

AMERICAN REVOLUTION UNIT



NAME _____

PERIOD _____

How A Little Neglect Went a Long Way

US History

Name: _____

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.

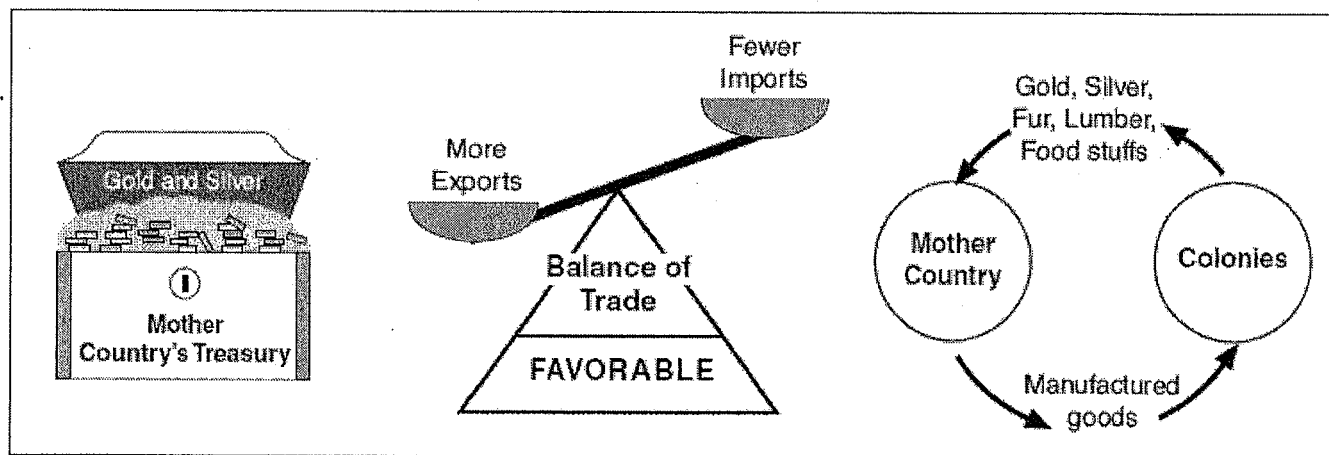
3- Describe Britain's North American colonies during the 17th century.

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



“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 2- Opposed to Divine Right of Kings 3- Natural Rights: Life, Liberty, Property	1- Separation of powers 2- Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branch of Government 3- To prevent tyranny	1- Popular sovereignty 2- a doctrine in political theory that government is created by and subject to the will of the people	1- Religious Freedom 2- Freedom of Speech

“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:

The Mayflower Compact and the House of Burgesses

- 1- The **Mayflower Compact** was a document signed by **Pilgrims** crossing the Atlantic in 1620.
- 2- The Mayflower Compact established a colonial government deriving power from the consent of the governed.
- 3- **Virginia** established its own **House of Burgesses**, in which **elected representatives** helped govern the colony.

Consequences of the French and Indian War

- 1) The **British and the French** became involved in the French and Indian War (1754-1763).
- 2) The **British** eventually defeated the French and gained control of Canada.
- 3) However, the **British** incurred a large debt in the course of the struggle.

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

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?

3- What was the Virginia House of Burgesses?

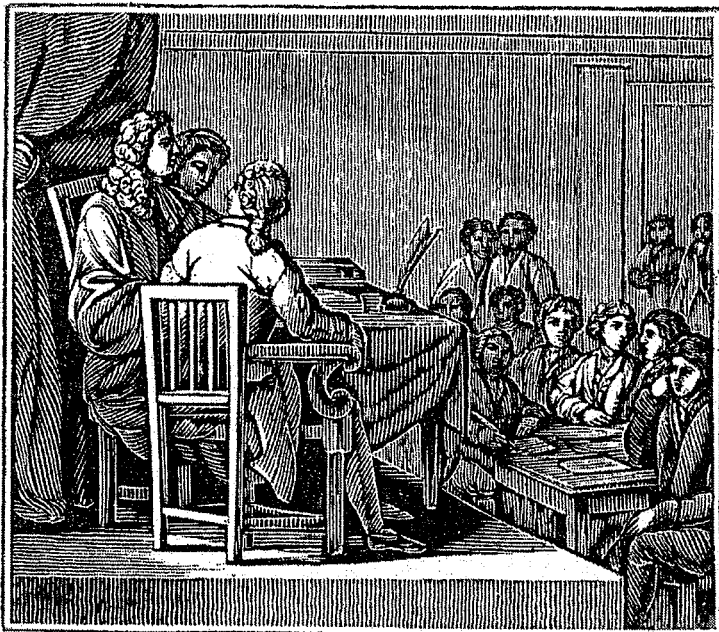
Primary Source:

