

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF AMMAR THELEDJI- LAGHOUAT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND LANGUGAES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH



**THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BETWEEN 1763 AND 1783
STUDY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EFFECTS**

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR MASTER DEGREE IN CIVILIZATION AND
LITERATURE

By:

ZIDELKHIR BACHIR

Board of Examiners:

Mr. Bakhouche.....University of Laghouat, Chairman

Dr. Nebeg Raouf..... University of Laghouat, Supervisor

Mrs. Bedirina..... University of Laghouat, Examiner

Academic Year 2021-2022

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my supervisor Dr Nebeg Raouf for his invaluable remarks, as well as his encouragement, enduring support, and wise advice throughout this year.

I am very grateful to all the teachers who taught me throughout my educational life.

I also express my deep appreciation to all English language teachers at Amar Telidji University -Laghout-.

My special thanks are reserved for the chairperson and the members of the jury who have devoted much of their precious time to read and assess this work.

Dedications

My successes are because of her and my failures are because of me, to my biggest supporter, to my mother.

Also, I would like to thank my little family especially my father for his patience and assistance over the years, he always kept me in his prayers, and my sisters, my brothers, without forgetting my friends for their support and encouragement.

May Allah bless you all.

Abstract

The Treaty of Paris put an end to the nine-year conflict between France and Great Britain in America known as the French and Indian War. France gave up all of its lands in North America east of the Mississippi River to Britain as a result of the conflict. The costs of the war contributed to the British government's decision to impose new taxes on its American colonies, but the British colonists of mainland North America had great hopes for the future, however, a triumphant Britain took title to Spanish Florida, French Canada, and all of Louisiana east of the Mississippi. The colonists anticipated an era of unbroken peace, expansion, and wealth because the British banner flew over such a large portion of North America. They were deeply proud of the British triumph and of their status as "free Britons," but they had no idea that the following 20 years would bring independence, revolution, and yet another war—the American Revolutionary War, which lasted from 1775 to 1783. As the American War of Independence, it was also known as that. This 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 resulted in far too many material and human casualties. The United States has become a symbol of freedom and democracy thanks to this major conflict, and it has also exerted an excessive amount of influence on other nations.

The aim behind this master dissertation is to study and Understand the causes of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence which make us aware about the real reason that pushed the Americans and British to fight each other , and it enables us to know how this Revolutionary War affect the social and political aspects on other countries?.

The following hypotheses could be put forth:

1_The Origins and Causes of The American Revolution were: social, historical, political, economic, religious. Or the causes were all these together.

2_The effects of The American Revolution on other countries were: Social, political, Economic. Or the effects were all these together.

Abstract

In order to answer the previous hypotheses, we used a historical approach in this dissertation which is divided into three chapters : The Origins and Causes of the Revolution which included elements like The French and Indian War (1754-1763) and Its Outcomes , The 1763 Proclamation, Declaration of Independence 1776, battles like the Battle of Lexington and Concord 1775 and other Acts, Taxes and Trades which are discussed in the first chapter, The second chapter, however, focuses on the American Revolutionary war 1775_1783 which included events such as The French Alliance and Saratoga ,The moves of the War, The Important Battles like The Battle of Bunker Hill 1775 ,Women during the War , Independence and Union and the third chapter demonstrate the Results and Impacts of the American Revolution on many levels like political, economic, social and others such as The Treaty of Paris 1783,The Articles of Confederation(1781–89), the effects on France and other countries.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	I
Dedications	II
Abstract	III
Table of Contents	V
General Introduction	1

Chapter One The American Revolution: Origins and Causes

1763_1775

1-1 Introduction.....	2
1-2 The British Imperial System of Government.....	2
1-3 The French and Indian War (1754-1763) and Its Outcomes.....	3
1-4 The 1763 Proclamation.....	4
1-5 Acts, Taxes and Trade.	5
1-5-1 The Sugar Act 1764.....	5
1-5-2 The Stamp Act 1765.....	5
1-5-3 The Townshend Act 1767.....	6
1-5-4 The Boston Massacre 1770.....	7
1-5-5 The Tea Act 1773.....	7
1-5-6 The Boston Tea Party 1773.....	8
1-6 The First Continental Congress 1774.....	9
1-7 The Battle of Lexington and Concord 1775.....	10
1-8 The Second Continental Congress 1775.....	11
1-9 Declaration of Independence 1776.....	12
1-10 Conclusion.....	13

Table of Contents

Chapter Two War for Independence: The American Revolutionary war 1775_1783

2-1 Introduction.....	14
2-2 The French Alliance and Saratoga.....	15
2-3 The moves of the War.....	15
2-4 The most important Advantages and Disadvantages of the Revolution.....	16
2-5 The Important Battles.....	17
2-5-1 The Battle of Bunker Hill 1775.....	17
2-5-2 Washington Takes a Command in Boston 1775–1776.....	18
2-5-3 Encampment at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania (1777-1778)	19
2-5-4 The Campaign in the Southern States (1778-1781)	20
2-5-5 The Battle of Yorktown, Virginia 1781.....	21
2-6 Women during the War.....	21
2-7 African American during the War.....	23
2-8 Independence and Union.....	24
2-9 Conclusion.....	25

Chapter Three Results And Impacts Of The American Revolution 1781–1783

3-1 Introduction.....	26
-----------------------	----

Table of Contents

3-2 The Immediate Result of the American Revolution.....	27
3-2-1 The Treaty of Paris 1783.....	27
3-2-2 The Articles of Confederation(1781–89).....	28
3-3 The Effects on France and Other Countries	29
3-4 The American Revolution’s Social Consequences	31
3-5 The Political Impacts of the American Revolution	32
3-6 The American Revolution's Economic Effects	33
3-7 The Religious Impact of the American Revolution.....	35
3-8 The Influence of the American Revolution	35
3-9 Conclusion.....	36
General Conclusion.....	37
References.....	38
Résumé.....	41
.....	42

General Introduction

According to John Adams, "*The Revolution was influenced before the War began,*" the American Revolution began in 1763 and came to an end with the Treaty of Paris, which was signed in 1783. The American Revolution was a political uprising that helped to create the United States of America by severing the ties between Great Britain and England's North American colonies. The Revolution, which pitted England against America and her allies, was largely successful (France, Spain, and the Dutch Republic).

The Age of Enlightenment, which placed a strong emphasis on the rights to equality, democracy, and justice as well as the right to education, is embodied and reflected in the American Revolution. The founders of the United States aimed to forge a country free from the constraints of social hierarchy that prevailed in Europe. Despite the fact that the American Revolution was successful in creating a new country based on the values of individual liberty and democracy, which they still uphold today, If imperialism could not be viewed as the primary cause of the conflict for the majority of readers who are interested in this topic, What led to the Revolutionary War, and how did it effect the political and social climate in other nations?

There are three chapters in this dissertation. The Origins and Causes of the Revolution are discussed in the first chapter. The second chapter, however, focuses on the American Revolutionary war 1775_1783 and the third chapter demonstrate the Results and Impacts of the American Revolution.

Chapter One

The American Revolution: Origins and Causes 1763_1775

1-1 Introduction:

The American Revolution was a huge step in the road of independence at that time taken by the united people of the British colonies in a form of an organized rebellion against the rule of the Great Britain government in America. After the American Revolution ends the Thirteen Colonies gained their independence from the British Crown, and they established The United States of America. When the colonists saw the results of the French and Indian War, they thought about a new concept of their future as a separate and entity from the British crown rule which can stand for generations against any threats, crises and challenges.

However, in the other side King George III and the British Parliament were thinking of this situation differently, they agreed that the British Empire still needs colonies in America in order to maintain the rule and control over the world by collecting profits through taxes and trade, the rebellion was a consequence of the increment of taxation and the control role over the people of British colonies in America by the British government there.

The American Revolution was more than a war between Americans and British it was a war with ideological and political dimensions which divided the colonists into two groups while they were facing the British government a group of honourable patriots fighting for their independence and the other one of traitors fighting for their British king.

