

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
Ministry of High Education and Scientific Research



University of Tlemcen
Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of English



Thesis Submitted to the Department of English as a Partial
Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in Civilization Studies

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Dedications

I dedicate this work to my mother who is the source of affection and model of success and my father for his great support and my sisters as well as my brother.

Special dedication goes to my friends whom I have had an enjoyable life at various schools and University: Zineb, Hanene, Mebarka, Djamila.

Acknowledgements

The greatest praise and thanks to Allah for helping and guiding me to achieve and reach one of my aims. I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisors Dr. FRID and Mr. KAMECHE and from whom I have benefited a lot through their supervising me efficiently and for their great help in bringing out this memoir into light.

I express thanks to all the members of the Department of English. I address my special thanks to the teachers of literature and civilization for their hard work to help the students and for their best way of teaching as well as their warm support and good assistance.

Abstract:

After the French and Indian war, the colonists needed the British protection to control them. So, Great Britain began to take firmer control of its colonists after the parliament had passed the navigation acts to impose taxes on American imports, money and other items. The colonists complained through making speeches and writing articles in newspapers. Besides, one group among them protested by throwing crates of British tea into Boston Harbor. In 1774, colonists held the first continental congress because they wanted from Britain to treat them properly. Britain ignored their demands and started to send troops to control the colonists. The colonists organized their own army. And the Revolution began thus, for the sake of getting their Independence from Britain. The colonists wrote the Declaration of Independence that America was free from Britain.

This extended paper tackles the rebellion between the American colonists and the British which developed in revolutionary war that lasted two decades and was crowned with great victory although it had cost a lot of human lives and too many material casualties. This big war has unified the Americans and made from America a symbol of freedom and democracy as well as exerted too much influence on other countries.

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General Introduction

The American Revolution began in 1763 and ended with the Treaty of Paris signed in 1783 as John Adams said, “The Revolution was affected before the War commenced” The American Revolution was a political revolution that separated England’s North American colonies from Great Britain and led to the formation of the United States of America. The Revolution was achieved in large part which was fought between England against America and its allies (France, Spain, and the Dutch Republic).

The American Revolution embodies and reflects the principals of the Age of Enlightenment, which emphasizes the right of life liberty and owning property besides the precepts of equality, democracy and justice and the right to education

The Founding members of the United States sought to create a nation without the shackles of social hierarchy that existed in Europe .Although the American Revolution succeeded in establishing a new nation that was built on the principles of personal freedom and democracy, which The American still enjoy.

For most readers who are interested in this subject if the issue of imperialism could not be considered as the main reason for the struggle, what were the causes of the Revolutionary War and how did this revolution affect the social and political aspects on other countries?

This paper is divided into two chapters. The first chapter comprises the causes which led to the Revolution. The second chapter, however, emphasizes on certain detailed analysis of important battles and effects of the American Revolution as well as its influence on other countries.

Some hypotheses can be put forward:

- the causes of the revolutionary war were social,
- the causes were political,
- the causes were economic,
- the causes were religious,

General Introduction

-the causes were cultural,

Or the causes were all these together.

As for its effects on other countries:

the effects were social,

the effects were political,

-the effects were both social and political.

To try to answer the previous hypotheses, the researcher has divided this paper into two chapters. The first chapter comprises the causes which led to the Revolution. The second chapter, however, emphasizes a certain detailed analysis of important battles and effects of the American Revolution as well as its influence on other countries.

Chapter One

The Origins and Causes of the American Revolution

Chapter One

The Origins and Causes of the American Revolution

1-1 Introduction

1-2 British Imperial System of Government

1-3 Results of French and Indian War (1754-63)

1-4 The 1763 Proclamation

1-5 The Major Taxes and Trade

1-5-1 The Sugar Act in 1764

1-5-2 Stamp Act in 1765

1-5-3 The Townshend Act in 1767

1-5-4 The Boston Massacre in 1770

1-5-5 The Tea Act

1-5-6 The Boston Tea Party

1-6 The First Continental Congress 1774

1-7 The Battle of Lexington and Concord 1775

1-8 The Second Continental Congress 1775

1-9 Military and Hostilities

1-10 Declaration of Independence 1776

1-11 Thomas Paine and Common Sense

1-12 The Patriots and The Loyalists' Views

1-13 Conclusion

1.1 Introduction:

The American Revolution was an organized rebellion of a united people against an oppressive tyrannical government. And the colonies simply rose up and gained their independence. The revolution is in the minds and hearts of the people. Following the French and Indian War, the colonists began feeling the confidence that victory brought. They gradually saw themselves as a separate entity; one that could defend itself against any opposing threat, King George III and Parliament were viewing the situation quite differently. They were affirming their need for the colonies in order to continue a world power and to create profits through taxes and trade encouraged by that opinion, while the British government increased control over the colonies and imposed taxes, which in turn led to the rebellion.

