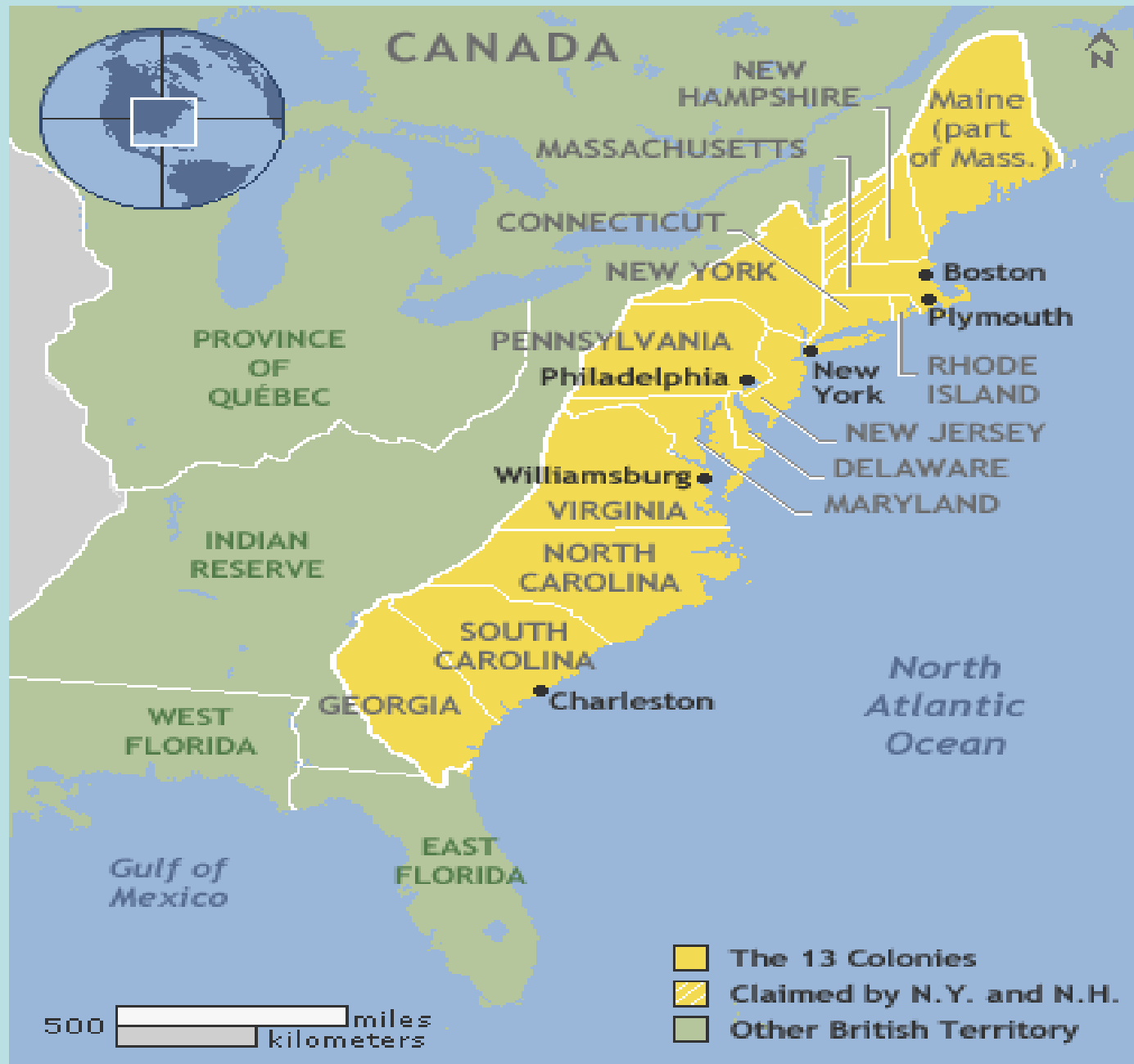


Political Revolutions

America, France and Ireland

Late 18th and early 19th Centuries



13 Colonies

The Thirteen Colonies

The term used for the colonies of British North America that joined together in the American Revolution against the mother country, adopted the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and became the United States.

