

Church History



Church History

- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1st-3rd centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4th-5th centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6th-10th centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
- ***The Age of Revolution*** AD **19th century**
- *The Modern Age* AD 20th century
- *The Postmodern Age* AD 21st century



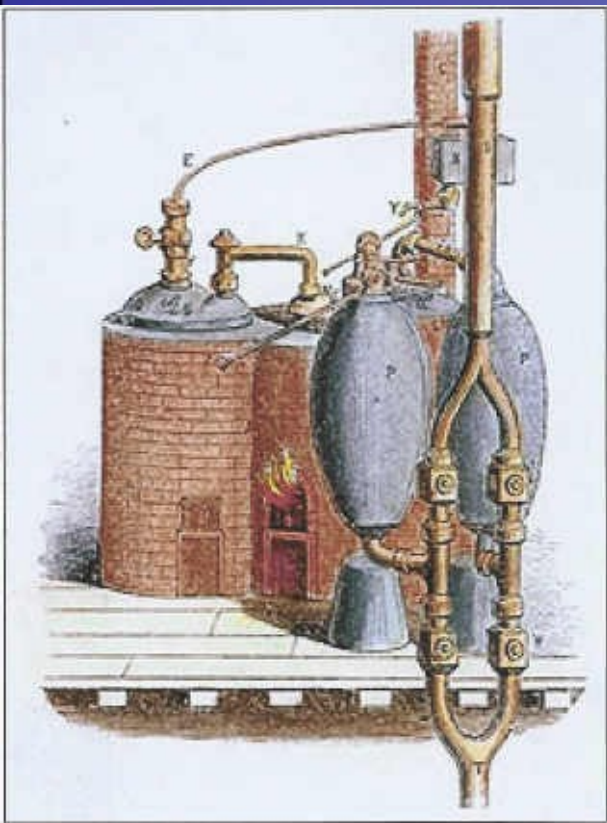
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- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19th century
 - *The American Revolution*



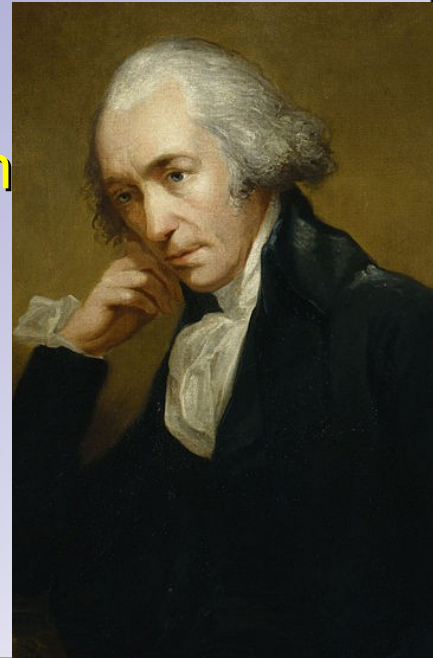
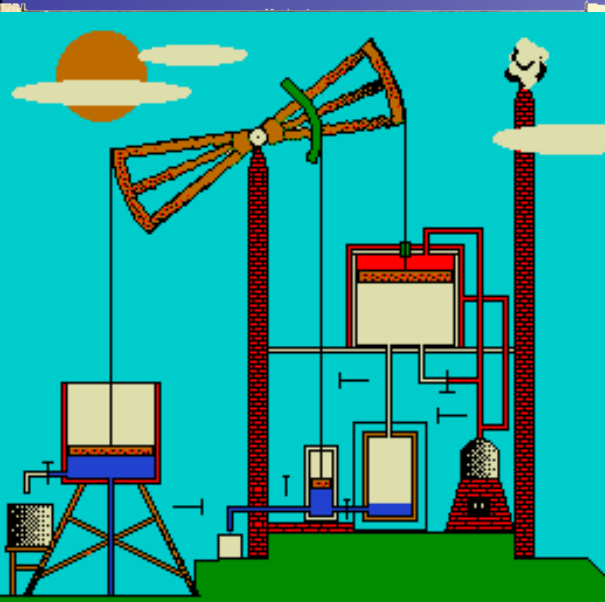
The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*
 - 1775 James Watt's steam engine was patented
 - Steam engines had been around since 1698, so the idea itself was nothing new
 - But the earliest models were either too inefficient or too unwieldy to be of much practical use



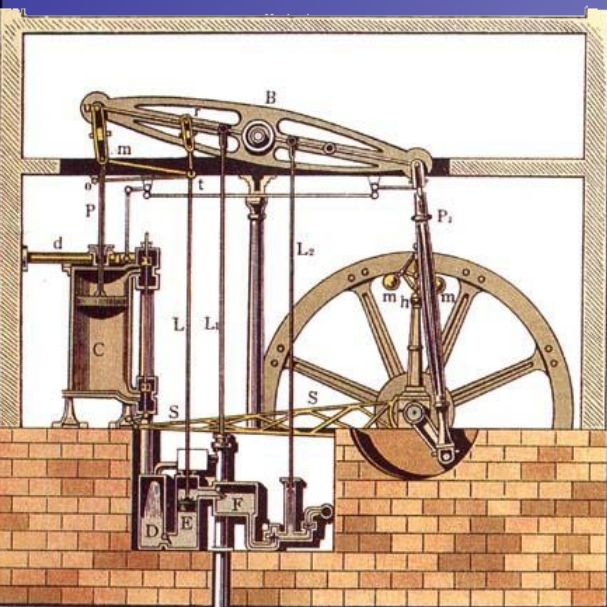
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 - Steam engines had been around since 1698, so the idea itself was nothing new
 - But Scottish inventor James Watt came up with the idea of using separate chambers for the condensing chamber and the working cylinder, which meant that you didn't have to heat and cool the cylinder between strokes
 - Suddenly, the steam engine became a lot more efficient, could be a lot smaller, and thus, was a lot more practical
 - Arguably, it was Watt's steam engine that began what became known as the Industrial Revolution



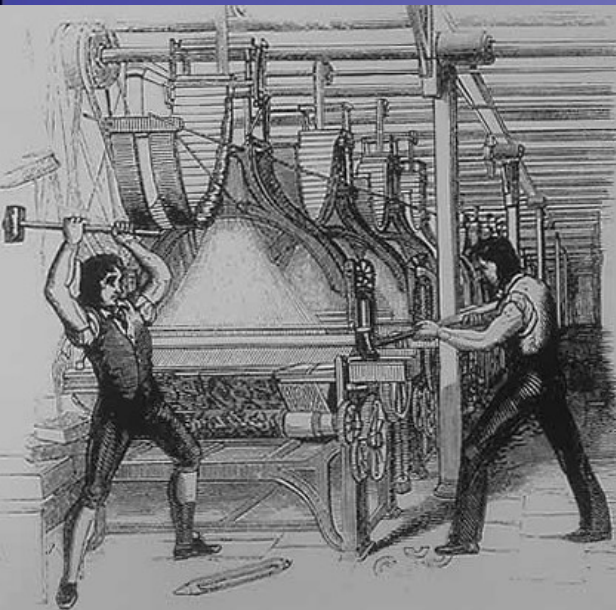
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 - In a fairly short period of time, most countries' economies shifted from agricultural to industrial and most industries shifted from hand-crafted, highly-skilled manufacturing to machine-based
 - And that meant changes for society at large—
 - A) More unskilled laborers could find better jobs at a higher rate of pay
 - B) Manufactured items became more affordable and accessible to the common family
 - C) A “*middle class*” between “rich” and “poor” developed, creating a stabilizing buffer
 - D) Which, put together, meant that the standard of living shot upwards for most of the civilized world
 - E) Life expectancy rates nearly *doubled*