The American Revolution was not only a war between Americans and British. It also divided Americans themselves, while American patriots fought passionately for independence, loyalists fought just as violently for their British king.

1.2 The British Imperial System of Government:

Historians explained the Revolution in terms of the British Empire as a whole, and American historians' concern with imperial dimension of the conflict.

Namier's work transformed the structure and working of British government, arguing that politics took place among a narrow elite, which was reflected in the make-up of the House of Commons and was best studied in biographical terms of free section, family, or commercial groups, rather than by party. So, that politics was a trouble of the struggle for office and influence. Namier also confirmed the importance of the king to politics.¹

George III and his politicians were engaged in local arguments, rather than tyrannical plans; the king was also certain to support the constitutional preparations that the colonists' demanded for extra-Parliamentary rights weakened. The 'political nation', as studied by John Brooke and others demonstrated, was not divided by the American question until 1775. It supported the right for Parliament to tax the colonies, but the detail of rule was a result of united arguments, rather than a real concern with the American question. The structure of British politics did not allow for logical answer to the American demands.²

1.3 The Result of French and Indian War (1754-63):

The special effects of French and Indian war became clear as conflicts escalated. First, American generals and soldiers had gained military experience and knowledge during the war.

George Washington³ had clearly developed military leadership's skills. The American colonists then know that the British army was not powerful to be defeated. Second, France was very distressed about losing the French and Indian war. Their desire for revenge influenced France's decision to follow with the Americans during

¹-Lewis .Namier, The Structure of Politics at the Accession of George III. And England in the Age of the American Revolution, London: (1929-30), p. 6.

²-John. Brooke, The Chatham Administration, 1766-1768 and British Politics and the American Revolution, London: 1956, p. 7.

³See Appendix I, p. 34.

the American Revolution; French aid was helping to make the American defeat the British.⁴

1-4 The 1763 Proclamation:

It came to forbid the American colonies for settling down west, all the colonists who had already crossed this region were divided and established in Ohio, Kentucky and other regions in the west were ordered to return and all land deals in that area were lost. British decided to protect their colonies from Spain's attacks, France or Native American tribes. The Quartering Act which was passed stated that the colonists had to help and support troops stationed in America by supplying living quarters and candles and extraordinary.⁵

1-5 The Major Taxes and Trade:

The British imposed a series of taxes upon the colonists such as:

1-5-1 The Sugar Act in 1764

This Act was suggested that Prime Minister Grenville, who left the colonists should help pay the debt grew by the French and Indian war. This act placed duties on molasses and sugar. It was not only that parliament passed this tax that suffered the colonists however that the British took great strides in enforcing this law. The British would stop and search colonial ships for trafficked goods. As a reaction to this tax “**Taxation without representation**” was born through the ideas of Samuel Adams and James Otis⁶ and noised throughout the colonies.⁷

1-5-2 Stamp Act in 1765⁸

This act decreed that the colonists were required to pay for a stamp or seal to be placed on all paper goods they bought. These goods included legal documents,

⁴Thomas J. Biersteker, *A More Perfect Union: American Independence and the Constitution*, Watson: Brown University, 2005, p. 7.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ See Appendix I, p. 35.

⁷George. Grenville, *The Sugar Act of 1764*, Great Britain: 2006, p. 4.

⁸ See Appendix II, p. 36.

licenses, newspapers, notes and paying cards. Refusal to buy these stamps could mean jail time or a fine for the colonists. The reaction to the Stamp Act was loud since the colonists refused those goods or simply refused to buy the stamp. This caused British merchants to demand to parliament to abolish the law and they did in 1766. Only one year earlier, parliament came up with another tax which was the Townshend Act.⁹

1-5-3 The Townshend Act¹⁰

It was passed in 1767 and aimed at imposing duties on certain goods from Great Britain. Knowing that the duties would have to be enforced, Parliament made an example of New York, the headquarters for British troops. Because New York refused to obey the Quartering Act, their assembly was not allowed to pass any more laws until the colony complied with the act. The colonists were shocked by Great Britain's open challenge to their right to self-govern. Sons of Liberty in New York and New England declared to protect this right and once again colonists rose of “**no taxation without representation**”.

