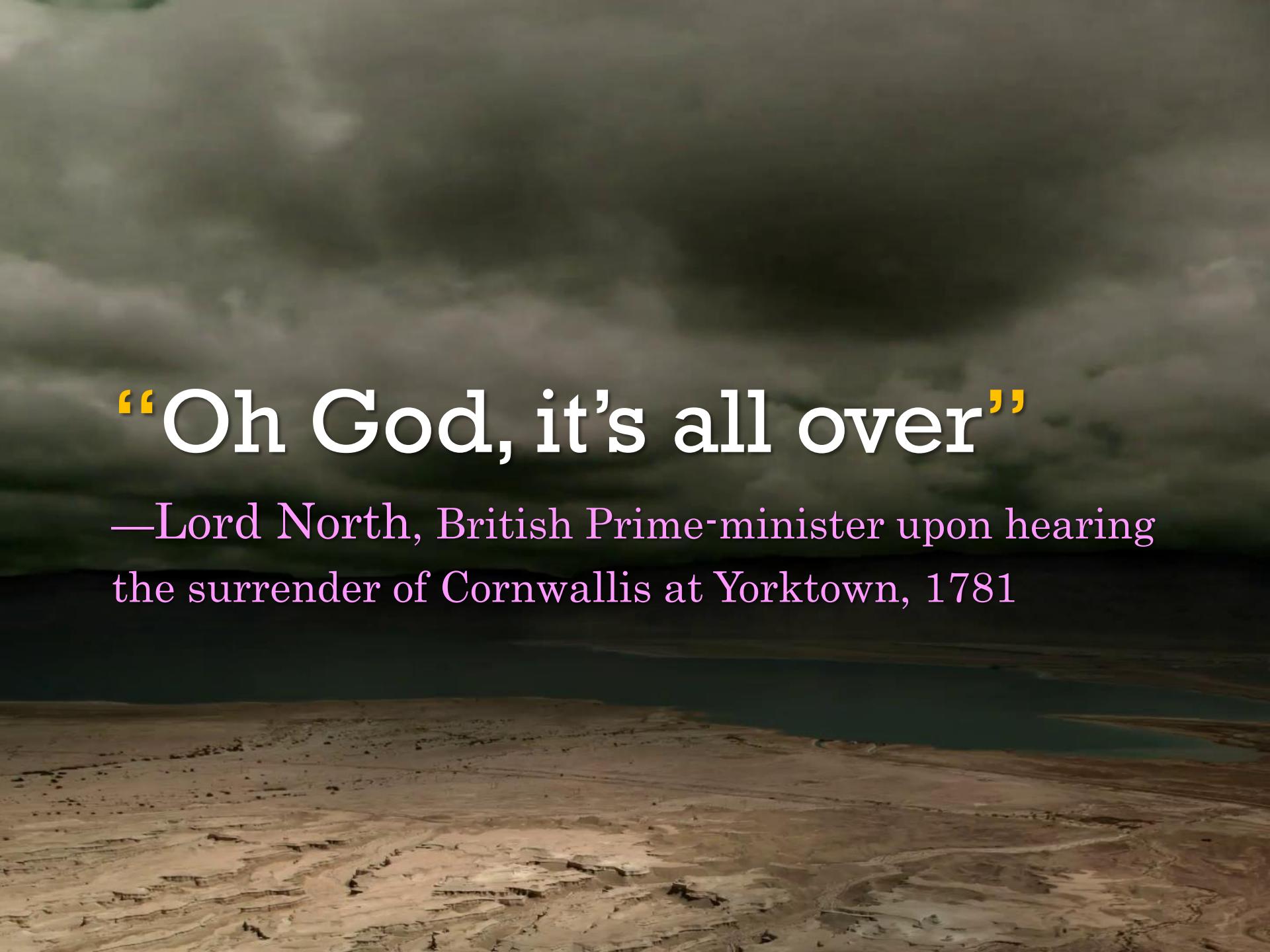


THE LEGACIES OF REVOLUTION

THE IMMEDIATE & LASTING EFFECTS OF THE WAR

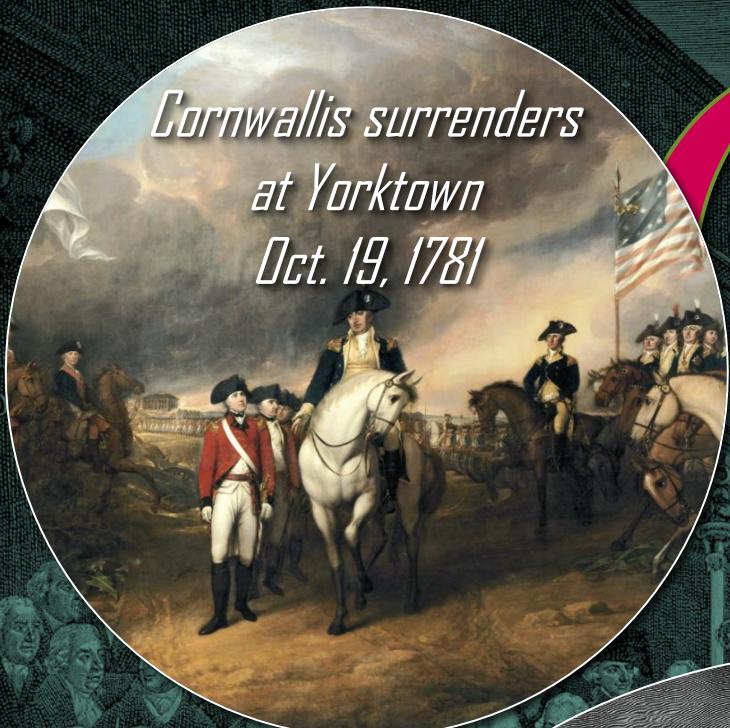


The background of the slide is a photograph of a coastal area. In the foreground, there are several rectangular agricultural fields, some of which appear to be fallow or have different vegetation. A small cluster of buildings, possibly a farm or a small town, is visible in one of the fields. Beyond the fields, there is a body of water, likely a bay or a large lake, with some distant land or hills visible on the horizon under a cloudy sky.

“Oh God, it’s all over”

—Lord North, British Prime-minister upon hearing
the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781

*Cornwallis surrenders
at Yorktown
Oct. 19, 1781*



Britain
war
opposition
grows

Shelburn

North



*Lord Shelburne's government
replaces Lord North's*

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Sep 1782 → Sep 1783

Leads to





John
Jay

John
Adams

Ben
Franklin

Henry
Laurens

William Temple
Franklin

Article 10.

The solemn Ratification of the present Treaty, expedited in good and due Form, shall be exchanged between the contracting Parties in the space of six Months or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the Day of the Signature of the Original Treaty. In Witness whereof We the undersigned their Ministers Plenipotentiary have in their Names and in Trust of our Full Power, signed with our Hands the present Definitive Treaty, and caused the Seals of our Arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, the third Day of September
In the Year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred
and Eighty three.

B Hartley

John Adams

B Franklin

John Jay

TREATY OF PARIS

JAN 14, 1783

Britain formally recognized the independence of U.S.

U.S. borders extend from the Atlantic to the Mississippi & the Great Lakes to Florida

Great Britain promised to leave American soil (western forts?)

U.S. promised to return Loyalist property & goods

Prewar Boundaries 1775



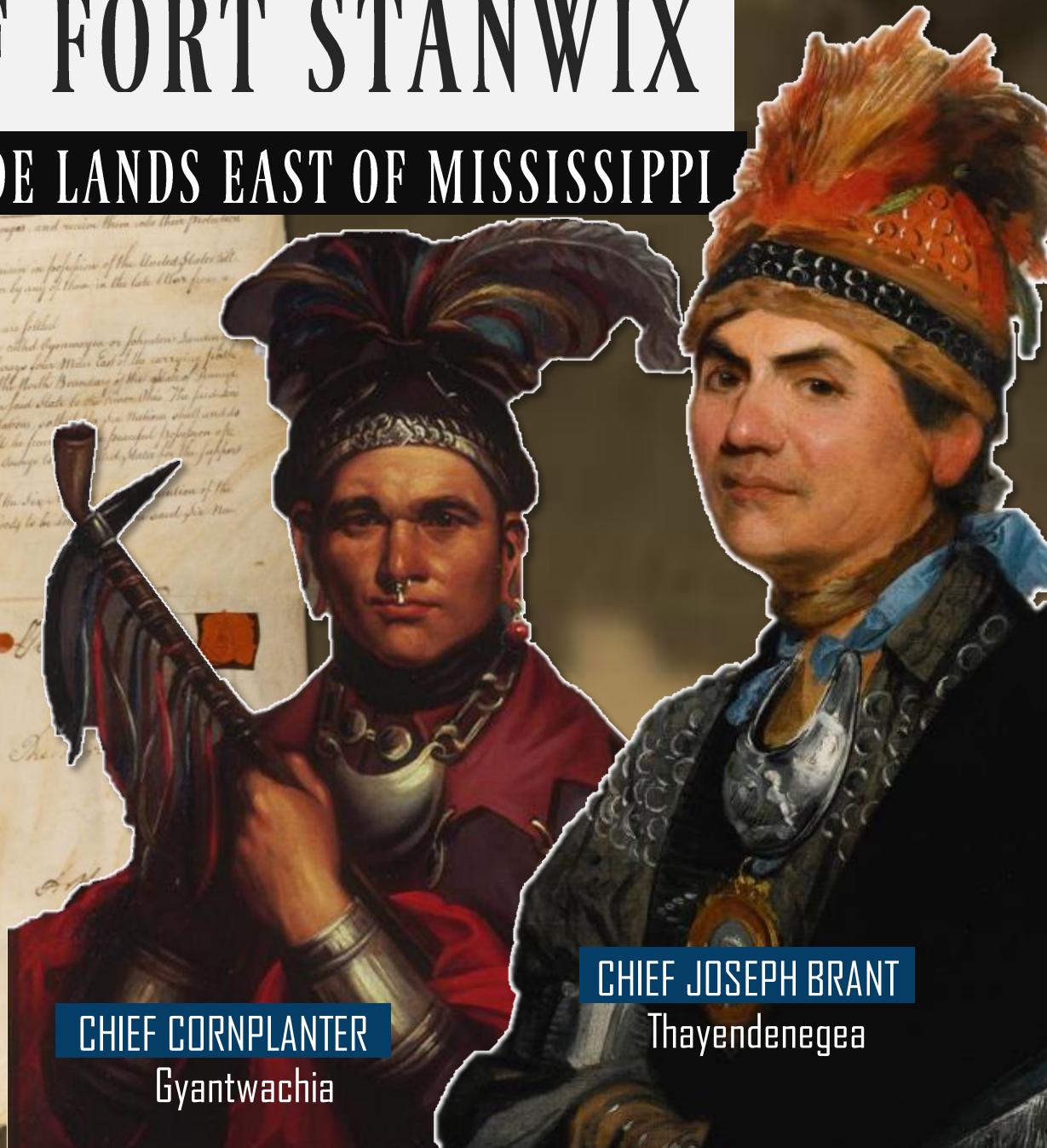
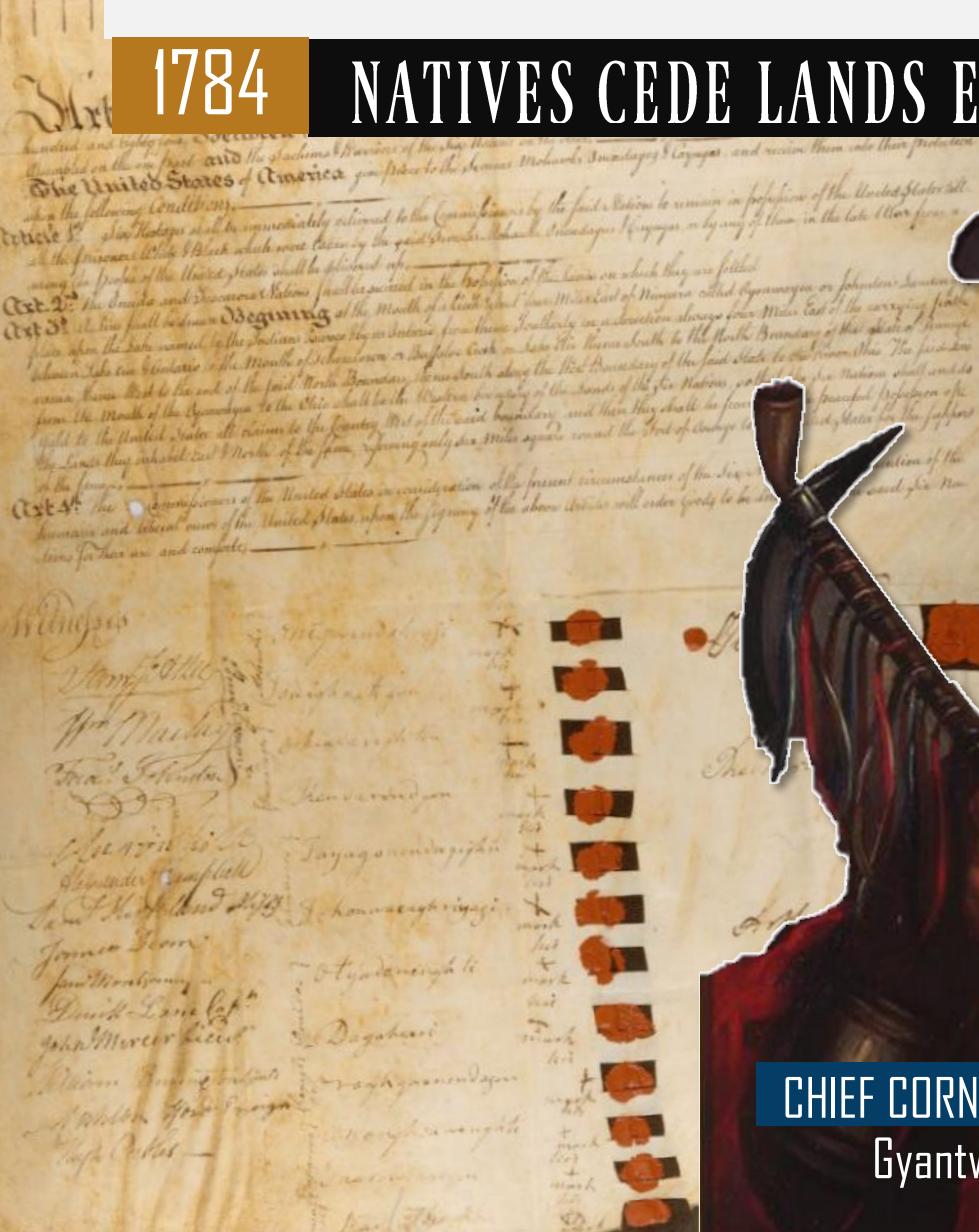
Postwar Boundaries 1783