1-2 The British Imperial System of Government:

Many Historians tried to explain the revolution in terms of the British Empire as a whole, but the American historians were afraid that this conflict will be remembered in an imperial dimension more than anything else, one of those British historians was Lewis Namier of a Polish-Jewish background: *The Structure of Politics at the Accession of George III*, published in 1929, transformed 18th-century historiography and remains Namier's most important work by intensive research over a brief period, he aimed to show why men entered politics, and in

favor of personal, family, or regional concerns, he rejected the basic grouping of Whig and Tory.¹

Where he confirmed that the king George III and his politicians were engaged in local arguments more than other plans, the king was also ready to support the constitutional preparations while the colonists demanded for extra-Parliamentary rights weakened, according to John Brooke and others before 1775 the political nation was against the American demands, it supported the right for Parliament to tax the colonies, but the detail of rule was a result of united arguments, rather than a genuine concern for American aspirations, and the British political framework could not permit a reasonable response to American demands.²

1-3 The French and Indian War (1754-1763) and its outcomes:

The conflict between the French and the British had a significant impact on the colonies on many levels. For example, many American generals and soldiers gained experience as a result of the French and Indian War, such as George Washington (1732–1799), who spearheaded the defense of the Virginia frontier and took part in several major campaigns. He gained valuable skills and experience, and he became known across the colonies as a bold and skilled military commander. When the American colonies battled for independence from Great Britain fifteen years later, Washington once again proved his heroism and leadership.³

Because the treaty handed Britain Canada and all of France's claims east of the Mississippi River, France was exceedingly furious over losing the French and Indian War. On the other hand, New Orleans was allowed to stay in French hands. British subjects were likewise given free navigation privileges on the Mississippi. In addition, France's thirst for vengeance

¹-The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. " Sir Bernstein Namier". Britannica, Aug15,2020, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Lewis-Bernstein-Namier>.

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

³ -Laurie Collier Hillstrom and Kevin Hillstrom, *U•X•L., French and Indian war*, London :2003, p.119-225.

influenced the destiny of the American Revolution in some way. The French were attempting to assist the Americans in their fight against the British.⁴

The French and Indian War would accomplish more than any other event in history to destroy bonds between Britain and the colonists. During this war, Britain's national debt nearly doubled, and the colonies would be responsible for a substantial portion of the debt repayment.⁵

1-4 The 1763 Proclamation:

The proclamation came to prevent the American colonies from settling in the West, but all the colonists have already arrived and established in Ohio and Kentucky but the British order them to go back. The British were afraid of the attacks by Spain, France or the native's American tribes, so the British decide to protect their colonies. The shelter law that was passed stipulated that colonists should help and support the troops stationed in America by providing living rooms, candles, food and drinks ...⁶

However, after the conclusion of the French and Indian War in America, the British Empire began to tighten control over its rather autonomous colonies. King George III put all territories west of the Appalachian Divide off-limits to colonial settlers in response to Pontiac's Rebellion, a revolt of Native Americans led by Pontiac, an Ottawa leader, the proclamation also established three new mainland colonies: Quebec, West Florida, and East Florida, as well as extending Georgia's southern border and granting territory to Seven Years' War soldiers.⁷

Although the proclamation was intended to be a temporary measure, ministers decided to prolong it until the eve of the Revolutionary War because of the economic benefits it brought to Britain. Many colonists disobeyed the injunction because they desired richer farmland,

⁴ -Thomas J. Biersteker, *A More Perfect Union: American Independence and the Constitution*, Watson: Brown University, 2005, p. 7-11.

⁵ William R. Griffith IV, Article, *The French and Indian War (1754-1763): Its Consequences*, 2020.

⁶ William R. Griffith IV, Article, *The French and Indian War (1754-1763): Its Consequences*, 2020.

⁷ Ibid.

while others disliked the royal restrictions on trade and migration. The 1763 Proclamation was ultimately ineffective in halting the westward march.⁸

1-5 Acts, Taxes and Trade:

The British government imposed many taxes and acts on the colonies in North America in order to control them more and to enrich the Royal Treasury such as:

1-5-1 The Sugar Act 1764:

The Sugar Act, or what was known as "*the American Revenue Act*", which the British Parliament passed in April 1764 with the help of "the Prime Minister George Grenville". It came to reduce the British debts due to the French and Indian War (1756-63), and to collect money and impose control over the colonies.⁹

In addition to that it was increasing the duties on various types of sugar; imposing new taxes on "*coffee, indigo...*", and to make the process of collecting taxes more effective, to fight these new procedures the American colonists decide to deal with foreign planters because their molasses was cheaper. Also, they used their money to buy other products from them such as "slaves, lumber, flour..."¹⁰

Finally, the colonists in North Carolina saw the Sugar Act only as taxation without any representation in their real life and also as an economic threat, so they lodged in a protest in the North Carolina Assembly against this act.¹¹

1-5-2 The Stamp Act 1765:

⁸Ibid.

⁹William S. Powell, Encyclopedia of North Carolina, the university of North Carolina press: 2006

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹-Ibid.

After the complaints of the colonists about "*the Sugar Act*". The prime minister saw that he should deal with "*the Stamp Act of 1765*" differently than the previous one. So, he decided that the colonists should pay only this stamp. He felt it was fair because almost all the colonists paid this stamp; in addition, British citizens already paid taxes like this one before them. The stamps were not the same as the stamps used nowadays on mail. The stamps were placed on documents to make them official and to prove that the tax had been paid on the paper.¹²

The colonists claimed the measure was unlawful, and they used mob violence to pressure stamp collectors to quit. On March 22, 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act, which was repealed in 1766, although it was preceded by a Declaratory Act, which reaffirmed Parliament's ability to pass any colonial legislation it saw fit. The Stamp Act strained relations with the colonies by creating tax and representation concerns, leading to the colonists rising in violent rebellion against the British ten years later.¹³

1-5-3 The Townshend Act 1767:

In 1767, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer (Treasury) "*Charles Townshend*" agreed on the internal taxes, while the colonists were unhappy with British taxation, they saw it's like the Stamp Act which could be considered illegal. The colonial frustration Parliament passed the Townshend Act. He thought that no one could say anything against because in his opinion the British government had the right to impose taxes on goods imported to the colonies.¹⁴

In addition, the issue of smuggling by the colonists was also a problem for Britain. To combat smuggling, the Townshend Act pushed the power of British soldiers stationed in the colonies to its limits, and under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, we find the several rates and duties as it's mentioned below: it is permissible for any officer of his

¹²the Baltimore County history labs program, evidence C: Stamp Act of 1765, https://www.umbc.edu/che/tahlessons/pdf/historylabs/Road_to_Revolut_student_RS08.pdf.

¹³William S. Powell, Encyclopedia of North Carolina, the university of North Carolina press: 2006

¹⁴ Ashbrook Centre for Public Affairs at Ashland University, June 29, 2010, Townshend Act, <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=2438>.

Majesty's customs, authorized by writ of assistance under the seal of his Majesty's court of exchequer, to take a constable, head-borough, or other public official residing near unto the site, and in the daytime to enter and walk into any house, shop, basement, warehouse, or Chamber or other location, and, in case of resistance, to break open doors, chests, trunks, and other packages...¹⁵

1-5-4 The Boston Massacre 1770:

On March 5, 1770, in Boston on King Street, "*The Boston Massacre*" began as a deadly riot. It started as a street brawl between American colonists and the Private Hugh White who the only soldier was guarding the King's money stored inside the Custom House on King Street. He tried to stop them, but they had a large number of people than he did, so eventually fell and called for reinforcements.¹⁶

After that "*Captain Thomas Preston*" arrived with more than "2,000 British" soldiers to occupy the city of "16,000 colonists" and tried to enforce Britain's tax laws, like the Stamp Act and Townshend Acts. But it quickly escalated to a chaotic, bloody slaughter. "Five colonists" were killed like "*Crispus Attucks*" who is a local dockworker of mixed ethnic background, was among those killed, with six others wounded. Samuel Gray, a rope manufacturer who was left with a fist-sized hole in his brain, was one of the numerous victims of the Boston Massacre. Samuel Maverick and Patrick Carry were mortally wounded, and Sailor James Caldwell was injured twice before dying. This conflict raised the hate against Britain by the American colonists which led finally to the start of the American Revolution.¹⁷

1-5-5 The Tea Act 1773:

¹⁵- Ibid.