1-5-4 The Boston Massacre in 1770

It was an angry crowd of colonist's criticism to develop the British soldiers in which the British troops fired on a crowd killing five. Troops removed to islands in the harbor to avoid more killing. The Boston Massacre became a defining moment. It got hard the views of some concerning British oppression while trembling others to a realization of the violence inherent in imperial conflict.

1-5-5 The Tea Act

The Act allowed the East India Company to sell tea at a cheaper price to the colonists. Parliament hoped this would end the boycott of the tea and decline trafficking. Colonists, fearing this would set a precedent that would put the colonial merchant out of business, made a united front against the Tea Act when three ships carrying British tea stopped at Boston Harbor in November 1773. The sons of Liberty planned the Boston Tea Party; they dressed up as Native Americans in order to hide

⁹-John. Daggett, The Causes of the American Revolution, New York: 1849, p. 12.

¹⁰ See Appendix II, P. 36.

their true identity, boarded the three ships and put the contents of three hundred forty two boxes of tea into Boston Harbor.

Parliament decided to punish Massachusetts with the Intolerable Acts, there were four Intolerable laws imposed on the colonists through. These Acts:

The First: Boston Harbor was closed until it could pay for all the tea that was put into the Harbor the Second: the royal governor could decide if, when the Massachusetts legislature could meet. The Third: any crimes dedicated by a royal authorized would be tried in England, not the colonies. Finally the fourth: colonists were forced to provide living rooms, candles and drinks to British soldiers.

1-5-6The Boston Tea Party

The Intolerable Acts¹¹ united all the colonies. The twelve men that were encouraged into action came to the help of Massachusetts, making sure needed purchases were transported and concentrated to them. It came as no surprise that eventually the only recourse appeared to be war. The redcoats were marching their way bound for Concord. A group of courageous pleased the colonists for taking their stand on the Lexington, these men remained carefully standing .Someone fired a **“shot, the shot heard round the world”**, and the war began.¹²

1-6The First Continental Congress:¹³

When the delegates to the first continental congress affirmed their loyalty to King George III while rejecting the authority to parliament .they also set the period for crash with British power by voting to refuse trade; to refuse buying from the mother country and by using the colonies to form “territorial army” to resist the enforcement of the Intolerable Acts.¹⁴

¹¹See Appendix, II. p. 36.

¹² Ibid.; p. 6.

¹³See Appendix, II. p. 36.

¹⁴-Thomas J. Biersteker, A more perfect union: American Independence and the Constitution, Op.Cit .p. 13.

1-7The Battle of Lexington and Concord 1775:

The Battle was rapid increasing of the struggle between the British government and the colonists. If the clashes were an isolated the incident like Boston Massacre, or the beginning of larger conflict remained to be seen even among the militia. Forces that had fought at Lexington and Concord .Most believed that they were defending their rights as British citizens. Not struggling for independence. The Battle of Lexington and Concord in 1775which was the first shots of the American Revolutionary War were fired in this battle.¹⁵

1-8The Second Continental Congress:¹⁶

While the Second Continental Congress met and debated problems in Philadelphia, American soldiers moved into Boston. They wanted to strike back at the British for the attacks at Lexington and Concord. Though battles had taken place, the colonists still had not committed themselves to a war in the early months of 1776.¹⁷

1-9Military and Hostilities:

The British and the American armies used different war strategies. Each tried to use its strengths .The British fought an offensive war. They attacked the continental army. Their aim was to control key cities and countryside whereas the continental soldiers fought a defensive war. Their goal was to protect themselves from attacks by the British army, rather than to destroy it.

The continental army and navy were weaker than those of the British .but .unlike the British, the continentals were fighting at home. They had stronger motivation and they could fight a defensive war.

However the British had tried to control large amounts of territory as well as defeat the continental army.¹⁸

¹⁵-Ibid.; p. 14.

¹⁶See Appendix II, P. 36.

¹⁷-Joel. I. Klein. Chancellor, Colonial America and American Revolution ,New York :2008.p. 7.

¹⁸-Bert, Bower, Social Studies Alive! America's Past, The American Revolution, New York: 2010 .p. 12.

