

History-American Revolution

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Introduction

The American Revolution is the war between American colonies and Great Britain, which led to the formation of the United States of America. This revolution ended the British rule, prevailing since two centuries, for most of the North American colonies and has given rise to modern America (www.revolution.h-net.msu.edu/).

There were many causes that contributed in raging this war between American colonist and Britain. The main path of this revolution was led by the end of seven years war between France and Britain in 1763. In this war many American colonist fought for Britain, but over the next 13 years British government made different policies that estranged and infuriated the American colonist and made them crafted a different national identity slowly. In 1776, this distinction finally led to anti-British hostility which erupted into a war. Then over the next five years, the American forces with the support of France defeated British forces and forced them to recognize the sovereignty of the America in 1783 (Morton, 2003).

Discussion

Until the end of seven years French and Indian War in 1763, only few British North Americans objected to their place in the Great Britain. This war changed everything and led to the foundation of the United States of America. In this war British eventually achieved the victory over France and its allies, but this victory came to them at huge cost. High debts occurred due to this war which influenced many British policies

over the next decade. The government made different policies in an attempt to raise money by reforming colonial administration, troops were placed in America, and the taxes that were enforced all led them directly to the conflict with colonists (<http://www.loc.gov>).

- Navigation Acts Into Taxation Laws

Due to the French and Indian War, the British government began to tax the colonies in order to pay for the war. In 1763, George III decided to make Navigation Acts into taxation laws, which changed their relation with the colonists (<http://arch.k12.ar.us>).

- Treaty of Paris

The French and Indian War was ended by a treaty known as Treaty of Paris, which provided the Great Britain to control the entire east of the Mississippi River and for Spain to control the port city of New Orleans.

- Act of Proclamation

The act of Proclamation of 1763 was passed by the British administration; the objective of this order was to keep the American colonists from crossing over the Appalachian Mountains into the Native American lands (<http://arch.k12.ar.us>).

- The Stamp Act

The Stamp Act was passed by the British government in 1765, which required American colonist to purchase special papers for printing and stamps for playing games like dice, cards, or others. This act was passed to help the British soldiers stationed in the colonies. It once again made the American colonists feel that they are taxed without representation (<http://arch.k12.ar.us>).

- Sons of Liberty

Samuel Adams helped American colonists with the formation of the secret group called Sons (and Daughters) of Liberty, formed in 1765, after the stamp Act was passed in order to agitate and resist the British administration. This group was originally called Loyal Nine, their organization spread from Boston to many other cities. The mission of this group was to intimidate the agents of Stamp to resign in order to make it difficult to collect the taxes (<http://arch.k12.ar.us>).

- Intolerable and Coercive Acts

After the Boston colonists carried out the Boston Tea Party, Intolerable and Coercive acts were passed by the Parliament in 1773, which closed the Boston port until the tea paid for, did away with their charter, and included the Quartering Act. The coercive act included the closure of the Port of Boston, limitations on colonial courts, Massachusetts' colonial government, and the rights to have town meetings. Further, the extension of Quartering Act was developed to place troops in Boston permanently (<http://arch.k12.ar.us>).

- Committees of Correspondence

Committees of correspondence were created; the widespread alarm was ignited and caused the assemblies of Mass due to the plan of British administration to haul American colonists to England for trial. It also caused VA to start these to communicate with other colonies as well about the threats to their civil rights.

Thus, relations between British administration and Americans became tensed and hostile by the mid-1770s, and the first shots of the war for American independence were

fired in April 1775 (<http://www.loc.gov>). All this led to the great war held between Americans and Great Britain, which finally gave rise to the United States of America in 1783.

Conclusion

In conclusion it can be stated that there were many conflicts and complains that Americans had against the British Government. Following the end of French and Indian War, between the early 1760 and 1776, British government made various policies and decisions that had enraged Americans and culminated in the drafting of the declaration of Independence. The factors that caused the Americans to reach the point where the desired to be free and independent includes taxation laws, treaty of Paris, the act of Proclamation, Stamp act, Intolerable and Coercive acts, and others. Thus, all these acts declared by British government and the following decisions taken by then in resolving conflict with Americans, further ignited the desires of independence in the hearts of Americans, which finally fulfilled in 1783.

References

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