The American Revolution

During the 16th and 17th Century, England (as well as other European countries) were interested in establishing colonies in North and South America. There was significant wealth in the new lands. Colonies of the America’s (North) had many attractive features:

1 – Many natural resources (etc., furs, timber, fish, gold)

2 – New land

3 – People wanting to escape religious persecution.

England was able to establish The Thirteen Colonies along the east coast of North America. Each colony had its own government, were prosperous, and their populations were increasing dramatically. Each colony had little interaction with each other.

The American Revolution was a political upheaval during the 18th century in which the 13 colonies of the America joined together to break from the British Empire, eventually combining to become the United States of America.

While no one event can be pointed to as the actual cause of the revolution, the war began as a disagreement over the way in which Great Britain treated the colonies versus the way the colonies felt they should be treated. Americans felt they deserved all the rights of Englishmen. The British, on the other hand, felt that the colonies were created to be used in the way that best suited the crown and parliament.

In the end, the American Revolution grew out of increasing restrictions placed upon the colonies by the British. With the signed of **The Treaty of Paris** in 1783, the colonies won their independence.