1.10 Declaration of Independence:¹⁹

The Virginia delegation to the continental congress took the lead in pressing for complete break with Britain on June 7 Richard Henry Lee proposed that the united colonies “**ought to be free and independent states**”. A committee was formed four days later to draft «**Declaration of Independence**». The membership of the group (Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts)²⁰, Rojer Sherman of Connecticut and Roger Livingston of New York reflected the hard work of the colonial governments to bring the colonies together in united reverse. The rough draft of declaration was the work of Jefferson even though it was too soon to speak of the United States of America; many of the colonists had begun to think of themselves not as English subjects, but as Americans.

The declaration of independence contrasted suddenly with earlier patriots writings, the British parliament was not mentioned in the document suggesting to readers that parliament had never controlled authority over the colonies instead, the authors of the declaration specifically charged the king with long list of crimes ,the declaration also made no mention of the rights of the colonists as English subjects.

Therefore, in line with Locke thinking ,the declaration held that the king had damaged the contract between himself and the colonists by treating their life, liberty and property, as Locke would have argued, the kings actions titled the colonists to revolt and to establish a new government to protect their rights although colonial newspapers released the text of the declaration directly, the list of signers was not made public until January 1777 for fear of retaliation in fact, seven of men who signed the document were captured and imprisoned by the British during the war. The figure that followed is showing the meeting of election for the Declaration of Independence.²¹

¹⁹ See Appendix II, p. 36.

²⁰ See Appendix I, P. 35.

²¹ -Thomas j. Biersteker. A more perfect union: American independence and the constitution, Op.Cit, p. 32.



Figure 1.1: Congress Voting Independence by Edward and Robert Edge Paine, 1776²²

1-11 Thomas Paine and the Common Sense:

In 1776, the Englishman Thomas Paine²³ wrote the notes “Common Sense”, which encouraged American independence. He argued from both a sacred viewpoint and republican features that kingdoms were never good for people of any free state. As military conflicts built up, the second continental congress appointed George Washington as general of the continental army. Washington gave up his payment for the position through the war.

²² Joel. I. Klein. Chancellor, Colonial America and American Revolution, Op, Cit ,P. 1.

²³-See Appendix, I. p. 35.

In, 1776, thoughts in the second continental congress turned to independence and the group of five was appointed to draft the declaration of independence. The letter listed “the crimes” the king had committed and set forth other justifications for independence.²⁴

1.12 The Patriots and the Loyalists’ Views:

The Patriots faced another difficult thing; not all Americans supported the struggle for Independence. Some people were neutral taking neither side in the conflict; they opposed all armed conflict. Still other Americans remained Loyal to Britain.²⁵

The Loyalists opposed the war for Independence; at least one American in five was Loyalist perhaps as many as one in three .Some people changed sides during the war, depending on which army closer, loyalist was strength mixed from region to region. It was strongest in Carolinas and Georgia and weakest in New England.

Loyalists backed up Britain because of different reasons; some remained Loyalists because they were members of the Anglican Church. Some loyal depended on the British for their job. Feared illness that would come from challenging the established government countless, the subject of independence dislocated normal relations. Friends and families were divided over their loyalty to Britain as William and Franklin and the son of the patriots; Franklin who had served as royal governor.²⁶

²⁴-Thomas, Paine. Common Sense, Philadelphia: 1776, p p.1-51.

²⁵Robert. Shed lock, American Strengths and Weaknesses, USA: 2007, p. 1.

²⁶-Dickinson, H. Britain and the American Revolution, London and New York: 1998, p p. 163-164.

1.12 Conclusion:

The first chapter has dealt with many different causes of the American Revolution that prove to be dangerous event that had great importance in history of the world during that era. Any evaluation of this revolution has many influential to more reasons as well as the French and Indian war but also upon an understanding of the colonial period under British imperial rule. Nevertheless the Navigation Acts, stamps acts had never been moved without using power and founding in the large area.

The American Revolution was a traditional affair in declaration of independence in 1776; the Americans were not on purpose revolutionaries but Independence and the war for Independence was tremendous of the Revolutionary War which had just begun when the Second Continental Congress met in crisis period in Philadelphia. which established many of battles and of course reflected too several effects as the discussion occurred in the second chapter that emphasized many details and analysis.

Chapter TWO

War for Independence 1775-1783

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War for Independence 1775-1783

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2-10 African American and the War

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2-1 Introduction:

The second chapter has talked about The War for Independence which included largely important incidents because it was to lead to the founding of a new form of government that gave birth to democracy into the world when almost everyone was still being ruled by kings and queens.

