

U.S. HISTORY TO 1865 - USI.6 – AMERICAN REVOLUTION 2023 STANDARDS

STANDARD USI.6A – CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

- a. *identify the causes and effects of the French and Indian War;*

Key Idea:

The **French and Indian War (1754–1763)** set the stage for the **American Revolution** by creating new **tensions** between Great Britain and its American colonies.



French and Indian War
Great Britain and France fight for land



What Happened

- **Great Britain and France** both wanted **control** over land and trade in North America.
- **Indigenous nations** allied with either side to protect their own land and interests.
- **Britain's victory** gave it control of most **French territory** in North America.



Effects on the Colonies

- The war left **Great Britain** deeply in **debt**.
 - To recover costs, Britain **taxed the colonies** (Stamp Act, Tea Act) and **restricted westward settlement**.
 - **Colonists resented** these policies, believing they were unfair since they had no representatives in Parliament—giving rise to the slogan: **“No taxation without representation.”**



Stamp Act
angers colonists

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Questions for thought



- How did the war **change the relationship** between Britain and the colonies?
- Why did **Indigenous groups** ally with either the **British or French**?
- How did the war's outcome lead to **colonial unrest** and protest?

STANDARD USI.6B – DISSATISFACTION LEADS TO REVOLUTION

- b. *identify the issues of dissatisfaction that led to the American Revolution including, but not limited to the “injuries and usurpations” outlined in the Declaration of Independence*

Key Idea:

As Britain tightened control over the colonies, many colonists began to **demand more freedom** and **self-rule**.



Causes of Dissatisfaction



**Colonists resent
Quartering Act**

- **Taxes and Trade Restrictions:** Colonists were forced to **pay high taxes** and could trade only with Britain. **Lack of Representation:** Colonists had **no voice** in British government decisions.
- **Quartering Act:** Required colonists to **house British soldiers**.
- **Proclamation of 1763:** **Forbade settlers from moving west** into Indigenous lands, angering colonists who wanted new territory.



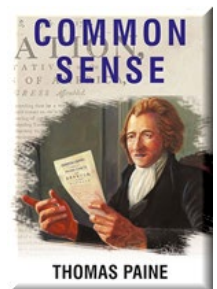
Colonial Reactions

- **Protests and boycotts** spread throughout the colonies.
- Some colonists remained **loyal to Britain** (Loyalists), believing rebellion was too risky.
- Others became **Patriots**, demanding **independence**.



Influential Writings

- **Thomas Paine's Common Sense** (1776): Urged colonists to **break away** from Britain and form a democratic government.



- **George Mason’s Virginia Declaration of Rights:** Influenced Thomas Jefferson’s ideas in the **Declaration of Independence**.
- **Declaration of Independence (1776):** Declared freedom from Britain and stated that all people have **natural rights**—“**life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness**.”
 - These rights, however, applied only to **white male property owners** at the time.

💡 Questions for thought 💡

- What **economic and political restrictions** angered the colonists most?
- Why did some colonists remain **loyal to Britain**?
- How did **Paine and Mason** influence Jefferson’s writing?
- What are “**unalienable rights**,” and why were they revolutionary ideas?

STANDARD USI.6C – IDEAS OF THE REVOLUTION

- c. *compare and contrast the political ideas and principles that shaped the revolutionary movement*

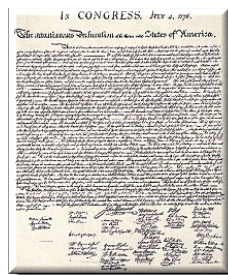
Key Idea:

The American Revolution was shaped by new ideas about government, equality, and freedom.

Core Principles

- **Natural Rights:** All people are born with rights that **cannot be taken away**.
- **Government by Consent:** Governments gain power only with the **consent of the governed**.
- **Right to Rebel:** If a government abuses its power, the people have the **right to change or abolish it**.

These ideas, expressed in the **Declaration of Independence**, helped inspire later movements for democracy around the world.



Declaration of Independence

STANDARD USI.6D – LEADERS OF REVOLUTION

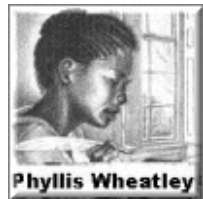
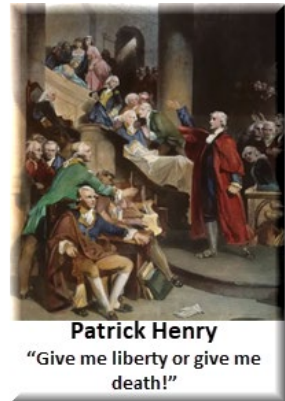
- d. *describe the leadership roles of individuals including, but not limited to George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, John Adams, and the Marquis de Lafayette;*

Key Idea:

Many individuals—both famous and often overlooked—played vital roles in leading the colonies to independence.

👤 Important Individuals

- **George Washington:** Commander of the Continental Army; known for his leadership and perseverance.
- **Thomas Jefferson:** Main author of the Declaration of Independence.
- **John Adams:** Strong advocate for independence in the Continental Congress.
- **Patrick Henry:** Inspired colonists with his speech, “Give me liberty or give me death!”
- **Thomas Paine:** Wrote *Common Sense*, urging independence and unity.
- **Benjamin Franklin:** Helped draft the Declaration of Independence and negotiated French support for the colonists.
- **Marquis de Lafayette:** A French nobleman who served in the Continental Army and convinced France to send soldiers, ships, and money—key to the victory at Yorktown.
- **Phillis Wheatley:** Enslaved African American poet who wrote in support of liberty and independence.
- **James Armistead Lafayette:** Enslaved man who served as a spy for the Continental Army, helping secure the victory at Yorktown.



💡 Questions for thought 💡

- How did each of these figures contribute to independence?
- How did foreign allies, such as France, help the colonists succeed?

STANDARD USI.6E – EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION

e. examine the causes, course, and consequences of key events and battles of the era.

Key Idea:

The Revolutionary War lasted from 1775 to 1783 and included both military battles and political breakthroughs that changed the course of history.

Timeline of Major Events

- **Boston Massacre (1770):** British soldiers fired on protesting colonists, fueling anger toward Britain.
- **Boston Tea Party (1773):** Patriots led by Samuel Adams and Paul Revere dumped tea into Boston Harbor to protest taxes.
- **First Continental Congress (1774):** Delegates from 12 colonies met to discuss grievances and promote unity.
- **Lexington and Concord (1775):** The first battles of the Revolutionary War—"the shot heard 'round the world."
- **Battle of Bunker Hill (1775):** Early battle showing the colonists' determination despite defeat.
- **Declaration of Independence (1776):** Formal statement declaring the colonies' independence from Britain.
- **Battle of Saratoga (1777):** Major American victory that convinced France to join the war on the American side.
- **Surrender at Yorktown (1781):** Final major battle—British General Cornwallis surrendered to Washington's forces.
- **Treaty of Paris (1783):** Ended the war; Great Britain recognized American independence.

Factors in Colonial Victory

- **Strong leadership** by George Washington.
- **Support from France** (troops, navy, supplies).
- Fighting for a cause they **believed in**—freedom and self-government.
- **Familiarity** with the land and use of guerrilla tactics.

Questions for thought

- What **advantages** and **challenges** did the colonists face during the war?
- How did **each major battle** or event contribute to victory?

