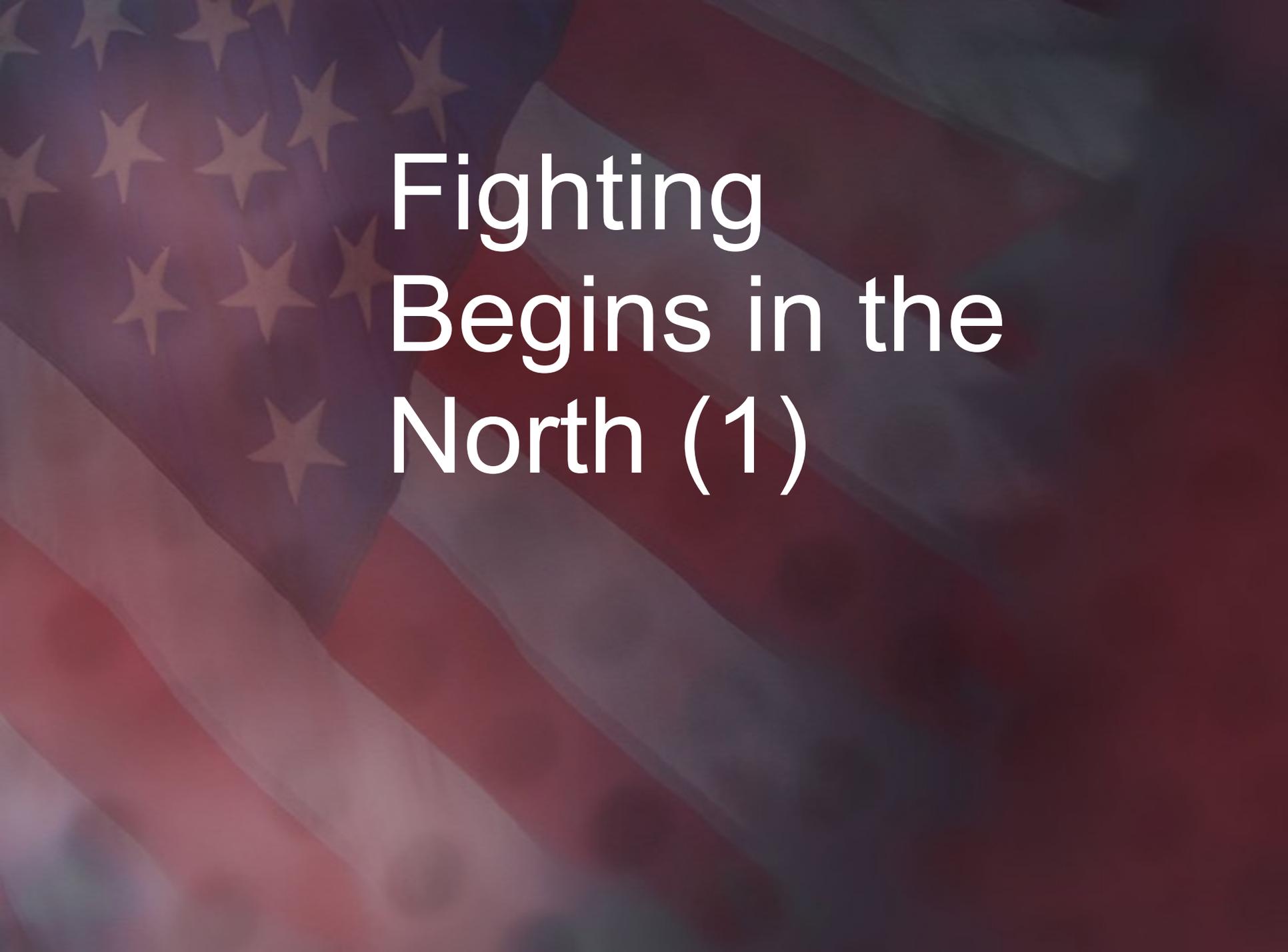
The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in shades of red, white, and blue.

The American Revolution

Chapter 6

7th Grade Social Studies

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in shades of red, white, and blue.

Fighting Begins in the North (1)

The Revolution Begins

- British declare war in 1775
- **General Thomas Gage**
 - British general
 - Receives permission to use force against colonists
 - General at Lexington and Concord

Second Continental Congress

- Meets in May 1775 in Philadelphia
- Governs colonies throughout the war
- Formed a formal army—
General George Washington named commander

Second Continental Congress cont...

