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U.S Democracy Through The American Revolution

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Abstract

The advent of Britain to America brought colonial imperialism and occupation of land, since the thirteenth colonies were occupied politically and economically by the British. From this point of view, it can be said that the aim of the colonizer was to exploit and maximize the profits from the New World which became as clear as, when the Parliament passed a series of Acts and especially the Navigation Act in 1651 that imposed taxes on the American imports. As a result, the American reactions were expressed through the Boston Tea Party. Immediately, the Americans recognized the need of unification in order to demand their rights as the English subjects by calling for protection and equal treatment. However, the demand was rejected; instead Britain sent more troops to keep order on the colonies. Therefore, the Americans announced the Declaration of Independence that was adopted by most of the Americans and quickly established the First Continental Congress to defend their rights. Consequently, they founded a Continental Army and began to cooperate between each others. Arguably, it was the beginning of the revolution confirmed by the Battle of Lexington and Concord in 1775 and ending the Americans as the only victorious by the Battle of Yorktown. This paper is an attempt to provide a clear image about the relationship between the colonizer and the colonized focusing on not only the main causes and major events that led to the revolutionary war, but also on the path towards democracy and building the young United States as a strong new nation and an influential model.

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General Introduction

The American revolution, also known as the War of Independence, took place between 1765 and 1783, in order to separate North American colonies from the occupation of Britain and to establish an egalitarian government. In the beginning, the revolution was a political process, but gradually turned into clashes and confrontation which had required warriors and weapons supplied by the French and the Spanish for the sake of defeating not only the imperialist government but also to weaken the British position through the New World. The revolution was meant to build the United States of America, which embodies what was written in the Declaration of Independence including the three main principles of the American citizens; life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Although the Americans succeeded to establish an egalitarian government and a nation that conform with their aims and principles, the war resulted in negative and positive consequences; a high cost of life and casualties, about 11 deaths per day on the whole about 25,000 deaths. Meanwhile, the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783, adding more territory to America and concluded the state of war between Britain and the New World. Nevertheless, it announced the beginning of a long struggle for the American founding fathers; the problems of succession and how to build a strong nation became the most important challenges for the American governments.

The American Revolution gave a birth to a new nation that influenced the whole world through its principles. Therefore, people around the world became inspired about the inalienable rights, as the French Revolution took place and people became aware of the necessity to govern themselves which led to the decolonization process that appeared in different places in the world in order to establish a government where people have a say and representation. It was thanks to the conservative revolution and a long conflict with the dilemma of democracy in the young United States that today most of the countries have a democratic government.

This work contains two chapters. The first chapter includes the main reasons and prominent events that led to the revolutionary war, whereas the second deals with

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the path towards building a new democratic nation and its impacts on the rest of the world.

The first chapter tries to clarify some hypotheses that may include :whether the causes of the revolution were just political and economic reasons,or they were religious reasons and prominent events and taxes.As a result,the impacts of the revolution were economic or the impacts were political, or both together.

The aim of this paper is to clarify those hypotheses.The first chapter emphasizes on the main causes and reasons that led to the revolutionary war, whereas the second deals not only with the immediate results inside and outside of the New World but also the road towards building a new strong nation that impacted many European Nations and became a model to be followed in the whole world .

Chapter One

The Main Causes and Events of the American Revolution

- 1-1 Introduction
- 1-2 British Imperialism
- 1-3 Economic Reasons
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1.1 Introduction

The American revolution was a rebellion against the British imperialist government that wanted to maximize the benefits from the American colonies through taxes in order to control the whole world and to compensate losses from the French and Indian war, but unfortunately the colonists had not only a strong feeling of confidence, to liberate the country from monarchism but were also inspired by the French and Indian War¹ which may have led to reject not only the British government, but also the mercantilist system that prevailed at that time.

The seventeenth century, was also the age of mercantilism; an extremely competitive economic philosophy that pushed European Nations to acquire as many colonies as they could, in order to exploit their riches and to maintain their economy stable, which made independence impossible for Americans. It was considered as one of the important factors that led to colonize the New World .

1.2 British Imperialism in the New World

In the beginning, there was no official attempt by the English government to found colonies in North America. But, with the increasing number of poor immigrants who looked not only for jobs but also for religious freedom, pushed up the government to change their mind and to think about North America as a place to be colonized; since it was a source of raw materials and the best way to transport resources to Britain, as a result America became a market for English goods. Another important event shows the real purpose of the British government behind colonizing the New World, a series of taxes imposed on the colonies claiming that Britain afforded protection against the French (“The Coming of the English”). However, **“the colonists refused to be taxed, whereas, the structure of British politics did not allow for a logical answer to their demands”**. (Agha7). Of course, the King once again refused the demand of the colonies and responded by a series of new taxes because he wanted to maintain the competitive economic system .

¹ - French and Indian war : it was a kind of coalition between the French and the indigenous people against Britain but ended with British victory.

1.3 Economic Reasons

The colonies were ruled by King George III and Parliament within the context of British mercantilism, which has been defined as a form of “state capitalism” ; it is a competitive economic system characterized by ownership of goods and individual rights (Melvin 21-22). Since, the main goal of the government was to increase the private wealth of Britain through the New World in order to compete the Spanish and the Portugues.Thus,Britain also tried to maximize the local industries so as to increase the exports and minimize the imports,it is the principle of mercantilist system (Farhat 19).The reason behind this was also to supply the British Royal Navy that by return protected the British colonies from any other conqueror.As an example ;Jamestown Colony was established on May 14,1607 as the first English colony,in order to find gold and silver through Virginia Company. However,the colony turned to tobacco plantation. Regardless, the activity genre, the purpose was that America should be dependent on trade with England,it was the beginnig of the mercantilist system that was the basis of British political system (Morton 9).

1.4 Political Reasons

The political aim of England was very clear,to establish an administration that fits with the Crown of George III. King played a fundamental role with the administration since they have the ability to choose both of the governor and his council(Agha7). Namair in his book reasserted and showed the importance and the influence of the monarch to politics(Namier 6). He focused also on the structure of the British government and the domination of the Whig Party and the aristocratic leaders and how they used fund to gain place. Briefly ,Namiar wanted to show the domination of the political parties to English politics (Frost 2-5-6). As a consequence, Britain witnessed a rapid growth in wealth acquired from the American resources due to the indirect control that served the interest of the mother country.

Therefore, in each colony they appointed an agent in order to represent the interest of Britain .Meanwhile,the governor has the ability to dissolve the assembly

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this latter were made up of representatives elected by freeholders and planters. In fact, politics was tied to the King and a narrow elite. As a result, Britain was only the profitable from the benefit of the colonies (Agha 7).

By 1760, the colonies were taxed by the imperialist government, because of the high debt of the war. A series of taxes were imposed which led to the first reaction against the British parliament. To sum up, the purpose of the political system was to serve England in one way or another, consequently Britain wanted to add as much territory as possible and also to establish a political system that served its interests, mercantilism was one of the preferable aims, regardless, the supremacy of the king; each colony had a charter, which means a direct connection with either the King or the Parliament (Farhat 13-14).

1.5 Religious Reasons

In addition to the economic and political purposes, religious reasons were also considered as not only an impulse but also a kind of justification to colonize the New World, since the puritans wanted to escape religious persecution, **“We had left England some 13 years before, emigrating to a place called Holland”**. (qtd. Woolf, Pilgrims recall their First days in America as Immigrants). It was the first attempt of the English separatists to look for religious freedom and toleration from the church, since the King was the Head of both the Government and the Church which means disobedience for the King, however the first attempt was a kind of a failure.

