

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1775-1783



Questions

1. American Revolution was an economic revolt against Mercantilism".
Substantiate-**2013**

Synopsis

1. Introduction
2. Division of the 'New World'
3. Colonial Rivalry-Wars
4. Mercantilism?
5. Why Europeans migrated to the New World?
6. Background: Nature of the Colonies and the Colonists
7. British laws to regulate Colonial trade

Navigation Acts

Advantages & Disadvantages

8.Events leading to the Revolution

9.Course of the Revolution

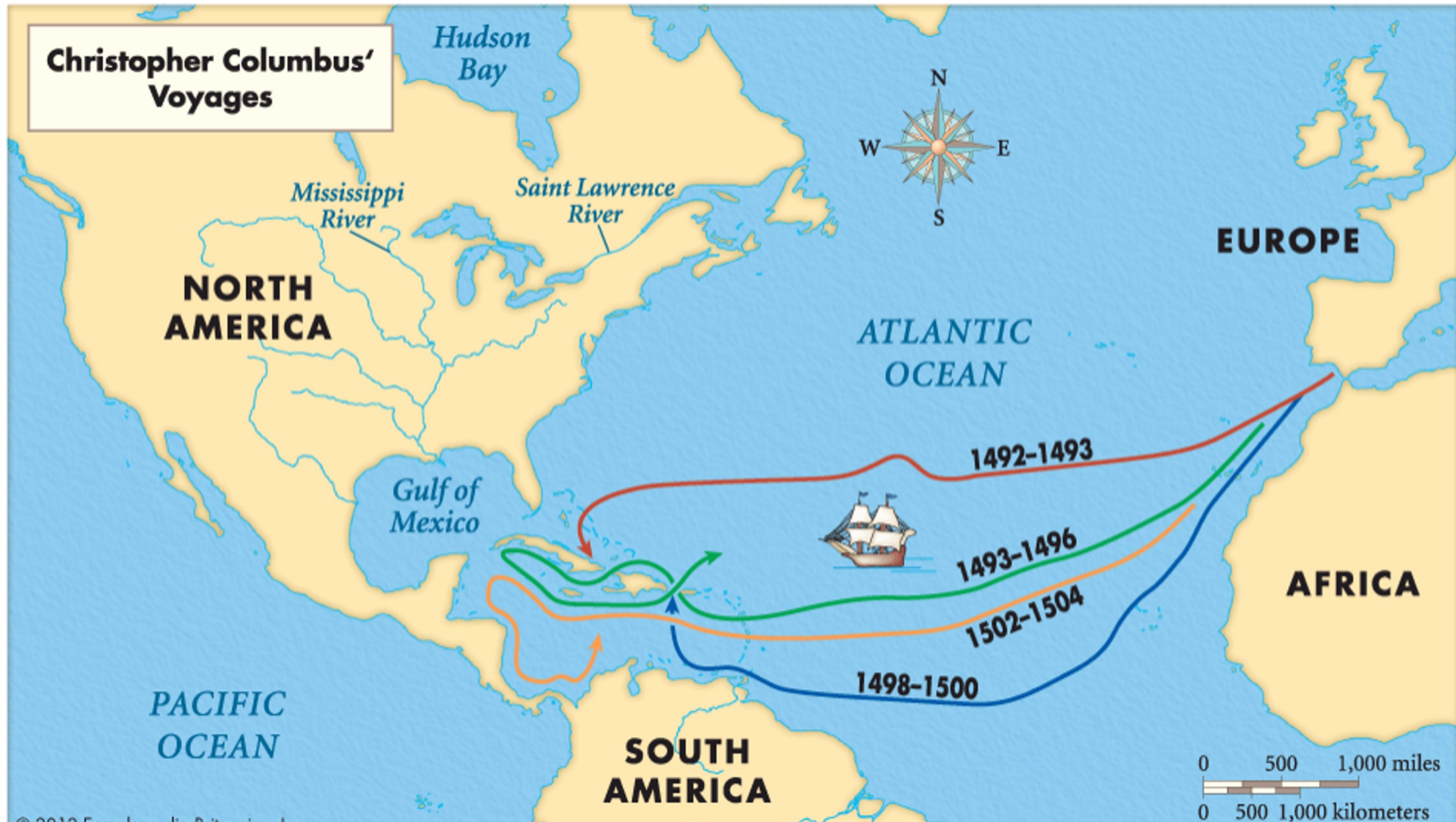
10.Causes for the success of the Colonists?

11.Significance of the American Revolution

12.Limitations of the American Revolution

□ INTRODUCTION

- Occurrence of some events and emergence of certain thoughts between 1775-83 gave birth to a new nation.
 - **Freedom & Equality**-2 ideals that arose in 18th century Europe and America; Made Britain's subjugation over America come to an end.
 - The American Revolution made **Democracy** popular in the world.
 - Immediate Cause-**Economic**-Imposition of undue taxes upon the colonists
- ❑ **Oct 12,1492: Christopher Columbus** financed by the **Spanish Queen Isabella** of Castile in his desire to find a westerly route to Asia via the Atlantic entered the Caribbean, thus discovering America by accident (**San Salvador**).



Oct 12, 1492: Discovery of America



Division of the 'New World'

- Columbus' discovery began the opening up of the '**New World**' by the Europeans.
- **Spain: Central and South-America.**
- Chief Spanish colonies in Central America:
 - Mexico
 - Peru
 - Florida

Spanish Colonies

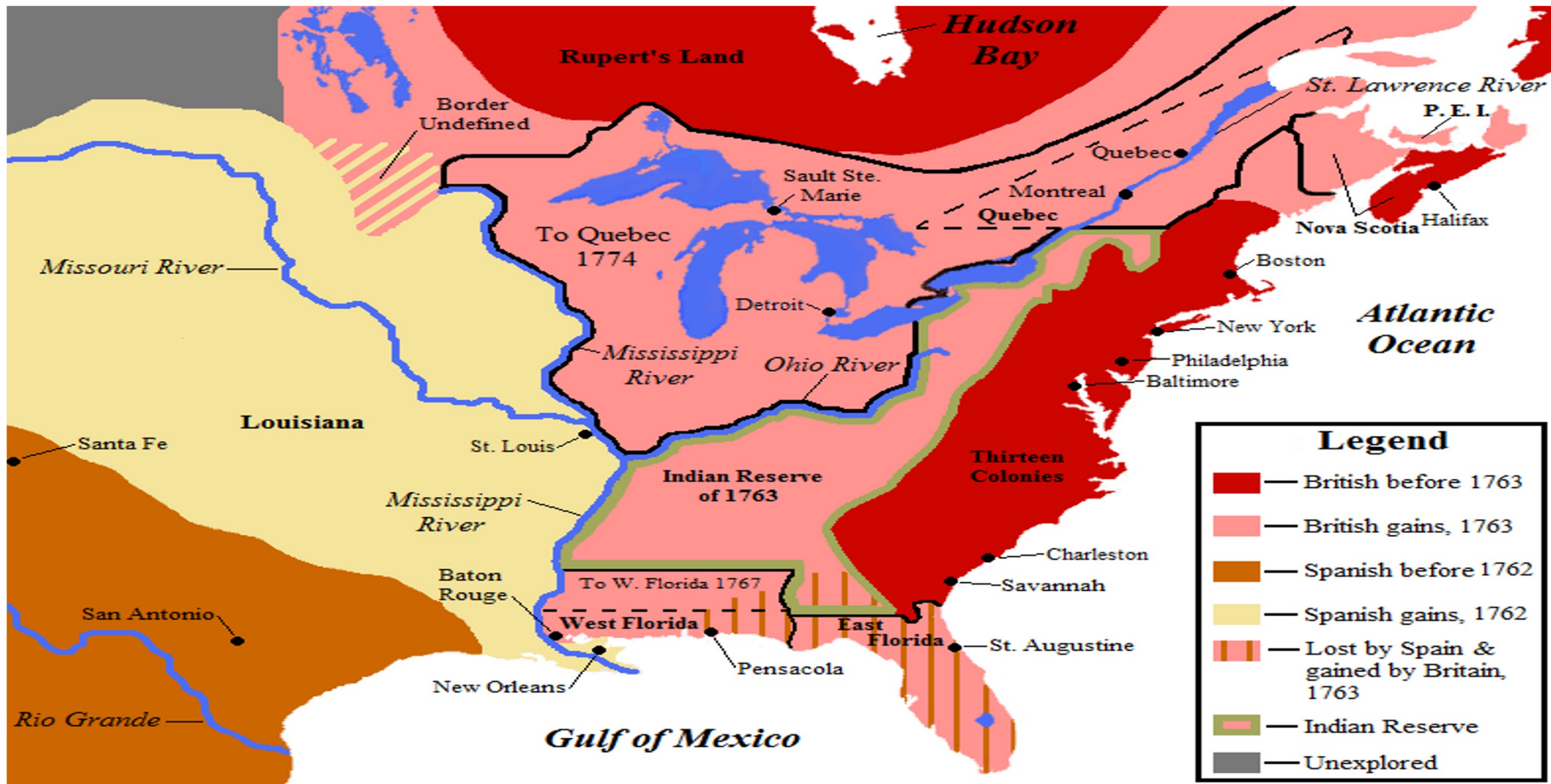


What were the major products exported from the Americas by the Spanish?

How is this an example of mercantilism?