¹⁶ History.com Editors, A & E Television Networks, Boston Massacre: October 27, 2009.

<https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-massacre>

¹⁷ Ibid.

In 1773 the British government imposed "*The Tea Act*" on the American colonies because they were suffering from debts before the American Revolutionary War (1775-83). The main reason behind this act was not to raise revenue from the colonies but to bail out the floundering

"*East India Company*", which can help the British economy in the future as did in the past. In the colonies, the British government granted the firm a monopoly on tea importing and sale.¹⁸

However, the colonies refuse the British government decision and declared they were against the tea act. On December 16, 1773, during "*the Boston Tea Party*", the colonists boarded East India Company ships and dumped their loads of tea overboard. The Parliament denied this accident and imposes a series of harsh measures to end the colonial resistance to British rule, there were four Intolerable laws imposed on the colonists through.¹⁹

As a result of these acts the Boston Harbour was closed until it could pay for all the tea that was put into the Harbor and the royal governor could decide when the Massachusetts legislature could meet, in addition any crimes dedicated by anyone who have a royal authorized he would be tried in England not in the colonies. Finally, the colonists were forced to provide living rooms, candles and drinks to British soldiers.²⁰

1-5-6 The Boston Tea Party 1773:

In 1773 the colonists boarded the British merchant ships in Boston harbor and threw 312 cases of tea on the sea. One of them added "*I hope that King George like the tea with salt*". The British government responded in a strong way to what happened during the Boston Tea Party in 1773 by imposing Intolerable Acts which turns the colonist life into hell.²¹

¹⁸ History.com Editors, A&E Television Networks, Boston Massacre: October 27, 2009.

<https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/tea-act>

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Bryn O'Callaghan, An illustrated history of the USA, UK: 1990, p.27-34.

In the other hand this act united the colonies against the British, the twelve men that were encouraged into action came to the help of Massachusetts, and making sure needed purchases were transported and concentrated to them. It was unsurprising that war appeared to be the only option in the end. The redcoats marched through the streets of Concord. The colonists were

Thrilled that a number of brave men took a stand in Lexington, and these men stood carefully. The battle began when someone fired a "shot, the shot heard around the world."²²

1-6The First Continental Congress 1774:

In 1774, Philadelphia, the "13 delegates" from colonies except for Georgia (which was in the British side) met as the First Continental Congress to organize colonial resistance to Parliament's Coercive Acts. Future presidents John Adams (1735-1826) of Massachusetts and George Washington (1732-99) of Virginia, were among the members of the congress. Supreme Court Chief Justice and diplomat John Jay (1745-1829) of New York". The Congress was encouraging the equality between participants inside its structure, and to promote free debate.²³

Delegates awarded each state, regardless of size, one vote in order to maintain unity. The body, meeting in secret, rejected a plan to reconcile British authority with colonial autonomy. Instead, it approved a declaration of individual rights, which included life, liberty, property, assembly, and jury trial. The proclamation also condemned unrepresentative taxes and the British army's presence in the colonies without their agreement. Parliamentary regulation of American commerce, however, was willingly accepted before that Second Continental Congress assembled in the Pennsylvania State House, hostilities had already broken out between Americans and British troops at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. Benjamin

²²Bryn O'Callaghan, *An illustrated history of the USA*, UK:1990, p.27-34.

²³ History.com editors, *A & E Television Networks*, Boston Massacre: October 27, 2009.
<https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/the-continental-congress>

Franklin and Thomas Jefferson were among the new members of the Second Congress. Presidents John Hancock and John Jay were among those who served.²⁴

After much discussion, the Congress issued a Declaration of Rights; the congress confirmed his loyalty to the British Crown but refused the British Parliament's right to tax it. By passing the Articles of Association, and recommending the colonies to stop importing products from the British Isles starting from December 1, 1774, eventually, except for rice, no American Products will be exported to the United Kingdom or the British West Indies, after proclaiming set a date for another Congress to meet on May 10, 1775, to consider further steps.²⁵

1-7 The Battle of Lexington and Concord 1775:

The Battle increased rapidly of the struggle between the British government and the colonies. If the clashes were an isolated incident like Boston Massacre, or the beginning of larger conflict remained to be seen even among the military Forces that had fought at Lexington and Concord. Most people thought they were fighting for their rights as British citizens, not for independence.²⁶

On that particular day, the colonists did not demonstrate exceptional marksmanship because only about 250 Redcoats were killed or wounded by 3,500 militiamen firing continuously for 18 kilometers, against around 90 soldiers were killed or injured among them. Nonetheless, the Battles of Lexington and Concord's relatively low deaths demonstrated that they could face up to one of the world's most powerful forces. The battle's news spread swiftly, and by May 28th, it had reached London. A few months later, on June 17, 1775, the British narrowly beat the Americans in the Battle of Bunker Hill, demonstrating the power of patriot forces once again.²⁷

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵ History.com editors, A & E Television Networks, Boston Massacre: October 27, 2009.
<https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/the-continental-congress>

²⁶ Article, Lexington and Concord: The Shot Heard 'Round the World, USA.

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/revolutionary-war/battles/lexington-and-concord>

²⁷ Ibid.

By the next summer, a full-fledged war of independence had erupted, clearing the path for the United States of America to be formed. However, as the Concord poet Ralph Waldo Emerson dubbed them the “embattled farmers.” They were not citizens of the United States therefore that would have to wait until 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed. They were just loyal British subjects on April 19, 1775, who believed they were defending and fighting for their rights. They eternally transformed the world as a result of their actions²⁸

1-8 The Second Continental Congress 1775:

In May 1775 after the American Revolutionary War "*The Second Continental Congress*" was held in Philadelphia by delegates from the 13 colonies, it was a successful meeting like the First Continental Congress, which met between "*September and October 1774*". King George III was asked by The First Continental Congress to repeal the Intolerable Acts (punitive measures passed by Parliament in response to the Boston Tea Party) and initiated a boycott of British products. The First Continental Congress set May 10, 1775 as the date for the Second Continental Congress.²⁹

The American Revolutionary War was already underway while the Second Continental Congress met, for the first months of this conflict, the Patriots had carried on their struggle in an ad-hoc and uncoordinated manner. Then the Congress intervened and assumed leadership of the war effort. The Congress voted to create the Continental Army in "*June 14, 1775*", from Boston militia units, and Congressman "*George Washington*" of Virginia was appointed commanding general of the army. The congress declared the "*Causes of articulating the rationale and necessity for taking up arms in the thirteen colonies*" on July 6, 1775. As a final, fruitless attempt at reconciliation, Congress sent the British Crown "*the Olive Branch Petition*" on July 8.³⁰

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Thomas Keenes, *the American revolution a visual history*, New York:2016. p.62-70.

³⁰ Ibid.

The Congress took on all of the responsibilities of a national government, including selecting ambassadors, making treaties, raising troops, appointing generals, securing European loans, and disbursing monies. However, the Second Continental Congress tried to lead the new country through the war with borrowed funds and no authority to levy taxes. The war effort was supported by the Congress with money, supplies, and men from the states; nevertheless, individual states regularly ignored requests for assistance. Congress was forced to relocate to York, Pennsylvania in September 1777, as British troops occupied the city of Philadelphia.³¹

1-9 The Declaration of Independence 1776:

On June 7, the Virginia delegation petitioned the remainder of the Continental Congress to break with Britain, proposing that the united colonies "*ought to be free and independent states*". After four days a committee was formed to draft «Declaration of Independence». The membership of the group consists of 20 leaders such as Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut and Roger Livingston of New York which reflected the hard work of the colonial governments to unify the colonies together.³²

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.³³

Therefore, in line with John Locke (1632-1704) thinking, the declaration held that the king had damaged the contract between himself and the colonists by treating their life, liberty and property, as he would have argued, the king's actions titled the colonists to revolt and to establish a new government to protect their rights, although colonial newspapers released the

³¹ - Thomas Keenes, the American revolution a visual history, New York:2016. p.62-70.

³²Thomas j. Biersteker. A more perfect union: American independence and the constitution, Op. Cit, p. 32-39.