“But forasmuch as men’s affaires doe litle prosper where God's service is neglected, all the Burgesses tooke their places in the Quire till a prayer was said by Mr. Bucke, the Minister, that it would please God to guide and sanctifie all our proceedings to his own glory and the good of this Plantation ... The Speaker ... delivered in briefe to the whole assembly the occasions of their meeting. Which done he read unto them the commission for establishing the Counsell of Estate and the general Assembly, wherein their duties were described to the life ... And forasmuch as our intente is to establish one equall and uniforme kinde of government over all Virginia &c.”

~ John Pory, “A Reporte of the Manner of Proceeding in the General Assembly Convented at James City” (July 30, 1619)

Identify three main points made in the primary source.

- 1- _____
- 2- _____
- 3- _____



First Colonial Assembly in Virginia.

Causes of a Revolution

US History

Name: _____

Do Now:

"After the French and Indian War, Great Britain, with an expanded empire to govern, decided to enforce its trade laws and station a permanent military force in the colonies. To stabilize the western frontier and prevent Native American rebellion, Britain in the *Proclamation of 1763* forbade the colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains. The colonists were furious because they wished to settle west of the mountains. Even worse, from their point of view, was the *Quebec Act of 1774*, which set the southern boundary of the former French colony at the Ohio River. The American colonists had claimed lands in this area." ~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:

1- What did Great Britain decide to enforce after the French and Indian War?

2- What was the Proclamation of 1763?

3- Why did Great Britain establish the Proclamation of 1763?

4- Why were the colonists furious with the Proclamation of 1763?

5- What was the Quebec Act of 1774?

6- Why were the colonists upset about the Quebec Act of 1774?

"The British Parliament and king also decided to tax the American colonies without the consent (permission or agreement) of their assemblies. The colonists protested vehemently against (1) a stamp tax (1765) on colonial newspapers and legal documents and (2) import taxes (1767) on shipments of British tea, glass, and other articles. Resistance to these taxes took the form of *boycotts* (refusal to buy British goods), riots (mob action against tax collectors), and dumping British tea into Boston Harbor (the *Boston Tea Party*)."

~ U.S. History and Government

1- What did the British Parliament and king also decide to do?

2- Define consent.

3- What did the Stamp Act tax?

4- What goods were affected by British import taxes?

5- How did the colonists demonstrate their resistance to these taxes?

6- Define boycott.

7- What was the Boston Tea Party?

“Acts of British retaliation (to do something bad to someone who has hurt you or treated you badly) angered the colonists further. Two events were especially alarming to Americans: (1) In the *Boston Massacre* (1770) British troops fired on a crowd of people, and five colonists were killed, including an African American, Crispus Attucks. Thus, a black colonist was one of the first Americans to die in what would grow into the American Revolution. (2) The *Coercive Acts* (1774) closed Boston to shipping as punishment for the Boston Tea Party, weakened the Massachusetts legislature, and nearly shut down Boston’s economy. These acts and the *Quebec Act* were condemned as ‘*Intolerable Acts*’ by the colonists.” ~ U.S. History and Government

1- Define retaliation.

2- What happened at the Boston Massacre?

3- Who was Crispus Attucks and what happened to Crispus Attucks?

4- What was closed by the Coercive Acts?

5- Why was this port closed?

6- What did the colonists call the Coercive Acts?

“The first shots of the American Revolution were exchanged in the Massachusetts towns of Lexington and Concord. On April 19, 1775, British troops marched into Lexington and fired upon a small band of armed Americans. Continuing to Concord, the British were driven back by farmers firing from behind trees and stone walls.”