By the end of the seventeenth century, a small group of puritans, about 100 men were landed in Massachusetts and then Plymouth, after having the agreement of the King to practice their religion freely outside Britain and by using the Mayflower Compact despite the difficult conditions they faced, puritans succeeded to establish a small colony and appointed a governor. This separatists tried to preserve their culture and to exploit the riches of the country for instance; cultivation and exports with other countries (Schoolworkhelper, Reasons for Settlement of North America: Religion politics and economics.) which attracted the attention of many European Nations to

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settle in the New World including King George III who began to think about colonizing America, claiming that they were afforded protection for the separatists from the native Americans, regarding a huge number of puritans that they would quit Britain and settled in the New World, however there was a kind of fear from the spread of catholicism, hence it can be said that the religious reasons were very important factors that led to colonize America (“The Pilgrim”).

1.6 The American Thirteen Colonies

Morton emphasizes the difference between the thirteen colonies when he states that :

By 1763, there were thirteen separate English mainland colonies. It should be noted and indeed emphasized that these separate thirteen colonies, in many cases distinctly different, were founded at different times, by different people for often slightly reasons. up to the revolutionary period, there was frequently a great deals of jealousy, rivalry, and open animosity between these separate political entities.....(Morton 8)

Each colony followed a specific political and economic policy, for example: the South including Georgia and the Carolinas were concentrating on agrarian life and plantation due to the slave population, whereas, the North on industries, while other colonies such as: Plymouth and Massachusetts were founded especially to provide religious freedom. Nevertheless, the benefit returns to the mother country. Moreover Britain was concentrated on the mercantile system that prevented any trade with other countries i.e smuggling with the French and the Spanish by passing the Navigation Acts in order to increase the political power and control the New World.

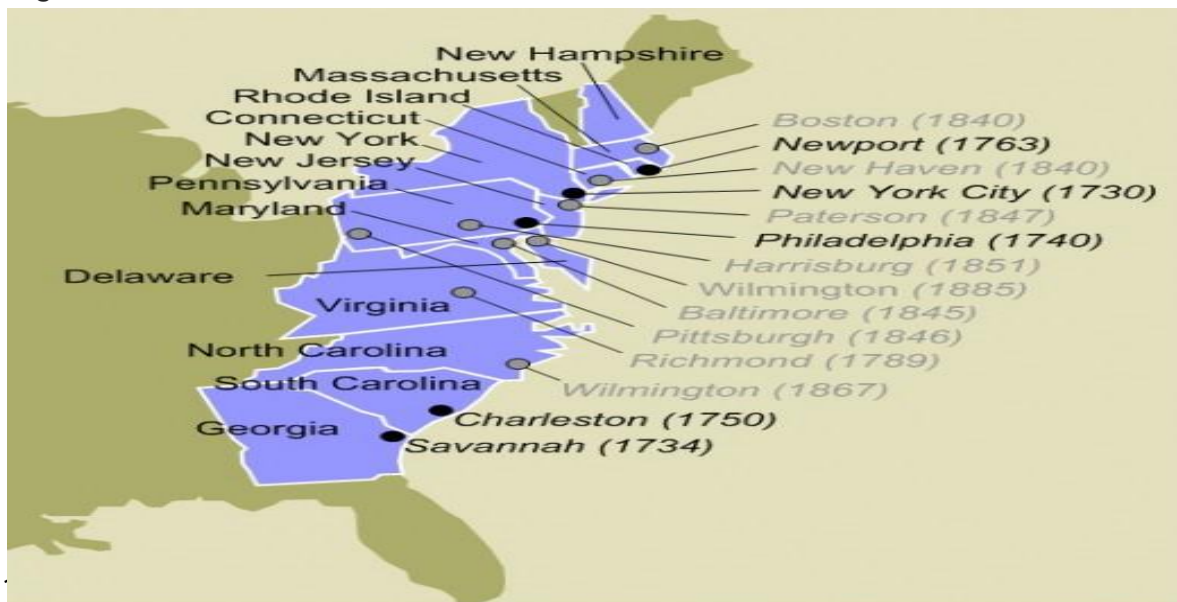
The Thirteen Colonies had different political systems ; some colonies were related directly to the King by a Royal Charter. They were part of Britain's possessions. By 1763, Britain wanted to maximize the profits by imposing taxes on some products “**...it was the main reason that the colonies started rebelling against mother England was the taxation issue...**”(qtd.carr 4). Gradually, the colonies began to cooperate with each other in terms of ; politics, economic and even

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in the military spheres, instead of dealing directly with Britain in order to reach the total separation from the mother country that was in reality impossible even after the recognition of the independent States .

All in all , the American thirteen colonies contributed positively in the making of the independence. It marked an important point in the history of America, and witnessed a series of political events that began when the colonists demanded more rights as the English subjects and sent also petition to the King for reconciliation even if after the taxation. Yet, the King and the Parliament showed no intentions to deal with Americans. From this point of view, the citizens of the colonies including the famous Massachusetts and Boston began to react against the tyrannical government. The Boston Tea Party and the Battles of Concord and Lexington² marked the start of military confrontation. Ultimately, the colonies had quickly joined the American Declaration of Independence led by the Continental Congress, which was first established in 1774 to represent the thirteen colonies (fig1.1) as a central government so as to reject the British rule, and form the United States of America.

Figure 1.1 : The American Thirteen Colonies³



² - Concord and Lexington : it is the first direct confrontation between Britain and the American on April 29, 1775 at Massachusetts Bay.

³ - Map source : (Laura, 2016)

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French and Indian War was an enormous burden for Britain, the only solution was to impose taxes and control trade in America. It can be considered that England was protecting the colonists from the French and the Indian threats.

The revolution seemed to be inevitable, one of the major reasons was the taxes imposed on the thirteen colonies, yet, they were most of the time refused by the colonists, instead they claimed “ No taxation without representation” since the colonists were not represented at the British Parliament (Morton 20).

1.7.1 Molasses Act in 1763

The British parliament passed the Molasses Act that imposed taxes on Sugar and Rum. The main aim was to regulate British trade and make the product as cheap as possible (Morton 19).

1.7.2 The Sugar Act 1764

It was the reenactment of the Molasses Act suggested by the Prime Minister George Grenville⁴, and passed by the British Parliament, putting some taxes on luxury products including ; Tea, Coffee and Sugar in order to compensate the losses of war yet the colonists refused to be taxed (Morton 19).

1.7.3 The Quartering Act

It was passed in 1765 when the British government obliged the American citizens to provide foods and houses to the British soldiers ; it was refused by the colonists . A historian claimed that, **“this is a myth, and that the act only permitted troops to be quartered in an occupied building ”** (qtd. Ammerman 10). Showing the Americans objection to provide shelter for the soldiers, which means that the Act was once again rejected by the colonists.

⁴ - George Grenville : (October 14, 1712) he occupied different roles in the government the most important one as Prime Minister during which he passed the Stamp Act.

1.7.4 The Stamp Act 1765

The Stamp Act, marked the beginning of the conflict between the Anglo-American relation (Morton 21). This act was one of the most important act passed by the government, because a large portion of the population were affected by some duties on Newspaper and letters. However, it was refused by the colonists, they did not pay this stamp. Soon after, it was replaced by the Townshend Act (Degett 12).

1.7.5 The Townshend Act 1767

Additional taxes were imposed on official documents such as : paper. The British used force to obey, but once again it was rejected by the colonists who raised the issue of “no taxation without representation” .Since, the American colonists paid taxes to England and they had no representation in the English Parliament (Deggett 6).