Furthermore, the war for independence was a long, hard fought, struggle between the skilled army of Britain, the most powerful country and the American who were aspiring freedom, independence and sovereignty. The war did not end until 1783, when a peace of treaty was approved in which Great Britain recognized the Independence of the United States of America. It lasted for eight long years and by the time the war was over, twenty –seven thousand Americans and ten thousand British soldiers had lost their lives. This last chapter embarks on the most significant battles and their effects.

2-2 Saratoga and the French Alliance:

The difficult way in the British movement that was to separate New England from the other colonies in 1777 ended in a Fiasco. Instead of following plans, citizens left New York to capture Philadelphia and general Burgoyne's army was forced to surrender at the key of the Battle of Saratoga¹. With the victory at Saratoga, France linked itself with the colonies. This difference in the American's but they did not nevertheless have it won.

2-3 The War Moves West and South:

The British hard work in the west fighting involved Native Americans. Even though some helped, the patriots sided with the British. Thus, the British seemed to present less of a threat than the Americans did.

In the early years of the war, the Americans had won which fought in the south and In 1776 they had crushed Loyalists at the Battle of Moore's Creek, near Wilmington, North Carolina, and had saved Charles Town, South Carolina from the British. Even though it was small battle, its impact was great.

By 1778, the British understood that taking the American colonies back into the empire would not be easy. Hence, they changed their plan and planned a hard beating offensive to finish the war.

The British made hard work in the south, where there were many loyalists. They hoped to use British sea power and the support of the Loyalists to win decisive victories in the southern states. Initially the strategy worked.²

¹ See Appendix III, p. 37.

²-Maj. Jess T. Pearson, The Failure of British Strategy during the Southern Campaign of the American Revolutionary War 1780-81, USA: 1993.p. 20.

2.4 The Major Advantages and Disadvantages of the Revolution:

The Americans had some advantages which they were fighting with great decision of the protection. The British on the other hand, had to end war in faraway land and were forced to ship soldiers and purchases thousands of miles across the Atlantic Ocean, the greatest advantage was probably their leader, George Washington, his for courage, honesty, and decision ;the war might have taken a different turn without Washington.

Probability of foreign help from France, sound in the world community, captured soldiers preserved not investigators or activists, Independence might unite different areas of the colonies, declaring for the world Freedom from subservience to the King.

Friends in England, who supported the cause of colonists in regard to demonstration in Parliament but not independence, might cause division within the colonies. If Revolution failed, leaders might be tried and finished as traitors.

Colonies were poorly prepared for war fighting the largest military power in the world .No arms manufacturing to make them, dependent on England for elements needed to fight a war. Chances of winning the war were slim. Colonists would be cutting themselves off from the biggest, allowed empire in the world.³

³David .Ramsay, The History of the America Revolution, Indianapolis Liberty: 1990, p293.

2.5 The Important Battles⁴:

2.5.1 The Battle of Bunker Hill⁵:

It was the second, and the bloodiest stage, the battle of the Revolution started after American militiamen at night. Then movement after movement of British soldiers attacked but the poorly armed Americans did not start firing until they could see “**the whites of the enemy’s eyes**” the battle continued until the militiamen ran out of concentration. In the end, the redcoats suffered twice as many victims as the Americans but the British still managed to win the bloody battle.⁶

2.5.2 Washington Takes a Command in Boston:

After defeat at Bunker Hill, General Washington took command of the Territorial Army around Boston. He wanted to drive the redcoats from the city if Britain refused to accept America’s offer of peace. When he learned the king had declared war on all the colonies, Washington went into action. He gave orders to have many cannons brought in from near strong hold Ticonderoga. But the only way was to wait for snow in order to struggle the light arms on sleds to Boston. After that the American groups attacked British Canada but were defeated when they tried to capture the city of Quebec, then the cannons of Boston that were pointed directly at the enemy. Understanding their miserable situation the British put their own cannons into the Harbor and navigated for the protection of Canada. Thus, American forces took control of the town.⁷

⁴ See Map.2.1, p23

⁵ See Appendix III, p. 37.

⁶ -Joseph Sitko, *The War for Independence (1783 1775)*, United States: 2001, p. 11.

⁷ - Ibid.

