

In 1754 Benjamin Franklin drew this image of a severed snake to encourage the British colonies to unite against the threat posed by French and Indian forces. It regained popularity later during the American Revolution.



1. Describe the cartoon, including the caption.
2. What was the message of the cartoon
3. Why might the cartoon made a comeback during the Revolution?

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

INDEPENDENCE



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

III. FIGHTING IN LEXINGTON & CONCORD

First Continental Congress

- organization of the 13 colonies
- called for boycotts from & to England
- Minuteman - civilian soldiers

Lexington Battle

- 1st battle of Rev. War
- Not official battle - militia fought instead of actual soldiers
- 'Shot heard around the world'

Massachusetts

April 19, 1775

FIRST SHOTS OF THE REVOLUTION AT LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

APRIL 19, 1775: FIRST SHOTS OF WAR

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

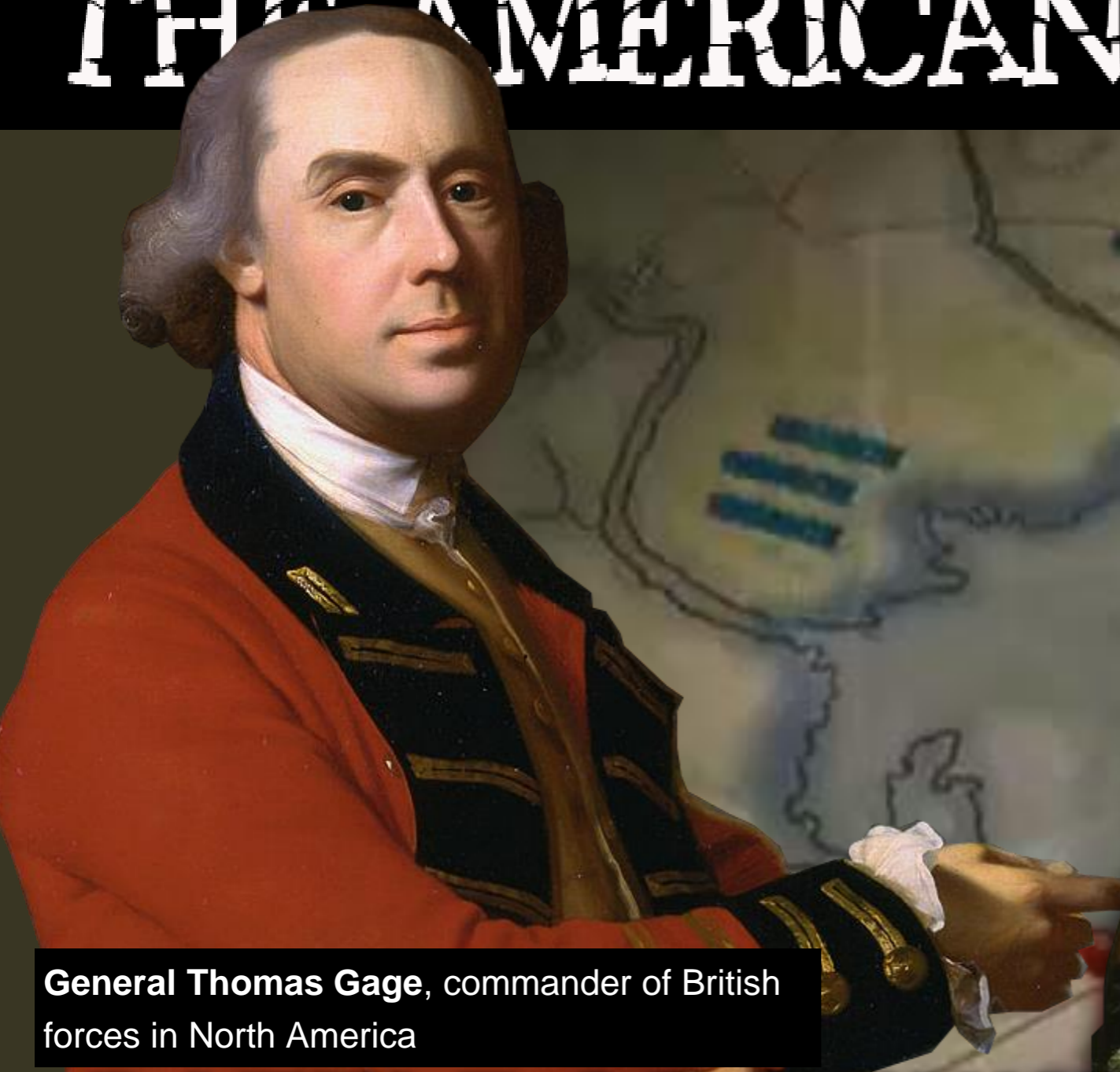
IV. PEACE OR **WAR**

Second Continental Congress 1775- 1776

- named George Washington military commander of its army
- authorized printed money
- issued the Declaration of Independence



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



General Thomas Gage, commander of British forces in North America



King George III of England

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

- Battle on Breed's Hill outside Boston
- Deadliest battle of the war

Olive Branch Petition - Colonists ask to negotiate w/Britain

- king George rejects it

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

V. PATRIOTS DECLARE INDEPENDENCE

3 Thomas Paine
COMMON SENSE;

ADDRESSED TO THE

INHABITANTS

OF

AMERICA,

On the following interesting

SUBJECTS:

- I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.
- II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.
- III. Thoughts on the present State of American Affairs.
- IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous

Common Sense

by Thomas Paine

outlined King's abuses & stated colonists had a right to declare independence

- Convinced many colonists



Thomas Paine

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

V. PATRIOTS DECLARE INDEPENDENCE

On July 2, 1776, the delegates voted unanimously that the American colonies were free, and on July 4, 1776, they adopted the Declaration of Independence. While delegates created a formal copy of the Declaration, the document was read to a crowd in front of the Philadelphia State House—now called Independence Hall.



Declaration of Independence

break up letter w/England

- Thomas Jefferson - principal author
- people have basic rights that can't be taken away by govt.
- the people have a right to rebel

A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature & of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to separate.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, & the pursuit of Happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, & to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles & organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety & happiness.

Prudence indeed will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light & transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses & usurpations, begun at a distinguished period, & pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them to absolute Tyranny, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, & to provide new Guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; & such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of Government, that the history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be



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Exit Ticket

What was the Olive Branch Petition?
What was its result?