~ U.S. History and Government

1- Where were the first shots of the American Revolution exchanged?

2- Where did British troops march to on April 19, 1775?

3- What happened at Concord?

“Even after bloody encounters at Lexington and Concord, most Americans thought of fighting the British only for the purpose of defending their rights. They rejected the idea of fighting for independence. But many changed their minds after reading ‘Common Sense,’ a pamphlet by Thomas Paine. Referring to tyrants as ‘royal brutes,’ Paine boldly set forth arguments for American independence. He wrote that it made no sense for a small island kingdom like Great Britain to rule over vastly larger American lands at such a great distance.” ~ U.S. History and Government

1- What did most Americans think after the bloody encounters at Lexington and Concord?

2- What did most Americans reject after Lexington and Concord?

3- What changed the minds of most Americans?

- 4- Who wrote "Common Sense"?

- 5- What did Thomas Paine refer to tyrants as?

- 6- What argument did Thomas Paine set forth in "Common Sense"?

- 7- According to Thomas Paine, why did it not make sense for Great Britain to rule over American lands?

Multiple-Choice Questions:

1. 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.
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 main reason Great Britain established the Proclamation Line of 1763 was to
 - (1) avoid conflicts between American colonists and Native American Indians
 - (2) make a profit by selling the land west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - (3) prevent American industrial development in the Ohio River valley
 - (4) allow Canada to control the Great Lakes Region
4. In the publication *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine argued that
 - (1) foreign nations would reject an independent American government
 - (2) the British government would be impossible to overthrow
 - (3) America was dependent on British trade and protection
 - (4) the American colonies should break away from England
5. 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
6. 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

7. In the publication *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine argued that the American colonies should

- (1) approve the Treaty of Paris (1763)
- (2) ratify the Constitution of the United States
- (3) end their political relationship with Great Britain
- (4) support the policies of King George III

8. 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

9. ...I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation, to shew [show], a single advantage that this continent can reap, by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge, not a single advantage is derived. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we will...

~ Thomas Paine, 1776

In this statement, Thomas Paine suggested that the American colonies should

- (1) negotiate an end to the conflict with England
- (2) form an alliance with England
- (3) declare independence from England
- (4) boycott goods from England

10. According to the theory of mercantilism, the principal purpose of the thirteen original colonies was to provide Great Britain with

- (1) naval bases
- (2) raw materials and markets
- (3) workers and manufactured goods

11. In the pamphlet *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine urged the American colonists to

- (1) oppose the French colonization of North America
- (2) compromise with the British
- (3) reaffirm their loyalty to King George III
- (4) declare their independence from Great Britain

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

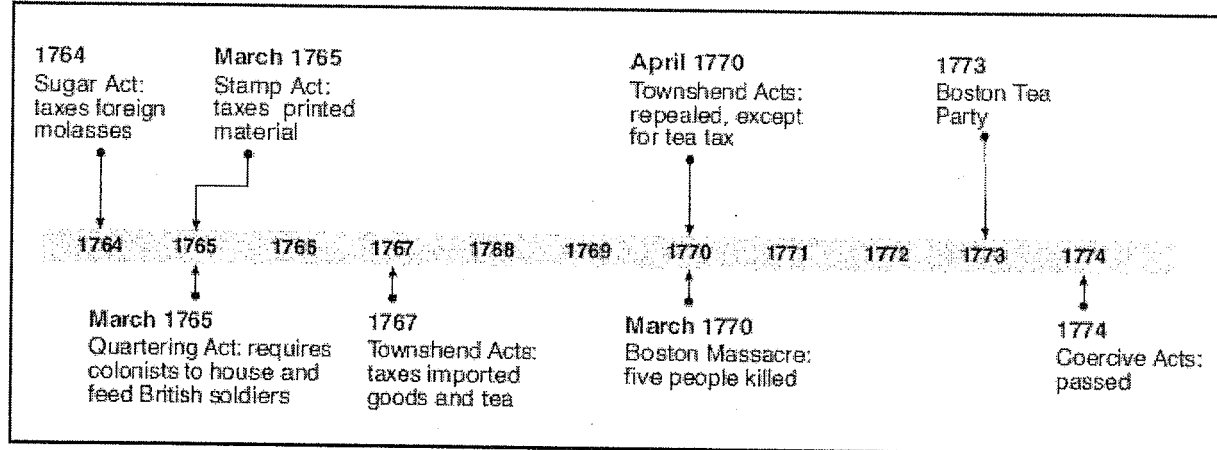
- (1) The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
- (2) Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.
- (3) The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
- (4) The movement for independence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