1.7.6 The Boston Massacre in 1770

The first reaction of the Americans was the Boston Massacre, by boycotting British goods and refusing to pay taxes, consequently Britain sent more soldiers to the colonies in order to keep order (Morton 29). Moreover, the Boston Massacre was a turning point in the revolution since it is a kind of unification of the thirteen colonies against the harsh rule of Britain.

1.7.7 The Boston Tea Party

The second reaction of the Americans was the Boston Tea Party by boarding the British ships and throwing all the tea at the Sea. The patriot Samuel Adams was considered as the leader of the Boston Tea Party. He argued that, “**a principled protest was the only remaining option the people had to defend their constitutional rights**” (Adams 126). Notwithstanding, British government considered as an Act of Vandalism and passed the Intolerable Acts .

1.8 The Intolerable Acts

Also known as the Coercive Acts ,was a kind of a punishment from Britain to the patriots ,who saw the Act as a clear violation of rights.As a reaction, the colonists held the First Continental Congress to protest against Britain and boycott the British goods. Arguably, the Intolerable Acts was a departure of the clashes and escalation.

1.9 The First Continental Congress 1774

The American did not support colonial tyranny and oppression.Briefly,they held the First Continental Congress which was a reaction to the Intolerable Acts . Some representatives gathered in Philadelphia to discuss the possibilities on how to boycott the British goods, and how to encourage local economies.This secret rebel group developed into large First Continental Congress and quickly recognized that their rights could not be proved unless they declared themselves independent (Farhat 27).

1.10 The Battle of Lexington and Concord 1775

The war ended the last chance for peace and announced the beginning of a new long war.Even though, the British succeeded in locating the American weaponry, the patriots were already warned and successfully defeated the British troops in militia and then moved the weaponry to supplies Concord (Carr 11).

1.11 The Second Continental Congress 1775

While,the Congress recognized that the war was inevitable after the fighting at Lexington and Concord, the King refused to answer the Congress.Instead,he negotiated with the Germans to attack the colonies.Therefore,the Congress met in Philadilphia to declare the independence signed by 56 delegates and appointed the congressman George Washington ; first American President from 1789 to 1797 and one of the founding fathers of the United States,as commander of the Continental Army (Cogliano 51).

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The Congress also collected money from each colony and also from the European countries including ;France.Meanwhile,the Second Continental Congress sent a letter to King George III to end the war peacefully. Part from this letter said that,“**....We think ourselves required...to use all the means in our power.....for stopping the further effusion of blood** ” (qtd.Carr 12). However, the letter did not reached George III at time and the war continued with an Anglo-Americans tension relation.(12)

To sum up, the aim of the Second Continental Congress was to manage the war until independence. Since,there was a direct relationship between the Congress and the state.One of the most important works of the Congress is to establish commercial relations with Europe and especially France (Farhat 27).

1.12 Thomas Paine and Common Sense

Paine states that,“ **rescue man from tyranny...and enable him to be free**”(qtd.McCartin12).This brief quotation summarizes the main ideas of Thomas Paine.In his pamphlet,he emphasized the need of separation from Britain and any other monarch systems when he suggested a political system that is based on the three main principles of man;justice,liberty and equality.Therefore,he influenced the population of the thirteen colonies with his moral philosophy and political justification,which led to the Declaration of Independence and eventually an egalitarian government (McC-artin5). Finally, the political philosopher argued the need for independence and to trade with the rest of Europe which means more wealth for America (Williams 15).

1.13 Definition of Deomcracy

Many historians trace the origin of the word democracy from the Greek language ;Demos which means poeple and kartein that stand for governing. In its most general sense,it means the government of people as opposite to dictatorship and monarchies during which people have no say or representation,however the term was an ambiguous one until the beginning of enlightenment by the 17 century during which the

term developed and involved citizens indirectly in the government through representation (Zimmermann, ‘‘What is Democracy’’).

1.14 U.S Democracy in Relation to the American Revolution

Even if it was never mentioned in the Declaration of Independence by the founding fathers, the Americans were vocal about the natural rights that encompass some aspects of democracy for example ;to provide freedom and equality between citizens are the bases of democracy in the twenty first century. Yet, this can be done through a parliament that is to say ; legislators that represent citizens which were the aims of the state and the leaders after the independence. Quickly, the concept was adopted by the Americans to search emancipation from all the types of monarchy and inequality which led leaders including Thomas Jefferson to establish the Republican Party not only to oppose the Federalist but also to provide most importantly freedom and political equality. It was later called Jeffersonian democracy (Raveloson 4-5-6).

Another example showed clearly the intention of the American to live in a democratic country, was President Jackson who continue the dilemmas of democracy in the United States by following the same policies of Jefferson towards the relationship between the state and citizens. All of this contribution led to the liberal democracy by the end of the nineteenth century during which an equal access to education, health and other fields were integrated (‘‘What is Democracy’’)

1.15 Conclusion

The path towards independence was very slow but sure and efficient, yet at the beginning the relationship between the colonizer and the colonized seemed to be more sophisticated in terms of economy; the mercantilist system provided opportunities of work to the colonists. However, important events took place ; with the imposing of new laws and taxes, the British parliament lost popularity. Meanwhile Americans began to react and demand more rights as English subjects .

Soon after, the separation seemed to be inevitable. The political process became a military confrontation, the Boston Massacre in 1770 as well as Concord and Lexington battles, are two devastating actions that led to the American justification for the whole world about the tyrannical government. Furthermore, the Americans were influenced by the ideas of some philosophers including : John Lock and Thomas Jefferson to establish the United States of America which led to the revolutionary war.

Chapter Two

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2.8 The New Nation 1783

2.9 American Foreign Policy

2.9.1 Monroe Doctrine

2.10 The Civil War 1861-1865

2.11 Conclusion.

2.1 Introduction

After declaring themselves independent from British rule, the Americans lived eight years of war and bloody battles including ;Saratoga or what was known by the French alliance and the battle of Yorktown that put an end for fighting and ushered about the birth of new young United States influenced by democratic principles even if it was too earlier to speak about the phenomenon ,the Americans founding fathers succeeded to establish an egalitarian government based on equality through a long struggle between the two famous political parties :the Federalist and the Republican by Thomas Jefferson that made from the revolution a model to be followed ,sooner France declared war against monarchism and followed the American model in building a new nation that began from nothing but end as the only supreme power in short period of time.As the second chapter tackles the turning points in the revolution and the path towards building the United States that impact the whole world.

2.2 The Declaration of Independence

In 1755, King George III ordered the Royal army to attack the rebels, therefore he showed no intention for reconciliation,thus, the King and parliament confirmed to the colonists the need for separation through military means.The road to the Declaration of Independence seemed to be inevitable,mainly when Thomas Paine wrote his famous pamphlet *Common Sense*,during which he emphasized the natural rights of human beings, and the necessity of rebelling against the British rule (williams 15- 20-21).

Additionally, the taxes imposed on the colonies, the use of force and even shooting people led to the American awakening. Eventually,the Declaration of Independence was announced in 1776, formed by the committee of five including (Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Samuel Adams of Massachusetts and Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania Roger Sherman and Robert Livingstone representatives of New York).It states the procedures to be followed and preserved by the elected government namely:the universal equality of men,the right granted by God to all men namely: life liberty and pursuit of happiness (Farhat 26).Thomas Jefferson,is

considered the principal author, he believed that the Americans should not obey a government during which they have no say or any representation, instead he was inspired by the principles of democracy by the philosopher John Locke and tried to describe an ideal government as the one which secure the natural rights. Meanwhile, the draft contains also the crimes committed by the King (Paine 2-16)(Agha 12). Sooner the Declaration was adopted by the Congress on 4 July and it was considered as a historic action that determined the future kind of government and the first step towards democracy (Williams 20) .

