

BED-205-06 - History

1.3 Age of Revolutions- Industrial Revolution, American War of Independence, French Revolution.

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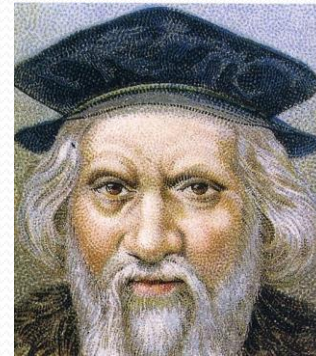
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American War of Independence

- F. Voltaire – “The entire Europe was enlightened due to the flame of fire created in the American forest.”
- Chestor Bolt – “ The first revolt in the world against imperialistic country.”
- “The American freedom war laid down new thought that state could be ruled without king.”
- American revolution was political revaluation.
- 13 British colonies revolted against their land in the North America & obtained their own freedom.

Discovery of new land:-

- The Continent of America was separated from the world since a number of centuries together due to the Atlantic Ocean at the East and the Pacific Ocean at the West.
- Due the efforts of the European land discoverers – Christoper Columbus, John Cabet and Amerigo Vespucci in the 15th century, the North, East and Middle parts of the America continent came into light for the first time.



Christoper
Columbus

John Cabet



Amerigo
Vespucci

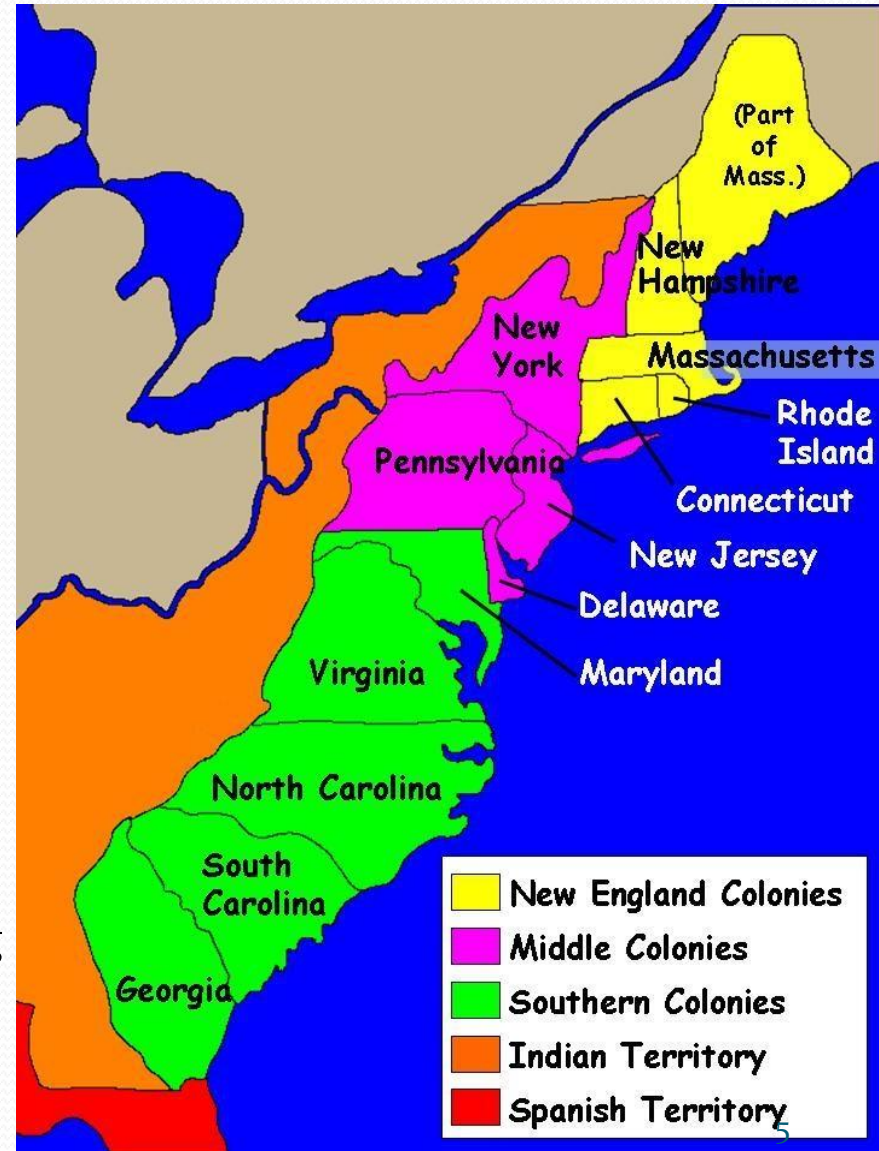
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- To establish colonies people from Spain, England, France, Netherland, Portugal & other countries of Europe rushed to America's newly discovered land.
- Various kinds of people settled in the American colonies – farmers without land, trades, citizen with desire to live free life , people who are exhausted due to religious & political tyranny.
- A new mixed society (from various types of people of Europe) was formed and the society is known as the American society.

