



Tighter British Control

One American's Story

In 1765 Sally Franklin's father—the famous American diplomat Benjamin Franklin—was in London to protest the Stamp Act. During his stay, Sally Franklin wrote her father long and detailed letters that were filled with news from the colonies. Often she wrote about family and friends, but Sally also had a keen interest in political affairs. In one letter, she vividly described the colonial reaction to the repeal of the Stamp Act:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“We have heard by a round-about way that the Stamp Act is repealed. . . . The bells rung, we had bonfires and one house was illuminated. Indeed I never heard so much noise in my life; the very children seem distracted.”

—Sally Franklin, quoted in *Founding Mothers*



Sally Franklin (Bache)

Similar celebrations occurred throughout the colonies. Many thought the difficulties between Britain and America had finally come to an end.

The Colonies and Britain Grow Apart

▼ **KEY QUESTION** Why were the colonists threatened by Parliament's new laws?

During the French and Indian War, American colonists helped the British defeat the French. The colonists took pride in the British victory, but soon found that their relationship with Britain had soured. In earlier days, the colonies had been allowed, for the most part, to manage their own affairs. In the 1760s, however, Parliament's new laws and restrictions threatened the colonists' freedom.

Westward Expansion Restricted After the French and Indian War, King George III, the British monarch, issued many reforms to tighten his control of the American colonies. First, he issued the **Proclamation of 1763**,

which forbade the colonists from settling beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Although designed to maintain peace between the colonists and Native Americans, this law angered settlers who hoped to **speculate**, or buy as an investment, in western lands. In addition, King George decided to keep 10,000 soldiers in the colonies to enforce the proclamation. But housing the troops proved very expensive. Therefore, Parliament passed the **Quartering Act**, a law that required colonists to house all British soldiers.

These new laws created great anxiety in the colonies. The colonists feared that Parliament intended to use the troops to control their movements and restrict their freedom.

Parliament Taxes the Colonists In addition to the cost of keeping troops in the colonies, Britain owed massive debts from the French and Indian War. To pay off these debts, Britain needed more revenue, or income. As a result, Parliament looked to the colonies to pay part of the costs for frontier defense and colonial government.

In 1765, Parliament passed the **Sugar Act**. This law placed a tax on sugar, molasses, and other products shipped to the colonies. Making matters worse, in the following year Parliament passed the **Stamp Act**, a law that required all legal and commercial documents to carry an official stamp showing that a tax had been paid. In addition to wills and contracts, all newspapers and diplomas also had to carry a stamp.

From Parliament's perspective, the Sugar and Stamp Acts were reasonable ways to raise money in the colonies to pay off Britain's debt. From the colonist's perspective, however, these acts were seen as serious threats to their political rights. Their anger focused on two complaints: First, that Parliament had no right to tax the colonies—that was a job for the colonial assembly. And second, that no tax should be created without their consent.

▲ **COMPARE AND CONTRAST** Explain why the colonists disagreed with Parliament.

Colonists Defy Parliament

▼ **KEY QUESTION** How did the colonists react when Parliament took over the assemblies' power to tax?

The Stamp Act enraged the colonists. Everywhere people took up the cry "No taxation without representation!" to protest the attack on their rights. **Patrick Henry**, a member of Virginia's House of Burgesses, demanded resistance. When another member shouted that resistance was treason, Henry is said to have replied, "If *this* be treason, make the most of it!"

The Colonists Organize In 1765, delegates from nine colonies formed the Stamp Act Congress in New York. During this meeting, delegates drafted a petition to the king protesting the Stamp Act and declared that the right to tax the colonists belonged to the colonial assemblies, not to Parliament. This was the first time the colonies had united in opposition to British policy.

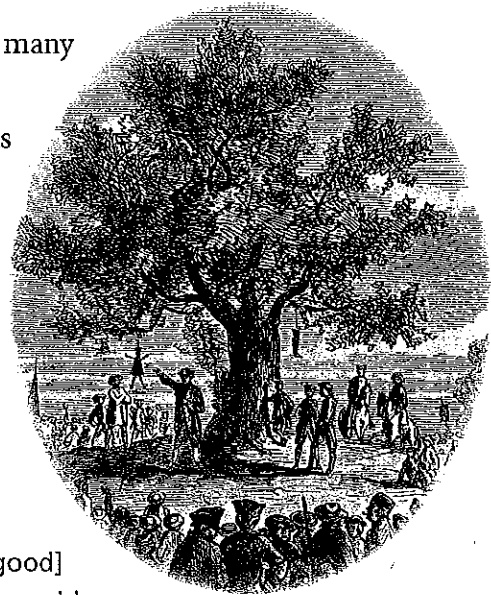
Meanwhile, some colonists formed secret societies, such as the **Sons of Liberty**, to oppose British policies. Occasionally they encouraged



Under the Stamp Act of 1765, royal stamps such as these were required on legal documents.

people to attack customs officials and burn the stamps. As a result, many customs officials quit their jobs and returned to England.

Colonists Threaten British Profits The colonists' complaints against Parliament were bitter, loud, and sometimes violent. But the most effective protest took the form of a **boycott**, a widespread refusal to buy British goods. By refusing to buy goods from England, the colonists targeted British merchants. The colonists hoped that these merchants, faced with declining sales, would influence Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act. Some British politicians sided with the colonists. Parliamentary leader William Pitt spoke out against the Stamp Act:



(above) During the crisis with Great Britain, colonists often met under the Liberty Tree, a symbol of liberty, individuality, and freedom.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“The Americans have not acted in all things with prudence and [good] temper. They have been driven to madness by injustice. Will you punish them for the madness you have [caused]? . . . My opinion . . . is that the Stamp Act be repealed absolutely, totally, and immediately.”

—William Pitt, quoted in *Patriots*

The colonists' tactic worked, and Parliament finally repealed the Stamp Act in 1766. But at the same time, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act, which stated that Parliament had supreme authority to govern the colonies. Although the colonists celebrated the repeal of the Stamp Act, the great argument between Parliament and the colonies had just begun.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS Explain how the colonists reacted when Parliament took over the assemblies' power to tax.



Section Assessment



ONLINE QUIZ

For test practice, go to [Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com](http://InteractiveReview@ClassZone.com)

TERMS & NAMES

- Explain the importance of
 - King George III
 - Stamp Act
 - Quartering Act
 - Patrick Henry
 - Sugar Act
 - Sons of Liberty

USING YOUR READING NOTES

2. **Compare and Contrast** Complete the diagram that you started at the beginning of this section.

Parliament	Colonists
Colonies should help pay for their own defense.	

KEY IDEAS

- Why did Parliament pass new laws governing the colonies?
- How did the colonists oppose the new acts?

CRITICAL THINKING

- Analyze Point of View** Why would Britain's new laws have convinced Americans that their freedom was under threat?
- Connect Economics & History** Why was boycotting British goods an effective way to protest the Stamp Act?
- Writing Protest Song** Imagine that you are one of the Sons of Liberty. Write a song protesting Parliament's new laws.

Most colonists did not feel threatened by the Declaratory Act. Although some politicians did protest the new law in colonial assemblies, most people were not bothered by Parliament's bold political statement. Instead, colonists simply ignored the act and went on with their lives as best they could.

The Townshend Acts Are Passed Parliament's new strategy, however, had one major flaw: with the Stamp Act repealed, Britain still needed to raise money in the colonies to pay for troops and other expenses. So Britain's finance minister, Charles Townshend, proposed a new series of **duties**, or taxes on imports, to raise revenue in America.