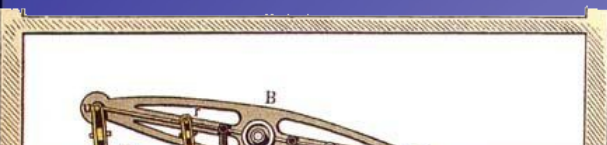
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 - But, as usual, it's not quite that simple...
 - The increased dependence on machinery brought its own social ills—
 - Factory owners built factory towns and treated workers like cogs in the machines
 - Luddites were afraid that machines would even push human workers out—so they sabotaged the machines
 - Parliament made “machine-breaking” a capital crime in 1812



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 - Factory owners built factory towns and treated workers like cogs in the machines
 - Luddites were afraid that machines would even push human workers out
 - More products were available to more people, but they were of lesser quality (be honest—that's the *point*, right?)



The Age of Revolution

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 - More products were available
 - Children were put to work in factories and child mortality rates rose



The Age of Revolution

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 - The increased dependence on machinery brought its own social ills
 - **With social ills came social remedies—**
 - With more people living in cities came the need for better roads, building materials and social management
 - Thus emerged inventions like cement and rolled asphalt as well as "Sunday Schools"



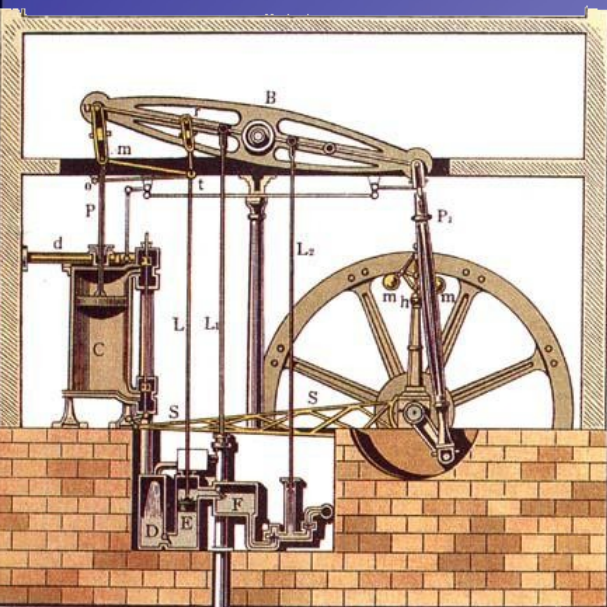
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 - With social ills came social remedies—
 - With more people living in cities came the need for better roads, building materials and social management
 - Socialist groups and unions emerged to support the abused working class—which sometimes *also* abused them



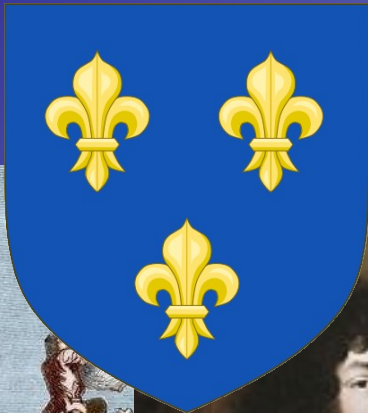
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 - But, as usual, it's not quite that simple...
 - The Industrial Revolution thus served to both pound down and exalt the common individual, depending on the context
 - What sort(s) of social conditions would that kind of combination create?
 - How would that logically affect the common man's perception of *religion*?
 - How would that affect the Church?



The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*
 - 1775 James Watt's steam engine was patented
 - The French Flour War and wheat riots erupted
 - As we said last week, the violence in the streets stemmed from a series of bad harvests, which led to a sudden sky-rocketing in French wheat prices but there was more to it than that
 - For centuries, the French monarchy had accepted the age-old responsibility of making sure that the people had enough food to eat (though, let's be honest—some kings like Louis XIV couldn't have cared less about that, as long as he had his palaces, his dances, his mistresses, his candy, his gold, etc.)



The Age of Revolution

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 - For centuries, the French monarchy had accepted the age-old responsibility of making sure that the people had enough food to eat, and they had passed strict laws to keep a tight rein on food distribution, prices, etc.
 - But under Louis XVI, the French government began to follow a newer economic theory, summarized as "*laissez faire, laissez passer*"
 - To these new economists, the best sort of economy is the one that waxes and wanes naturally, without intervention
 - Thus, for instance, wheat sellers were allowed to dictate their own prices, without governmental interference
 - Which is why wheat prices soared and violence reigned in the streets



The Age of Revolution

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The French Flour War and wheat riots erupted
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 - The worst part for Louis XVI and his government was the widespread public belief in a “*pacte de famine*”—a conspiracy theory that claimed that the nobles had purposely driven up the prices of wheat to kill the poor
 - So the common people were divided between those who thought that Louis' government was inept and unable to help the working man and those who believed that his government was *actively attempting to kill* the working man
 - You can probably see how all of this helped sow the seeds of revolution in France...



The Age of Revolution

- **Everything started changing—and *quickly***
1775 James Watt's steam engine was patented
The French Flour War and wheat riots erupted
A Revolutionary War broke out in America
 - In February of 1775, Parliament had declared that Massachusetts was in open rebellion by refusing to trade with England until the “Intolerable Acts” were rescinded
 - They ordered Lt. Gen. Thomas Gage to bring order to the colony



The Age of Revolution

- MOMENT OF HONESTY HERE:
 - When asked when the Revolutionary War was, most people will answer confidently only about one year—
1776
 - But for the Americans, the war lasted from 1775 to 1783, when the Treaty of Paris was signed—the war lasted *eight years*
 - For the British, the war lasted from 1775 to 1814 (since the War of 1812 was arguably England refusing to admit that we were ever actually independent)
 - Basically, it took fighting *Napoleon* to make England stop fighting us
 - And they were still sore enough half a century later that they gave aid to the Confederacy, in order to destabilize the Union



The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline
 - 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord
 - Gage's first action was to seize the stores of weapons and ammunition that the colonial militia had stored in Concord, Massachusetts
 - (NOTE: They'd actually been *given* the weapons and ammunition—and been organized and trained as a militia—by the British to fight *for* England in actions like the French and Indian War)