The Declaration of Independence was a justification to the separation from Britain. It told the British parliament that were made up of nobelman and King George III, about the desire for freedom and the need for equality. Briefly, they wanted to govern themselves. The Declaration also justified to the rest of the whole world, why American colonies were rebelling against the absolute despotism. Certainly, it marked an important point in the history of America, because it valued the ideal government and influenced the rest of the world by its principles that should be included in the future United States Constitution (Williams 21) .

2.2.1 The Reaction to the Declaration of Independence

Just after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Congress, the Americans welcomed the idea and the content of the document, they read news from newspapers and showed flags of liberty in the villages. However, the idea was not adopted by all the Americans there were a large number who remained loyal to Britain due to their important jobs or their good relation with the parliament, most of them moved after the war to either Canada or Great Britain, others loyalists changed their mind during the war and joined the revolution. On the other hand, British government mocked about the Declaration. While, some British politicians warned about the Declaration of Independence, generals were sure to beat the patriots (Williams 23) . In France and even South America where most of the countries were colonized, people were greatly influenced by these principles and values, as the French Revolution took place.

2.3 The Main American Victories

Even though the Americans had suffered many defeats, including New York and Philadelphia, they succeeded to defeat Britain at many battles and received valuable information and important help from France, they were also fortunate to have George Washington as a general commander. The most important battles are :

2.3.1 The Battle of Bunker Hill 1775

It was described as a strategic battle between the British troops and the colonists since it encompassed the area of Boston Harbor and Massachusetts, where the colonel Prescott ordered his forces to build a kind of defense when he said, “**Faster we must finish before the sunrise and be as quiet as possible !we do not want the British to know what we are doing**”(Burgan 18). Immediately, the colonists placed their fortifications, and ramparts on the top of the Breed's hill but without enough ammunition the patriots lost the battle against the British troops which gave a moral victory for general William Howe, but with more than 200 redcoats⁵ were killed. This means that the war with the colonists is a long one, nevertheless the patriots did not give up and fought other battles seeking revenge for the battle of Bunker Hill. (“Battle of Bunker Hill”)

2.3.2 The Battle of Saratoga 1777

Unlike the battles of Lexington and Concord that marked the beginning of the war and other small clashes, the battle of Saratoga was considered as not only a big confrontation between the Americans and the general Burgoyne, but also a kind of encouragement for both the patriots and mainly the French that engaged in the war and became a friend to the patriots by declaring the war against Britain in order to take revenge for the defeat at the Seven Years' War⁶. Additionally, it was the first time that one general and officers of the British army surrendered to the American unskilled soldiers and became prisoners which is in the favor of the Americans to negotiate with Britain.

⁵ Redcoats is the name of the British soldiers due to the red jackets they wear.

⁶ The Seven Years' War :it was a war between European Nations and mainly France and Britain it lasted more than 7 years of fighting resulting in the recognition of Britain as the only superpower in the whole world.

In the vision of the British troops the battle was regarded as a decisive one, because they thought that if they could separate the colonies, the King will surely win the colonists (view 6). Unfortunately, simple ally between George Washington and the General Gates stopped the British advance towards New England, because they believed that the colony was a center for the American soldiers. The aim was to split the colonies and isolate them. Although, Commander Burgoyne⁷ succeeded to defeat the Americans at the Battle of Freeman's Farm, about 6,000 British soldiers were surrendered to the patriots which led not only the Spanish but also the Germans to be allied with France and enemy to Britain. It is now up to France and those countries to keep balance and to win the Battle of Yorktown by providing supplies to the patriots.

2.3.3 The Battle of Yorktown 1781

The Battle of Yorktown was considered as the beginning of the end of the empire, as it was the most important battle of the revolution that led to end the war by a direct negotiation between the Americans and the British. The French role was a decisive one by defeating the British forces at the Chesapeake bay and the various helps for the patriots (D.Grainger 2) **“France gave the United States much-needed money, military equipments and soldiers to help fight the war against Great Britain. France and the United States were allies”** (view 5). This was in the favor of the Americans to face the large number of British troops, analysts argued that without the French aid the Americans could not win the war.

Few day later, the French army including General Rochambeau allied with the Americans troops controlled by General George Washington, this Franco-American forces began to siege the British troops and then captured General Cornwallis in 19 October, 1781 because he was surrounded from many parts by Washington's troops, it can be said that it was a tactical victory by the Continental Army that led to signing the Treaty of Paris, ending the state of war between the two parties and the recognition of the United States as independent States. Finally, this battle or simply a siege of British troops turned the military confrontation to a political process and negotiation

⁷ General Burgoyne : he was a very intelligent person he controlled most of Canada he had already an experience against the French in the Seven Years War.

eventually to a peaceful nation that was dreamed not only by the patriots but also by American founding fathers “American Revolution: Battle of Yorktown”.

2.4 The Immediate Results of the Revolution

By the end of the revolution, the Americans witnessed many changes at different spheres including the social and political respects. Both short and long results were clearly seen on the new nation due to radical changes that were felt by the Americans. However, some historians argued that the revolution did not bring big modification to the country.

Arguably, the immediate and most important result was the complete separation of the thirteen colonies from Britain. Moreover, the Americans lived an experienced decade seeking how to govern themselves and how to create an American society by the founding fathers that is based on equality and freedom. It was regarded as an opportunity to develop their country and to establish a government that represents all the citizens, this can only be done through a New Constitution between 1776 -1777 which is something new and different from the Unwritten Constitution, they believed in strong legislators as opposite to the governors. Therefore, the Americans are ruled by a popular sovereignty ;government held his power from the citizens, and according to what came in the Article of Confederation (“Societal Impacts of the American Revolution”).

After the independence, women also benefited from the effects of the revolution they were more integrated with more rights including education, since they were responsible for rearing children during the revolution. Briefly, the British traditions were replaced by the American values, the religious toleration and the end of the Anglican Church are the best example. In addition to this, the birth of liberty and freedom were also the most important results of the revolution that crossed the Atlantic Ocean to European Nations, mostly those that were ruled by monarchical system for example: there was an extremely fear about Ireland to follow the American model (Sailus, “Effects of the American Revolution”). To sum up, the revolutionary war gives a way to a democratic government that is based on equality, as a

consequence America became not only the aim of the European Nations but also a model to be followed in the whole world in terms of economy and politics by overcoming the mercantalist system and repealing all the restrictions. (Michael Hattem, the American Revolution)

The results were also outside the new nation. Inside of Britain they felt a kind of failure due to the lost of the thirteen colonies and the high debt caused by the war including ships that were destroyed .But,this were justified as a good result by some historians when they said that,“**Britain was even right to lose the war because of the economic benefits.**”The impact of the revolution led to reforms and what is then called the Second British Empire (“The Effects of the American Revolutionary War on Britain’’).

2.4.1 The Treaty of Paris 1783

After eight years of conflict and confrontation, and roughly a year of direct negotiation between the representatives of America including Benjamin Franklin,John Jay,Henry Laurens, John Adams and representatives of Britain including ; Richard Oswald and Henry Strachey.The Treaty of Paris came to declare the rise of a new strong nation and at the same time the end of the bloody war and devastation Quickly,Britain recognized the Unites States as independent States and agreed on the following conditions (williams 25) :

- Mutual access to the Mississippi River; argued mainly by Adams.
- Exchanging all the prisoners .
- The recognition of the thriteen colonies as independent States from Britain.
- Boundaries were marked between the two countries.

