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Very good variety of relevant examples to support each element of revolut
all clearly in sequence - good on impact

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Good introduction - Their needed to mention all eight elements
Strong conclusion
good composition skills.

Antagonist of the American Revolution

When the French and Indian War came to a close in 1763, England was the central power of a large colonial empire. To raise money to govern the empire and repay the large war debt, the British government ended its policy of salutary neglect to the American colonies. Consequently, 1763 marked the beginning of the revolutionary movement in the thirteen colonies. Between 1763 and the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, all the elements for a revolution developed in the colonies. Of these, the three most important were leadership, propaganda, and the spark. These three elements of revolution prompted the American Declaration of Independence which states, "We... the representatives of the United States of America... declare, that these United Colonies are free and independent states... absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown."

The leaders of the revolution were needed to organize the colonies and convince them that their independence was worth the sacrifice of their lives. In Massachusetts, the politically influential and respected leaders were Sam Adams ("Mr. Revolution"), John Adams, and James Otis. Sam Adams organized the Sons of Liberty who provoked the Intolerable Acts by dumping £ 75,000 of English tea into Boston Harbor. John Dickinson, a Philadelphia lawyer, convinced the colonies to sign non importation agreements through his powerful speeches. In Virginia, and the threesome, namely Patrick Henry, George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson led the independence movement. Patrick Henry sponsored Virginia's resolution against the Stamp Act. Washington tried to end American

economic dependence on England (he ^{also} led the military). Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. All of the revolutionary leaders organized boycotts and embargoes and set up the Committee of Public Safety at the First and Second Continental Congresses. On the local level, the leaders utilized propaganda to enervate the colonists' revolutionary emotions.

Revolutionary propaganda appeared in many different forms including: songs, editorials, political cartoons, speeches, symbols, and songs. For example, the Boston Massacre should not have been deemed a "massacre" because only five Americans were killed. The cartoon showing the British troops in lines firing into a mob was propaganda. The cartoon was untruthful and a ploy to gain colonial sympathy. In response to the Stamp Act, a picture of a skull and crossed bones appeared everywhere and pressured colonists not to use the stamps. Parliament's laws like the Writs of Assistance, Quartering Act, Townshend Acts, and Intolerable Acts provoked anger and dissatisfaction which was evident in colonial propaganda. The legislation violated the colonists' rights as Englishmen. In response, "No taxation without representation" became a famous slogan. The "Join or Die" flag was resurrected from the Albany Congress and used to bolster colonial unity. Every new British offense was given publicity. The propaganda following the trial of the accused in the HMS Carpe affair disturbed the peaceful period between 1770 and 1772. Sam Adams organized the Committees of Correspondence, so news and propaganda could be spread throughout the colonies. As Parliament violated the colonists' rights and propaganda made Britain's "faults" clear to the colonists, the colonists only needed a spark

to begin the revolution.

The spark of the American Revolution was a very significant piece of propaganda called "Common Sense" - written by Thomas Paine. "Common Sense" was a short pamphlet that gave a logical approach to why the colonies should unite and seek independence. "Common Sense" cited political and economic reasons explaining why the Americans naturally deserve independence. Paine ingeniously wrote persuasively and targeted the desires of the colonies. Paine stated, "America would have flourished as much... had no European power taken any notice of her." In other words, American economics were not dependent on a "mother country" (England). Paine denounced King George III when he wrote, "The King can unfeelingly hear of [his people's] slaughter." Paine incisively illustrated how the King did not try to halt the war after Lexington and Concord. Many colonies were inspired by "Common Sense". Therefore, the Declaration of Independence was unanimously signed in 1776.

Good ex.

Good spec. ex.

In brief, during the period from 1763 to 1776 the eight key elements for a revolution developed in the colonies. The devoted and talented leaders like Adams, Dickinson, and Jefferson utilized propaganda to stir the colonies' feelings toward England. Events like the Boston Massacre and legislation like the Intolerable Acts caused general discontent in the colonies. Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" triggered the discontent and enabled the resentment to explode into a war. The war began as the colonies declared their independence from England. Therefore, the three most important elements of the revolution were its leaders, their propaganda and the spark.