TIME FOR A REVOLUTION

VIRGINIA’S ROLE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
COLONIES IN THE NEW WORLD

• 1733 → 13 Colonies
• Colony is an extension of a country into another part of the world.
• 13 Colonies are split into 3 groups
  • New England Colonies
  • Middle Colonies
  • Southern Colonies
COLONIES IN THE NEW WORLD

- Middle Colonies
  - New York
  - New Jersey
  - Pennsylvania
  - Delaware

- New England Colonies
  - New Hampshire
  - Massachusetts
  - Rhode Island
  - Connecticut
COLONIES IN THE NEW WORLD

• Southern Colonies
  • Maryland
  • Virginia
  • North Carolina
  • South Carolina
  • Georgia
• Middle Colonies
  • New York
  • New Jersey
  • Pennsylvania
  • Delaware
OTHER CHANGES

• 1700’s England becomes Great Britain
• In 1619, King James I decided that Jamestown and the colonies could make their own laws
• In the 1700’s King George and Parliament decided that they would make the laws for the colonies
• This made people living in the colonies (colonists) angry because they were not represented in Parliament
GOVERNANCE

• Things got worse when Parliament decided to tax the colonists without giving them a say

• Taxation without Representation

• A tax is an amount of money the government collects from income or the sale of goods and uses to fund public programs
EVENTS LEADING TO REVOLUTION

• 1754-1763 French and Indian War
• 1763 Proclamation of 1763
• 1764 Sugar Act
• 1764 Currency Act
• 1764 Committees of Correspondence
• 1765 Quartering Act
• 1765 Stamp Act
• 1767 Townshend Act
EVENTS LEADING TO REVOLUTION

- 1770 Boston Massacre
- 1773 Tea Act
- 1773 Boston Tea Party
- 1774 Intolerable Acts
- 1774 First Continental Congress
- 1775 Lexington and Concord
- 1775 Second Continental Congress
- 1775 Bunker Hill

- 1776 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
ROAD TO REVOLUTION

“Believe me, dear Sir: there is not in the British empire a man who more cordially loves a union with Great Britain than I do. But, by the God that made me, I will cease to exist before I yield to a connection on such terms as the British Parliament propose; and in this, I think I speak the sentiments of America.”

-Thomas Jefferson, November 29, 1775
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- July 2, 1776
- Celebrated on July 4
- Written by Thomas Jefferson
- Stated that the United States is a free and independent nations
- Power to govern belongs to the people not kings
- All people are created equal and have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the States of America.

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 and 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, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and 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 and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient Suffering of these Colonies; and such is still the necessity which constraints them to resist the连线。
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- Power to govern belongs to the people not kings
- All people are created equal and have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
- Signers risked everything
CONTRIBUTION OF VIRGINIAN’S

Terms to Know

• Patriots -> For the United States
• Loyalists -> For Great Britain
• Neutral -> People who hadn’t made up their mind
• Continental Army -> Army of the colonies
• Militia -> Non Professional Local Army
• Red Coats -> British Army
• Army -> Land Force
• Navy -> Sea Force
CONTRIBUTION OF VIRGINIAN’S

• Virginia was not unified during the war
  • Some were patriots
  • Some were neutral
  • Some were loyalists
• Women took on more responsibility (Daughters of Liberty)
• Free and enslaved African Americans fought as patriots
• Some American Indians fought for Britain, some fought for the United States
CONTRIBUTION OF VIRGINIAN’S

- George Washington: Commander – in – chief of the Continental Army
CONTRIBUTION OF VIRGINIAN’S

• Thomas Jefferson – Wrote the Declaration of Independence
CONTRIBUTION OF VIRGINIAN’S

• Patrick Henry – Spoke out against taxation without representation by saying, “Give me liberty or give me death.”
CONTRIBUTION OF VIRGINIAN’S

• James Lafayette – An enslaved African American who earned his freedom by fighting for the Continental Army
CONTRIBUTION OF VIRGINIAN’S

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AN IMPORTANT BATTLE

• The Battle of Great Bridge
• December 9, 1775
• The first land battle of the American Revolution fought in Virginia
• Militia captured the city
• Lord Dunmore and other British leaders were forced to leave the city
• The Colonists took Norfolk
• The British attacked Norfolk and destroyed it
• No more British occupation of Virginia
ANOTHER IMPORTANT VIRGINIAN

- Jack Jouett
- 1781
- Learned the British planned to arrest the Virginia General Assembly while they met in Charlottesville
- Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry were some of those to be arrested
- Jack Jouett rode on horseback from Louis County to warn the General Assembly
ONE LAST BATTLE

• Yorktown
• Final battle of the American Revolution
• American and French forces forced General Lord Cornwallis to surrender
• The surrender forced Great Britain to begin negotiating an end to the war
ANOTHER IMPORTANT VIRGINIAN

- Jack Jouett
- Born in Albemarle County, VA
- In 1788, Jack Jouett rode on horse from Louis County to warn the General Assembly
GEORGE WASHINGTON

• Commander – In – Chief of the Continental Army
• First President of the United States
• Provided Strong Leadership
• Provided a Model for Future Presidents
• Considered the Father of our Country
JAMES MADISON

- Believed it was important to have a Constitution
- Helped start the Constitutional Convention
- Took notes during the convention
- Helped delegates (representatives from each state) find compromises
- Known as the Father of the Constitution
CONTRIBUTION OF VIRGINIAN’S

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TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

Large Government

Absolute Rule

Dictatorship

Monarchy

Oligarchy

Republic

Democracy

Small Government

Absolute Freedom

Anarchy
IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

- Virginia Declaration of Rights
  - Written by George Mason
  - June 12, 1776
  - Guarantees Virginians Freedom of the Press and Religion
  - Influenced the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights
  - “all men by nature are equally free and independent”
  - “they cannot deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property”
IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

• Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
  • Written by Thomas Jefferson
  • Written in 1777
  • Disestablished the Church of England in Virginia
  • All people have the freedom to worship as they choose
  • Influenced the Free Exercise Clause and Establishment Clause of the First Amendment. (Bill of Rights)
IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

• Declaration of Independence
  • July 4, 1776
  • Written by Thomas Jefferson
  • Separated Colonies from Great Britain
  • Stated that the United States is a free and independent nations
  • Power to govern belongs to the people not kings
  • All people are created equal and have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
  • Contained a list of reasons why the United States was breaking away from Great Britain
  • Contained signatures of the delegates who approved it
IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

- United States Constitution
  - September 17, 1787
  - Written by the Second Continental Congress
    - James Madison
    - Alexander Hamilton
    - Thomas Jefferson
    - John Adams
- Two Parts
  - Articles (7)
  - Amendments (33)
    - Bill of Rights is the first 10 amendments
MOVING WEST

Vocabulary

• Migrate – Move from one place to another
• Agriculture – Farming
• Economy – How a group makes money
• Traditions – Beliefs or things you do that are passed down from parents to children (generations)
• Ideas – Thoughts or ways of looking at things
• Culture – Things created, done, or believed by a group of people
MOVING

- After the War
  - Virginia returned their economic focus on agriculture
    - Virginia went back to farming for money
  - This caused Virginian’s to move west and south
    - Tobacco farming had ruined the soil
    - Virginian’s went looking for large arias of farmable land
  - As Virginians moved west, they took their traditions, ideas, and cultures with them
    - Settlers crossed the Appalachian Mountains through the Cumberland Gap as they migrated west
MOVING

• Tobacco growing made the soil bad...
  • so farmers looked west for new opportunities.
• The west had...
  • new opportunities and large areas of land.
• Virginians took with them...
  • Their traditions, ideas and cultures.