

1: The True History of the American Revolution by Sydney George Fisher

The Real History of the American Revolution has ratings and 23 reviews. Jake said: Sort of a pop-up video version of a college textbook. In a good wa.

Since it numbered only about 42,, heavy recruiting programs were introduced. Many of the enlisted men were farm boys, as were most of the Americans. Others were unemployed persons from the urban slums. Still others joined the army to escape fines or imprisonment. The great majority became efficient soldiers as a result of sound training and ferocious discipline. The officers were drawn largely from the gentry and the aristocracy and obtained their commissions and promotions by purchase. Though they received no formal training, they were not so dependent on a book knowledge of military tactics as were many of the Americans. British generals, however, tended toward a lack of imagination and initiative , while those who demonstrated such qualities often were rash. Because troops were few and conscription unknown, the British government, following a traditional policy, purchased about 30, troops from various German princes. The Lensgrave landgrave of Hesse furnished approximately three-fifths of that total. Few acts by the crown roused so much antagonism in America as that use of foreign mercenaries. After the Boston Tea Party December 16, , Parliament responded with the Intolerable Acts , a series of punitive measures that were intended to cow the restive population into obedience. Thomas Gage , the commander of all British troops in North America. William Legge, 2nd earl of Dartmouth , secretary of state for the colonies, advised Gage that American Revolution: Library of Congress, Washington, D. LC-USZC the violence committed by those, who have taken up arms in Massachusetts, have appeared to me as the acts of a rude rabble, without plan, without concert, without conduct. From London, Dartmouth concluded that a small force now, if put to the test, would be able to conquer them, with greater probability of success, than might be expected of a larger army, if the people should be suffered to form themselves upon a more regular plan. Gage, for his part, felt that no fewer than 20, troops would be adequate for such an endeavour, but he acted with the forces he had at hand. Beginning in the late summer of , Gage attempted to suppress the warlike preparations throughout New England by seizing stores of weapons and powder. Although the colonials were initially taken by surprise, they soon mobilized. Groups such as the Sons of Liberty uncovered advance details of British actions, and Committees of Correspondence aided in the organization of countermeasures. The following day, several hundred men assembled and stormed the fort, capturing the six-man garrison, seizing a significant quantity of powder, and striking the British colours; a subsequent party removed the remaining cannons and small arms. The trio were apprehended outside Lexington by a British patrol, but Prescott escaped custody and was able to continue on to Concord. Revere, PaulPaul Revere riding on the night of April 18, , to warn Boston-area residents that the British were coming. Some British troops spent the evening of April 18, , forming ranks on Boston Common, with orders to seize the colonial armoury at Concord. The lengthy public display ensured that Gage had lost any chance at secrecy, and by the time the force had been transported across the Charles River to Cambridge it was 2: The march to Lexington was an exercise in misery. It began in a swamp, and the British were forced to wade through brackish water that was, in places, waist deep. By the time the soaked infantrymen arrived in Lexington at approximately 5: Officers on both sides ordered their men to hold their positions but not to fire their weapons. The colonial force evaporated, and the British moved on to Concord, where they were met with determined resistance from hundreds of militiamen. Now outnumbered and running low on ammunition, the British column was forced to retire to Boston. On the return march, American snipers took a deadly toll on the British, and only the timely arrival of 1, reinforcements prevented the retreat from becoming a rout. Those killed and wounded at the Battles of Lexington and Concord numbered British and 95 Americans. A line of minutemen being fired upon by British troops during the Battle of Lexington in Massachusetts, April 19, Those four commanders would be identified with the conduct of the principal British operations. The Continental Congress in Philadelphia , acting for the 13 colonies, voted for general defensive measures, called out troops, and appointed George Washington of Virginia commander in chief. Before Washington could take charge of the 15, colonial troops laying siege to the British garrison in Boston, Gage ordered Howe to drive

