The **Revolutionary War** (also known as the **American War of Independence**, 1775–1783) was a conflict between the **Thirteen American Colonies** and **Great Britain**, culminating in the formation of the United States of America. Here are key events and aspects of the war:

**Background Causes:**

1. **Taxation Without Representation**:
   * British taxation policies, such as the **Stamp Act (1765)** and the **Townshend Acts (1767)**, angered colonists.
   * The **Boston Tea Party** (1773) was a major act of protest against British rule.
2. **Coercive Acts (1774)**:
   * British retaliation for colonial defiance, including closing Boston Harbor, heightened tensions.
   * Colonists formed the **First Continental Congress** to coordinate resistance.

**Key Events of the War:**

1. **The War Begins (1775)**:
   * The first battles occurred at **Lexington and Concord** on **April 19, 1775**, signaling the start of the conflict.
   * The **Second Continental Congress** appointed **George Washington** as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.
2. **Declaration of Independence (1776)**:
   * On **July 4, 1776**, the Continental Congress adopted the **Declaration of Independence**, authored primarily by **Thomas Jefferson**.
   * The colonies officially declared their separation from Great Britain.
3. **Major Battles**:
   * **Battle of Bunker Hill (1775)**: Demonstrated the colonists' determination despite a British victory.
   * **Battle of Saratoga (1777)**: A turning point; American victory led to **French alliance**.
   * **Battle of Yorktown (1781)**: The decisive American and French victory where **British General Cornwallis** surrendered to Washington.
4. **Alliances**:
   * The United States gained critical support from **France**, and later **Spain** and the **Dutch Republic**, providing military aid, funding, and naval power.

**Key Figures:**

* **George Washington**: Leader of the Continental Army and symbol of American unity.
* **Benjamin Franklin**: Secured French support through diplomacy.
* **King George III**: Monarch of Great Britain, determined to retain control over the colonies.

**End of the War:**

1. **Treaty of Paris (1783)**:
   * Signed on **September 3, 1783**, it recognized the **United States as an independent nation**.
   * Britain ceded territory east of the Mississippi River to the U.S.
2. **Results and Impact**:
   * The war established the **United States of America** as an independent republic.
   * Inspired other global movements, such as the **French Revolution**.
   * The U.S. Constitution (1787) was later drafted to form a strong federal government.