



The American revolution

Introduction

The year is 1765.

His Majesty's North American colonies stand at a moment of uncertainty. Only two years have passed since Great Britain emerged victorious from the costly Seven Years' War, securing vast territories and establishing itself as the dominant power on the continent. What many expected to be the beginning of a new era of prosperity has instead become a period of growing tension between London and the colonies.

Over the last fifteen years, colonial populations have expanded rapidly, trade has flourished, and local assemblies have become increasingly influential in the daily lives of British subjects in America. Many colonists have grown accustomed to managing their own affairs with limited interference from Parliament. At the same time, Britain's victory over France came at a tremendous financial cost, leaving the Crown burdened by unprecedented debt and responsible for governing a greatly enlarged empire.

Recent measures imposed by Parliament have raised concerns throughout the colonies. Merchants question new regulations, landowners criticize restrictions on western settlement, and political leaders debate the extent of Parliament's authority over colonial affairs. While few openly advocate separation from Great Britain, many fear that the traditional balance between colonial rights and imperial authority is beginning to shift.



As delegates gather in this committee, the future remains uncertain. Will the colonies and the Crown find common ground, or will growing disputes over taxation, representation, and governance create a deeper crisis for the British Empire?

Key terms

Patriot

Patriots were American colonists who opposed British rule and supported independence. They organized protests, militias, and eventually formed the Continental Army. Patriots believed that Britain violated colonial rights and freedoms.

Loyalist

Loyalists, also called Tories, were colonists who remained loyal to the British Crown during the Revolution. Many feared political instability, economic collapse, or retaliation if independence succeeded.

Taxation Without Representation

This phrase described colonial opposition to British taxes imposed by Parliament despite the colonies lacking elected representatives in the British government.

Continental Congress

The Continental Congress was the governing body formed by the thirteen colonies to coordinate resistance against Britain. It later directed the war effort and declared independence in 1776.



Stamp Act

The Stamp Act of 1765 was a British law that placed taxes on printed materials in the colonies, including newspapers, legal documents, and licenses. It caused widespread protests because colonists believed Parliament could not tax them without representation.

Sons of Liberty

The Sons of Liberty were a colonial protest organization that opposed British taxation and policies. They organized demonstrations, boycotts, and acts of resistance throughout the colonies.

Boycott

A boycott is the refusal to buy or use goods as a form of protest. American colonists boycotted British products to pressure Parliament into repealing unpopular laws.

Militia

A militia was a military force made up of ordinary civilians trained to fight during emergencies or war.

Mercantilism

Mercantilism was the economic system in which colonies existed primarily to benefit the mother country through trade and resources.

French and Indian War

The French and Indian War (1754–1763) was the North American conflict between Britain and France over territory and influence.



Redcoats

“Redcoats” was the nickname given to British soldiers because of their red military uniforms.

Smuggling

Smuggling referred to illegal trade used by colonists to avoid British taxes and trade restrictions.

Intolerable Acts

The Intolerable Acts were harsh laws passed by Britain to punish Massachusetts after the Boston Tea Party.

Background Information

To understand the present situation, it is necessary to examine the events that have shaped the colonies over the past decade and a half.

In 1750, Britain's American colonies were enjoying a period of considerable growth. Population increased rapidly, ports such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston expanded their commercial influence, and colonial assemblies exercised significant control over local affairs. Although the colonies remained loyal to the Crown, many colonists had developed a strong sense of local identity and independence.

This relative stability was disrupted by growing tensions between Britain and France over control of North America. Competition for territory in the Ohio Valley eventually



escalated into open conflict in 1754. Among the colonial officers who participated in the early stages of the war was a young Virginian named George Washington, whose actions at Fort Necessity helped ignite a wider struggle between the two empires.

The conflict, known in North America as the French and Indian War, lasted nearly a decade. Thousands of colonists served alongside British regulars, including future military and political leaders who would later play significant roles in colonial affairs. The war exposed both the strengths and weaknesses of imperial administration, as colonial governments often disagreed with British commanders regarding funding, supplies, and military strategy.

