston Tea Party*, by Nathaniel Currier



How did these **events** contribute to the causes of the American Revolution?



## Analysing Sources – Propaganda in Sources



Why is this poster propaganda?

*The Bloody Massacre perpetrated (carried out) in King Street Boston on March 5<sup>th</sup> 1770, by a party of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regt., printed by Paul Revere, one of the Sons of Liberty.*

*While faithless P--n [Captain Preston] and his savage Bands,  
With murd'rous Rancour [hate] stretch their bloody Hands;  
Like fierce Barbarians [savages] grinning o'er their Prey [victim],  
Approve the Carnage [slaughter], and enjoy the Day.*



## Assessing Your Learning

Complete the sentences below:

The Navigation Acts ...	... towns and villages had to provide food and shelter for British troops.
The Seven Years' War ...	... had a slogan, 'No Taxation without Representation'.
In the Quartering Act, American ...	... had to pay a tax on newspapers and legal documents.
The Sugar Act ...	... gave Britain control of American trade.
The Sons of Liberty ...	... the Sons of Liberty.
In the Stamp Act, Americans ...	... put a tax on sugar imports.
Five people were killed ...	... increased British public debt.
The Boston Tea Party was organised by ...	... in the Boston Massacre.



# Assessing Your Learning

1. How many colonies in America were controlled by Britain: 12, 13 or 14?
2. Which one of the following Acts stated that some American products could only be sold through England: (i) Stamp Act (ii) Navigation Act (iii) Quartering Act?
3. The name of the group which organised opposition to British taxes in Boston was?  
(i) The Sons of Liberty (ii) The Tea Party (iii) The Boston Patriots
4. The number killed in the Boston Massacre was 4, 5 or 8?
5. How were the men who dumped the tea from British ships in Boston Harbour dressed?
6. Which two of these statements are true?

The British Government increased taxes on Americans because:

- (i) They wanted the Americans to pay for the Seven Years' War.
- (ii) They wanted the Americans to pay for maintaining soldiers in America.
- (iii) They wanted the Americans to pay Native Americans for the land which was taken from them.



# The Course of the War

## The Revolutionary War Begins – Lexington and Concord

*By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled;  
Here once the embattled farmers stood;  
And fired the shot heard 'round the world.*

(Ralph Waldo Emerson's *Concord Hymn*, 1837)



**What happened at the Battles of Lexington and Concord?.**



**Explain 'And fired the shot heard 'round the world'.**



## Tom Paine and *Common Sense*

*Wherefore, what is it that we want? Why is it that we hesitate?  
From Britain we can expect nothing but ruin.*

*... Now! Now! At this very moment must these good and democratic colonies throw off the trammels [restrictions] of a vicious monarchy ...*

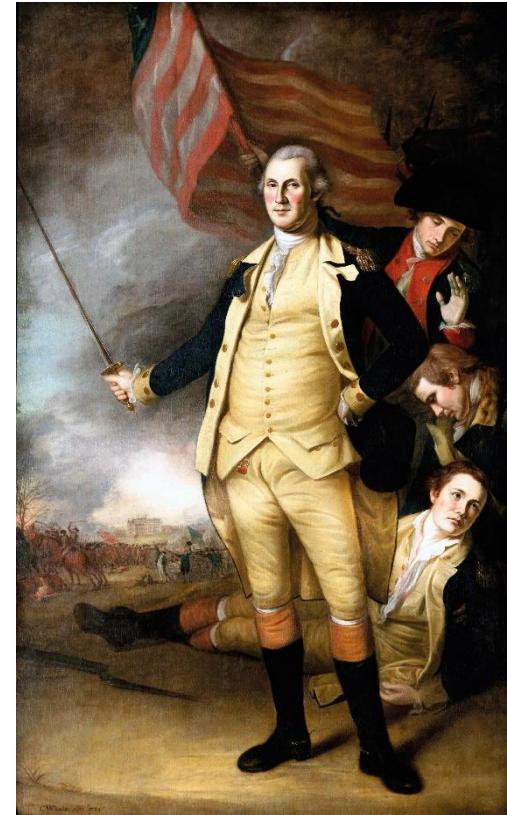


What **effect** would these words have on Americans at the time?