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

Battles of Lexington and Concord

- Gage's first action was to seize the stores of weapons and ammunition that the colonial militia had stored in Concord, Massachusetts
- Silversmith Paul Revere rode to Concord to warn the militia there to be prepared
 - A week later, militia leader Dr. Joseph Warren sent Revere and William Dawes to find out exactly how and when the British regulars would invade
 - Sexton Robert Newton was to put one lantern in the steeple of Boston's Old North Church if the British were marching overland, or two if they were going to take a short-cut by crossing the Charles River in boats
 - Dawes and Revere road all over the countryside that night, informing the militia members that "The Regulars are coming out!" and would be there shortly



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord

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- Thus, when Gage's troops marched through Lexington on their way to Concord, 77 militiamen were waiting for them in town
- Nobody had expected this to be anything more than a show of disapproval by the militiamen but someone on one of the sides fired a shot, and the whole thing got messy
 - After a few flurries of fire, eight colonials were dead, ten were wounded, and everyone had run away—while only one British soldier had gotten wounded



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

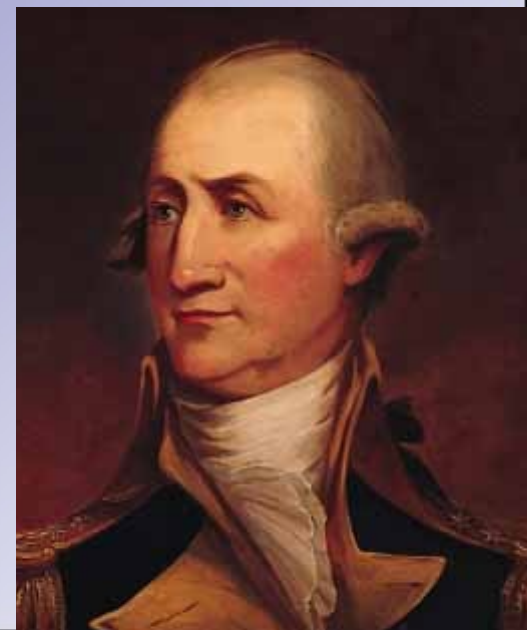
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- Thus, when Gage's troops marched through Lexington on their way to Concord, 77 militiamen were waiting for them in town
- Continuing on to Concord, the British split their forces to look for stored munitions in town
 - (NOTE: They were helped by several "Tories"—British loyalists who didn't support any opposition to the Crown)
 - (NOTE²: Only about a third of the American colonists ever did actually support the idea of a revolution against England—the rest either didn't really care, didn't want to rock the boat, or were actively supportive of England)



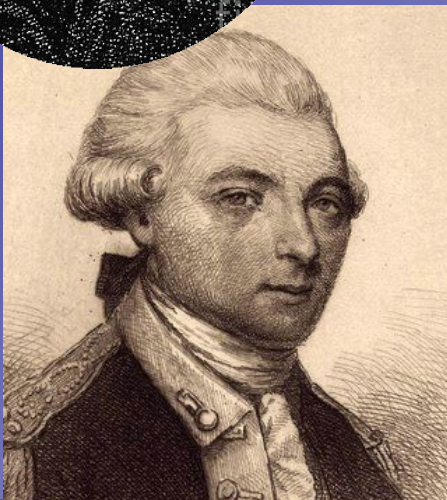
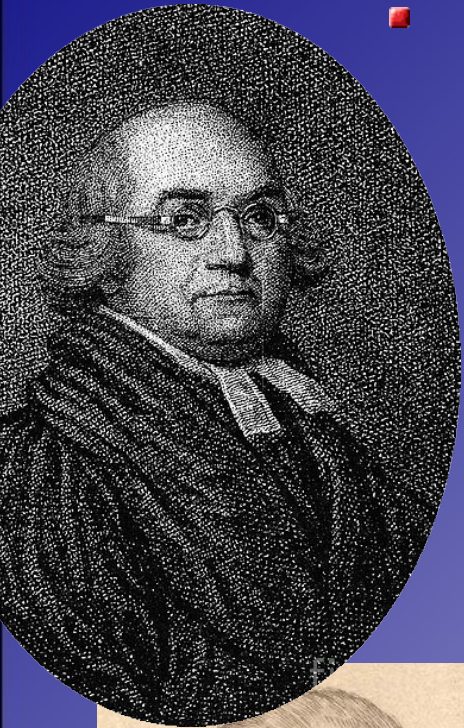
The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - On the one hand, Presbyterian minister John Witherspoon not only preached for revolution from his pulpit in New Jersey, but he also served as the Congressional chaplain and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence as did Peter Muhlenberg, a Lutheran pastor from Pennsylvania, who—in his last sermon to his congregation—quoted Ecclesiastes 3:1 and then said, “There is a time to preach and a time to pray, but there is also a time to fight, and that time has now come!”
 - (and with that, he tore off his clerical robes to reveal a Lt. Colonel's uniform underneath, and then left the pulpit)



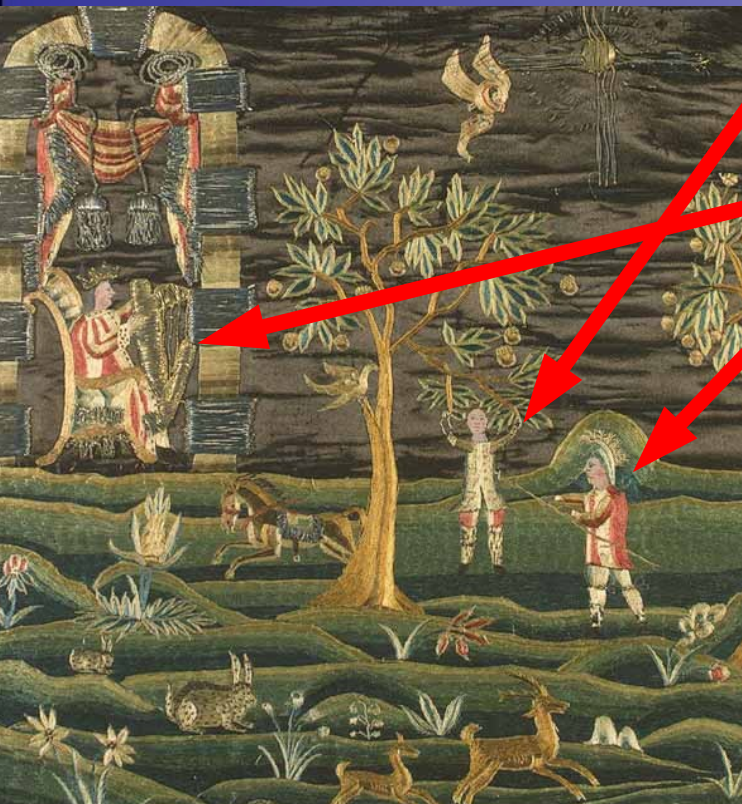
The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - On the one hand...
 - On the other hand, Ben Franklin's best friend, Joseph Galloway—the Speaker of the House in the Pennsylvania legislature—so opposed the rebellion that he eventually left the colonies in 1778 and moved back to England, where he advised the Crown about how to win in America and Anglican minister Jonathan Boucher from Maryland preached that revolution is un-Biblical, citing Romans 13:1-7 and our need to obey even tyrants, unless that obedience would call us to sin
 - He was so committed to his belief—and so aware of how unpopular it was—that he preached with two loaded pistols in the pulpit with him



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - On the one hand...
 - On the other hand...
 - And still others preached that revolution was completely *Biblical*
 - Faith Robinson Trumbull—the wife of the governor of Connecticut and the daughter of a Congregationalist pastor—made this needlework
- Caught in the tree is Absalom, the freedom-fighting son of a tyrant-king David
- (who is blithely playing the harp while his kingdom falls apart)
- Absalom's executioner—Joab—is wearing a British soldier's red coat



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - On the one hand...
 - On the other hand...
 - And still others preached that revolution was completely *Biblical*
 - So where would you stand—*Biblically*—on the subject of the American Revolution at the time? What Scriptures would you point to in order to lead the way toward Godliness?