C-Encampment at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania (1777-1778):

Washington began to group his winter army at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania about a day's drive from Philadelphia. In short time the Valley Forge encampment became the second largest city in the United States, with population of twelve thousand inhabitants. Even though the small houses were very crowded inside, they provided living rooms from snow and storm. However, Washington still suffered most of that winter because the nation lacked acceptable food, shoes and clothing and by spring, two thousand soldiers had died. However, some good happened at Valley Forge as well for a German major killed the American groups until they became a much more disciplined and determined fighting force.⁸

D)-The Campaign in the Southern States (1778-1781):

The British undertook a major military campaign in the Southern States where a lot of people were against Independence. Then the British abandoned Philadelphia and soon the conflict ended in the North. Late in December of 1778, the king's forces took Savannah, Georgia and took control of the whole government. In 1779 as well as most of 1780, were very bad for the United States because they suffered a series of unpleasant defeats in the south. The Americans started to win again, yet they could not stop the British from invading Virginia.⁹

e)-The Battle of Yorktown, (Virginia) 1781:

A large force of British groups led by General Cornwallis had reached Yorktown, Virginia, an old tobacco port where the last battle was to be fought. On the limits of Yorktown, the British set up an encampment, positioned their weapons which they built walls and channels while they waited for more supplies and groups to arrive in ships from New York. Despite the fact that was going on, Washington's army and five thousand French groups marched south to Virginia. Next Washington reached

⁸ -Ibid.; p. 13.

⁹ -Ibid.; p. 14.

Yorktown; he learned some very good news. A French navy had fought the ships coming to help the enemy's army and had forced them to turn back. This meant that the British were closed in and be more than besides, relentless attack by American and French groups were causing them very light victims. It was miserable situation for the British therefore; the killing stopped and they surrendered. The war did not end.¹⁰



Map 2.1: Major Battles at American Revolutionary Era¹¹

¹⁰ -Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

2-6 The Immediate Result of the American Revolution:**2-6-1 The Treaty of Paris 1783:**

After the defeat at Yorktown, the British had to end the war which they were fighting France and Spain, as well as their former American colonies. Representatives from all these countries met in Paris to work out a peace treaty. Nevertheless, the fighting was still going on.

The British navy shut down American transport on the seas. On land, the British still controlled New York City, Charleston, South Carolina; and Savannah, Georgia. To the west, small but bloody battles were fought in Ohio, Kentucky, and Western New York. Continental soldiers fought against British soldiers, loyalists, and American Indians. Villages were burned and children on both sides were killed. In September 1783, the war ended.¹²

2.6 The Social and Political Effects of the American Revolution:

After the Revolution, Americans, who were free from British control, started to reexamine politics, they wanted to change how they govern their society, even though they finally returned to a more centralized government similar to Britain. Slaves, and Loyalist experienced a large quantity of change in society as women experienced more freedom, some slaves were decided the freedom, and the Loyalists left America. Overall, America did experience, to changing degrees, political and social change.

After breaking away from Britain, Americans wanted their government not to resemble Britain's at all. They did this by agreeing the Articles of Confederation¹³ that had no national executive branch. As a consequence, because the government under the Articles had almost no power because it could not increase money through taxes,

¹²--Charles. I Bevan's Treaties and other International Agreements of the U.S.A, United States: (1947).pp. 8-12

¹³ See Appendix II, p. 36.

the people who led the national government understood that a more centralized government was needed.

Americans experienced some changes by building a new government even though they revised it in the end and, the public who had still lived under the force of the leader. But, the loyalist position had changed in society in a very negative way. In these ways, American society experienced changes in respect to political and social life.¹⁴

2.8 Effects on France and other Countries:

The increasing of middle class in France was attractive, they saw that America had debated for and won freedom for the individual .The French thought they could do the same .The French revolution began in 1789, not more than a period after the American Revolution had ended.

After the Revolution, America became a symbol of freedom and democracy. The Revolution was moving to people in Europe and Latin America who was organizing them to fight for their own freedom .Some new democracies used the Declaration of Independence and the U.S constitution, along with earlier documents such as the English Bill of Rights as their own documents.¹⁵

2-9 Women and the War:

Many homes of women destroyed faced other sufferings, too. Finding food was challenge. Good; were short .prices were high, many families went hungry and poor nutrition put people at risk, disease both women and children died from illness. Still, they ran family trades. They established and collected produces. They did their best to take care of their children. Many women did even more a few served as secret agents. Others nursed the sick and hurt nurse had a greater chance of failing in battle.

¹⁴ -Gordon S. Wood, The Radicalism of the American Revolution, New York: Vintage Books: 1991, pp. 1-2.

¹⁵-Ibid.

