American Revolutionary War

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>England’s Reasons for Control</th>
<th>England’s Reasons for Taxation</th>
<th>Sources of Colonial Dissatisfaction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*England desired to remain a world power.</td>
<td>*To help finance (pay for) the French and Indian War.</td>
<td>*Colonies had no representation in Parliament.</td>
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<tr>
<td>*England imposed taxes, such as the Stamp Act, to raise necessary revenue (money) to pay</td>
<td>*To help with the maintaining of English troops in the colonies.</td>
<td>*Some colonists resented power of colonial governors.</td>
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the cost of the French and Indian War.

*England wanted strict control over colonial legislatures.

*The Proclamation of 1763 hampered the western movement of settlers.

**Ideas of John Locke**
- People have natural rights to life, liberty, and personal property.
- Government is created to protect the rights of people and has only the limited and specific powers the people consent to give it.

**Philosophies in the Declaration of Independence**
The Declaration of Independence proclaimed independence from England on July 4, 1776.

- People have “certain unalienable rights” (rights that cannot be taken way), life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
  - People establish government to protect those rights.
  - Government derives power from the people.
- People have a right and a duty to change a government that violates their rights.

**Key individuals**
- King George III: British king during the Revolutionary era
- Lord Cornwallis: British general who surrendered at Yorktown
- John Adams: Championed the cause of independence
- George Washington: Commander of the Continental Army
- Thomas Jefferson: Major author of the Declaration of Independence
- Patrick Henry: Outspoken member of House of Burgesses; inspired colonial patriotism with “Give me liberty or give me death” speech
- Benjamin Franklin: Prominent member of Continental Congress; helped frame the Declaration of Independence

**Key Events**
• Boston Massacre: Colonists in Boston were shot after taunting British soldiers.
• Boston Tea Party: Samuel Adams and Paul Revere led patriots in throwing tea into Boston Harbor to protest tea taxes.
• First Continental Congress: Delegates from all colonies except Georgia met to discuss problems with England and to promote independence.
• Battle of Lexington and Concord: This was the site of the first armed conflict of the Revolutionary War.
• Approval of the Declaration of Independence: Colonies declared independence from England (July 4, 1776).
• Battle of Saratoga: This American victory was the turning point in the war.

**Colonial advantages**
• Colonists’ defense of their own land, principles, and beliefs
• Support from France and Spain
• Strong leadership