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline**

- 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord**

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 - **Continuing on to Concord, the British split their forces to look for stored munitions in town**
 - **Splitting up was a mistake, because various clumps of mobile, colonial militiamen were able to pick them off as a result—most notably by making strategic use of a local bridge**
 - **The British were stunned, and began their retreat back to Boston...
...which took them back through Lexington again**



The Age of Revolution

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- **Going through Lexington again, the British were pounded on by the over 1,000 militiamen who had now formed against them**
 - The British commanders were particularly vexed that the colonists refused to line up in open fields to fight against them, as any "civilized" army would
 - Instead, they did what they'd learned in the French and Indian War and used rocks, walls, and trees as cover



The Age of Revolution

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- By the time the British made it back to Boston, they'd lost 126 men, with 174 wounded on top of that—and Boston was surrounded by a militia force of over 15,000 men
 - An undeclared war was unofficially on...



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord

Ticonderoga

The next month, the British Fort at Ticonderoga, New York, was taken by American militia heroes Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold

- Suddenly, everyone started thinking that the colonials might actually be able to take a genuine stand against England
- That included Quebec, who saw the taking of the fort to be a preparation for invasion

(Which, of course, it was—by August, American forces invaded Quebec from Ticonderoga, holding Montreal for several months)

- (and Benedict Arnold was again commended for his brilliant actions during the unfortunately disastrous campaign)



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline**

1775

Battles of Lexington and Concord

Ticonderoga

Washington

- The Continental Congress chose war hero George Washington to be the commander-in-chief of the American forces
 - One of his first actions was to meet with his former friend, Gage, to request proper treatment of American prisoners—the British had starved them, refused to treat their wounds, and otherwise abused them
 - When Gage rebuffed the request, Washington threatened to similarly abuse British prisoners and Gage relented



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline**

1775

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Ticonderoga

Washington

- The Continental Congress chose war hero George Washington to be the commander-in-chief of the American forces
- It was George Washington who commissioned the first official flag for use by the colonial forces—which was simply the British Navy ensign with six white strips sewn onto it
 - (NOTE: The more famous flag didn't come until 1777—and even then, there were several different versions floating around)



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

Battles of Lexington and Concord

Ticonderoga

Washington

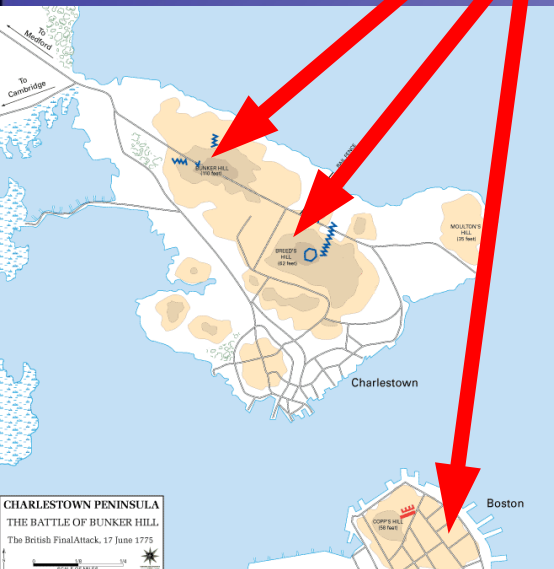
Bunker Hill

The British were under siege in Boston, but since they could be resupplied by ship, they could basically hold out forever

So the militiamen planned to plant artillery across from Boston in Charlestown, on Breed's Hill—with a redoubt to the north at Bunker Hill—and pound the British troops into having to surrender Boston

- But when British ships transported their troops to Charlestown, the militia's poor organization and lack of ammunition led to them being swamped, and they had to retreat to Bunker Hill... which the British then took, too

- So, technically, the British won the battle, but they lost so many men doing it that a British general later remarked, "A few more such victories would have shortly put an end to British dominion in America"



