How the American Revolution Started?

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The American Revolution was not a spontaneous, impetuous event in the history. It was a collective effort of the 13 colonies to wage a war against the oppression of the British Crown and win it 1. The 7 year war, also known as the French and Indian War, ending in 1763, was a victory for the British as they had full control over the extensive land and the Americans in their capacity as colonists. As the war ended, the British were drowned in debt so they imposed a lot of taxes on the native Americans. The Stamp Act, The TownShends Act, The Boston Tea Party, The Coercive Acts and British attacks on the American coastal towns were some of the unwanted events which made the Americans realize their oppressed status and led to the proceedings towards a revolution.

The Americans were not worried about the taxes being high, rather they were anxious about the lack of their direct representation in the Parliament which led to these taxes being imposed. The British had thrust upon the Americans such rules and regulations which relegated the natives’ status to mere subjects. The aforementioned events paved the way for increased organization and resistance among the colonists. Protestors started assembling Committees of Correspondence and all such committes influenced the non-compliers to demonstrate against the government. One such noteable committee was the Maryland Committee of Congress which convened the first Continental Congress. The Declaration of Independence played a pivotal role in driving the American Revolution and until the shotings actually started in the command of George Washington, the Americans already had a sense of self-governance and separation from the British.

Conflicts with the local British military soldiers and rebellions from the colonies ended any possible opportunities for unruffled negotiations and according to precedents, on April 19th 1775, War for the pursuit of American Independence formally began.

End Notes

1. Hebb D. The American revolution. *American Psychologist*. 1960;15(12):735-745. doi:10.1037/h0043506