

*How did the principles of republicanism lead to hostilities between the Americans and British?*

The principles of republicanism lead to hostilities between the Americans and British. One of the concepts of republicanism is the right of representation in government. Each of the colonies had a legislature, serving as the only representation the Americans had because they had no member of Parliament. England began passing acts such as the Stamp Act that did not go through local Colonial Legislatures.

*Define these key terms and their significance.*

- Lexington and Concord- Parliament declared that Massachusetts was in a state of rebellion and military reinforcements were dispatched to America. Soldiers were sent to Lexington and Concord to seize colonial weapons and gunpowder and arrest John Hancock and Samuel Adams, whom the British considered to be the leaders of the Patriots. The British Troop encountered the American “Minute men” and after heated words shots were fired and men killed. This is the first battle of the Revolutionary War. It was called the shot heard around the world.
- The Olive Branch Petition- In June 1775, Congress approved John Dickinson’s "Olive Branch Petition," which was aptly named because of its suppliant tone. It professed American loyalty to the king and begged him to intercede for the Patriots against his controlling Parliament and ministers. In November, however, word arrived that King George III refused to receive the Olive Branch Petition and officially proclaimed the colonies to be in “open and avowed rebellion.”
- Hessians are the German soldiers that the British hired and sent to America to fight during the American Revolution. They increased the force standing against the Americans, but they had no personal stake in the outcome of the war.
- Minute Men were colonial militia who were trained to fight on a minute’s notice. They were the firstlings of the American army.
- Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Arms- Second Continental Congress delegates endorsed the “Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Arms” written by Dickinson and Jefferson. It proclaimed: “Our cause is just. Our union is perfect.” American Patriots were prepared to fight to preserve their liberties as British citizens.
- Valley Forge-The British had forced the Continental Army to withdraw to the safety of Valley Forge, PA and hold up there during the winter of 1777. Crude shelters were build and the soldiers clothes were in tatters and a third of them had no shoes and blankets were scarce. Four thousand of the men were declared unfit for duty as a result of malnutrition, exposure and disease. They relied on the assistance of civilian friends and relatives, who brought food, supplies and comfort to the troops. Nearly a quarter of his army did not survive the winter at Valley Forge. However, Washington wisely decided to use the winter to his advantage and found help from the Marquis de Lafayette as well as a Prussian officer named Baron von Steuben. He figured that keeping the men busy would not only improve morale, it would make his men better on the battlefield and more efficient behind the lines.
- Battle of Breeds Hill (Bunker Hill) Breed’s Hill is the high ground of Charleston peninsula overlooking Boston. There was a battle fought on Breed’s Hill between the colonial

militia and the British. The British suffered heavy losses at the hands of the colonial army although the Americans were forced to abandon the hill because they ran out of gunpowder. This battle greatly affected both the British and American forces. After the excessive losses the British suffered, they entered subsequent battles with greater caution. On the other hand, the American Congress realized that they needed more support and encouraged all able-bodied men to enlist in the militia. (Breed's Hill has erroneously been called Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill was actually closer to Boston than Bunker Hill—the source of the battle's name.)

- Battle of Yorktown- General Cornwallis established a base at Yorktown. He was not concerned about the possibility of a siege, since he thought the British navy controlled American waters and Washington's troops were preoccupied with the British in New York. What Cornwallis did not know was that a French fleet in the West Indies under the command of Admiral de Grasse was on its way to join with American forces in a strike at Yorktown. In the summer of 1781, General Washington's troops marched more than 300 miles south to Chesapeake from New York and met up with the French land forces commanded by Comte de Rochambeau. Washington and Rochambeau surrounded Cornwallis on land, while de Grasse battled the British fleet and won control of the Chesapeake, thus successfully blockading the British troops. Cornwallis held out until October 19, 1781, when he surrendered his entire army of nearly 7,000 men. The surrender at Yorktown was as much a French conquest over the British as it was an American victory. Whatever small hopes of winning the war the British military still held were gone when Cornwallis surrendered.
- Peace of Paris, 1783 In February 1782, the House of Commons voted against continuing the war, and in March 1782 Lord North resigned, ending the rule of King George III. The new ministry included old friends of the Americans and was headed by Lord Rockingham who was prepared to negotiate a peace settlement with America. This treaty ended the American Revolution.