

How were the
american colonies
(united states) able to
defeat great britain in
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[History](#)



American Colonies Defeat to Great Britain American Colonies Defeat to Great Britain Several issues converged to secure success for Americans in the Revolutionary War. The locals diverged from the techniques by which warfare was formerly fought and were able to utilize their acquaintance of local territory to their gain. Also, Great Britains most zealous European opponents gave the Americans financial support along with battlefield education that proved vital to the campaign (Tokar, 2009). The combat took place entirely in North America, giving the colonists a home advantage. The invading army was unfamiliar with the land on which they were combating. This gave the locals the capability of planning sneak raids and to better situate themselves for fighting. Also, the locals were short on funds, as well as military experience. Nevertheless, the French, who were sworn enemies Great Britain, decided to assist the Americans in the warfare (Simmons, 2005).

The late president, George Washington, commanded the Continental Army of the United States during the Revolutionary War. He was extremely influential in the warfare, which brought victory to the United States. Washington had a leading political and military task in the American Revolution (Rickard, 2003). Washington's involvement started as early as 1767. After the warfare erupted with the Battles of Concord and Lexington in April 1775, he was appointed as commanding officer of the Continental Army. Washington, unlike any other American leader, wore military uniforms to work signifying how stern he was in leading the nation. He was critical in uniting France and the Americas, which played a leading role in Americans triumph over Great Britain (Tokar, 2009). Washington was also devoted to republicanism, which

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puts the citizens of American first. This was one of his mantras when he went into the warfare making him committed to winning.

References

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