## The Continental Congresses

- In Philadelphia
- Representatives of 13 colonies
- George Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental (American) Army



*George Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental (American) Army*



# The Continental Congresses

- Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776

*'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, ... with certain unalienable [can't be taken away] Rights, ... among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.'*



## Assessing Your Learning

1. Where were the first shots of the America Revolution fired?
2. Who wrote *Common Sense*?
3. The American Army was called
  - (i) The Patriot Army
  - (ii) The Army of Liberty
  - (iii) The Continental Army?
4. Who was selected as commander-in-chief of the American Army?
5. Complete the next part of this sentence, '*We hold these truths to be self-evident, ...*'

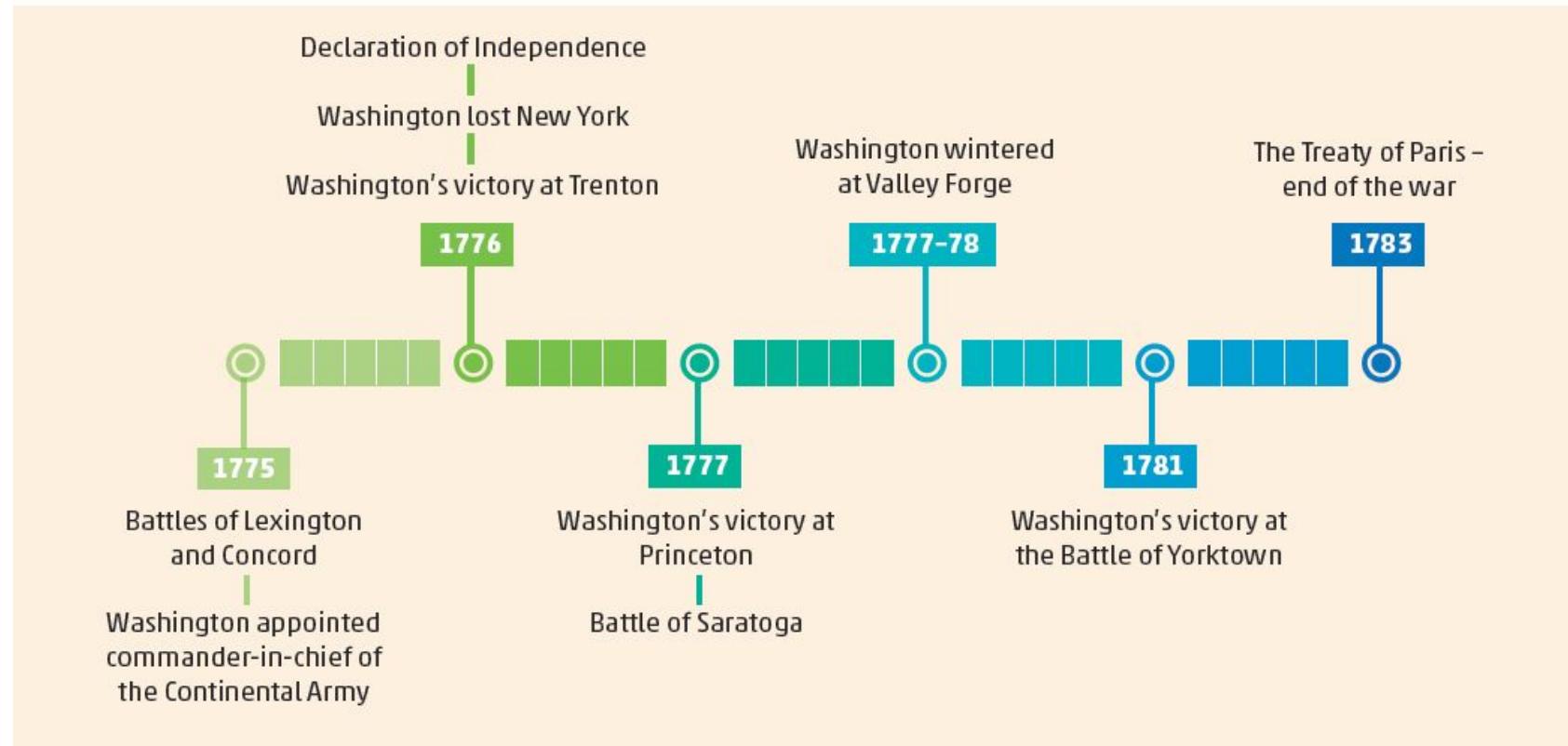


# What were the Strengths and Weaknesses of Each Side?

The Britain Army (Redcoats)	The Continental Army of the American colonies
Strengths	Strengths
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Britain had a population of 8 million people</li> <li>• Up to 300,000 American loyalists favoured remaining with Britain</li> <li>• Britain had a 50,000-strong army</li> <li>• Britain hired German mercenaries</li> <li>• The British Navy controlled the seas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans were fighting for their 'glorious cause'</li> <li>• The Americans used <b>guerrilla tactics</b> by using the cover of the woods to attack and retreat</li> <li>• George Washington was the commander and he was determined to succeed</li> </ul>
Weaknesses	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Britain was 4,800 km (3,000 miles) from America so it took a long time to get supplies and men</li> <li>• British soldiers were inexperienced</li> <li>• Mercenaries deserted or did damage</li> <li>• British soldiers did not know the countryside</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The American colonies had a population of about 2.5 million, including about half a million slaves. The Americans were not united</li> <li>• America had to build up its army</li> <li>• The Continental Army was largely made up of part-time militia who had to return to work in their farms</li> <li>• America did not have a proper navy</li> <li>• War disrupted the American economy</li> </ul>



