

When Was The American War Of Independence

When Was the American War of Independence? A Comprehensive Look

The American War of Independence, a pivotal moment in world history, wasn't a single, neatly defined event. Instead, it was a protracted struggle for freedom that unfolded over a crucial decade. Understanding the precise timeline and context is crucial to appreciating its significance and impact on the modern world. This delves into the intricacies of this period, exploring not just the when, but also the why and how of this pivotal conflict.

Unveiling the Chronological Threads

The American War of Independence, often mistakenly referred to as the American Revolution, spanned from 1775 to 1783. While the seeds of discontent were sown long before 1775, the "shot heard 'round the world" at Lexington and Concord marked the official beginning of armed conflict. This wasn't a

sudden eruption, but rather a culmination of escalating tensions between the thirteen American colonies and Great Britain. *Figure 1: Timeline of Key Events in the American War of Independence* (Insert a visually appealing timeline here, showing key events like the Stamp Act, Boston Tea Party, Battles of Lexington/Concord, Saratoga, Yorktown, and the Treaty of Paris.)

From Colonial Grievances to Armed Conflict

The conflict wasn't simply about freedom; it was about a complex interplay of economic, political, and ideological factors. The British government, burdened by debt after the French and Indian War, imposed a series of taxes and regulations on the colonies. These policies, perceived by the colonists as unjust and a violation of their rights, ignited a firestorm of resentment.

The Intolerable Acts and Growing Resentment

The Intolerable Acts, enacted in response to the Boston Tea Party, were particularly crucial in escalating tensions. These acts, including the Boston Port Act and the Massachusetts Government Act, severely restricted colonial liberties and autonomy. These punitive measures served as a catalyst for colonial unity and spurred them to form the First Continental Congress in 1774, marking a crucial step towards organized resistance.

Key Figures and Their Roles

Significant figures like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin played pivotal roles in the war. Washington's leadership as commander-in-chief was crucial to the Continental Army's success. Jefferson's eloquent articulation of the ideals of self-governance in the Declaration of Independence resonated throughout the colonies and beyond. Franklin's diplomatic efforts secured crucial support from France, turning the tide of the war.

The Decisive Battles and Diplomatic Maneuvers

The war wasn't a series of resounding victories for the Americans; it was a grueling, often heartbreaking struggle. Early setbacks were followed by pivotal victories at Saratoga and Yorktown, which secured critical support from France. The French alliance, with its naval strength, proved instrumental in trapping the British forces at Yorktown and forcing their surrender in 1781.

The Treaty of Paris (1783): Formal Recognition

The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1783, formally recognized the independence of the United States. This treaty ended the war and established the boundaries of the new nation. It marked a watershed moment in international affairs, demonstrating the power of revolution and the emergence of a new nation on the world stage.

Advantages of the American War of Independence (If applicable)

- *Foundation of a New Nation:* The war resulted in the birth of the United States of America, a nation built on principles of liberty and self-governance, inspiring movements for independence elsewhere.
- *Global Influence:* The outcome of the war significantly influenced political thought and spurred similar revolutionary movements across the globe.
-

Economic Opportunity: The establishment of the United States created new opportunities for trade and commerce, shaping the global economy.

Potential Drawbacks of the American War of Independence

Human Cost and Societal Divisions

The war had a tremendous human cost. Thousands of soldiers and civilians died, and the war caused significant social and economic upheaval. It also exacerbated existing societal divisions based on issues like slavery.

Economic Devastation

The war left many colonies economically devastated. Reconstruction and rebuilding were long and difficult processes. The war also disrupted established trading patterns.

The Complex Issue of Slavery

The war highlighted the contradictions inherent in the ideals of liberty and self-governance while simultaneously maintaining the institution of slavery. The conflict's impact on the future of slavery in the newly formed nation remains a complex and controversial topic.

Case Studies

The Battle of Saratoga

The Battle of Saratoga (1777) was a crucial turning point in the war. American victory at Saratoga convinced France to formally ally with the colonies, significantly bolstering their military and financial resources. A detailed analysis of the battle's strategic significance is crucial to understanding the war's evolution.

The Role of Foreign Aid

The crucial support from France was pivotal in the eventual victory of the American colonies. Examine the diplomatic strategies employed and the conditions that led to this crucial alliance to understand the complexities of warfare.