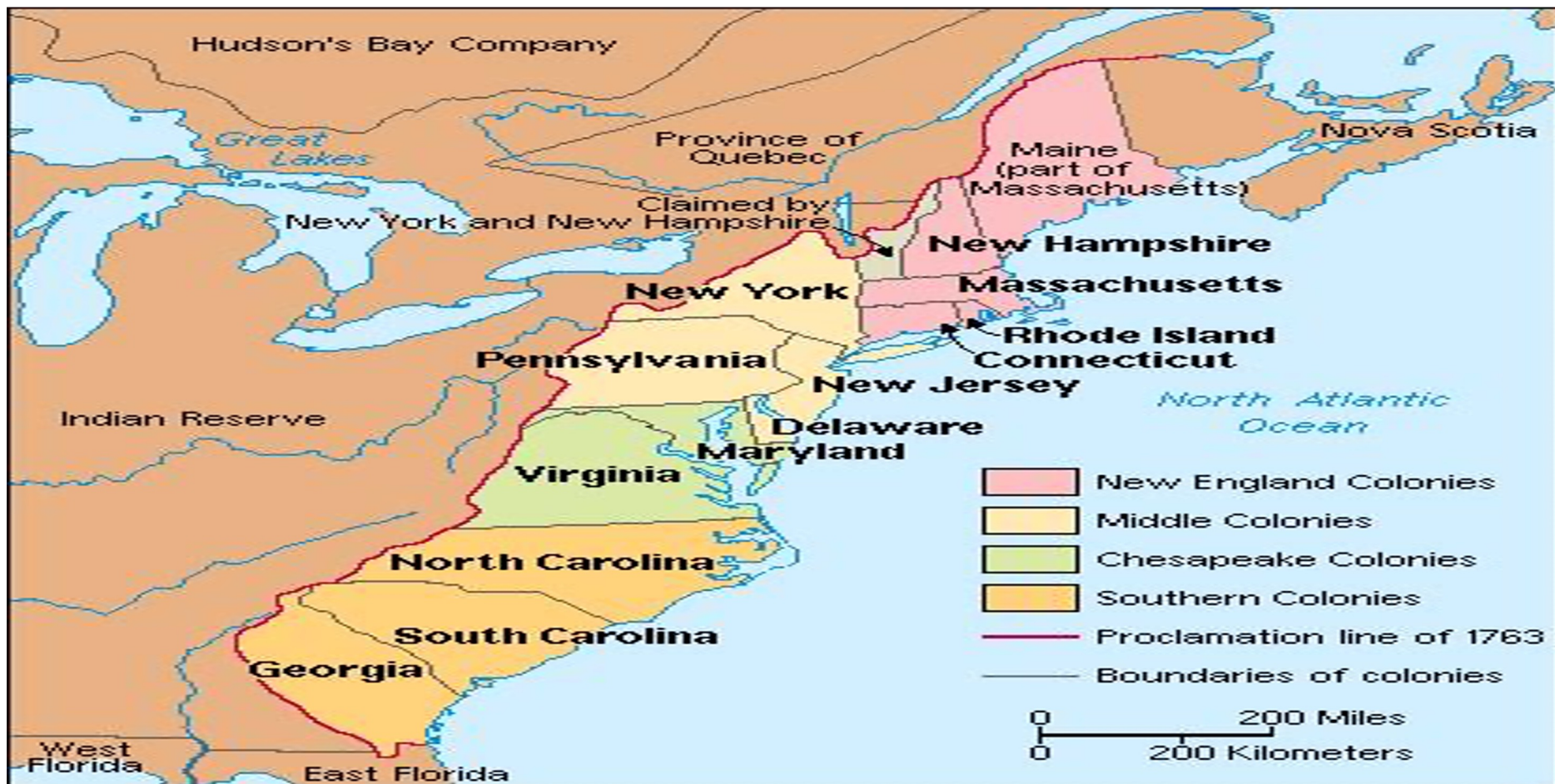
- **France-North America**
 - Chief French colonies in North America:
 - Hudson Bay territory
 - New Foundland
 - Novo Scotia
 - Quebec
 - Saint Lawrence region
 - Louisiana etc

French Colonies

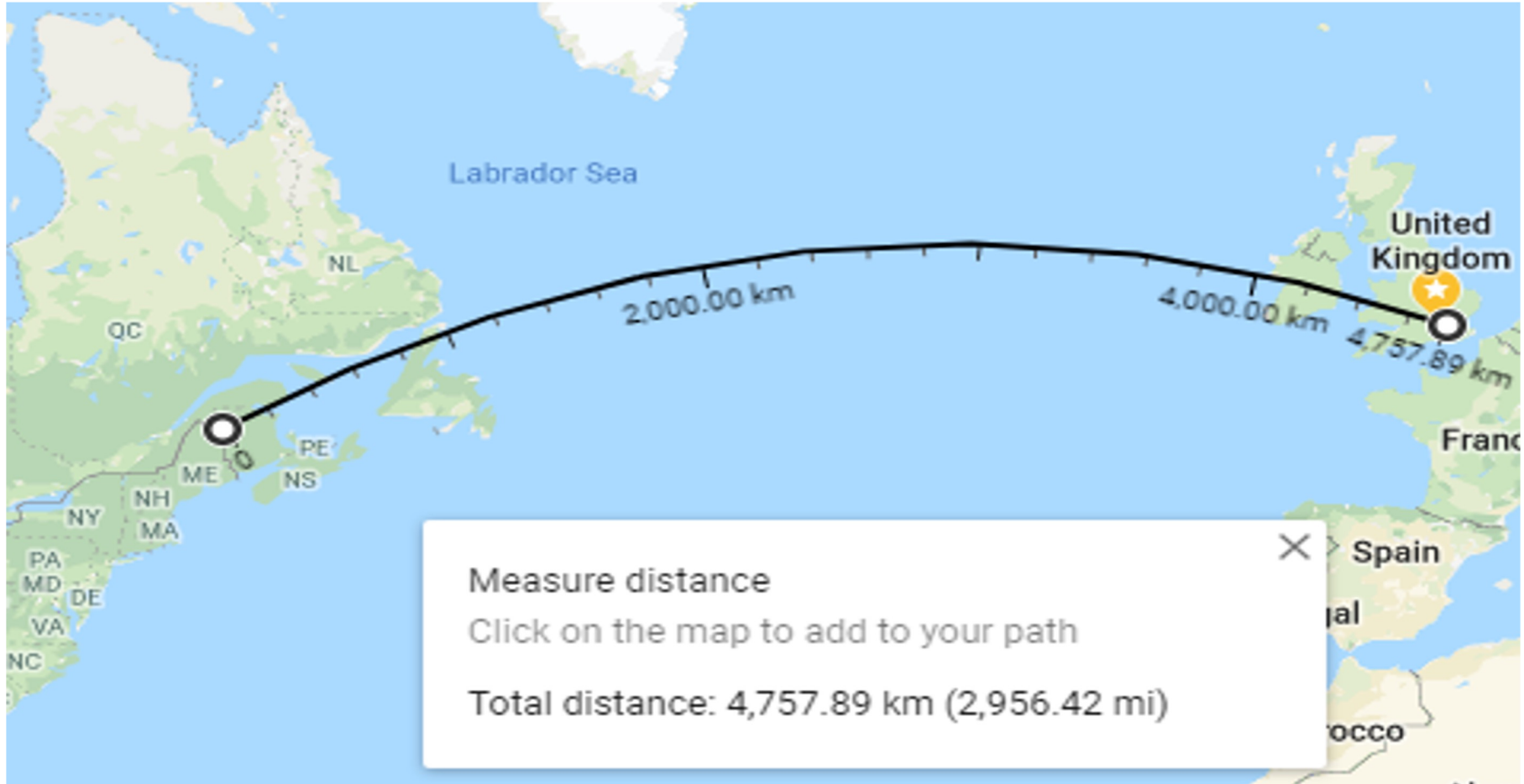


- **England-North America.**
- **13 colonies** on the **Eastern Atlantic Sea-board:**
 - New Hampshire
 - Massachusetts
 - Maine
 - Maryland
 - Virginia
 - New Jersey
 - Connecticut
 - * Rhode Island
 - * Pennsylvania
 - * Delaware
 - * North Carolina
 - * South Carolina
 - * Georgia

THE 13 COLONIES



Shortest distance between England and the Colonies



- Colonization-Colonial Rivalry
 - **Mercantilism?**
 - **Anglo-French wars:**
 - i. Spanish Succession war
 - ii. Austrian Succession war and
 - iii. 7 Year's war (1756-63)-**Peace of Paris** in **1763**.
 - **France** surrendered **Canada, Hudson Bay territory, New Foundland, Nova Scotia**, etc to England
- **1763:Treaty of Paris** sealed the fate of France in America
- **1783**:Supremacy of England ended

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR(1756-1763)

THE TREATY OF PARIS,1763



Why Europeans migrated to the New World?

1. Wars of genocide
2. Poor -slaves to be used in war
3. European immigrants left their countries:
 - a) To earn profits
 - b) To escape political tortures and
 - c) For religious freedom
4. Political Reasons:
 - a) Reign of **Charles I** of England, the supporters of the **Stuarts** met a defeat in the Civil War and emigrated to America.
 - b) The **autocratic rule** of the **German rulers** impelled the German people to settle in the American colonies.