13. "The only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them but by their respective legislatures."
~ Statement by the Stamp Act Congress, 1765

What is a valid conclusion that can be drawn from this quotation?

1. The colonial legislatures should be appointed by the English King with the consent of Parliament.
2. Only the colonists' elected representatives should have the power to levy taxes.
3. The English King should have the right to tax the colonists.
4. The colonists should be opposed to all taxation.

14.



Which title is most accurate for this time line?

- (1) Forms of Colonial Protest
- (2) Effects of British Navigation Laws
- (3) Causes of the American Revolution
- (4) Abuse of Power by Colonial Legislatures

An Excerpt from Thomas Paine's "Common Sense":

At a Glance –

Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense* persuaded countless colonists to support American independence. Paine convinced many Americans that the king no longer deserved their loyalty, thus severing their last emotional link to Britain. Paine had an unswerving faith in the human ability to use reason to achieve freedom, peace, and justice.

~ Glencoe American Biographies

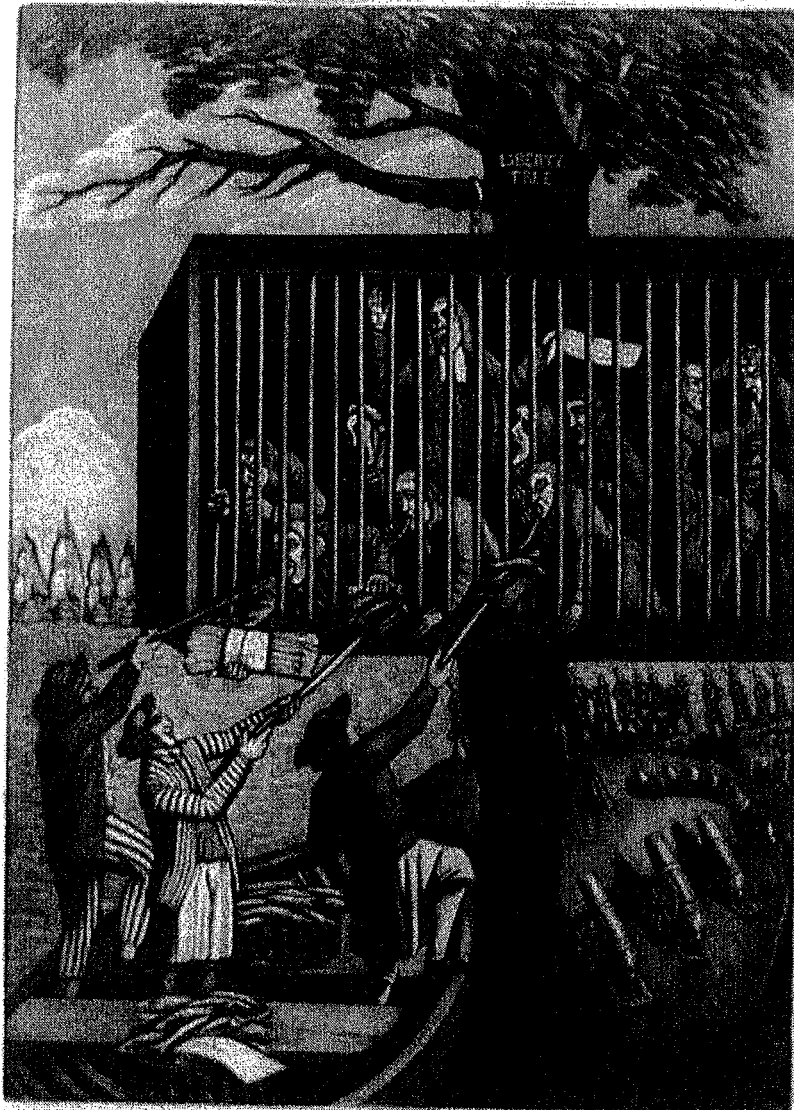
The Excerpt:

