



# PERKULIAHAN KE-4 REVOLUSI AMERIKA

OLEH:

TAAT WULANDARI

E-mail:[taat\\_wulandari@uny.ac.id](mailto:taat_wulandari@uny.ac.id)



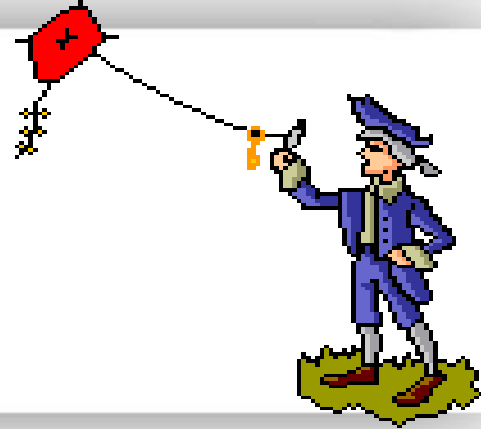
This map shows the 13 British colonies in North America as they existed on the eve of the American Revolution (1775-1783). After winning independence from Britain, the colonies made up the first 13 states of the newly formed United States of America.



# INTRODUCTION

- American Revolution (1775-1783), conflict between 13 British colonies in North America and their parent country, Great Britain.
- It was made up of two related events: the American War of Independence (1775-1783) and the formation of the American government as laid out by the Constitution of the United States in 1787. **First**, the war achieved independence from Great Britain by the colonies. **Second**, the newly created United States of America established a republican form of government, in which power resided with the people.





- The revolution had many causes. Long-term social, economic, and political changes in the colonies before 1750 provided the basis for an independent nation with representative political institutions. More immediately, the French and Indian War (1754-1763) changed the relationship between the colonies and their mother country.
- Finally, a decade of conflicts between the British government and the colonists, beginning with the Stamp Act crisis in 1765, led to the outbreak of war in 1775 and the Declaration of Independence in 1776.



# SISTEM KOLONIAL BARU

- Semakin bertambah luas jajahan Inggris yang berdampak: kesulitan finansial pemerintah Inggris.
- Hal itu menuntut: ditetapkannya berbagai macam pajak di koloni Amerika



# Undang-Undang di Koloni Amerika

- Mollases Act 1733 → Sugar Act 1764
- Currency Act 1764
- Quartering Act 1765
- Stamp Act 1765
- Townshend Act 1767
- Coercive Act

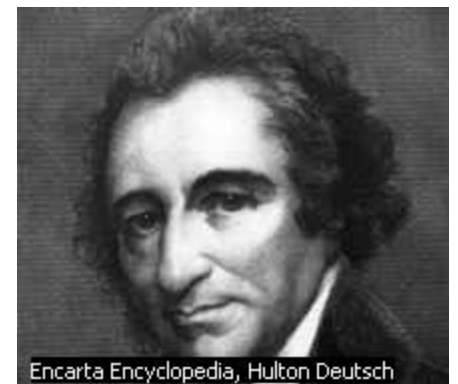


- Tax Stamps
- Because Britain had accumulated large war debts, Parliament passed the Stamp Act in 1765. The act was intended to generate revenues that would help pay for the cost of maintaining a permanent force of British troops in the American colonies. All official documents, including deeds, mortgages, newspapers, and pamphlets, had to bear British government stamps in order to be deemed legal.



# Pemicu Pecahnya Perang Revolusi Amerika

- Inggris mendengar kabar bahwa penduduk koloni mendatangkan tentara sewaan
- Januari 1776 terbit buku “common sense”, karangan Thomas Paine