Actionable Insights for Today

The American War of Independence offers invaluable lessons for understanding conflicts and revolutions. Learning about its timeline and context allows us to analyze the factors that

led to the success or failure of different approaches. We can appreciate the complexities of political negotiation, the importance of leadership, and the enduring power of ideas. • *Critical analysis of historical events:* Understanding the intricacies of this period is crucial for evaluating current geopolitical situations. • Appreciation for the struggle for freedom: The sacrifices made by individuals during this period deserve recognition. • **Lessons in diplomacy and alliances:** The complexities of international relations are mirrored in the strategies employed during the war. **Advanced FAQs** 1. How did the American War of Independence influence the French Revolution? 2. What were the different perspectives on the war among the colonists themselves? 3. What was the impact of the war on the indigenous populations of North America? 4. How did the war shape the political and social landscape of the newly formed United States? 5. What enduring legacies of the American War of Independence are present in the American political system today? This provides a framework for understanding the American War of Independence. Further research and exploration of primary and secondary sources are encouraged to gain a deeper understanding of this complex and multifaceted period in history. Remember to cite your sources appropriately.

The American War of

Independence: A Definitive Look at When and Why It All Began

The American War of Independence, often simply called the Revolutionary War, is a cornerstone of American history. It's the seismic event that birthed a nation, fundamentally altering the global political landscape. But when exactly did this monumental struggle for self-determination ignite? While the official declaration of independence came in 1776, the fires of rebellion had been smoldering for years. To truly understand "when was the American War of Independence," we need to delve into the escalating tensions, the pivotal moments, and the official commencement of hostilities.

The Seeds of Revolution: A Growing Discontent

It's impossible to pinpoint a single date for the *start* of the American Revolution without acknowledging the long-brewing discontent that preceded it. For decades, the thirteen British colonies in North America had enjoyed a degree of autonomy, often referred to as "salutary neglect." However, this period

began to wane in the mid-18th century, particularly after the costly Seven Years' War (known as the French and Indian War in North America).

The Aftermath of War and Shifting Policies

Great Britain, victorious but burdened by debt, looked to its American colonies to help shoulder the financial burden. This led to a series of new policies and taxes designed to raise revenue from the colonies. Colonists, accustomed to a degree of self-governance and minimal direct taxation, viewed these measures with alarm and resentment. * **The Stamp Act of 1765:** This was a direct tax levied on the colonies, requiring a stamp on various paper goods, legal documents, and even playing cards. The cry of "No taxation without representation!" echoed through the colonies, as they argued that they had no elected representatives in the British Parliament that was imposing these taxes. * **The Townshend Acts of 1767:** These acts imposed duties on goods imported into the colonies, such as glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea. While the intent was to raise revenue and assert parliamentary authority, it further inflamed colonial sentiments. * **The Boston Massacre (1770):** This tragic event, where British soldiers fired on a crowd of colonists, killing five, became a potent symbol of British oppression and further fueled anti-British sentiment. * **The Tea Act of 1773 and the Boston Tea Party:** This act, intended to bail out the struggling British East India Company by granting it a monopoly on tea sales in the colonies, was seen as another

attempt to circumvent colonial merchants and enforce parliamentary power. In protest, a group of colonists disguised as Native Americans dumped a large shipment of tea into Boston Harbor.

The Escalation Towards Open Conflict

The Boston Tea Party, while a dramatic act of defiance, triggered a harsh response from the British government, often referred to by the colonists as the "Intolerable Acts."

The Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts)

These punitive measures, passed in 1774, were designed to punish Massachusetts and bring the rebellious colony to heel. They included: * **The Boston Port Act:** Closed the port of Boston until the destroyed tea was paid for. * **The Massachusetts Government Act:** Significantly curtailed colonial self-governance, limiting town meetings and placing more power in the hands of royal officials. * **The Administration of Justice Act:** Allowed British officials accused of capital crimes in Massachusetts to be tried in Britain or another colony, rather than in Massachusetts. * **The Quartering Act:** Expanded the requirement for colonists to house British soldiers. These acts were met with widespread outrage throughout the colonies, solidifying the sense that their liberties were under direct threat.