the Americans from the heights in Charlestown. The site is built over today, but it was open country in 1776. The British advanced from Boston by boat. The Charles River was not largely filled then, as it is today, and British warships could lie between Boston and the site of the battle. The placement of American artillery on the heights would have made the British position in Boston untenable, so on June 17, 1776, Howe led a British frontal assault on the American fortifications. The British eventually cleared the hill but at the cost of more than 40 percent of the assault force, and the battle was a moral victory for the Americans. Not only did he have to contain the British in Boston, but he also had to recruit a Continental army. During the winter of 1776 recruitment lagged so badly that fresh drafts of militia were called up to help maintain the siege. The balance shifted in late winter, when Gen. The British fort, which occupied a strategic point between Lake George and Lake Champlain, had been surprised and taken on May 10, 1776, by the Green Mountain Boys, a Vermont militia group under the command of Col. The cannons from Ticonderoga were mounted on Dorchester Heights, above Boston. The guns forced Howe, who had replaced Gage in command in October, to evacuate the city on March 17, 1776. Howe then repaired to Halifax to prepare for an invasion of New York, and Washington moved units southward for its defense. General George Washington riding white horse and his staff welcoming a provision train of supplies for the Continental Army. In the fall of 1776 the Americans invaded Canada. One force under Gen. Richard Montgomery captured Montreal on November 13, 1776. Another under Benedict Arnold made a remarkable march through the Maine wilderness to Quebec. Unable to take the city, Arnold was joined by Montgomery, many of whose troops had gone home because their enlistments had expired. An attack on the city on the last day of the year failed, Montgomery was killed, and many troops were captured. The Americans maintained a siege of the city but withdrew with the arrival of British reinforcements in the spring. Pursued by the British and decimated by smallpox, the Americans fell back to Ticonderoga. Forced to build one of his own, Carleton destroyed most of the American fleet in October but considered the season too advanced to bring Ticonderoga under siege. Charleston, South Carolina, was successfully defended against a British assault by sea in June. It also gave the Howes a commission to treat with the Americans. The Continental Congress, which had proclaimed the independence of the colonies, at first thought that the Howes were empowered to negotiate peace terms but discovered that they were authorized only to accept submission and assure pardons. New York's New Jersey campaign of 1776. Their peace efforts getting nowhere, the Howes turned to force. Washington, who had anticipated British designs, had already marched from Boston to New York and fortified the city, but his position was far from ideal. His left flank was thrown across the East River, beyond the village of Brooklyn, while the remainder of his lines fronted the Hudson River, making them open to a combined naval and ground attack. The position was untenable since the British absolutely dominated the waters about Manhattan. Howe drove Washington out of New York and forced the abandonment of the whole of Manhattan Island by employing three well-directed movements upon the American left. He then scored a smashing victory on August 27, driving the Americans into their Brooklyn works and inflicting a loss of about 1,000 men. Washington skillfully evacuated his army from Brooklyn to Manhattan that night under cover of a fog. Armytage after a painting by M. Howe slipped between the American army and Fort Washington and stormed the fort on November 16, seizing guns, supplies, and nearly 3,000 prisoners. Though Washington escaped to the west bank of the Delaware River, his army nearly disappeared. Howe then put his army into winter quarters, with outposts at towns such as Bordentown and Trenton. Crossing the ice-strewn Delaware with 2,000 men, he fell upon the Hessian garrison at Trenton at dawn and took nearly 1,000 prisoners. Though almost trapped by Cornwallis, who recovered Trenton on January 2, 1777, Washington made a skillful escape during the night, won a battle against British reinforcements at Princeton the next day, and went into winter quarters in the defensible area around Morristown. The Trenton-Princeton campaign roused the country and saved the struggle for independence from collapse. An army under Gen. John Burgoyne was to march south from Canada and join forces with Howe on the Hudson. But Howe seems to have concluded that Burgoyne was strong enough to operate on his own and left New York in the summer, taking his army by sea to the head of Chesapeake Bay. Once ashore, he defeated Washington badly but not decisively at Brandywine Creek on September 26, 1777. Then, feinting westward, he entered Philadelphia, the American capital, on September 26, 1777. The Continental Congress fled to York. Washington struck back at

Germantown on October 4 but, compelled to withdraw, went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. In the North the story was different. Burgoyne was to move south to Albany with a force of about 9,000 British, Germans, Indians, and American loyalists; a smaller force under Lieut. Leger was to converge on Albany through the Mohawk valley. Burgoyne took Ticonderoga handily on July 5 and then, instead of using Lake George, chose a southward route by land. Slowed by the rugged terrain, strewn with trees cut down by American axmen under Gen. Philip Schuyler, and needing horses, Burgoyne sent a force of Germans to collect them at Bennington, Vermont. John Stark and Col. Leger besieged Fort Schuyler present-day Rome, New York, ambushed a relief column of American militia at Oriskany on August 6, but retreated as his Indians gave up the siege and an American force under Arnold approached. Burgoyne himself reached the Hudson, but the Americans, now under Gen. Ten days later, unable to get help from New York, Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga. Northern campaign of The French had secretly furnished financial and material aid since Now they prepared fleets and armies, although they did not formally declare war until June Order and discipline among the troops were improved by the arrival of the Freiherr von baron of Steuben, a Prussian officer in the service of France.

2: The American Revolution

The True History of the American Revolution and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

Here we have the why and the wherefore, and many myths are exploded and secrets revealed. Sep 27, Jack rated it really liked it This book really went into the depth of the American Revolution. For those history fanatics I highly recommend you read this book. On the cover of the book is a picture of George Washington on a boat crossing the Delaware river. It explained why George Washington was forced to launch a surprise attack on the British and how long it took to get to the other side. George Washington believed that his troops would follow him anywhere because the people left were the people who really trusted George This book really went into the depth of the American Revolution. George Washington believed that his troops would follow him anywhere because the people left were the people who really trusted George Washington or else they would left sooner. Therefore, after George Washington found out about British plans he concluded that the day after Christmas would be the best time to attack before the river froze over. It had guns, ammunition, water, shelter, food, cannons, and horses. George Washington knew that if he could take over Trenton the war would be turned around. Even though the odds were stacked against Washington and all his companions disagreed with him and claimed that " he was leading them into hell" George Washington strong willed mind led him to attacking Trenton. To get the men across the river took to long therefore colonists had to march fast on the way to Trenton. Since George Washington and his army started marching at about midnight they attacked at exactly 8 o clock. When George Washington and his troops took over Trenton that marked a new beginning in the Revolutionary war. Not only that, this book also went into the specific economic condition that the British were in that prevented them from fighting. Soon after the Revolutionary war was over America took a couple years to sign peace treaties with England and settle down. Not only does this book explain the fine details in about the American Revolution it also goes over many misconceptions about the revolutionary war, therefore you should read this book. If you want to learn the truth, read this amazing book, and prepare to have your mind blown. Fisher shows that the so-called "Patriots" and "Founding Fathers" were some of the most disgusting, evil, amoral cretins ever. The Revolution was not some noble crusade for freedom and liberty, but a treasonous morass of bloodshed over nothing. Although published in , it reads very easily. The author has a deft a If you want to believe comfortable lies, read anything else about the American Revolution. The author has a deft and dry sense of humor. Within, you will learn, among so many other things, that: Homes were burned, libraries destroyed, families harassed. Those who refused to commit treason were maimed, paraded around, and psychologically tortured until they cracked - in the name of "liberty," freedom of speech, freedom of press, and property rights were rather shamelessly destroyed by the rebels Prepare to have your eyes opened. At times it reads as if written by an Englishman because of the viewpoint put forth by the author.