BACKGROUND:

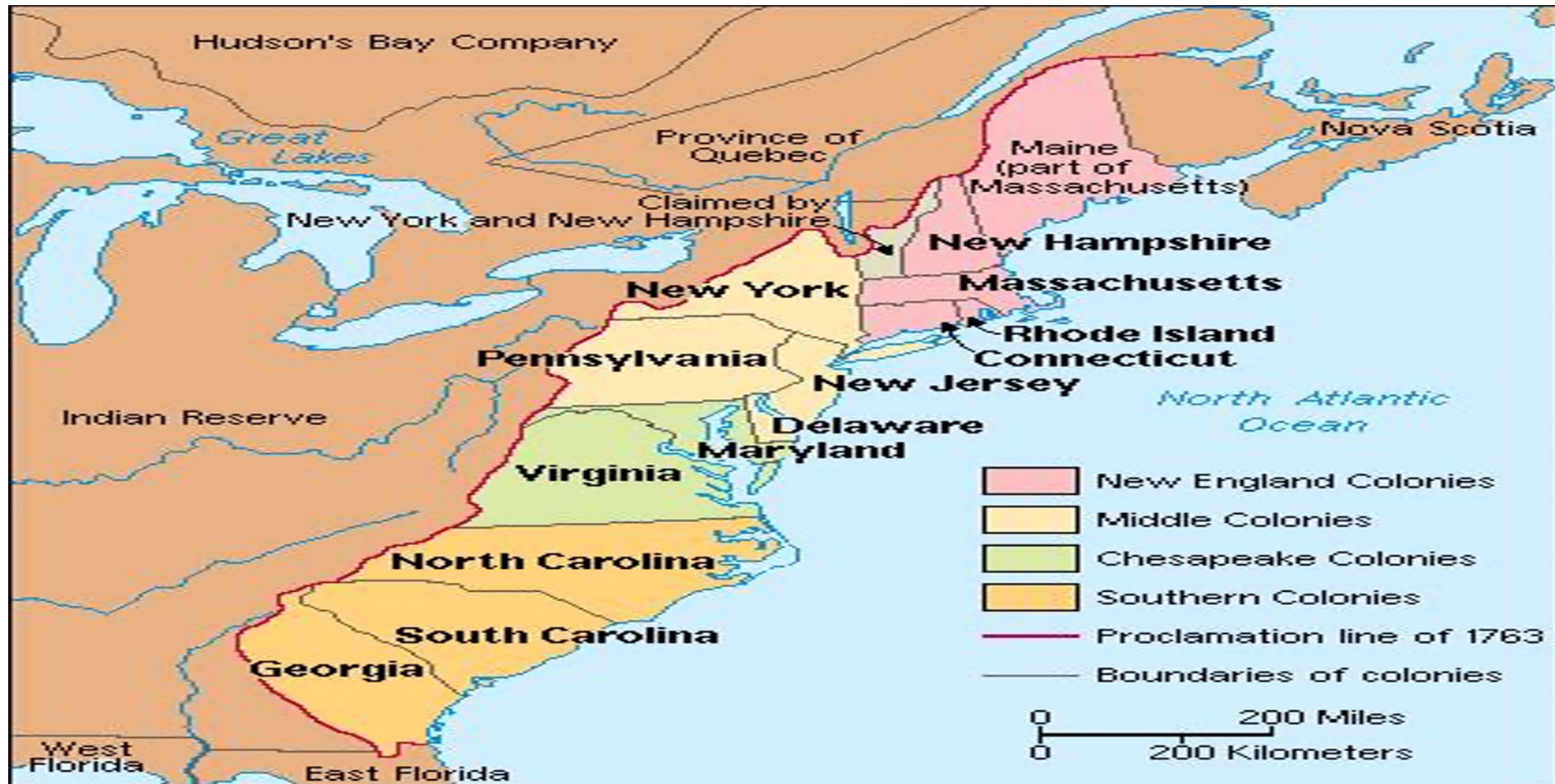
NATURE OF THE COLONIES AND THE COLONISTS

- Queen Elizabeth I
- **James I**: London & Plymouth to build colonies and start business in certain specified regions
- **1607**: James Town Colony-R. James, Virginia-London
- **1763**: 25 lakh settlers-13 colonies N-S

90%-British

10%-Portuguese, Dutch, French & Germans

THE 13 COLONIES



- Puritans*-Massachusetts
- Catholics-Maryland*(1532)
- Debtors-Georgia
- Quakers-Pennsylvania
- Colony won from the Dutch-New York

Northern Colonies: Owned small farms or lived in villages-Attack of **Red Indians**

Southern Colonies(Virginia-Georgia):Large estates worked by slaves

❑ Special/Hybrid Culture:

- Different **regions** of Europe
- Various **sects**
- Colonies-different forms of **government** and **distinct laws**
- Various **sources of livelihood**
- Faced **identical problems**-looked for **joint solution**
- **Patched up differences** for the sake of their existence and developed a **specific culture which** resembled the European culture (**cosmopolitan** in nature, gave unique identity to Americans)

Geographical condition of the Colonies

North

- Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhodes Island
- Hilly, Snowy; Unfit for cultivation

Mid

- New York, New Jersey, Maryland
- Industries highly developed; Mainly produced wine & sugar

South

- North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia
- Hot climate; cultivation of food grains, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco

- Colonial Assembly/State Parliament
- Governors
- Town Meeting
- **Newspapers** developed
- First printing press-Cambridge(17th c end)

1704:Boston News Letter-Boston (first newspaper)

1719:American Mercury

1725:Newyork Gazette

Town Meeting



- **Development of Intellectual Awareness**

Pennsylvania-foremost-education-Quakers

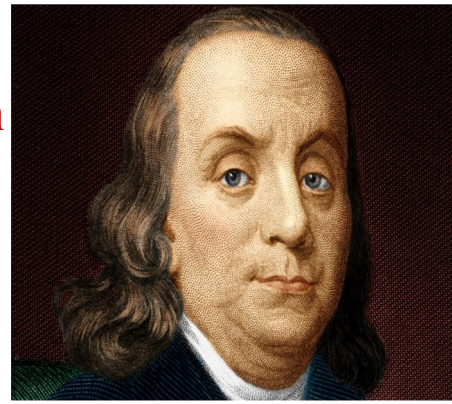
Harvard College-Cambridge city, Massachusetts

William & Mary College-Virginia

American Philosophical Society-Benjamin Franklin

- **Education & Journalism**-cultivation of **new outlook** towards life,
spirit of nationality

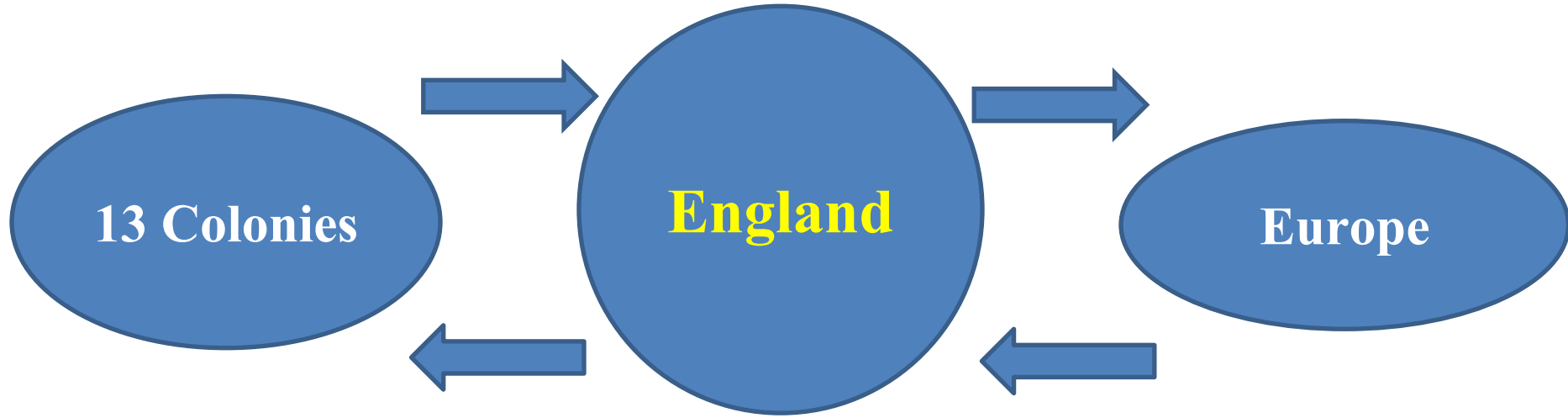
Benjamin Franklin



- ❑ Thomas Penn ‘Commonsense’-nationalism,patriotism,rationalism
- ❑ James Otis,Patrick Henry,Samuel Adams-Intellectual Awareness
- ❑ **1764:Colonial Congress-Alabama-Benjamin Franklin-Federation**
- ❑ Colonists-Love for Liberalism,Democracy,Freedom & Autonomy
- ❖ **Cause of concern-**
British laws to regulate colonial trade

