

Unit 1 – Colonial America

Part 2: The American Revolution

The American independence movement was sparked by growing political and economic tensions between the American colonists and Great Britain. Following independence, the new nation faced many challenges while trying to build a stable system of democratic governance for the newly established federal republic.



I. Use Quizlet at https://quizlet.com/_1fmr0s to help you review these terms and people we will be learning during our study of this chapter....

A. Terms:	B. People:
1. Salutary (or Benign) Neglect	14. John Locke
2. Proclamation of 1763	17. John Adams
3. Mercantilism	18. Thomas Paine
4. Sugar Act	19. Thomas Jefferson
5. Stamp Act	20. George Washington
6. Enlightenment	
7. Natural Rights	
8. Taxation without representation	
9. Boston Tea Party	
10. Intolerable Acts	
11. Continental Congress	
12. Common Sense	
13. Declaration of Independence	

Thursday 9/22: “How a little neglect went a long way” P. 1-4

Friday 9/23: P. 5 (Review MC), P. 6 (Begin P. 7-10)

Monday 9/26: “Taxation without representation” P. 7-10

Tuesday 9/27 P. 11-13 and **Google Assignment: Primary Source Analysis---Declaration of Independence**

Wednesday 9/28: Google Class Discussion: “Why were the American colonists driven to declare war on the British Empire?” and Part 2 Quiz

End of Unit 1

Go to www.castlelearning.com and complete the **Encounters and Colonies Review**.

Thursday 9/29: Unit 1 Review

Friday 9/30: Unit 1 Test (MC)

How A Little Neglect Went a Long Way

Do Now: [Adapted from U.S History and Government]

Yes, the thirteen colonies [New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia] were British colonies but the British had many problems during the 17th century. Some of Britain's problems included the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and wars with Holland, France, and Spain. Due to these problems, the British allowed the colonies a great amount of self-government and economic freedom. Indeed, it is often stated that the British used a policy of "Salutary Neglect" during this period. In fact, this led to Britain being largely absent during this period in colonial America. As such, the colonies in North America were left for the most part to govern themselves. Thus, when after the French and Indian War in 1763, the British needed more revenue (income) and started to treat the colonies like colonies – the colonists were furious.

Questions:

1- List the thirteen colonies.

2- Describe Britain during the 17th century.

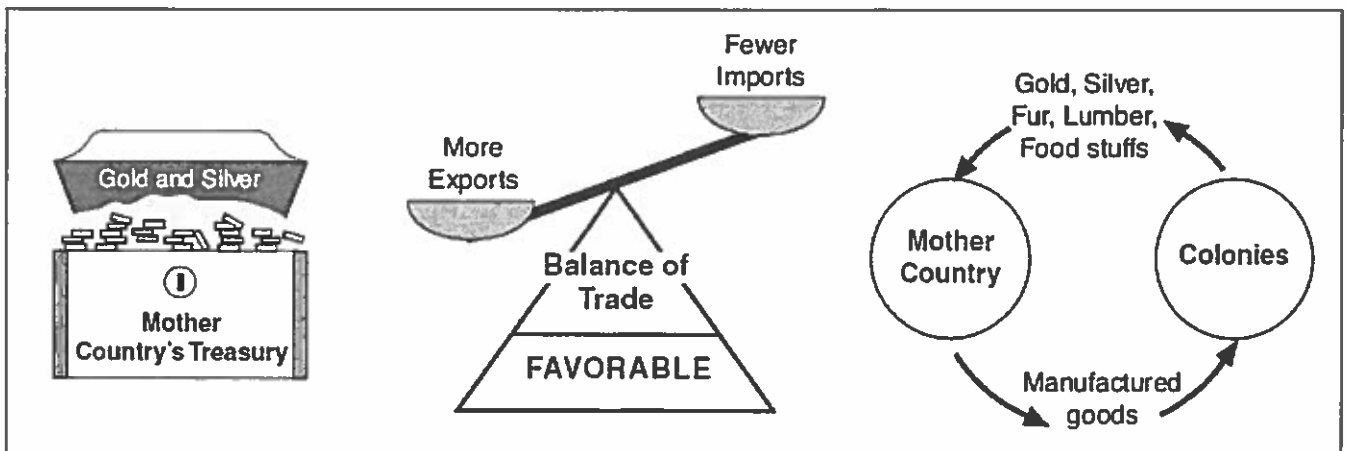
3- Describe Britain's North American colonies during the 17th century.