In 1763, Britain emerged victorious. France surrendered most of its North American possessions, fundamentally altering the balance of power on the continent. Many colonists celebrated the victory and anticipated new opportunities for trade and western expansion.

However, the end of the war also brought new challenges.

The British government now faced a massive national debt and the costs of maintaining troops across a greatly expanded empire. Seeking stability along the frontier, London issued the Proclamation of 1763, restricting settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. While British officials viewed this as a necessary measure to prevent conflict with Native nations, many colonists regarded it as an unjust limitation



on their opportunities.

In the years since the war's conclusion, debates have intensified regarding the relationship between Parliament and the colonies. British officials argue that the colonies must contribute more directly to imperial expenses. Colonial leaders counter that any new taxes or regulations must respect the traditional rights of British subjects.

This year, Parliament passed the Stamp Act, imposing direct taxes on legal documents, newspapers, licenses, and other printed materials throughout the colonies. Reactions have been swift and varied. Some call for peaceful petitions, others advocate economic boycotts, while a growing number question whether Parliament possesses the authority to impose such measures at all.

No one can predict what the coming years will bring. Yet it is clear that relations between Britain and its American colonies are entering a new and potentially dangerous chapter.

Character's descriptions

John Paul

John Paul was born in the Kingdom of Scotland in the year 1742. In 1763 he became the captain of a small vessel, later on being charged with the murder of one of his men in one of his voyages.



Benedict Arnold

Benedict Arnold was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1741. He was the son of a wealthy man. And in his early twenties he opened a small store thanks to a militia acquaintance.

Henry Knox

Henry Knox was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1750. Knox started working at a young age due to his fathers passing. And later on began joining gangs in Boston.

William Howe

William Howe was born in the Kingdom of Great Britain in the year 1729. By the year 1757 he became Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the 58th Regiment of Foot.

King George III

King George III was born in the Kingdom of Great Britain in the year 1738. And his coronation day was the twenty fifth of October of 1760.

John Jay

John Jay was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1745. He attended Kings College. And began studying law in the year 1764.



Alexander Hamilton

Alexander Hamilton was born out of wedlock in Nevis, British West Indies in either 1755 or 1757. Later on being abandoned by his father in 1765. Leaving him and her mother alone.

Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1706. Known as the publisher of the “Almanac of Poor Richard”, and the one in charge of the emissions of paper money.

George Washington

George Washington was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1732. Washington started with his military career in 1753 due to the call of help from a governor.

Elizabeth Schuyler

Elizabeth Schuyler was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1757. Schuyler was born mid the Seven Years War into a wealthy and respected family.

John Laurens

John Laurens was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1754. Growing up, Laurens enjoyed a privileged life thanks to his family’s wealth.



James Madison

James Madison was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1751. Maddison was ill as a kid, hence, his early education consisted in tutoring from her mother, private tutors and a private school.

Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier

Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier was born in the Kingdom of France in the year 1757. Due to his family's history, Lafeyette lived in a fort looking state three hundred miles away from Paris.

Charles Lee

Charles Lee was born in the Kingdom of Great Britain in the year 1732. He joined the Kingdom of Great Britain's Army at twelve years old and served multiple foreign armies throughout the years.

Hercules Mulligan

Hercules Mulligan was born in the Kingdom of Ireland in the year 1740. By 1746 his family decided to emigrate into the Thirteen Colonies. And he enrolled into King's College when he grew up.



Aaron Burr

Aaron Burr was born into a wealthy family in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1756. His parents died while he was still an infant, leaving his and his sister's care into his maternal uncle's care.

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1743. By seventeen, thanks to his privileged education he entered into the College of William & Mary.

John Adams

John Adams was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1735. At the age of fifteen he enrolled at Harvard. And for many years Admas worked as a teacher and then moved into studying law.

Ethan Allen

Ethan Allen was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1738. At the age of nineteen Allen enlisted himself into the military. Later on creating the Green Mountain Boys, an independent militia.

Sir Henry Clinton

Sir Henry Clinton was born in the Kingdom of Great Britain in the year 1730. Clinton



possesses multiple military experience due to participation in several battles, one of them being The Seven Years War.

