

Outline of the American Revolution

- I. Background and Causes of the American Revolution
 - a. Colonial Grievances
 - i. Taxation Without Representation
 - ii. Restrictive Trade Policies (Navigation Acts)
 - iii. Quartering Act
 - iv. Proclamation of 1763
 - b. Enlightenment Ideas
 - i. Influence of Enlightenment Thinkers (e.g., John Locke, Montesquieu)
 - ii. Concepts of Natural Rights and Liberty
 - c. Colonial Resistance
 - i. Stamp Act Congress (1765)
 - ii. Sons of Liberty and Boycotts
 - iii. Boston Massacre (1770)
 - iv. Boston Tea Party (1773)
 - v. Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts)

II. Outbreak of the American Revolution

a. Lexington and Concord (1775)

i. "Shot Heard 'Round the World"

ii. Start of Armed Conflict

b. Second Continental Congress

i. Formation of the Continental Army

ii. Appointment of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief

III. Early Years of the War

a. Siege of Boston (1775-1776)

i. Bunker Hill

ii. Washington's Leadership

b. Declaration of Independence (1776)

i. Thomas Jefferson's Draft

ii. Significance of the Declaration

c. Military Campaigns

i. New York Campaign (1776)

ii. Crossing of the Delaware River (1776)

iii. Trenton and Princeton (1776-1777)

IV. Foreign Involvement and Turning Points

a. Saratoga (1777)

i. American Victory

ii. Alliance with France (Treaty of Alliance, 1778)

b. Winter at Valley Forge (1777-1778)

i. Challenges and Training

ii. Baron von Steuben's Influence

c. The Southern Campaign

i. British Strategy in the South

ii. Battles of Cowpens and Guilford Courthouse (1781)

V. End of the War and Treaty of Paris

a. Siege of Yorktown (1781)

i. Combined American and French Assault

ii. Cornwallis Surrenders

b. Treaty of Paris (1783)

i. Recognition of American Independence

ii. Borders and Territories Defined

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

- VI. Aftermath and Legacy of the American Revolution
 - a. Creation of the United States Constitution (1787)
 - i. Constitutional Convention

 - ii. Ratification and Bill of Rights (1791)

 - b. Formation of Political Parties (Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists)
 - i. Federalist Papers

 - ii. Emergence of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton

 - c. Influence on Other Revolutions (e.g., French Revolution)
 - i. Spread of Revolutionary Ideas

 - d. Long-Term Impact on American Identity and Democracy
 - i. Concepts of Liberty, Equality, and Democracy

 - e. Historical Significance and Commemoration
 - i. The American Revolution as a Founding Moment