The British Colonies in America

- People who come from England frequently to America formed their own colonies.
- From 1606 A.D. to 1732 A.D. England established 13 colonies on the Eastern Coastal region of America.
- Virginia was their first & foremost colony.
- **In the beginning there were many problems before the colonies –**
 1. The Red Indians America's native people started their revolts
 2. Other neighbouring England colony's strife on the border-line point.
 3. To be finalise of various deals regarding agriculture & trading sectors.
 4. To be set suitable administrative system.

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- **In the due course statutory organizations were formed.**
- It formed & ruled out Tax system & other bills & laws, after mutual discussions with representatives.
- The colonists were anxious to take benefit of the natural resources of America.
- They never liked other's restrictions.
- England's – motherland's control over the colonists was very nominal in the beginning.

Reasons of American war of Independence:-

- Restrictions over the activities of the Colonists
- New Taxes and other Restrictions
- Sugar Act 1764 A.D.
- Stamp Act 1765 A.D.
- Currency Act 1765 A.D.
- Declaratory Act 1747
- Town Shend Act 1767 A.D.
- Act 1773 A.D.

Restrictions over the activities of the Colonists

- **The Seven Year War 1756 A.D. to 1763 A.D.**
- England & France had a War.
- Reason – Ownership of Ohio & the North America State.
- Ended under the ‘Treaty Paris’.
- England win the war & gained – Canada & Appalachian Mountain along with the territorial region of Mississippi river.
- War was very expensive. The British parliament wants American colonists to help pay for cost of war.
- **Proclamation Act of 1763 A.D.-**
- Colonists restricted to go beyond West of the Appalachian Mountain because they keep this land reserve for hunting for the Red Indians temporary.
- **Impact of The Seven Year War –**
- American became fearless of attack of France & they had no need

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- **Proclamation Act of 1763 A.D.-**
- Colonists restricted to go beyond West of the Aappalcion Mountain because they keep this land reserve for hunting for the Red Indians temporary.
- 10,000 soldiers sent to America to enforce the law.
- Colonists angry with so many soldiers being sent to control them.



New Taxes and Other Restrictions:-

- British parliament passes taxes to control colonists & raise money to pay cost of war.
- Sugar Act 1764 A.D
- In 1764 England passed the bill Sugar Act
- England charged a taxes on – Sugar, Silk, Coffee, Alcohol ect.

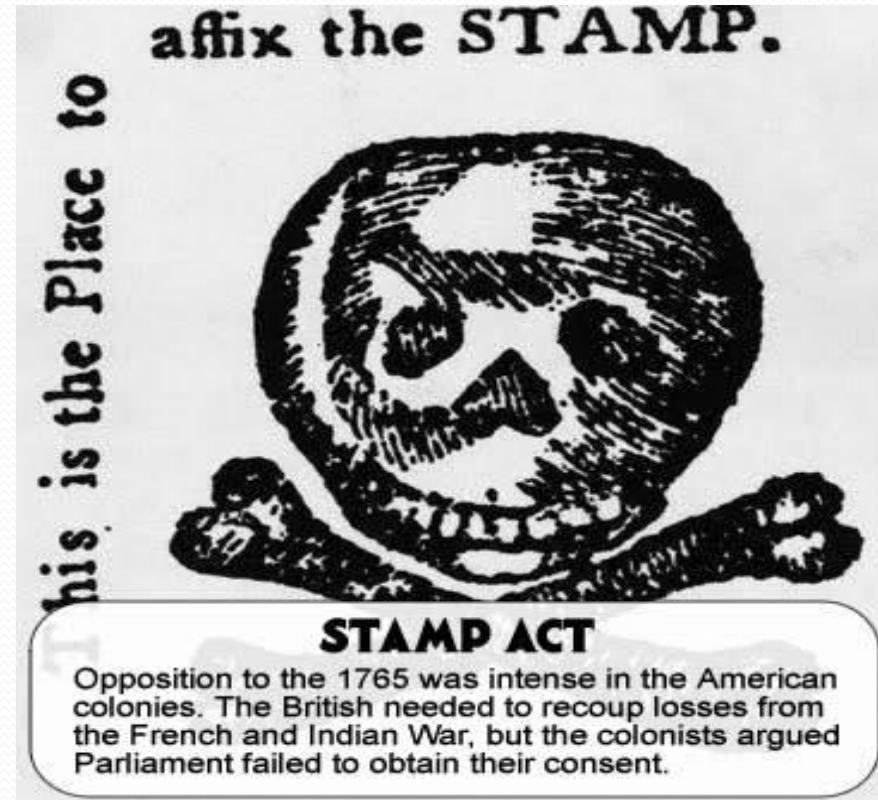
- **Impact of Sugar Act –**
- The commercial sector people were fearful in the colonies due to this act.

