

American Revolutionary War Study Guide

SOL: USI.6

England established and attempted to maintain control over the colonies. England imposed its political and economic control over the colonies in different ways.

<u>Economic Relationships</u>	<u>Political Relationships</u>
*England imposed strict control over trade	*Colonists had to obey English laws that were enforced by governors
*England taxed the colonies after the French and Indian War	*Colonial governors were appointed by the king or by the proprietor
*Colonies traded raw materials for goods	*Colonial legislatures made laws for each colony and were monitored by colonial governors.

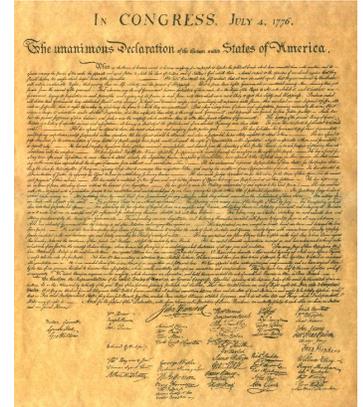
Causes of the American Revolution

<u>England's Reasons for Control</u>	<u>England's Reasons for Taxation</u>	<u>Sources of Colonial Dissatisfaction</u>
*England desired to remain a world power.	*To help finance (pay for) the French and Indian War.	*Colonies had no representation in Parliament.
*England's desire to remain a world power caused a conflict with France known as the French and Indian War.	*To help with the maintaining of English troops in the colonies.	*Some colonists resented power of colonial governors.
*England imposed taxes, such as the Stamp Act, to raise necessary revenue (money) to pay the cost of the French and Indian War.		*England wanted strict control over colonial legislatures. *Colonies opposed the British taxes
		*The Proclamation of 1763 hampered the western movement of settlers.

Philosophies in the Declaration of Independence

- The Declaration of Independence proclaimed independence from England on July 4, 1776.
- Key Philosophies of Declaration of Independence were based off of the ideas of European Philosophers like John Locke

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KEY PHILOSOPHIES OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE:

- People have “certain unalienable rights” (rights that can't be taken away)
 - Unalienable rights:
 - Life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness
- People establish government to protect those rights
- Government derives (gets) its power from the people
- People have the right and duty to change a government that violates those rights.

KEY INDIVIDUALS OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR:

- **King George III:**
 - British king during the Revolutionary War



- **Lord Cornwallis:**
 - British general who surrendered at Yorktown



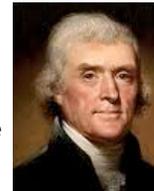
- **John Adams:**
 - Championed the cause of independence



- **George Washington:**
 - Commander and Chief of the Continental Army



- **Thomas Jefferson:**
 - Major author of the Declaration of Independence



- **Patrick Henry:**
 - Outspoken member of the House of Burgesses
 - Inspired colonial patriotism with his “Give me liberty or give me death” speech



- **Benjamin Franklin:**
 - Prominent (important) member of the Continental Congress
 - Helped frame the Declaration of Independence
 - Helped gain French support for American Independence



- **Phillis Wheatley:**
 - Enslaved African American
 - Wrote poem and plays supporting American independence
 - Eventually gained her freedom



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- **Paul Revere:**

- Patriot who made a daring ride to warn colonists of British arrival at Lexington and Concord
- **Those who supported independence were called Patriots**
- **Those who still supported and wanted to stay with Britain were called Loyalists.**

KEY EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

- **Boston Massacre:** 1770
 - Colonists in Boston were shot after taunting British soldiers
- **Boston Tea Party:** 1773
 - Samuel Adams and Paul Revere led patriots into throwing tea into the Boston Harbor to protest the taxes on tea
- **First Continental Congress:** 1774
 - Delegates (representatives) from all colonies except Georgia met to discuss problems with Great Britain and to promote independence
- **Battles at Lexington and Concord:** 1775
 - First armed conflicts of the Revolutionary War
 - Marks the beginning of the war
- **Approval of the Declaration of Independence:** July 4th 1776
 - Colonists declared independence from Great Britain
- **Battle of Saratoga:** 1777
 - Turning point in the war after American victory
 - France started to see America as possibly winning the war
- **Surrender at Yorktown:** 1781
 - Colonial victory over forces of Lord Cornwallis marked the end of the Revolutionary War
- **Signing of the Treaty of Paris:** 1783
 - Great Britain recognizes American independence
 - First time America is finally independent from Great Britain



Colonial Advantages that Helped Them Win the War:

- Some colonists' defense of their own land, principles, and beliefs
- Additional support/ help from France
- Strong leadership (of all the key people)