The First Continental Congress (1774)

In response to the Intolerable Acts, delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies (Georgia did not attend) convened in Philadelphia. This was a crucial step towards colonial unity. The Congress agreed to boycott British goods and sent a petition to King George III outlining their grievances. While they still hoped for reconciliation, they also began to organize for potential conflict.

When Did the American War of Independence Officially Begin? The Shot Heard 'Round the World

While tensions had been building for years, the generally accepted starting point of the American War of Independence, the moment when political disagreements erupted into armed conflict, is **April 19, 1775**.

The Battles of Lexington and Concord

On the night of April 18, 1775, British troops, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith, marched from Boston to Concord, Massachusetts. Their objective was to seize colonial military supplies stored there and to arrest prominent Patriot leaders, including Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who were believed to be in Lexington. **The Warning:** Colonial militiamen, known as Minutemen, had been alerted to the approaching British by riders like Paul

Revere and William Dawes. They gathered to intercept the British. * **Lexington Green:** As the British troops arrived in Lexington early on the morning of April 19th, they encountered a small contingent of colonial militia on Lexington Green. A shot was fired – the famous "shot heard 'round the world." The origin of this shot remains debated to this day, but its impact was undeniable. A brief skirmish ensued, and the militia dispersed. * **Concord and the North Bridge:** The British continued to Concord, but the colonial militia, now reinforced and more organized, met them at the North Bridge. A more significant engagement took place here, with the colonists forcing the British to retreat back towards Boston. * **The Retreat and Perpetual Harassment:** The British retreat was a long and harrowing ordeal. Colonial militiamen lined the route, firing at the retreating soldiers from behind trees and stone walls. The British suffered heavy casualties throughout the day. The engagements at Lexington and Concord marked the first open military clashes between British forces and colonial militiamen, signaling the undeniable beginning of the American Revolutionary War.

The Declaration of Independence: A Formal Break

While the fighting had already begun, the colonies had not yet formally declared their intention to break away from British rule. This pivotal moment came a little over a year later.

The Second Continental Congress and Independence

Following the events of Lexington and Concord, the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia in May 1775. This body would effectively act as the provisional government for the colonies throughout the war. Initially, many delegates still hoped for a peaceful resolution. However, as the conflict intensified and King George III declared the colonies in rebellion, the sentiment for independence grew. On **July 4, 1776**, the Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, penned primarily by Thomas Jefferson. This document formally announced the thirteen colonies' separation from Great Britain and articulated the philosophical principles of self-governance, individual rights, and the pursuit of happiness that would form the bedrock of the new nation. While July 4th is celebrated as Independence Day, it's crucial to remember that it was the culmination of years of simmering discontent and the commencement of armed struggle in 1775.

Key Figures and Forces in the War

The American War of Independence involved a cast of crucial characters and vast armies. Understanding these elements provides further context to the "when" and "why."

The Patriots vs. The Loyalists

The colonists were not monolithic in their views. There were:

* **Patriots (or Rebels):** Those who supported independence from British rule. * **Loyalists (or Tories):** Those who remained loyal to the British Crown. The conflict also saw the involvement of various foreign powers.

Foreign Alliances

The United States, a fledgling nation, would have struggled immensely without foreign aid. * **France:** A key ally, France provided crucial military, naval, and financial support, most notably after the American victory at Saratoga in 1777. The Franco-American alliance was instrumental in tipping the scales against the British. * **Spain and the Netherlands:** These nations also provided assistance, further straining British resources and distracting them from the American theater.

Military Leaders

* **George Washington:** Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army by the Second Continental Congress, Washington's leadership, perseverance, and strategic acumen were vital to the American cause. * **British Commanders:** Figures like General Thomas Gage, Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Lord Cornwallis led the British forces.

The End of the War: A New Nation

is Born

The American War of Independence concluded with the decisive **Battle of Yorktown** in October 1781, where a combined force of American and French troops trapped and forced the surrender of a large British army under Lord Cornwallis.

The Treaty of Paris (1783)

Though fighting largely ceased after Yorktown, the official end of the war came with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783. This treaty formally recognized the independence of the United States of America and established its borders.