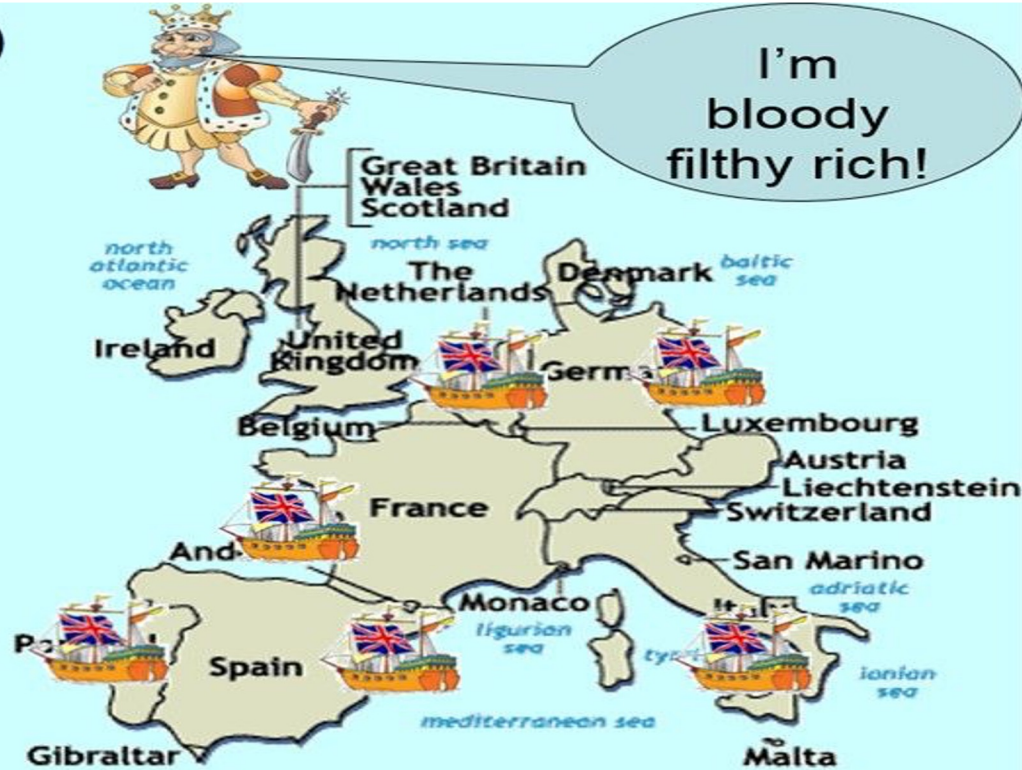
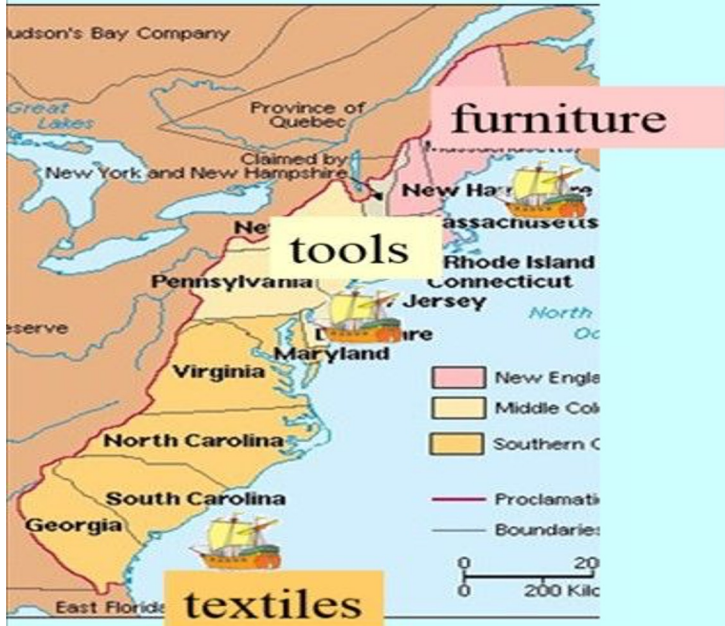
BRITISH LAWS TO REGULATE COLONIAL TRADE

- **Navigation Acts: 1650, 1651 & 1660**
 1. Goods-British ships
 2. **Enumerated articles:** Furs, ships, masts, tar, turpentine, Sugar, Indigo and tobacco
 3. **Imported goods** must be purchased from England or pay taxes in British port if purchased from a foreign nation.
 4. **Restrictions** placed on **colonial industries** to prevent competition with British manufacturers-**Protection**



Navigation Acts

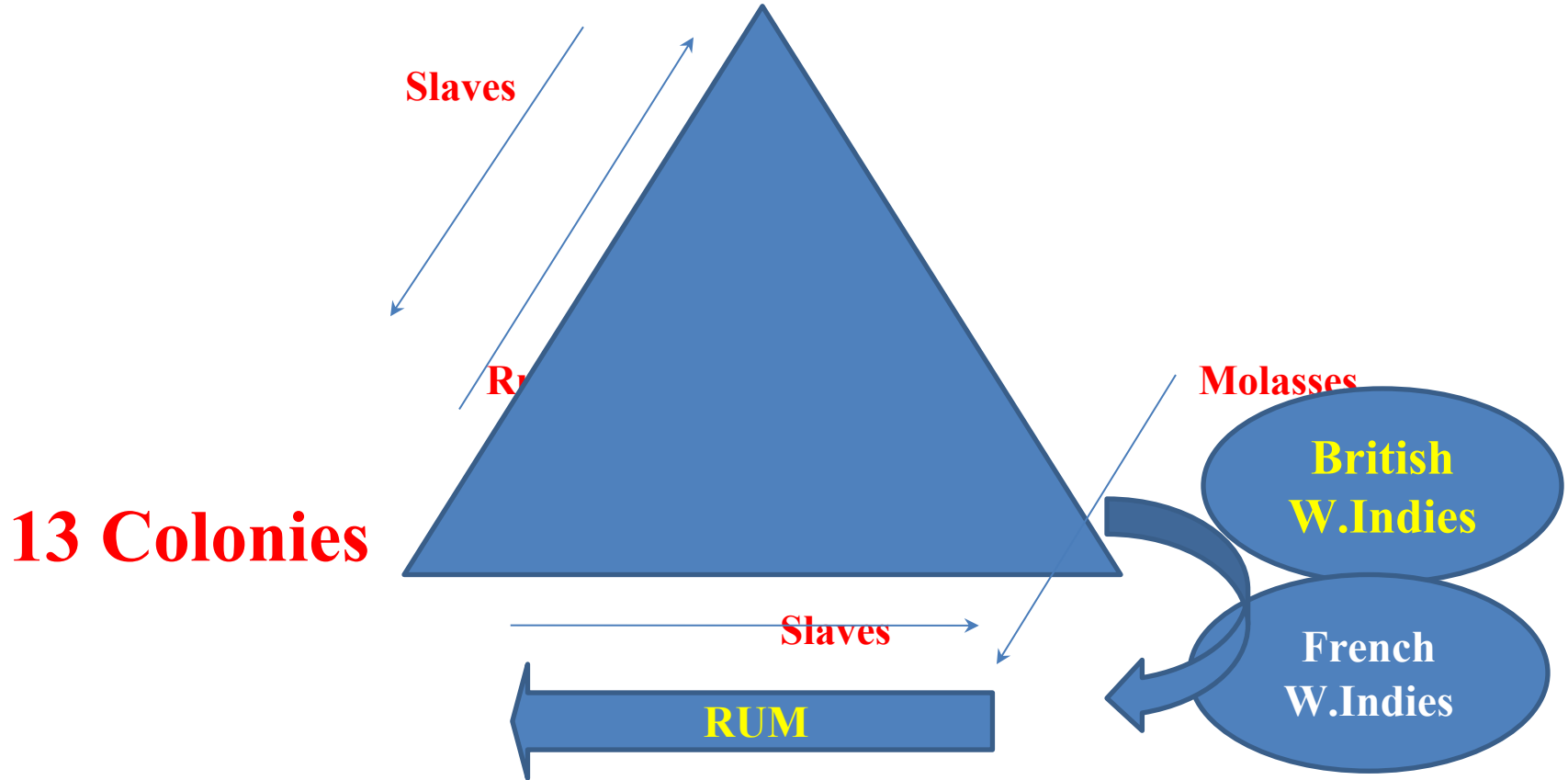
Navigation Acts (1660's)