3: List of revolutions and rebellions - Wikipedia

This was a very well written, easy to follow history of the American Revolution. I really enjoyed it. Published on December 26, Martha E. Laisne.

The presentation of the Declaration of Independence. After the French and Indian War, the colonists began to think that they were not getting their "rights as freeborn Englishman". This was mainly caused by new taxes the British made the colonies pay to pay for the war. In , colonists in Boston known as the Sons of Liberty got in a fight with British soldiers. This became known as the Boston Massacre. This was known as the Boston Tea Party It argued that the colonies should be free of English rule. This said that they were free and independent states , and were not part of England any more. The Revolutionary War started in at Lexington and Concord. In , an American victory at Yorktown helped by the French led Britain to decide to stop fighting and give up the colonies. It gave almost all the power to the states and very little to the central government. Many of the people who helped write the Constitution, such as Washington, James Madison , Alexander Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris , were among the major thinkers in America at the time. The constitution created a stronger national government that had three branches: In other states, many people did not like the Constitution because it gave more power to the central government and had no bill of rights. However, this was not true at first, when only white males who owned property could vote. He defined how a person should act as President and retired after two terms. This was the first American election that was between two political parties. One of the most important things he did as President was to make the Louisiana Purchase from France , which made the United States twice as big. This was called the War of By , over three million African-Americans were slaves in the South. Most worked picking cotton on large plantations. Most white people in the South owned no slaves at all. All of these rebellions failed. The South wanted stronger state governments, but the North wanted a stronger central government. Due to the American System, bigger cities and more factories were built. By , thousands of miles of railroads and telegraph lines had been built in the United States, mostly in the Northeast and Midwest. Many factories were built in Northern cities such as Lowell, Massachusetts. Many factory workers were women, and some were children or people from Ireland or Germany. Thousands of people gathered at large religious meetings called revivals. The other was abolitionism , which tried to end slavery. People such as Harriet Beecher Stowe and William Lloyd Garrison wrote books and newspapers saying that slavery should stop. By , slavery was very rare in the North, but continued in the South. This meant that most married women were expected to stay in the home and raise children. Women who were not married had only a few jobs open to them, such as working in clothing factories and serving as maids. In , many of these women met and agreed to fight for more rights for women, including voting. He was the first president elected from the Democratic Party. He changed the government in many ways. Since many of his supporters were poor people who had not voted before, he rewarded them with government jobs, which is called "spoils" or "patronage". He saw it as a symbol of Whigs and of powerful American businessmen. They called it the "Tariff of Abominations". Calhoun , was from the South. He wrote that the South should stop the tariff and perhaps leave the Union secession. These words would be used again during the Civil War. The first people who moved west were people who caught and sold animal skins such as John Colter and Jim Bridger. During this period, Native Americans lost much of their land. They had lost military battles to the Americans at Tippecanoe and in the Seminole War. In , Texas , which was a nation after it left Mexico , joined the United States. During the war, the U. Many people in the North did not like this war, because they thought it was just good for Southern slave states.

4: American Revolution: Causes and Timeline | www.enganchecubano.com - HISTORY

The American Revolution brought something unique to the world: an entirely new kind of nation, founded on a set of ideas. In engrossing, conversational prose, Axelrod brings the birth of America to life by digging beneath the classically taught history to explore everything from little-known facts to alternate realities, along with the.