Currency Act 1764:-

- The Currency Act banned the colonies printing their own money. English merchants had insisted for years that payment in colonial currency left them underpaid for their goods.
- **Impact :-**
- But the colonists felt devastated by this & protest angrily against the act & insisted that without their own paper money they could not maintain vigorous economic activity.

Stamp Act 1765 A.D.:-

- It also proved to be very strict & harsh .
- Tax was rigorously charged upon – news papers, court-stamps – paper, insurance agreements, documents of the ships faring to & fro, licences & playing cards too.
- **Impact –**
- Colonists begin to organize & protest. They formed organisation ‘Son of Liberty’.
- Colonies began boycott breach of law on the British goods.
- The colonists protest was so powerful that British Parliament had to cancel the ‘Stamp Act.’



Declaratory Act 1766 A.D.:-

- Declaration by the British Parliament that accompanied the repeal of the Stamp Act.
- It stated that the British Parliament's taxing authority was the same in America as in Great Britain. But Declaratory Act proclaimed that Parliament had the right to do whatever they wanted to the American colonies "in all cases whatsoever."
- Parliament had directly taxed the colonies for revenue in the Sugar Act (1764) & Stamp Act (1765)
- **Impact –**
- On the contrary colonists retorted insisting that imposing tax on them means denying their rights to individual freedom or on their representatives
- The Pleader, James Otis said that, "It's a great tyranny to impose tax without the consent of their representatives."
- The colonists slogan was "No Tax Without Representation."

Townshend Act 1767 A.D.

- The Townshend Act were a series of laws passed by the British Parliament on the American Colonists in 1767.
- They placed new taxes & took away some freedom from the colonist including the following :
 - New taxes on imports of paper, paint, lead, glass & tea
 - Established an American Customs Board in Boston to collect taxes.
 - Set up new courts in America to prosecute smugglers (without using local jury)
 - Gave British official the right to search colonists houses & businesses.
- **Impact :**
 - Again the colonist protest against it.
 - Many of the marchants organized boycotts against British goods.
 - They also began smuggle in goods to avoid the taxes.
 - Finally, protest turned violent & the British Parliament had to bend & surrender.

Tea Act 1773 A.D.

- England passed one more act in 1773 A.D. According to this Act, the East India Company has monopoly in trading tea with America.
- But American boycott on tea & instead of tea drinking, coffee drinking in America has become the indication of Patriotism.
- In several cities, the Son of Liberty did things to protest this law. In Boston the Son of Liberty held the Boston Tea Party.

Boston Tea Party 1773 A.D.

- Boston Tea Party was the tentative reason for the American war of Independence.
- The colonists was severely discontented due to unjustifiable tax imposing on tea.
- 8000 Red Indians was gathered together at ‘Old South Church’, boarded ships in Boston Harbour, the people enter on the ship in the night, the same night 342 boxes were thrown into the seawater, cost of tea was calculated to be 18000 pounds on 16th December 1773.
- **Impact :**
- Despite the lack of violence, the Boston Rea Paty didn’t go unanswered by king George III & British Parliament.
- They passed the Intolerable Act.

Intolerable Act. 1774 A.D.

- Closed Boston Harbour until the tea lost in the Boston tea party was paid for
- Ended the Massachusetts Constitution and ended free elections of town officials.
- Moved judicial authority to Britain & British Judges, basically creating material law in Massachusetts.
- Required colonists to quarter British troops on demand
- Extended to French-Canadian Catholic under British rule, which angered the mostly Protestant colonist.

Shadow of War :-

- England had sent some troops to America.
- New York was its central place of Military force was called at Boston.
- Prime point of their tension was the presence of the British soldiers.
- By the appearance & the dressing of the soldiers of England, the colonists called them 'Red Coats'.