Despite , the agreement there were still some confrontations and bloody battles in the countryside and even some big cities including New York and Georgia In September 3, 1783 Britain signed the treaty ending colonialism in the whole territory and giving more advantages to France including Senegal,since other treaties

and peace agreement were signed at the same time including Spain and France (Hickman, ‘‘The Treaty of Paris 1783’’).

2.5 The Impacts of the New Nation

2.5.1 Inside U.S.A

The inside of America was affected too, loyalists against what became known as the Republican or simply the patriots, clashes and violence were the two terms that can describe animosity towards the loyalists, due to their important jobs and good position in the society. Secondly and most importantly, American society became a corner for all the cultures of the world which led to racism and internal problems.

Another important problem appeared in 1776, American people and especially the Congress did not recognize the efforts and rights of the blacks and the Africans in general even if it was mentioned by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence that all human should have equal rights, yet, there were no recognition or any kind of reward to the slaves which created a serious crisis later between the Americans and the African-Americans. (Ayres, ‘‘African Americans and the American Revolution’’). Therefore, this group were totally ignored by the leader George Washington, when he said, ‘‘**You are not to enlist any stroller, negro, or vagabond.**’’. This was a clear message by Washington to the African-Americans that the purpose of the revolution was not to end slavery but to end British rule nevertheless there was an agreement between Jefferson and the King to stop the importation of further slaves to the country (‘‘African Americans in the Revolutionary War’’). (John 6-7-8).

2.5.2 Outside U.S.A

2.5.2.1 Impacts on France

The American revolution was considered as a justification of the enlightenment principles, to overthrow any tyrannical government that prevent an individual from developing his capacity. This revolution impacts many European countries in a positive way for example: the French revolution was an inspiration of the American revolution

the French people recognized that they were able to do what the Americans did under the principle of “**liberty, equality and fraternity**” which is roughly similar to what the Americans call the natural rights. Another, vivid example was the colony of Saint Domingue that fought freedom and emancipation from the French and Louis XIV. It was a decade of revolutionary wars following the American model (Carolyn 25). Shortly, the French soldiers were greatly influenced by the American concepts of freedom. As a result, the French citizen gained more representation and say in the government (“Lasting Impacts the American Revolution Had on Other Governments in Europe”)

2.5.2.2 Impacts on Great Britain

The revolution brought negative impacts on Britain; a high debt and governmental problems which led to raise taxes and put additional restrictions on Ireland. Stagnation of the British economy until the reestablishment of tied relations with the Americans and North Africa in term of economy. All of this was a justification to move towards a more liberal system that became the dominant one in the following years, this later had helped minorities of the country even before the end of the war several African -Americans became free from slavery, since they were an important number who fought against Britain, after recognizing the real purpose of the King some of them were directly killed and others returned to their work. This small group joined the abolitionist movement (“American Revolution: Social and Economic Impact”).

2.5.2.3 Impacts on Ireland

Ireland also suffered from monarchical rule as the revolution ended, the hope of freedom emerged among the Irish, consequently boycotting the British goods. Clashes and confrontations happened, as a result Britain gave more power to Ireland in terms of economy; restrictions were repealed. Notwithstanding, Britain did not affect much from these events, instead it played an important role in the French revolution. (“The Effects of the American Revolutionary War on Britain”)

2.5.2.4 Impacts on Canada

In addition to the French Revolution, the impacts encompass neighboring countries, as Canada was invaded by the rebels; Montreal and Quebec. Although, the Americans were defeated at the first attempt by the British thanks to the great sympathy and helps of the Canadians, general Burgoyne surrendered at the siege of Yorktown which caused a real problem to the loyalists of Britain that should provide protection and shelter for them, the only place was to move North to Quebec, where there were a big number of refugees about 6,000 persons which causes serious problems and crises including political and cultural one (“American Revolution-Invasion of Canada”). Hence, it can be said that the American Revolution influenced Canada by adding new territories and dividing Quebec into two parties the upper for the loyalists, whereas the other part for France.

2.5.2.5 Impacts on Spain

Spain also entered the competition and wanted to take revenge from losing Florida and some parts of America. Battles were fought against Britain in order to refresh its status in the world. Consequently, the Spanish succeeded to create a second front of the war which made the British troops weak against the patriots. As, Spain once again dominated Florida. (“The American Revolution a Very European Ordeal”)

2.6 The Making of the Republic

The making of the republic was an unseen problem during the revolution, the only aim was to achieve complete separation from Britain, but this issue became inevitable during Jackson's presidency 1828, where the Americans showed the intention to reach a democratic republic that is characterized by democratic structure and representatives legislators for all the social classes. Yet, there were serious problems because there was no clear strategy to apply those mechanisms or simply the Americans were not aware of the issue of parties and succession until the governor of New York Robert Morris⁸ explained the phenomenon when he asserted that, “**in all the public**

⁸ Robert Morris :he is a well known personality in the contribution of the Article of Confederation he was a democratic person.

body there are political parties. The executive (president) will necessarily be more connected with one more than the other. there will be a personal interest therefore in one of the parties to oppose as well as the other to support him''. So he, clearly wanted to explain that in the government, they should be an opposition to the loyalists and the president in order to represent the citizens (Farhat 43).

Jefferson was also known for his opposition to president George Washington and his treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton⁹ that support the Federalists. Briefly, the conflict of the new republic was based between the two leaders Thomas Jefferson and Hamilton due to a simple disagreement on the New Constitution, that raised the fear of developing a powerful government that would be controlled by the aristocracy class and rejected the old Article of Confederation. This was clear in Farhat's book when he said that, **‘Hamilton supported an expansionist view of the role of government. In his opinion, the government could make any decision as long as it was not forbidden in the constitution.... he and his followers sought to strengthen the government’** (Farhat 45). This brief quotation summarizes the aim of the New Constitution and showed the fear at the same time of Jefferson from a strong federal government that will control the life of the citizens.

Jefferson contributed positively in building a strong politics for the United States, he opposed the two first administrations of the new nation and advocated an Anti-Federalist opposition that by returns wanted to preserve what came in the Article of Confederation, because they considered as sufficient and a Federalist government would threaten the liberties of the citizens. This movement became later called the Republican Party by Thomas Jefferson that he supported liberty of citizens and limited role of the government. Therefore, the development of the American identity was linked to the two parties the Federalist and the Anti-Federalist. Even with the defeat of the Republican Party they continued the political participation, thanks to this struggle between the two parties, the Constitution was created and adopted according to what

⁹ Alexander Hamilton : was a federalist politician and a statesman, that served as the first Minister of Treasury and the main opposite figure to Thomas Jefferson.

came in the Article of Confederation including the Inalienable Rights of the individual. (“The First Administration”)

The conflict between Hamilton and Jefferson encompassed the political reasons to the economic ones. Hamilton argued that the American economy should be based on mercantile industries that control part of the government which raised the fearness of re-encatement of an Unwritten Constitution or simply the British monarchy system. On the other hand, Jefferson advocated an agrarian system based on equality and democracy. In addition to this, Jefferson was also vocal about the American relations including the neutral position towards the French Revolution. He was the most opposed figure during the first two administrations of the New World. Thus, he was also considered as an important component in the path of the American democracy. Quickly, his political party began to be known as the Republican Party that protected the rights of citizens and most importantly the principles of the Declaration of Independence. This opposition or the Anti-Federalist became more popular and has an influential decision when Adams’s administration wanted to expel all the immigrants. Jefferson once again opposed this act and argued that America should be different from Great Britain and serve as a model of democratic countries. In short, it was a long conflict in the American foreign and domestic policies that may be laid to create a nation that is based on democratic principles. (Farhat 45)

2.7 The Path towards Democracy

From the nineteenth century onwards, the Americans have struggled to achieve the government that represents them and during which they can have a say and handle their political affairs. The road to democracy was very long and witnessed many contributions the most important ones are

2.7.1 Women’s Contribution to Democracy

Before even the Tea Party, women were already furious against the British rule and showed their furiosity at numerous respects by playing an essential role in raising money and helping the revolution as all other women did in different countries that witnessed war. To begin with, women’s resistance encompassed different spheres ; for

example:in the military aspect, they provided shelter for the loyalists soldiers and occupied important jobs during the revolution including ; hiding money and valuable things, but most importantly, they gave information about the British soldiers to the Continental Army. Moreover, during the colonial Era, women were also responsible for household,their jobs varied, some where working on clothes, others on spinning however the aim was to refuse British products such as: silk and clothes but at the same time a strong message that represented the American unity against Britain .