They were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

They are also called the **Thirteen Original States**.

Causes and Early Troubles

- The British Army (Redcoats) protected the settlers in the Colonies from attacks by the French and the native Indians
- The cost of keeping the army was very high – King George III decided to raise taxes in the 13 Colonies to pay for this in the 1760s
- The **Stamp Act** was introduced on newspapers and legal documents
- The **Townsend Act** placed taxes on tea and paint

Stamp Act - King George III

(279)

Anno quinto

Georgii III. Regis.

C A P. XII.

An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.



WHEREAS by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, several Duties were granted, continued, and appropriated, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*: And whereas it is just and necessary, that Provision be made for raising a further Revenue within your Majesty's Dominions in America, towards defraying the said Expences: We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, have

Georgii III. Regis.

C A P. LIX.

An Act for restraining and prohibiting the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives, of the Province of *New York*, until Provision shall have been made for furnishing the King's Troops with all the Necessaries required by Law, from passing or assenting to any Act of Assembly, Vote, or Resolution, for any other Purpose.

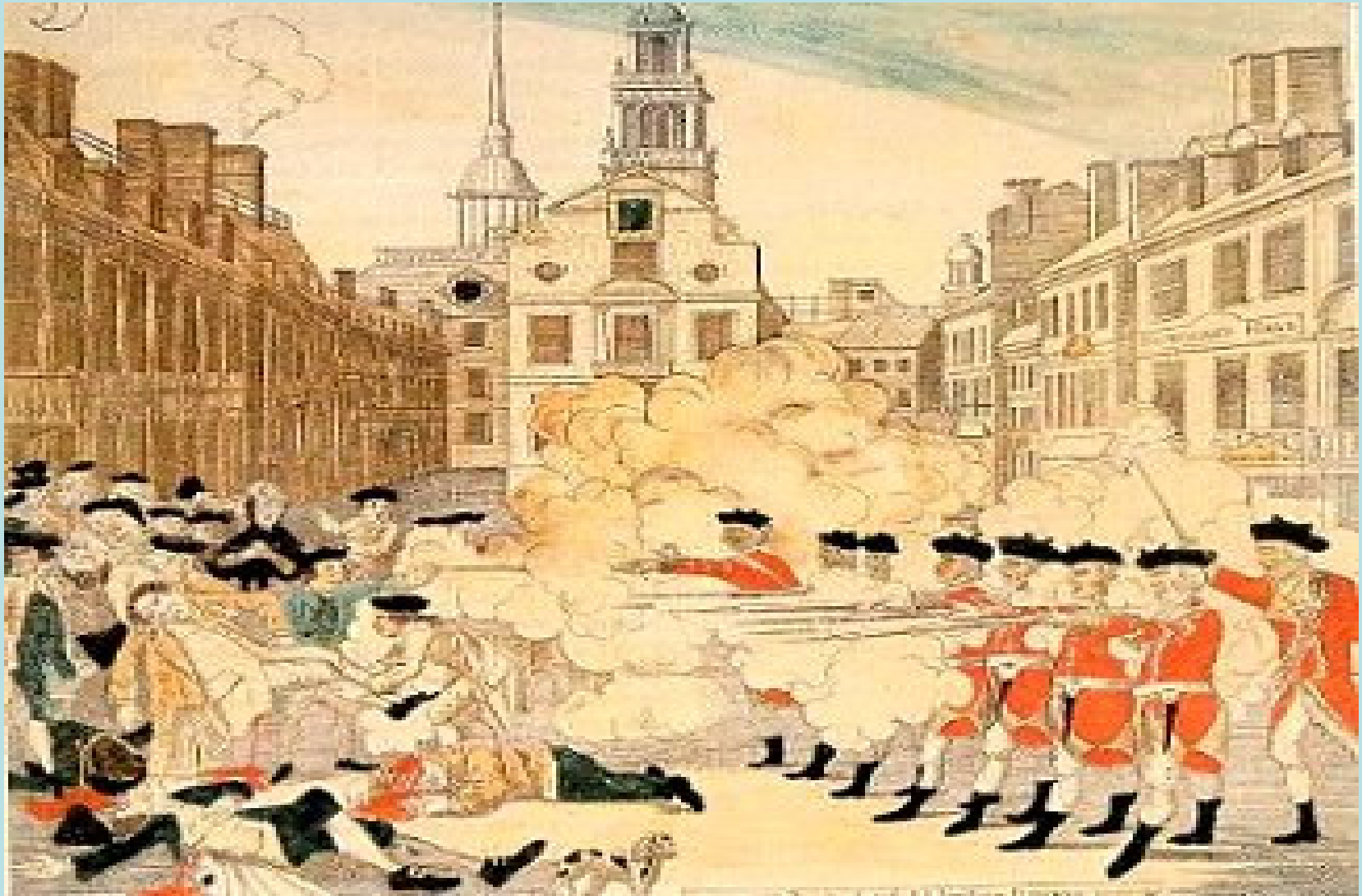


WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was made in the fifth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to amend and render more effectual, in His Majesty's Dominions in *America*, an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters*, and that several Directions were given,

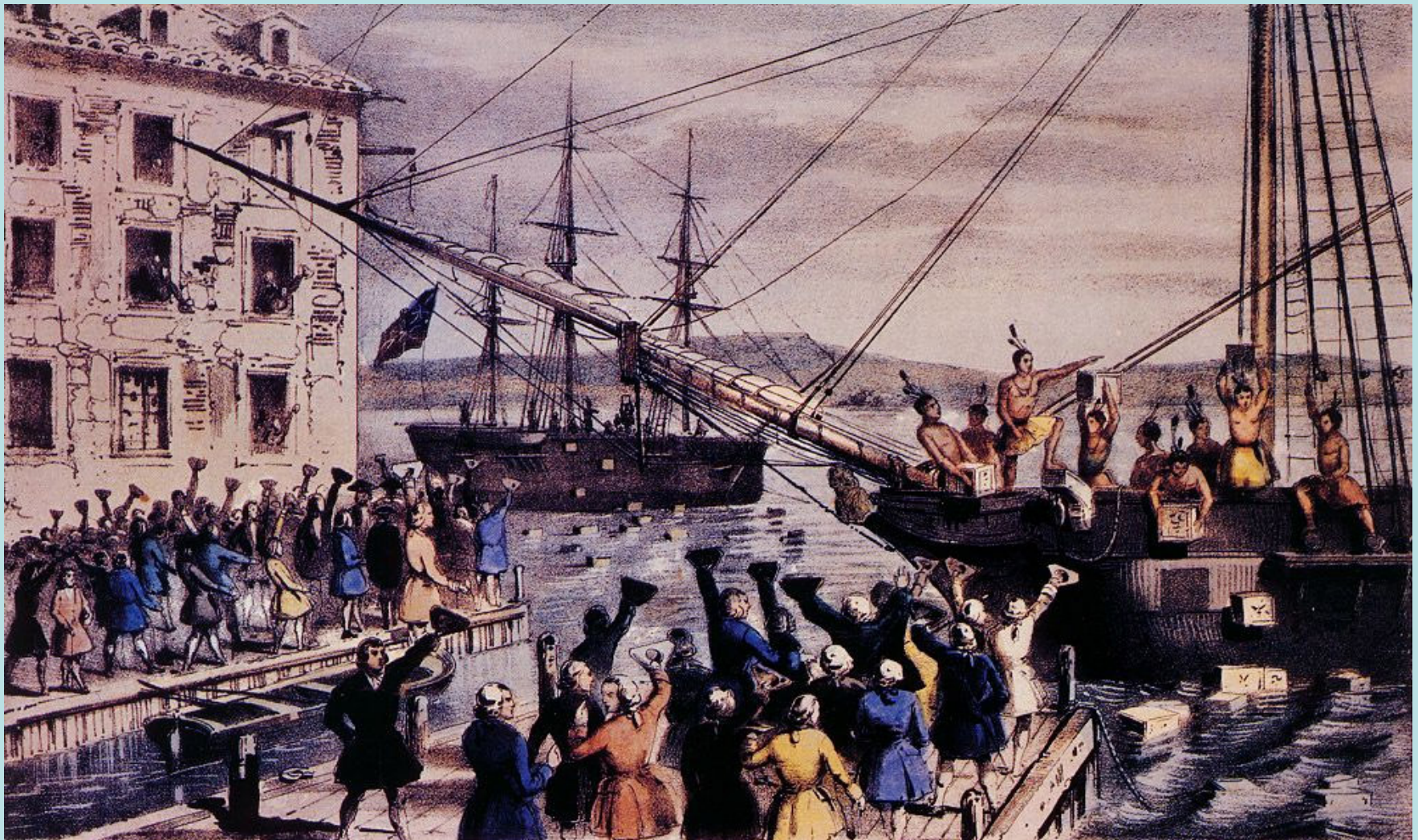
Preamble, reciting Acts 5 Geo. III.