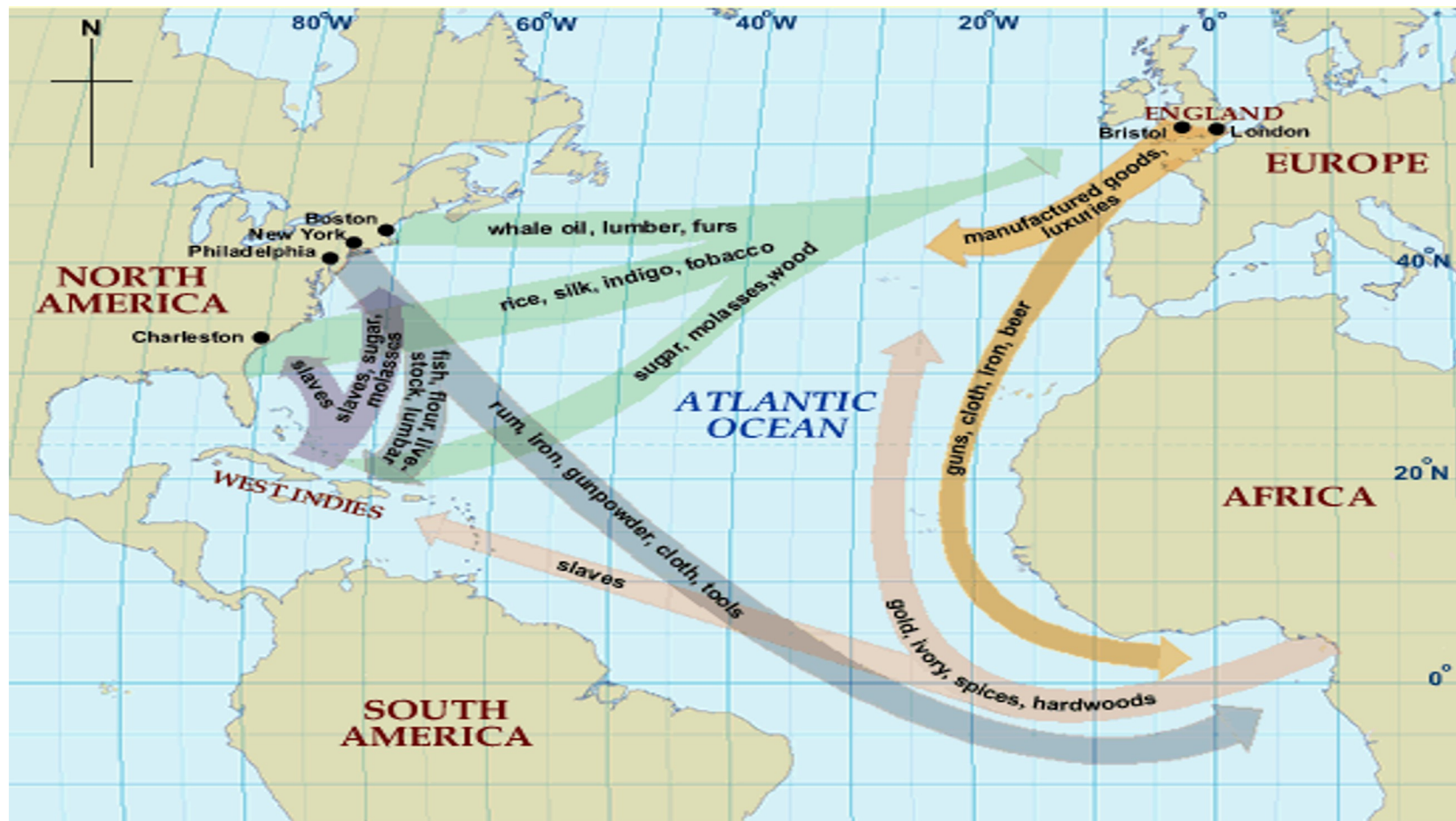


- 1) Most products could be sold only to **England**.
 Ex.) **lumber, cotton, iron, sugar**, tobacco, indigo

- **Iron Act of 1750**
 - **Molasses Act of 1763**: 6 pence/gallon
 - **Purpose: To make England a wealthy nation**
- ☐ The colonists got some advantages and disadvantages out of these laws.

Africa





ADVANTAGES:

1. Royal army gave protection
2. Prevented foreign competition-Virginia tobacco growers
3. **British government paid a bounty** on the export of some colonial goods-Iron Act ignored
4. Smuggling and contraband trading were easy, and the officials who administered the laws were slack and open to bribery- **'Salutary neglect'** (1607-1763)

Salutary Neglect: 1607-1763

Salutary neglect was an undocumented, though long-standing British policy of avoiding strict enforcement of parliamentary laws, meant to keep the American colonies obedient to Great Britain.

Prime Minister Robert Walpole stated that "If no restrictions were placed on the colonies, they would flourish."

This policy allowed the enforcement of trade relations laws to be lenient.

- The British govt did not impose a typical ‘colonial regime’ on the American colonies because of the constant fear of French invasion from the North, Canada being a French colony. The British govt was apprehensive that rigid colonial regulations could push these Americans towards France.
- Similar was the apprehension amongst Americans. The colonists had accepted British colonial rule to get safety against any possible French invasion from the North.
- This scenario continued till 1763, despite the fact that Americans were well educated and awakened, they were bearing the British colonial rule.

❑ DIS-ADVANTAGES:

- 1. Unloading and loading** in England
- 2. Customs duties**

THE EVENTS LEADING TO THE REVOLUTION

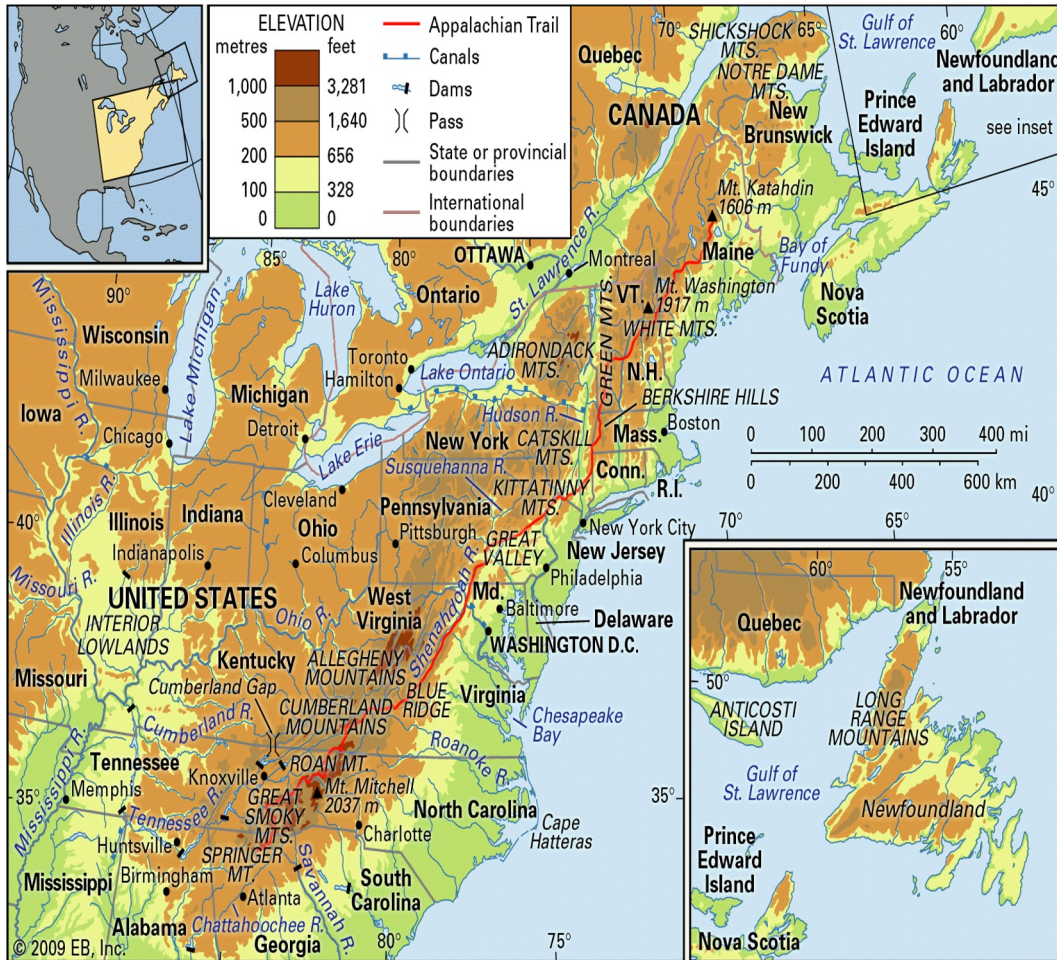
1. Proclamation of 1763
2. Removal of French threat
3. Measures of George Grenville (1763); Sugar Act (1764), Stamp Act (1765)
4. Charles Townshend's Acts/measures (June-July 1767)
5. Lord North's responsibility: 1770 & 'Boston Massacre' (Mar 1770)
6. Immediate Cause-Boston Tea Party (Dec 16, 1773)
7. Coercive Acts (March-June 1774)
8. Nature of colonial administration
9. Religious and temperamental differences
10. Self-sufficiency

□ THE EVENTS LEADING TO THE REVOLUTION

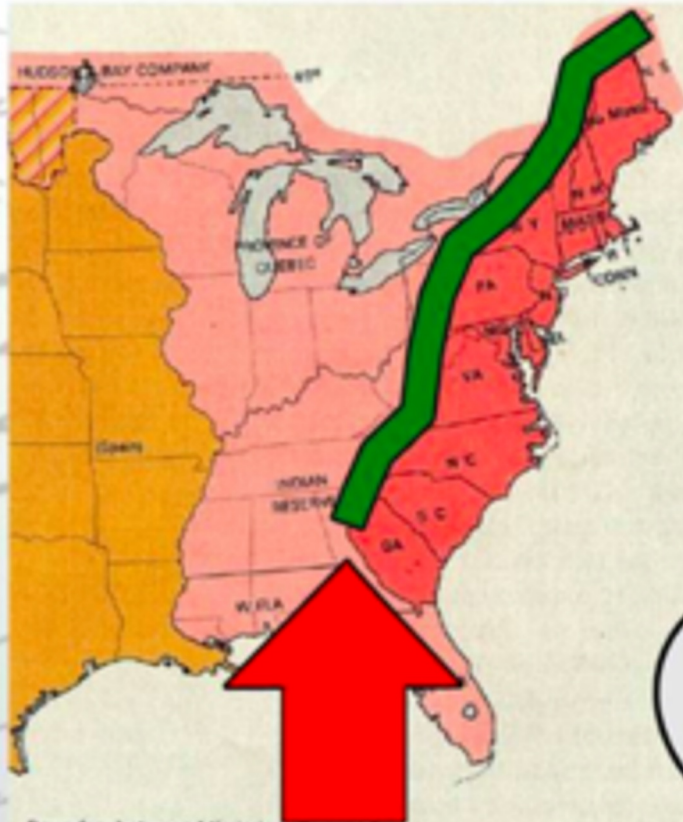
1. Proclamation of 1763:

- Prohibiting Americans to settle in the lands located to the west of the Appalachian Mountain
- Impact of the 7 Year's War: [R. Mississippi-Allegheny Mountains](#)
- **1763**: Ellegnes, Florida, Mississippi upto Ouebec: **Red Indians**





Proclamation of 1763



Boundary between Mississippi River and 49th parallel uncertain due to misconception that source of Mississippi River lay further north

1775

British subjects were forbidden from settling west of the proclamation line

I already have land there!