Delegate's Conferences of Colonists:-

- The colonists were united against the tyrannical rule imposing taxes as well as unjustifiable restrictions by England on them.
- The feeling of breaking of war very soon arose among the colonists against the British rule.
- They realize that there is need to act unitedly.

First conference 1774 :

- First conference was called under the president ship of **Benjamin Franklin** at **Philadelphia** on **5th September 1774**.
- The conference was recognised as first Philadelphia congress.
- The representative gather there made slogan ‘Life, Liberty and Property are our birth rights.’
- In this conference -
 1. Colonies form militias to prepare for war.
 2. Send petition to the king to try to restore peace.
 3. Asked to king to repeal the Intolerable Act.
 4. Said they had right to make colonial law.
- Parliament respond to colonist by adding taxes & ordered military to break their revolt.

Second conference 1775 :

- Under President ship of John Hankok.
- At **Philadelphia**
- On 10th May 1775.
- In this conference –
- Gerorge Washigton was appointed as the Army General of organized troops of soldiers.
- The colonies were instructed to be alert & aware for the battle.
- The presendent John Hankok declared that, “our goal is justifiable and we are totally united, not as the live slaves but we would prefer to die as free mankind.”
- Lastly England declared war against colonists on 23rd August 1775.

Third conference 1776 :

- At **Philadelphia**
- On 4th July 1776.
- In this conference ‘freedom manifesto’ was declared. All the relations with the England were curtailed.
- Thomas Jefferson made draft American Manifesto. It was as follows-
- “These truth was self-evident, all are equal right from birth, life freedom & happiness in life are their own rights given by God & the Government rule prevails only to protect & prevent all such rights.

- **Purpose :**
- Declared independence & create the United State of America.
- Protect the rights & Liberties of the people



Thomas Jefferson

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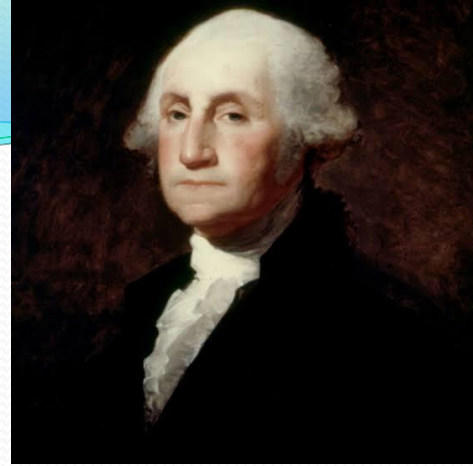
- For the reason, meeting at Paris was held in 1783 for truce-agreement, America was declared to be the free nation consequently United State of America (USA)came into existence.
- George Washington was the first President of USA.

Effect of the War of Freedom :

1. It was the first time in history of the world that a Democratic Government in the form of United States came into being.
2. The American war of Liberty proved that every man has right to revolt against injustice & right to freedom.
3. Many war fought for the original rights of human-being in the world.
4. Many countries & nations followed the ideal of the written constitution of America.
5. A number of nations in the world took inspiration from American war for freedom to establish Democracy.
6. England had to lose 13 colonies & that was a great blow to them. England had to follow liberal policy regarding the colonies.
7. The French economy became very critical due to the participation in the American freedom war.
8. The French warriors who took part in the American war, made propaganda of democratic thoughts & importance of democracy after returning homeland & hence created background for French Revolution at 1789.

George Washington

(1732 A.D. to 1799 A.D.)



- He was a great landlord in Virginia.
- Take active part in Seven year war as well as French & Red Indian war.
- Appointed as chief of Army of the colonies composite troops.
- The leader of American freedom war
- First President of USA
- Politely denied to become President of USA third time.
- He developed Judiciary & economic system of America, a powerful country in the world.
- It is said that, “he was the first in the war activities the first in peaceful America and also first in the hearts of citizens of America.

Thomas Penn:



- The revolutionary thinker of England
- Expressed revolutionary thoughts in books – ‘Common sense’ and ‘Rights of Man’
- Always against the king & his kingdom.
- He was the first thinker in the world asserting about human rights in the world history.
- He made scientific interpretation of human rights in his book – Rights of Man.
- He said that origin of human rights in the Nature & people should form a government to protect human right. There should not be monopoly to form government because in doing so there is no need of heredity. People who loved freedom, took inspiration from this book.”

Great work of Thinkers:

- John Lock
- Milton,
- Thomas Penn
- Montesquieu
- Voltaire
- Rousseau of France
- Samuel
- Adams
- Benjamin Franklin
- Thomas Jefferson
- George Mason ect.

Time Line Of American War of Independence:-