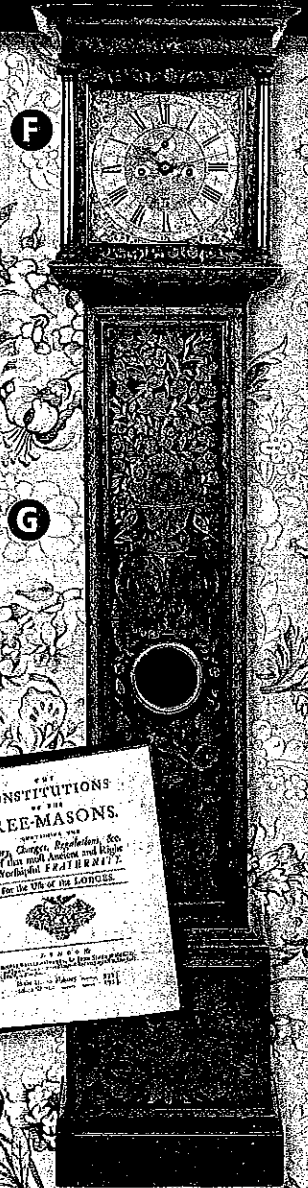
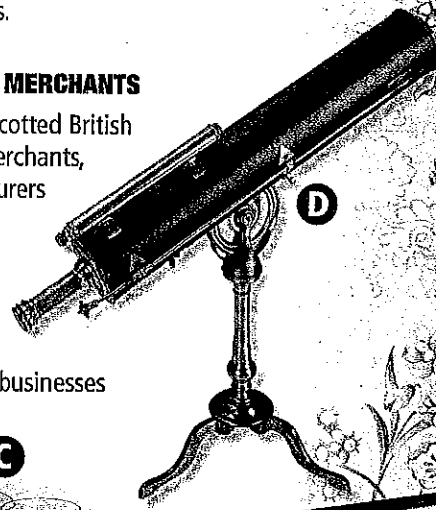
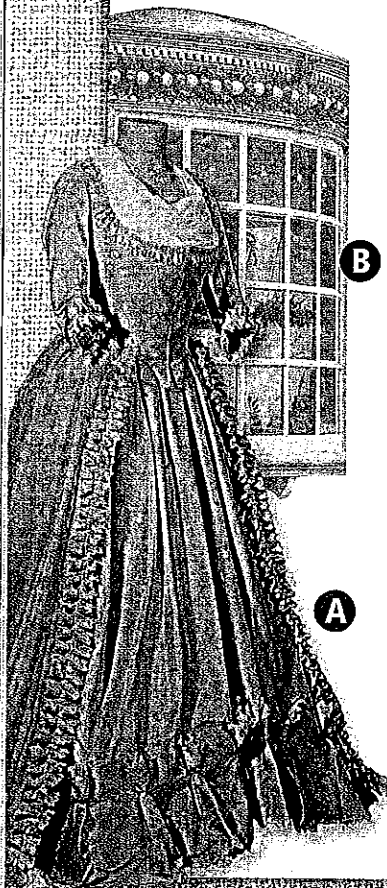
Approved by Parliament in 1767, the **Townshend Acts** placed duties on numerous imports to the colonies such as glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea. In addition, the acts allowed British officers to issue **writs of assistance**, or search warrants, to enter homes and businesses to search for smuggled or illegal goods.

Daily Life The Colonial Marketplace

By the 1760s, English merchants were sending hundreds of ships to America with goods for sale to the colonists. Beyond the daily necessities of life—tools, knives, nails, and axes—colonists were eager to buy the latest luxuries and fashions from England, including (A) clothing, (B) glass and building materials, (C) glassware, (D) scientific and medical instruments, (E) books and periodicals, (F) furniture, and (G) fine silks.

BOYCOTT PRESSURES MERCHANTS

When the colonists boycotted British goods, many English merchants, shippers, and manufacturers lost business as their products went unsold. As a result, in 1765 many merchants pressured Parliament to repeal the acts so their businesses could recover.



CRITICAL THINKING Make Generalizations
How did the colonial boycotts affect British merchants?

Anger Over the Townshend Acts News of the Townshend Acts sparked immediate protest throughout the colonies. People were furious that Parliament had once again passed a tax without their consent. Colonists felt that only locally elected officials—rather than Parliament—should have the right to create laws and taxes in the colonies. Many people, such as Pennsylvania lawyer John Dickinson, thought the acts were illegal. Dickinson explained his beliefs in a famous pamphlet:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“We cannot be happy without being free . . . we cannot be free without being secure in our property . . . we cannot be secure in our property, if [taxed] without our consent.”

—John Dickinson, *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*

The colonists were also angry about the writs of assistance. Many believed that the writs went against their natural rights, as defined by English philosopher John Locke. The law of nature, wrote Locke, teaches that “no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions.”

CAUSES AND EFFECTS Explain why the Townshend Acts angered the colonists.

Colonists Protest

KEY QUESTION In what ways did colonists protest British laws?

In response to the Townshend Acts, merchants in Boston organized another boycott of British goods. By October 1767, other colonies had joined the Massachusetts protests. The colonists were uniting for a common cause.

Political Activism Spreads As the boycott spread throughout the colonies, more people became politically active. Many colonists who had not previously participated in politics now had a way of making their voices heard. For example, some women formed their own protest organization called the **Daughters of Liberty**. They urged colonists to weave their own cloth and to use American products instead of British goods.

Meanwhile, colonial leaders urged the people to remain calm and not to protest violently. “No mobs,” the *Boston Gazette* suggested, “Constitutional methods are best.” Regardless, some colonists continued to protest with anger and threatened to form a mob.

Fearing disorder in the colonies, British officials called for more troops. This angered the colonists—even those who wanted peace. **Samuel Adams**, a leader of the Boston Sons of Liberty, stated, “We will destroy every soldier that dare put his foot on shore. . . . I look upon them as foreign enemies!”

The Boston Massacre In the fall of 1768, more than 1,000 additional British soldiers (known as redcoats for their bright red jackets) arrived in Boston under the command of General Thomas Gage. With their arrival, tensions erupted into violence.

Connecting History

Representative Government

Ever since the House of Burgesses was established in Jamestown in 1619, colonists had the right to raise their own taxes. See *Chapter 3, page 64*.



Paul Revere's etching of the Boston Massacre fueled anger in the colonies. Are the soldiers represented fairly in Revere's etching?

of freedom. The British soldiers, on the other hand, were portrayed as evil and menacing villains.

At the same time, the soldiers who had fired the shots were arrested and charged with murder. **John Adams**, a lawyer and cousin of Samuel Adams, agreed to defend the soldiers in court. Many people criticized Adams and some even threatened to harm the lawyer. But Adams believed that everyone—including the British soldiers—was entitled to a fair trial. Although Adams supported the colonists' cause, he wanted to demonstrate that everyone was subject to the rule of law.

Adams argued that the soldiers had acted in self-defense. The jury agreed and acquitted the soldiers. To many colonists, however, the Boston Massacre would stand as a symbol of British tyranny in the colonies.

▲ **SUMMARIZE** Describe how colonists protested British laws.

Economic Interference

▼ **KEY QUESTION** How did colonists in the port cities react to the Tea Act?

In April 1770, Parliament repealed the Townshend Acts. Once again, the colonial boycott had worked—British trade had been hurt and Parliament had backed down. But Parliament kept the tea tax to show that it still had the right to tax the colonists.

The Tea Act Increases Anger To demonstrate their displeasure with the remaining tax on tea, many colonists chose not to purchase luxuries from British merchants. Instead, they drank tea that was smuggled from Holland. As a result, many British tea companies lost money in America as their tea went unsold and rotted in ports.

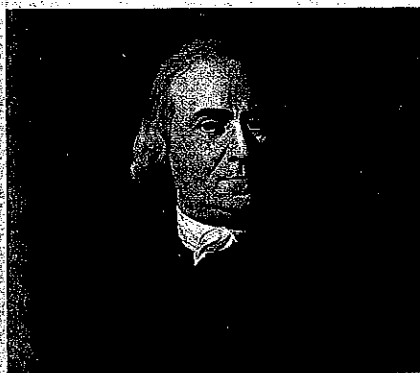
Attempting to save British tea merchants, Parliament passed the Tea Act in 1773. This law gave one company, the East India Company, the exclusive right to sell tea in the colonies. Although the act lowered the price of tea for colonists, it also restricted colonists from acting as shippers and merchants of the valuable product.

Many colonists—particularly those who had traded in smuggled tea—were enraged by the new tax. Colonists saw the tea act as another attempt by Parliament to interfere in the economic life of the colonies.

Colonial Unity Expands By this time, colonial leaders understood the importance of unity among the colonies. Therefore, Samuel Adams urged many towns in Massachusetts to establish **committees of correspondence** to communicate with their neighboring towns and colonial leaders.

In the months that followed, these groups exchanged numerous secret letters on colonial affairs and resistance to British policy. Before long, many other colonies—such as New York, South Carolina, and Rhode Island—had created similar committees of correspondence.

History Makers *Revolutionary Leaders*



Samuel Adams 1722–1803

When Parliament levied taxes upon the colonies, no one responded with greater passion and fury than Boston merchant Samuel Adams. A skillful writer, orator, and popular leader of the Sons of Liberty and the Boston Committee of Correspondence, Samuel Adams persuaded many colonists to unite against British policy and taxation. "It does not require a majority to prevail," Samuel Adams wrote, "but rather an irate, tireless minority keen to set brush fires in people's minds."



John Adams 1735–1826

While his cousin Samuel planned fiery public protests, John Adams used a quieter tactic—the law—to counter British policy. "Facts are stubborn things," Adams wrote, "and whatever may be our wishes, our inclinations, or the dictates of our passions, they cannot alter the state of facts and evidence." Putting this theory into practice, Adams helped draft a legal petition to the king suggesting that Parliament had no right to tax the colonies.

COMPARING *Leaders*

How did Samuel and John Adams differ in the way they protested British actions?



For more information about Samuel and John Adams, go to the Research & Writing Center @ ClassZone.com

The Boston Tea Party Protests against the Tea Act took place throughout the colonies. In Charlestown, South Carolina, colonists unloaded tea and let it rot on the docks. In New York City and Philadelphia, colonists blocked tea ships from landing. In Boston, the Sons of Liberty organized what came to be known as the **Boston Tea Party**.

On the evening of December 16, 1773, a group of men disguised as Native Americans boarded three tea ships docked in Boston harbor. One of the men, George Hewes, a Boston shoemaker, later recalled the events.


PRIMARY SOURCE

“We then were ordered by our commander to open the hatches and take out all the chests of tea and throw them overboard. . . . In about three hours from the time we went on board, we had thus broken and thrown overboard every tea chest to be found in the ship; while those in the other ships were disposing of the tea in the same way, at the same time.”

