

# APUSH

PowerPoint #3.2 (Part 2 of 2)

Unit #3 - Revolution & Republican Culture

Chapters 5-7

BFWT textbook

# V. Conflict Spreads

# A. Colonists Take the Initiative

## Loyalists

- Unorganized and outnumbered (in New England)
- Whig Committees (Patriots)

## Formation of the Militia

- Training
- Minutemen



# B. Beginning of the Revolutionary War

## Massachusetts in Rebellion

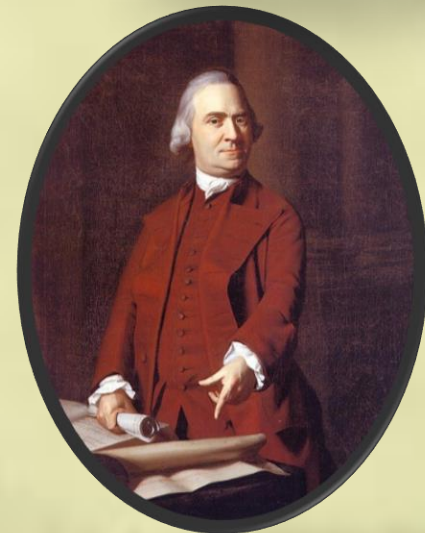
- Military Governor  
Thomas Gage
- Campaign to Arrest  
Leaders of the  
Provincial Congress  
(Sam Adams &  
John Hancock)



John  
Hancock



General Thomas Gage



Sam  
Adams



## March on Concord, April 18-19, 1775

- William Dawes & Paul Revere
- Lexington Green
- “Disperse you damn rebels!”
- Eight dead and ten wounded

