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Revolutionary War Revolutionary?

The world defines the word revolutionary as an urgent political change, usually a major shift in authority, in a short amount of time. Any political change done in a long amount of time, such as voting, would not be considered a revolution because of its lack of urgency. This word is used to describe the French Revolution, the American Revolution, and the Industrial Revolution. It is seen as acts of rebellion to bring upon social and political change to a group of unpleased members of a society or government. With the rebellion and boycotting of certain goods, the colonists definitely were aiming to bring upon political change with rebellious acts. This would conclude that the American Revolutionary War was in fact revolutionary.

The American Revolution War was a war fought against the American colonies and the British authoritarian rule. During the French and Indian War that took place prior, Great Britain sent soldiers over to the colonies to fight the French in the Western World. During this time, the soldiers had to quarter in the colonists’ homes, where the colonists were forced to provide living accommodation’s in return for protection during the war. During this Seven Year’s War, there was not a lot of support from either the colonists nor the soldiers. The colonists would have to quarter soldiers into their homes, while the soldiers had to be relocated across the Atlantic Ocean and protect the colonists while focusing on winning the war. With the victory of the war being Great Britain, France cut their ties with the colonies, greatly cutting a huge portion of the colonist’s economy through trade with them. In addition to the huge cut in trade, the colonists also faced a huge increase in taxes and tariffs to cover the immense war debt. Combining the quartering of the soldiers, and the economic hit, the colonist’s decided to rebel against the British Empire, and start a nation of their own. This would lead to the beginning of the American Revolutionary War.

For Great Britain to pay off their war debt, they implemented taxes on common goods that they knew the colonists used a lot of. For example, they implemented taxes on stamps in the Stamp Act of 1765. In addition, Great Britain implemented the Townshend Act of 1767, which would make the colonists pay tariffs on imported goods like tea. The colonists saw themselves as British citizens and saw that these taxes were violating their rights as part of their British citizenship. In response to these violations, the colonists started to boycott these goods to show the British Empire that they were not going to buy it if they had these taxes. Along with this, a group of colonists snuck onto a ship and dumped out the imported tea in what we now call the Boston Tea Party. In response to this rebellious act, the British government enacted the Coercive Acts, or Intolerable Acts. The Coercive Acts were a group of acts used to make British control over the colonists even more strict. This included making the colonists paid for all the tea that was dumped into the harbor, as well as made British officials immune to any criminal prosecutions in Massachusetts. In response, a group of colonists met up in the First Continental Congress to state lists of complaints that they felt were unjustified, or a violation of their rights to the British Parliament. After these lists of complaints were sent, and no change in the taxes were made, the American Revolutionary War started.

With the boycotting of the British goods, the colonists were able to reduce Great Britain’s revenue from these goods. In addition, Great Britain also was not able to make any money off of their taxes if they never bought the goods. This method of boycotting was an attempt to decrease British revenue to a point where they would reduce or stop the taxes in its entirety. Furthermore, with the rebellious acts like the Boston Tea Party, the colonists were trying to show the British Empire that they would be willing to be more violent in their approach to reducing the taxes. For a more direct way to show the British Empire their grievances were a list of complaints were sent to the British Parliament. They declared that the taxes needed to be stopped and the violation of rights as British citizens was not acceptable. They proclaimed that if they were not treated as British citizens, they would begin very violent rebellious acts, which would lead the American Revolutionary War.

These responses to the taxes and unfair violations of their rights is what made the colonists want to bring upon a political change. Their approach of rebellious acts and the following war would be their way of obtaining these political changes in a quick matter. Because of their rebellious acts to unfair taxes and violations, it is clear that these colonists urgently wanted political change in a short amount of time, defining that the Revolutionary war was revolutionary.

Once the Revolutionary War started, the goal of the war was to detach from British control and have a major shift in authority. They wanted to shift away from the authoritarian rule, as it was shown to be easily corrupted, along with not fitting the citizen’s needs. Their goal was to start a new nation where the citizens would be able to voice their opinions and make change through a democratic method. This would be the start of a republic, where legislation was done through voting and the majority vote of the citizens. This was a huge shift in their political world, and was achieved through their rebellious acts both before and during the Revolutionary War.

The Revolutionary War was a unique war in the sense of its introduction of guerilla warfare. The colonists waged war through surprise attacks. The British army could not do the same as they thought the act of guerilla warfare was a cowardly way of fighting. This guerilla warfare was one of the main reasons why the colonists were able to win the war. The British army had more men, more supplies, and better trained soldiers. The only advantage that the colonists had was their knowledge of the territory, along with guerilla warfare.

With the colonists’ victory of the American Revolutionary War, the colonists were finally able to create a republic based off their own needs. They implemented new laws that would create a protection to the basic human rights of the American men. Despite their inexperience to creating a new republic, they were finally able to make a working constitution. It did take time for the Framers to create a fully functioning constitution but it all worked out for the best.

The Revolutionary War was in fact revolutionary for the reasons that it fits the definition. It was an urgent political change or major shift in authority; the colonists were able to detach from British control and create an entirety new republic. It was also done in a quick and urgent matter in the sense that it all started with rebellious acts like boycotting and ended with a war. The colonists were able to create this nation through their revolutionary moments and acts to rid themselves from the tyrant British control.

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