—George Hewes, quoted in *A Retrospect of the Boston Tea-Party*


That night, Hewes and the others destroyed 342 chests of tea to protest the Tea Act. Many colonists rejoiced at the news. British officials, however, were angered by the destructive protest and wanted to punish the culprits.

In the days that followed, some colonial leaders offered to pay for the tea if Parliament agreed to repeal the hated Tea Act. But Britain ruled out any compromise. This decision pushed many Americans into open rebellion.

 **CAUSES AND EFFECTS** Describe how colonists reacted to the Tea Act.



Section Assessment

 **ONLINE QUIZ**
For test practice, go to
Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of
 - Crispus Attucks
 - Boston Massacre
 - Townshend Acts
 - writs of assistance
 - Daughters of Liberty
 - Samuel Adams
 - John Adams
 - Boston Tea Party

USING YOUR READING NOTES

2. **Causes and Effects** Complete the diagram that you started at the beginning of this section.

Townshend Acts...	anger colonists because...
writs of assistance	customs officials invaded their homes and businesses
duties on imports	

KEY IDEAS

3. Why did colonists oppose the Townshend Acts?
4. How did the colonists express their discontent?
5. What prompted the Boston Tea Party?

CRITICAL THINKING

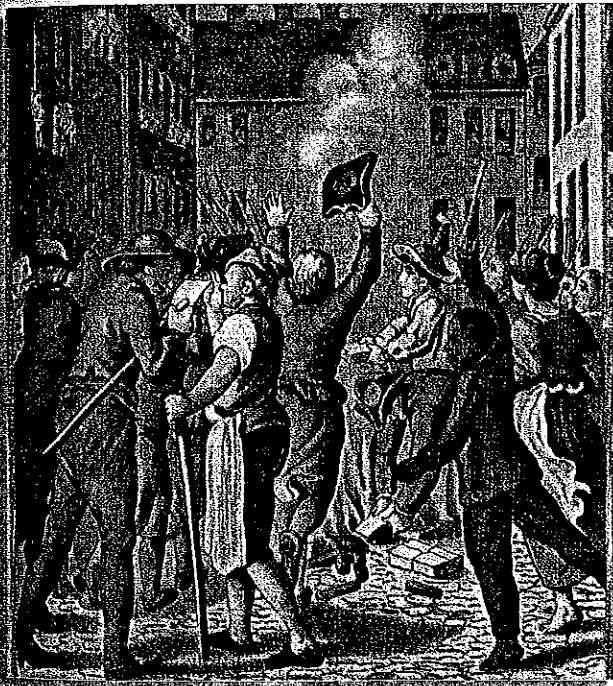
6. **Draw Conclusions** Why did Parliament keep trying different ways of raising revenue?
7. **Problems and Solutions** Why did the colonists react so violently to the Tea Act?
8. **Summarize** Explain the impact of Paul Revere's etching of the Boston Massacre.
9. **Writing Letter** Write a letter to Parliament, urging the British government not to interfere in colonial trade.

POPULAR RESISTANCE

The colonists found many ways to resist the new laws passed by Parliament. Americans from all walks of life joined in the popular protests.

PROTESTS IN THE STREETS

Popular protests echoed through the streets of colonial towns. In this illustration, an angry crowd of colonists burns the hated stamps.



WOMEN BECOME ACTIVISTS

For the first time in American history, large numbers of women became involved in a political cause. Women played a leading role in the boycotts of British goods. They also organized and signed petitions. This British cartoon shows the women of Edenton, North Carolina signing a promise not to buy British products.

POLITICS IN DAILY LIFE

Protests against the Stamp Act appeared everywhere, from newspapers and periodicals to ordinary household items.



A mock stamp printed by a Pennsylvania journal to protest the Stamp Act

Activity

Join the Boycott

Imagine you have joined the boycott of imported goods. Create a political pamphlet that expresses your opinion about British products.

declared, "We must master them or totally leave them to themselves and treat them as aliens." Britain chose to "master" the colonies.

Attacks on Rights and Liberties In 1774, Parliament passed a series of laws to punish the Massachusetts colony and to clamp down on resistance in other colonies. The British called these laws the Coercive Acts, but they were so harsh that the colonists called them the **Intolerable Acts**. These acts were a direct attack on colonists' traditional rights and liberties, because they

- closed the port of Boston until colonists paid for the destroyed tea
- altered the Massachusetts charter to ban town meetings
- replaced the elected council with an appointed one
- increased the governor's power over the colonists
- protected British officials accused of crimes in the colonies from being tried by colonists
- allowed British officers to house troops in private dwellings

To enforce the acts, Parliament appointed General Thomas Gage governor of Massachusetts.

ANALYZING *Political Cartoons*

HISTORICAL CARTOONS

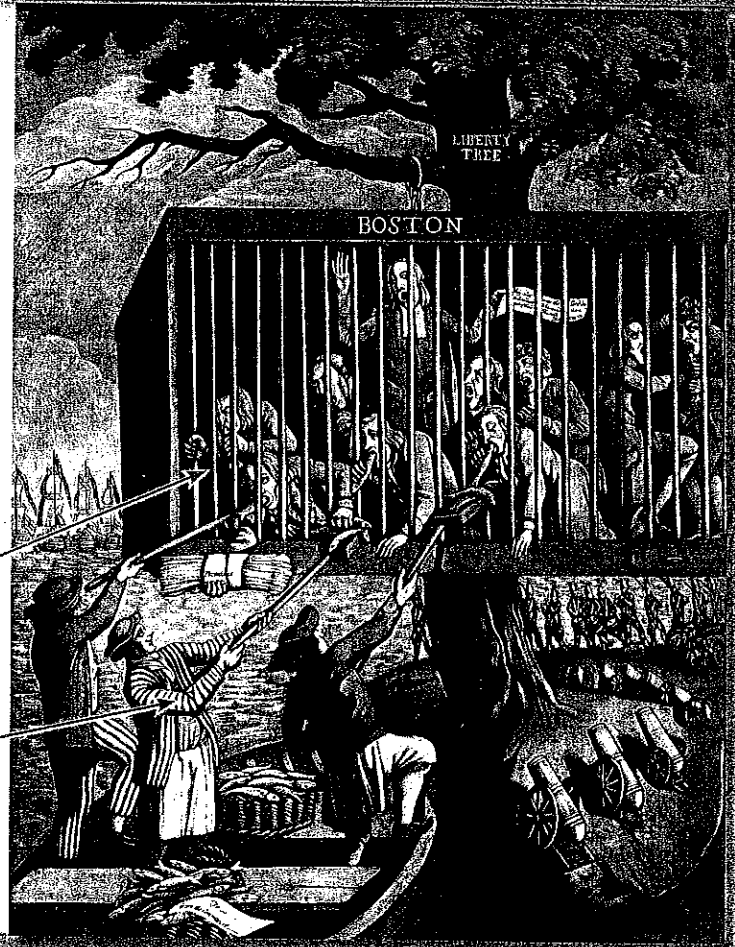
Historical cartoons show how people viewed the important events of their time. Each cartoon on these pages expresses the point of view of the cartoonist. Notice how the cartoonists use symbols, exaggeration, and humor to get their points across.

The Bostonians in Distress

This cartoon uses symbols to show the situation in Boston after the Intolerable Acts stopped all ships from entering the town's harbors.

Bostonians are trapped in a cage symbolizing the restrictions of the Intolerable Acts.

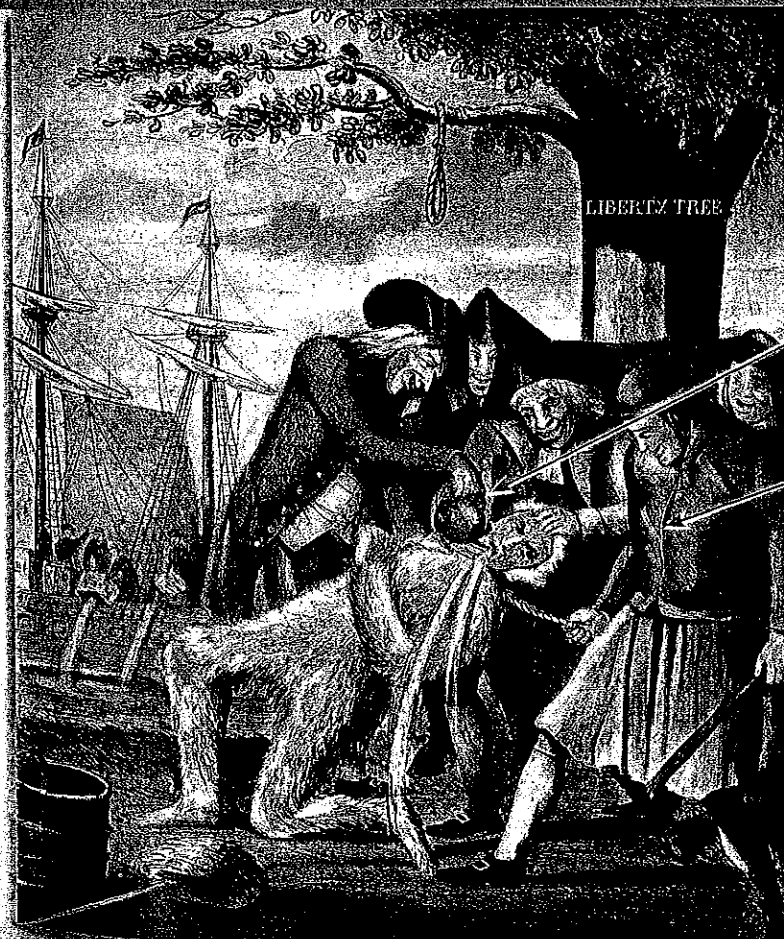
Other colonists are shown helping the Bostonians by feeding them fish.