- Send **Olive Branch Petition** to King George
- Declare loyalty, asked to repeal Intolerable Acts
- King refuses petition; sends 20,000 more troops

Advantages & Disadvantages

- Patriots=support war
 - Disadvantages
 - Untrained
 - No navy
 - Not enough weapons
 - Few willing to enlist for long contracts
 - Advantages
 - Strong leader in Washington
 - Determined to defend homeland

Advantages and Disadvantages

Loyalists

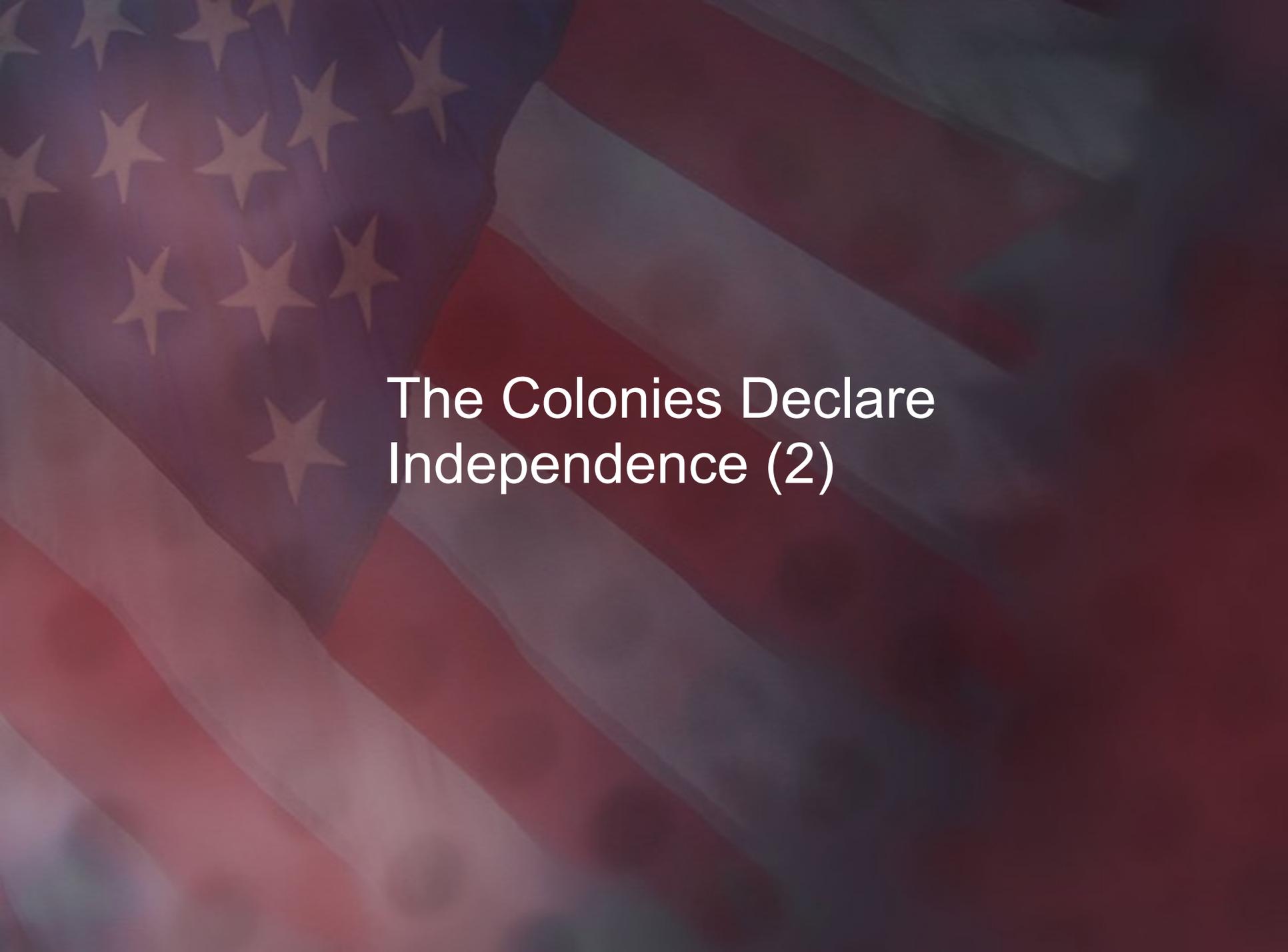
- Remained loyal to King George
- Mostly wealthy merchants/former royal officials