TREATY OF FORT STANWIX

1784

NATIVES CEDE LANDS EAST OF MISSISSIPPI



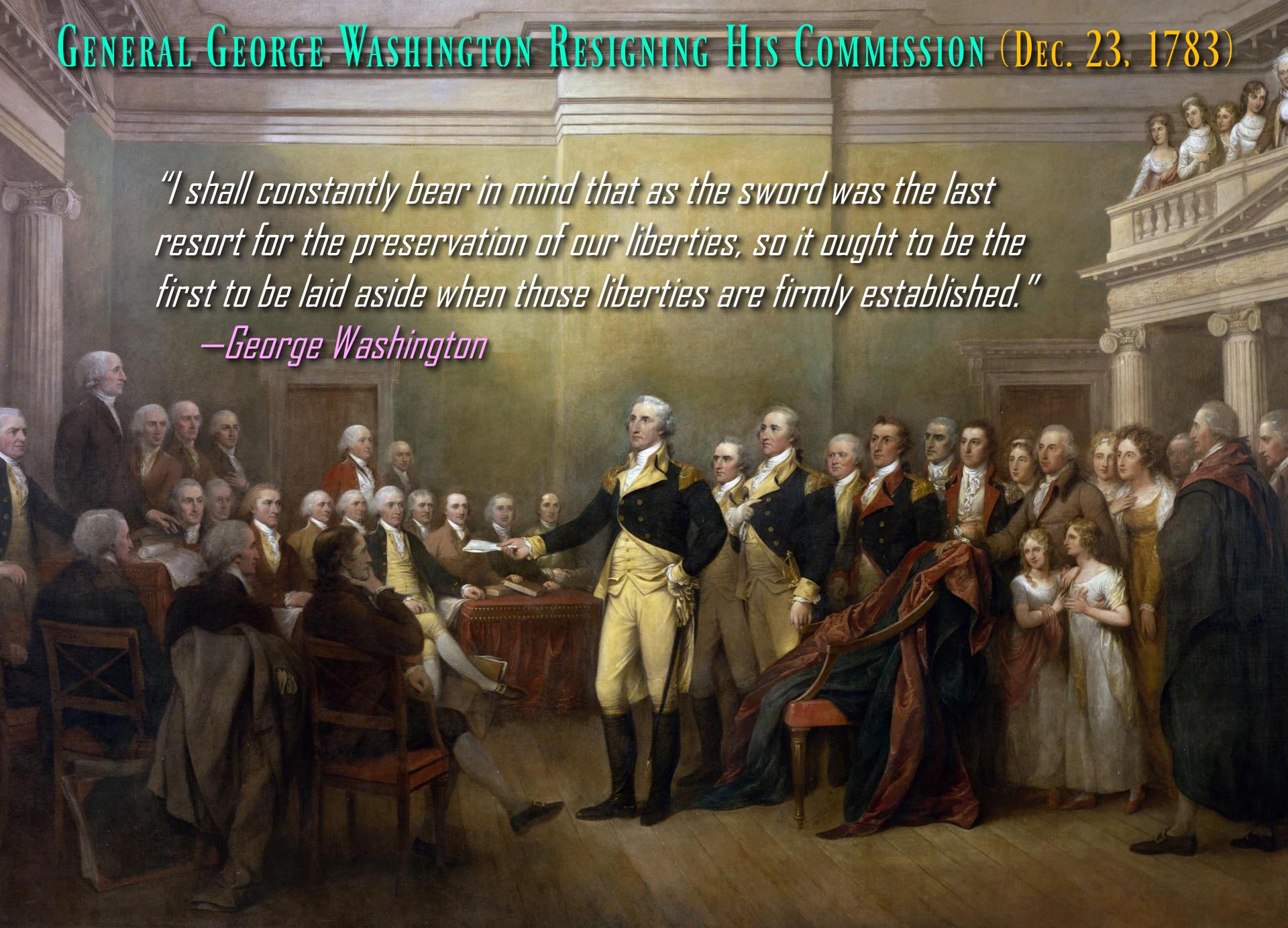
CHIEF CORNPLANTER
Gyantwachia

CHIEF JOSEPH BRANT
Thayendenegea

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION (DEC. 23, 1783)

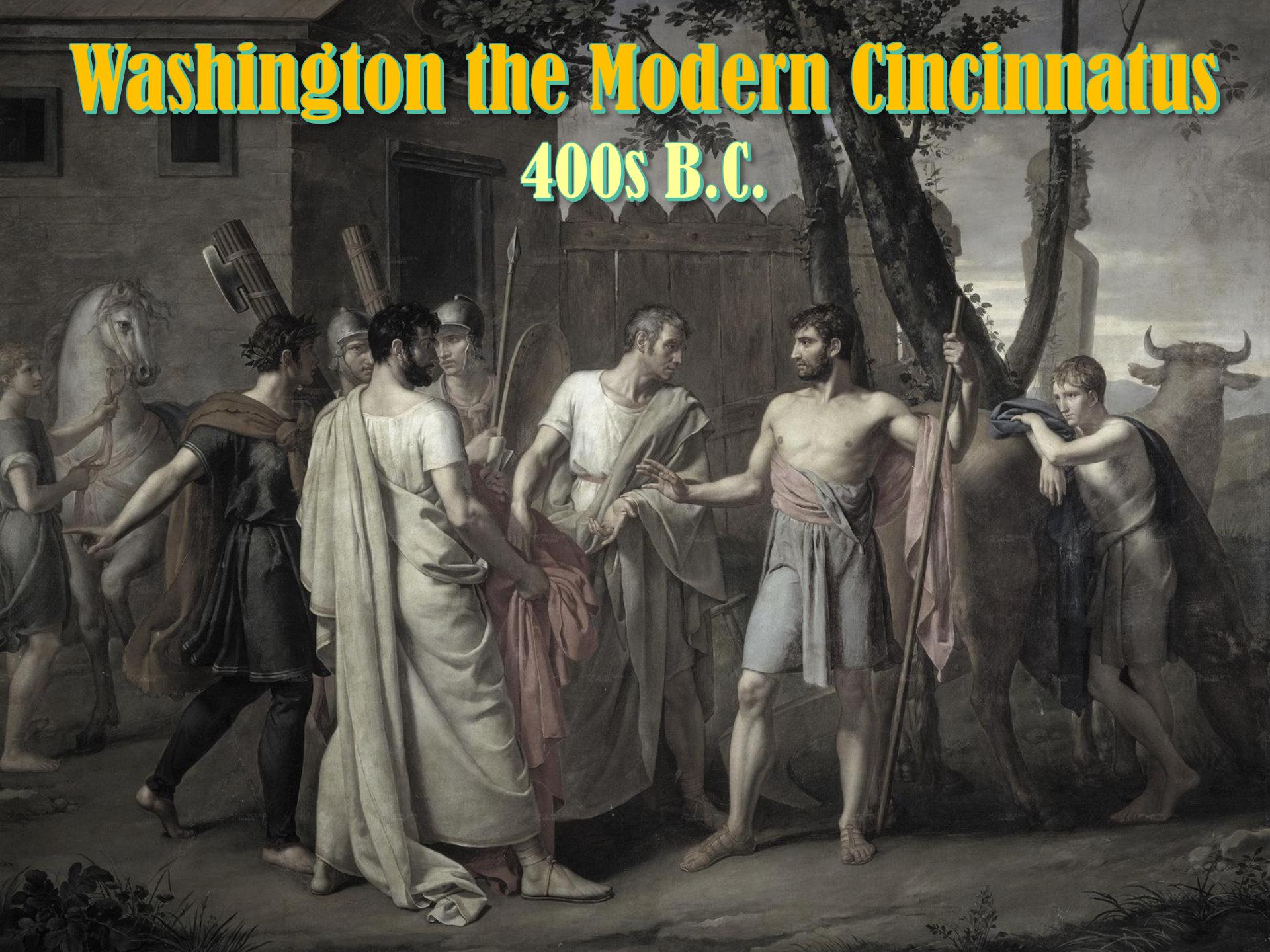
"I shall constantly bear in mind that as the sword was the last resort for the preservation of our liberties, so it ought to be the first to be laid aside when those liberties are firmly established."

—George Washington



Washington the Modern Cincinnatus

400s B.C.