The First Continental Congress Meets In 1772, Sam Adams had written, "I wish we could arouse the continent." The Intolerable Acts answered his wish. Other colonies immediately offered Massachusetts their support. They sent food and money to Boston. The committees of correspondence also called for a meeting of colonial delegates to discuss what to do next.

In September 1774, delegates from all the colonies except Georgia met in Philadelphia. At this meeting, called the **First Continental Congress**, delegates voted to ban all trade with Britain until the Intolerable Acts were repealed. They also called on each colony to begin training troops. Georgia agreed to be a part of the actions of the Congress even though it had voted not to send delegates.

The First Continental Congress marked a key step in American history. Although most delegates were not ready to call for independence, they were determined to uphold colonial rights. This meeting planted the seeds of a future independent government. John Adams called it "a nursery of American statesmen." The delegates agreed to meet again in seven months.



The Bostonians Paying the Excise-Man

This cartoon was published in London in 1774. It shows how Tories (those supporting the King) viewed colonial protests.

A customs informer, who has been tarred and feathered, is being tormented.

The protesters are shown as violent thugs.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. **Make Inferences** Which cartoon is sympathetic to the colonists?
2. **Synthesize** How would these images have helped unite the colonists against British policies?



See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R24.



History Makers

Abigail Adams 1744–1818

Abigail Smith was born on November 11, 1744, in Weymouth, Massachusetts. She married John Adams in 1764, the same year that Britain enacted the Sugar Act. She was often left alone to manage the family farm and raise their children.

During their long separations, Abigail wrote her husband many letters about government and politics. Often she expressed her opinions to her husband and even gave him advice when creating new laws. In one letter, Abigail asked John to give women more rights. "Remember the ladies," she wrote him, "and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors." Abigail's views were well ahead of her time, although it was years before women achieved equal rights.

CRITICAL THINKING Draw Conclusions What might Abigail Adams think about women's rights today?



**ONLINE
BIOGRAPHY**

For more on Abigail Adams, go to the Research & Writing Center @ ClassZone.com

British Control Begins to Slip The colonists hoped that another trade boycott would force a repeal of the Intolerable Acts. After all, past boycotts had led to the repeal of the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts. This time, however, Parliament stood firm. It even increased restrictions on colonial trade and sent more troops in the colonies. However, in the countryside, British authorities were already losing control of government. Throughout the colonies, Americans acted forcefully to reestablish the rights that Parliament was taking away. In the summer of 1774 in towns throughout Massachusetts, large crowds gathered to prevent British-appointed judges from holding court. They also forced many unelected officials to resign. In defiance of the royal governor, the people of Massachusetts elected a provincial congress with the power to collect its own taxes and raise its own army.

By the end of 1774, some colonists were preparing to fight. In Massachusetts, John Hancock headed the Committee of Safety, which had the power to call out the militia. In Virginia, House of Burgess member Patrick Henry delivered his most famous speech, calling for war:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Gentlemen may cry peace, peace—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? . . . I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.”

—Patrick Henry, quoted in *Patriots*

But most colonial leaders believed that any fight with Britain would be short. They thought that a public show of force would make the British Parliament change its policies.

SUMMARIZE Explain what rights were threatened by the Intolerable Acts.

The Revolution Begins

KEY QUESTION Why did the fighting begin at Lexington?

Since 1770, Sam Adams had been building a network of informants to keep watch over British activities. The British had their spies too. It was from these spies that General Gage learned that the Massachusetts militia was storing arms and ammunition in Concord, about 20 miles northwest of Boston. He also heard that Sam Adams and John Hancock were nearby in Lexington. On the night of April 18, 1775, Gage ordered his troops to arrest Adams and Hancock in Lexington and to destroy the supplies in Concord.

The Midnight Ride The Sons of Liberty had prepared for this moment. Paul Revere, a Boston silversmith, and a second messenger, William Dawes, were sent to spread the news about British troop movements. Revere would cross the harbor from Boston to Charlestown. From there he would ride to Lexington and Concord. Dawes would take the land route.

Revere had arranged a system of signals to alert colonists across the harbor in Charlestown. One lantern burning in the Old North Church steeple signaled that the British troops were taking the land route out of Boston; two lamps meant that the troops were leaving Boston by water.

CONNECTING *History*

NEW ENGLANDERS OPPOSE THE KING

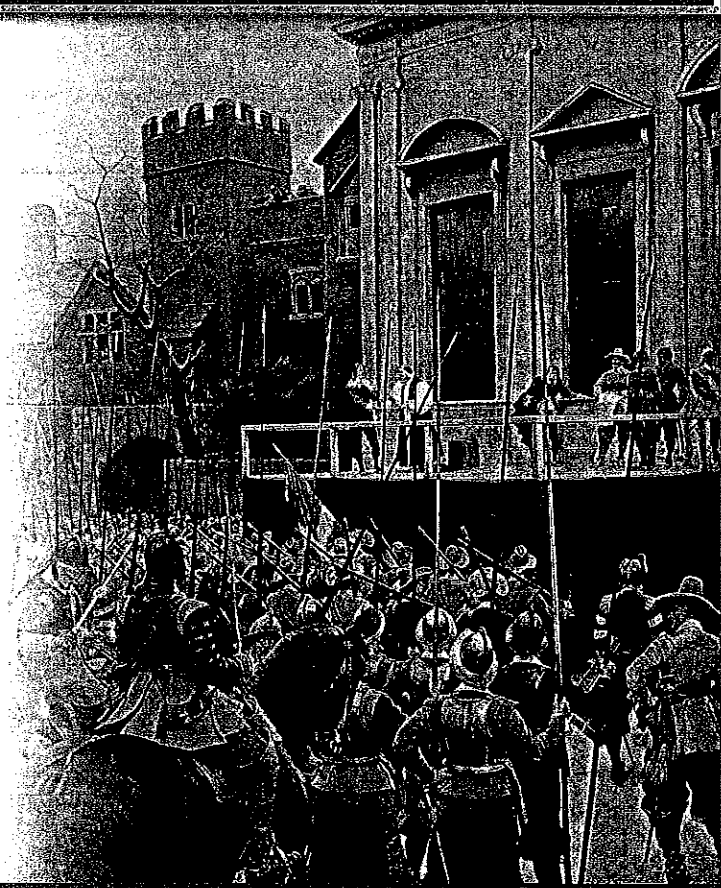
New Englanders had a long history of fierce opposition to royal authority. During the English Civil War of the 1640s, many New England Puritans returned to England to fight the king. They rejoiced when a republic was set up in England following the king's execution.

Over a century later, in the 1760s and 1770s, descendants of the Puritans were still angered by the same issues that had upset their ancestors:

- the levying of taxes without the people's consent
- the extent of the king's power
- the creation of a standing army that might threaten their freedom

Puritans execute King Charles I in London in 1649.

CRITICAL THINKING Make Generalizations Why was New England a hotbed of political protest?



The Puritans in London, 1649

Connect to the World

Revolutionary Ideals

Throughout the world many people were influenced by the American rebellion. In the following decades, uprisings in Europe, South America and the Caribbean would be inspired by similar ideals of liberty and freedom.

When the British moved, so did Revere and Dawes. They galloped over the countryside on their "midnight ride," spreading the news. In Lexington, they were joined by Dr. Samuel Prescott. When Revere and Dawes were stopped by a British patrol, Prescott broke away and carried the message to Concord.

Lexington and Concord At dawn on April 19, 1775, more than 700 British troops reached Lexington. There they found Captain John Parker and about 70 colonial militiamen waiting. The British commander ordered the Americans to drop their muskets. The colonists refused. No one knows who fired first, but within a few minutes eight militiamen lay dead. The British then marched to Concord, where they destroyed military supplies. A battle broke out at a bridge north of town, forcing the British to retreat.

Nearly 4,000 Minutemen and militiamen arrived in the area. They lined the road from Concord to Lexington and peppered the retreating redcoats with musket fire. "It seemed as if men came down from the clouds," one British soldier later recalled. Only the arrival of 1,000 more troops saved the British from total destruction as they scrambled back to Boston.

Lexington and Concord were the first battles of the Revolutionary War. As Ralph Waldo Emerson later wrote, colonial troops had fired the "shot heard 'round the world." Americans would now have to choose sides and back up their political beliefs by force of arms. Those who supported the British were called **Loyalists**. Those who sided with the rebels were known as **Patriots**. The Revolution had begun.