But Britain is the parent country, say some. Then more shame upon her conduct. Even brutes do not devour their young, nor savages make war upon their families; wherefore the assertion, if true, turns to her reproach; but it happens not to be true, or only partly so, and the phrase parent or mother country hath been jesuitically adopted by the – and his parasites, with the low papistical design of gaining an unfair bias on the credulous weakness of our minds. Europe, and not England, is the parent country of America. This new world hath been the asylum for the persecuted lovers of civil and religious liberty from every part of Europe. Hither have they fled, not from the tender embraces of the mother, but from the cruelty of the monster; and it is so far true of England, that the same tyranny which drove the first emigrants from home, pursues their descendants still...Not one-third of the inhabitants, even of this province [Pennsylvania], are of English descent. Wherefore I reprobate the phrase of parent or mother country applied to England only, as being false, selfish, narrow and ungenerous.

Questions:

- 1- When Paine observes that "Even brutes do not devour their young" and "The blood of the slain, cries, TIS TIME TO PART," to what events is he alluding?

- 2- Paine evokes a colonial past in which America figured as an “asylum for the persecuted lovers of civil and religious liberty from every part of Europe.” Is his an accurate depiction of early American history? If not, then why does Paine portray the colonial period in those terms?



“This print is entitled *The Bostonians in Distress*. It appeared in a London newspaper on November 19, 1774, shortly after the Boston Tea Party...

As a consequence of the Boston Tea Party, Parliament enacted the ‘Intolerable Acts,’ one of which closed the port of Boston. In this print the artist symbolized the closing of the port by placing the Bostonians in a cage suspended from the Liberty Tree. One of the men in the cage holds a paper inscribed ‘They cried unto the Lord in their Trouble & he saved them out of their Distress. Psalm cvii 13.’

...The three men in the small boat attempting to feed the hungry men in the cage represent the other American colonies that sent supplies to aid the citizens of Boston during the crisis...British soldiers on the shore with cannons, and warships in the harbor symbolize the continued blockade.”

~ history.org

- 1- How did the artist symbolize the closing of the port of Boston?
- 2- What is written on the paper held by one of the men in the cage?
- 3- Who are the three men in the small boat and what are they doing?
- 4- How did the artist symbolize the continued blockade of Boston?

The Cause of Liberty: The Zenger Trial

US History

Name: _____

Do Now:

"No democracy has existed in the modern world without the existence of a free press. Newspapers and pamphlets allow for the exchange of ideas and for the voicing of dissent. When a corrupt government holds power, the press becomes a critical weapon. It organizes opposition and can help revolutionary ideas spread. The trial of John Peter Zenger, a New York printer, was an important step toward this most precious freedom for American colonists.

"John Peter Zenger was a German immigrant who printed a publication called *The New York Weekly Journal*. This publication harshly pointed out the actions of the corrupt royal governor, William S. Cosby. It accused the government of rigging elections and allowing the French enemy to explore New York harbor. It accused the governor of an assortment of crimes and basically labeled him an idiot. Although Zenger merely printed the articles, he was hauled into jail. The authors were anonymous, and Zenger would not name them. In 1733, Zenger was accused of libel, a legal term whose meaning is quite different for us today than it was for him. In his day it was libel when you published information that was opposed to the government. Truth or falsity were irrelevant. He never denied printing the pieces. The judge therefore felt that the verdict was never in question. Something very surprising happened, however.

The first jury was packed with individuals on Cosby's payroll. Throughout this process, Zenger's wife Anna kept the presses rolling. Her reports resulted in replacing Cosby's jury with a true jury of Zenger's peers.