The British

- Advantages
 - Highly trained military
 - Best navy
- Disadvantages
 - Long travel (3,000 miles from home)
 - Months to get supplies to America
 - Didn't know countryside

Battle of Bunker Hill/Breed's Hill

- Fought in mid-June 1775
- Patriots controlled hills outside of Boston
- Gage initiates battle; struggled, but eventually won
- Moral victory for colonists
 - Killed 1,000 Brits.
 - Solidifies this as a war, not a small “skirmish”

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in shades of red, white, and blue.

The Colonies Declare Independence (2)

Declaration of Independence

- Background...
 - Thomas Paine's **Common Sense** (spring 1776)
 - Widely circulated in colonies
 - Make total break from England
 - Blames King for problems, not Parliament
- 2nd Cont. Congress drafts Decl. in June of 1776
- 3 men involved: **Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams**
- Adopted on **July 4, 1776**

Cultural Pillar

- **Goal:** form a new country, not fix problems with British
- Divided in two parts
- Part 1
 - Summarizes how govt. should be used... should benefit the people
- Part 2
 - List of injustices by Britain—legal reasons for why they wanted freedom
 - Blames the King (not seen as his fault today)
- DOI was used to **justify the colonies' actions during the Revolution**

The background of the slide is a faded, dark-toned image of the United States flag, showing the stars and stripes. The text is overlaid on this background.

4 Principles of the DOI

- The Social Contract
- Natural Rights
- Right to Revolt
- Popular Sovereignty

Social Contract

- Implied contract between the people and a government
- People give up some rights to govt.
- In return, the govt. should protect the people and their remaining rights

Natural Rights

- People are born/enter a society with certain rights that no govt. should deny

Right to Revolt

- If the govt. doesn't fulfill its duties to the people, we should have the right to get rid of them

Popular Sovereignty

- Source of govt. power lies with the people...how so?
- Govt. should benefit the people

Famous Quotes—177 to 180

“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.”

Quotes Cont...

“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.”

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Struggles in the Middle States (3)

1776 War Effort

- Washington loses battles in New York in Nov./Dec.—needs a victory
- Comes at the **Battle of Trenton**
 - Occurs on Christmas day
 - Famous crossing of the Delaware River at night
 - Attacks several places
 - Total victory for Continental Army
 - **Credited as keeping the Revolution alive**

Battle of Saratoga

- Army from Canada commanded by **General John Burgoyne**
 - Comes to NY w/ 6,000 men
 - Reaches Saratoga in Aug. 1777
 - Confronted by **Horatio Gates**
 - Blocks Burgoyne's path
 - Burgoyne waits for reinforcements; never come
 - Allows Patriots to regroup
 - Surrounded by Sept. 1777