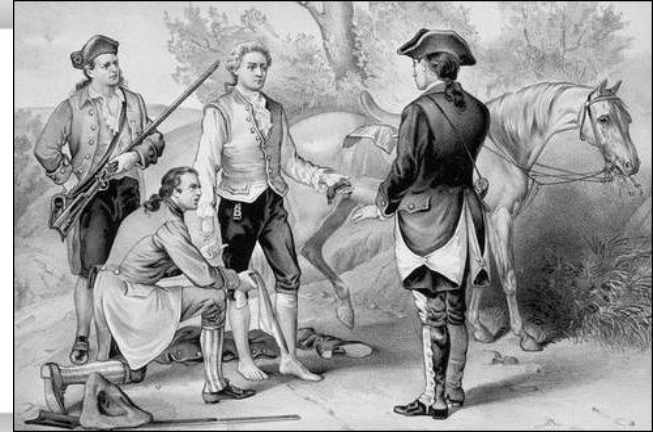




- Boston Massacre
- The Boston Massacre was not a massacre but actually a street fight between a mob and a squad of British soldiers that ended with the deaths of five colonists. This picture was engraved, printed, and sold by Paul Revere but does not depict events as they actually happened



- *Bostonians Paying the Excise Man*
- Colonists in Boston, Massachusetts, pour tea down the throat of a tarred-and-feathered tax collector in this adaptation of a 1774 cartoon entitled *The Bostonians Paying the Excise Man, or Tarring and Feathering*. The background shows the Boston Tea Party, in which colonists dumped shiploads of British tea into Boston Harbor to protest unfair taxation. Unpopular taxes imposed by Great Britain on the colonists caused violent protests and led to the American Revolution (1775-1783).



## Date Event

- 1763, The French and Indian War ends. The British defeat France and acquire the French empire in North America.
- 1765, Britain passes the Stamp Act to directly tax the colonists. The act requires that revenue stamps be put on all legal documents, deeds, newspapers, pamphlets, dice, and playing cards.
- 1766, The Stamp Act is repealed. However, a Declaratory Act reiterates Britain's right to pass laws for and levy taxes on the Colonies



- 1773, During the Boston Tea Party, colonists disguised as Native Americans throw tea from British ships into the ocean to protest the Tea Act (December). The act was passed to allow the British East India Company to sell tea to the colonists, but the tea included a British tax. 1774 Intolerable Acts are passed. They close the port of Boston, curtail the powers of local assemblies, provide for compulsory quartering of troops by colonists, and exempt imperial officials from trial in Massachusetts. An additional act establishes a colonial administration in Québec on terms that further provoke the American colonists.



- 1775, American militias defeat British troops in the battles of Lexington and Concord, the first battles of the war (April).
- 1775, American troops capture Fort Ticonderoga, beginning the war in New York (May).
- 1775, The British defeat the Americans at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The Continental Congress commissions George Washington to lead the Continental Army (June).
- 1776, The Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence (July). 1776 The British defeat American troops at the Battle of Long Island, seizing the city of New York (August)

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776

# The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

When in the course of these events a certain number of united Colonies have declared their independence and others are about to do so, we in the united States of America, do hereby 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 connections between them and the said Crown are and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as the United Colonies by these Declarations have declared themselves free and independent States, all political connections with Great Britain are and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as the United Colonies have declared themselves free and independent States, they have the right and power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, to do all other things which independent States may do. In witness whereof, the Representatives of the United Colonies in General, have caused this Declaration to be signed by their delegates in Congress, and have caused the same to be sealed with their seals, and signed by their delegates in Congress. In testimony whereof, the Representatives of the United Colonies in General, have caused this Declaration to be signed by their delegates in Congress, and have caused the same to be sealed with their seals, and signed by their delegates in Congress.

John Hancock  
 [Signatures of other delegates]

Encarta Encyclopedia, Hulton Deutsch

- Declaration of Independence
- The Declaration of Independence is the document in which American colonists proclaimed their freedom from British rule. The Second Continental Congress, with representatives of the 13 British colonies in America, adopted the declaration on July 4, 1776. The document included an expression of the colonists' grievances and their reasons for declaring freedom from Britain. The Declaration of Independence's eloquent rhetoric and political significance rank it as one of the great historical documents.