THE COST OF LIBERTY

HUMAN COST

50,000 AMERICAN CASUALTIES

20,000 BRITISH CASUALTIES

FINANCIAL COST

AMERICAN COLONIES: \$150 MILLION

BRITISH EMPIRE: £250 MILLION (\$800 MILLION)

FRANCE: 1.3 BILLION LIVRES

TOTAL (TODAY'S CURRENCY)

\$2.4 BILLION



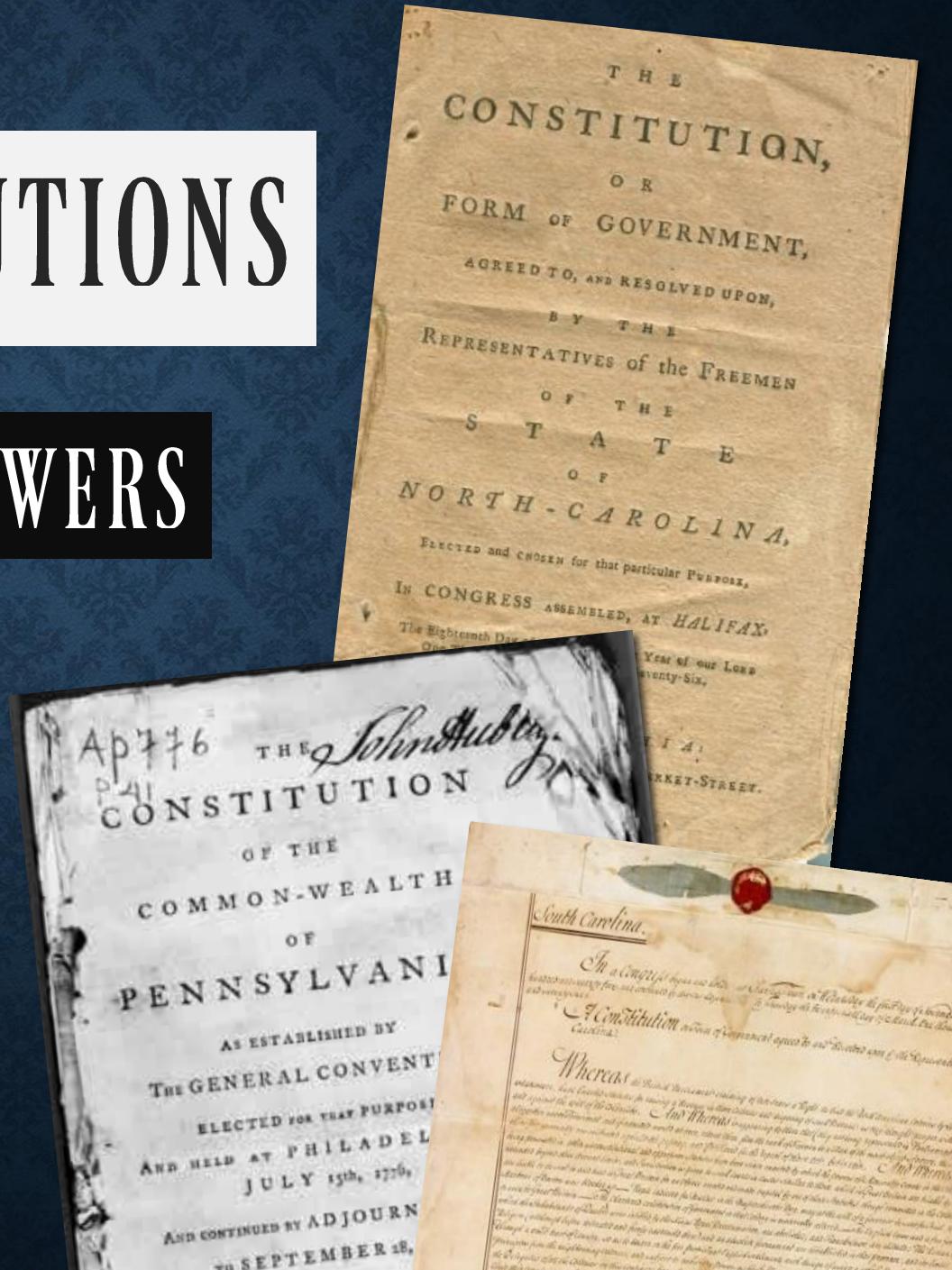
POLITICAL LEGACIES

NEW CONSTITUTIONS

SEPERATION OF POWERS

BILLS OF RIGHTS

WRITTEN LAWS



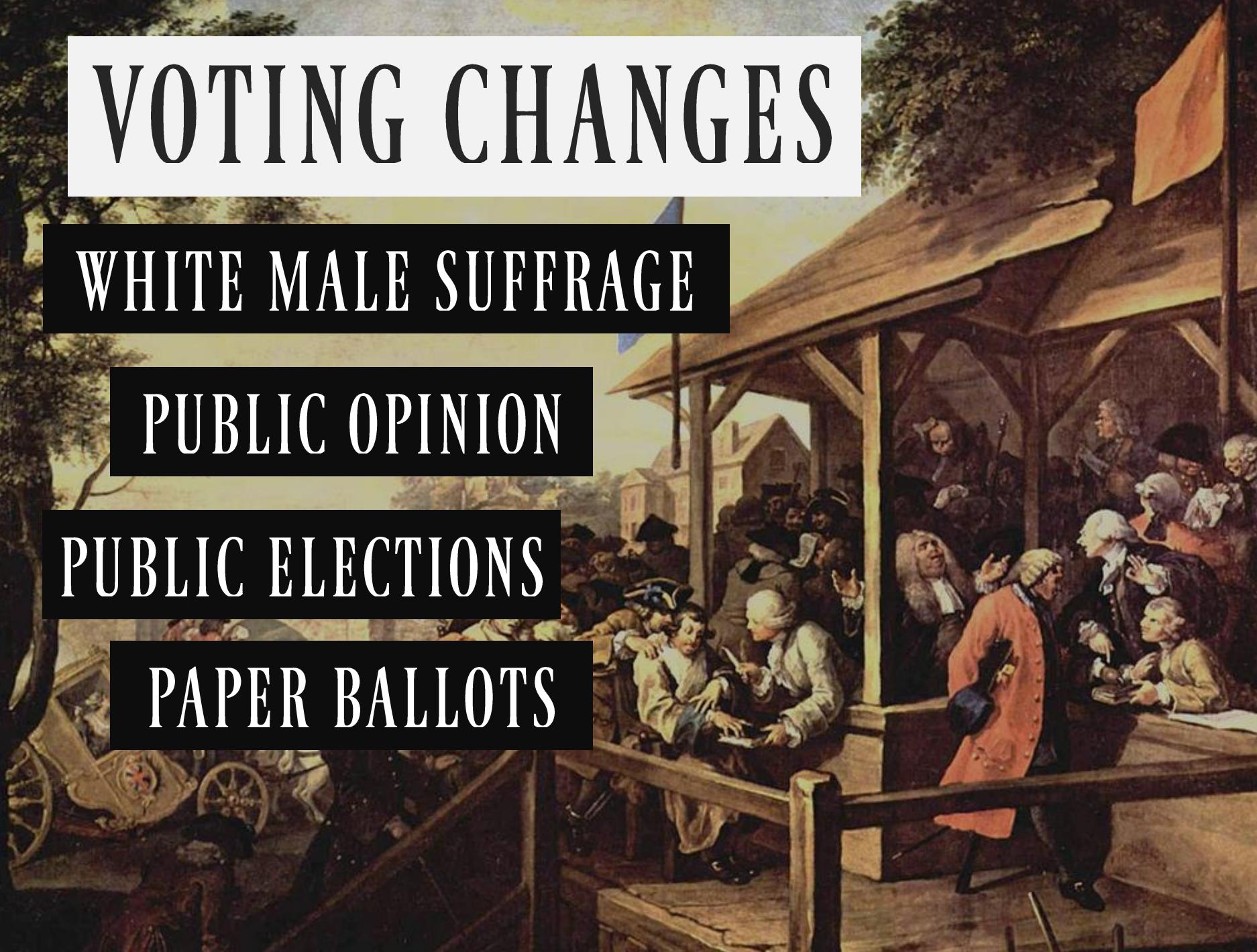
VOTING CHANGES

WHITE MALE SUFFRAGE

PUBLIC OPINION

PUBLIC ELECTIONS

PAPER BALLOTS



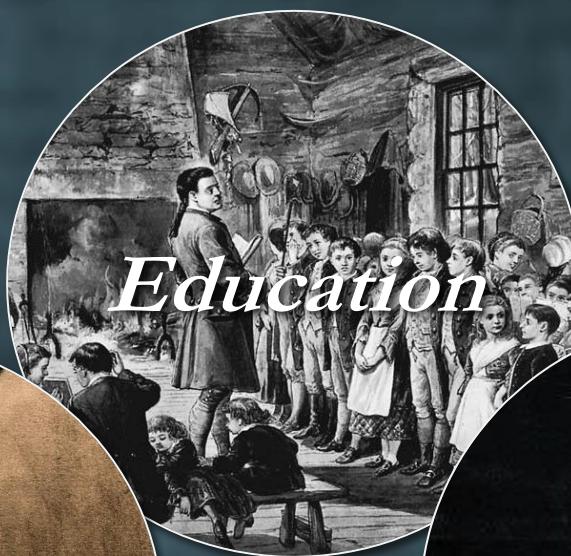
IN CONGRESS. JULY A.

An unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of

IDEOLOGICAL LEGACIES

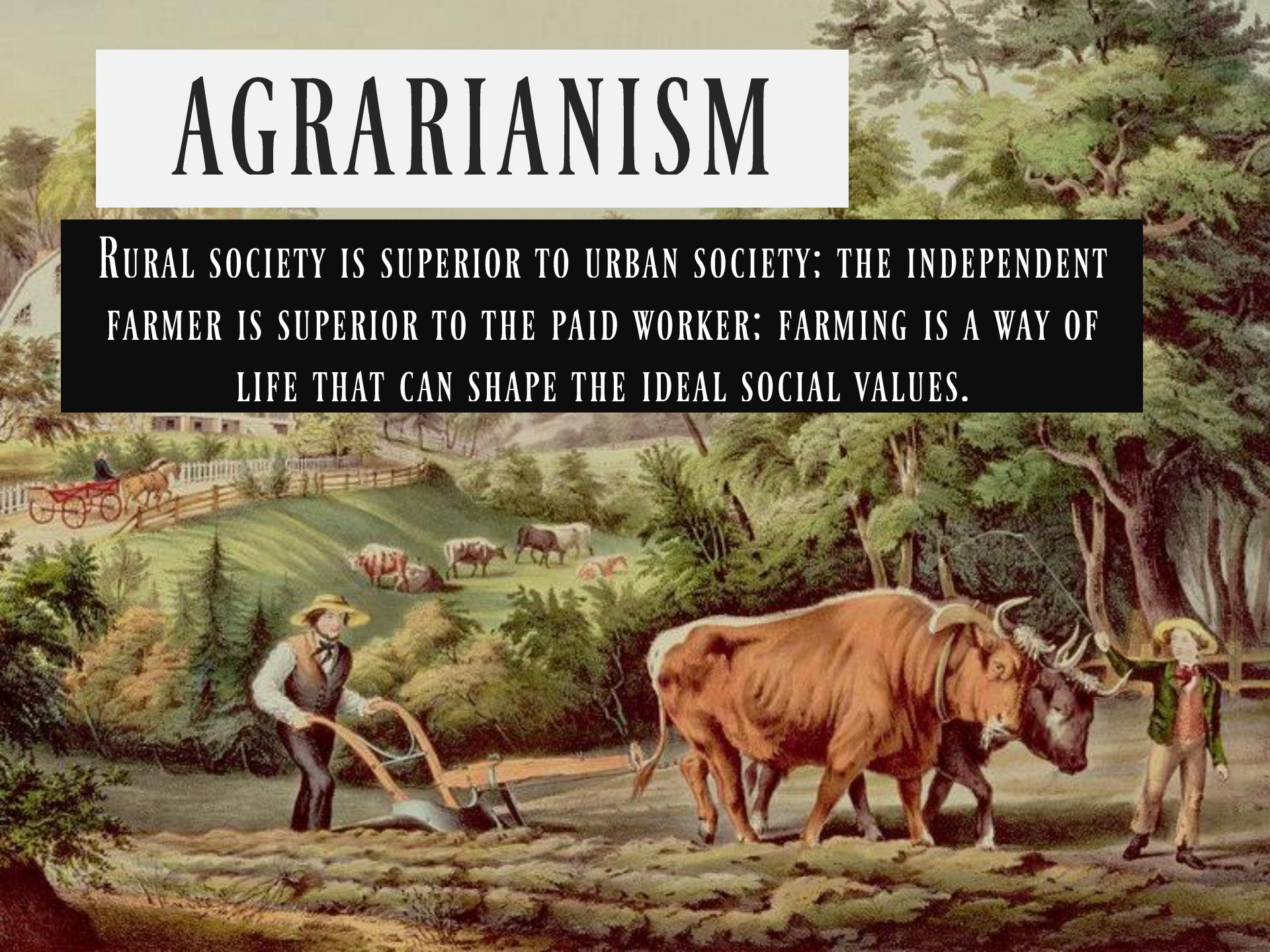
REPUBLICANISM

GOVERNMENT EXISTS TO PROMOTE THE COMMON GOOD AND IS
CONTROLLED BY AN AUTONOMOUS, VIRTUOUS, PARTICIPATING CITIZENRY.