The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline**

1775

Battles of Lexington and Concord

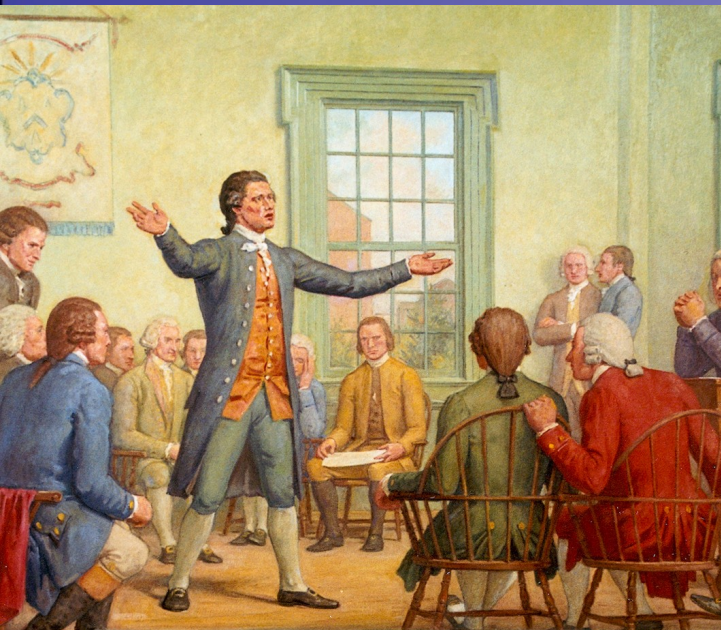
Ticonderoga

Washington

Bunker Hill

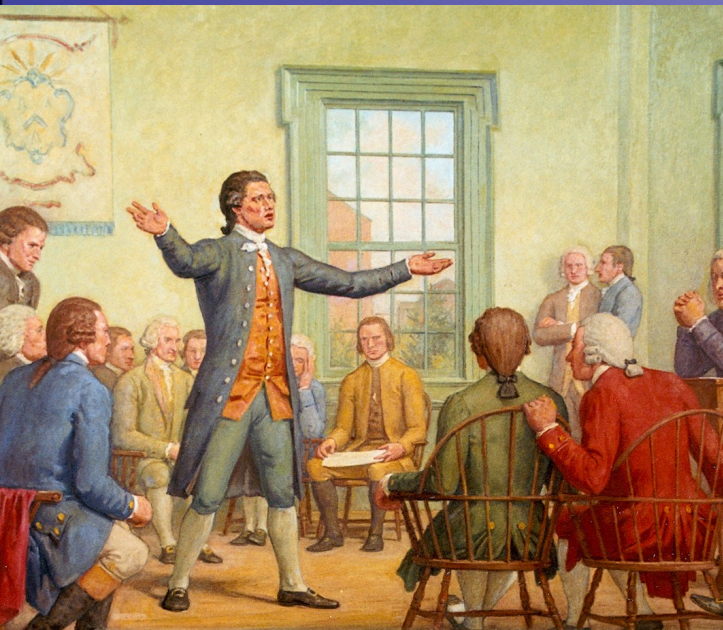
Olive Branch Petition

- The Continental Congress tried one last time to make amends with England



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Yes, even after officially fighting against English forces, the Continental Congress still wanted peace more than war
 - In fact, it was at this point that they specifically called for a day of prayer and fasting for *everyone* in the colonies, begging for God's leading and intervention



The Age of Revolution

- Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

Battles of Lexington and Concord

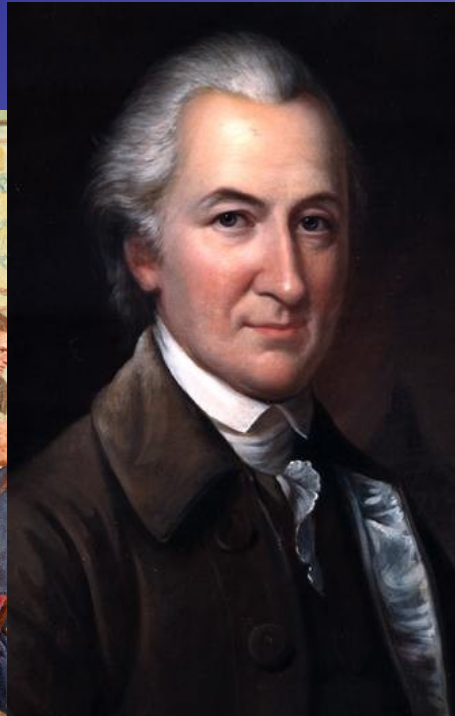
Ticonderoga

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Bunker Hill

Olive Branch Petition

- The Continental Congress tried one last time to make amends with England
 - It was written by 32-year-old Thomas Jefferson and then totally re-written by representative John Dickinson, since Jefferson's rhetoric was considered too intense for this kind of petition
 - In it, the colonists reiterated that they didn't want war, but rather simply wanted fair trade with England
 - Either England should give the colonies the *same* taxes as the *rest* of Great Britain or *no* taxes, and stricter trade restrictions—but this trade tariffs plus high taxes thing was unfair, especially since the colonies had no representatives in Parliament
 - They even left it to the King to come up with what he thought was fair as a compromise, since they trusted him



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

Battles of Lexington and Concord

Ticonderoga

Washington

Bunker Hill

Olive Branch Petition

- The Continental Congress tried one last time to make amends with England
- But George III refused to even *look* at the petition
- By the time it reached him, he had already drafted a Proclamation of Rebellion in response to the battle at Bunker Hill
- In it, the Crown officially declared the colonies to be in open rebellion—so for him to even open the petition and read it would be to tacitly acknowledge that rebels had the authority or the right to address the Crown with demands (or even requests)
- If the petition had arrived even a few days earlier, things might have gone very differently...
- John Adams cited George's refusal as an example of the British being totally unreasonable—war was *inevitable*



By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION.

For suppressing Rebellion and Sedition.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS many of Our Subjects in divers Parts of Our Colonies and Plantations in *North America*, misled by dangerous and ill-designing Men, and forgetting the Allegiance which they owe to the Power that has protected and sustained them, after various disorderly Acts committed in Disturbance of the Publick Peace, to the Obstruction of lawful Commerce, and to the Oppression of Our loyal Subjects carrying on the same, have at length proceeded to an open and avowed Rebellion, by arraying themselves in hostile Manner to withstand the Execution of the Law, and traitorously preparing, ordering, and levying War against Us: And whereas there is Reason to apprehend that such Rebellion hath been much promoted and encouraged by the traitorous Correspondence, Counfels, and Comfort of divers wicked and aciperate Persons within this Realm: To the End therefore that none of Our Subjects may neglect or violate their Duty through Ignorance thereof, or through any Doubt of the Protection which the Law will afford to their Loyalty and Zeal; We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby declaring that not only all Our Officers Civil and Military are obliged to exert their utmost Endeavours to suppress such Rebellion, and to bring the Traitors to Justice; but that all Our Subjects of this Realm and the Dominions thereunto belonging are bound by Law to be aiding and assisting in the Suppression of such Rebellion, and to disclose and make known all traitorous Conspiracies and Attempts against Us, Our Crown and Dignity; And We do accordingly strictly charge and command all Our Officers as well Civil as Military, and all other Our obedient and loyal Subjects, to use their utmost Endeavours to withstand and suppress such Rebellion, and to disclose and make known all Treasons and traitorous Conspiracies which they shall know to be against Us, Our Crown and Dignity; and for that Purpose, that they transmit to One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or other proper Officer, due and full Information of all Persons who shall be found carrying on Correspondence with, or in any Manner or Degree aiding or abetting the Persons now in open Arms and Rebellion against Our Government within any of Our Colonies and Plantations in *North America*, in order to bring to condign Punishment the Authors, Perpetrators, and Abettors of such traitorous Designs.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Twenty-third Day of *August*, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, in the Fifteenth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

L O N D O N :

Printed by Charles Eyre and William Sturges, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty. 1775.



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord
Ticonderoga
Washington
Bunker Hill

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 - By the time it reached him, he had already drafted a Proclamation of Rebellion in response to the battle at Bunker Hill
 - In it, the Crown officially declared the colonies to be in open rebellion—so for him to even open the petition and read it would be to tacitly acknowledge that rebels had the authority or the right to address the Crown with demands (or even requests)
 - To bolster his own British forces in America, George hired German mercenaries from the House of Hanover's holdings in Hesse
 - (for what it's worth, that just cemented things to the Americans—that *German* king is sending *foreigners* to fight us)