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2. Removal of French threat:

- At the **end of the 7 year's war (1763)**, **Canada had been won by the British** from the French. Thus, there was no fear of any French invasion from the North thereafter. However, the financial cost of this victory was high for the British. Therefore, the **British govt started imposing more taxes on the Americans** to mobilise additional resources to face the prevailing financial difficulties.
- The British leadership had also started believing that the Americans should pay for their own safety (**£3.50 lakh p.a**)

- Sugar Act, Currency Act, Quartering Act and Stamp Act were enacted to make the Americans pay for the cost of their defence.
- In 1767 indirect taxes (Townshend Duties) were imposed on essential commodities.
- “England will soon repent of having removed the only check (by conquering Canada from the French) that could keep her colonies in awe” - French writer

- **Currency Act, 1764:**
- This economic measure passed by the British Parliament **prohibited** the American colonies from giving **'Bills of Credit'** the same status as legal tender.
- Bills of credit was a local solution to the lack of gold and silver coins in the colonies.

3. Measures of **George Grenville** (1763)

- **Sugar Act (1764)**-3 pence/gallon; £3.50 lakh/pa

(**Sugar Act** was a **revenue-raising act** passed by the British Parliament in April 1764. By reducing the earlier Molasses Tax's rate and expanding enforcement, the British hoped that the tax could be effectively collected)

- **Stamp Act (1765)**

Stamp Act Congress-New York

9/13;**Riots**:Boston,Philadelphia, Virginia;**Declaratory Act**

PM George Grenville



Sugar Act, 1764

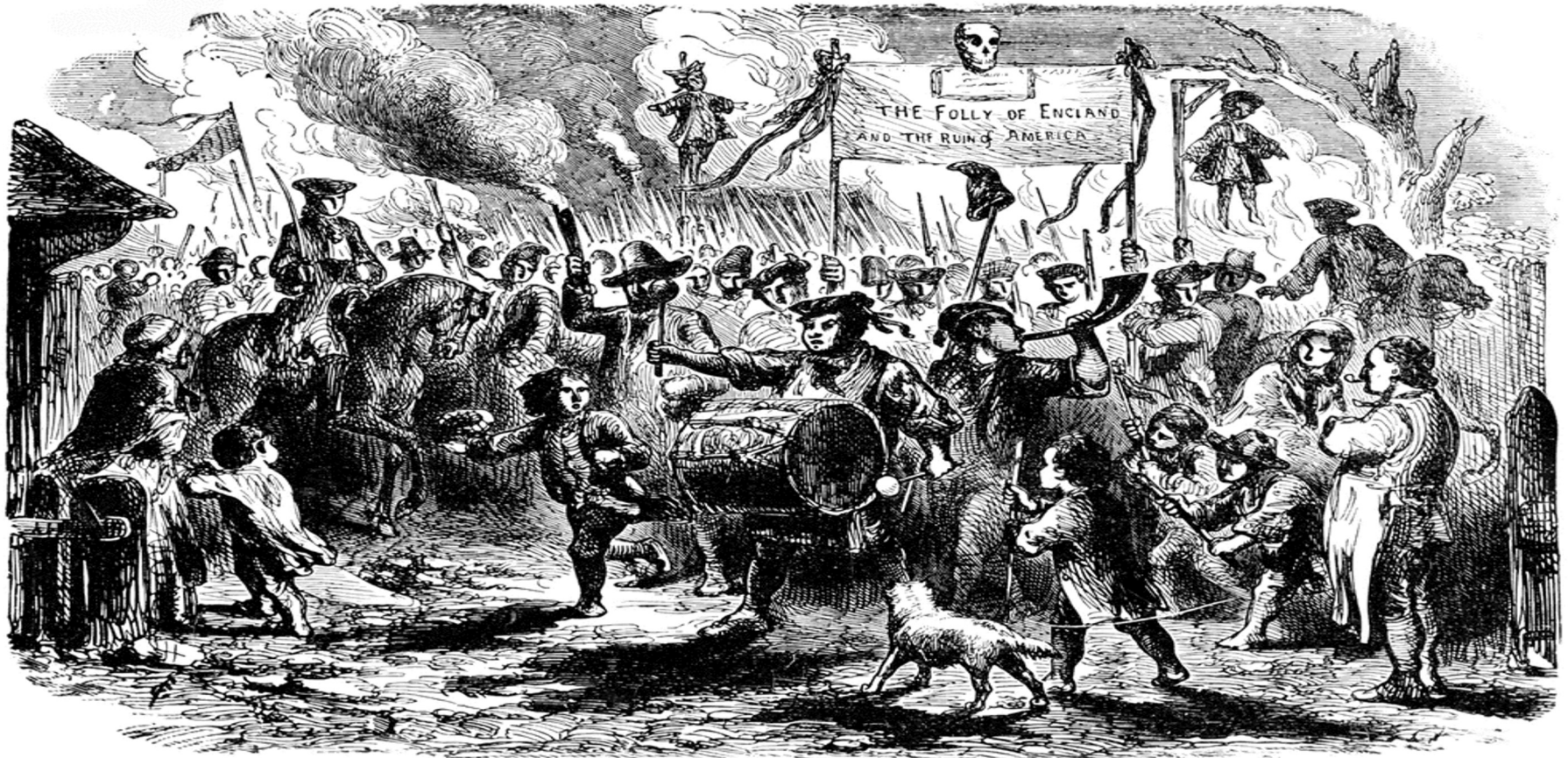
SUGAR ACT



King George
Passed Sugar Act
April 5, 1764,
Made colonists
angry.

- The **Stamp Act of 1765** required that many printed materials in the colonies be on stamped paper produced in London, carrying an embossed revenue stamp.
- The purpose of these taxes was to help pay for troops stationed in North America after the British victory in the Seven Years' War.
- The acts were met with great resistance in the colonies, as many colonists considered it a violation of their rights as Englishmen to be taxed without their consent.
- Colonial uprising led to the first joint colonial response to British measures. Local protest groups created a loose coalition that extended from New England to Georgia, and organized resistance kept the stamp tax from being effectively collected.

The Stamp Riots-1765



Stamp Act Congress

New York-1765



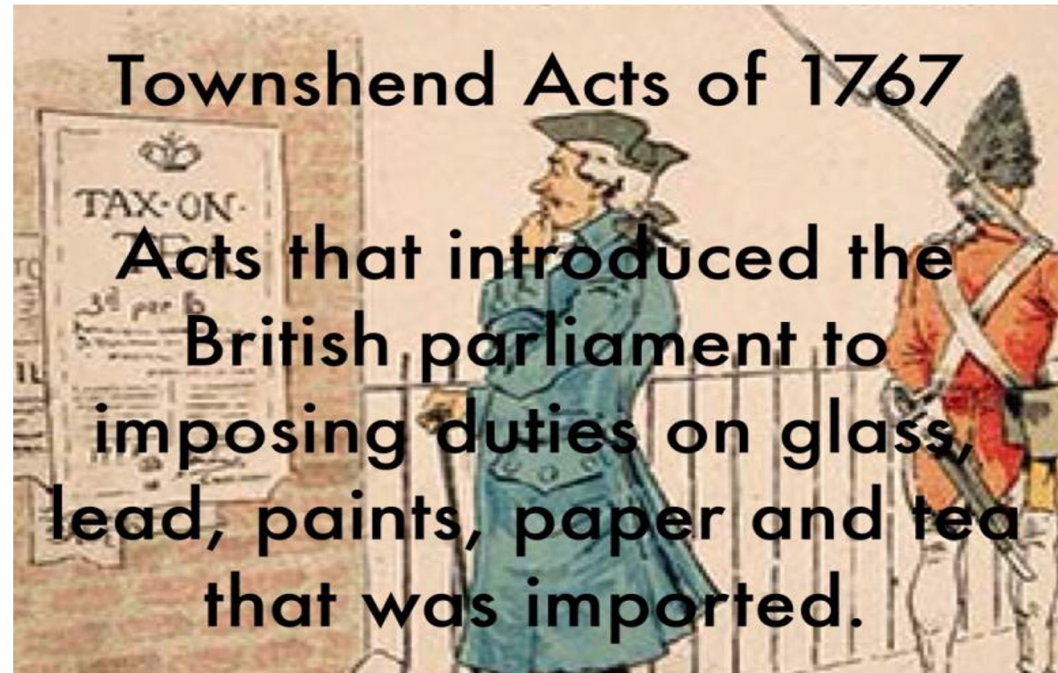
‘No taxation without representation’-James Otis



4. Charles Townshend's (Chancellor of the Exchequer) measures (1767)

Paper, paints, glass, lead & tea;

1769-Rhode Island-Liberty



▪ **Townshend Acts:**

- The **Townshend Acts** were a series of laws passed beginning in 1767, by the Parliament of Great Britain, relating to the British colonies in North America.
- The acts are named after **Charles Townshend**, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who proposed the program.
- Five laws are frequently included in the Townshend Acts: the **Revenue Act of 1767**, the **Indemnity Act**, the **Commissioners of Customs Act**, the **Vice Admiralty Court Act**, and the **New York Restraining Act**.
- The purpose of the Townshend Acts was primarily to raise revenue in the colonies to pay the **salaries of governors and judges** so they would be independent of colonial rule.
- The Townshend Acts were met with **resistance in the colonies** in the form of **boycotts**, the work of the 'Daughters of Liberty', and non-consumption agreements.
- Resistance to the acts prompted the **occupation of Boston by British troops** in 1768, which eventually resulted in the **Boston Massacre** of 1770.