Women in Philadelphia led an effort to increase money and make clothing for the groups. Women helped win public support for the war. So was Mary Katherine helped publish a newspaper some women traveled with the troops and cared for them.¹⁶

2-10 African Americans in the War:

The British offered freedom to slaves who joined their side. Tens of thousands of enslaved African Americans took this agreement. They ran away from their owners. Many slaves gave respected service to the British .They fought in the battle. They served as secret agents. They completed many jobs in army groups. Many slaves in fact win their freedom but the British forced away many escaped slaves. Lots of them got hungry or died from disease. Others were returned to their owners, Some African Americans fought for the cause. African Americans could not joint the patriot defenses. Some white colonists did not want to support slaves. This worry faded, however, as the war described on. African Americans found ways to help the patriots off the battlefield.¹⁷

2-11 Independence and Union:

The fighting of Independence did not end with Yorktown. The British still held Savannah, Charles town, and New York and other clashes took place at land and sea. The patriots won victory at Yorktown, however influenced the British that the war was too expensive to pursue.

Britain made peace with France and Spain. then great Britain recognized the United States as an independence nation .The territory that the new nation apply for extended from the Atlantic Ocean west to the Mississippi River and from Canada in the north to Spanish Florida in the south the British to remove all their groups of territory and they give the Americans the right to search in the waters off the coast of Canada.

¹⁶--Bert, Bower. Social Studies Alive! America's Past, The American Revolution, Op. Cit. p .17.

¹⁷ - Ibid. p. 18.

The United States agreed that the British traders could collect debt preserved by the Americans, and the congress advice, the states that the property taken by loyalists was not be returned to them.¹⁸

2-12 the Influence of the American Revolution:

In 1776 The Americans colonists began a Revolution, making clear principles of freedom in the Declaration of Independence, these ideas limited back through The Atlantic to influence the French Revolution.

French rebels in 1789 fought in defense of “**Liberty equality, and Fraternity**”, French revolutionaries repeated the principles of the American Declaration of Independence:

“Men are born and remain free and equal in rights”

In 1771 the ideals of the American and French revolutions traveled through the Caribbean and the Atlantic to the French held –island colony of Saint Dominguez, encouraged by talk of freedom ,enslaved Africans ,took up arms, they shook of French rule, in 1804,Saint Dominguez-present day Haiti became the second nation in the Americas to achieve independence from colonial rule:

“We have asserted our rights”,

Declared the revolutionaries:

“We swear never to yield them to any power on earth”.¹⁹

¹⁸- Thomas J Biersteker, A more perfect union: American independence and the constitution, Watson: Brown University, August 2005..Op.Cit.p. 16.

¹⁹James. ST, Impact of the American Revolution in the United States1763-1789, Watson: University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 2003, pp. 1-4.

2-13 Conclusion:

The second chapter dealt with the war for independence and the importance battles and the results of American Revolution .So, the war for independence lasted more than five years with Americans lasting great sufferings.

The American victory at the Battle of Saratoga was a turning point of the war. France began to openly send greatly needed money and materials to the colonies. Spain and the Netherlands connected with France against the British and they too conducted help.

Thus, the American Revolution was the focus of great interest throughout Europe and in the other thirteen British colonies in North America. Its final success contributed to the expansion of the age of the Independent Revolution.

General Conclusion

The American Revolution was mostly a War for Independence, not rebellion in the free logic of that conception. It produced independence in spite of the fact that people suffered with many of causes. So, The Revolution in the vote of the resolve for independence in the continental congress, the colonists fought to preserve and reestablish their rights and their liberties as contrasting to looking for that which they did not enjoy.

The Americans won enormous battles and Consequently, The American Revolution changed as a colonial to war of freedom; government of businesses forced Americans to find independence. Hence The American Revolution was resulted many changes, of course. The principle among them was independence.

Colonists sought to preserve their legal rights, which explain the modern connection in the United States to British traditions due to development, right of application.

The American Revolution, so originally successful, failed to lead to a Revolution tradition as in France. Although they become secret message and symbols of the world Revolution, So, The American Revolution was a conservative Revolution.

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Appendices

Appendix I Famous Figures



1.1 Benjamin Franklin loved Britain and famous himself as Briton. In his era he expended nearly a quarter of his life, helping in London as an American agent .He celebrated in Britain’s victory in the French and the Indian War, and he signaled America as the future. Yet he sees the tests expecting the settlements in their new post-war linking with Britain.