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

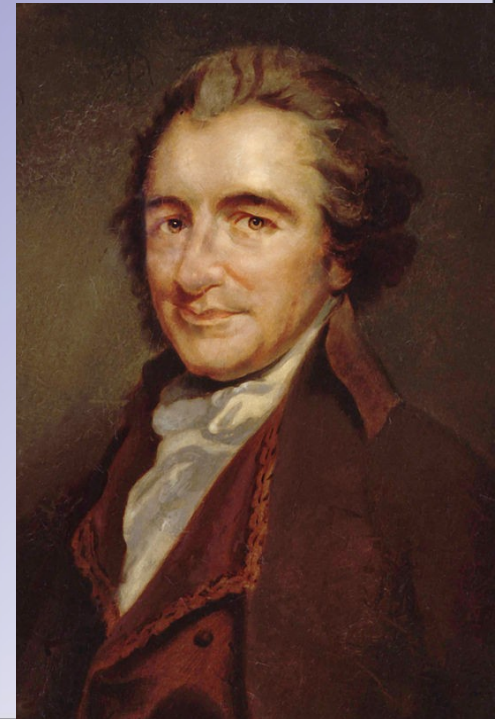
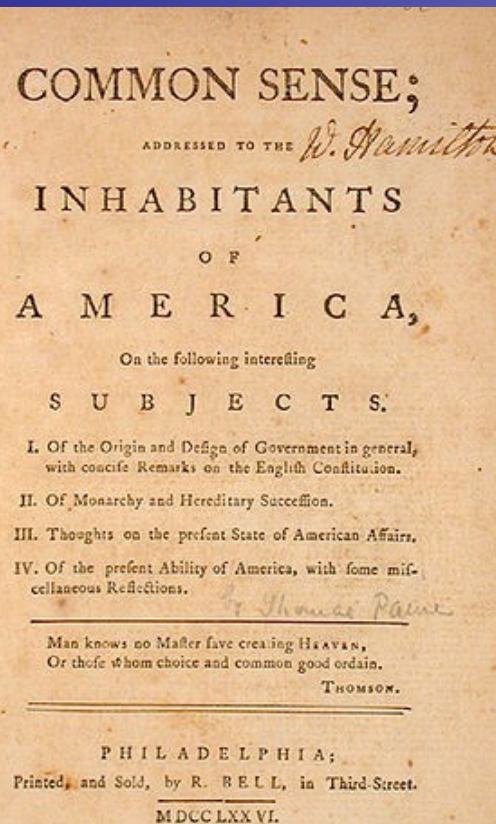
1775

1776

■ Common Sense

■ Written by Thomas Paine

(who'd only come over from England a little over a year earlier, but who really, really liked to rouse rabbles)



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

1776

Common Sense

- Written by Thomas Paine, the pamphlet argued convincingly that Americans absolutely *must* revolt against England

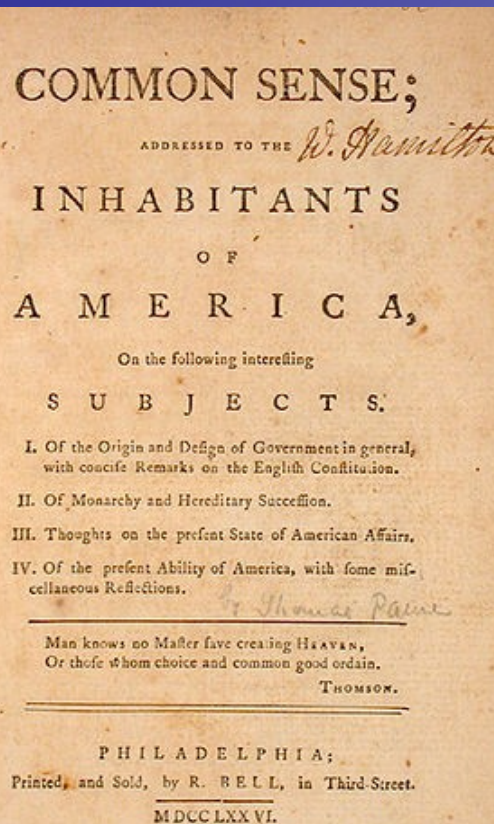
- Paine argued that not only did Britain abuse the colonies whenever it suited them, but it was illogical for the colonies to submit to it—

A) It's unreasonable for an *island* to think that it can rule another *continent*

B) Especially if that continent is an ocean away

- Even if Parliament *were* totally fair, travel time means that it takes so much time to deal with even the smallest issues that it's inefficient at best

- With every passing year, Americans were becoming less and less connected to the political squabbles of Europe, and yet England still considered the colonists to be their primary cannon fodder



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

1776

Common Sense

- Written by Thomas Paine, the pamphlet argued convincingly that Americans absolutely *must* revolt against England

- Paine argued that not only did Britain abuse the colonies whenever it suited them, but it was illogical for the colonies to submit to it—

A) It's unreasonable for an *island* to think that it can rule another *continent*

B) Especially if that continent is an ocean away

C) Particularly since the colonies had long since ceased to be only a *British* people

- Increasingly, the colonies were becoming a “melting pot” of British, German, Dutch, and even French and Spanish people

- For England—or America—to believe that England had some sort of divine claim to rule all of those ethnicities was simply absurd

COMMON SENSE;

ADDRESSED TO THE

W. Hamilton

INHABITANTS

OF

A M E R I C A,

On the following interesting

S U B J E C T S.

I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.

II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.

III. Thoughts on the present State of American Affairs.

IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections.

By Thomas Paine
Man knows no Master save creating HEAVEN,
Or those whom choice and common good ordain.

THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA;

Printed, and Sold, by R. BELL, in Third Street.

MDCCLXXVI.



The Age of Revolution

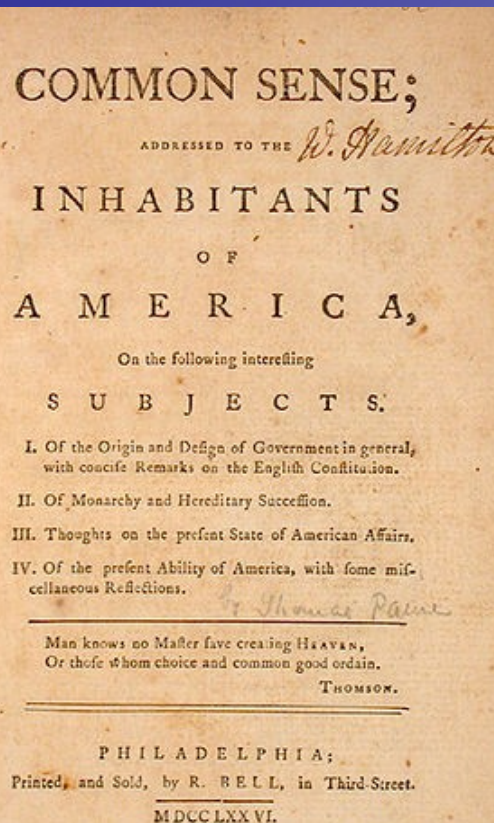
■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

1776

Common Sense

- Written by Thomas Paine, the pamphlet argued convincingly that Americans absolutely *must* revolt against England
 - Paine argued that not only did Britain abuse the colonies whenever it suited them, but it was illogical for the colonies to submit to it
 - The pamphlet was cheap to print and easy to distribute, so almost overnight, everyone in the colonies was reading it and discussing it
 - For the first time, *common* people were being asked within civil platforms to make a decision about whether or not it was reasonable to rebel against their own government
 - That totally resonated with the increasingly democratic American mindset, and made no sense at all to the people in Great Britain who were still conditioned to defer to nobility in every aspect of their lives