 **CAUSES AND EFFECTS** Explain why fighting began at Lexington.

3

Section Assessment



ONLINE QUIZ

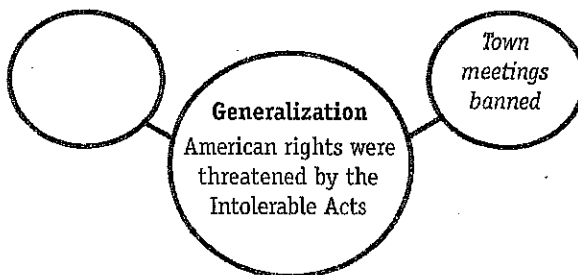
For test practice, go to
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TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of
 - Minutemen
 - Intolerable Acts
 - First Continental Congress
 - Paul Revere
 - Lexington and Concord
 - Loyalists
 - Patriots

USING YOUR READING NOTES

2. **Make Generalizations** Complete the diagram that you started at the beginning of this section.



KEY IDEAS

3. Why did Britain pass the Intolerable Acts?
4. Why were British troops sent to Concord?

CRITICAL THINKING

5. **Draw Conclusions** Why did the colonists fear the intolerable Acts?
6. **Analyze Causes** What democratic traditions were threatened by Parliament's policies?
7. **Make Inferences** Why were the British worried about the weapons being stored in Lexington?
8. **Geography** In the 18th century the landscape of Boston was very different than it is today. Research and write a short paper on how much the landscape around Boston has changed, or build a model of Boston in the 18th century.

The Conflict Spreads

KEY QUESTION Why were the British forced to leave Boston?

In their coffee houses, inns, and taverns, colonists discussed the deepening crisis. Most colonists still hoped for peace. Even some Patriot leaders still considered themselves loyal subjects of the king. They blamed Parliament for the terrible events taking place.

The Olive Branch Petition In July 1775, moderates in Congress drafted the Olive Branch Petition and sent it to London. This document asked the king to restore harmony between Britain and the colonies. Some members opposed the petition but signed it anyway as a last hope.

The king rejected the petition, however, and announced new measures to punish the colonies. He would use the British navy to block American ships from leaving their ports. He would send thousands of hired German soldiers to fight in America. "When once these rebels have felt a smart blow, they will submit," he declared.

The colonial forces were not going to back down, though. They thought they were equal to the British troops. George Washington knew otherwise. The British soldiers were professionals, while the colonial troops had little training and were poorly equipped. The Massachusetts militia barely had enough gunpowder to fight one battle.

Washington Arrives During the summer of 1775, Washington arrived at the militia camp near Boston. He immediately began to gather supplies and train the army. In the fall, Washington approved a bold plan. Continental Army troops would invade Québec, in eastern Canada. They hoped to defeat British forces there and draw Canadians into the Patriot cause. One of the leaders of this expedition was Benedict Arnold. He was an officer who had played a role in the victory at Fort Ticonderoga.

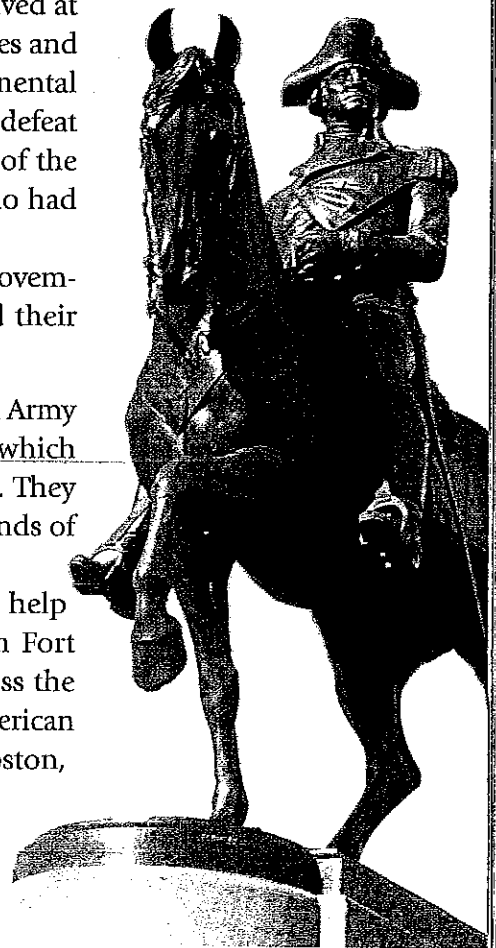
After a grueling march across Maine, Arnold arrived at Quebec in November 1775. Under harsh winter conditions, the Americans launched their attack but failed. After several months, they limped home in defeat.

The British Retreat from Boston In Massachusetts, the Continental Army continued its siege of Boston. The British lay trapped in the town, which stood like an island protected by the surrounding waters of the bays. They gazed nervously across the bays to the opposite shores, where thousands of American forces waited on the hills.

Neither side was able or willing to break the standoff. However, help for Washington was on the way. Cannon were being hauled from Fort Ticonderoga. This was a difficult job, since there were no roads across the snow-covered mountains. It took soldiers, under the leadership of American General Henry Knox, two months to drag the 59 heavy weapons to Boston, where they arrived in January 1776.

Washington positioned these cannon on Dorchester Heights, overlooking Boston. The Americans, now in a position of power, threatened to bombard the city. General Howe, who was in charge of

(below) This statue, which stands in the Boston Public Garden, commemorates the day General Washington drove the British from the city.



the British forces, decided to withdraw his troops. On March 17, over 7,000 British soldiers departed Boston in more than 100 ships. Boston Patriots joyfully reclaimed their city. Although the British had damaged homes and destroyed possessions, Boston was still standing. The British would never return.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS Explain how the British were forced to leave Boston.

Rebellion Becomes Revolution

KEY QUESTION What ideas can be found in the Declaration of Independence?

As the British evacuated Boston, Americans debated the crisis. Most Americans hoped to avoid a final break with Britain. However, the publication of a pamphlet titled *Common Sense* helped convince many Americans that it was time to fight for independence.

Common Sense Changes Minds *Common Sense* had been written by Thomas Paine, a recent immigrant from England. Paine was considered a political radical. He believed that all men, not just landowners, should have the right to vote. He also ridiculed the idea that kings ruled by the will of God. Calling George III “the Royal Brute,” Paine argued that all monarchies were corrupt. He also disagreed with the economic arguments for remaining with Britain. “Our corn,” he said, “will fetch its price in any market in Europe.” He believed that America should follow its own destiny.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Everything that is right or natural pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, ‘Tis time to part.’ Even the distance at which the Almighty had placed England and America is a strong and natural proof that the authority of the one over the other was never the design of heaven.”

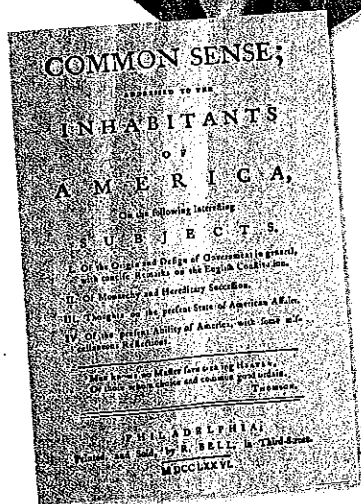
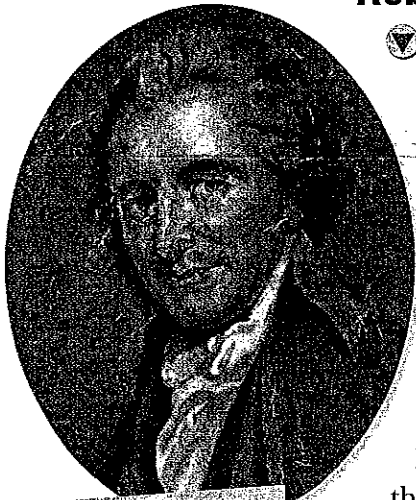
—Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*

Common Sense was an instant success. Published in January, it sold more than 100,000 copies in three months. Americans were beginning to understand that it was time to fight for independence.

A Time for Decision The Continental Congress remained undecided. A majority of the delegates did not support independence. Even so, in May 1776, Congress adopted a resolution authorizing each of the 13 colonies to establish its own government.

On June 7, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia introduced a key resolution. It called the colonies “free and independent states” and declared that “all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is . . . totally dissolved.” Congress debated the resolution, but not all the delegates were ready to vote on it.

In the meantime, however, Congress appointed a committee to draft a



(above) political writer Thomas Paine (below) the pamphlet, *Common Sense*, that moved many colonists toward revolution

Declaration of Independence. The committee included Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston, and **Thomas Jefferson**.

The group chose Jefferson to compose the Declaration. Two reasons for selecting Jefferson were that he was an excellent writer and that he came from Virginia. The members knew that no independence movement could succeed without Virginia's support.