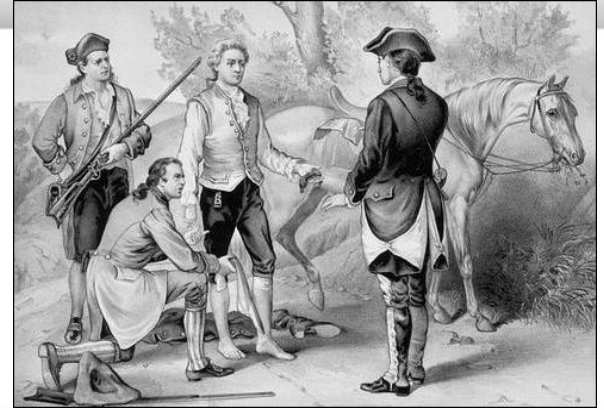
Declaration Committee

- The Second Continental Congress appointed a committee to draft a statement of independence after Richard Henry Lee of Virginia introduced his independence resolution on June 7, 1776. The five members of the committee, pictured here, relied on Thomas Jefferson to draft most of the document. On July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress voted for national independence, and then on July 4 formally adopted the Declaration of Independence.
- **John Adams, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and Robert R. Livingstone**



- 1776, Washington and his troops cross the Delaware River to launch a surprise attack; they defeat the British at the battles of Trenton and Princeton (December).
- 1777, British troops capture Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, home of the Continental Congress (September).
- 1777, British troops are defeated at Saratoga, New York, failing to cut New England off from the rest of the colonies (October).
- 1778, The Continental Congress enters a formal alliance with France, which provides money, weapons, and soldiers (February).
- 1778, The British capture Savannah, Georgia, in an effort to implement their Southern strategy, an attempt to capture Southern colonies with support of Southern Loyalists (December)
- 1779, Colonial troops seize a British fort at Vincennes, taking control of the war in the west (February).





- 1779, The colonial vessel, *Bonhomme Richard*, forces the surrender of the British warship, *Serapis* (September)
- 1780, British forces capture Charleston, South Carolina, as part of the Southern strategy (May).
- 1781, The British are defeated at Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina and realize that their Southern strategy is unlikely to succeed (March).
- 1781, The British surrender at Yorktown, ending most of the fighting in North America (October).
- 1783, The Treaty of Paris is signed, recognizing the independence of the United States (September).
- 1787, The Constitution of the United States is signed by the delegates of the Constitutional Convention (September). 1789 The Constitution becomes effective.



- Battle Site at Bunker Hill
- The first major battle of the American Revolution was fought on the heights overlooking Boston Harbor at Breed's and Bunker hills. From fortified positions, the Americans repulsed two British charges. On the third charge, the Americans ran out of gunpowder and were driven from their positions.



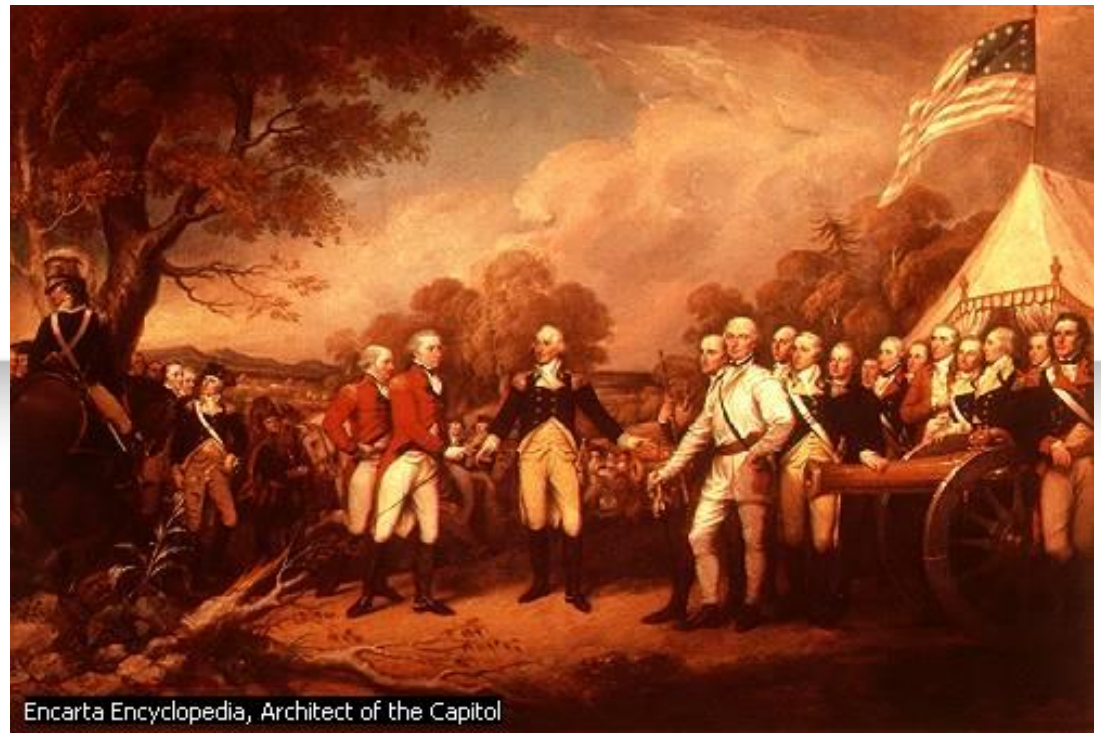
- Washington Crossing the Delaware
- On December 25, 1776, General George Washington led his troops in a surprise attack against the British, who had settled into winter quarters in New Jersey. The American forces crossed the Delaware River at night and defeated the British troops first at Trenton and then at Princeton. These victories, although minor, dramatically improved the morale of the American forces.