5) Lord North's responsibility: 1770 & 'Boston Massacre'-3/5

King George III



PM Lord North



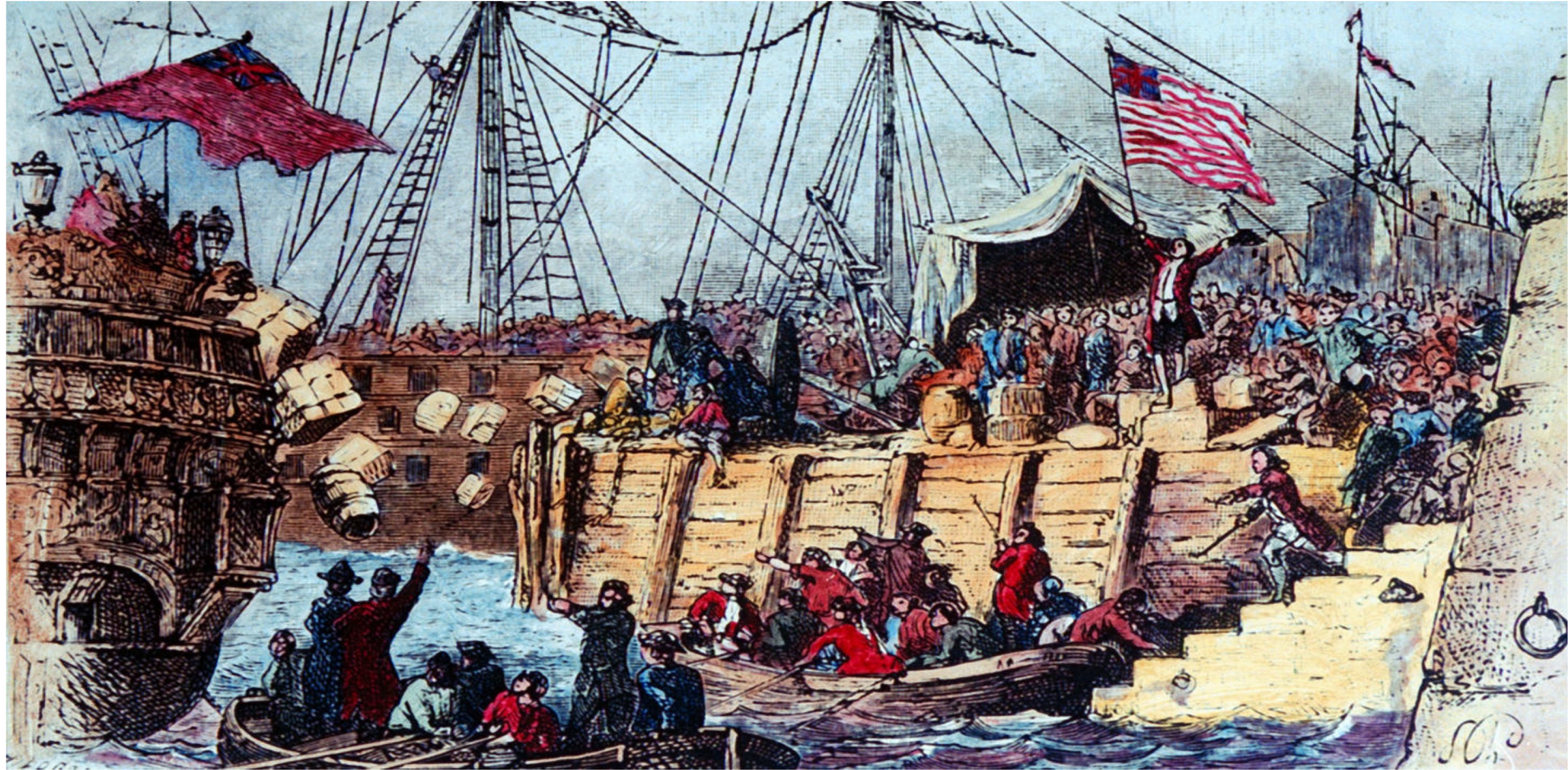
March 5, 1770-Boston Massacre



The Boston Massacre

- On the cold, snowy night of March 5, 1770, a mob of American colonists gathers at the Customs House in [Boston](#) and begins taunting the British soldiers guarding the building. The protesters, who called themselves ‘Patriots’, were protesting the occupation of their city by British troops, who were sent to Boston in 1768 to enforce unpopular taxation measures passed by a British parliament that lacked American representation.
- British Captain Thomas Preston, the commanding officer at the Customs House, ordered his men to fix their bayonets and join the guard outside the building. The colonists responded by throwing snowballs and other objects at the British regulars, and Private Hugh Montgomery was hit, leading him to discharge his rifle at the crowd. The other soldiers began firing a moment later, and when the smoke cleared, five colonists were dead or dying—[Crispus Attucks, Patrick Carr, Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick and James Caldwell](#)—and three more were injured. Although it is unclear whether Crispus Attucks, an African-American, was the first to fall as is commonly believed, the deaths of the five men are regarded by some historians as the first fatalities in the [American Revolutionary War](#).
- The British soldiers were put on trial, and patriots [John Adams](#) and Josiah Quincy agreed to defend the soldiers in a show of support of the colonial justice system. When the trial ended in December 1770, two British soldiers were found guilty of manslaughter and had their thumbs branded with an “M” for murder as punishment.

6) Immediate Cause-**Boston Tea Party** (Dec 16,1773)



The Boston Tea Party (December 1773)

- The British eventually withdrew their forces from Boston and repealed much of the onerous Townshend legislation. But they left in place the tax on tea, and in 1773 enacted a new law, the [Tea Act](#), to prop up the financially struggling British East India Company. The act gave the company extended favorable treatment under tax regulations, so that it could sell tea at a price that undercut the American merchants who imported from Dutch traders.
- That didn't sit well with Americans. "They didn't want the British telling them that they had to buy their tea, but it wasn't just about that," Randall explains. "The Americans wanted to be able to trade with any country they wanted."
- The [Sons of Liberty](#), a radical group, decided to confront the British head-on. Thinly disguised as Mohawks, they boarded three ships in Boston harbor and destroyed more than 92,000 pounds of British tea by [dumping it into the harbor](#). To make the point that they were rebels rather than vandals, they avoided harming any of the crew or damaging the ships themselves, and the next day even replaced a padlock that had been broken.
- Nevertheless, the act of defiance "really ticked off the British government," Randall explains. "Many of the East India Company's shareholders were members of Parliament. They each had paid 1,000 pounds sterling—that would probably be about a million dollars now—for a share of the company, to get a piece of the action from all this tea that they were going to force down the colonists' throats. So when these bottom-of-the-rung people in Boston destroyed their tea, that was a serious thing to them."

7) The Coercive Acts (March-June 1774)

- In response to the Boston Tea Party, the British government decided that it had to tame the rebellious colonists in [Massachusetts](#).
- In the spring of 1774, Parliament passed a series of laws known as the [Coercive Acts](#)
 - i. It closed Boston Harbor until restitution was paid for the destroyed tea,
 - ii. Replaced the colony's elected council with one appointed by the British
 - iii. Gave sweeping powers to the British military governor General Thomas Gage
 - iv. Forbade Town Meetings without approval.
 - v. Protected British colonial officials who were charged with capital offenses from being tried in Massachusetts, instead requiring that they be sent to another colony or back to Great Britain for trial.
 - vi. [Quartering Act](#) allowed British military officials to demand accommodations for their troops in unoccupied houses and buildings in towns, rather than having to stay out in the countryside. While it [didn't force the colonists to board troops in their own homes](#), they had to pay for the expense of housing and feeding the soldiers. This was the most provocative provision. The quartering of troops eventually became one of the grievances cited in the [Declaration of Independence](#).

- 8) Nature of colonial administration
- 9) Religious and temperamental differences
- 10) Self-sufficiency

COURSE OF THE REVOLUTION

- The "**Boston Tea Party**", precipitated the crisis.
- British government passed the **Boston Port Act, 1773** according to which the port was closed; Meetings were forbidden.
- In **1774** a meeting was held in **Philadelphia** (in New Jersey) called the **First Continental Congress** and all the colonies except **Georgia*** sent delegates.
- The Congress adopted an agreement against importing British goods; It also agreed not to export goods to Britain.

First Continental Congress: 1774



- The Congress drew up a **Declaration of Rights** and asserted that the **British parliament** had no right to tax the colonies without their consent.
- It condemned the laws passed by the British government and sent a petition wherein it **demande**d repeal of all the acts passed by the British parliament **since 1765**.
- The British refused and thus started the revolution in 1775.
- The first shots were fired in **Lexington** by the British and the first fighting occurred at **Concord**.

Lexington and Concord (April 1775)

- **British General Thomas Gage** led a force of British soldiers from **Boston to Lexington**, where he planned to capture colonial radical leaders Sam Adams and John Hancock, and then head to Concord and seize their gunpowder. But American spies got wind of the plan, and with the help of riders such as Paul Revere, word spread to be ready for the British.
- On the Lexington Common, the British force was confronted by 77 American militiamen, and they began shooting at each other. 7 Americans died, but other militiamen managed to stop the British at Concord, and continued to harass them on their retreat back to Boston.
- The British casualties numbered **73 dead, 174 wounded and 26 missing** in action. The bloody encounter proved to the British that the colonists were fearsome foes who had to be taken seriously-It was the start of America's war of independence.

- **British attacks on coastal towns(October 1775-January 1776)**
- Though the Revolutionary War's hostilities started with Lexington and Concord, at the start, it was unclear whether the southern colonies, whose interests didn't necessarily align with the northern colonies, would be all in for a war of independence.
- “The southerners were totally dependent upon the English to buy their crops, and they didn't trust the Yankees.And in New England, the Puritans thought the southerners were lazy.”-Randall
- But that was before the brutal British naval bombardments and burning of the coastal towns of **Falmouth, Massachusetts and Norfolk**, Virginia helped to unify the colonies. In Falmouth, where townspeople had to grab their possessions and flee for their lives, northerners had to face up to “the fear that the British would do whatever they wanted to them”.