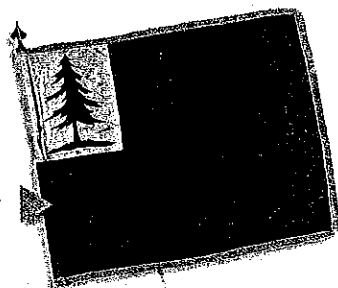
Jefferson immediately went to work. In two weeks, he had prepared most of the Declaration. (See pages 184–188.) On July 2, 1776, Congress considered Lee's resolution again. Despite some opposition, the measure passed. The colonies now considered themselves independent from Great Britain.

COMPARING Symbols of Freedom

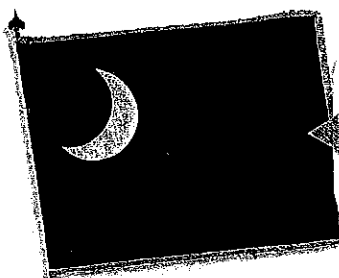
REVOLUTIONARY FLAGS

During the Revolution, Patriot militiamen created elaborate flags to represent their colony and military traditions. Often these flags were carried into battle.

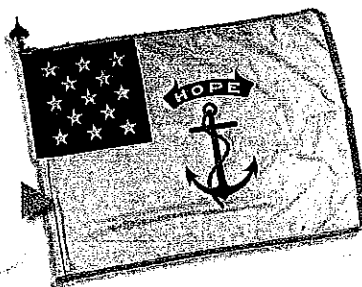
This flag was carried to the Battle of Bunker Hill by Massachusetts militiamen in 1775. The Liberty Tree represented freedom in the colonies.



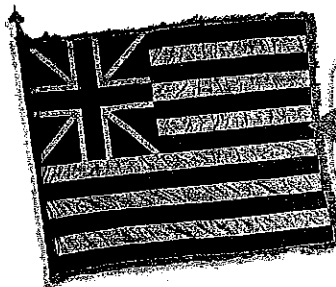
Regiments from South Carolina adorned their flag with a crescent. Another version had the word "Liberty" stitched in the crescent.



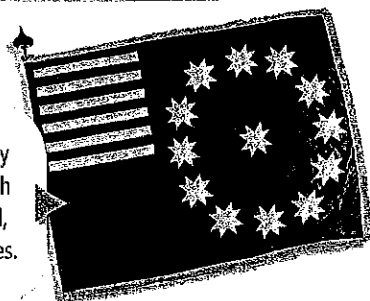
This flag was carried to Boston by Rhode Island militiamen in 1775.



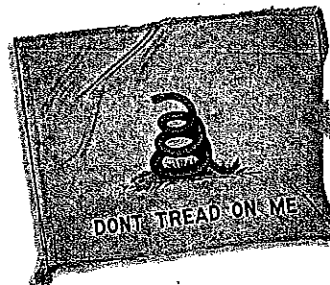
This flag, created in 1775, was adorned with the British Union, as well as 13 red and white stripes.



The North Hampton County Militia adorned its flag with 13 white stars, a blue field, and 13 red and white stripes.



This was the flag of Gadsden, South Carolina's Continental Navy. The snake was a warning to those who would tread on liberty.



Activity

Create a Revolutionary Flag

Create a flag that might have been carried in the Revolution. Use symbols to represent your state or hometown.

CRITICAL THINKING Make Inferences Why did some Patriot flags include British symbols? What does that tell you about some colonists' desire for independence?

The Declaration is Adopted Two days later, on July 4, 1776, Congress adopted the document that proclaimed independence—the Declaration of Independence. John Hancock, the president of the Congress, was the first to sign the Declaration. According to tradition, he wrote in large letters and commented, “There, I guess King George will be able to read that.” The core idea of the Declaration is based on the philosophy of John Locke. This idea is that people have natural and unalienable rights, or rights that government cannot take away. Jefferson stated this belief in what was to become the Declaration’s best-known passage.



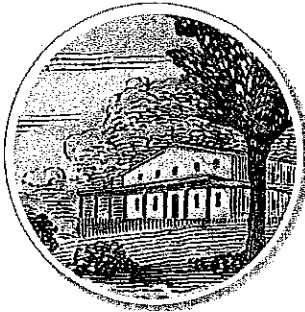
CONNECT *to the Essential Question*

What drove the colonists to declare independence from Great Britain?



All regions and groups

- feared that British troops might be used against colonists
- suffered from tax increases (Stamp Act 1765)
- were angered that the right to tax had been taken away from colonial assemblies (Stamp Act 1765)
- suffered from duty on imports (Sugar Act 1764; Townshend Acts 1767)



Southern Colonies

- Planters were angry that the Proclamation of 1763 restricted them from speculating in land beyond the Appalachian Mountains.



New England and Middle Colonies

- Merchants suffered from interference in colonial trade (Tea Act 1773).
- New England merchants suffered from the Sugar Act of 1764, which raised duty on sugar
- New Yorkers were angry they had to pay to house troops in New York (Quartering Act 1765)



Backcountry

- angered by Proclamation of 1763, which restricted movement west
- Some Scots-Irish had never felt loyalty to Britain.

CRITICAL THINKING Draw Conclusions What issues united the colonists against Great Britain?

PRIMARY SOURCE

“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.”

—Thomas Jefferson, The Declaration of Independence

If a government disregards these rights, Jefferson explained, it loses its right to govern. The people then have the right to abolish that government, by force if necessary. They can form a new government that will protect their rights. When Jefferson spoke of “the people,” however, he meant only free, white, landowning men. Women, the enslaved, and those without property were left out of the Declaration.

The Declaration also explained the reasons for breaking with Britain. It declared the colonies to be free and independent states. This was a very serious action—treason from the British point of view—and the delegates knew it. John Hancock urged the delegates to stand together in mutual defense. He realized that if the war were lost, they might all be hanged.

The Declaration closed with this pledge: “And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.”

Americans had declared independence. Now they had to win their freedom on the battlefield.

MAIN IDEAS & DETAILS Explain what ideas can be found in the Declaration of Independence.

4

Section Assessment



ONLINE QUIZ

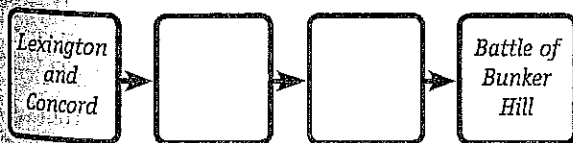
For test practice, go to
Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of
 - Ethan Allen
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - Continental Army
 - Thomas Paine
 - Second Continental Congress
 - Declaration of Independence

USING YOUR READING NOTES

2. **Sequence Events** Complete the diagram that you started at the beginning of this section.



KEY IDEAS

3. **Make Inferences** What forced the British to leave Boston?
4. **Analyze Primary Sources** What does the Declaration of Independence say about government and the rights of the people?

CRITICAL THINKING

5. **Draw Conclusions** Why did it take the colonists so long to declare independence?
6. **Make Inferences** Why do you think *Common Sense* was so popular?
7. **Sequence Events** Why do you think militiamen surrounded the British in Boston?
8. **Math Graph** Research the population statistics of colonial Boston. Make a graph to show how the population of Boston changed during the Revolution.

The Declaration of Independence

Setting the Stage On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress adopted what became one of America's most cherished documents. Written by Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration of Independence voiced the reasons for separating from Britain and provided the principles of government upon which the United States would be built.

Preamble

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.

Rights of the People

The ideas in this passage reflect the views of John Locke. Locke was an English philosopher who believed that the natural rights of individuals came from God, but that a government's power comes from the consent of the governed. This belief is the foundation of modern democracy.

1. In what way can American voters bring about changes in their government?

The Right of the People to Control Their Government

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed¹ by their Creator with certain unalienable² 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

1. **endowed:** provided.

2. **unalienable:** unable to be taken away.

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**,³ pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute **Despotism**,⁴ 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**⁵ world.

Tyrannical Acts of the British King

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**⁶ 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 invasions from without, and **convulsions**⁷ within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for **Naturalization**⁸ of Foreigners;

Grievances Against Britain

The list contains 27 offenses by the British king and others against the colonies. It helps explain why it became necessary to seek independence.

2. Which offense do you think was the worst? Why?

Loss of Representative Government

One of the Intolerable Acts of 1774 stripped the Massachusetts Legislature of many powers and gave them to the colony's British governor.

3. Why was this action so "intolerable"?

3. **usurpations:** unjust seizures of power.

4. **Despotism:** rule by a tyrant with absolute power.

5. **candid:** fair, impartial.

6. **relinquish:** give up.

7. **convulsions:** violent disturbances.

8. **Naturalization:** process of becoming a citizen.

Preparing for War

KEY QUESTION Why did both America and Britain have trouble raising an army?

In June 1775, Congress named **George Washington** commander of the Continental Army. This army faced many problems.

Problems of the Army At first, this new national army was formed from state militias, made up of untrained and undisciplined volunteers. The militia were part-time, emergency fighters who were not prepared for the hardship of a long war.

Washington's main goal was to keep the Revolution alive. To do so, he needed to keep an army in the field, win some battles—no matter how small—and avoid a crushing defeat. He knew he could not win a major battle until he had a large, well-trained army.