The Townsend Act

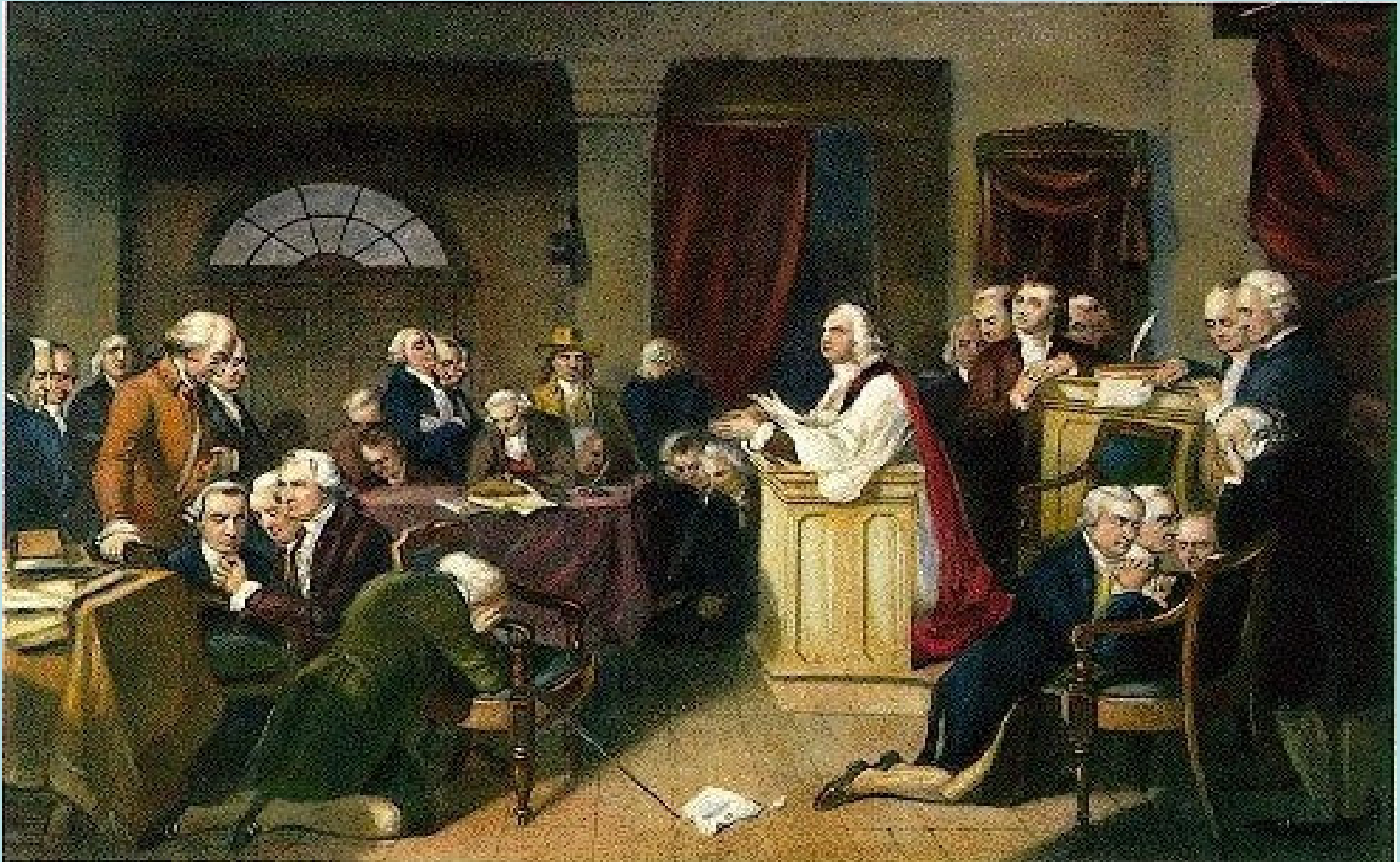
Boston Massacre



Boston Tea Party



Intolerable Acts



First Continental Congress in 1774



The able Doctor or America swallowing the Bitter Draught.