When the trial began and Zenger's new attorney began his defense, a stir fluttered through the courtroom. The most famous lawyer in the colonies, Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, stepped up to defend Zenger. Hamilton admitted that Zenger printed the charges and demanded the prosecution to prove them false. In a stirring appeal to the jury, Hamilton pleaded for his new client's release. 'It is not the cause of one poor printer,' he claimed, 'but the cause of liberty.' The judge ordered the jury to convict Zenger if they believed he printed the stories. But the jury returned in less than ten minutes with a verdict of not guilty.

Cheers filled the courtroom and soon spread throughout the countryside. Zenger and Hamilton were hailed as heroes. Another building block of liberty was in place. Although true freedom of the press was not known until the passage of the First Amendment, newspaper publishers felt freer to print their honest views. As the American Revolution approached, this freedom would become ever more vital."

~ ushistory.org

Questions:

1- Why is a free press essential in a democracy?

2- Who was John Peter Zenger and what did he do?

3- Why was Zenger arrested if he did not write the articles?

4- Why was the jury replaced?

5- Who was Zenger's attorney and what did he ask of the prosecution?

6- What did the attorney mean when he said, "It is not the cause of one poor printer but the cause of liberty"?

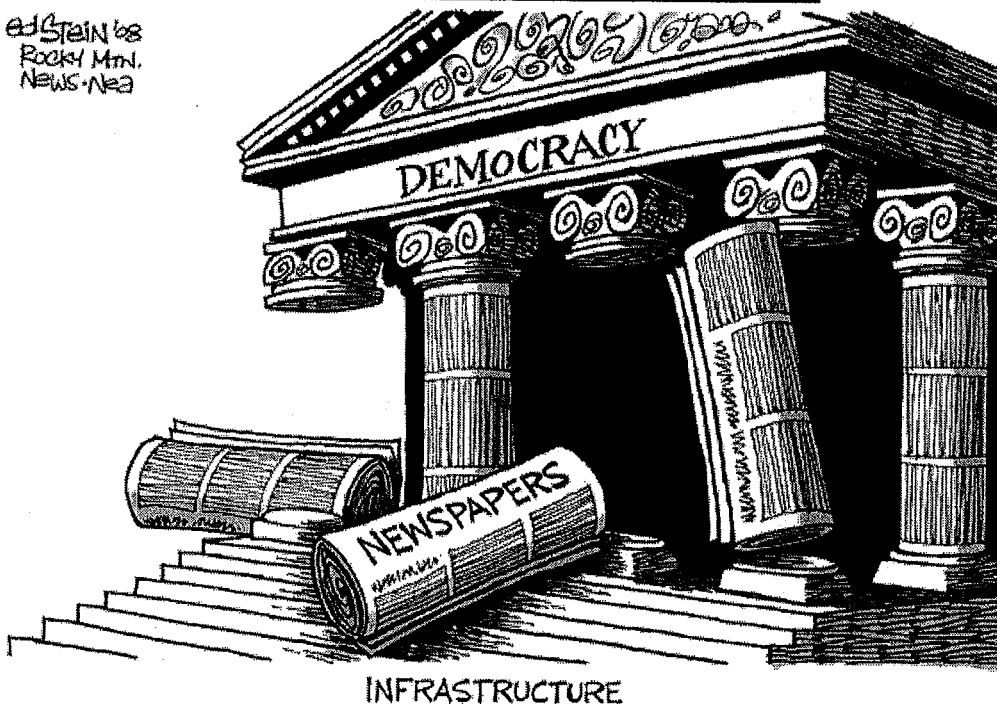
7- What was surprising about the jury's verdict?

8- When was true freedom of the press truly known?

9- In your own words, why was the Zenger trial significant in history?