1.2 George Washington was a Leader in Principle, which addressed a letter to the states' governors acknowledging Americans on their success and, more directly. He clarified four issues "essential to the well-being" of the new nation and meant someone who held up their understanding to Strong words. He joint Paine's fear that the Revolution could be lost after it was won.

1.3 James Otis (1725–83) American lawyer and public authorized who is thought to have first used the phrase “**Taxation without representation**”.



1.4 John Adams quotes on the American Revolution. At age 83 end, Adams begins as British actions challenged then destroyed the duty of many Americans. Adams notes what is often true in the writing of history that factors considered important by those who had lived through a famous era are ignored in the later histories. Search out the "means and measures" of effecting revolutionary feeling among the people to guide future revolutions.



1.5 Samuel Adams was an American Revolutionary leader and patriot; an organizer of the Boston Tea Party and signer of the Declaration of Independence (1722-1803).



1.6 Thomas Jefferson '1743-1826' was the writer of the Declaration of Independence, was an enlightenment he supposed a free speech, religious freedom, and other civil liberties he was also a slave owner, he was an creator as well as one of the great planners of early America. He wanted to be most remembered for three: author of the Declaration of Independence, author of the head of Virginia for religious freedom, and creator of the University of Virginia.



1.7 Thomas, Paine (1737-1809) was An Englishman; he was a political philosopher who encouraged modification over Revolution rather than improvement. He is most famous for his activities supporting democracy. Common Sense (1776) – That usually-read pamphlet argued for America's immediate separation from England. He was most influential in the creation of the Declaration of Independence.

Appendix II

Acts, Articles, Congresses and Treaties

2.1 Intolerable Acts: a series of rules agreed by the British in 1774 in an attempt to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party; also called [Coercive Acts], Punitive Acts which means forces performances

2.2 Stamp Acts: a rule agreed by the British Parliament requiring all publications and legal and commercial documents in the American colonies to bear a tax stamp (1765): a cause of conflict in the groups.

2.3 Townshend Acts: An acts of the British Parliament in 1767, especially the act that placed duties on tea, paper, lead, paint, etc., imported into the American colonies.

2.4 Articles of Confederation: An agreement between the thirteen original states, accepted in 1781, provided a loose federal government before the present Constitution went into effect in 1789. The first constitution of the 13 American states accepted in 1781 and replaced in 1789 by the Constitution of the United States.

2.5 Declaration of Independence was a document whose purpose was to declare to Great Britain, that her American colonies intended to form a new nation, free of British control.

2.6 The First Continental Congress: A meeting of the colonies held in the fall of 1774 in Philadelphia. It was called to solve the problem that was created by the Intolerable Acts.

2.7 The Second Continental Congress: Formed in 1775 directly after the Battle of Lexington and Concord. It helps as the American government throughout the Revolutionary War.

2.8 The Treaty of Paris: ended the U.S. Revolutionary War and decided the thirteen colonies political independence. An initial agreement between Great Britain and the United States was signed in 1782, but the final agreement was not signed until September 3, 1783.

Appendix III

Battles

3.1 Bunker Hill: a hill in Charlestown, Mass.: the first major battle of the American Revolution, was fought on connecting Breed's Hill on June 17, 1775

3.2 The Battles of Saratoga: in 1777 which was marked the climax of the Saratoga campaign giving a decisive victory to the Americans over the British in the American Revolutionary War. British General John Burgoyne led a large invasion army up the Champlain Valley from Canada, hoping to meet a similar force marching northward from New York City; the southern force never arrived, and Burgoyne was surrounded by American forces in upstate New York.

3.3 Valley Forge: An area about twenty miles outside of Philadelphia where Washington's army encamped for the winter of 1777.

Appendix V

Timeline from 1775 to 1785

(1778 February. 6): France and the United States form an alliance. Britain decides to abandon Philadelphia and bring the war to the south.

(1779 February. 25): British surrender a fort at Vincennes, Indiana and **(June)** Spain declares war on Great Britain.

(1780 May): British take Charleston, S.C. after a siege. **(August)** British give the U.S. its worst defeat of the war at Camden, S.C. **(October)** Patriot boundaries men beat the British at King's Mountain in South Carolina.

(1781 January. 17) American victory at Cowpens, S.C. **(March)** fighting in North Carolina. **(September)** French fleet severely damages British supply ships headed to Yorktown and forces them back to New York. **(October)** British surrender at Yorktown.

(1782 November) Preliminary Peace agreement is signed.

(1783 April) Congress accepts the initial treaty. **(September)** Final peace treaty is signed in Paris.