³³Ibid.

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.³⁴

1-10 Conclusion:

The first chapter discussed many causes of the American Revolution which showed that this revolution was a dangerous event which changed the face of the history at that time. When we look deeply at this revolution, we can find more reasons like the French and Indian war, but there are others related to the understanding of the colonial period under British imperial rule. However, the Navigation Acts, like the stamp's acts had never been moved easily.

The American Revolution was an import matter in declaring independence in 1776, the Americans were peaceful people, but they were pushed to engage in a Revolutionary War to seek independence after the failure of peaceful means of gaining independence. The next chapter will discuss the American Revolutionary War between 1775 and 1783 which contained many battles and several effects.

³⁴ -Thomas j. Biersteker. A more perfect union: American independence and the constitution, Op. Cit, p. 32-39.

Chapter Two

War for Independence: The American Revolutionary war 1775_1783

2-1 Introduction:

Chapter two of this dissertation is talking about the War for Independence or what called the American Revolutionary War 1775_1783 which was an important historical event at that time because it was to lead to the founding of a new form of government that gave birth to democracy into the world, while other people almost everywhere was still being ruled by kings and queens.

In addition, the war for independence was not an easy task to do by the Americans; it was a long, hard-fought struggle because the Americans at that time were just a group who were aspiring freedom, independence and sovereignty facing the skilled army of Britain. This chapter embarks on the most significant battles.

2-2 The French Alliance and Saratoga:

Great Britain wanted to separate New England from the other colonies in 1777, but she failed in doing that, because everything was moving in the opposite way, the British plans did not go well since the American citizens left New York to capture Philadelphia and general Burgoyne's army was forced to surrender at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777, after the victory at Saratoga, France linked itself with the colonies. This difference in the Americans but they did not nevertheless have its own.³⁵

However, Saratoga provided the French with the confidence to sign treaties of alliance and trade with the Americans and join the war against the British. The new allies pledged to keep fighting until the colonies gained their independence, and none of them would agree to a separate peace with the United Kingdom.³⁶

The American war continued, as France desired. On June 17, 1778, their ships collided off the coast of France near Ushant, igniting hostilities without a formal declaration of war. In 1780, a French invading force arrived in America. The French Alliance was important for the cause of American independence, as proved in the Battle of Yorktown.³⁷

2-3 The moves of the War:

The British side did a great work in the west fighting involved some Native Americans Even though helped, the patriots sided with the British. Thus, the British seemed to present less of a threat than the Americans did. The Americans had won which fought in the south during

³⁵ Dull, Jonathan R. A Diplomatic History of the American Revolution. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

The war's early years, they defeated the Loyalists at the Battle of Moore's Creek near Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1776, and rescued Charles Town, South Carolina, from the British.³⁸

The impact of this battle was a huge one even she was a small battle in fact .by 1778 the British released that taking the American colonies back into the empire would not be an easy task to do at that time. In favor of finishing the war as soon as possible the British changed their plans into a hard beating offensive, the British hardly worked in the south, even some loyalists were they so that effort made by the British, they thought that the British will even use their sea power to win decisive victories in the southern states. Initially the strategy worked in a good way.³⁹

2-4 The most important Advantages and Disadvantages of the Revolution:

The Americans had some advantages such as they were fighting under a great decision of the protection and support of people because they were fighting inside their lands seeking freedom. In the other hand the British, had to end war in faraway land and were forced to ship soldiers and purchases thousands of miles across the Atlantic Ocean.⁴⁰

One of the greatest advantages for the Americans was probably their leader, George Washington, who was having courage, honesty, and decision, without him the war might have taken a different turn, and the thing that helped the united the colonies at that time to declare to the world their Freedom from subservience to the King was the Probability of foreign help from France sound in the world community and also the Friends in England, who supported

³⁸Maj. Jess T. Pearson, *The Failure of British Strategy during the Southern Campaign of the American Revolutionary War 1780-81*, USA: 1993.p. 20-26.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰David. Ramsay, *The History of the America Revolution*, Indianapolis Liberty: 1990, p293.

The cause of colonists in regard to demonstration in Parliament but not independence, but that might cause division within the colonies.⁴¹

If Revolution failed, leaders might be tried and finished as traitors. Colonies were ill-prepared for war against the world's most powerful military force. 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.⁴²

2-5 The Important Battles:

In 1775, the war of independence between the Americans and Great Britain took a place in a different geographically sites among the thirteen colonies, in addition I will talk briefly about those battles in titles next in this second chapter:

2-5-1 The Battle of Bunker Hill 1775:

New Englanders from Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and what would later become the state of Vermont flooded into the Boston area after the Battle of Lexington and Concord. This armed crowd, which wasn't exactly an army, wanted the British out of Boston.⁴³

Military Governor Thomas Gage and his recently arrived subordinates, William Howe, Henry Clinton, and John Burgoyne, were alarmed by the vast numbers of people congregated on the hills outside of Boston. The patriots advanced to Breeds Hill, a more prominent location closer to Boston on the Charlestown peninsula, on the evening of June 15/16, when they erected a fortified position that all but invited a British reaction.⁴⁴

⁴¹David. Ramsay, *The History of the America Revolution*, Indianapolis Liberty: 1990, p293.

⁴²Ibid.

⁴³Joseph Sitko, *The War for Independence (1783 1775)*, United States: 2001, p. 11-15.

⁴⁴Ibid.

General John Stark of New Hampshire recognized that the fortified position's left flank was open along the Mystic River's south bank. He and his troops built an improvised split-rail roadblock to prevent the British from flanking them. The British officers were taken back when they saw what had been built in the space of one evening. Gage realized he needed to act.⁴⁵

The battle of the Revolution started after American militiamen stand at night, and it was the second and the bloodiest stage in the history of the American Revolutionary War, then slowly British soldiers attacked, but the poorly armed Americans did not start firing until they were becoming face to face with the British army, the Americans hardly fought and courage but at the end the British army won the bloody battle after the militiamen ran out of concentration.⁴⁶

2-5-2 Washington Takes a Command in Boston 1775–1776:

General George Washington rides out in front of the American forces gathered at Cambridge Common in Massachusetts on July 3, 1775, following defeat at Bunker Hill, and draws his sword, thus taking command of the Continental Army. The Continental Congress had nominated Washington, a prominent Virginia landowner and veteran of the French and Indian War, as commander in chief two weeks prior. He refused to take money for his services other than recovery of future expenses when he agreed to help the American colonies in their fight for freedom.⁴⁷

George Washington wanted to drive the redcoats from the city if Britain refused to accept America's offer of peace. When Washington learned that the king had declared war on all the colonies, he acted quickly. 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.⁴⁸

⁴⁵Joseph Sitko, *The War for Independence (1783 1775)*, United States: 2001, p. 11-15.

⁴⁶Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

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.⁴⁹

2-5-3 Encampment at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania (1777-1778):

The Continental Army's six-month encampment at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-1778 was a critical turning point in the American Revolutionary War. While the winter camp was notoriously frigid and severe, and provisions were scarce, it was there that George Washington demonstrated his mettle and, with the support of former Prussian military officer Friedrich Wilhelm Baron von Steuben, proved his mettle, transformed a battered Continental Army into a unified, world-class fighting force capable of beating the British.⁵⁰

Six days before Christmas in 1777, General George Washington and his exhausted army arrived in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Valley Forge was roughly 20 miles northwest of Philadelphia, about a day's march from the British-occupied American city. Most of the land had previously been cleared for agriculture, leaving an open, rolling landscape, the men were hungry and tired after a string of losing Battles that had earlier in the war resulted in the British conquest of the patriot capital, Philadelphia. Following the setbacks, several members of the Continental Congress wished to have Washington replaced because they believed he was incompetent.⁵¹

After a while of that this valley became the second-largest city in the United States with population of twelve thousand inhabitants, even though the small house were very crowded inside, they provided living rooms from snow and storm. During that winter Washington was suffering, because the nation lacked acceptable food, shoes and clothing, after that when the spring comes, two thousand soldiers had already died because of cold weather of last winter.

⁴⁹Joseph Sitko, *The War for Independence (1783 1775)*, United States: 2001, p. 11-15.