Lexington - April 19, 1775



Concord



Second Continental Congress in 1775

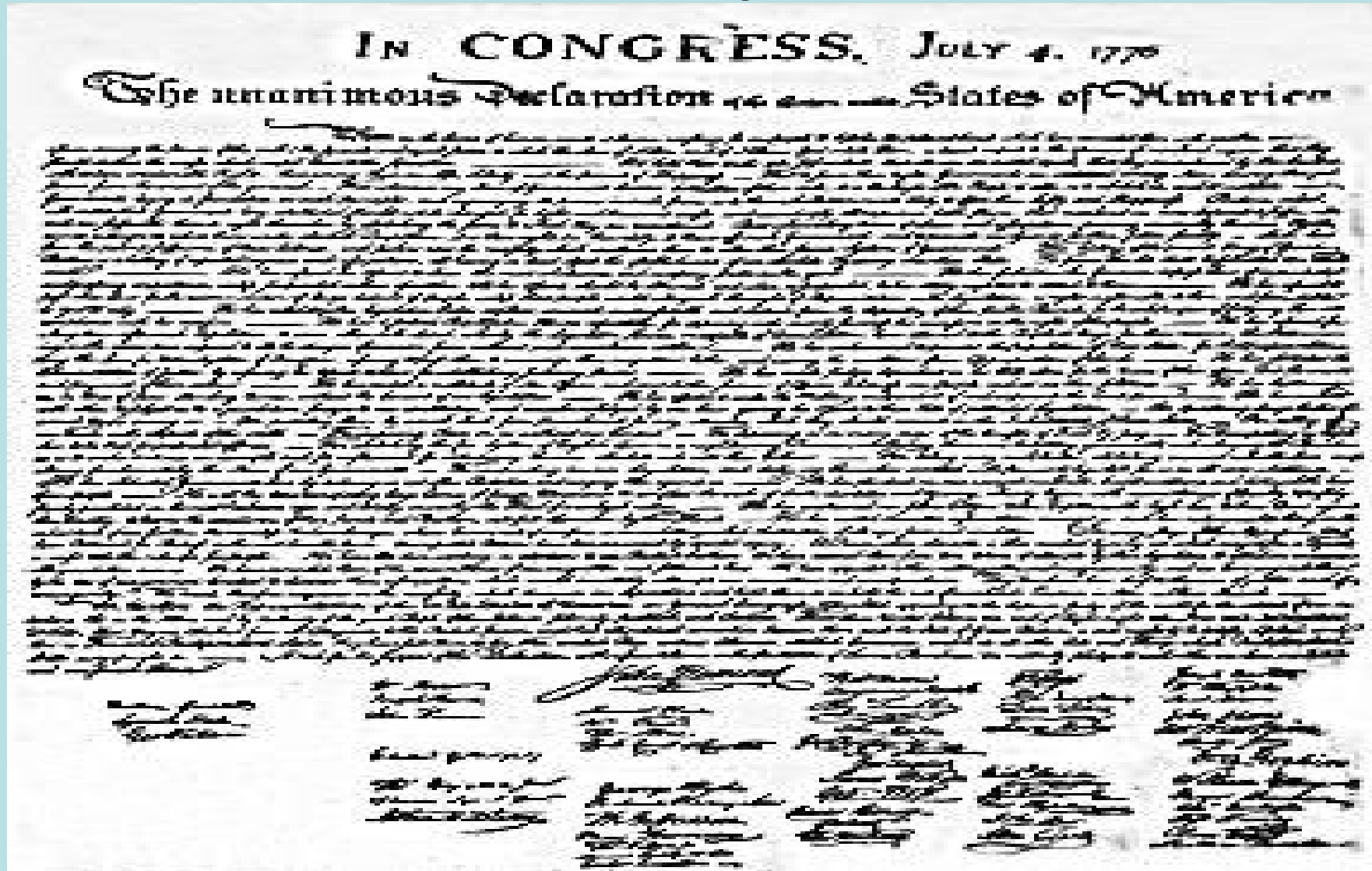


Declaration of Independence on 4th July 1776



A.

Declaration of Independence on 4th July 1776



The British Take Philadelphia

"I am sorry to inform you that in this day's engagement we have been obliged to leave the enemy masters of the field. Unfortunately the intelligence received of the enemy's advancing up the Brandywine, and crossing at a Ford about six miles above us, was uncertain and contradictory, notwithstanding all my pains to get the best... Our loss of men is not, I am persuaded, very considerable; I believe much less than the enemy's... Notwithstanding the misfortune of the day, I am happy to find the troops in good spirits; and I hope another time we shall compensate for the losses now sustained..."

The Marquis La Fayette was wounded in the leg, and General Woodford in the hand. Divers other officers were wounded, and some slain, but the numbers of either cannot now be ascertained. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant."

G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. It has not been in my power to send you earlier intelligence; the present being the first leisure moment I have had since the action.

Letter, George Washington to Continental Congress, September 11, 1777. George Washington Papers, 1741-1799

Valley Forge – Winter 1777-1778



Victory at Yorktown 1781



The Paris Treaty of 1783



Consequences of the American Revolution

- 13 Colonies become United States of America
- Democracy – government chosen by the people
- Parliament or Congress located to new capital in Washington DC
- George Washington became first President of the United States in 1789
- American Colonists success had an influence on similar revolutions in France and Ireland at the time

George Washington



1732 - 1799

George Washington Background

Born Virginia 1732 - ancestry English

Aged 20 he inherited 3,200 ha farm at
Mount Vernon, Virginia

Fought against the French + Indians

Married Martha Dandridge c. 1760

Virginia Delegate to the

First and Second Continental Congresses in
1774 - 1775

George Washington Revolutionary Role

May 1775 chosen to lead the
American Continental Army

Victories against the British at:

Boston; Princeton and Trenton in 1776

Defeats at:

White Plains and Philadelphia in 1777

Revolutionary Role contd...

1777 – 1778 Winter at Valley Forge



Revolutionary Role contd...

French support gave Washington a huge boost in February 1778

Attacked British forces at Yorktown

Decisive victory for Washington in 1781

When the British surrendered Washington resigned and returned to Mount Vernon in Virginia

Washington Afterwards

His guidance led to a Federalist and democratic Constitution accepted by Congress in 1787

He was chosen by Congress as the first president of America in 1789 and the capital city was named after him in 1790



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION
BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.
He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He has plundered our Seas, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and

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