Conclusion: A Legacy of Freedom and Revolution

So, when was the American War of Independence? While the iconic **Declaration of Independence** was adopted on **July 4, 1776**, the armed struggle for that independence truly began with the **battles of Lexington and Concord** on **April 19, 1775**. This date marks the transition from simmering political dissent to open warfare, igniting a conflict that would span eight long years and ultimately lead to the birth of a new, independent nation. The American Revolution, a profound struggle for liberty and self-determination, remains a testament to the power of ideas and the courage of those who dared to fight for a better future. Understanding the

timeline, from the early seeds of discontent to the final treaty, allows us to appreciate the full scope and significance of this transformative period in history. The fight for independence was a long and arduous journey, but its impact continues to resonate globally to this day, shaping discussions about governance, freedom, and the rights of individuals.

The American War of Independence, a defining chapter in both American and world history, unfolded across a pivotal period from 1775 to 1783. This conflict marked the transition of thirteen British colonies in North America into a sovereign nation, the United States of America. It emerged from growing tensions between the colonies and the British Crown over taxation, representation, and governance, culminating in armed resistance when colonial militias clashed with British troops in April 1775 at Lexington and Concord. These initial skirmishes signaled the start of a protracted and transformative struggle that would reshape political ideologies and global power dynamics.

A Historical Overview of the Conflict's Timeline

The war officially began with the battles of Lexington and Concord in April 1775, where colonial forces, though poorly equipped, successfully harassed British regulars and demonstrated their resolve. By July of that year, the First Continental Congress convened, reflecting colonial unity in demanding greater autonomy. In June 1775, the Second Continental Congress assumed formal command of the

colonial military effort, appointing George Washington as commander-in-chief. Over the next eight years, the conflict evolved from localized skirmishes into a full-scale international war, involving all thirteen colonies and drawing in global powers such as France, Spain, and the Netherlands. The war's turning point came with the American victory at Saratoga in 1777, which convinced France to formally ally with the revolutionaries. Despite continued fighting, British forces suffered a decisive defeat at Yorktown in 1781, after which peace negotiations led to the Treaty of Paris in 1783, formally recognizing American independence.

Key Insights and Strategic Dimensions

Beyond its military aspects, the American War of Independence was a revolutionary ideological movement grounded in Enlightenment principles of liberty, self-governance, and natural rights. Leaders like Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin articulated a vision that transcended mere separation from Britain, inspiring a new form of republican government. The war also showcased innovative tactics, including guerrilla warfare and decentralized command, which enabled colonial forces to exploit British logistical vulnerabilities. Crucially, international alliances—especially the French support—proved indispensable in shifting the balance of power. The war's outcome not only established the United States but also set a precedent for anti-colonial movements worldwide, influencing revolutions from France to Latin America.

Applications and Lasting Benefits

The war's legacy extends far beyond the founding of a nation. It pioneered democratic institutions, including representative government and constitutional checks and balances, that continue to influence modern political systems. The Declaration of Independence remains a cornerstone document in the global discourse on human rights and self-determination. Economically, independence opened new avenues for trade and development, free from restrictive British mercantilist policies. Socially, the conflict challenged traditional hierarchies, planting seeds for future reforms related to citizenship, governance, and individual freedoms. Today, the principles born of this struggle inform democratic practices and legal frameworks across the world.

Future Outlook and Historical Relevance

As centuries pass, the American War of Independence retains profound significance in understanding contemporary political and social dynamics. Historians continue to reassess the war's complexities, examining the roles of marginalized groups such as African Americans, Native Americans, and women, whose contributions and experiences were often overlooked. The conflict's lessons on revolution, nation-building, and the limits of empire remain relevant in analyzing modern movements for autonomy and justice. Moreover, as democratic institutions worldwide face new challenges, the American Revolution stands as both a cautionary tale and an enduring

inspiration—reminding societies of the ongoing effort required to preserve liberty, equality, and justice. The war's legacy, therefore, is not confined to the past, but continues to shape the evolving narrative of freedom in the modern era.

When Was the American War of Independence? A Definitive Timeline and Analysis

The question "When was the American War of Independence?" might seem straightforward, but understanding its true genesis and conclusion requires a nuanced look at a pivotal period in world history. This conflict, often referred to as the Revolutionary War, was not merely a sudden outburst but a culmination of simmering tensions and a protracted struggle that reshaped colonial power dynamics and birthed a new nation. While a definitive start and end date are commonly cited, a deeper analysis reveals a more complex timeline encompassing political and ideological shifts alongside military engagements.