⁵⁰Joel. I. Klein. *Chancellor, Colonial America and American Revolution*, Op, Cit.p.1-9.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

However, some good happened at Valley Forge as well for a German major killed the American groups until they become a much more disciplined and determined fighting force.⁵²

2-5-4 The Campaign in the Southern States (1778-1781):

The British launched a major military campaign in the southern states as many people were against independence. Then the British abandoned Philadelphia and soon the conflict in the north was over.⁵³

The British focused their efforts in the South, where they believed the loyalists were most numerous, in the hopes of enlisting slaves in their cause. The British, on the other hand, had underestimated loyalist sentiment in the South. Many Southerners who had been sitting out the conflict were forced to take sides, mainly in favor of the Patriots, by the British military presence.⁵⁴

In most conventional fights in the South, the British were victorious. In late 1778, they took Savannah, Georgia, and in May 1779, they occupied Charleston, South Carolina. However, under the command of Generals Nathanael Greene and Daniel Morgan, the Continental Army began to employ guerrilla and hit-and-run tactics. At the same time, the British miscalculated the logistical challenges they would face, particularly while their force was stationed in the interior and distant from their fleet's supplies. Patriot forces, on the other hand, were provided with supplies and were able to conceal themselves among the local community. As a result, Britain's southern policy failed miserably.⁵⁵

After that, the king's forces took control of the entire government despite Savannah, Georgia. In 1779 as well as most of 1780, the United States was very bad as it suffered a series of unpleasant defeats in the South. The Americans began to win again, but they were unable to stop the British from invading Virginia.⁵⁶

⁵²Joel. I. Klein. Chancellor, Colonial America and American Revolution, Op, Cit.p.1-9

⁵³Dickinson, H. Britain and the American Revolution, London and New York: 1998, p 163-167

⁵⁴Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

2-5-5 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 system an encampment, positioned their weapons which they built walls and channels while they waited for more purchases 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.⁵⁷

Next Washington reached 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 a miserable situation for the British therefore; the killing stopped, and they surrendered, but the war did not end.⁵⁸

At the Battle of Yorktown on October 19, 1781, British General Lord Charles Cornwallis and his army surrendered to General George Washington's American Army and its French allies, it was more than just military win. The result in Yorktown, Virginia signified the end of the American Revolution's final major fight and the beginning of a new nation's independence. It also solidified Washington's reputation as a strong leader, paving the way for his eventual election as the nation's first President. According to the Washington Library, Washington's popularity expanded to international proportions after wresting such an unlikely victory, interrupting his long-awaited retirement at Mount Vernon with greater demands to public service.⁵⁹

2-6 Women during the War:

Women at that time lost their homes or get destroyed due to the war, many families went hungry and poor nutrition put people at risk, disease both women and children died from illness,

⁵⁷Joel. I. Klein. Chancellor, Colonial America and American Revolution, Op, Cit.p.1-9.

⁵⁸Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

Chapter Two The American Revolutionary war 1775_1783

It was a challenge for them to find food because the small quantity of food in the market and also if it is available, it will be sold for high prices.⁶⁰

However, they ran family trades. They established and collected produces. They did their best to take care of their children. In addition other women saw that it will better for them to work as secret agents, nurses..., in Philadelphia women led an effort to increase money and make clothing for the groups. Women were essential in gaining public support for the conflict. So was Mary Katherine helped publish a newspaper some women travelled with the troops and cared for them.⁶¹

In addition, other Women played critical roles in the American Revolution and subsequent War for Independence, like Abigail Adams, the wife of Massachusetts Congressional Delegate John Adams, influenced politics as did Mercy Otis Warren (1728-1814). While her husband was in Philadelphia, Abigail Adams (1744-1818) famously and voluminously corresponded with him, telling him that under the new form of government that was being built, he better remember the ladies, or they would stir their own revolution. Warren was a prolific writer, not only chronicling her ideas about the confluence of events whirling around Boston but also dabbling in playwriting. Warren was just as politically aware as Adams. She was a fervent supporter of the patriot movement, writing in December 1774, four months before the Lexington and Concord battles, America stands armed with resolution and virtue, four months before the war broke out at Lexington and Concord, America stands armed with resolution and virtue, but she still shudders at the prospect of wielding the blade against the country that gave her birth. Her book *History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution* was released in 1805.⁶²

Women frequently joined the Continental Army after their husbands. These women, known as camp followers, took care of the army's home affairs on a regular basis, washing, cooking, mending clothes, and providing medical assistance as needed. On occasion, they were thrown into the whirlwind of battle. Mary Ludwig Hays, better known as Molly Pitcher, rose to

⁶⁰Bert, Bower. *Social Studies Alive! America 's Past, The American Revolution*, Op. Cit. p .17-25.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶²Ibid.

Prominence after the Battle of Monmouth in 1778. On a particularly hot and humid day, Hays first took soldiers water from a nearby well to satisfy their thirst, then replaced her wounded husband at his artillery piece, shooting at the approaching British.⁶³

Margaret Corbin, a critically wounded artillery woman, was left for dead with her husband, also an artilleryman, during the British attack on Fort Mifflin in November 1776, until she was visited by a medic. She survived, despite the fact that her injuries rendered her permanently crippled. She is remembered as the first American woman to obtain a lifetime soldier's pension after the war. Many women of all colors and origins saw the importance of the American cause and volunteered to help the new nation in any way they could.⁶⁴

2-7 African American during the War:

Around 20% of the population of the thirteen colonies was of African heritage when the American Revolution began. The majority of these individuals were slaves, but some were free. African Americans played a major role in the American Revolutionary war 1775_1783 in different roles including patriots, soldiers, and even spies, 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.⁶⁵

Many slaves served the British with honor. They fought in the battle. They served as secret agents. Furthermore, they completed many jobs in army groups. Many slaves in fact win their freedom, but the British forced away many escaped slaves. Many of them became hungry or perished of sickness. Others were returned to their owners⁶⁶

However, Many African Americans took up the cause against the British and became patriots. They joined the local militias, and some of them were Sons of Liberty members. Perhaps the most famous African American patriot was Crispus Attucks, he was leading

⁶³Bert, Bower. Social Studies Alive! America 's Past, The American Revolution, Op. Cit. p .17-25.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵Maj. Jess T. Pearson, The Failure of British Strategy during the Southern Campaign of the American Revolutionary War 1780-81, USA: 1993.p. 20-27.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

A protest against taxes in the streets of Boston when he was killed by British soldiers in what became known as the Boston Massacre. Crispus was the first man slain in the Boston Massacre, and his death is frequently regarded as the American Revolution's first casualty.⁶⁷

In addition, there were other African American patriots and heroes such as Salem Poor began life as a Massachusetts slave and ended it as an American hero. In the late 1740s, he was born into slavery and bought his freedom for 27 pounds, the equivalent of a few thousand dollars today. Soon after, Poor joined the fight for independence and Colonel Tye (Titus Cornelius (c. 1753 – 1780)), earned a reputation as the most formidable guerrilla leader in the Revolutionary War. During his years fighting for the British, Patriots feared his raids, while their slaves welcomed his help in their liberation and Phyllis Wheatley (c.1753-1784), an African American woman, was a revolutionary scholar who used her words to wage a war for freedom. Wheatley was kidnapped as a child in West Africa, then transported to North America and enslaved. He experienced an extraordinary bondage experience: Her proprietors educated her and encouraged her writing endeavors. Wheatley became the first African American and third woman to publish a book of poetry in the nascent nation in 1773, when she was roughly 20 years old. Shortly after, her owners freed her.⁶⁸

Some African Americans fought for the cause. African Americans could not join the patriot defenses. Some white colonists were adamant about not supporting slaves. However, as the battle progressed, this concern diminished. Off the battlefield, African Americans discovered methods to assist the patriots.⁶⁹

2-8 Independence and Union:

Yorktown did not mark the conclusion of the war for independence. 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

⁶⁷Maj. Jess T. Pearson, *The Failure of British Strategy during the Southern Campaign of the American Revolutionary War 1780-81*, USA: 1993.p. 20-27.