Saratoga: The Turning Point

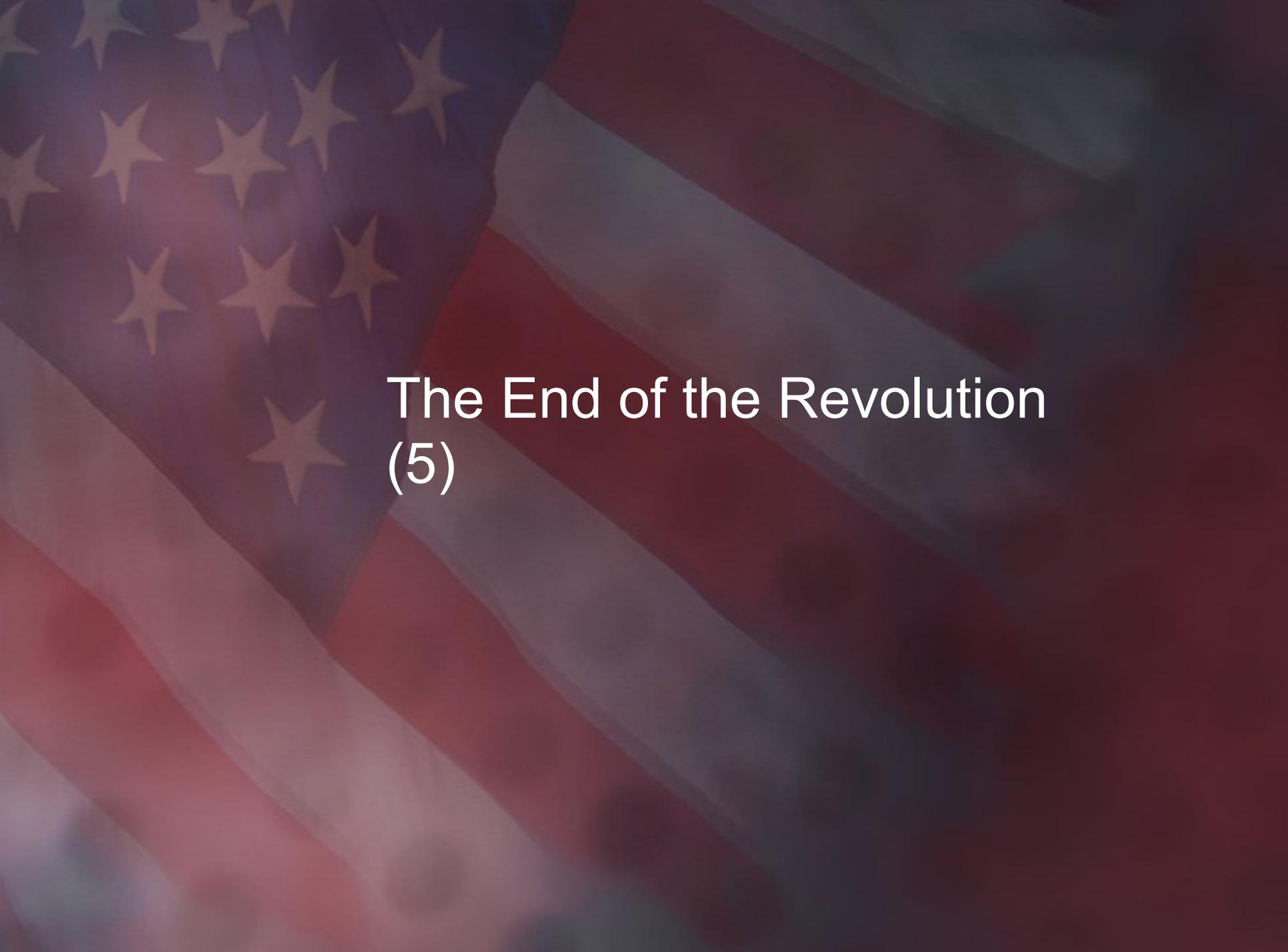
- 1777 is the turning point year of the war
- Colonists win big at the **Battle of Saratoga** in New York in the summer of 1777
- British plan
 - Win NY and isolate Mass. and New England from rest of colonies
 - Would attack from 3 spots: Great Lakes, NYC, and Canada

Battle of Saratoga cont...

- Burgoyne in trouble...orders troops to break through northern line (escape to Canada)
- Surrenders Oct. 17
- Outcome
 - ENORMOUS victory for colonists militarily, politically, and diplomatically
 - Sign **Alliance of 1778** w/French (now allies)
 - Will help pay for war
 - Brits. are French enemy

Harsh Winter in Valley Forge

- Early 1778 is tough for colonists
- Many die from harsh conditions
- Good comes from bad...a lot of time to kill, army trained by **Baron von Steuben**
 - Makes army “professional” and “disciplined”

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The End of the Revolution (5)

Leading up to Yorktown

- British change strategy in 1778
—shift focus to south
- Isolate southern colonies from north because...
 1. South controls coastline
(moved more men/materials)
 2. South was more sympathetic to British (similar culture/
lifestyle)

Leading up to Yorktown cont...

- Brits. win in Savannah in late 1778; captured Charleston by 1780
- Battles were taking longer than expected (see yrs. above); lost a couple battles going to SC
- Change strategies again as a result
 - Instructed to march toward Virginia in summer 1781
 - Arrived at Yorktown (on peninsula where Jamestown was located)
 - Wait to attack until navy comes

Battle of Yorktown

- **General Charles Cornwallis** arrives; realizes Brits. are in a bad spot
- Washington and **General Jean Rochambeau** plan to capture Brits. @ Yorktown
 - Set up inland defense; block navy
- Finally win in mid-October, 1781
- **Final major military campaign of the Revolutionary War**