Gradually,women began to boycott more manufactured products and replaced them by American local products which were very helpful in raising money for the American soldiers. Additionally,they were responsible for the education and how to integrate American values and principles in the spirit of children, this was considered as an influential contribution in the making of the republic.(“Women in the Revolution”).

By the end of the war,the Republican motherhood; was the name that epitomized the various roles occupied during and after the revolution, they succeeded to establish an association under the name of the Ladies Association of Philadelphia that raised an important sum of money that was used to generate the war and supplied the soldiers with weaponry (“boundless”). Regardless of the responsibility of making a transition between the two generations through Republican values this could be done only in the public sectors including education which led to the integration at different field of education for instance; philosophy.It was the beginning of the political equality in the new republic. In addition to this,women were later vocal about many others things such as equal status and suffrage.All of this,gave a strong position for women to be more equal as men and to participate in the path of democracy as an influential part through various movements for example: Civil Rights Movement and the abolition of slavery.Besides, women started to write about the problems of racism including; Harriet Wilson.Despite, the problems of that time for example; women had no chance to be listened to or to vote especiallyAfrican-Americans ; they were heavily dependent on their husband (Boundless."Women and the Law.").Nevertheless,women's objective was to help the country by facing all the problems .

2.7.2 Jeffersonian Democracy

Arguably, the path towards democracy in America originated from Jeffersonian ideals with a long conflict with the Federalist to establish a constitution that fit with the Declaration of Independence that is to say: the natural rights. In this context, the political maturity began during Washington's first presidency, where Hamilton entered into an open conflict with the Anti-Federalists or the Republicans about the governmental policies including economy. Yet, when the philosopher Jefferson served as a president in 1800, the American politics had been completely changed regarding the foreign policy towards France and even the domestic one, since he refused a monarchical government at the same time he reduced the power of the Congress and preserved what came in the American Bill of Rights by giving more power to the American people including freedom of speech, press and so on.

2.7.3 Jacksonian Democracy

It seemed that the spirit of the nineteenth century was a democratic attitude. Thus President Jackson decided to continue what Jefferson had built which means more democracy for the country, he shared many common points with the philosophy of Jefferson, he argued that, "**it is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments that the Americans will find happiness or their liberties protection, but in a system ... protecting all**" (Farhat 46). This shows clearly that Jackson was against the domination of the aristocratic class and a powerful central government. As a president, even Jackson was clearly afraid of the difference between social classes and the domination of the aristocratic class of the government, he wanted to keep balance between the social classes and provided equal opportunities for the individual. Hence, it can be said that President Jackson was totally the opposite of George Washington and Hamiltonian views. As a result, America witnessed a political debate for roughly a decade which gave birth to the political maturity by the leaders Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

The path to democracy was very slow in the United States, since the nineteenth century was the age of transformation in America under Jackson's administration that

came with a huge growth in terms of population which played in favor of creating an egalitarian society and political parties. The rise of the Whigs Party that opposed Jacksonian politics for example :the differentiation between South and North but at the same time agreed on promoting education .During his presidency, the American citizens played an important role in politics, since all the citizens could vote freely (Farhat 51) because the suffrage was extended to all the States but just for the white men. Nevertheless, historians argued that democracy during his time did not encompass all the native Americans and also he had not a clear position towards slavery, somehow his politics was ambiguous and vague until servitude took place in 1850 and changed the American politics.

2.7.4 U.S Democracy ; Freedom, Equality and Liberty

Even though the term democracy appeared first in the ancient Greek political thoughts since all citizens were roughly equal and had the same opportunities and the right to vote, this latter was at its beginning because some citizen including women were excluded. Gradually, the concept of democracy became more and more sophisticated due to many events that shaped the European way of thinking beginning with the enlightenment and the French Revolution that was the reaction for the American Revolution until the emergence of two main basic forms of democracy including ; elected representatives that not only represents the citizens in the creation of law but also in fields that encompass social and economic spheres, for example : America today is a model of democracy in the whole world since their citizens played an important role in determining the government that will govern them ; this kind of democracy is called: direct democracy, whereas there existed another kind of democracy that was explicitly declared by the founding fathers which is an indirect participation of people instead of being represented. This type has become the modern one in the whole world and is largely accepted by the Americans and since it secures freedom of speech and press that informed regularly the citizens about the election campaign which resulted in competitive elections and political pluralism for example: what was argued by President Jackson, this can be included under the liberal democracy. Nevertheless, democracy today is still developing because it is so difficult

to create equality, freedom and liberty between all the people notwithstanding there exist a civil society in America (Boundless, “Democracy.”)

Now, an ordinary citizen is able to participate and develop his own life freely without any restrictions, this can include American individualism as opposite to totalitarianism and what we have seen with the monarch and the King which led to the appearance of liberalism view and civil liberties as an example ; American society today is more independent from the state since the government do not interfere, instead they advocated self reliance and individual goals, all of this were included in the American Bill of Rights that secure civil liberties. This clearly shows, that they had been a great influence by the European thinkers including the natural law; life, liberty and the right to estate. This concept of liberty was an essential component in creating a kind of agreement about the rights and duty between the state and the individual. It gave more freedom to citizens since the basis of liberty is to provide stability with laws that are agreed from both sides (Boundless . “Liberty”).

Another fundamental component of the American democracy is equality American society today is roughly equal in the distribution of wealth and opportunities since all citizens have the same status under the law either in social or economic context for instance: all people have the right to vote, meanwhile the state should provide the same opportunities for education and health. This was a result of a long struggle with racism and gender inequality in the United States through many waves. Firstly, the feminist movement, secondly and more importantly the Civil Rights movement that end racial conflict between South and North. It was considered as an important event in the American society because of the reforms that changed the vision of the South. More or less, people of the South have more opportunities of jobs without reference to gender issue or race problems. Nevertheless, the concept of equality remained very difficult one, because most of the time it resulted on discrimination and preference which may contract the equality under the law (Boundless . “Equality”).

In addition to the previous components of American democracy, freedom of religion is another fundamental element. In this country, the individual has the right to change or to choose his religion; this right is guaranteed by the state, leaders such as ;Thomas Jefferson was vocal about the separation of the church from the state, in his opinion this act gives more liberty for the individual but at the same time more power to the states.(Boundless .‘‘Religious Freedom.’’)

All of these components led to a popular agreement and sovereignty that is considered today as an influential power in making decision and in the creation of laws this can only be legitimate when there are liberty and equality in the society and this is the opposite of what we have seen with monarchy ;people are most of the time against the King and his laws, they have no say or any representation. Hence, it can be said that American Revolution replaced King George III supremacy by a popular sovereignty wherein people most of the time accept any law made by the state however they could refuse, all of this were included in the Declaration of Independence (Boundless.‘‘Popular Consent, Majority Rule, and Popular Sovereignty.’’)