⁶⁸Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

Too expensive to pursue. Britain made peace with France and Spain. Then Great Britain recognized the United States as an independence nation.⁷⁰

The territory that the new nation applies 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. 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 returned to them.⁷¹

2-9 Conclusion:

The second chapter of this dissertation dealt with the war for independence and the importance battles that took a place during the war for independence, and this war 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.

After the end of the American Revolutionary 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.

However, 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.

⁷⁰Thomas J Biersteker, A more perfect union: American independence and the constitution, Watson: Brown University, August 2005.Op. Cit.p. 16-20.

⁷¹Thomas J Biersteker, A more perfect union: American independence and the constitution, Watson: Brown University, August 2005.Op. Cit.p. 16-20.

Chapter Three

Results And Impacts Of The American Revolution 1781–1783

3-1 Introduction:

Chapter three of this dissertation is talking about Results and Effects of the American Revolution after getting independence, such as political and social one on the American society, and the impacts of the American Revolution on other European countries like France and Spain.

The war was end in 1783, when Great Britain signed a peace of treaty between her and the Americans, in which Great Britain recognizing the Independence of the United States of America, when the war for independence was over after eight years of continues fighting, twenty –seven thousand Americans and ten thousand British soldiers had lost their lives.

In addition, this chapter is mentioning the Immediate Result of the American Revolution, for example The Treaty of Paris in1783, after the war ends the Americans start to establish a new country that called the United States with the Financial support of France and Spain against Britain and also the Americans gained after the war for independence an army, political group, social and political corrections as the slavery issues, new constitution....All that Influence of the American Revolution will be talked in this last chapter.

3-2 The Immediate Result of the American Revolution:

The American colonies became a free and independent country as a direct result or impact of the American Revolution. There were no other significant and immediate changes as a result of this revolution. As a result, many historians contend that it was never a true revolution.⁷²

The British departed the colonies (for the most part) when the Revolutionary War ended, handing power over to the new American government. Instead of being dominated by others, Americans ruled themselves. The Articles of Confederation were used to set up the new country. Instead of the centralized structure we have now, the new nation was a loose confederation of states.⁷³

Outside of this, there was little change. For the most part, the same persons who were influential before the conflict remained influential thereafter. There was no change in women's standing. The position of non-white people did not alter. The political structure remained mostly unchanged.⁷⁴

As a result, this was not an instantaneous revolution. Some argue that the Revolution ushered in a long-term movement toward more equality and democracy, although that transition would take decades to manifest. The former colonies' independence was the sole immediate impact.⁷⁵

3-2-1 The Treaty of Paris 1783:

One of The Immediate Result of the American Revolution was the Peace of Paris in (1783) that come as a result 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.⁷⁶

⁷²Charles. I Bevan's, *Treaties and other International Agreements of the U.S.A, United States: (1947).* pp. 8-20.

⁷³Ibid.

⁷⁴Ibid.

⁷⁵Ibid.

⁷⁶Ibid.

Chapter Three Results and Impacts of the American Revolution

The Treaty of Paris was a series of accords signed by representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France, and Spain after the end of the American Revolution. On November 30, 1782, Britain and the United States signed preliminary articles (also known as the Preliminary Treaty of Paris) in Paris.⁷⁷

Three definitive treaties were signed on September 3, 1783: one between the United Kingdom and the United States at Paris (the Treaty of Paris), and another between the United Kingdom and France and Spain, respectively, at Versailles. On September 2, 1783, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom signed a preliminary treaty, followed by a separate peace on May 20, 1784.⁷⁸

The Treaty of Paris of 1783 formally ended the American Revolutionary War and the British Crown formally recognized American independence and Most of its land east of the Mississippi River was given to the United States, thereby doubling the new nation's size and opening the path for westward development.⁷⁹

3-2-2 The Articles of Confederation (1781–89) :

The first U.S. constitution, known as the Articles of Confederation (1781–89), functioned as a transitional document between the Continental Congress's early Revolutionary-era federal government and the federal government established by the U.S. Constitution of 1787. The authors of the Articles purposefully created a confederation of sovereign states since the colonists' memories of oppressive British central authority were still fresh. On November 15, 1777, the Congress approved the Articles, which had been prepared in 1776–1777.⁸⁰

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 created the fundamental framework of emerging administration in the regions north of the Ohio River, and certain state claims to western areas

⁷⁷Charles. I Bevan's, *Treaties and other International Agreements of the U.S.A, United States: (1947).* pp. 8-20.

⁷⁸Ibid.

⁷⁹Ibid.

⁸⁰James.ST, *Impact of The American Revolution in The United States1763-1789,* Watson: University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 2003.

were resolved. Despite this, some significant gains had been made. Another crucial aspect of the Confederation was that it gave the young country practical experience in self-government under a codified constitution. The Articles prepared the way for the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and the current structure of American government by outlining its own shortcomings.⁸¹

On paper, the Congress had the authority to supervise postal service, military operations, and foreign policy. It also had the authority to select military leaders, manage Indian affairs, borrow money, set coin values, and issue bills of credit. However, in practice, the Articles provided the Congress no authority to compel the states to send money or troops as requested, and by the end of 1786, the government's efficiency had collapsed.⁸²

3-3The Effects on France and Other Countries:

The American Revolution also had impacts and ripple effects that were felt throughout the world. Also, it had a profound effect on world politics as well as colonial government, with reverberations felt throughout the world. Particularly, their allies and other European nations were significantly impacted by the American Revolution.⁸³

The American Revolution was an important battleground, and it wasn't just the colonists who would prevail there; their victory also sent a message to other Europeans. That rebellion was possible for achieving revolutionary aims one of the biggest reasons that the American Revolution was so inspirational for those living in Europe was because it demonstrates that the Enlightenment's principles were more than just notions and ideas; they could be utilized to topple repressive and unfair administrations.⁸⁴

One of the countries where the American Revolution had the most significant impact was France, there were two primary events from the American Revolution that influenced France and other countries within Europe:

⁸¹James.ST, *Impact of The American Revolution in The United States1763-1789*, Watson: University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 2003.

⁸²Ibid.

⁸³Ibid.

⁸⁴Ibid.

Chapter Three Results and Impacts of the American Revolution

The first was the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which entailed individuals seizing power and openly stating their willingness to sign the Declaration.

The second is the broader concept of putting Enlightenment ideals into practice, as many in Europe at the time believed they were merely utterances and concepts that wouldn't transfer well to political activity. And, finally, the forming of the U.S. Constitution demonstrated not only the success of the rebellion and the Revolutionary War, but also that lesson could be learned from overthrowing an oppressive government and those lessons could be used to form a better government.⁸⁵

The Constitution was a new type of written social compact that outlined the concepts of liberty, natural rights, equality, and religious freedom. Articulating these ideas specifically in the Constitution demonstrated to those in France and around Europe that they were more than just concepts or unrealistic ideals. In addition, the structure of republican government that overthrew the absolute-- the idea of absolute monarchy led citizens around the world to think about their own government structures a little bit more. The French Revolution is where all of these effects from the American Revolution come to a head.⁸⁶

In this event, revolutionaries promoted the slogan, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. Returning veterans of the American Revolution also contributed to the dissemination of information about life in the colonies. French soldiers who helped to wage war on the British returned to France celebrating the concepts of popular sovereignty, liberty, and republicanism. This later formed the basis for the French uprising against their own monarchy, which many within France believed was a tyrannical form of government. The French had previously witnessed the ultimate tyranny under a monarchy during the American Revolution. Many people in France did not want to repeat the mistakes of the past by allowing what they saw as an oppressive government to keep control over their daily lives and infringe on their individualism.⁸⁷

⁸⁵James.ST, *Impact of The American Revolution in The United States 1763-1789*, Watson: University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 2003.

⁸⁶Ibid.

⁸⁷Ibid.