# The Course of the War



What were the **turning points** in the war?



# The Course of the War



What were the **key battles** in the war?

## Chapter 10: The American Revolution



Why is this **event** important?

*Washington Crossing the Delaware* painted by Emanuel Leutze



Investigate the **historical accuracy** of this painting which was painted about 1850.



# The Battle of Yorktown



**Why did the  
British surrender  
at the Battle of  
Yorktown?**



## Why Britain lost and why America won

- Britain was faced by the Americans supported by **France, Spain and the Netherlands**.
- France helped in the Battle of Yorktown and fought British armies in Canada.
- Spain attacked British armies in Florida and elsewhere.
- The French and Spanish navies harassed British ships bringing supplies across the Atlantic Ocean.
- The American Continental Army was helped by **local militia** who used hit and run tactics (guerrilla tactics) against the British Army. The American landscape of woods and mountains did not suit the British Army.
- The Americans, led by George Washington, **kept going** even though they were on the brink of losing several times. Washington was very determined not to give in. In contrast, Britain gave up easily after losing the Battle of Yorktown.
- The American Patriots won the **battle of propaganda**. They painted the King of England and the British Government as cruel and heartless. The Americans believed their own cause was just.



## Assessing Your Learning

True or false?

1. The American Army was called the Revolutionary Army.
2. Tom Paine wrote *Common Sense*.
3. The shot 'heard 'round the world' was fired at Concord.
4. The Continental Congress published the Declaration of Independence.
5. The British Army used guerrilla tactics to attack the Americans.
6. The Americans were supported by France and Spain.
7. George Washington was appointed navy commander.
8. The Battle of Saratoga was one of the turning points in the war.
9. George Washington defeated the British at the Battle of Valley Forge.
10. The war ended with the Treaty of London.