Perhaps more than any defining moment in American history, the War of Independence is swathed in beliefs not borne out by the facts. Here, in order to form a more perfect understanding, the most significant myths of the Revolutionary War are reassessed. Actually, the British cabinet, made up of nearly a score of ministers, first considered resorting to military might as early as January, when word of the Boston Tea Party reached London. Recall that on December 16, protesters had boarded British vessels in Boston Harbor and destroyed cargoes of tea, rather than pay a tax imposed by Parliament. Throughout early, the prime minister and his cabinet engaged in lengthy debate on whether coercive actions would lead to war. A second question was considered as well: Could Britain win such a war? Parliament enacted the Coercive Acts—or Intolerable Acts, as Americans called them—and applied the legislation to Massachusetts alone, to punish the colony for its provocative act. England also installed Gen. Thomas Gage, commander of the British Army in America, as governor of the colony. In September, colonists convened the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia; the members voted to embargo British commerce until all British taxes and the Coercive Acts were repealed. News of that vote reached London in December. The Americans had neither a standing army nor a navy; few among them were experienced officers. Furthermore, the colonists had virtually no history of cooperating with one another, even in the face of danger. In addition, many in the cabinet were swayed by disparaging assessments of American soldiers leveled by British officers in earlier wars. For instance, during the French and Indian War, Brig. Could the Royal Navy blockade the 1, mile-long American coast? Might not an American army of this size replace its losses more easily than Britain? Was it possible to supply an army operating 3, miles from home? Could Britain subdue a rebellion across 13 colonies in an area some six times the size of England? Would a protracted war bankrupt Britain? Was Britain risking starting a broader war? To back down, the ministers believed, would be to lose the colonies. To be sure, the initial rally to arms was impressive. When the British Army marched out of Boston on April 19, messengers on horseback, including Boston silversmith Paul Revere, fanned out across New England to raise the alarm. Summoned by the feverish pealing of church bells, militiamen from countless hamlets hurried toward Concord, Massachusetts, where the British regulars planned to destroy a rebel arsenal. Thousands of militiamen arrived in time to fight; 89 men from 23 towns in Massachusetts were killed or wounded on that first day of war, April 19. By the next morning, Massachusetts had 12 regiments in the field. Connecticut soon mobilized a force of 6, one-quarter of its military-age men. Within a week, 16, men from the four New England colonies formed a siege army outside British-occupied Boston. Thereafter, men throughout America took up arms. It seemed to the British regulars that every able-bodied American male had become a soldier. But as the colonists discovered how difficult and dangerous military service could be, enthusiasm waned. Many men preferred to remain home, in the safety of what Gen. As progressed, many colonies were compelled to entice soldiers with offers of cash bounties, clothing, blankets and extended furloughs or enlistments shorter than the one-year term of service established by Congress. The following year, when Congress mandated that men who enlisted must sign on for three years or the duration of the conflict, whichever came first, offers of cash and land bounties became an absolute necessity. The states and the army also turned to slick-tongued recruiters to round up volunteers. Moreover, beginning in, the New England states, and eventually all Northern states, enlisted African-Americans, a practice that Congress had initially forbidden. Ultimately, some 5, blacks bore arms for the United States, approximately 5 percent of the total number of men who served in the Continental Army. Longer enlistments radically changed the composition of the Army. But few who owned farms were willing to serve for the duration, fearing loss of their property if years passed without producing revenue from which to pay taxes. After, the average Continental soldier was young, single, propertyless, poor and in many cases an outright pauper. In some states, such as Pennsylvania, up to one in four soldiers was an impoverished recent

immigrant. Patriotism aside, cash and land bounties offered an unprecedented chance for economic mobility for these men. Later, he would recollect the calculation he had made at the time: Continental Soldiers Were Always Ragged And Hungry Accounts of shoeless continental army soldiers leaving bloody footprints in the snow or going hungry in a land of abundance are all too accurate. Albion Waldo, a Continental Army surgeon, later reported that many men survived largely on what were known as fire cakes flour and water baked over coals. But that was not always the case. So much heavy clothing arrived from France at the beginning of the winter in that Washington was compelled to locate storage facilities for his surplus. In a long war during which American soldiers were posted from upper New York to lower Georgia, conditions faced by the troops varied widely. While one soldier in seven was dying from hunger and disease at Valley Forge, young Private Martin, stationed only a few miles away in Downingtown, Pennsylvania, was assigned to patrols that foraged daily for army provisions. Some , men served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Probably twice that number soldiered as militiamen, for the most part defending the home front, functioning as a police force and occasionally engaging in enemy surveillance. If a militia company was summoned to active duty and sent to the front lines to augment the Continentals, it usually remained mobilized for no more than 90 days. Some Americans emerged from the war convinced that the militia had been largely ineffective. At Camden, South Carolina, in August , militiamen panicked in the face of advancing redcoats. Throwing down their weapons and running for safety, they were responsible for one of the worst defeats of the war. Yet in , militiamen had fought with surpassing bravery along the Concord Road and at Bunker Hill. Nearly 40 percent of soldiers serving under Washington in his crucial Christmas night victory at Trenton in were militiamen. In New York state, half the American force in the vital Saratoga campaign of consisted of militiamen. In March , Gen. Nathanael Greene adroitly deployed his militiamen in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse fought near present-day Greensboro, North Carolina. In that engagement, he inflicted such devastating losses on the British that they gave up the fight for North Carolina. The militia had its shortcomings, to be sure, but America could not have won the war without it. The defeat persuaded France to form a military alliance with the United States. Previously, the French, even though they believed that London would be fatally weakened by the loss of its American colonies, had not wished to take a chance on backing the new American nation. In addition to Saratoga, four other key moments can be identified. The first was the combined effect of victories in the fighting along the Concord Road on April 19, , and at Bunker Hill near Boston two months later, on June . But in those two engagements, fought in the first 60 days of the war, American soldiersâ€”all militiamenâ€”inflicted huge casualties. The British lost nearly 1, men in those encounters, three times the American toll. Without the psychological benefits of those battles, it is debatable whether a viable Continental Army could have been raised in that first year of war or whether public morale would have withstood the terrible defeats of . But at Trenton in late December , Washington achieved a great victory, destroying a Hessian force of nearly 1, men; a week later, on January 3, he defeated a British force at Princeton, New Jersey. A third turning point occurred when Congress abandoned one-year enlistments and transformed the Continental Army into a standing army, made up of regulars who volunteeredâ€”or were conscriptedâ€”for long-term service. A standing army was contrary to American tradition and was viewed as unacceptable by citizens who understood that history was filled with instances of generals who had used their armies to gain dictatorial powers. The campaign that unfolded in the South during and was the final turning point of the conflict. After failing to crush the rebellion in New England and the mid-Atlantic states, the British turned their attention in to the South, hoping to retake Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. At first the Southern Strategy, as the British termed the initiative, achieved spectacular results. Within 20 months, the redcoats had wiped out three American armies, retaken Savannah and Charleston, occupied a substantial portion of the South Carolina backcountry, and killed, wounded or captured 7, American soldiers, nearly equaling the British losses at Saratoga. In October , rebel militia and backcountry volunteers destroyed an army of more than 1, Loyalists at Kings Mountain in South Carolina. After that rout, Cornwallis found it nearly impossible to persuade Loyalists to join the cause. In January , Cornwallis marched an army of more than 4, men to North Carolina, hoping to cut supply routes that sustained partisans farther south. Nathanael Greene, Cornwallis lost some 1, men, nearly 40 percent of the troops under his command at