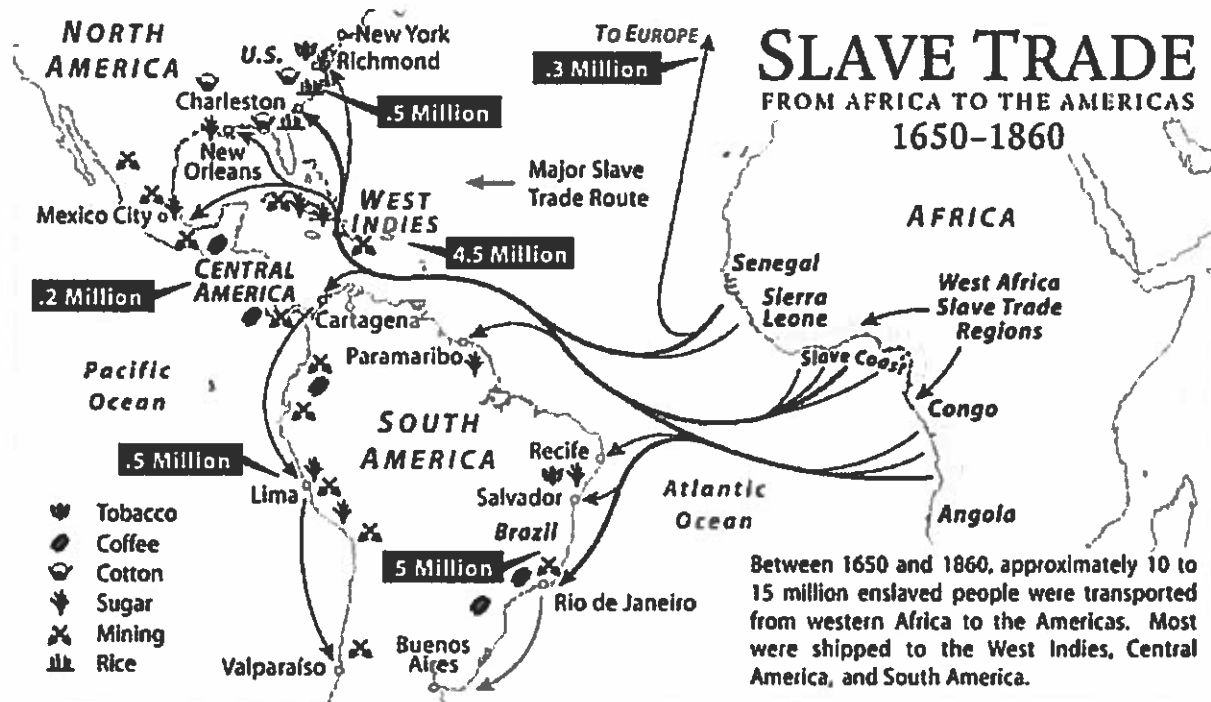
4- In your own words, explain "Salutary Neglect."

5- Why were the colonists furious after the French and Indian War in 1763?

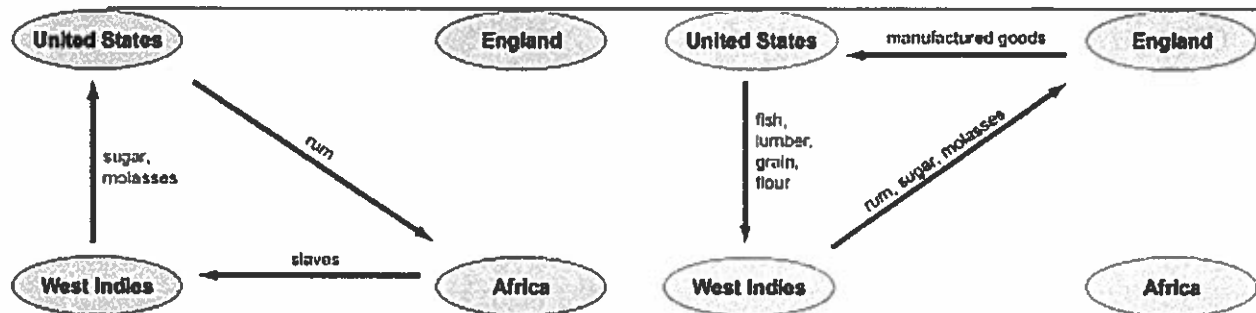
So, what does being like a colony look like?