John Burgoyne

John Burgoyne was born in the Kingdom of Great Britain in the year 1722. He became an influential figure during the Seven Years War thanks to his military prowess.

Thomas Hutchinson

Thomas Hutchinson was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1711. In 1737, Hutchinson is the current chief justice of the Superior Court and the lieutenant governor.

John Hancock

John Hancock was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1737. In 1754 Hancock graduated from Harvard University. And later on took over his uncle's business after he passed away in 1764.

John Dickinson

John Dickinson was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1732. Dickinson's work field consists of being a landowner and a lawyer. He is widely known for opposing British policies.

Samuel Adams

Samuel Adams was born in the Thirteen Colonies in the year 1722. Adams studied law at



Harvard College and is currently a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Lord North

Lord North was born in the Kingdom of Great Britain in the year 1732. He was born into a high ranking aristocratic family. Thanks to this, he achieved positions such as being the MP for Barbury.

Previous attempts to solve the issue

Until recently, few within the colonies believed that serious conflict between America and Great Britain was possible. For generations, the colonies have prospered under the protection of the Crown while exercising considerable authority through their own assemblies and local governments. Most disagreements have been settled through petitions, negotiations, and the ordinary processes of government.

During the late war against France, colonial legislatures cooperated with royal authorities by raising men, supplies, and funds for His Majesty's armies. Although disputes occasionally arose concerning military expenditures and responsibilities, these differences were generally resolved without threatening the unity of the Empire.

Efforts have also been made to improve cooperation among the colonies themselves. Eleven years ago, representatives gathered in Albany to discuss matters of common defense and relations with Native nations. Several proposals for greater colonial coordination were discussed, though none received sufficient support to be implemented.



More recently, following the conclusion of the war in 1763, the Crown issued measures intended to secure peace along the frontier and prevent further conflicts with Native tribes. While some colonists have questioned these policies, many continue to believe that accommodation between colonial interests and imperial needs remains possible.

At present, no colony has declared opposition to the King, nor has any prominent political leader advocated independence from Great Britain. Nevertheless, recent debates concerning taxation, representation, western settlement, and parliamentary authority have raised concerns throughout the colonies. Whether these disagreements can be resolved through the traditional methods of petition and compromise remains one of the central questions facing the Empire today.

References

Benedict Arnold (U.s. national Park service). (s/f). Nps.gov. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.nps.gov/people/benedict-arnold.htm>

Charles Lee. (s/f). American Battlefield Trust. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/charles-lee>

Charles lee (U.s. national Park service). (s/f). Nps.gov. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.nps.gov/people/charles-lee.htm>

Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton (U.s. national Park service). (s/f). Nps.gov. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/elizabeth-schuyler-hamilton.htm>



Fernández, T., & Tamaro, E. (2004, enero 12). *Samuel Adams*. Biografiasyvidas.com; Biografías y Vidas. <https://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/a/adams.htm>

Frederick North, Lord North. (2023, julio 28). Museum of the Prime Minister. <https://www.museumofpm.org/prime-ministers/frederick-north-lord-north/>

George Washington. (2016, agosto 15). National Archives. <https://www.archives.gov/espanol/dia-de-la-constitucion/george-washington.html>

Hand, T. (2023, abril 18). *The rise of Benedict Arnold*. Americana Corner. <https://www.americanacorner.com/blog/benedict-arnold>

Hercules Mulligan. (s/f). American Battlefield Trust. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/hercules-mulligan>

James Madison. (2016, agosto 15). National Archives. <https://www.archives.gov/espanol/dia-de-la-constitucion/james-madison.html>

John Burgoyne (U.s. national Park service). (s/f). Nps.gov. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.nps.gov/people/john-burgoyne.htm>

Mark, H. W. (2022). Gilbert du Motier, marqués de La Fayette. *World History Encyclopedia*. <https://www.worldhistory.org/trans/es/1-20324/gilbert-du-motier-marques-de-la-fayette/>