All in all, people today have the opportunities and equality to share their opinions freely through representation in the assembly by an elected parliament by return the state should provide a kind of stability in all the sectors and to protect the individuals from the tyranny of the majority rule. All of this was an inspiration from enlightenment thinkers on how to overthrow the monarchy system which led to liberal democracy that came to emancipate the deprived people in both America and Europe in order to build their own nation.

2.8 The New Nation 1783

After the annexation of Louisiana during Jefferson's presidency and the unwanted war with Britain in 1812 under President James Madison, the early republic had already proved to the whole world that a new nation was rising with an optimistic generation based on equality and social principles ; this was due to the effectiveness of the new Constitution of the United States that brought many advantages to the country. It was made up of three main branches; the executive represented by the President, the Law-making body (Congress) and the Federal Court which led to a powerful state that not only guaranteed the following rights for the citizens; freedom of religion, speech and freedom of press (Williams 27) but also a result of a strong central government under James Madison that he prevented any further colonization or acquisition of new territories (Maass 7). Nevertheless, the fear from the re-establishment of colonies was omnipresent, internal and external problems as well for example ; slavery, the problem between South and North, in addition to the second attack by the British empire and the interception of the American ships. All of these events contributed to the rise of a powerful nation and built a strong identity for the Americans believing in hard working and self-reliance, the Americans succeeded to build a strong new nation.

In terms of economy after the victory of the Americans, it was the task of the Congress to establish commercial relations and to pass laws. However, America at the beginning derived its power from the villages and countryside; most of the craftsmen and apprentices were working on silver, textile and manufacture even if it was made in small workshops; these small villages became a prosperous one. Government constructed roads in order to match the cities with villages. As a result, production was increased, infrastructure was built, for example ; ports in Boston and New York to export American products, Most of the production was based near from water and rivers (‘‘Post-Revolutionary America :1800-1840’’).

By the nineteenth century America, became one of the largest economy in the whole world starting by a simple system of agriculture and problems of geography resulted in moving towards industrialization. Adding new territories means new natural resources to be exploited by new comers seeking for jobs opportunities; some

of them were farmers working on wood and cultivation; others on iron and silver. The result was an economic growth since agriculture became more than a means to feed citizens but a fundamental factor in the rise of the economy as Jefferson argued an agrarian states (“The American Economy During the 1800s”).

In the political arena, America experienced from the struggle between the two political parties Federalists and the Republicans, white male was able to vote and freed from the restrains of the American society. Nevertheless, the most important event was in 1800 when there were a strong conflict and division inside America about the role of the national bank for instance ; Jefferson advocated a laissez-faire economy and limited role of the government, nonetheless Hamilton viewed that the bank should interfere and secure the economy of the country. Yet, the new nation became a manufactured country influenced by the new innovations, railroads ,factories, engine innovation doubled the production and assured self-sufficiency. Notwithstanding, historians claimed that the economy was still weak due to the bad management of the bank as a result they were many depressions that hit the country including the famous Great Depression in 1933.(“The American Economy During the 1800s”)that pushed up the government to interfere and regulate the economy through the New Deal to lighten the crisis, it was just under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Hence, it can be said that, the government was so reluctant in involving in the private economies instead they advocated a Laissez-fair economy until a small group of farmers elite began to ask the state to intermedate, and represent them because they believed that the government can regulate the competition and eliminate corruption. (“Government Involvement in the American Economy”).

In terms of demography, as the economy growth and annexion of territories , population was the next feature of America during 1800. By 1860, America counted about 31million inhabitants (table2.1), most of them were immigrants and slaves since the plantation of cotton had recquired slaves more from any other time.However, the majority of the population was based on the North where they began building houses and factories which later required roads and rapid transportation not only for the citizens but also for goods and raw materials (“America Population Growth”).

Table 2.1:Population Growth during the Nineteenth Century

Decade	Population (in millions)
1800	5
1810	7
1820	10
1830	17
1840	17
1850	23
1860	31

(Source :Richard et al, 2008)

As a result, transportation was the basis of the economic growth by connecting countryside and cities with manufactured products for instance : canals and steam boats matched all the American rivers and made a faster way to access in those cities. The creation of such canals including the canal that matched the Hudson River with the Pacific Ocean provided jobs opportunities and companies for construction (“The Canal Era”) but, quickly canals were replaced by railroads that resolved the problems of regional isolation for example ; thanks to railroad that Baltimore became a competitive city to New York. Arguably, the railroad brought social changes to the country through creating jobs opportunities (James 11)

In the cultural aspect, it seemed that it was very difficult to re-establish the cultural values in the American society despite the efforts of the republican motherhood because of the effects of colonialism. Artists and painters were greatly influenced by the European model, they tried to bring this style to the new nation. Further, women began to work in big cities including education ; they became more responsible as the standard of living rose and people became richer.(“Post-Revolutionary America :1800-1840”)

2.9 American Foreign Policy

From the seventeenth century onwards, European Nations established colonies in different places in the world including; America in order to increase economic wealth and political position, because there was a competition between France, Britain and Spain ; the only aim for Britain was to trade with the American colonies, as trade with Europe had decreased and largely affected. However ,with the end of the revolutionary war, and after signing the Treaty of Paris , America had to deal with foreign deplomacy with other countries and continents,yet, there were many problems that faced the American Founding Fathers ; the first Article of Confederation was so weak in terms of trade and economy in additon to the restrictions imposed by Britain For instance; American ships were intercepted at many times. It was until France engaged in war against Britian that America rose as an emerging power due to countless reasons among them the French alliance and weapons trade.

In addition to the political maturity after the independence, Americans dealt with trade and economic problems of the country by removing all the restrictions imposed by Britain.Nevertheless, this can not be done in a short period of time but through a long struggle with British foreign policies that do not disappear even with the complete separation due to the world dominance. Americans during 1820 tried to develop other relations with different European Nations. Thence, emancipation from Britain was inevitable, they started to invest in the New World the aim was to weaken the Britsh dominance of the world through America ; leaders such as Adams argued that ,**“the only attraction of commerce for European nations was not so much the pure lure of financial gain but subsequently, the potential for American commerce to neutralize Britain and maintain the balance of power in Europe”**.Hence, it can be understood that, American foreign policy was greatly relied on the British one,if the Americans succeeded to create a balance between European Nations America would become a corner for European investors and merchants as the French became more integrated in American trade. Sooner, Americans succeeded to trade with European Nations in terms of military aspect,they

established tied relations with the Germans to export arms to the New World when Franklin said that, **“any merchants who would venture to send ships laden with those articles might make great profit”** (“The U.S. Republic's First Year of Foreign Policy Commerce and Diplomacy”), consequently France bought an important quantity of munitions from America and signed an agreement between the merchants by returns ; once again Britain worked to weaken the American economy,they intercepted American ships and warned countries that trade with the New World, yet France continued its help to the new nation by opening its ports to the American ships and established companies that transported ammunition and tobacco. As, President John Adams continued the dilemma of trade with France and he clearly showed that the aim of America was not to found political relations with France but to establish trade and commerce when he said that, **“I am not for soliciting any political connection, or military assistance, or indeed naval, from France. I wish for nothing but commerce, a mere marine treaty with them.”** This latter, led Germany to enter the competition and trade with America even if this was prohibited by Britain.To sum up, it is possible to say that the American leaders succeeded to establish a strong foreign policy with European Nations.