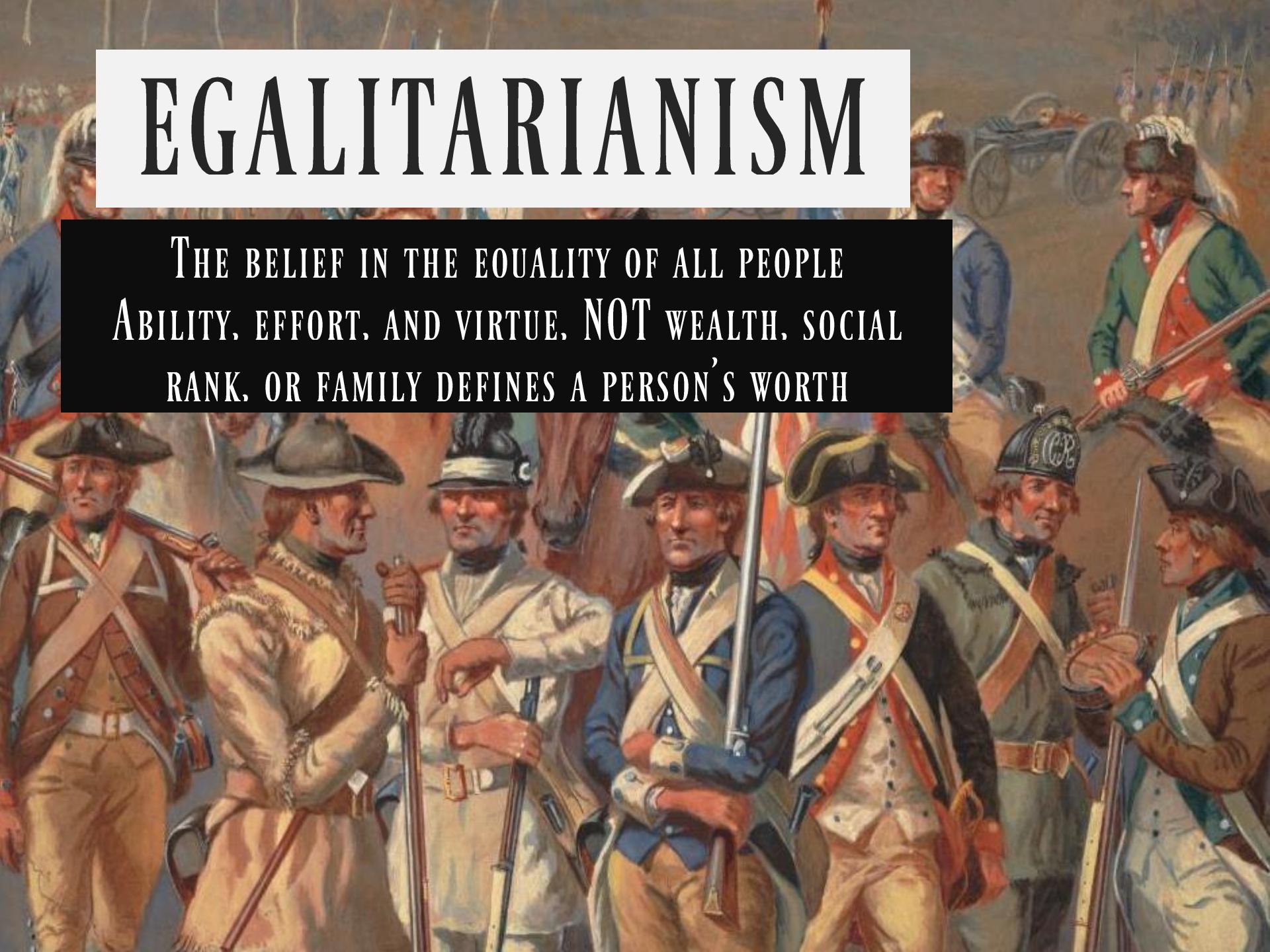
AGRARIANISM

RURAL SOCIETY IS SUPERIOR TO URBAN SOCIETY; THE INDEPENDENT FARMER IS SUPERIOR TO THE PAID WORKER; FARMING IS A WAY OF LIFE THAT CAN SHAPE THE IDEAL SOCIAL VALUES.



EGALITARIANISM

THE BELIEF IN THE EQUALITY OF ALL PEOPLE
ABILITY, EFFORT, AND VIRTUE, NOT WEALTH, SOCIAL
RANK, OR FAMILY DEFINES A PERSON'S WORTH



“The spirit of independence was converted into equality and everyone who bore arms, esteems himself upon a footing with his neighbors”