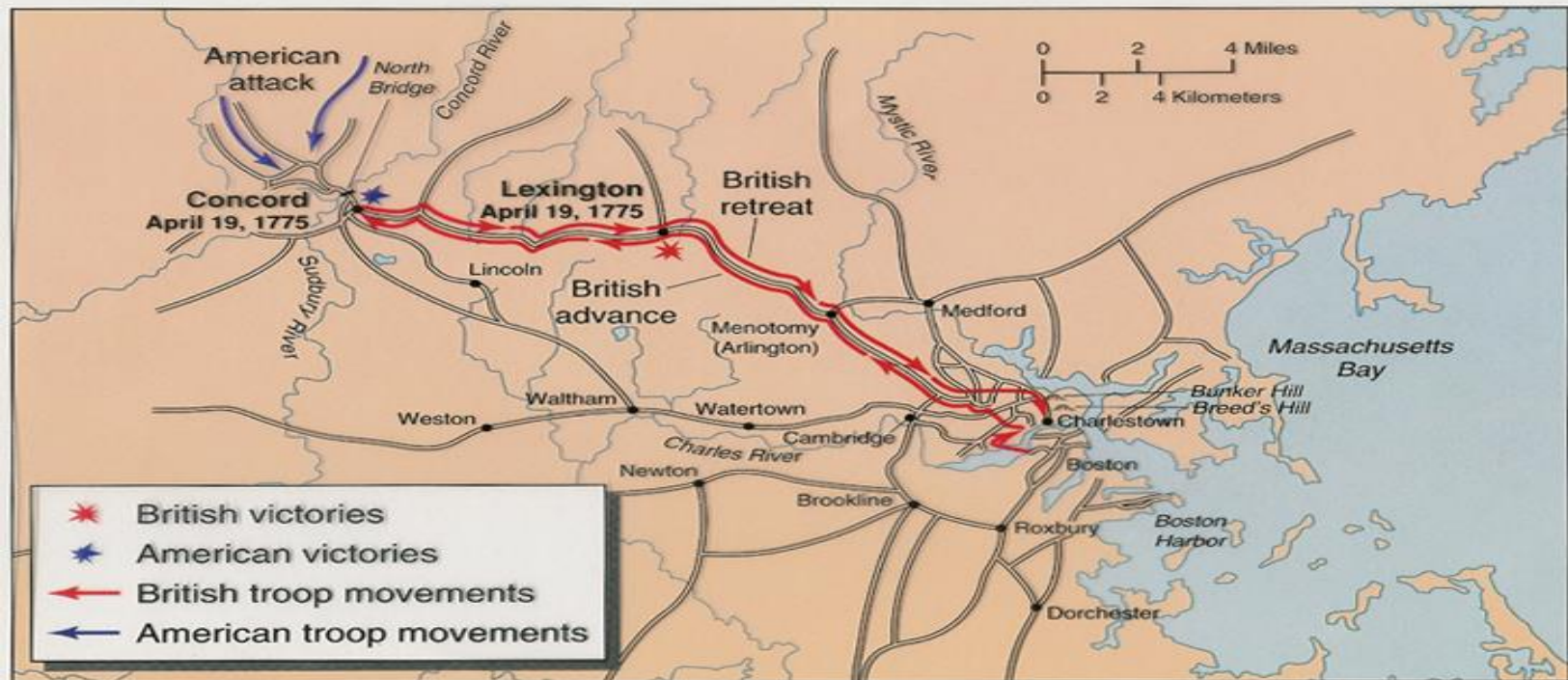


# C. Beginning of the Revolutionary War

## The "Shot Heard 'Round the World"

### Siege of Concord

### March Back to Boston

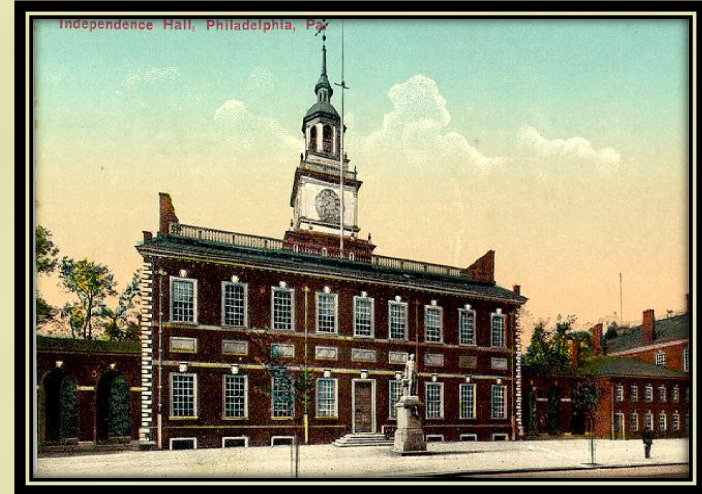




# D. Second Continental Congress

## Second Continental Congress

- Convened, May 10, 1775
- No legal authority and no resources
- John Adams nominates George Washington as Commander-in-Chief



## E. Fall of Fort Ticonderoga

### Fort Ticonderoga, New York

- Ticonderoga taken by the Green Mountain Boys, May 10, 1775.
- Ethan Allen & Benedict Arnold.



# F. Continental Army Established

## Washington's Selection

- Experience in the French & Indian War.
- A Virginian led the army.
- Training a professional military.
- Headed to Boston to take command.



The Continentals

# G. Battle of Bunker Hill

## Fortifying Boston

- By June 1, 20,000 Patriots surrounded Boston, and fortified the hills, waterways, and roads around the city.
- Thomas Gage was replaced with British General Lord William Howe who was more aggressive.
- The British began fortifying the city.
- On June 17, Howe ordered the burning of Charles Town and siege of Breed's Hill.

## Battle of Bunker Hill

- The British army moved across the Charles River and organized several lines.
- “The whites of their eyes”
- The third attempt successful
- After a cost of 1,054 casualties (only 400 Patriots were killed), the British took the hill
- Result:
  - (1) More cautious British generals, and
  - (2) Congress called for larger enlistments in the militia



# Battle of Bunker Hill





“The British Take the Hill”





# H. "Olive Branch Petition"



King George III

## Olive Branch Petition

- Sent to the King (not to Parliament).
- King George III rejected the petition and sent more troops.
- The king declared that rebellion existed in the colonies.



# I. "Declaration of Taking Up Arms"

## The Oath

- Congress believed it needed to increase the number of militiamen ready to fight.
- This tended to divide many into two camps (Loyalist militia or Patriot Militia).
- The lines were drawn leading to bloody civil fighting (especially in South with more loyalists than in New England).

## J. Authorized Attack on Quebec

### Battle of Quebec, July of 1775

- Two forces would converge on Quebec hoping to open a northern front in the war.
- Smallpox and smaller numbers hindered the attempt.
- Richard Montgomery & Benedict Arnold.

## K. Growth of Congress

### Congress & the War

- Congress attempted to raise funds and provide military stores for the war effort.
- Many called for independence as Congress continued to hold back from this last step.



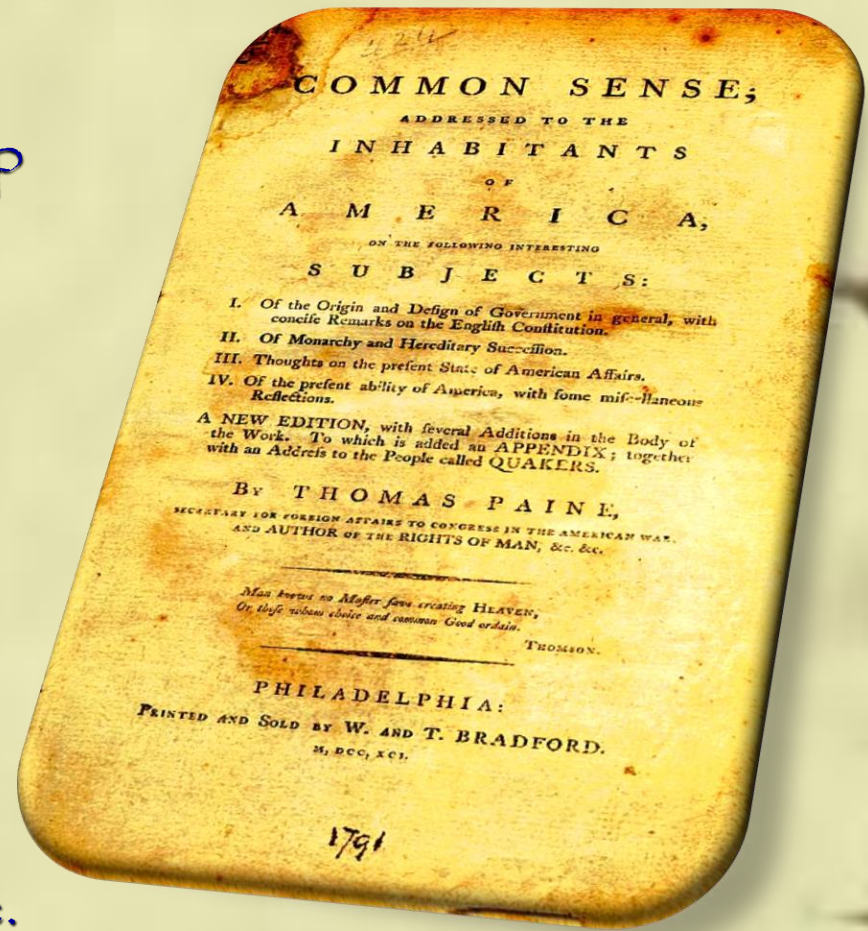
## L. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*, 1776

### Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*, 1776

- Thomas Paine was a British writer who immigrated to America in 1776 and authored *Common Sense*.
- Paine proposed a radical course for the war by stating the colonies should declare independence from Britain, establish a republic, and create a union of states.
- Paine also denounced King George III and the monarchies of Europe.

## Inspiring Independence

- The work inspired the colonists to take the last step toward independence.
- By June of 1776, the Congress was ready for action and selected a committee to write a declaration of independence.



# VI. Declaration of Independence



## A. Role of Thomas Jefferson

### Thomas Jefferson-

- Virginia delegate to Congress.
- At 33, was selected to draft a declaration supporting independence.

### Natural Rights of Man-

Jefferson believed in the Enlightenment, and inalienable rights which the government could not take away.

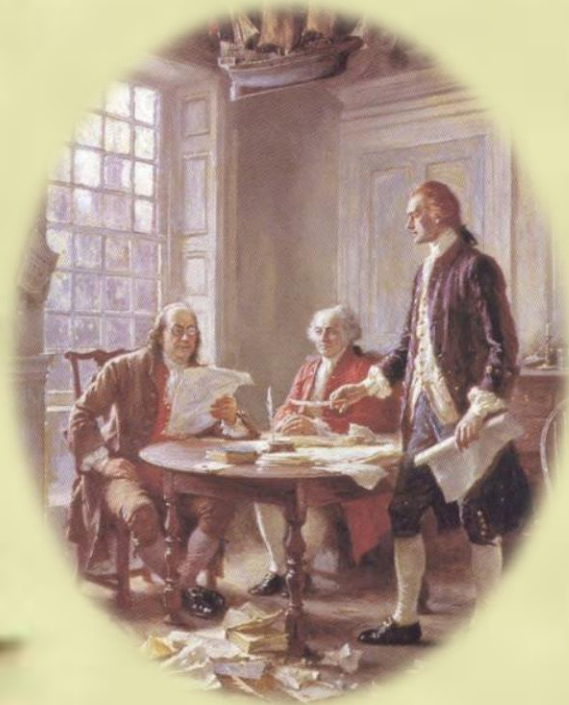


Thomas Jefferson,  
Age 33



## A. Role of Thomas Jefferson

### Declaration of Independence (1776)



A five-man committee was selected to draft the document including Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman.

## The Declaration is divided into the following four parts:

- The Preamble.
- Protection of “natural rights.”
- Grievances against King George III.
- A declaration asserting that the colonies were free and independent states.

## B. Local Declarations of Independence

### Borrowing from Others

- Jefferson drew upon the principles of his own draft to the Virginia Constitution which was written in early June of 1776.
- He also used George Mason draft of Virginia's Declaration of Rights which appeared at the same time in a Philadelphia paper.



## C. George Mason's Influence

### Virginia's Declaration of Rights

- Mason discussed the natural rights in his "Declaration of Rights."
- Natural rights was rooted in the Enlightenment works of Locke and Baron von Montesquieu.

## D. Contract Theory of Government

### Locke's Contract Theory

- Just powers come from the “consent of the governed.”
- Laws of nature allow a people to “alter or abolish” its government and to have “inalienable rights” to “life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”

# Proposing the Draft of the Declaration of Independence





# E. Causes of the American Revolution

## Causes of the War

- Excessive regulation of trade.
- Restrictions on settling west of Appalachia
- Tax burden
- Mounting debt of British merchants
- The growth of a national conscience
- Lack of representation in Parliament
- Whig ideology and influence of the Enlightenment
- Shift from Mercantile to Imperial policy after 1763
- Class conflict
- Revolutionary conspiracy of colonial leaders

# Making Connections ~

- Revolutionary rhetoric was important not only for fighting the Revolution; it also provided the framework for the creation of state and national governments after independence was won.