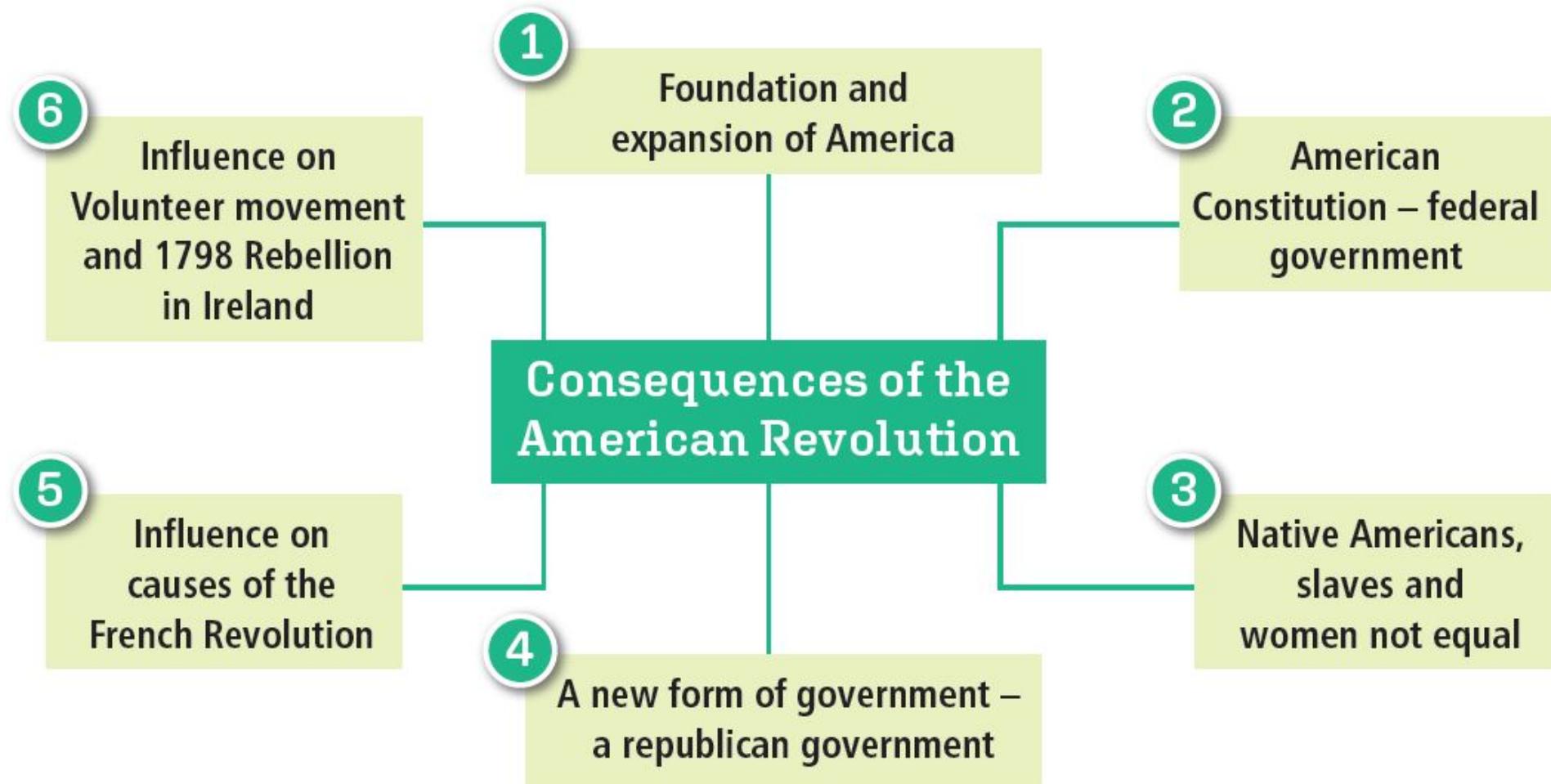


## Assessing Your Learning

1. Which two of the following were strengths of the British Army?
  - (i) Britain hired German mercenaries
  - (ii) British soldiers did not know the countryside
  - (iii) The British Navy controlled the seas
2. Which two of the following were weaknesses of the American Army?
  - (i) George Washington was commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army
  - (ii) The American colonies had a population of about 2.5 million, including about half a million slaves
  - (iii) The Continental Army was largely made up of part-time militia
3. In which two of the following battles did George Washington defeat British armies?
  - (i) Trenton
  - (ii) Long Island
  - (iii) Princeton
4. Why is the year 1777 regarded as a turning point in the war?
5. Where did Washington and his army spend the winter of 1777–78?
6. What was the importance of the Battle of Yorktown?
7. Select one reason why Britain lost and America won the war, and explain it in your own words.