ECONOMICAL LEGACIES



MERCANTILISM TO CAPITALISM

INFLATION & DEBT





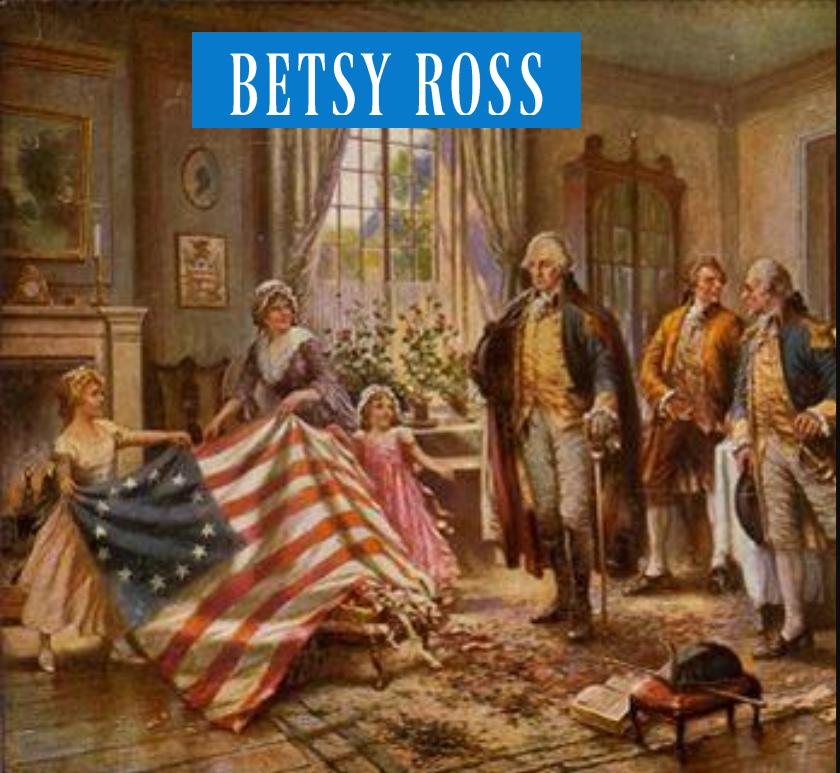
SOCIETAL LEGACIES

WOMEN

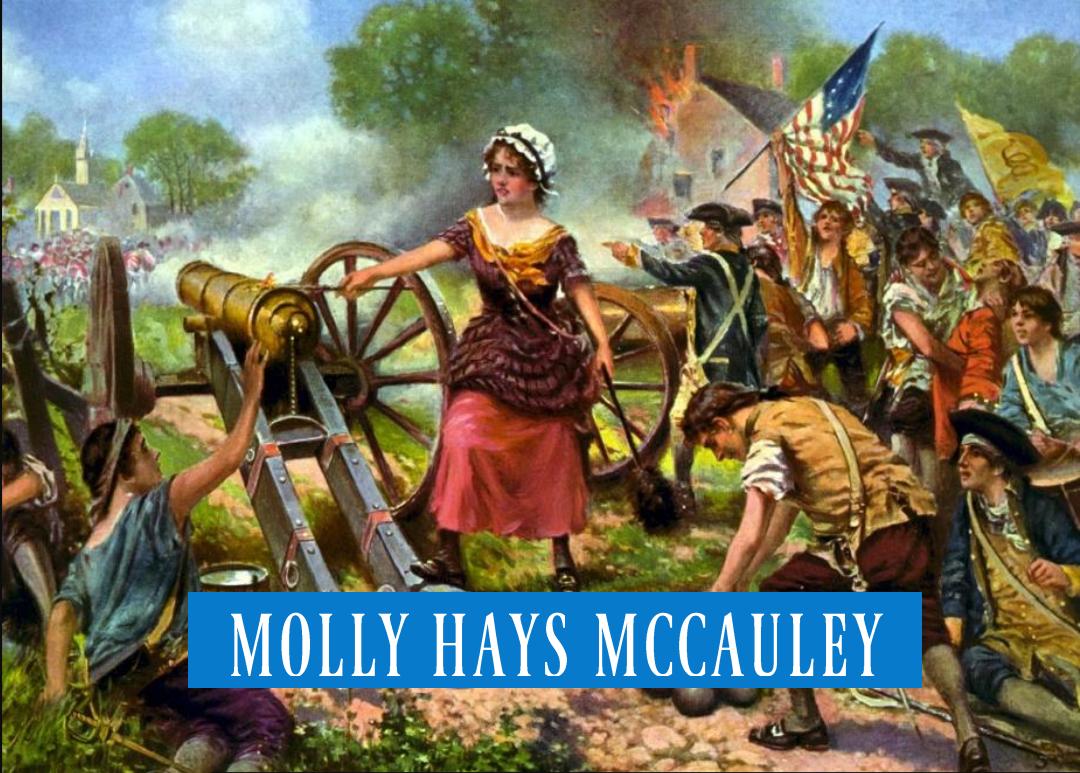
SERVED & MAINTAINED DURING THE WAR



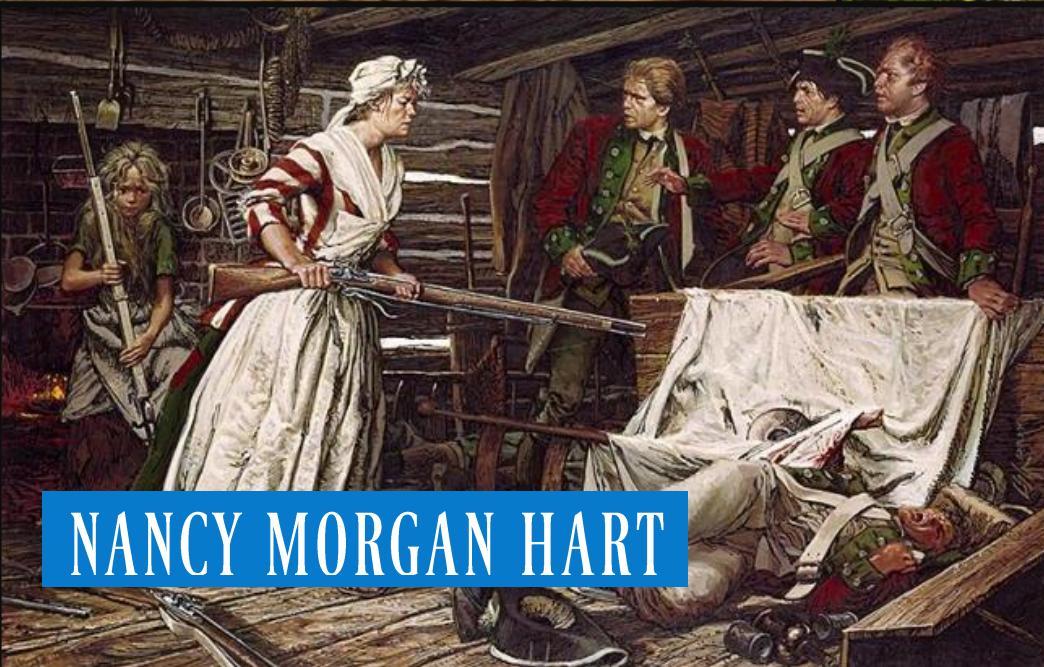
BETSY ROSS



MOLLY HAYS MCCUALEY

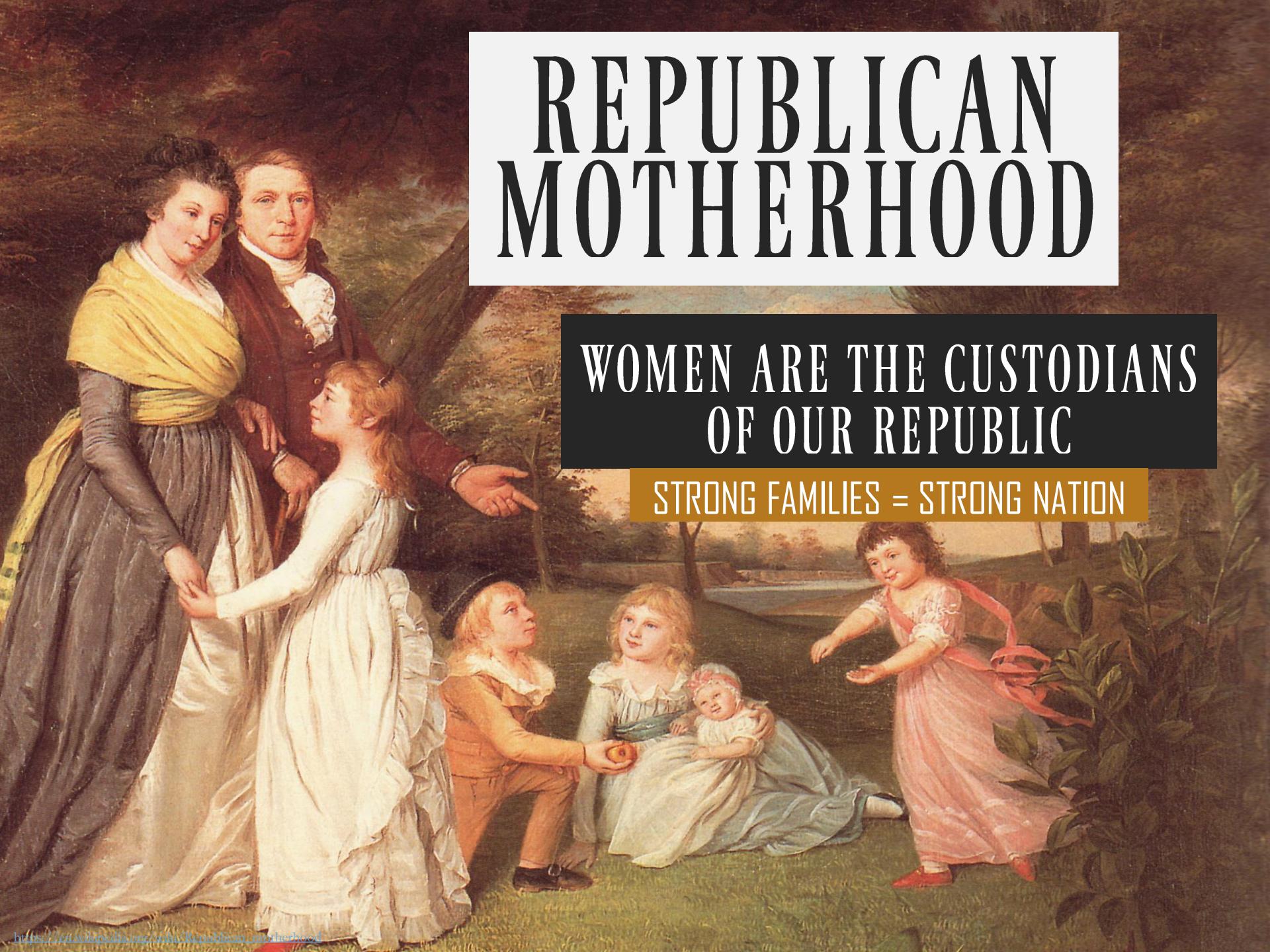


NANCY MORGAN HART



DEBORAH SAMPSON





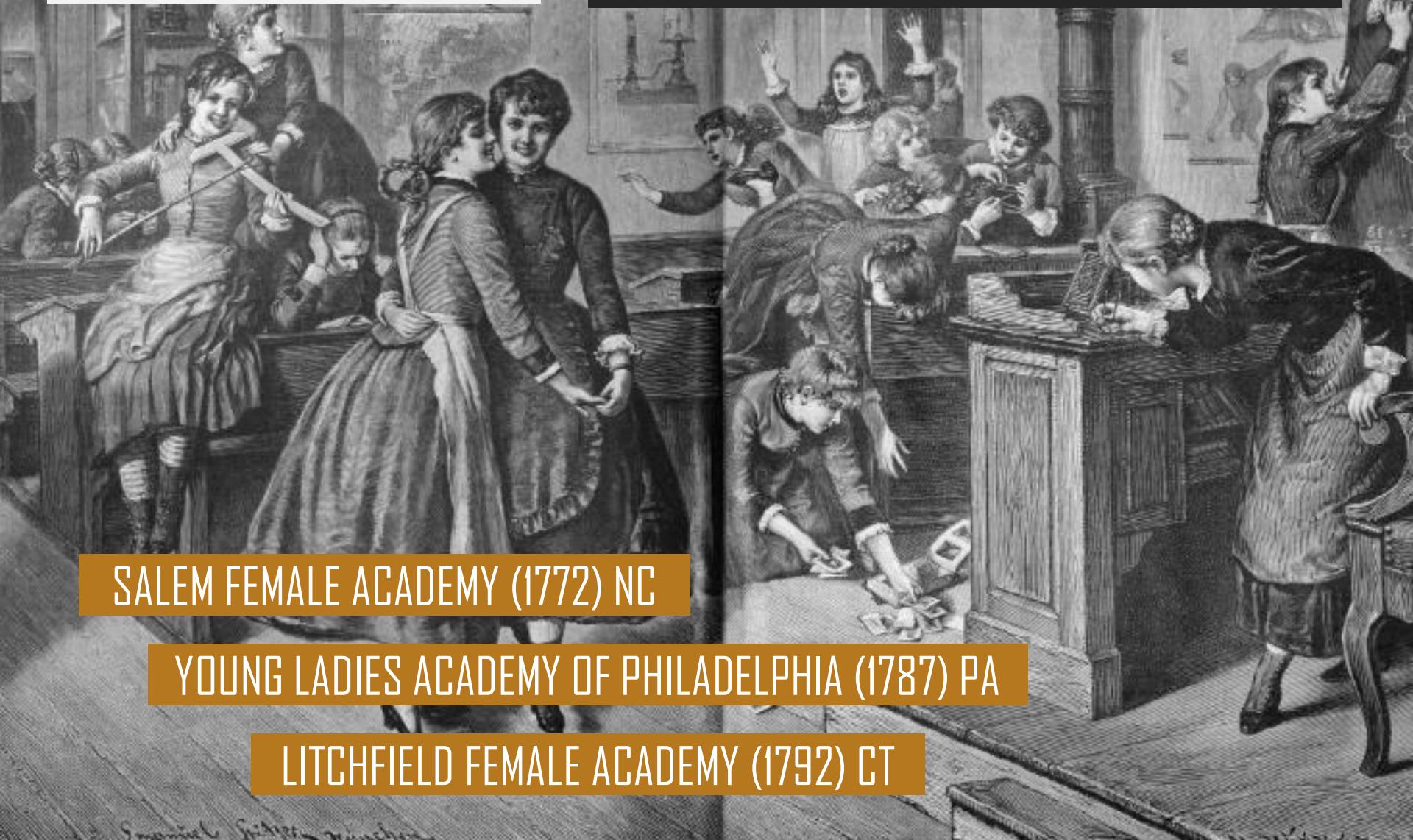
REPUBLICAN MOTHERHOOD

WOMEN ARE THE CUSTODIANS
OF OUR REPUBLIC

STRONG FAMILIES = STRONG NATION

WOMEN

EARLY EDUCATION MOVEMENTS



SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY (1772) NC

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY OF PHILADELPHIA (1787) PA

LITCHFIELD FEMALE ACADEMY (1792) CT

WOMEN

EARLY LIMITED SUFFRAGE MOVEMENTS

EX: NEW JERSEY 1797-1807



"I long to hear that you have declared an independency. And, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

ABIGAIL ADAMS

1744-1818

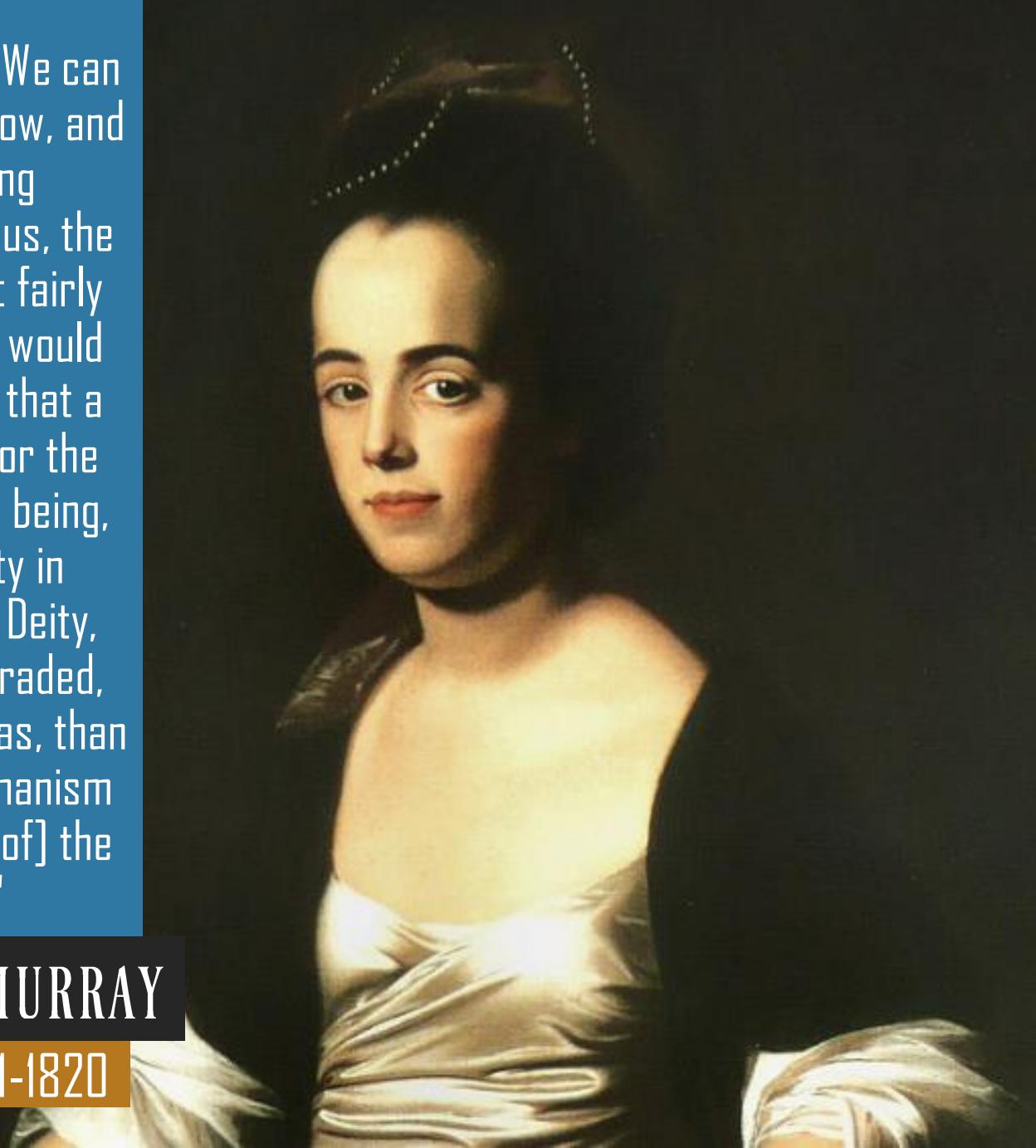


"Are we deficient in reason? We can only reason from what we know, and if opportunity of acquiring knowledge hath been denied us, the inferiority of our sex cannot fairly be deduced from thence ... I would calmly ask, is it reasonable, that a candidate for immortality, for the joys of heaven, an intelligent being, who is to spend an eternity in contemplating the works of Deity, should at present be so degraded, as to be allowed no other ideas, than those suggested by the mechanism of a pudding, or the sewing [of] the seams of a garment?"