Mayor, C.-I. C., Gómez, E. M. (s/f). *Benjamin Franklin*. Museo Virtual de la Ciencia del CSIC. Csic.es. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://museovirtual.csic.es/salas/magnetismo/biografias/franklin.htm>

National museum of the United States army. (s/f-a). Thenmusa.org. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.thenmusa.org/biographies/henry-knox/>



National museum of the United States army. (s/f-b). Thenmusa.org. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.thenmusa.org/biographies/john-laurens/>

National museum of the United States army. (s/f-c). Thenmusa.org. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.thenmusa.org/biographies/ethan-allen/>

Onion, A., & Sullivan, M. (2009a, noviembre 9). *French and Indian War*. HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/french-and-indian-war>

Onion, A., & Sullivan, M. (2009b, noviembre 9). *Stamp Act*. HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/stamp-act>

Thomas Jefferson. (s/f). Archives.gov. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/thomas-jefferson/>

Wikipedia contributors. (s/f-a). *Frederick North, II conde de Guilford*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. https://es.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Frederick_North,_II_conde_de_Guilford&oldid=172401465

Wikipedia contributors. (s/f-b). *Henry Clinton*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. https://es.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Henry_Clinton&oldid=171282787

Wikipedia contributors. (s/f-c). *Hercules Mulligan*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. https://es.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hercules_Mulligan&oldid=173414773

Wikipedia contributors. (s/f-d). *John Dickinson*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. https://es.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=John_Dickinson&oldid=169362498



Wikipedia contributors. (s/f-e). *John Hancock*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
https://es.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=John_Hancock&oldid=173203638

Wikipedia contributors. (s/f-f). *Jorge III del Reino Unido*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
https://es.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jorge_III_del_Reino_Unido&oldid=17184104

6

Wikipedia contributors. (s/f-g). *Samuel Adams*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
https://es.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Samuel_Adams&oldid=172236637

Wikipedia contributors. (2026a, abril 20). *Thomas Jefferson*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thomas_Jefferson&oldid=1350076834

Wikipedia contributors. (2026b, mayo 28). *Aaron Burr*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Aaron_Burr&oldid=1356566721

(S/f-a). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de
<https://www.britannica.com/event/American-Revolution>

(S/f-b). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de
<https://www.britannica.com/event/French-and-Indian-War>

(S/f-c). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Seven-Years-War>

(S/f-d). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Stamp-Act-Great-Britain-1765>

(S/f-e). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Proclamation-of-1763>



(S/f-f). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.britannica.com/biography/George-Washington>

(S/f-g). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Benjamin-Franklin>

(S/f-h). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Samuel-Adams>

(S/f-i). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Adams-president-of-United-States>

(S/f-j). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Hancock>

(S/f-k). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.britannica.com/biography/George-III>

(S/f-l). Mountvernon.org. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/french-and-indian-war/>

(S/f-m). Mountvernon.org. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/proclamation-of-1763/>

(S/f-n). History.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/pontiacs-rebellion>



- (S/f-o). Archives.gov. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/albany-plan-of-union>
- (S/f-p). Loc.gov. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/road-to-the-revolution/>
- (S/f-q). Nps.gov. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/americanrevolution/the-road-to-revolution.htm>
- (S/f-r). Americanrevolutioninstitute.org. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.americanrevolutioninstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/John-Paul-Jones-short-bio.pdf>
- (S/f-s). Translate.goog. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www-britannica-com.translate.goog/biography/Benedict-Arnold>
- (S/f-t). Mountvernon.org. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/sir-william-howe>
- (S/f-u). Congress.gov. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://bioguide.congress.gov/search/bio/j000065>
- (S/f-v). Britannica.com. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Alexander-Hamilton-United-States-statesman>
- (S/f-w). Whitehousehistory.org. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <https://www.whitehousehistory.org/bios/john-adams>
- (S/f-x). Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de <http://tps://www.nps.gov/people/henry-clinton.htm>



(S/f-y). Translate.goog. Recuperado el 4 de junio de 2026, de
<https://www-britannica-com.translate.goog/biography/Thomas-Hutchinson>