The American Revolution had a wide range of effects that may be seen not just in France, but also in other nations. Although the colonists in the United States were at a serious disadvantage when the Revolutionary War started, their success, and documented achievements for people all throughout the world, the form of a written constitution became inspirational symbols. The ideals of liberty and republicanism spurred debate over the role of government in France and elsewhere.⁸⁸

3-4The American Revolution's Social Consequences:

The patriots tenaciously asserted American rights and brought the Revolution to seek Liberty, republicanism, independence and other powerful demands, The Revolution brought myriad consequences to the American social fabric. There was no reign of terror in the French Revolution. Workers' groups did not take the place of the ruling class, as they did in revolutionary Russia. So, how can the American Revolution be considered radical? The revolutionary spirit influenced nearly every area of American society. American ideas would be irrevocably transformed, from slavery to women's rights, from religious life to voting.⁸⁹

However, some changes would be felt immediately. Slavery would not be abolished for another century, but the Revolution marked the beginning of a well-organized anti-slavery campaign. English customs, such as property inheritance rules, were quickly dismantled. The Anglican Church in America was no longer able to function. After all, the British king was the Church of England's formal leader. During the conflict, states experimented with republican ideals when establishing their own constitutions. All of these significant developments would be felt by Americans before the turn of the century.⁹⁰

The American Revolution instilled in its citizens a new worldview that would have long-term consequences. Slaves and women, for example, who were denied instant equality, would eventually take inspiration from revolutionary ideals. Americans came to believe that their struggle for liberty was a worldwide struggle. The governments of future democracies will be

⁸⁸James.ST, *Impact of The American Revolution in The United States1763-1789*, Watson: University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 2003.

⁸⁹Ibid.

⁹⁰Ibid.

modelled like ours. The victory of the American patriotic movement is one of the rare occurrences that might upset the international order.⁹¹

3-5The Political Impacts of the American Revolution:

The new states developed written constitutions, which was a significant departure from the unwritten British Constitution at the time. The majority established weak rulers and powerful legislatures, held frequent elections, and moderately expanded the electorate. A number of states followed Virginia's lead and added a declaration or "bill" of rights in their constitutions to preserve individual rights and limit government power. The original state constitution of Pennsylvania was the most radical and democratic of all.⁹²

They established a unicameral legislature and an Executive Council, but there was no actual executive branch. All free males, including those who did not possess land, were eligible to vote. Massachusetts adopted a less democratic constitution in 1780, but a bigger number of people ratified it. Each town sent 312 representatives to a constitutional conference in Cambridge in the fall of 1779. The proposed constitution was debated and comments were made in town meetings. Massachusetts created a three-branch government built on checks and balances between the branches, anticipating the eventual federal constitution.⁹³

In addition, unlike several other states, it provided the executive with legislative veto authority. In addition to being the year of independence, 1776 marked the start of an unparalleled period of constitution-making and state-building.⁹⁴

The Continental Congress approved the Articles of Confederation in 1781. Each state was given one vote in the Continental Congress under the Articles of Confederation. The Articles, on the other hand, are probably most remarkable for what they did not permit. Congress was not given the authority to tax or collect, control foreign or interstate trade, or establish a federal judiciary. These flaws rendered the postwar Congress mostly ineffective.⁹⁵

⁹¹Ibid.

⁹²David. Ramsay, *The History of the America Revolution*, Indianapolis Liberty: 1990

⁹³Ibid.

⁹⁴Ibid.

⁹⁵Ibid.

Despite these substantial changes, the American Revolution had its share of problems. Women also helped the patriot cause throughout the conflict, following their extraordinary growth into political matters during the imperial struggle. On the other side, the Revolution did not lead to civic equality for women.⁹⁶

Instead, women became more integrated into the politics as "republican mothers" in the early post war era. These new republican towns needed good citizens, and it was the responsibility of women to raise and educate them. Women had more educational opportunities as a result of this, but they remained mainly on the periphery of the new American political system.⁹⁷

3-6 The American Revolution's Economic Effects:

One of the most important long-term economic consequences of the American Revolution was the end of mercantilism. The British Empire imposed several constraints on colonial economies, including commerce, settlement, and industrial restraints. As a result of the Revolution, new markets and business relationships emerged. The victory of the Americans also allowed for invasion and colonization of the western territories, leading to the emergence of new domestic markets. Instead of relying on British manufacturers, Americans started to create their own.⁹⁸

However, The American Revolution was a time of severe economic hardship. The conflict left an economic impact that lasted for a dozen years after it was over. As the war came to a conclusion in late 1781, the new United States could begin to evaluate the cost of freedom.⁹⁹

The debt to France was over £12 million, with interest accruing, including direct subsidies and credit given for supplies. Another £500 thousand was owed to the Dutch and Spanish. Congress had sold \$3,330 million in bonds to private citizens at between 4 and 6 percent interest; with an empty treasury, it had no immediate means to meet its post-war obligations.

⁹⁶David. Ramsay, *The History of the America Revolution*, Indianapolis Liberty: 1990

⁹⁷Ibid.

⁹⁸Anderson, William G. *The Price of Liberty: The Public Debt of the American Revolution*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1983.

⁹⁹Ibid.

Chapter Three Results and Impacts of the American Revolution

More than \$100 million in scrip created by quartermasters was owed to Congress by providers of goods and services to the army.¹⁰⁰

In the United States, the debt situation was just as terrible. To pay for local commodities, most states produced their own currencies, and by 1781, over \$200 million in state-issued paper was in circulation. Despite the fact that people valued their own state's money more than the highly inflated continental currencies, most paper currency had lost at least 75 percent of its value, with Rhode Island's issues losing nearly 87 percent of their value. The states owed private people approximately £5 million in unredeemed bond issuance, which were accruing interest at rates ranging from 8% to 18% per year.¹⁰¹

Moreover, the economy of the new nation in 1781 was a shamble. Under the Articles of Confederation, the United States had total debts of over £40 million, no national treasury, and a national government with no taxing power. It lacked international credibility as a basis for borrowing money. It would take several years for its ravaged countryside to recover, including an industrial base that had previously provided 10% of consumer requirements. It was at the very least temporarily denied access to a worldwide commercial network on which it had relied for 150 years.¹⁰²

The capacity of the United States to recover from tragedy is amazing. Based on the condition of the economy in 1781, most people's futures would have been ruined by the Revolution. The federal United States was on the cusp of two centuries of extraordinary prosperity thanks to the early efforts of Robert Morris, Alexander Hamilton's fiscal perspective and the director of finance under the Articles of Confederation.¹⁰³

¹⁰⁰ Anderson, William G. *The Price of Liberty: The Public Debt of the American Revolution*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1983.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰² *Ibid.*

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

3-7 The Religious Impact of the American Revolution:

When we think about it, we can find that the best example of it was the Separation of Church and State. Unlike the case of slavery, in the South as opposed to the North, the revolutionary separation of religion and state was more obvious. Only four of the thirteen British colonies—Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware—lacked an established, tax-supported church prior to the American Revolution, despite the fact that the colonies already had a very high level of religious tolerance.¹⁰⁴

The Anglican Church was disestablished by the Revolution in New York, the five other southern states, and five other states. The United States became the first nation to formally separate church and state with the ratification of the Constitution and subsequent passage of the First Amendment. However, a number of New England states kept their long-standing Congregational Churches, with Massachusetts becoming the latest to completely end tax support in 1833. Although they were unparalleled, it is all too easy in our contemporary, secular world to take these accomplishments for granted.¹⁰⁵

3-8 The Influence of the American Revolution:

In 1776 the American 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.¹⁰⁶

In 1789, French revolutionaries battled for "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," repeating the ideals of the American Declaration of Independence: "Men are born free and remain free in terms of rights. «The ideas of the American and French revolutions crossed the Caribbean and the Atlantic in 1771, arriving in the French-controlled island colony of Saint Dominguez,

¹⁰⁴Robert M. Calhoun, "Loyalism and Neutrality," in *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, ed. By Jack P. Greene and J. R. Pole (Cambridge, MA: Basil Blackwell, 1991), p. 247.

¹⁰⁵Ibid.

¹⁰⁶James. ST, *Impact of the American Revolution in the United States 1763-1789*, Watson: University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 2003, pp. 1-4.