A European View





- 1- What crops were grown on the plantations where African slaves were brought to?
- 2- From what part of Africa did most slaves come from?
- 3- What ocean was crossed in this slave trade?
- 4- What was the African slave's journey across the Atlantic Ocean called (Previous Knowledge)?
- 5- Why were slaves brought to southern lands in the Americas (Thinking Question)?



- 1- Define mercantilism (Previous Knowledge).
- 2- How do the diagrams demonstrate mercantilism?
- 3- What are colonies forbidden to produce?
- 4- Why is this system of trade referred to as triangular trade?

“During the 17th and 18th centuries, England, as did most European countries, believed that power depended upon monetary wealth and that the colonies were a source of wealth in that they would:

- 1- Provide raw materials for the mother country
- 2- Import manufactured goods of higher values from England
- 3- Not compete with the mother country in economic activities

After 1763, Britain decided to tighten its control over both the political and economic affairs of the colonies. To carry this out, Britain ended the policy of salutary neglect and began to enforce the mercantilist system, a policy that aroused strong colonial opposition.”

Questions:

- 1- Define mercantilism.

- 2- Explain three ways colonies were a source of wealth according to mercantilist theory.

- 3- What did Britain end after 1763? Why?

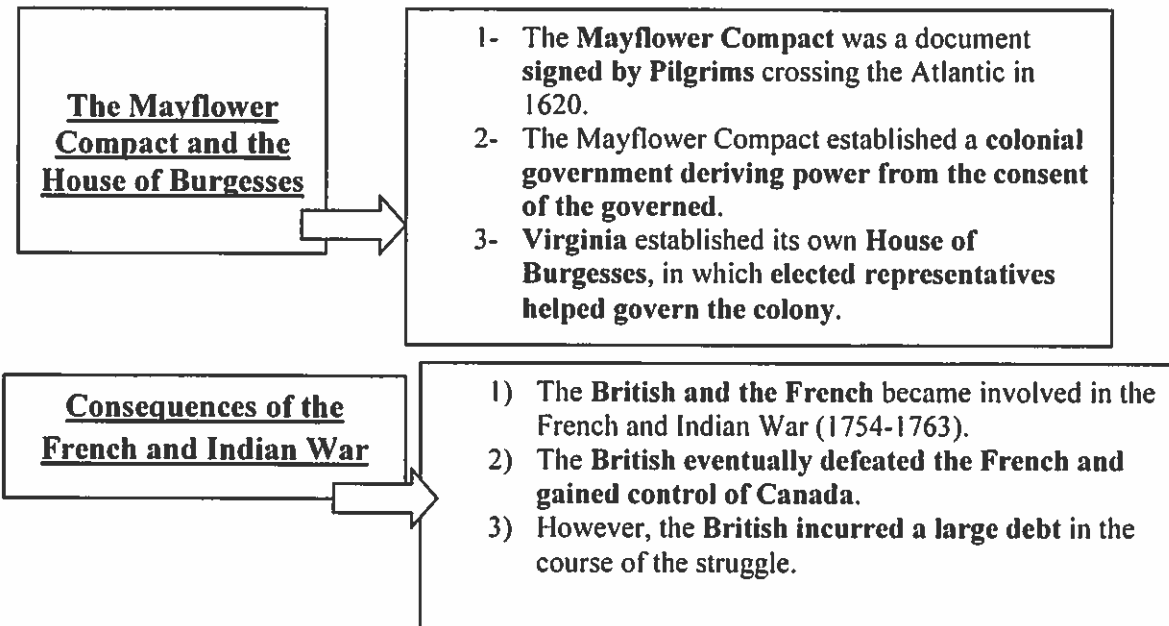
Now, add to these historical facts, the fact that the 18th century (the 1700s) was the Age of Reason or the Age of the European Enlightenment. Look at the chart below. Do you remember these Enlightenment thinkers?