the outset of the North Carolina campaign. In April , despairing of crushing the insurgency in the Carolinas, he took his army into Virginia, where he hoped to sever supply routes linking the upper and lower South. It was a fateful decision, as it put Cornwallis on a course that would lead that autumn to disaster at Yorktown, where he was trapped and compelled to surrender more than 8,000 men on October 19, 1781. Washington did not take the blame for what had gone wrong. William Howe invaded Pennsylvania, Washington committed his entire army in an attempt to prevent the loss of Philadelphia. During the Battle of Brandywine, in September, he once again froze with indecision. For nearly two hours information poured into headquarters that the British were attempting a flanking maneuver—a move that would, if successful, entrap much of the Continental Army—and Washington failed to respond. For the most part, he committed troops to that theater only when Congress ordered him to do so. By then, it was too late to prevent the surrender of Charleston in May and the subsequent losses among American troops in the South. In the final analysis, he was the proper choice to serve as commander of the Continental Army. For generals and admirals who were defending their reputations, and for patriots who found it painful to acknowledge defeat, the concept of foreordained failure was alluring. Nothing could have been done, or so the argument went, to have altered the outcome. Lord North was condemned, not for having lost the war, but for having led his country into a conflict in which victory was impossible. In reality, Britain might well have won the war. The battle for New York in 1776 gave England an excellent opportunity for a decisive victory. France had not yet allied with the Americans. Washington and most of his lieutenants were rank amateurs. Continental Army soldiers could not have been more untried.

5: Declaration of Independence - HISTORY

Page 61 - That his majesty's subjects in these colonies owe the same allegiance to the crown of Great Britain that is owing from his subjects born within the realm, and all due subordination to that august body, the Parliament of Great Britain.

Patriots that heard of the Acts determined that they would fight and die rather than see such laws enforced upon them by the British Army. The Patriots of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, resolved: In Massachusetts, the Royal Governor, General Thomas Gage, forbid town meetings from taking place more than once a year. So when an illegal meeting was taking place in Salem, he sent in the British Redcoats to break it up. They were met with 3, armed Americans and they retreated. So what did they do? Remember, at one time it was law in the colonies for militiamen to own their own firearms and have a minimum quantity of gunpowder on hand, though all could not afford it. Remember too, that this powder was not stable like that we use today. American colonists believed that if the British were going to use force or violence to seize arms or powder, it was an act of war and they would respond in kind. This is what happened the following year. Backed by the formidable array, the Worcester Convention took over the reins of government, and ordered the resignations of all militia officers, who had received their commissions from the Royal Governor. The officers promptly resigned and then received new commissions from the Worcester Convention. That same day, the people of Suffolk County which includes Boston assembled and adopted the Suffolk Resolves. The First Continental Congress, which had just assembled in Philadelphia, unanimously endorsed the Suffolk Resolves and urged all the other colonies to send supplies to help the Bostonians. Governor Gage directed the Redcoats to begin general, warrantless searches for arms and ammunition. It was borne out of the injustices that were done to the Colonists by a tyrannical government. While the order required a permit to export arms or ammunition from Great Britain to America, the reality was that no permits were granted. This effectively blocked arms and ammunition being imported to the colonies. Does this sound familiar to the kind of talk we hear today regarding certain types of weapons and ammunition? I think it does. Paul Revere took to New Hampshire to warn of British ships approaching with the express purpose that they were going to be seizing firearms, cannons and gunpowder at Fort William and Mary. Four hundred New Hampshire patriots moved preemptively to capture those arms on December 14, Yet in practice, that was precisely what the British were attempting. First, by disarming the Americans, the British were attempting to make the practical exercise of the right of personal self-defense much more difficult. Second, and more fundamentally, the Americans made no distinction between self-defense against a lone criminal or against a criminal government. To the Americans, and to their British Whig ancestors, the right of self-defense necessarily implied the right of armed self-defense against tyranny. On March 23, Patrick Henry gave his famous speech to the Virginia legislature. Frankly, I would love to see it! At the North Bridge in Concord, the British were confronted again, this time by to armed colonists, and were forced to march back to Boston with the Americans firing on them all the way. With the Americans pushing back against the British use of military force to seize their firearms, Gage sought to offer the people of Boston the opportunity to leave town, but only if they surrendered their arms. They were to surrender their arms. Anyone that was found in possession of arms would be deemed guilty of treason. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated ministers, or resistance by force. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding generations to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them, if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them. Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable. With hearts fortified with these animating reflections, we most solemnly, before God and the world, declare, that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers, which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties; being with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than to live slaves. It proposed a final peace deal with England and promised loyalty to the British government if it repealed the Coercive Acts and ended its

taxation without representation policies. In other words, they imposed what we call today sanctions, which became a further act of war against the colonies. The rest, as they say is history, but this is the history before that. Now we are facing similar infringements upon our liberties, not by a tyrannical government on the other side of the globe with a few troops here on our soil, but by our own Federal government. They are taking the same steps that the British did against our forefathers. The question for you my fellow Americans, is this: Will you surrender to tyranny or will you stand against it? No one can make that choice for you, but remember the lessons of the past that those who surrender their arms, inevitably surrender their liberty and with it their lives.

