Outline on the Impacts of the American Revolution

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History 011

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Outline

Title: The Impacts of the American Revolution

Topic: The Social, Political, Ideal and Economic Impacts of the American Revolution.

Specific Purpose: The American Revolution was an instigator of major changes in the independent nation. The major changes were mainly ideals, social, political and in lesser quantities economic. The main purpose of this topic is to know the real impacts of the revolution.

1. Impacts on the different kinds of people.
2. Impacts on the different kinds of ideologies.
3. Impacts on The Economy
4. Impacts on the Political Aspects of the country.

Thesis Statement: The American Revolution had a great social, economic, and political impact, as well as an impact on ideals. It inspired an age of women’s rights and our American Independence from Great Britan.

1. **Impacts on Women**

The American Revolution impacted women in different ways. Its effects could be found most profoundly in the following.

1. Molly Wallace: In Molly Wallace’s valedictory address of 1792, it is evident that the women enjoyed more rights than before the revolution. Molly, in her statement, argued that the women were now able to give speeches in public contrary to before the revolution. Molly also pleaded with the system to allow more women not only an education, but also public speaking with a tone that showed women could also do what men could do (Wallace, 1792).
2. Marblehead: In 1779, Marblehead showed another view of the role of women in and after the war through the Woodcut of Patriotic Woman. The carving that shows women holding a horn and a musket shows that women also participated in the war and therefore hinted a revolution for women to fight for their rights. The aftermath of the revolution saw the women become aware of their rights and saw them enjoy more rights than before (Marblehead, 1779).
3. **Impacts on the Native Americans**

The effects of the American Revolution on the natives were major and could be echoed by the following.

1. Chickasaw Chiefs: The revolution also brought confusion to the Native Americans who kind of wondered where their place in the new America was. In 1783’s message to Congress, the Chickasaw Chiefs, who were the Indians occupying northern Mississippi, meant to start a new relationship with the Americans in order to stay in peace after the war. They desired a friendship between the new America since their ideals were better that those of the Britons (Chickasaw, 1783).
2. Illinois and Wabash: The Chiefs of the Illinois and Wabash tribes were however disappointed at the way the Government excluded them from matters state (Chiefs, 1786). In a 1786 speech, the Chiefs felt that being excluded from the peace accord with the Great Britain was uncalled for. The Chiefs wanted the new American government to include them in the peace talks, property rights talks and any other meetings that dealt with matters state.
3. **Impacts on Governance**

Governance was mostly affected by the revolution and some of the records are found in the following.

1. Jefferson’s Letter: As stated, different regions had different reactions to the new ways of governance. In a 1787 letter to Thomas Jefferson, Abigail Adams claimed that there were unrests in some areas of the United States who were in opposition of the paper money and wanted to have an equal distribution of property. These grievances were a clear picture of how the common people felt towards the leading class and how economic issues were not were handled in the new nation. There was a clear sign that people wanted not only a political freedom but also an economic and social freedom (Adams, 1787).
2. The north: There were also the anti-slavery unrests from the people who believed that freedom was for everybody. In the creation of the northwest region, in 1787, it was decided that slavery was banned in the region and the only punishments to the slaves would be for criminal offences. The white settlers of these regions started moving west for the fear of the unrests. The people of the north changed socially and only returned slaves to the south if they had escaped to the north (*Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio*, 1787).
3. **Impacts on Liberation**

The impacts on the liberation of the American could be found through the sub topics below.

1. Great Britain connections: In its creation, America was a land of freemen. Many felt that their connections to Great Britain were not called for and that their ties with them should be cut completely. In their 1779 article, John Dunlap and David Claypoole seemed to instigate the Americans to do away with all Britons and let them go back to their home which was all slavery.
2. Great Britain sympathizers: They were, especially, against the Loyalist Tory who was against the American Independence and wanted his kind to be banished from American soil (Madison, 1788). America was a patriot’s country built on beliefs of equality and Tory and his kind were not welcome since they represented Great Britain of which the Americans were trying to create a different society from (Dunlap and Claypoole, 1779).
3. **Impacts on Religion**
4. Religious freedom: There was freedom of worship in America. This started at the Statutes at Large of Virginia (1786) when it was drafted into law after being drafted by Thomas Jefferson. The people had the freedom to choose their religions without any coercions and no person was to be forced to follow any religion. The statute also separated the State with the Church unlike it was in Great Britain. Different religions were therefore welcomed into the nation building and in decision making (Jefferson, 1786).
5. **Impacts on Americas Economy**
6. Farming and economy: Economically, farming was an important occupation in the new America. James Trenchard, in the Columbian Magazine supported the Jefferson’s ideas of agriculture and stated that America was a pre dominant society of small farmers and thus the reliance on farming was inevitable (Trenchard, 1792). It was evident that the Americans would rely on farming for a long time. The revolution therefore major changes politically, socially, economically and ideally.

References

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United Indian Nations (1786). *Speech at the Confederate Council*.

Wallace, M. (1792). Valedictory Address. Philadelphia: Young Ladies’ Academy of Philadelphia.