John Locke	Baron de Montesquieu	Jean-Jacques Rousseau	Voltaire
1- Believed governments obtain their authority from the consent of the people they govern	1- Separation of powers	1- Popular sovereignty	1- Religious Freedom
2- Opposed to Divine Right of Kings	2- Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branch of Government	2- a doctrine in political theory that government is created by and subject to the will of the people	2- Freedom of Speech
3- Natural Rights: Life, Liberty, Property	3- To prevent tyranny		

“During the European Enlightenment, thinkers were setting forth the idea that governments should be structured on a foundation of law and that a contract existed between the government and the governed. It was not too great a step from that idea to the belief that revolution against those who abused the existing contract was justified. The makers of the American revolution and later the founders of the American constitutional system of government were guided in their actions and beliefs by the theory of natural rights and the idea of representative government, as advocated by the Enlightenment thinkers.”

Now, write a reflective paragraph on how many forces came together to create a desire for a new type of government; a new society.

Two Flashcards that May be Helpful before Multiple-Choice Practice:



It is important to remember that there are many forces and many causes for change!

H

1. Which statement about the British colonial policy of mercantilism is most accurate?
 - (1) Raw materials from the colonies were shipped to England.
 - (2) England encouraged the colonies to seek independence.
 - (3) The colonies were required to send manufactured goods to Europe.
 - (4) The British opposed the use of slave labor in the colonies.
2. What was the main cause of the French and Indian War (1754–1763)?
 - (1) disputed land claims in the Ohio River valley between the French and the British
 - (2) conflicts between American colonists and the French over control of the Great Plains
 - (3) taxation of American colonists without representation in Parliament
 - (4) violation of trade agreements between European nations and Native American Indians
3. The British benefited from their mercantilist relationship with the American colonies primarily by
 - (1) supporting the growth of colonial industries
 - (2) prohibiting colonists from fishing and fur trading
 - (3) taking large amounts of gold and silver from the southern colonies
 - (4) buying raw materials from the colonies and selling them finished products
4. Before 1763, the British policy of salutary neglect toward its American colonies was based on the desire of Great Britain to
 - (1) treat all English people, including colonists, on an equal basis
 - (2) benefit from the economic prosperity of the American colonies
 - (3) encourage manufacturing in the American colonies
 - (4) ensure that all mercantile regulations were strictly followed
5. The Mayflower Compact and the Virginia House of Burgesses are most closely associated with
 - (1) abuses by absolute monarchs
 - (2) establishment of religious toleration
 - (3) steps toward colonial self-government
 - (4) adoption of universal suffrage
6. In its economic relationship with its North American colonies, Great Britain followed the principles of 18th-century mercantilism by
 - (1) outlawing the African slave trade
 - (2) limiting the colonies' trade with other nations
 - (3) encouraging the development of manufacturing in the colonies
 - (4) establishing laws against business monopolies
7. During the early to mid-1700s, the British policy of salutary neglect contributed to
 - (1) a decline in colonial manufacturing
 - (2) the decline of slavery in the northern colonies
 - (3) a decrease in French and Spanish influence in North America
 - (4) the development of independent colonial trade practices

Analyze the following images:

The Mercantilist Argument for Colonial Expansion



Source: Philip Dorf, *Our Early Heritage: Ancient and Medieval History*, Oxford Book Company (adapted)

Pre-Reading for Primary Source [ushistory.org]:

“Although many differences separated Spain and France from England, perhaps the factor that contributed most to distinct paths of colonization was the form of their government.

Spain and France had absolute monarchies, but Britain had a limited monarchy. In New France and New Spain, all authority flowed from the Crown to the settlers, with no input from below.

The English kings who ruled the 13 original colonies reserved the right to decide the fate of their colonies as well, but not alone. The colonists drew upon their claims to traditional English rights and insisted on raising their own representative assemblies. Such was the case with the Virginia House of Burgesses, the first popularly elected legislature in the New World.”

Questions:

1- How did Britain’s government differ from governments in Spain and France?

2- How was Britain’s government similar to governments in Spain and France?