JUDITH SARGENT MURRAY

ON THE EQUALITY OF THE SEXES

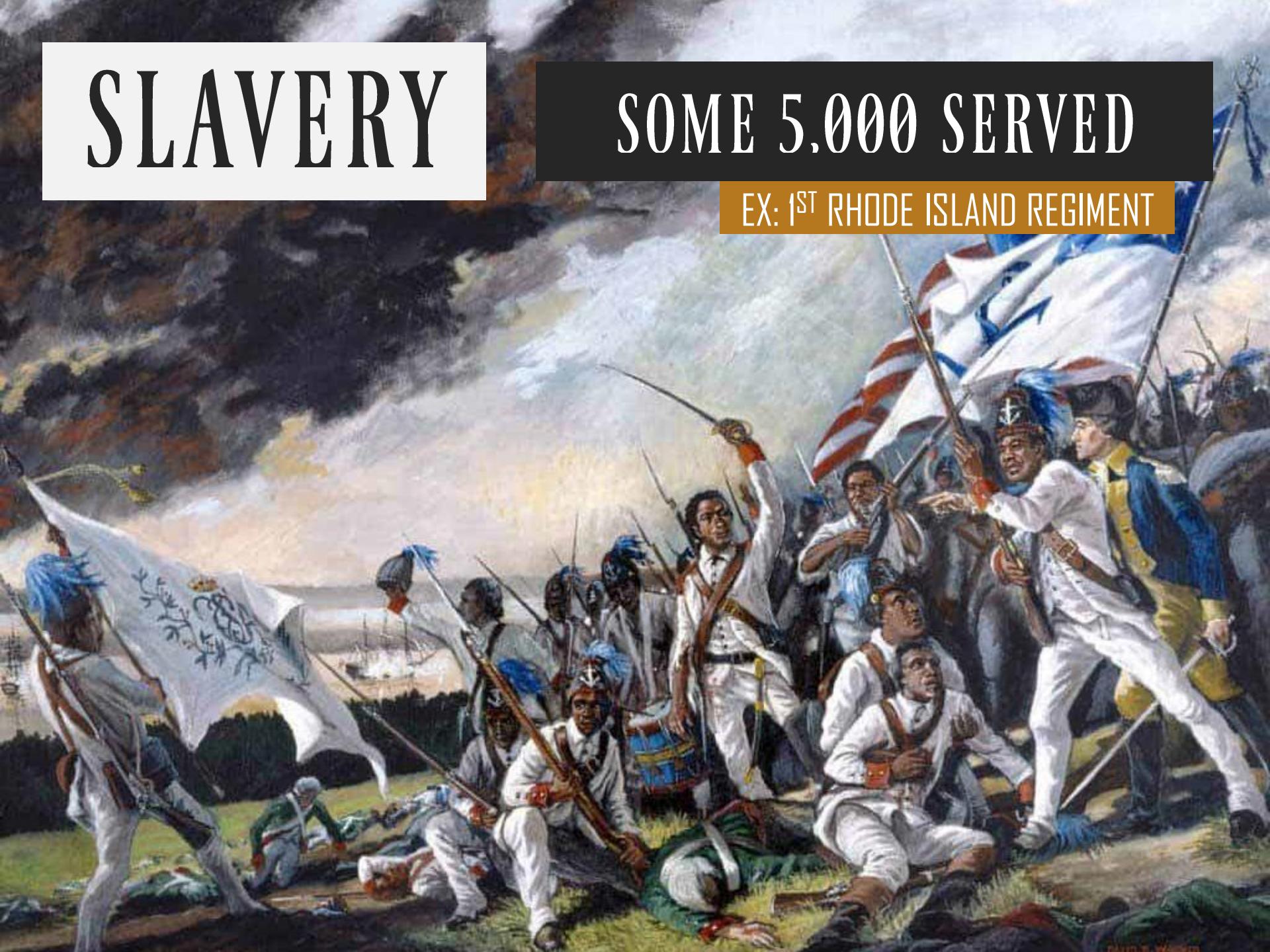
1751-1820



SLAVERY

SOME 5,000 SERVED

EX: 1ST RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT



SLAVERY

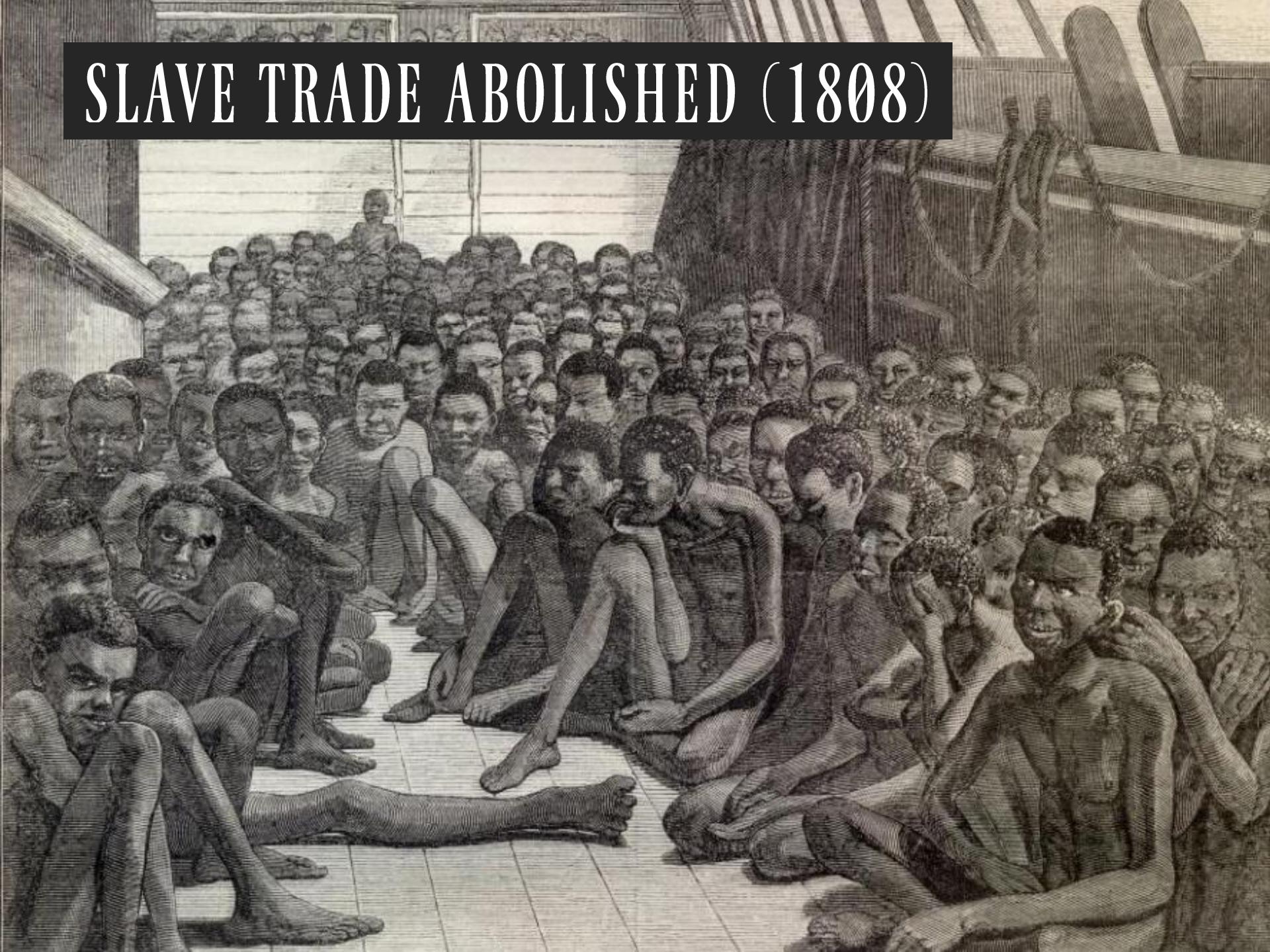
ABOLITION

FREE BLACKS

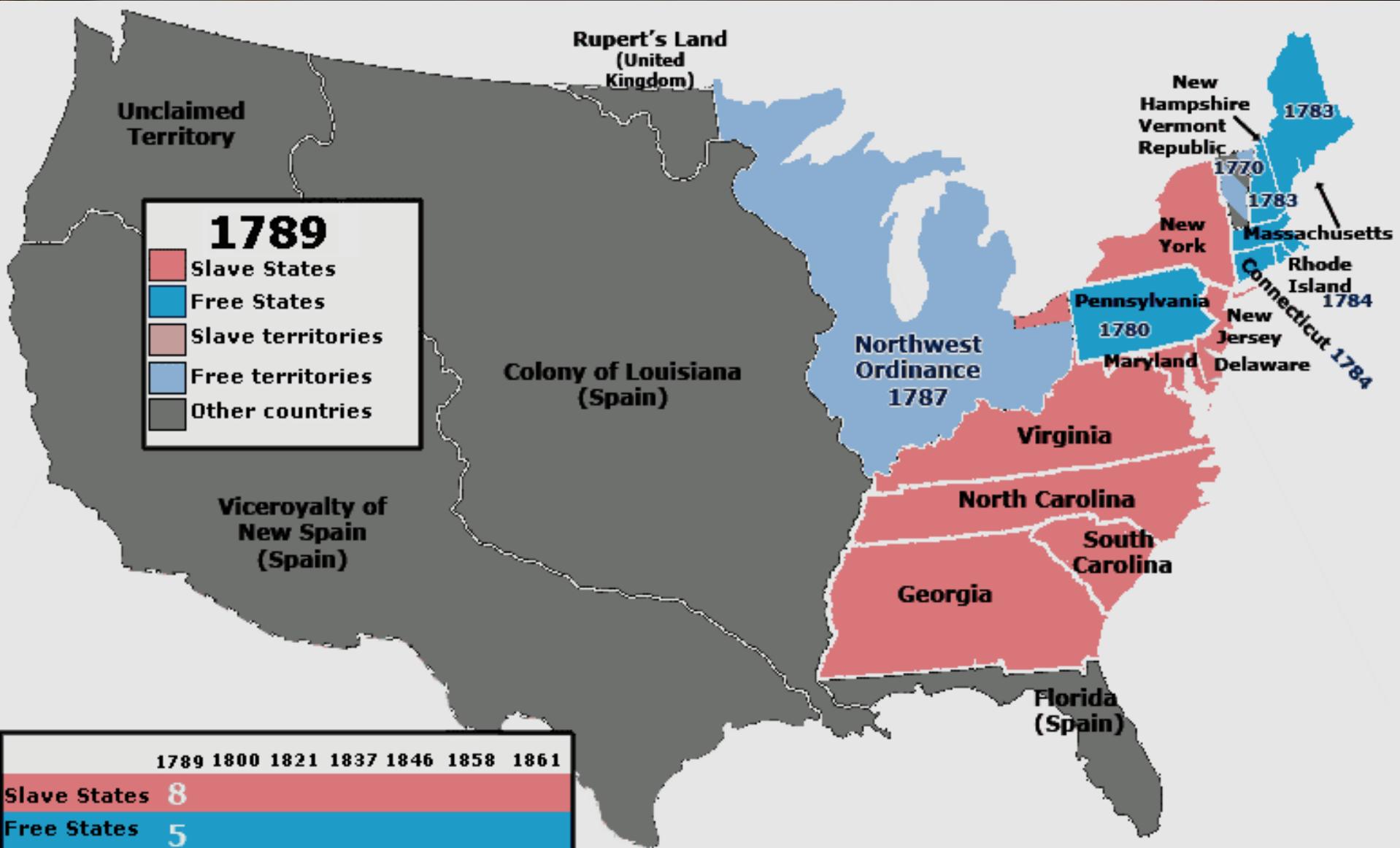
MANUMISSION



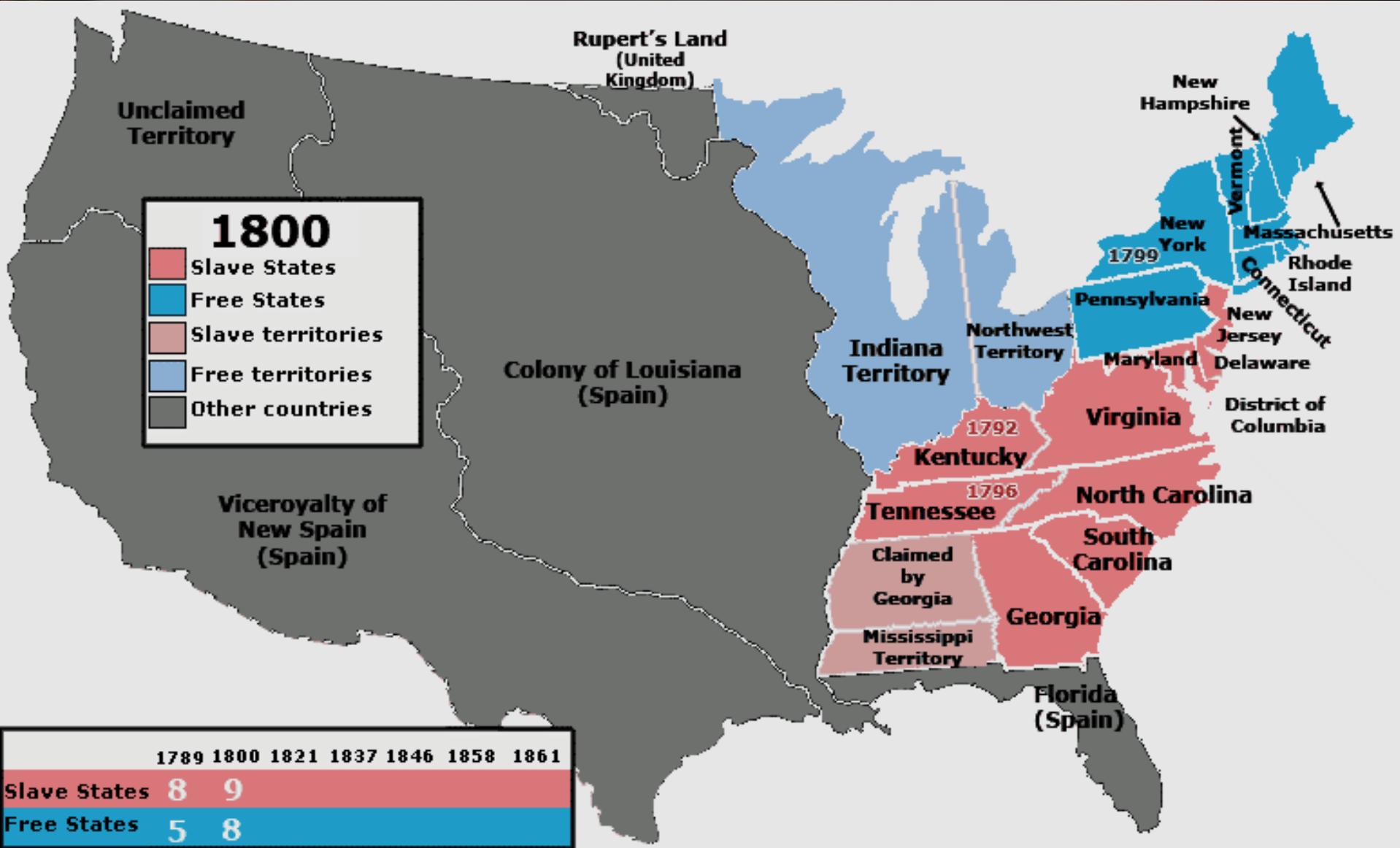
SLAVE TRADE ABOLISHED (1808)



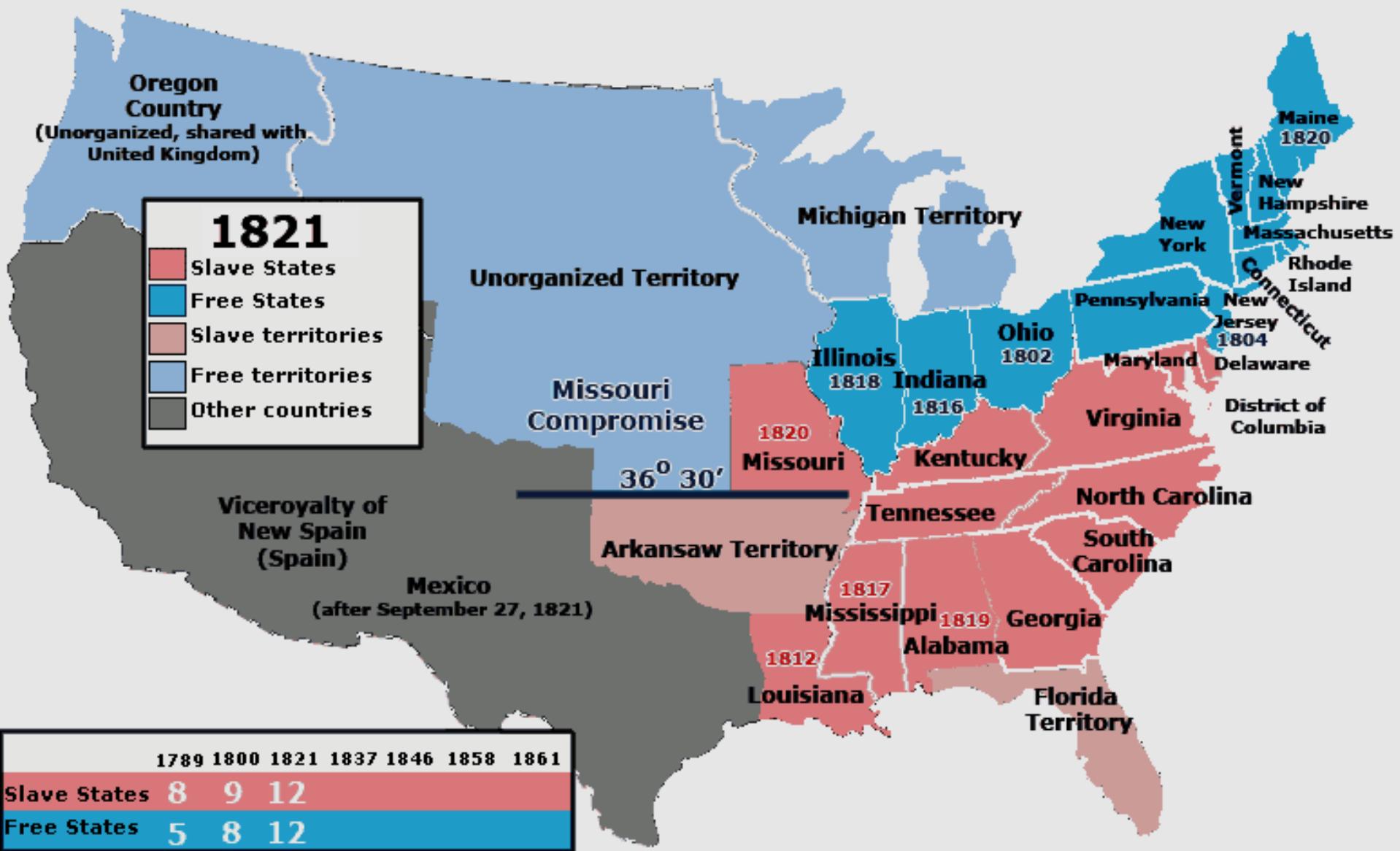
ABOLITION OF SLAVERY



ABOLITION OF SLAVERY



ABOLITION OF SLAVERY





NORTH

SOUTH

➤ *GRADUAL Emancipation*
➤ *Abolitionist movements*

➤ *Slaveocracy
strengthens & grows*
➤ *Slave birth-rates increase*



PHYLLIS WHEATLEY

1753-1784

1ST FEMALE AFRICAN
AMERICAN POET



JAMES ARMISTEAD

1748-1830

FORMER SLAVE,
SOLDIER, & SPY



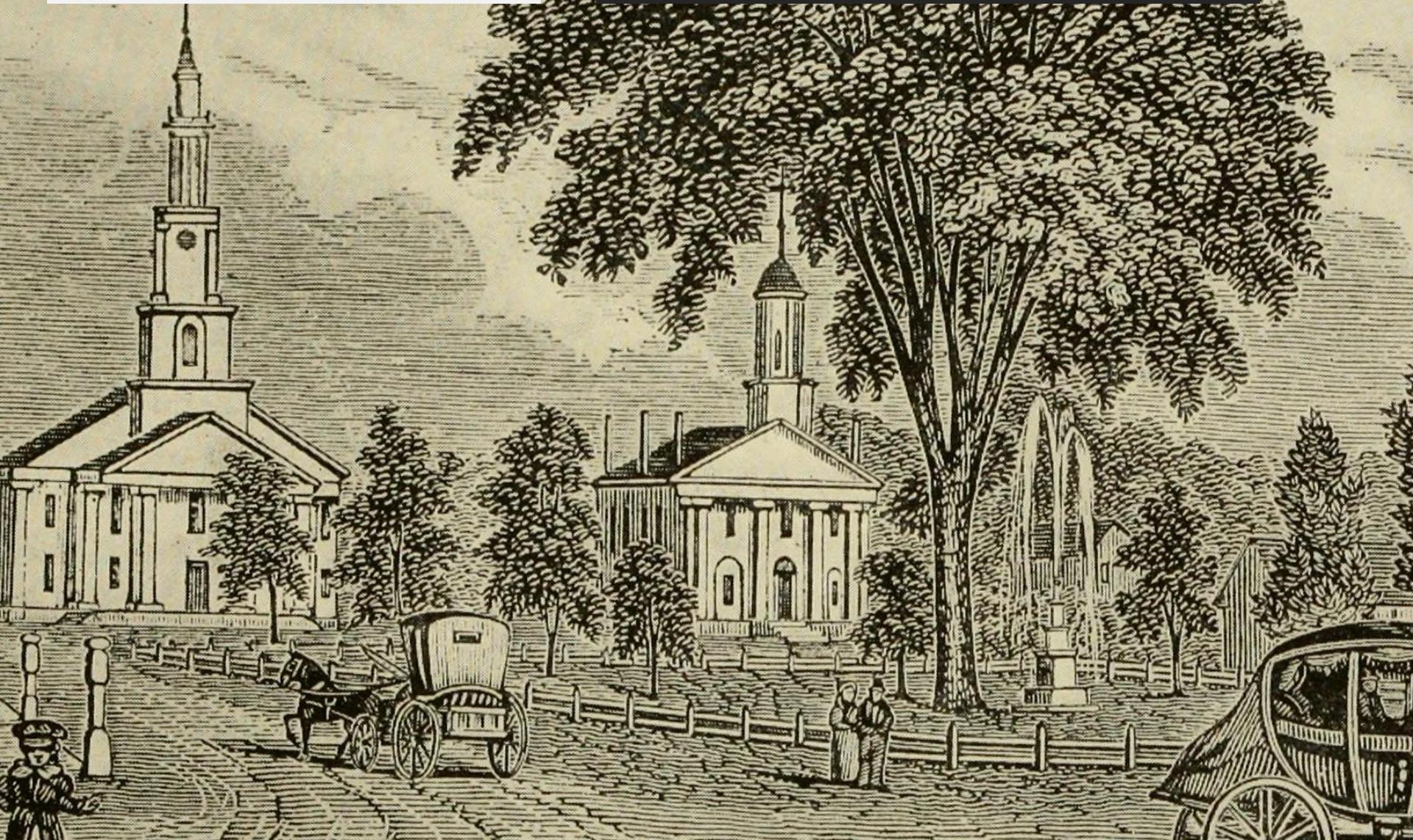
ELIZABETH FREEMAN

1744-1829

1ST SLAVE TO FILE
LAWSUIT FOR FREEDOM

RELIGION

END OF STATE CHURCHES.
RELIGIOUS TESTS



VIRGINIA STATUTE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

1786

Be it enacted by General Assembly that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief, but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of Religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities...

A BILL for establishing RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, printed for the consideration of the PEOPLE.

WELL aware that the opinions and belief of men depend not on their own will, but follow involuntarily the evidence proposed to their minds, that Almighty God hath created the mind free, and manifested his Supreme will that free shall remain, by making it altogether insusceptible of restraint: That all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burthenes, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the holy author of our religion, who being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was in his Almighty power to do, but to extend it by its influence on reason alone: That the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking, as the only true and infallible, and as such, endeavouring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time: That to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves and abhors, is sinful and tyrannical: That even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular parson whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness; and is withdrawing from the Ministry those temporal rewards which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labours for the instruction of mankind: That our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than on our opinions in physicks or geometry: That therefore the publishing any citizen as unworthy the publick confidence, by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profers or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow citizens he has a natural right: That it tends also to corrupt the principles of that very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honours and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it: That though indeed these are criminal who do not withstand such temptation, yet neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way: That the opinions of men are not the object of civil government, nor under its jurisdiction: That to suffer the civil Magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty; because he being of course Judge of that tendency will make his own opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with, or differ from his own: That it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overtacts against peace and good order: And finally, that truth is great and will prevail if left to herself; that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition, disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate; errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them.

