The American Revolution Reconsidered

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The Cause of the American Revolution. America's Independent Way of Thinking. The Freedoms and Restrictions of Location. The Cause of the American Revolution. No single event caused the revolution. It was, instead, a series of events that led to the war. Essentially, it began as a disagreement over the way Great Britain governed the colonies and the way the colonies thought they should be treated. Americans felt they deserved all the rights of Englishmen. The British, on the other hand, thought that the colonies were created to be used in ways that best suited the Crown and Parliament. This conflict is embodied in one of the rallying cries of the American Revolution: "No Taxation Without Representation." America Also Had A Revolution. The American Revolution Considered As A Social Movement. by J. Franklin Jameson, Beacon Press, Boston, 1956, $.85. THIS little book originated as a set of lectures at Princeton University in 1925. It has gone through three previous printings, and the welcome publication of a paperback edition by Beacon should give it a still wider circulation among students of American history. It is an excellent book, one of the best historical essays ever done in this country. Mr. Jameson begins by contrasting the "Frenchman’s study of the great French Revolution" with
The American Revolution Reconsidered (1967), a detailed examination of the long-term effects of both the French and American revolutions, presents his theory that the American Revolution was the true social revolution, in comparison with the more ephemeral influence of the French Revolution.
The American Revolution was a colonial revolt which occurred between 1765 and 1783. The American Patriots in the Thirteen Colonies defeated the British in the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) with the assistance of France, winning independence from Great Britain and establishing the United States of America. The American colonials proclaimed "no taxation without representation" starting with the Stamp Act Congress in 1765. They rejected the authority of the British Parliament to tax them because the principles for which the American Revolution was fought and upon which the Federal Constitution was framed. Gouverneur Morris, whose felicitous choice of the phrase "We the People of the United States" designated the people of the whole nation as the source of sovereignty, said of the president: "This Magistrate is not the King but the prime-Minister.Â He did not live to see the imperial presidency. The Nixon commentary was of a piece with the attitude of the national government toward the commemoration of the Bicentennial. The two words most muted during the two hundredth year of American independence have been "people" and "revolution." But government officials are not the only ones who are guilty of a benign neglect on this score.