At the start of the war, Congress asked men to enlist only for one year. When the soldiers' time was up, they went home. As a result, Washington's army never numbered more than 17,000 men. In the early years of the war, Washington always worried about losing men whose enlistments had expired.

Congress's inability to supply the army also frustrated Washington. The soldiers lacked blankets, shoes, food, and even guns and ammunition.

Fortunately, many women helped the army. George Washington's wife Martha and other wives followed their husbands to camp. The women cooked, did laundry, and nursed sick or wounded soldiers. Some women even disguised themselves to help fight. Twenty-two-year-old Deborah Sampson dressed as a man, enlisted, and fought in several battles. But many women who never ventured near a battlefield also helped the nation by managing farms and businesses while their husbands were away fighting. In the days when women had few civil rights and freedoms, the war brought them greater responsibilities.

Britain Prepares Many British viewed the Americans as disorganized, inexperienced rebels who would be easily defeated. In contrast to Washington's troops, the British army was experienced and professional. But the British military faced problems of its own. For personal and political reasons, many British officers refused to fight the Americans. Many British people were not enthusiastic about the war, so the king had trouble recruiting soldiers in



History Makers

George Washington 1732–1799

When Washington saw the army he was asked to lead, he was shocked by its disunity. Soldiers shared a common enemy but had no sense of national unity. Officers from different regions refused to co-operate with each other. Troops would only obey officers from their own province. Angrily, Washington wrote, "Could I have foreseen what I have experienced, and am likely to experience, no consideration upon earth would have induced me to accept this command." But Washington was determined to hold the army together. His efforts helped create a model of unity for the nation.

COMPARING Leaders

As you read through the chapter, look for other examples of Washington's leadership. Compare his leadership qualities to those of British generals described in this chapter.



**ONLINE
BIOGRAPHY**

For more on the life of George Washington, go to the Research & Writing Center @ ClassZone.com

France and Spain Enter the War After hearing of the American victory at Saratoga, King Louis XVI of France publicly recognized U.S. independence. In 1778, France signed two treaties of alliance with the United States. By doing so, France went to war with Britain. As part of its new alliance, France promised to send badly needed funds, supplies, and troops to America.

In 1779, France persuaded its ally Spain to help the Americans, too. Spain was also Britain's rival. The Spanish governor of Louisiana, General Bernardo de Gálvez, acted quickly. He captured the British strongholds of Natchez and Baton Rouge in the lower Mississippi Valley. From there, his small army went on to take Mobile and, in 1781, Pensacola, in West Florida. These victories prevented the British from attacking the United States from the southwest. However, like France, Spain wanted more than just to help the United States. Gálvez's victories helped extend Spain's empire.

By entering the war against Britain, France and Spain forced the British to fight a number of enemies on land and sea. For instance, the British expected to have to fight the French in the West Indies, so they sent troops there. And thousands of British troops were busy fighting Gálvez in the west. The British now had to spread their military resources over many fronts.

ANALYZE Political Cartoons

This cartoon was published in London in 1779, a year after France had formed an alliance with the United States. In political cartoons, sometimes a nation is represented by a figure wearing clothes associated with that nation. For example, in 18th-century cartoons, a Native American symbolized America. Here, figures representing different nations surround a sleeping figure representing Great Britain.

France is on the attack.

Scotland defends Britain.

Britain sleeps through the war.



America steals the cap of liberty.

Holland (whose merchants were trading with the Americans) picks Britain's pocket.



Skillbuilder Handbook, page R18.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. **Analyze Point of View** Why would the cartoonist have shown Britain as sleeping?
2. **Make Inferences** Why is Holland shown picking Britain's pocket?
3. **Synthesize** What is the basic meaning of the cartoon?

Foreign Officers Arrive European military officers from France, Poland, and the German states came to Washington's aid. One of these was the **Marquis de Lafayette** (laf•eye•EHT), a 19-year-old French aristocrat who volunteered to serve in Washington's army. He wanted a military career, and he believed in the American cause. Soon after Lafayette arrived in June 1777, he was given the command of an army division and quickly gained Washington's confidence. Lafayette won his men's respect and love by sharing their hardships. Called "the soldier's friend," he used his own money to buy warm clothing for his ragged troops. Washington regarded him as a son.

Lafayette fought in many battles and also persuaded the French king to send a 6,000-man army to America. He became a hero in both France and the United States. Later he took part in France's own revolution.

Along with Lafayette came the Baron de Kalb, a German officer who had served in the French army. He became one of Washington's generals with a reputation for bravery.

MAIN IDEAS & DETAILS Tell why France and Spain entered the war.

Winter at Valley Forge

KEY QUESTION How did Valley Forge transform the American army?

Help from France and Spain came when the Americans desperately needed it. As you have read, in late 1777 Britain's General Howe had forced Washington to retreat from Philadelphia. In the winter of 1777–1778, Washington and his army camped at **Valley Forge** in southeast Pennsylvania.

Hardship at Valley Forge On the march to Valley Forge, Washington's army lacked supplies. Many soldiers had only blankets to cover themselves. They also lacked shoes. The barefoot men left tracks of blood on the frozen ground as they marched.

The soldiers' condition did not improve at camp. Over the winter, the soldiers at Valley Forge grew weak from not having enough food or warm clothing. Roughly a quarter of them died from malnutrition, exposure, or diseases such as smallpox and typhoid fever. Because of this suffering, the name Valley Forge came to stand for the great hardships that Americans endured in the Revolutionary War.

Washington appealed to Congress for supplies, but it was slow in responding. Luckily, private citizens sometimes helped the soldiers. On New Year's Day 1778, a group of Philadelphia women drove ten teams of oxen into camp. The oxen were pulling wagons full of supplies and 2,000 shirts. The women had the oxen killed to provide food for the troops.

Patriotism Unites the Army Despite the hardships, American soldiers showed amazing endurance. Under such circumstances, soldiers often **desert**, or leave military duty without permission. Soldiers did desert, but Lieutenant



Marquis de Lafayette

Connecting History

Expansion

Europeans would continue to settle and claim lands in the West until they reached the Pacific Ocean. You will see this theme emerge when you study westward expansion in later chapters.

Americans Seize the Frontier Determined to retake Fort Sackville, Clark and his men set out for Vincennes from Kaskaskia in February 1779. Hamilton wasn't expecting an attack because the rivers were flooding the woods. But Clark's men slogged through miles of icy swamps and waded through chest-deep water. They caught the British at Vincennes by surprise.

When Hamilton and his troops tried to remain in the fort, Clark pretended to have a larger force than he really had. Clark also executed some Native American allies of the British in plain view of the fort. He threatened to do the same to the British unless they surrendered. Frightened, the British gave up.

Clark's victory gave the Americans a hold on the vast region between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River (even though Fort Detroit on Lake Erie remained in the hands of the British). This area was more than half the total size of the original 13 states. The expansion of the war into the frontier also had another consequence: it forced the British again to spread their troops over a larger area and further weakened the British war effort.

▲ **CAUSES AND EFFECTS** Explain why the war spread to the frontier.

War on the Waves

▼ **KEY QUESTION** How did Americans expand the naval war?

The war expanded not only west into the frontier but also eastward to the high seas. By 1777, Britain had over 200 warships off the American coast. This allowed Britain to control the Atlantic trade routes to European markets.

British Trade Disrupted Because the American navy was small and weak, Congress encouraged American **privateers** to attack British merchant ships.

A privateer is a privately owned ship that has been granted permission by a wartime government to attack an enemy's merchant ships. After capturing a ship, the crew of a privateer sold its cargo and shared the money. America commissioned more than 1,000 privateers to prey on the British. They captured hundreds of ships, causing British merchants to call on their government to end the war.

Though outnumbered, the Continental Navy scored several victories. A daring officer named **John Paul Jones** inspired Americans by sailing across the Atlantic to attack British ships along the coast of Britain itself.

"I Have Not Yet Begun to Fight" In 1779, Jones became the commander of a ship named *Bonhomme Richard*. With four other ships, he patrolled the English coast. In September, Jones's vessels approached a convoy in which two British warships were guarding a number of supply ships.

James Forten, who later became famous for his efforts to end slavery, joined a privateer at the age of 14.







firepower. However, the Americans used their knowledge of the landscape to keep one step ahead of the advancing British. Greene's strategy was to let the British wear themselves out. When the Americans did fight, they did their best to make sure the British suffered heavy losses. In fact, Cornwallis lost so many men at the Battle of Guilford Court House that he decided to retreat to Wilmington, on the coast. With his army exhausted, Cornwallis had to face a bitter truth: there were more active Patriots than Loyalists in the South. Britain's southern strategy had failed.