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 have claimed our rights, and we pledge never to surrender them to any authority on earth," the revolutionaries said.¹⁰⁷

3-9 Conclusion:

The Third chapter of this dissertation dealt with the Results and Impacts of the American Revolution which has a huge impact on the American history and future after the end of the war of independence and the gain of independence from the British Empire after The Treaty of Paris in 1783

The American revolution had a lot of impacts on the internal and external level such as that she had effects on France and other countries were the revolution gives hope to the people of those countries to get independence like the Americans did before them, in addition the American revolution had a Societal, political, economic impacts on the American people life Like the new political system, the declaration of independence, the Constitution drafting, the debt, social justice

Finally, after all those big effects the American Revolution becomes the focus of great interest throughout Europe and in the other British colonies. Its final success contributed to the expansion of the age of the Independent Revolution.

¹⁰⁷James. ST, Impact of the American Revolution in the United States1763-1789, Watson: University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 2003, pp. 1-4.

General Conclusion

In the unfettered logic of that understanding, the American Revolution was primarily a War for Independence rather than a Rebellion. Despite the fact that individuals suffered from a variety of causes, it led to independence. Therefore, during the American Revolution, when the Continental Congress voted to declare independence, the colonies fought to protect and restore their rights and liberties rather than seeking out things they did not already possess.

Large-scale conflicts were won by the Americans, which led to the American Revolution changing from a colonial conflict to a struggle for freedom. This prompted the Americans to seek their own independence. Thus, The American Revolution undoubtedly brought about a lot of changes.

Independence was the guiding idea among them. Colonists wanted to protect their legal rights that explain why there is still a connection to British customs in modern-day America due to development and right of application. Despite being initially successful, the American Revolution did not establish a Revolutionary tradition like it did in France. The American Revolution was a conservative revolution, despite the fact that they were secret messages and symbols of the global revolution.

References

Books and Articles:

Anderson, William G. *The Price of Liberty: The Public Debt of the American Revolution*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1983.

Ashbrook, Centre for Public Affairs at Ashland University, June 29, 2010, Townshend Act.

Bert, Bower. *Social Studies Alive! America's Past, The American Revolution*, Op. Cit. p .17-25.

Bryn O'Callaghan, *An illustrated history of the USA*, UK: 1990, p.27-34.

Charles. I Bevan's, *Treaties and other International Agreements of the U.S.A*, United States: (1947). pp. 8-20.

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

Dickinson, H. *Britain and the American Revolution*, London and New York: 1998, p 163-167.

Dull, Jonathan R.A. *Diplomatic History of the American Revolution*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985.

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

James.ST, *Impact of The American Revolution in The United States1763-1789*, Watson: University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 2003.

Joel. I. Klein. *Chancellor, Colonial America and American Revolution*, Op, Cit.p.1-9.

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

References

Joseph Sitko, *The War for Independence (1783-1775)*, United States: 2001, p. 11-15.

Laurie Collier Hillstrom and Kevin Hillstrom, *U•X•L., French and Indian war*, London :2003, p.119-225.

Maj. Jess T. Pearson, *The Failure of British Strategy during the Southern Campaign of the American Revolutionary War 1780-81*, USA: 1993.p. 20-27.

Robert M. Calhoun, "Loyalism and Neutrality," in *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, ed. By Jack P. Greene and J. R. Pole (Cambridge, MA: Basil Blackwell, 1991), p. 247.

The Baltimore County history labs program, evidence C: Stamp Act of 1765.

Thomas J Biersteker, *A more perfect union: American independence and the constitution*, Watson: Brown University, August 2005.Op. Cit.p. 16-20.

Thomas J. Biersteker, *A More Perfect Union: American Independence and the Constitution*, Watson: Brown University, 2005, p. 7-11.

Thomas j. Biersteker. *A more perfect union: American independence and the constitution*, Op. Cit, p. 32-39.

Thomas Keenes, *the American revolution a visual history*, New York:2016. p.62-70.

William R. Griffith IV, Article, *The French and Indian War (1754-1763): Its Consequences*,2020.

William S. Powell, *Encyclopedia of North Carolina*, the university of North Carolina press: 2006

References

Websites:

Ashbrook Centre for Public Affairs at Ashland University, The American Revolution homepage, June 30, 2010, The Stamp Act, <http://americanrevwar.homestead.com/files/stamp.htm>, Accessed on April 10, 2021.

Ashbrook, Centre for Public Affairs at Ashland University, June 29, 2010, Townshend Act, <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=2438>, Accessed on March 22, 2021.

English soldiers search an American settler's house (1770's), <http://www.uruknet.info/index.php?p=61993>. Military Resistance 8A5. June 30, 2010, Accessed on January 17, 2022.

History.Com Editors, A & E Television Networks, Boston Massacre: October 27, 2009, <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/the-continental-congress>, Accessed on January 17, 2022.

The Baltimore County history labs program, evidence C: Stamp Act of 1765, https://www.umbc.edu/che/tahlessons/pdf/historylabs/Road_to_Revolut_student_RS08.pdf, Accessed on April 20, 2021.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Sir Bernstein Namier". Britannica, Aug 15, 2020, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Lewis-Bernstein-Namier>, Accessed on June 26, 2022.

Résumé

Le traité de Paris a mis fin à la guerre française et indienne, phase américaine d'une guerre mondiale de neuf ans entre la France et la Grande-Bretagne. À la suite de la guerre, la France a cédé toutes ses possessions nord-américaines à l'est du Mississippi à la Grande-Bretagne. Les coûts de la guerre ont contribué à la décision du gouvernement britannique d'imposer de nouvelles taxes à ses colonies américaines. Les colons britanniques de l'Amérique du Nord continentale avaient de grands espoirs pour l'avenir, cependant, une Grande-Bretagne triomphante prit le titre de la Floride espagnole, du Canada français et de toute la Louisiane à l'est du Mississippi. Avec le drapeau britannique flottant sur une grande partie du continent nord-américain, les colons attendaient avec impatience une époque de paix, d'expansion et de prospérité ininterrompue. Profondément fiers de la victoire Britannique et de leur propre identité de « Britanniques libres », ils ne voulaient ne prévoyaient ce que les deux prochaines décennies apporteraient : l'indépendance, la révolution et encore une autre guerre, qui est la guerre d'indépendance américaine entre 1775 et 1783. Il était également connu sous le nom de guerre d'indépendance Américaine. Cet article approfondi aborde la rébellion entre les colons américains et les Britanniques qui se sont développée dans une guerre révolutionnaire qui a duré deux décennies et a été couronnée par une grande victoire bien qu'elle ait coûté beaucoup de vies humaines et trop de pertes matérielles. Cette grande guerre a unifié les Américains et fait de l'Amérique un symbole de liberté et de démocratie et a exercé une trop grande influence sur d'autres pays.

أنهت معاهدة باريس الحرب الفرنسية والهندية، وهي المرحلة الأمريكية من حرب عالمية استمرت تسع سنوات بين فرنسا وبريطانيا. نتيجة تنازلت فرنسا عن جميع ممتلكاتها في أمريكا الشمالية شرق المسيسيبي لبريطانيا العظمى. ساهمت تكاليف الحرب في قرار الحكومة البريطانية بفرض ضرائب جديدة على مستعمراتها الأمريكية المستعمرون البريطانيون في البر الرئيسي لأمريكا الشمالية لديهم آمال كبيرة في المنتصرة على لقب فلوريدا الإسبانية وكندا الفرنسية وكل ولاية لوزيانا شرق المسيسيبي. مع رفع العلم البريطاني فوق معظم قارة أمريكا الشمالية، انتظر المستوطنون بفارغ الصبر حقبة من السلام المستمر والتوسع والازدهار. بالنصر البريطاني وبهويتهم الخاصة كـ "بريطانيين أحرار" ولم يرغبوا أو يتوقعوا ما سيحققه العقدان التاليان: وهي حرب الاستقلال. أمريكا بين 1775 1783 كانت تعرف أيضاً باسم الأمريكية هذه المذكرة بين المستوطنين الأمريكيين والبريطانيين الذي تطور إلى حرب ثورية امتدت لعقدين وتوجت بانتصار كبير على الرغم من تكبد العديد من الأرواح والكثير من الخسائر المادية. لقد وحدث هذه الحرب العظيمة الأمريكيين وجعلت أمريكا رمزاً للحرية والديمقراطية وأثرت كثيراً على الدول الأخرى