The Conventional Dates: 1775-1783

The most widely accepted period for the American War of Independence spans from **April 19, 1775**, to **September 3, 1783**. This timeframe encompasses the initial military clashes and the formal cessation of hostilities, marked by a treaty that acknowledged the United States of America as an

independent nation.

The Spark: Lexington and Concord (April 19, 1775)

The "shot heard 'round the world" fired at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, is universally recognized as the beginning of the armed conflict. British troops, seeking to seize colonial military supplies and apprehend rebel leaders, clashed with colonial militiamen. This violent encounter transformed growing political unrest into open warfare, igniting the flames of revolution across the thirteen colonies. The subsequent battles at Concord, and the running skirmishes along the road back to Boston, demonstrated the colonists' resolve and the formidable challenge they posed to the mighty British Empire.

The Climax: The Treaty of Paris (September 3, 1783)

The official end of the American Revolutionary War is marked by the signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783. This landmark agreement, negotiated between Great Britain and the United States, formally recognized the independence of the thirteen American colonies. It also established new borders for the nascent nation, extending its territory westward to the Mississippi River. The treaty's signing brought an end to years of arduous fighting, immense sacrifice, and profound political upheaval.

Beyond the Dates: The Precursors to

Conflict

While 1775 marks the military beginning, the roots of the American War of Independence extend much further back. The seeds of rebellion were sown through decades of evolving colonial identity, increasing British control, and burgeoning Enlightenment ideals. Understanding these precursors is crucial to comprehending why the war was fought and how it gained such widespread support.

The Era of Salutary Neglect and its End

For a considerable period, Britain had practiced a policy of "salutary neglect" towards its North American colonies. This meant a hands-off approach to colonial governance, allowing the colonies a significant degree of self-rule and economic freedom. However, following the costly Seven Years' War (also known as the French and Indian War in North America, 1754-1763), Britain's financial situation necessitated a change in policy. The Crown sought to recoup war expenses by imposing new taxes and regulations on the colonies, a move that directly challenged the established autonomy and began to chafe colonial sensibilities.

Taxation Without Representation: A Core Grievance

The imposition of taxes such as the Sugar Act (1764), the Stamp Act (1765), and the Townshend Acts (1767) became a central point of contention. Colonists argued vehemently that they should not be subjected to taxation by the British Parliament, in which they had no elected representatives. The rallying cry of "No taxation without representation"

encapsulated this fundamental grievance, highlighting a perceived violation of their rights as Englishmen. This period saw increased colonial protests, boycotts of British goods, and the formation of resistance groups like the Sons of Liberty.

Escalating Tensions: The Boston Massacre and Boston Tea Party

The growing friction between colonists and British authorities led to several significant events that further inflamed the situation. The **Boston Massacre** in 1770, where British soldiers fired into a crowd of colonists, killing five, became a potent symbol of British tyranny. Later, the **Boston Tea Party** in 1773, a defiant act of protest against the Tea Act, resulted in the destruction of a valuable shipment of tea and led to punitive measures from the British government known as the Intolerable Acts (or Coercive Acts).

The First Continental Congress (1774)

In response to the Intolerable Acts and the escalating crisis, delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies (Georgia being the exception) convened the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia in September 1774. This gathering marked a significant step towards colonial unity. The delegates discussed their grievances, coordinated resistance efforts, and petitioned the British Crown for a redress of their rights. While not yet a declaration of independence, it signaled a growing willingness among the colonies to act collectively against perceived British oppression.

The War Itself: Key Phases and Turning Points

The American Revolutionary War was a long and arduous struggle, marked by periods of intense fighting, strategic retreats, and crucial turning points that shifted the momentum in favor of the Continental Army and its allies.

Early Campaigns and the Struggle for Survival (1775-1777)

The initial years of the war saw the Continental Army, led by General George Washington, facing immense challenges. The inexperienced colonial forces were often outmatched by the professional British army. Significant battles during this period included the Battle of Bunker Hill (though a British victory, it was costly), the disastrous American invasion of Canada, and Washington's strategic crossing of the Delaware River, leading to crucial victories at Trenton and Princeton, which boosted morale and demonstrated the resilience of the rebel cause.