After the economic growth and the railroads that crossed the whole country America marked an excess in the production which motivated the Americans to think about the outside of America and to make commerce with other nations in order to avoid the panic of 1873. The country built a formidable fleet to protect its interests along the Atlantic and other Oceans considering that was the end for the British empire control monopoly .This new foreign policy had been developed with the purchase of Hawaii due to the importance of its position that was considered as not only a natural station for ships to control Asian trade but also to protect the American interests.Soon after, the Americans recognized the value of the place (“What Factors Influenced American Foreign Policy in the Late 1800s ?”)

By 1860, the American production exceeded the British one, territories had been doubled even if military capacities of Britain were incomparable to the new nation.The nineteenth century was considered as the age of colonialism ; European

Nations scrambled Africa, whereas the Americans annexed neighboring territories including ; Florida, Hawaii and Louisiana. It was the beginning of the American foreign policy caused by a surplus of production which led Americans to search for new markets in the whole world as Panama canal was founded providing opportunities of work but more importantly it relied on the new nation with the other continents. As a result, American manufacture and raw materials were exported overseas, Alfred Thayer Mahan argued that the power of the country to control the whole world is dependent of waves and Sea when he said that, **“Whoever rules the waves rule the world”** (qtd. “American Imperialism”) as America wanted to declare war against Germany, which was criticized by some analysts claimed that the annexation of new territories and engagement in war resulted in American imperialism, therefore America would surely lose its domination affairs, but most importantly its principles of democracy some of them advocated to pass their values and principles through these overseas still others believed in colonization in order to bring freedom and democracy to the deprived people. Now, it is clearly seen how a weak country became a strong power that dominated the world trade monopoly with a modest fleet under the darwinian theory and the Monroe Doctrine.

2.9.1 Monroe Doctrine

It was established under President James Monroe and the contribution of Quincy Adams, preceded by an economic growth and expansion, now the Americans had to protect their territories including the Western Hemisphere and its interests by avoiding any such kind of conflict with European Nations. Moreover, the doctrine wanted to show the American democracy as opposed to monarchy, America now is independent from any further conflict or war .

The Monroe Doctrine was a political philosophy that explained how the Americans would deal with the European powers and the fear from the re-establishment of monarchy since Russia, Spain and France wanted to reconstruct monarchism through a strong alliance which led America to announce that North America was not concerned with a further colonization from the old world because nations across the Western Hemisphere were democratic states where people were

represented and no longer under the rule of monarchies or a narrow elite of the King. The new American foreign policy was totally against European power, it came not only to defend the republican states but also to help democracy in the neighboring countries (Magdalena 4-5-6). America had a neutral position towards European nations when Monroe said that, **“he would not interfere with events in Europe. In return, he wanted European nations to stay out of the affairs of the new World nations”** (Michael 7). This statement was called the Monroe Doctrine and was later the basis of the American foreign policy perhaps the young United States did not yet have the military power and political maturity to control the whole continent (Michael 5-6-7-8) as Britain wanted to afford protection against what was known by the Holy Alliance; Russia controlled Alaska, Spain also showed the intention to get back to her colonies. Nonetheless, the policy marked the presence of America in the world foreign affairs, as countries from South America adopted a democratic government due to the defeat of Spain against France in Europe. Consequently, most of the Southern countries became liberated from the Spanish control which led President Monroe to recognize Argentina, Chile and Colombia as independent countries. Sooner, they established trade with those countries which was very helpful for the United States, it was an important political action that proved the American presence in the foreign political arenas with a good new relations with Britain and a direct conflict between America and Spain (Michael 12-13).

2.10 The Civil War 1861-1865

Following the great growth of production and Lincoln's election, America once again lived roughly four years of blood and war. This time was not with a foreign power, but between the Confederate States of the South including Florida, Carolina, Georgia, Texas and Louisiana, and the wealthy Northern States, yet, the most important thing was that the war came to determine the nature of the future American States and whether what was drafted in the Declaration of Independence was really realized including what was stressed by the principle author Thomas Jefferson about the natural rights or was just an illusion. Hence, it can be said that the Civil War completed what was built by the revolution ending by the unification of the Northern with the

Southern States and the official abolishment of the empire of slavery ; it was a kind of continuation of Jefferson point of view about slavery .This bloody war that costed 625,000 lives and high numbers of casualites, it was considered as one of the biggest war in the history of the United States (COLE 1) that started from a simple cause believing that the government will be more powerful and will abolish slavery in the country, because the slaves believed that slavery was a kind of emancipation from barbarism and poverty. Additionally,the differentiation of social classes between South and North For example : the Northern society were based on industries and factories which meant that there was a mixture of cultures that worked together including the Irish community, all of this regional inequality led a small group to establish a Confederate States that were strongly refused by the Northerners and considered as a betrayal to democracy (“ Defining Time in Our Nation's History”).

Even though the war began at Charleston ,the most important Battles were fought in Verginia and Georgia , where the American army succeeded to surround the confederate armies by a clever strategy, when President Lincoln ordered general Ulysses S. Grant and William Sherman not only to destroy the economy of the South which led most of the rebellion to either give up or surrendered but also to liberate the country definitely from issue of slavery. As the North became totally against the idea of slavery(“Leading up to Secession and the Civil War”) (COLE 2) and liberated the population of 3,953,760 (table2.2) and President Lincoln became a celebrity again.

2.2 Table: Slave Population from 1800 -1860

1800	893,602
1810	1,191,362
1820	1,538,022
1830	2,009,043
1840	2,487,355
1850	3,204,313
1860	3,953,760

(Source : Rolando,2017)

2.11 Conclusion

The second chapter focused on the most important results of the American Revolution including famous victories and the path towards building a new nation. The Declaration of Independence was a historic action in the history of the world many European Nations became influenced by its principles others joined the revolution against Britain after the heroic battle of Saratoga.

The Treaty of Paris ended the fighting that lasted more than four years and announced a new nation based on the natural rights of human beings which led to a nation based on equality and democratic values, thanks to women's contribution and political ideals by the Founding Fathers including ; Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. The young United States, became quickly integrated in the foreign arenas, trade and commerce were the aims of the new nation following an isolationist policy and believing in hard working ,the new nation became the only supreme power in the whole world.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

After, being ruled by King George III and under a tyrannical government during which they have no say or any representation, but exploitation of their riches and additional taxes in order just to maximize the benefits, the Americans started rebelling and reacted through many events that were considered as the main reasons that led to the revolutionary war that lasted more than six years of an armed conflict through the Continental Army alongside the patriots even if they were unskilled solidiers ,the aim was to overthrow the King and to achieve complete independence .As the battle of Concord and Lexington took place or what was known as“shot heard round the world”, marked the first direct confrontation to announce the first American victory which was regarded as an impulse for the next Battles .

The Americans were greatly influenced by the Declaration of Independence and the Inalienable Rights by the Founding Fathers, which led to continue the fight until the Battle of Yorktown, ending the state of war and announced the rise of a new nation based on freedom ,equality and liberty, because simply the Americans were not sons of the King, it was the beginning of democracy in the country between the two emerged political parties the Federalists against the Republicans, as a result Americans lived a period of political anxiety ,they had to struggle and to benefit from the experiences of the early republic. Arguably, the power of this new nation was thanks to different challenges and conflicts between the Americans themselves .

Post-independence phase witnessed also the rise of a new strong nation that became a model of liberty to the whole world, it impacts many European Nations at various respects and succeeded to establish a strong foreign policy related to trade and commerce under the Monroe Doctrine, believing in self-reliance and hard working the American doubled the size of their country and remained neutral towards the foreign conflict.

To sum up ,the American Revolution replaced the king supremacy by a popular sovereignty and liberal democracy by removing all the restrictions imposed by Britain, as a consequence America became a corner for the old world in term of trade which led to a political maturity and a strong foreign policy.

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