Taxation without Representation

Do Now:

“Because of the debts incurred from fighting the French and Indian War (1754-1763) and the need to protect the new territory acquired from France after the war, Britain found it necessary to create new sources of revenue. Since the British felt that the colonists should help pay for their defense, Britain decided to raise money by taxing the colonists. In addition, it tried to place restrictions on westward expansion. After the French and Indian War, many colonists began to migrate westward. This invasion of Indian land by white settlers resulted in Pontiac’s Rebellion (May 1763), an uprising in which several Indian tribes joined together and attacked settlements and forts on the frontier. The British, who could not protect the frontier, and who wished to avoid further conflicts, issued the Proclamation of 1763. This forbade settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. Encouraged by an adventurous and growing population; which had grown from a quarter of a million in 1700 to over two million in 1770, the colonists continued to settle in western Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Kentucky.”

~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:

1- Why does war often lead to debt? (Thinking Question)

2- What did the British do after the war to help pay Britain’s debts?

3- Why did this anger the colonists? (Remember Salutary Neglect!)

4- What was Pontiac’s Rebellion?

5- What did the British issue to avoid future conflicts between Native American Indians and colonists?

6- Why were colonists increasingly upset with the King and Parliament?

British Actions and an American Resistance Movement:

I. The Grenville Ministry (1763-1765):

A. George Grenville was the British Prime Minister from 1763 to 1765.

B. He urged Parliament to raise money to balance Britain’s budget by strictly enforcing mercantilism and by passing new taxes for the colonies.

Why did this anger the colonists? (Think mercantile restrictions and taxes!)

II. The Stamp Act (1765)

- A. An attempt to raise revenue to pay for Britain's cost in defending the colonies**
- B. It required that certain documents be written or printed on paper carrying a stamp from the British treasury office**
- C. Lawyers, merchants, and editors were greatly affected by this Act**
 - 1- Patrick Henry spoke before the Virginia House of Burgesses about Parliament NOT having the right to tax the colonies without their consent**
 - a) NO Taxation Without Representation**
- D. In 1766, Parliament repealed (formally withdrew or revoked) the Stamp Act**

Did the fact that highly educated people were affected the Stamp Act increase resistance to the Act? Explain your answer.

III. The Declaratory Act (1766)

- A. Stated that Parliament had absolute authority over the colonies "in all cases whatsoever"**
- B. Thus, Parliament had the right to tax the colonies**

Why did Parliament issue this act, particularly after the repeal of the Stamp Act?

IV. The Townshend Acts (1767-1770)

- A. Following the repeal of the Stamp Act, King George III appointed William Pitt as Prime Minister and Charles Townshend as Chancellor of the Exchequer**
- B. The Townshend Acts included new taxes and stricter enforcement of the existing mercantile laws**
 - 1- Examples:**
 - a) The use of writs of assistance, or search warrants, by the British custom officials to search colonists' businesses, homes, and ships for smuggled goods**

Why would colonists be particularly upset about writs of assistance? Explain your answer.

8

Primary Source: Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death; March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry

“No man thinks more highly than I do of the patriotism, as well as abilities, of the very worthy gentlemen who have just addressed the house. But different men often see the same subject in different lights; and, therefore, I hope it will not be thought disrespectful to those gentlemen if, entertaining as I do opinions of a character very opposite to theirs, I shall speak forth my sentiments freely and without reserve. This is no time for ceremony. The question before the house is one of awful moment to this country...Should I keep back my opinions at such a time, through fear of giving offense, I should consider myself as guilty of treason towards my country, and of an act of disloyalty toward the Majesty of Heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings...

Sir, we have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne! In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation.

There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free – if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending – if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained – we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight...

It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace – but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!”

Questions:

- 1- What does Patrick Henry note about differing opinions among men?**

- 2- Why must Patrick Henry speak before the assembly?**

- 3- Why must the colonists be willing to fight according to Patrick Henry?**

- 4- What line in the speech is particularly powerful in encouraging other men to join the fight for freedom?**

1. Which set of events related to early America is in the correct chronological order?
 - (1) inauguration of George Washington → passage of Stamp Act → Battle of Saratoga → French and Indian War
 - (2) Battle of Saratoga → French and Indian War → passage of Stamp Act → inauguration of George Washington
 - (3) French and Indian War → passage of Stamp Act → Battle of Saratoga → inauguration of George Washington
 - (4) passage of Stamp Act → French and Indian War → inauguration of George Washington → Battle of Saratoga

2. During the early 1770s, how did the British government respond to increasing American protests of British colonial policy?
 - (1) It offered self-government to the colonists.
 - (2) It increased efforts to maintain order and enforce laws.
 - (3) It agreed to grant the colonies representation in Parliament.
 - (4) It asked France for help in controlling the colonists.