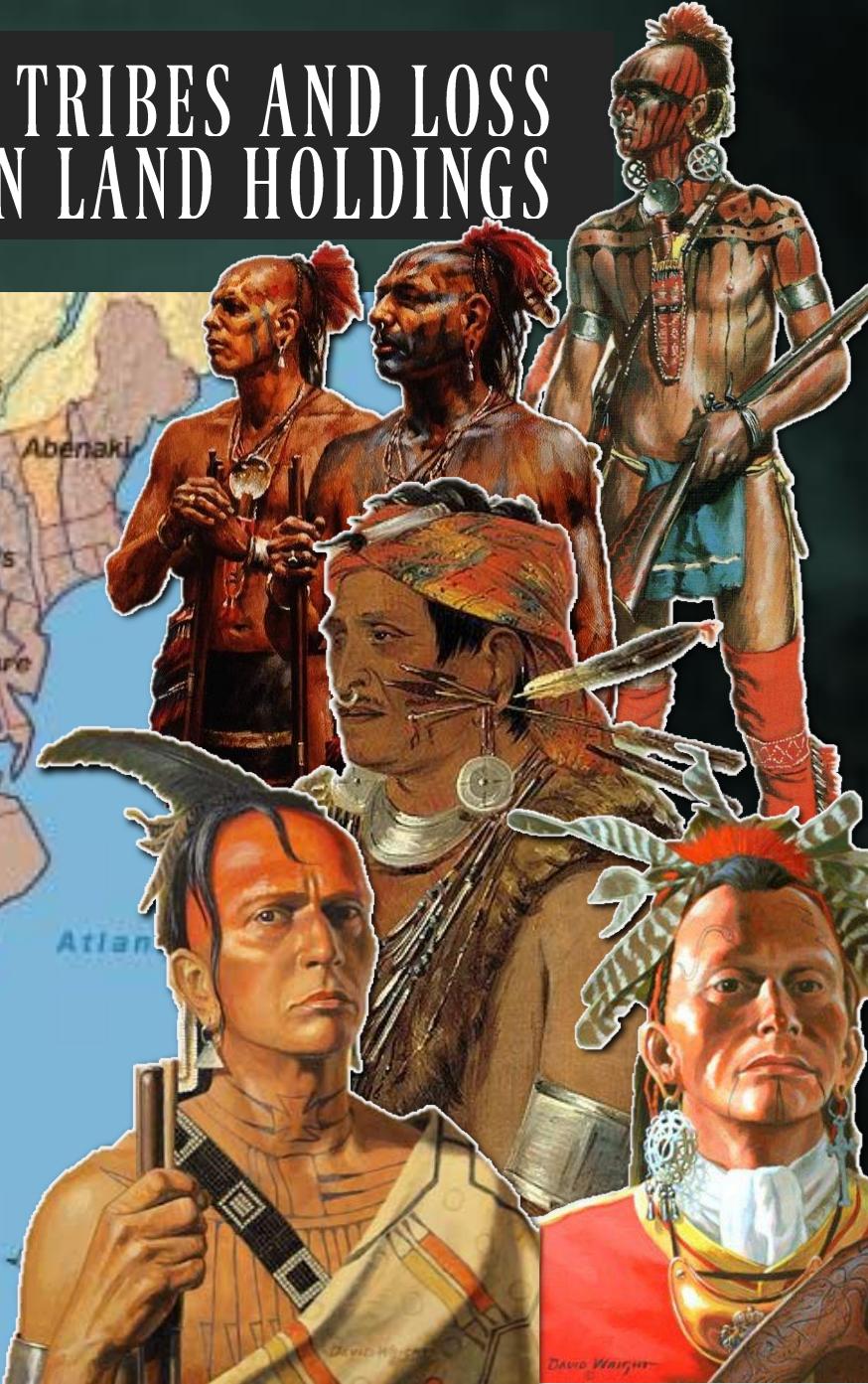
WE the General Assembly of Virginia do enact, that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious Worship place or Ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief, but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

AND though we well know that this Assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding Assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own, and that therefore to declare this act irrevocable would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such act will be an infringement of natural right.

INDIANS

WEAKENED TRIBES AND LOSS OF EASTERN LAND HOLDINGS

Native American Tribes : 1783



INTERNATIONAL LEGACIES



INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONS

(1784 – 1795) Netherlands Revolution

(1789-1790) Belgium Revolution

(1789-1799) French Revolution

(1791-1804) Haitian Revolution

(1791 & 1794) Polish Revolution

(1796 - 1799) Italian Revolution

(1798) Irish Revolution

(1798-1803) Helvetic Revolution

(1800 – 1820's) Latin American Revolutions

Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Chile, Bolivia , Mexico



1789 Dates of successful revolutions or declarations of independence
1789 Dates of unsuccessful or suppressed revolutions

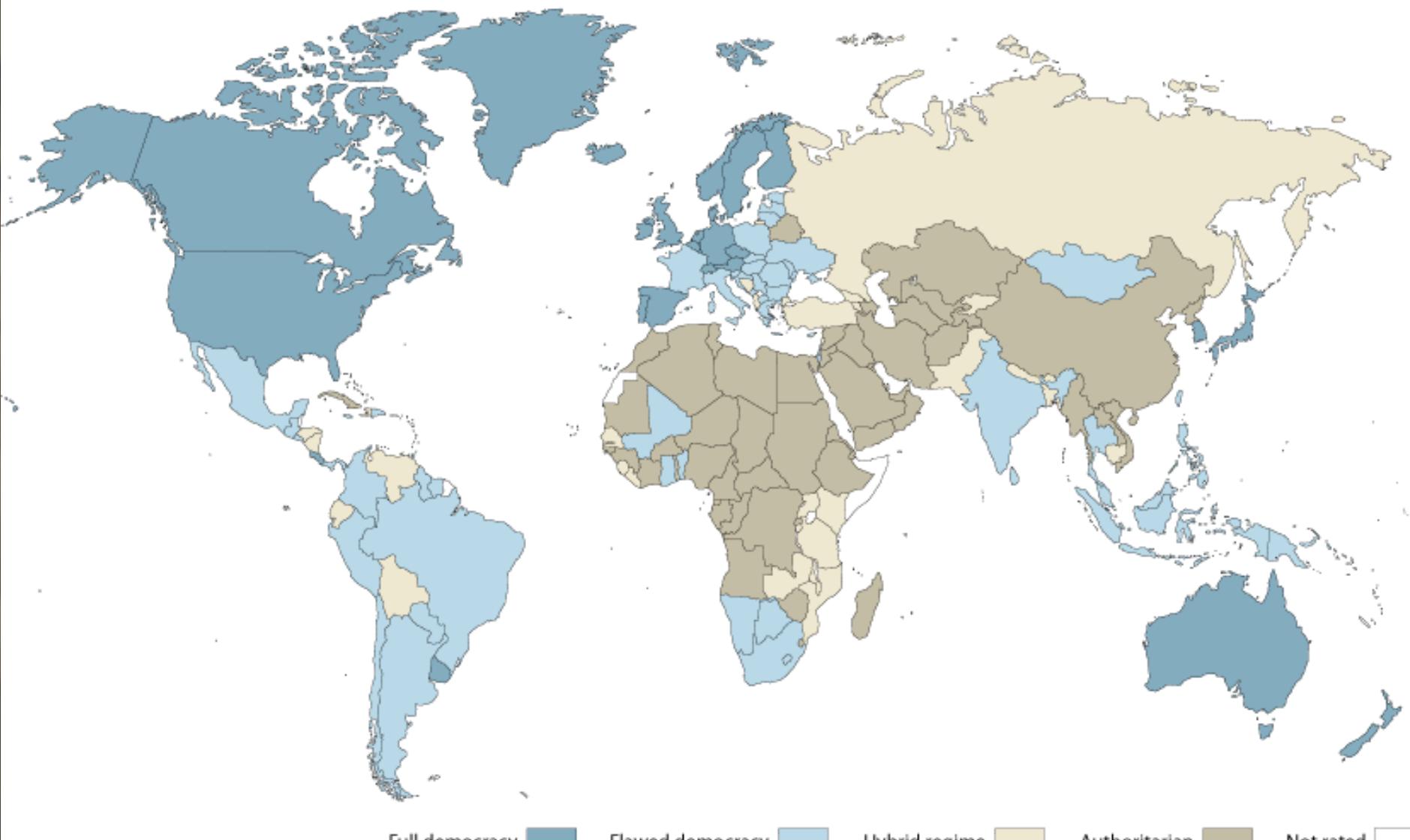
How democracy conquered the world – 1842

Democracy



Source: Polity IV

<http://www.mapsofwar.com/images/Democracy.swf>



Full democracy



Flawed democracy



Hybrid regime



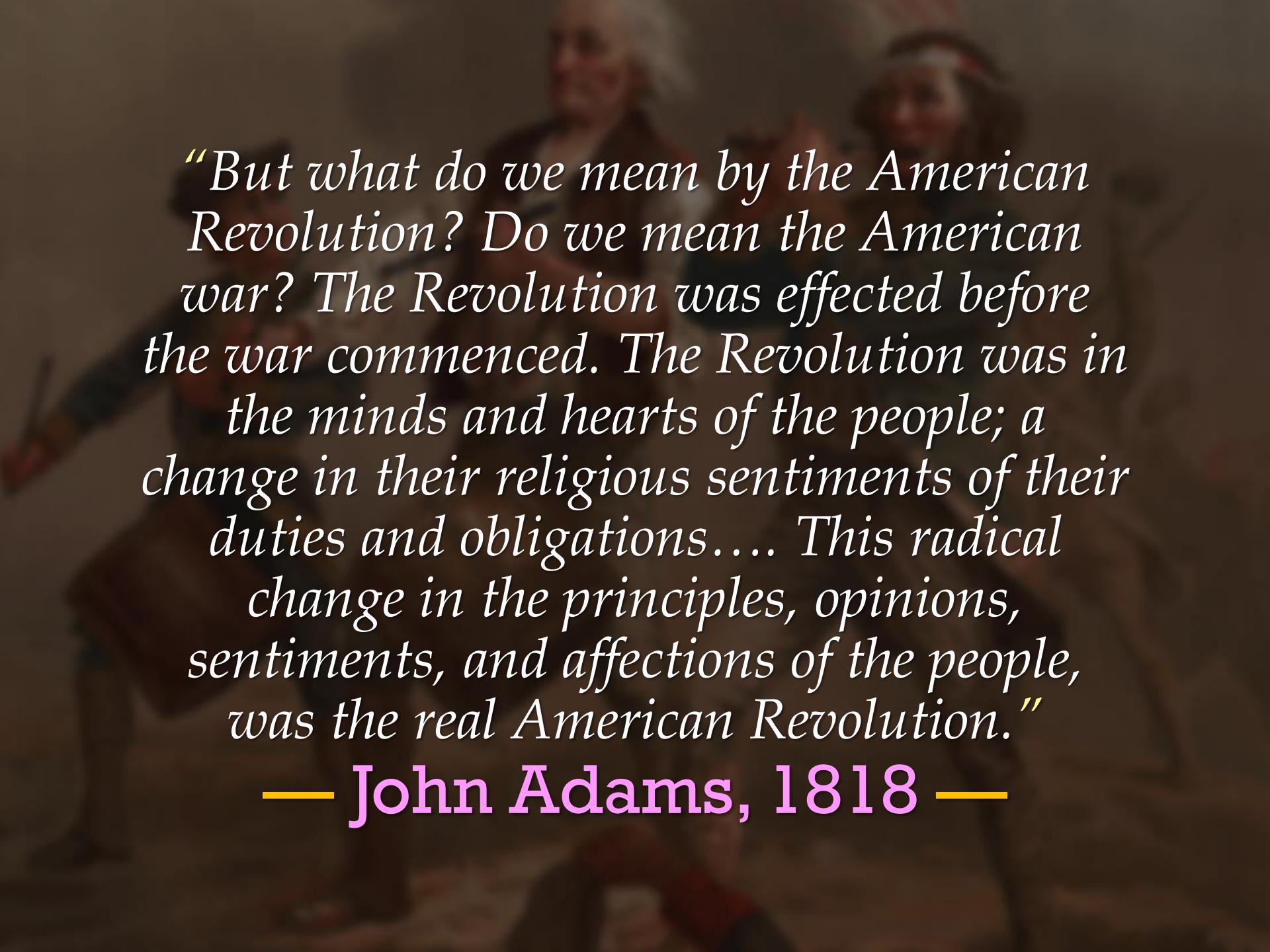
Authoritarian



Not rated



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A painting of George Washington in military uniform, standing and looking slightly to the right.

“But what do we mean by the American Revolution? Do we mean the American war? The Revolution was effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people; a change in their religious sentiments of their duties and obligations.... This radical change in the principles, opinions, sentiments, and affections of the people, was the real American Revolution.”

— John Adams, 1818 —