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

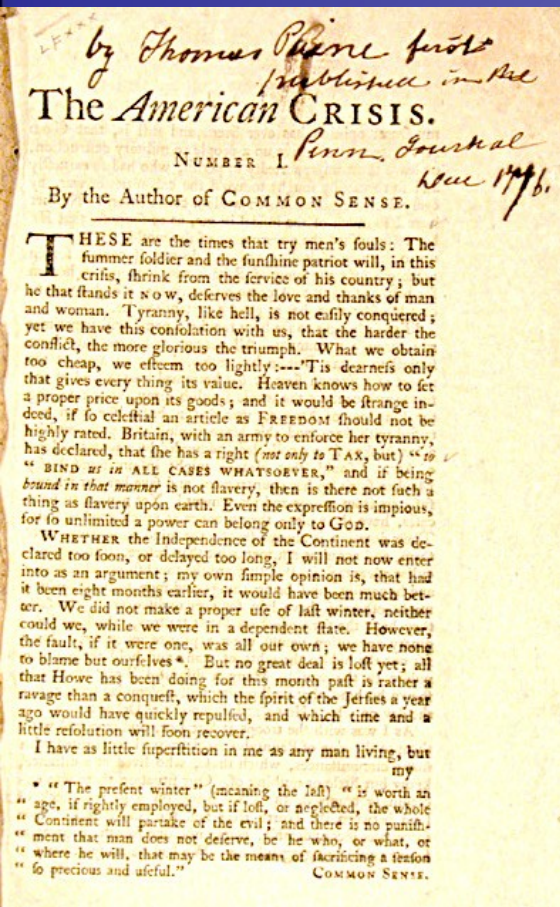
1775

1776

Common Sense

- Written by Thomas Paine, the pamphlet argued convincingly that Americans absolutely *must* revolt against England
- Later on in the year, Paine followed this up with another pamphlet, entitled *The American Crisis*, wherein he wrote:

“These are the times that try men's souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like Hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated.”



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

1776

Common Sense

British losses

- Within the span of only a few months—and before we ever declared *ourselves* in rebellion against England—the British lost at the Battle of Great Bridge, the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, the Battle of the Rice Boats, and the Battle of

Dorchester Heights

(leading to their withdrawal from Boston)

- (since Washington knew that the British now held Breed's Hill and Charlestown to the north, he came in from the south instead)
- (same plan, different angle...)



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

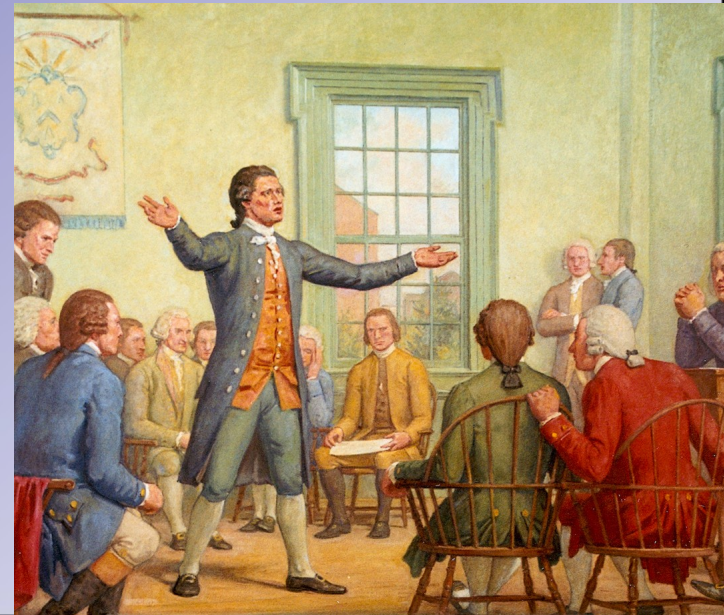
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1776

Common Sense

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- **On May 4, Rhode Island became the first colony to officially renounce allegiance to England and George III**



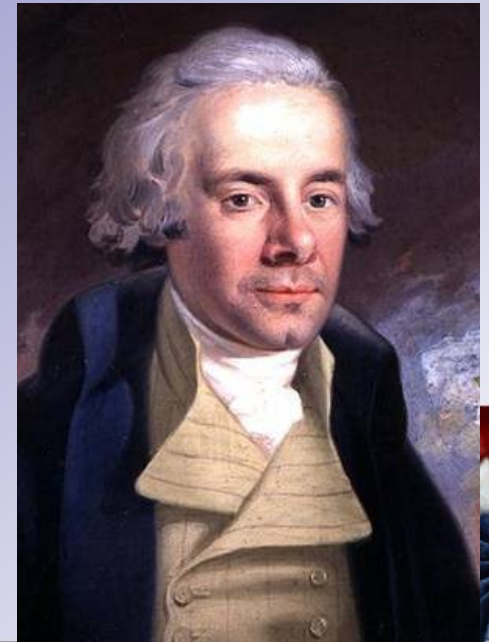
The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Back in England, David Hartley thought that this was a good time to introduce a motion in the House of Commons for the abolition of slavery in English territories altogether
 - Unfortunately, David Hartley was an idiot
 - A) Parliament was more than just a little bit preoccupied with the colonies at that moment, and they didn't feel like opening up any other cans of worms right then
 - B) Hartley was generally considered the worst, most boring speaker in either House, so he completely failed to engage anyone



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Back in England, David Hartley thought that this was a good time to introduce a motion in the House of Commons for the abolition of slavery in English territories altogether
 - Unfortunately, David Hartley was an idiot
 - The motion died quickly and with much disdain, and even those to whom abolition was favorable became soured on trying to bring it up
 - You can totally see why people like Pastor John Newton were desperate to see a *good* politician take up the cause...



The Age of Revolution

▪ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

1776

Common Sense

British losses

July 4

- Under Britain's Lord North, England had declared that all American ships of any kind were to be considered enemy vessels, subject to attack
 - (which John Adams argued was tantamount to declaring war on America... which was itself tantamount to regarding America as an independent state)



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

1776

Common Sense

British losses

July 4

- Under Britain's Lord North, England had declared that all American ships of any kind were to be considered enemy vessels, subject to attack

- But the Continental Congress had no authority to declare war or independence or anything like that

- In fact, most of the colonies were still in favor of trying to work things out with England and regain a sense of normalcy

- The biggest problem were the middle colonies (the southern ones felt little love for England, having originally been founded by convicts, and the New England colonies had so many mixed nationalities and so many issues with Quebec that they were more than happy to throw off England's yoke)



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

1776

Common Sense

British losses

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 - In fact, most of the colonies were still in favor of trying to work things out with England and regain a sense of normalcy
 - The biggest problem were the middle colonies
 - In fact, Adams was actually working on a plan to overthrow the colonial governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland so that Congress could push through a vote for independence when luckily, North and South Carolina—and soon, Virginia—authorized their delegates to discuss and vote for independence
 - Over the next few weeks, the other colonies did the same, and the vote was made