3. The British government's use of writs of assistance against American merchants is one reason the Bill of Rights includes protection against
 - (1) cruel and unusual punishment
 - (2) self-incrimination
 - (3) excessive bail
 - (4) unreasonable search and seizure

4. The colonists' slogan, "No taxation without representation," expresses a belief in
 - (1) free trade
 - (2) economic interdependence
 - (3) the supremacy of Parliament
 - (4) the consent of the governed

5. John Locke's theory of natural rights, as reflected in the Declaration of Independence, states that
 - (1) government is the source of all individual rights
 - (2) power should be concentrated in the monarchy
 - (3) power to govern belongs to the people
 - (4) individual liberties are best protected by a strong government

6. Which statement is most accurate about the movement for independence in the thirteen colonies?
 - (1) The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
 - (2) Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.
 - (3) The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
 - (4) The movement for independence was equally strong in all of the colonies.

When a Revolution Begins

Do Now:

“To help the struggling British East India Company, Parliament decided to allow the direct shipment of tea from India to the colonies without having the tea go through London, thereby reducing the price of tea sold in the colonies. The Tea Act meant that British tea could now be purchased in the colonies for about half the price of smuggled tea.

The colonists who smuggled and sold the tea took the lead in opposing the Tea Act. On the evening of December 16, 1773, approximately 60 men, thinly disguised as Mohawk Indians, boarded three ships in Boston harbor and threw 342 chests of tea worth approximately £10,000 (\$15,000) into the sea.

In March 1774, in response to the Boston Tea Party, Britain retaliated with five acts that the colonies called the “Intolerable” Acts.”

~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:

1- What did Parliament allow the British East India Company to do in 1773?

2- Which group of colonists was particularly upset in the drop in the price of tea?

3- Why was this group of colonists upset?

4- What did this group do to oppose the Tea Act on the evening of December 16, 1773?

5- What did the British do in response to this group’s actions?

P.S. Remember that the real issue is the loss of free trade! [Think mercantilism.]

Analyze the following chart: The Coercive or “Intolerable” Acts (1774)

1- The Boston Port Act A) Closed the port of Boston until the colonists paid the British East India Company for the destroyed tea
2- The Massachusetts Government Act A) Altered the Massachusetts charter of 1691, giving Britain greater control over the colony and severely limiting self-government
3- The Administration of Justice Act A) Provided that, in the cases of crimes committed by officials of the Crown while enforcing British laws, the trial could be moved to Great Britain

4- The Quartering Act

A) Passed June 2, 1774, gave British officials within the colonies broad authority to quarter, or house, troops wherever they chose in a town, rather than in barracks provided by the colonies