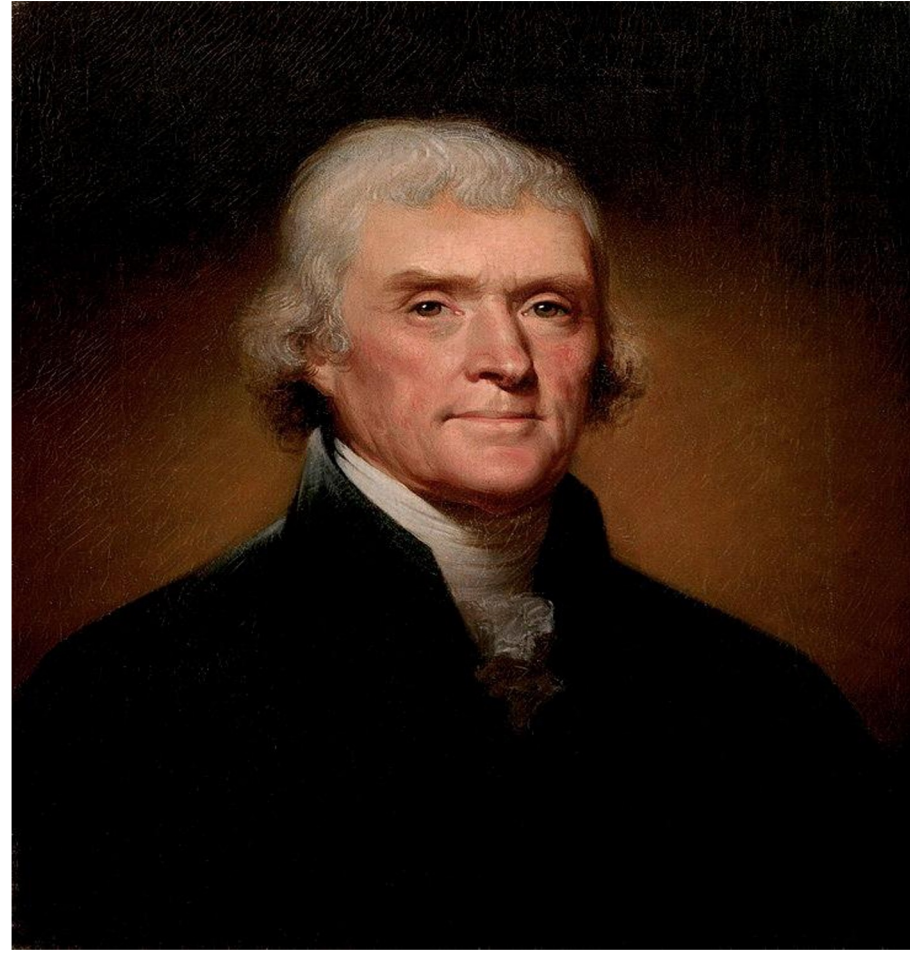
- The burning of Falmouth shocked General George Washington, who denounced it as “**exceeding in barbarity & cruelty every hostile act practiced among civilized nations.**”
- Similarly, in Norfolk, the horror of the town’s wooden buildings going up in flames after a seven-hour naval bombardment shocked the southerners, who also knew that the British were offering African Americans their freedom if they took up arms on the loyalist side. “**Norfolk stirred up fears of a slave insurrection in the South,**” Randall says.
- Leaders of the rebellion seized the burnings of the two ports to make the argument that the colonists needed to band together for survival against a ruthless enemy and embrace the need for independence—a spirit that ultimately would lead to their victory.

- In **1775** the **Second Continental Congress** met at **Philadelphia** and it made **George Washington** as the commander-in-chief of the colonial forces.
- In **1776** the Congress issued the **Declaration of Independence (July 4,1776)** and it was drawn by **Thomas Jefferson**.
- Ultimately the British force under the command of **General Cornwallis** faced defeat in the '**Battle of Yorktown**' in 1781.
- The war went on in name till **1783** and finally in the same year the **Peace Treaty** was concluded at **Paris**.

George Washington



Thomas Jefferson



July 4, 1776: Declaration of Independence



Battle of Yorktown-1781



- By this Britain recognized the independence of the 13 colonies, and handed over to them all territory in America westwards to the Mississippi, except Canada which she kept and Florida which she returned to Spain.
- Thus, the Americans won their independence.

Treaty of Paris-Sept 3,1783



Snippets of Declaration of Independence

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.....

.....*We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor...*

CAUSES FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE COLONISTS:

1. The British government had to conduct its campaigns from **3000 miles** away. Thus, the distance reduced the strength and stamina of Britain.
2. The **area of fighting was large** and the **number of British troops small**.
3. Further, the **British had little experience** of warfare in colonial conditions.
4. **Lord North's government** was one of the most incompetent ones in British History.
5. **French**, anxious for revenge for the loss of Canada, were hostile to Britain and eventually joined the colonists. Their navy played a very vital role in the **Battle of Yorktown**.
6. The colonists discovered in **George Washington** one of the most outstanding leaders of the modern times. His uprightness and honesty were proverbial. Equally impressive were his **unselfish devotion** and his **courage in adversity**.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- 1) The American Revolution (AR) led to the emergence of a new independent state, namely the **United States of America** which is now the sole super-power in the world.
 - 2) The American Revolution symbolized the 1st triumph of modern nationalism. It encouraged the **spirit of nationalism and patriotism** in America as well as abroad.
- It recognized the **rights of the people to revolt** against their autocratic rulers and regain their freedom. As a result of this, nationalist **uprisings began to emerge** in other parts of the world. In the immediate sense, the most significant nationalist uprising was witnessed in **Latin America** under the leadership of **Simon Bolivar** and others.

3) The success of the AR led to the **propagation of liberal and progressive ideas** such as **liberty, equality, fraternity, Rule of law and separation of powers** all over the world.

- These ideas were absorbed by the educated class everywhere. As a result of this, the **level of awakening** among the masses increased and the **demands for reforms** got intensified.

4) The AR resulted in the creation of the first specimen of a **written constitution** in the world. It was adopted in September 1787 at Philadelphia.

- The American Constitution **inspired Constitutionalist movements** everywhere.

- 5) The AR gave the **1st modern Democracy** to the world in the form of the USA.
- The Americans adopted a **democratic form of government** instead of a monarchical form of government. As a result of this, democratic ideals became popular in Europe as well as in other parts of the world.
- 6) The **concept of Fundamental Rights** received a concrete form as a result of the AR.
- The Americans were inspired by the idea of '**Natural Rights of Man**'.
 - In **1789**, the Americans adopted the '**Bill of Rights**'. It was the **1st** document of its kind in the world.

7) The AR resulted in the emergence of the 1st modern Republic, a Federal polity and independent judiciary.

- It was the **first Federal Republic** in the world.
- Due to its success, many modern democratic countries, such as **Canada, Australia, India** etc have followed the American example, and adopted a federal form of government, of course, with certain variations to suit their own requirements.

8) The AR triggered a series a **Trans-Atlantic revolutions** that transformed both America as well as Europe.

- From America, the spirit of revolution moved to **France** and a great revolution broke out there in 1789.
- The **Irish Rebellion of 1798**, **Nationalist revolutions in Latin America** during the 1st half of the 19th century, the **Spanish revolution of 1820** and the **European revolutions of 1830 and 1848** were part of the same series of trans-Atlantic revolutions. Because of this, the **AR of 1776** is considered by some as the **Mother of all revolutions**.

9)AR symbolised the commencement of the process of Decolonisation. The victory of America in their War of Independence against Britain resulted in the liberation of the 13 American colonies. This process of Decolonisation continued to gain momentum in the future resulting in the liberation of other colonies.

10)The success of the Americans had its effect on England also. The personal rule of George III was brought to an end, and the party system and the Cabinet form of government were strengthened.

11) The success of the Americans also inspired the French people.

- The French soldiers were very much impressed by the principles of **Liberty, Equality and fraternity** of the AR. When they came back to France, they began to preach the same principles in France.

(Marquiss de Lafayette, Marquiss de Choisy, Comte d'Aboville, Comte de Rochambeau, Comte de Grasse etc)

- These ideas revolutionized the minds of the French people, and **brought the French Revolution nearer.**
- However, the participation of France in the AR further intensified the hostility b/w Britain and France. This affected the course of European Politics for many decades. As a result of this hostility, Britain participated in the **Anti-French coalition** during 1791 to 1815.

12) The AR had its **impact on England** in many a way.

- It brought **commercial loss to the British**.
- The 13 colonies served as **market** for the finished goods of England, and provided different kinds of **raw materials**. The loss of the colonies therefore proved quite harmful for the commercial and industrial development of England.
- It necessitated certain **changes in the colonial policies** and practices of the British.
- The English were now forced to grant more **responsible government** to their colonies in other countries so that she might not lose them, ex. **Canada, Australia, New Zealand** and later **India**.
- Thus the British Colonies passed from one stage to another, i.e; from the **mercantile or monopoly stage to free trading stage**.

13) The AR deprived Britain of one colony but on the other hand, it paved the way for the emergence of another British colonial empire.

- Having lost the American colonies, the British started paying greater attention to India.
- Pitt's India Act was enacted in 1784 to establish greater control over Indian territory.
- In 1786 Lord Cornwallis was appointed Governor General of Bengal with special powers. These measures increased British control over Indian colonies and paved the way for the emergence of British Indian Empire in the future.

THANK YOU