

Inevitability of the American Revolutionary War

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Introduction

The American independence from British Rule raises the question of inevitability of war. A large number of colonists were loyal to British rule and considered subject of British rule. They even celebrated the victory of British over France. The demand of equal rights led Americans to struggle their way to independence creating a ridge between the Colonial America and The British Government. It would have taken the Americans a much longer period to become an independent nation; more likely less blood would have been shed if the revolution had come gradually. It will be not overstated to say that no politically and economically growing country could ever be kept as a colony. The imperial Britain would have to let them go in the long period. “Thus that will suffice to say that the American Revolutionary War was inevitable, but up to an extent.”

Discussion

The Growing Ridge

The gulf between thirteen disadvantaged American colonists and the British government rose after the unjustified implementation of taxes and restrictive trade practices. The imposition of taxes from a Parliament where they had no representation was also unacceptable. In 1763 it was declared that American colonies should pay for their own defense afforded by the British army. Thus an act was passed in the year 1765. It was evident that by imposing the taxes on Americans by the then acting PM intended not only to raise the revenue but also to demonstrate the power and sovereignty of the British Empire. Besides they had no representation in the British Parliament (Cogliano, 2011).

Colonists' Response

The Americans responded very negatively. They resented the Act because they thought they fulfilled their duties by giving taxes imposed on them by local government. Besides they also contributed in the French War providing manpower, and other tangible supplies. The same feeling of being neglected and unequal treatment caused many immigrants to leave England and make America their homeland was again the reason behind the outbreak of Revolutionary War. If Britain had shown flexibility to their concerns the situation would have been changed and the revolution would have come much later (Sage History I, 2010).

After the French and Indian War King George iii passed the Proclamation Line of 1763, according to which American colonists were not allowed to settle the land of Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River, which they had won after the great struggle. It made them feel at a distance from the British Government and sent a feeling that they were not considered the equal members of the British Government (Sage History I, 2010).

Gradually, the armed conflicts started taking place between the Patriots who were anti British and the Loyalists who were the supporters of British Government. The 'Boston Massacre' event of 1770, and the Boston 'tea-party' of 1773 were the significant events that marked the undoing of the British Imperialism in North America. It was later in the year 1775 when George Washington thought to change militia into a regular army. That was a major step a step ahead towards the war (Holmes, 2013).

Conclusion

By looking at the events of the Revolutionary War the role of British Government as a suppressing and hard headed ruler cannot be overlooked. Had the Britain tried to resolve the problems of American colonies the situation would have been different. The way British

Government dealt with the American resistance outbreak the war in the continent. Prior their relation was marked with loyalty and affection. Instead the Government's steps towards implementing and demonstrating its power led Americans to yearn for freedom. Thus freedom was not unlikely in the long run; the War was inevitable in the short run as the events suggested.

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