The Age of Revolution

■ Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

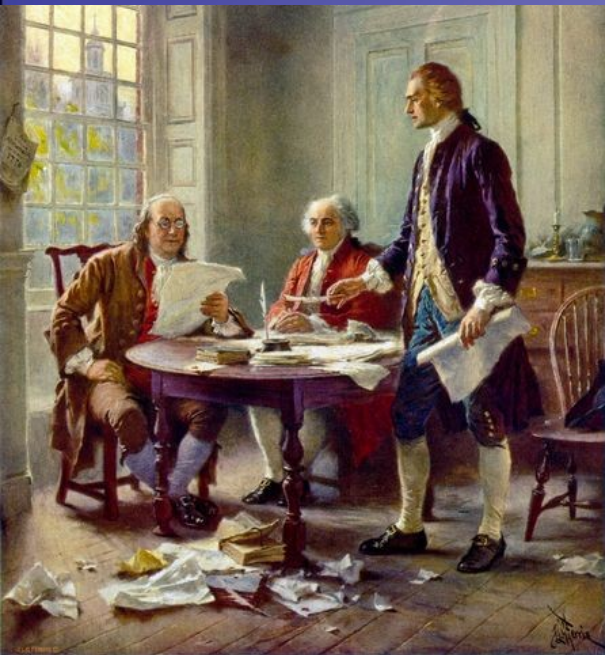
1776

Common Sense

British losses

July 4

- Under Britain's Lord North, England had declared that all American ships of any kind were to be considered enemy vessels, subject to attack
- But the Continental Congress had no authority to declare war or independence or anything like that
- **To write the official Declaration, the Congress called upon John Adams, Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman**
 - But remembering Jefferson's work on the earlier Petition, Adams asked him to be the primary wordsmith
 - On June 28, they presented the final version to Congress for approval... and over the next several days, Congress hacked it to pieces
 - (Jefferson said that the final version adopted had "mangled" his original and chopped it nearly in half)



The Age of Revolution

Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

1776

Common Sense British losses

July 4

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- On June 28, they presented the final version to Congress for approval
- Finally, the decision to accept the Declaration of Independence was made on July 2

(a date which John Adams prophesied to his wife would be revered in American history as a holiday forever)

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

[illegible][illegible]

The Age of Revolution

Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline

1775

1776

Common Sense British losses

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It was signed and sent off to the *printer* on July 4, and *that's* the date that everyone remembers, 'cuz *it's* the one on the *page*



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—

The reason that John Hancock's signature was so large on the page was that, as the president of the Congress, he was the first delegate to sign (he wasn't making any kind of personal or political statement by signing so large—he just didn't think about how much space they'd need for everyone else to sign, too)

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

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Wilton, Vermont,
Lyndon Mall,
U. S. National

Edward G. Kiser.

Wm. Hayward Junr

Arthur Middleton

Amos 10

Wm. Davis
Feb. 1861

John G. Thompson.

George Wythe

The following

Very Respectfully
The Author

Prof. Franklyn

John Norton

Wm. Smith

James Wilson
Ct. Clerk

James Thompson

Handwritten signature

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Louis Morris

1871
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at Highland, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 22

Mr. Clark

Mr. Adams


Marquis

Mr. Lincoln

William Ellery - 6

John Huntington
P. H. Harris

our hope
that we may be

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Hancock". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background. It features a prominent, sweeping initial "J" and a decorative flourish at the end. The signature is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the document.

The Age of Revolution

- **Whirlwind Revolutionary War Timeline**

1775

1776

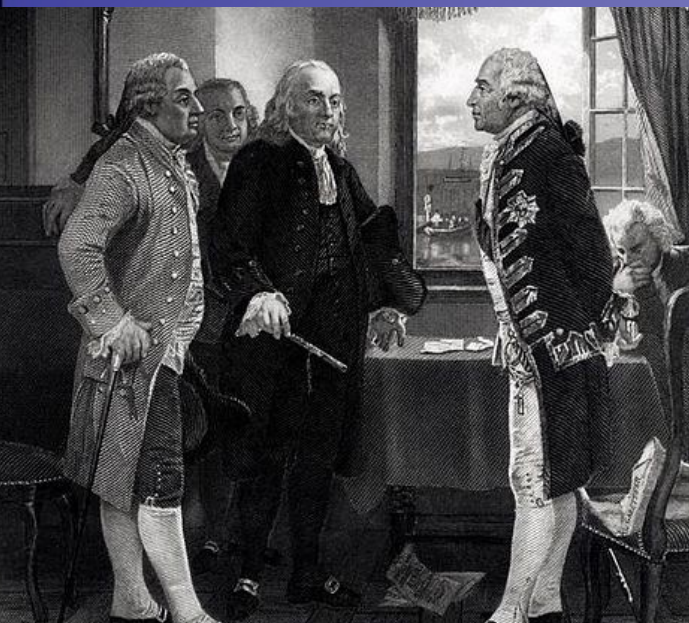
Common Sense

British losses

July 4

Fighting around New York

- Colonial leaders like John Adams and Ben Franklin tried one more time to extend an olive branch in September, with a peace conference on Staten Island with Admiral Howe
 - But, much like what had happened with the petition that they'd sent, the sending of the Declaration of Independence had effectively tied Howe's hands, diplomatically
 - There was no way that even an admiral could negotiate peace with a group that had officially declared themselves to be rebels
 - The conference lasted three hours, and was a total failure



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- Colonial leaders like John Adams and Ben Franklin tried one more time to extend an olive branch in September, with a peace conference
- **Around that time, Washington got pounded on by Howe in Brooklyn at the Battle of Long Island, but then won at the Battle of Harlem Heights, and later successfully held off a Hessian force in the Bronx at the Battle of Pell's Point**
 - Things were looking good for the young revolution...



The Age of Revolution



- But then Howe landed more troops in New York, and Washington was pushed out of the city and into the forests... just as winter hit
 - The British and Hessians nestled in for the winter across the Delaware River, while Washington's army slowly whittled away in the snow due to desertions, hunger, and hypothermia



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Crossing the Delaware

- Knowing that his men were losing morale (and that the Hessians across the river in Trenton would just march across the ice once it froze over in January), Washington came up with a risky plan
 - On Christmas Day, while the Hessians were focused on drunken celebration, Washington had his troops very quietly pack up their provisions and prep their weapons, while sentries carried out their normal routine
 - Once the sun went down around 4:30, they quietly piled into every boat, skiff, and ferry that they could find and silently crossed the Delaware under the cover of darkness
 - (some troops were left behind until the end, making noise and singing in the camp to make the Hessians think that everything was normal)



The Age of Revolution



- The last man to step onto the last boat was Washington himself
 - (and no, he didn't stand up in broad daylight like an idiot)



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- **The next day, Washington attacked the (kinda hungover) Hessians at Trenton and forced them to surrender**
 - Washington's forces were still small and isolated, but they were now well-provisioned for the winter, and it was a huge morale-booster
 - Enlistments and re-enlistments increased, and America entered 1777 with a renewed sense of hope for the future...