The Saratoga Campaign and the French Alliance (1777)

A pivotal moment in the war was the American victory at the Battles of Saratoga in October 1777. This decisive defeat of British General John Burgoyne's army convinced France that the American cause was viable. The subsequent Franco-American alliance, formalized in 1778, provided the Continental Army with much-needed financial aid, military supplies, and crucially, naval support. This foreign

intervention significantly altered the balance of power and expanded the conflict into a global war.

The Southern Strategy and the Final Push (1778-1781)

Following the French alliance, the British shifted their focus to the Southern colonies, hoping to capitalize on Loyalist support. While they achieved some early successes, the American forces, often employing guerrilla tactics, managed to wear down the British. The Siege of Yorktown in 1781, a combined Franco-American operation, proved to be the decisive blow. Trapped by American and French forces on land and a French fleet at sea, British General Cornwallis was forced to surrender his entire army, effectively ending major combat operations.

Aftermath and Legacy

The American War of Independence was more than just a military conflict; it was a profound ideological and political revolution that had far-reaching consequences for the United States and the rest of the world.

The Birth of a Nation and its Ideals

The war resulted in the birth of the United States of America, a republic founded on principles of liberty, self-governance, and individual rights. The Declaration of Independence, adopted on July 4, 1776, articulated these ideals, becoming a foundational document for American democracy and an inspiration for liberation movements worldwide. The establishment of a new constitutional government, though not

without its challenges, laid the groundwork for a nation that would eventually grow into a global superpower.

Global Impact and the Age of Revolutions

The success of the American Revolution had a ripple effect across the globe. It inspired subsequent revolutions, most notably the French Revolution, and contributed to the decline of monarchical and colonial empires. The concept of popular sovereignty and the right of a people to determine their own destiny gained significant traction, ushering in a new era of political thought and action. The struggle for American independence therefore resonates far beyond the specific dates of its conflict, impacting the trajectory of modern political history.

Conclusion: A War Defined by Transformation

So, when was the American War of Independence? The simple answer is 1775-1783. However, a comprehensive understanding reveals a period of escalating grievances and ideological awakenings that preceded the armed conflict, and a transformative struggle that fundamentally reshaped the global political landscape. The echoes of this war, its causes, its conduct, and its profound legacy, continue to inform our understanding of national sovereignty, liberty, and the enduring power of the human desire for self-determination.

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Questions & Answers About when was the american war of independence

No	Question	Answer
1	So, when did the American Revolutionary War actually kick off?	The American Revolutionary War officially began on April 19, 1775, with the battles of Lexington and Concord.
2	Okay, but when did the colonists formally declare themselves independent?	The Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, formally announcing their separation from Great Britain.
3	When did the fighting for American independence officially conclude?	The war essentially ended with the British surrender at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, though a formal treaty was signed later.

4	What was the peace treaty that officially ended the American Revolutionary War, and when was it signed?	The Treaty of Paris, which officially ended the war, was signed on September 3, 1783.
5	Can you give me a quick timeline of the key start and end dates for the American War of Independence?	The war started with the battles of Lexington and Concord in April 1775 and effectively concluded with the British surrender at Yorktown in October 1781, with the peace treaty signed in 1783.
6	Were there any major events before 1775 that led up to the War of Independence?	While the war began in 1775, tensions had been building for years with events like the Stamp Act protests and the Boston Tea Party.
7	Is there a specific year most historians agree the 'American War of Independence' took place?	Most historians consider the main period of the American War of Independence to be from 1775 to 1783.
8	When did the first shots of the Revolutionary War sound out?	The first shots were fired on April 19, 1775, at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts.
9	When did the British officially recognize the United States as an independent nation?	British recognition of American independence came with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783.
10	What's the generally accepted duration of the American Revolutionary War?	The American Revolutionary War lasted for approximately eight years, from 1775 to 1783.

American War of Independence timeline, when was the American Revolutionary War, history of the American War of Independence, start date of the American Revolution, American War of Independence key dates, chronology of the American War of Independence, when did the American Revolution begin, American War of Independence origins, factors leading to the American War of Independence, American Revolution dates and events

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