- Battle of Germantown
- Fought on October 4, 1777, the Battle of Germantown came soon after a British victory the previous month at nearby Brandywine Creek. The defeat of the Americans in these two battles allowed the British to easily occupy Philadelphia, the home of the Continental Congress.



- Washington at Valley Forge
- The Continental Army's encampment at Valley Forge in Pennsylvania during the winter of 1777-1778 was the bleakest time of the American struggle for independence. Hunger and disease compounded the problems of inadequate shelter and lack of adequate winter clothing. More than 2500 men died of typhus, dysentery, and pneumonia. Washington made repeated appeals for aid and supplies, but the Congress was unable to move the states to provide them.



- Battle of Saratoga
- On October 17, 1777, following a defeat at the second Battle of Saratoga, British General John Burgoyne surrendered to American General Horatio Gates at Saratoga, New York. The surrender, depicted here in a painting by John Trumbull, encouraged France to join the American side and was thus a turning point in the American Revolution.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Van Bucher/Photo Researchers, Inc.



- Second Continental Congress
- The Second Continental Congress, made up of about 50 delegates from the American colonies, convened on May 10, 1775, amid calls for a revolutionary war with Great Britain. On July 2, 1776, the Congress voted for national independence and on July 4 it adopted the Declaration of Independence. During this session the Congress also declared itself the supreme government of the colonies, commissioned George Washington to raise an army, issued paper money, and established local governments.



Encarta Encyclopedia, THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

- Constitutional Convention
- Under the Articles of Confederation, the federal government was too weak to govern the states. After several proposals for reform, the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787 to write the document that still forms the basis of the United States government. The new Constitution delegated extensive powers to the central government, especially in economic and war powers, but reserved many powers for the individual states.





- Patriotic Colonial Song
- "Yankee Doodle" was a popular song during the American Revolution. Here it is performed by the Fifes and Drums of the Brigade of the American Revolution in a modern recording.



- American Revolution Uniforms
- During the American Revolution (1775-1783), the colonists wore different uniforms depending on the state they were from and their military rank. This drawing depicts the following uniforms, *from left to right*, Light Infantry, First City Troops Philadelphia, George Washington's Body Guard, Pennsylvania Line Infantry Private, Continental Artillery Private, Massachusetts Line Infantry Lieutenant, New York Line Infantry Private, Artillery Captain, South Carolina Line Infantry Lieutenant, Washington's Uniform, and Movlan's Draggons.



- Setelah Cornwallis menyerah di Yorktown, 2 tahun kemudian pem Inggris menggelar perundingan di Paris 1782
- Amerika : Benjamin franklin, John Adams, dan John Jay.
- 15 April 1783 Kongres menyetujui traktat damai. Traktat damai ini dikenal sebagai Traktat Paris, dan diakuinya kemerdekaan,kebebasan, dan kedaulatan 13 bekas koloni. (3 September 1783)