6: History of the United States - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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The American Revolution When the possibility of a clash with the British became real, New England farmers began to arm themselves and train for battle. These troops were dubbed "minutemen" because they could be ready to fight in a minute. This monument to the minutemen stands in Concord, Massachusetts. How could the Americans ever hope defeat the mighty British Empire in a military conflict? Americans faced seemingly impossible obstacles. When the guns fired at Lexington and Concord in 1775, there was not yet even a Continental Army. Those battles were fought by local militias. Few Americans had any military experience, and there was no method of training, supplying, or paying an army. Moreover, a majority of Americans opposed the war in 1775. Many historians believe only about a third of all Americans supported a war against the British at that time. Further, the Colonies had a poor track record of working together. How, then, could a ragtag group of patriots defeat the British? Early Battles John Trumbull The Battle of Bunker Hill was not a military victory for the colonial forces, but it served as an important morale booster. The colonists inflicted heavy casualties on the larger, more powerful British forces. The early stages of war, in 1775-1776, can be best described as British military victories and American moral triumphs. The British routed the minutemen at Lexington, but the relentless colonists unleashed brutal sniper fire on the British returning to Boston from Concord. In June 1776, the colonists failed to prevail at Bunker Hill, but inflicted heavy casualties on a vastly superior military force. A year later, in 1777, while the British occupied New York, Washington led his army to two surprise victories at Trenton and Princeton that uplifted the morale of the patriots. Regardless, by 1777 the British occupied Philadelphia, the seat of the Continental Congress, and sent that body into hiding. In fact, there was no Continental Navy to speak of at this time. Meanwhile, the British began mounting a southward attack from Canada into upstate New York. This threatened to cut New England off from the rest of the Colonies. Saratoga and Valley Forge: Washington, having lost Philadelphia, led his troops to Valley Forge to spend the winter. In early 1778, the French agreed to recognize American independence and formed a permanent alliance with the new nation. Military help and sizable stores of much-needed gunpowder soon arrived. The tide was beginning to turn. This painting by John Trumbull is 12 feet by 18 feet and hangs in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. The loss at Saratoga was humiliating. As long as the American Continental Army and state militias remained in the field, the British had to keep on fighting. And no matter how much damage the British did to American cities or private property, the Americans refused to surrender. This was a new type of war. Having failed in the north, the British turned their attention to the south. They hoped to inspire Loyalist support among dissatisfied Americans — a hope that was never realized. The threat of French naval participation kept the British uneasy. A Stunning Defeat In October 1781, the war virtually came to an end when General Cornwallis was surrounded and forced to surrender the British position at Yorktown, Virginia. Two years later, the Treaty of Paris made it official: Perhaps an even better question to ask is, How did the mighty British Empire ever expect to vanquish the Americans? Major Battles of the American Revolution Date.

7: The Real Daughters of the American Revolution | Daughters of the American Revolution

The American Revolution was the 18th-century colonists' struggle for independence from Britain. Learn about the Revolutionary War, the Declaration of Independence and more.

Thirteen Colonies Eastern North America in The border between the red and pink areas represents the "Proclamation line", while the orange area represents the Spanish claim. Early seeds Main articles: On October 9, the Navigation Acts were passed pursuant to a mercantilist policy intended to ensure that trade enriched only Great Britain, and barring trade with foreign nations. This contributed to the development of a unique identity, separate from that of the British people. Dominion rule triggered bitter resentment throughout New England; the enforcement of the unpopular Navigation Acts and the curtailing of local democracy angered the colonists. The taxes severely damaged the New England economy, and the taxes were rarely paid, resulting in a surge of smuggling, bribery, and intimidation of customs officials. The British captured the fortress of Louisbourg during the War of the Austrian Succession , but then ceded it back to France in New England colonists resented their losses of lives, as well as the effort and expenditure involved in subduing the fortress, only to have it returned to their erstwhile enemy. Lawrence Henry Gipson writes: It may be said as truly that the American Revolution was an aftermath of the Anglo-French conflict in the New World carried on between and The lands west of Quebec and west of a line running along the crest of the Allegheny Mountains became Indian territory, barred to settlement for two years. The colonists protested, and the boundary line was adjusted in a series of treaties with the Indians. The treaties opened most of Kentucky and West Virginia to colonial settlement. The new map was drawn up at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in which moved the line much farther to the west, from the green line to the red line on the map at right. Taxes imposed and withdrawn Further information: No taxation without representation and Virtual representation Notice of Stamp Act of in newspaper In , Parliament passed the Currency Act to restrain the use of paper money, fearing that otherwise the colonists might evade debt payments. That same year, Prime Minister George Grenville proposed direct taxes on the colonies to raise revenue, but he delayed action to see whether the colonies would propose some way to raise the revenue themselves. All official documents, newspapers, almanacs, and pamphlets were required to have the stampsâ€”even decks of playing cards. The colonists did not object that the taxes were high; they were actually low. Benjamin Franklin testified in Parliament in that Americans already contributed heavily to the defense of the Empire. He said that local governments had raised, outfitted, and paid 25, soldiers to fight Franceâ€”as many as Britain itself sentâ€”and spent many millions from American treasuries doing so in the French and Indian War alone. The decision was to keep them on active duty with full pay, but they had to be stationed somewhere. Stationing a standing army in Great Britain during peacetime was politically unacceptable, so the decision was made to station them in America and have the Americans pay them. The soldiers had no military mission; they were not there to defend the colonies because there was no threat to the colonies. They used public demonstrations, boycott , violence, and threats of violence to ensure that the British tax laws were unenforceable. In Boston, the Sons of Liberty burned the records of the vice admiralty court and looted the home of chief justice Thomas Hutchinson. Several legislatures called for united action, and nine colonies sent delegates to the Stamp Act Congress in New York City in October Moderates led by John Dickinson drew up a " Declaration of Rights and Grievances " stating that taxes passed without representation violated their rights as Englishmen. Colonists emphasized their determination by boycotting imports of British merchandise. Parliament insisted that the colonies effectively enjoyed a " virtual representation " as most British people did, as only a small minority of the British population elected representatives to Parliament. Benjamin Franklin made the case for repeal, explaining that the colonies had spent heavily in manpower, money, and blood in defense of the empire in a series of wars against the French and Indians, and that further taxes to pay for those wars were unjust and might bring about a rebellion. Parliament agreed and repealed the tax February 21, , but insisted in the Declaratory Act of March that they retained full power to make laws for the colonies "in all cases whatsoever". Townshend Acts and the Tea Act Further information: Massachusetts Circular Letter , Boston Massacre , and Boston Tea Party Burning