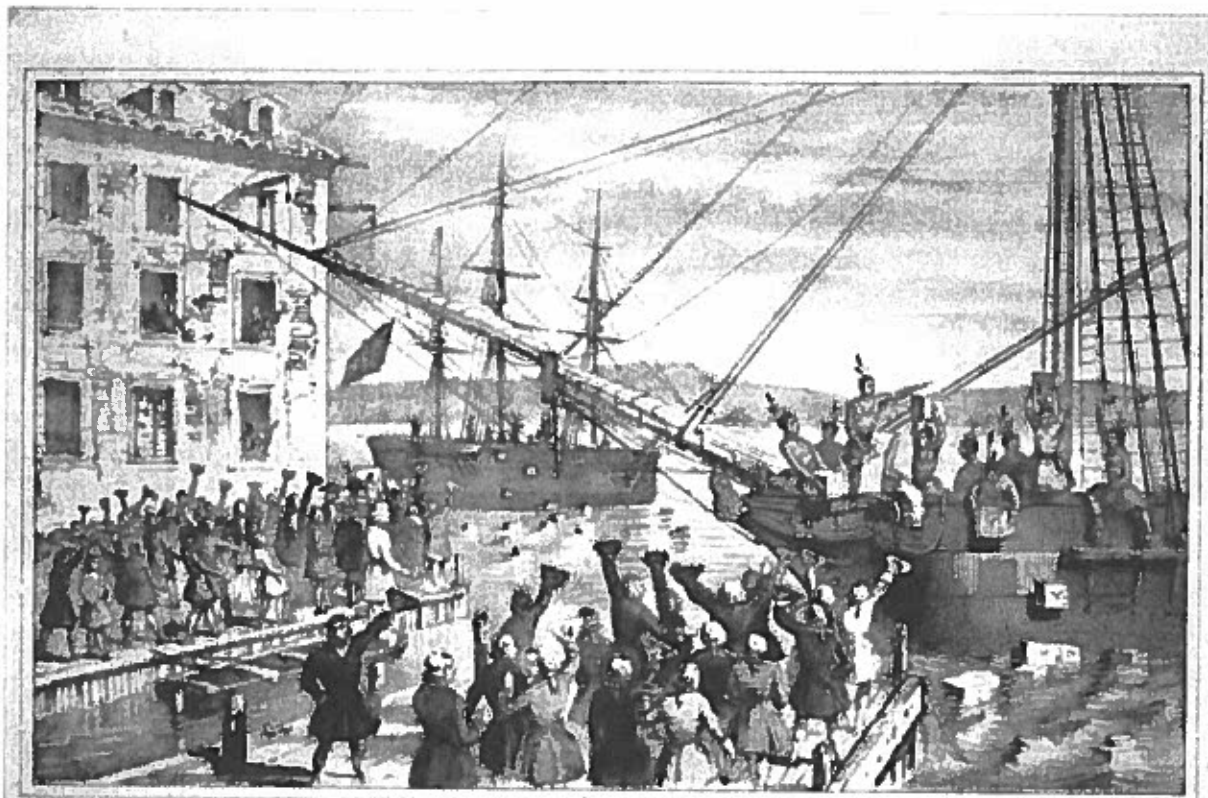
5- The Quebec Act

A) To maintain the allegiance of the French

B) Allowed Catholicism and French civil law in Canada and established the boundaries of Quebec as the Ohio River on the south, and the Mississippi River on the west, and the Proclamation Line of 1763 on the east

C) Colonists disliked because it violated several colonial charters by destroying the claims of three colonies to lands west of the Appalachians and Protestant colonists strongly disliked Roman Catholicism

In your own words, write a paragraph explaining why were the colonists opposed to the “Intolerable Acts”?



THE DESTRUCTION OF TEA AT BOSTON HARBOR.

12

The Revolution Begins – Lexington and Concord!

“General Thomas Gage, the British commander in Boston, took the offensive against the rebellious colonists and sent British troops to Concord to seize colonial military supplies. Warned by Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott, an undermanned and underarmed group of colonial minutemen were waiting for the British at Lexington on the morning of April 19th. Shots were fired, and the American Revolution began. After leaving eight Americans dead, the British troops moved to Concord, five miles away. The British were then driven out of Concord and retreated to Boston under heavy colonial fire.” ~ U.S. History and Government



1. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I.

-
- A. Committees of Correspondence
 - B. Nonimportation Agreements
 - C. Boston Tea Party
 - D. First Continental Congress

- (1) Protests Against Slavery in the American Colonies
- (2) British Parliamentary Actions to Punish Colonial Americans
- (3) Colonial Responses to British Mercantile Policies
- (4) Colonial Attempts to End the British Policy of Salutary Neglect

2. In its economic relationship with its North American colonies, Great Britain followed the principles of 18th-century mercantilism by

- (1) outlawing the African slave trade
- (2) limiting the colonies' trade with other nations

4. Which statement is most accurate about the movement for independence in the thirteen colonies?

- (1) The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
- (2) Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.
- (3) The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
- (4) The movement for independence was equally strong in all of the colonies.

5. During the colonial period, the British Parliament used the policy of mercantilism to

- (1) limit manufacturing in America
- (2) prevent criticism of royal policies
- (3) deny representation to the colonists
- (4) force colonists to worship in the Anglican Church