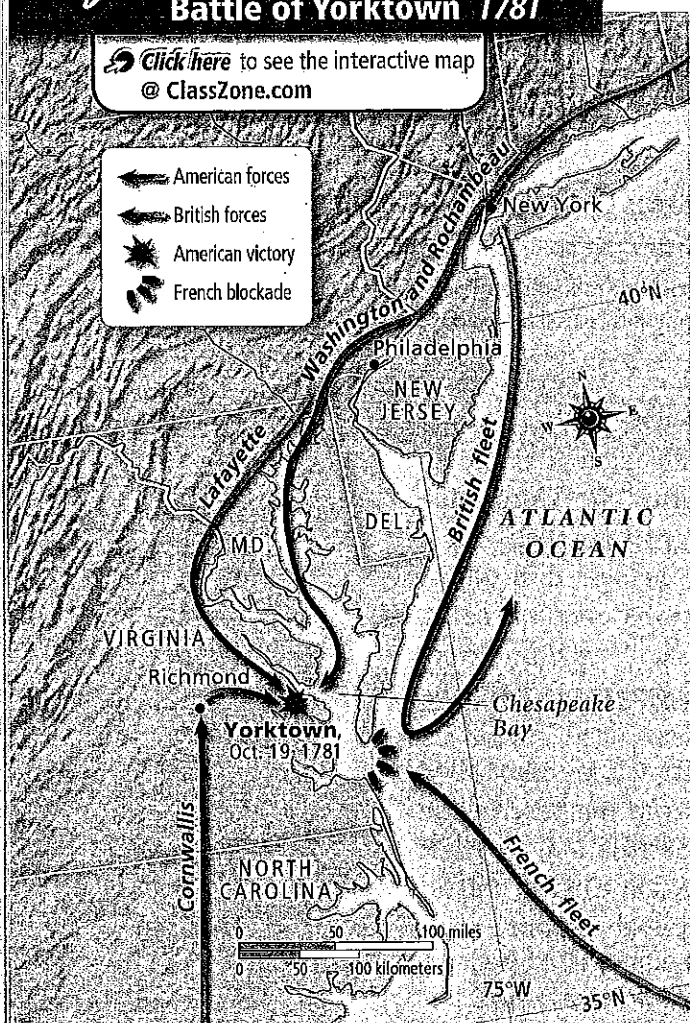
CAUSES AND EFFECTS Explain what happened when the British shifted the war to the South.

Animated GEOGRAPHY

Battle of Yorktown 1781

[Click here](#) to see the interactive map @ ClassZone.com

-  American forces
-  British forces
-  American victory
-  French blockade



Connect Geography & History

1. **Movement** What routes did American forces take to reach Yorktown?
2. **Synthesize** How did the allies take advantage of geography to defeat the British?

The End of the War

KEY QUESTION How was Cornwallis trapped?

Cornwallis was frustrated by his setbacks in the Carolinas. He had come to believe that Southern rebels were relying on Virginia for their supplies. So, in 1781, without waiting for orders, he marched north into Virginia. In August Cornwallis set up his base at Yorktown, located on a peninsula in Chesapeake Bay. From there, his army could receive supplies by ship from New York. It was a fatal mistake.

Setting the Trap Cornwallis's decision gave Washington a golden opportunity to trap the British on the peninsula. Washington first joined forces with General Jean Rochambeau's French army in New York and headed south. In August 1781, as these armies came south, a large French fleet arrived from the West Indies and blocked Chesapeake Bay. (See map at left.) The French fleet prevented the British ships from reaching Yorktown and delivering supplies—and prevented the British in Yorktown from escaping.

Meanwhile, the **Battle of Yorktown** had begun. The British tried to protect themselves by encircling the town with numerous **redoubts**, or small forts. These forts were meant to keep the allies' artillery at a distance from the town. But as the allies captured British redoubts, they brought their artillery closer to the town's defenses. The American and French cannon bombarded Yorktown, turning its buildings to rubble. Cornwallis had no way out. On October 19, 1781, he surrendered his force of about 8,000.



History through Art

The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis by John Trumbull shows a British officer surrendering to a mounted American officer, with French troops on the left and Americans on the right. Unwilling to face public humiliation, Cornwallis pretended to be ill, sending General Charles O'Hara to offer his sword to the French. The French sent O'Hara to General Washington, who allowed General Benjamin Lincoln to accept the sword of surrender.

CRITICAL VIEWING How does the positioning of the troops symbolize the British defeat?

Although fighting continued in the South and on the frontier, Yorktown was the last major battle of the war. When the British prime minister, Lord North, heard the news, he gasped, "It is all over!" Indeed, he and other British leaders were soon forced to resign. Britain's new leaders began to negotiate a peace treaty, which is discussed in the next section.

▲ **SUMMARIZE** Describe how Cornwallis was trapped.

Why the Americans Won

▼ **KEY QUESTION** How were the Americans able to defeat the British?

By their persistence, the Americans won independence even though they faced many obstacles. As you have read, the American army lacked training and experience. American soldiers served only for short periods of time. They often lacked proper supplies and weapons. In contrast, the British forces ranked among the best trained in the world. Yet the Americans had advantages that had not been obvious at first; only as the war progressed did American strengths become apparent. The chart on the next page sets these American strengths against the weaknesses of the British.

The British were defeated not only by the American army, but by civilians who kept the resistance alive. The British were not prepared for a popular uprising. In Europe, only armies fought the wars, and civilians either fled or hid before advancing forces. In America, however, the British discovered that



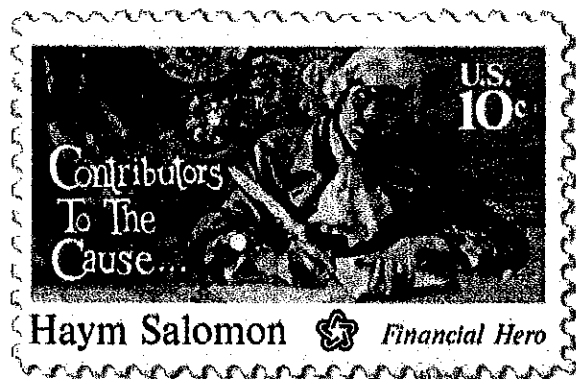
The Legacy of the War

One American's Story

Haym Salomon, a Jew living in Poland, moved to New York before the Revolution in search of liberty. He soon became a successful merchant and banker. During the war, Salomon supported the Patriot cause.

When the British captured New York in 1776, Salomon was arrested. Because he spoke many languages, the British thought he could help them deal with foreign merchants, so they let him out of prison. Unfortunately, prison had permanently damaged his health.

In 1778, Salomon fled to Philadelphia. He loaned the new government more than \$600,000, which was never repaid. Like many other Americans, Salomon had sacrificed his health and fortune to help his country survive.



A 1975 U.S. postage stamp honors Haym Salomon.

Costs of the War

KEY QUESTION What were the costs of the war?

No one knows exactly how many people died in the war, but eight years of fighting took a terrible toll. An estimated 25,700 Americans died in the war, and 1,400 remained missing. Over 8,200 Americans were wounded. Some were left with permanent disabilities, such as amputated limbs. The British military suffered about 10,000 deaths.

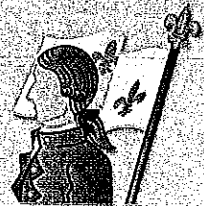


Debts and Losses Many soldiers who survived the war left the army with no money. They had received little or no pay. Instead of back pay, the government gave some soldiers certificates for land in the West. Many men sold that land to get money for food and other basic needs.

Both the Congress and the states had borrowed money to finance the conflict. The war left the nation with a debt of about \$27 million—a debt that would prove difficult to pay off.

Those who supported the losing side in the war also suffered. Thousands of Loyalists lost their property. Between 60,000 and 100,000 Loyalists

PAYING FOR THE WAR

The Continental Congress—our first national government—did not have the power to tax; it asked for funds and then hoped that the states would pay. It did have the power to borrow, however. Fighting the Revolutionary War cost America around \$100 million, and by 1782, the new U.S. government was approximately \$30 million in debt. To fund the Continental Army, the United States borrowed money in several ways.

TREASURY NOTES	CERTIFICATES	PERSONAL NOTES
<p>A treasury note states the government's promise to repay a specified amount at a specified date. Notes were sold to patriotic investors and to foreign countries such as France.</p> 	<p>Printed money, known as "certificates," could be exchanged for an amount of silver—if the government had enough. This is how many "regulars" (soldiers), farmers, and tradespeople were paid.</p> 	<p>Wealthy individuals, such as Haym Salomon and Robert Morris—the country's first superintendent of finance—issued personal notes (or loans) to pay government expenses.</p> 

Connect to Today Do you think it's a good idea for a modern government to borrow money? Why or why not?

left the United States during and after the war. Among them were several thousand African Americans and Native Americans, including Mohawk chief Joseph Brant. Most of the Loyalists went to Canada. There they settled new towns and provinces. They also brought English traditions to areas that the French had settled. To this day, Canada has both French and English as official languages.

The Revolution had been a civil war that left both Patriots and Loyalists with bitter memories. Patriots found it especially difficult to forgive the former American general Benedict Arnold. In 1780 Arnold had betrayed his country by trying to turn over an American fort to the British. Throughout American history, the name Benedict Arnold is used to mean traitor.

SUMMARIZE List some of the costs of the war.

The Treaty of Paris

KEY QUESTION What did America gain most from the Treaty of Paris?

Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay began formal peace negotiations with the British on September 27, 1782. The final **Treaty of Paris**, which ended the Revolutionary War, was signed on September 3, 1783.