of the Gaspee In , the Parliament passed the Townshend Acts which placed duties on a number of essential goods, including paper, glass, and tea, and established a Board of Customs in Boston to more rigorously execute trade regulations. The new taxes were enacted on the belief that Americans only objected to internal taxes and not to external taxes such as custom duties. The Americans, however, argued against the constitutionality of the act because its purpose was to raise revenue and not regulate trade. These boycotts were less effective, however, as the Townshend goods were widely used. In February , the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay issued a circular letter to the other colonies urging them to coordinate resistance. The governor dissolved the assembly when it refused to rescind the letter. Meanwhile, a riot broke out in Boston in June over the seizure of the sloop Liberty, owned by John Hancock , for alleged smuggling. Customs officials were forced to flee, prompting the British to deploy troops to Boston. A Boston town meeting declared that no obedience was due to parliamentary laws and called for the convening of a convention. A convention assembled but only issued a mild protest before dissolving itself. In January , Parliament responded to the unrest by reactivating the Treason Act which called for subjects outside the realm to face trials for treason in England. The governor of Massachusetts was instructed to collect evidence of said treason, and the threat caused widespread outrage, though it was not carried out. On March 5, , a large crowd gathered around a group of British soldiers. The crowd grew threatening, throwing snowballs, rocks, and debris at them. One soldier was clubbed and fell. They hit 11 people; three civilians died at the scene of the shooting, and two died after the incident. The event quickly came to be called the Boston Massacre. The soldiers were tried and acquitted defended by John Adams , but the widespread descriptions soon began to turn colonial sentiment against the British. This, in turn, began a downward spiral in the relationship between Britain and the Province of Massachusetts. This temporarily resolved the crisis, and the boycott of British goods largely ceased, with only the more radical patriots such as Samuel Adams continuing to agitate. The affair was investigated for possible treason, but no action was taken. In , it became known that the Crown intended to pay fixed salaries to the governors and judges in Massachusetts. Samuel Adams in Boston set about creating new Committees of Correspondence, which linked Patriots in all 13 colonies and eventually provided the framework for a rebel government. Virginia, the largest colony, set up its Committee of Correspondence in early , on which Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson served. The committees became the leaders of the American resistance to British actions, and largely determined the war effort at the state and local level. When the First Continental Congress decided to boycott British products, the colonial and local Committees took charge, examining merchant records and publishing the names of merchants who attempted to defy the boycott by importing British goods. Benjamin Franklin , postmaster general for the colonies, acknowledged that he leaked the letters, which led to him being berated by British officials and fired from his job. Meanwhile, Parliament passed the Tea Act to lower the price of taxed tea exported to the colonies in order to help the East India Company undersell smuggled Dutch tea. Special consignees were appointed to sell the tea in order to bypass colonial merchants. The act was opposed by those who resisted the taxes and also by smugglers who stood to lose business. A town meeting in Boston determined that the tea would not be landed, and ignored a demand from the governor to disperse. Decades later, this event became known as the Boston Tea Party and remains a significant part of American patriotic lore. Intolerable Acts and the Quebec Act Main articles: Quebec Act and Intolerable Acts The British government responded by passing several Acts which came to be known as the Intolerable Acts , which further darkened colonial opinion towards the British. They consisted of four laws enacted by the British parliament. The second act was the Administration of Justice Act which ordered that all British soldiers to be tried were to be arraigned in Britain, not in the colonies. The fourth Act was the Quartering Act of , which allowed royal governors to house British troops in the homes of citizens without requiring permission of the owner. During secret debates, conservative Joseph Galloway proposed the creation of a colonial Parliament that would be able to approve or disapprove of acts of the British Parliament, but his idea was not accepted. The Congress instead endorsed the proposal of John Adams that Americans would obey Parliament voluntarily but would resist all taxes in disguise. Congress called for a boycott beginning on 1 December of all British goods; it was enforced by new committees authorized by the Congress. The Patriots laid siege to Boston, expelled royal officials from all the colonies, and took control through the establishment