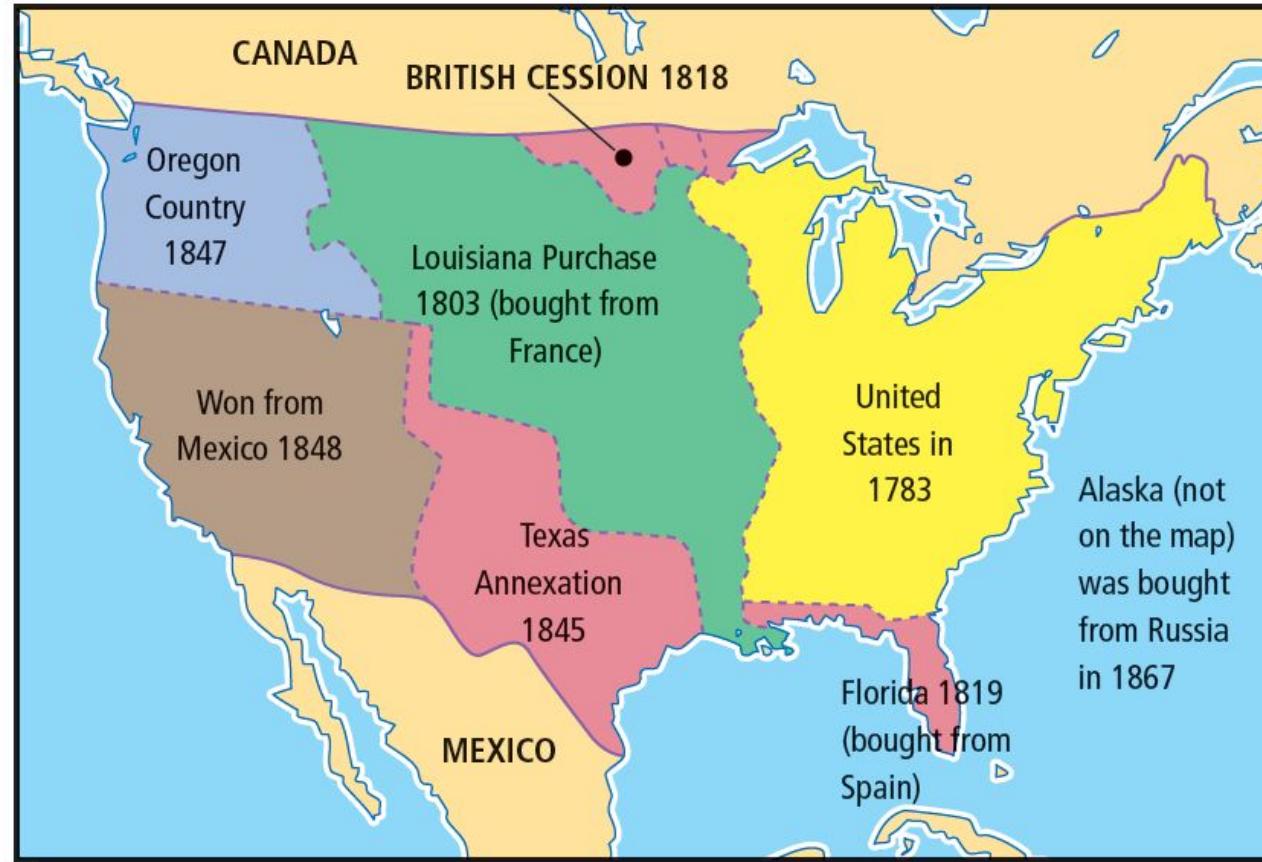


# The Consequences of the American Revolution





# The Consequences of the American Revolution



Foundation and expansion of the USA

*The US began as 13 states but later expanded during the 19th century. It is now 50 states and one of the most powerful countries in the world.*





## Assessing Your Learning

**Explain briefly the following statements:**

1. The United States of America was founded after the American Revolution.
2. The expansion of the USA resulted in clashes with the Native Americans.
3. The USA grew from 13 to 50 states.
4. Changes to the American flag represent the foundation and expansion of the USA.
5. The success of the American Revolution inspired people in France and Ireland.
6. The ideas of the Declaration of Independence inspired later groups of people.
7. The American Constitution was an example to other countries.
8. The American Revolution was really a revolution.



## Assessing Your Learning

1. How did America expand after the American Revolution?
2. What type of government did the American Constitution set up?
3. How did the American Revolution influence French history?
4. How did the American Revolution influence Irish history?



### Preparing for CBA 2

**A project on the life and experience of a person of historical interest**

#### Persons of interest from the American Revolution

John Adams

Andrew Jackson

Molly Pitcher

Benjamin Franklin

Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Samuel Adams

George Washington

Thomas Jefferson

Marquis de Lafayette

John Barry

Abigail Adams

Andrew Hamilton

Benedict Arnold

George III

\*\*Note your choices\*\*