of Provincial Congresses. The Battle of Bunker Hill followed on June 17, It was a British victoryâ€”but at a great cost: The king, however, issued a Proclamation of Rebellion which stated that the states were "in rebellion" and the members of Congress were traitors. The revolutionaries were now in full control of all 13 colonies and were ready to declare independence. There still were many Loyalists, but they were no longer in control anywhere by July , and all of the Royal officials had fled. In all 13 colonies, Patriots had overthrown their existing governments, closing courts and driving away British officials. They had elected conventions and "legislatures" that existed outside any legal framework; new constitutions were drawn up in each state to supersede royal charters. They declared that they were states now, not colonies. In May , Congress voted to suppress all forms of crown authority, to be replaced by locally created authority. Rhode Island and Connecticut simply took their existing royal charters and deleted all references to the crown. They decided what form of government to create, and also how to select those who would craft the constitutions and how the resulting document would be ratified. There will be no end of it. New claims will arise. Women will demand a vote. Lads from twelve to twenty one will think their rights not enough attended to, and every man, who has not a farthing, will demand an equal voice with any other in all acts of state. It tends to confound and destroy all distinctions, and prostrate all ranks, to one common level". Property qualifications for voting and even more substantial requirements for elected positions though New York and Maryland lowered property qualifications [48] Bicameral legislatures , with the upper house as a check on the lower Strong governors with veto power over the legislature and substantial appointment authority Few or no restraints on individuals holding multiple positions in government The continuation of state-established religion In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New Hampshire, the resulting constitutions embodied: In , conservatives gained power in the state legislature, called a new constitutional convention, and rewrote the constitution. The new constitution substantially reduced universal male suffrage, gave the governor veto power and patronage appointment authority, and added an upper house with substantial wealth qualifications to the unicameral legislature. Thomas Paine called it a constitution unworthy of America. By June, nine colonies were ready for independence; one by one, the last four fell into line: Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New York. Richard Henry Lee was instructed by the Virginia legislature to propose independence, and he did so on June 7, On June 11, a committee was created to draft a document explaining the justifications for separation from Britain.

8: Myths of the American Revolution | History | Smithsonian

Myths of the American Revolution Perhaps more than any defining moment in American history, the War of Independence is swathed in beliefs not borne out by the facts. had voiced the real.

Overview of the American Revolution Digital History ID Much more than a revolt against British taxes and trade regulations, the American Revolution was the first modern revolution. It marked the first time in history that a people fought for their independence in the name of certain universal principles such as rule of law, constitutional rights, and popular sovereignty. This section examines the causes, fighting, and consequences of the American Revolution. You will also read about the emerging patterns of resistance in the colonies, including petitions, pamphlets, intimidation, boycotts, and intercolonial meetings. You will also learn about the series of events, including the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, and the Coercive Acts, that ruptured relations between Britain and its American colonies. In addition, you will learn why many colonists hesitated before declaring independence and how the Declaration of Independence summarized colonial grievances and provided a vision of a future independent American republic. Finally, you will learn why the Americans emerged victorious in the Revolution. The Causes of the Revolution The roots of the American Revolution can be traced to the year when British leaders began to tighten imperial reins. Once harmonious relations between Britain and the colonies became increasingly conflict-riven. The most serious problem was the need for money to support the empire. Attempts through the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, and the Townshend Acts to raise money rather than control trade met with growing resistance in the colonies. Tensions increased further after Parliament passed the Coercive Acts and the First Continental Congress took the first steps toward independence from Britain. Before the colonies gained independence, they had to fight a long and bitter war. The Revolutionary War The British had many advantages in the war, including a large, well-trained army and navy and many Loyalists who supported the British Empire. Excellent leadership by George Washington; the aid of such European nations as France; and tactical errors by British commanders contributed to the American victory. British strategy called for crushing the rebellion in the North. Several times the British nearly defeated the Continental Army. But victories at Trenton and Princeton, N. In , fighting shifted to the South. Britain succeeded in capturing Georgia and Charleston, S. But bands of patriots harassed loyalists and disrupted supply lines, and Britain failed to achieve control over the southern countryside before advancing northward to Yorktown, Va. About 7, Americans died in battle during the Revolution. Another 10, died from disease or exposure and about 8, died in British prisons. A quarter of the slaves in South Carolina and Georgia escaped from bondage during the Revolution. The Northern states outlawed slavery or adopted gradual emancipation plans.

9: Digital History

For a moment, come with me into the American past, to a period in which our forefathers changed the history of the world. Sometimes we think that was the starting date for our Revolution; actually the real revolution had already been brewing a century and a half before

Between Two Fathers The lost keys of masonry A view of the Scots rebellion List of indian constitutional amendments Initial and long-term symptoms following traffic accidents and methods to document recovery Lawrence S. N Reaction engineering in direct coal liquefaction Developmentally appropriate practice focus on infants and toddlers Prisoners of despair Dyson big ball animal manual Frontiers in Derivatives A Guide to Distance Education Simple economic model of cocaine production Missionary sentiment and mission board I. Henry III. A.D. 1218-1272. Discrete mathematics 2nd edition norman biggs oxford Puppets, jumping jacks, and other paper people The last breakout Creating pivottable and pivotchart reports The Guns of Dallas A narrative of the Indian wars in New England Credit union board of directors handbook Hafilullah Amin 33 Dickens: the critical heritage Machine design 1 book Redemption the Power of Darkness Fruits of Culture Three Plays First Scales and How to Use Them Wagner and the Mets Ring Green guide to cars and trucks Credit repair ebook filetype. Jax Epoch And The Quicken Forbidden Volume 1 Macroeconomics with Student Resource Disk and Economics in Action 5.1 (Package (5th Edition) David weber shadow of dom A New Model of Health and Disease Evolution of electric batteries in response to industrial needs Three men and Jennie Physics experiments for children Community, art, and the state Security and development in Southern Africa Integrative Management Trial of Elvira Barney