Analyze the following images concerning freedom of the press:

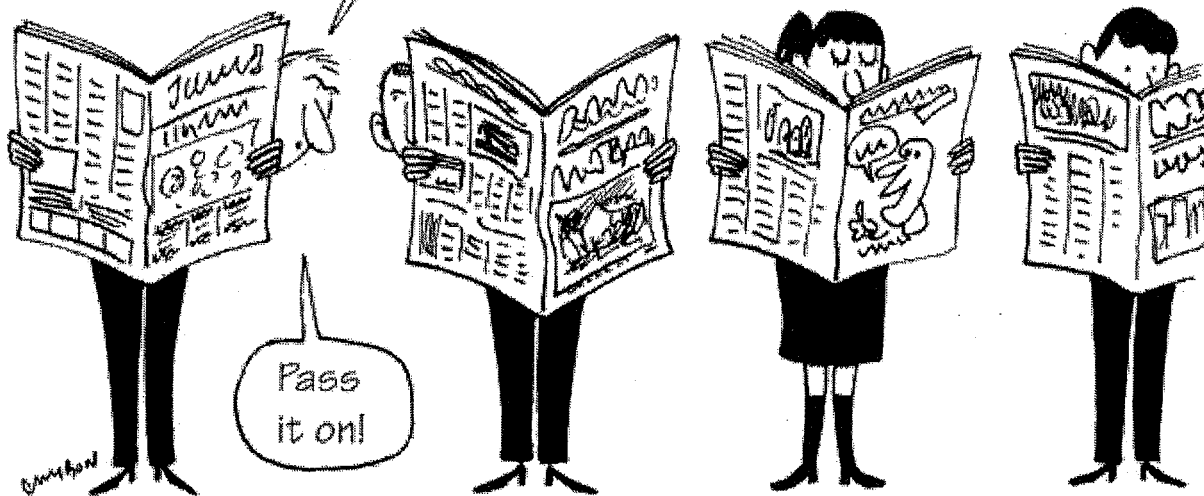
ed Stein 68
Rocky Mtn.
News-Net





Hey! Pst!

There is no democracy without a free press.



So, why is freedom of the press important?

Reading: What is Habeas Corpus and Why is it Important?

Excerpt from "You have the body"; Habeas Corpus Case Records of the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, 1820–1863; *By Chris Naylor*; archives.gov

"...Originating in English common law, a writ of habeas corpus (Latin for 'that you have the body') is a court order from a judge instructing a person who is detaining another to bring the detainee before the court for a specific purpose, usually to explain to the court the reason for holding the detainee. The court then decides whether the detainee should remain in custody or be released. English colonists brought the concept of habeas corpus to the American continent in the 17th century, and the writ of habeas corpus was common in several British colonies by the time of the American Revolution. The framers of the U.S. Constitution recognized the significance of the writ and included it in the body of the Constitution in Article I, section 9, which states:

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

Many other individual rights were not included in the Constitution until two years following the ratification of the Constitution, when Congress passed the first 10 amendments, commonly referred to as the Bill of Rights. The fact that the writ of habeas corpus was included in the Constitution prior to the passage of the Bill of Rights is a testament to the importance the framers placed on it. The First Federal Congress provided for the use of the writ through an act of September 24, 1789 (1 Stat. 81). Section 14 of that act gave all U.S. courts the power to issue writs of habeas corpus."

Questions:

1- What does habeas corpus mean in Latin?

2- What is habeas corpus?

3- What is decided when a writ of habeas corpus is issued?

4- How do Americans know that habeas corpus was important to the American revolutionaries?

5- Thinking Question: What dangers exist in a society if there a writ of habeas corpus could not be issued? Explain your answer.

Analyze the following images regarding habeas corpus:



1-10-07



6-8

Explain cartoonists' points of view. [You will have a chance to debate their viewpoints later.]

Multiple-Choice Questions:

- 1- The case of John Peter Zenger (1735) and New York Times Co. v. United States (1971) both involved a government's attempt to limit
 - (1) Freedom of religion
 - (2) Freedom of press
 - (3) The right to bear arms
 - (4) The right to counsel

- 2- "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

This provision is evidence that the writers of the United States Constitution

- (1) wanted the President to have unlimited power during wartime
- (2) wanted to balance individual liberty with the needs of the nation
- (3) did not trust the common people to obey the laws
- (4) expected the American people to oppose most government policies

So, sometimes the writ of habeas corpus can be suspended. When and why can the writ of habeas corpus be suspended?

Now, reexamine the political cartoons on the previous page. Do you agree or disagree with the cartoonists' points of view? Be sure to defend your position.

When do you think a writ of habeas corpus should be suspended? Explain your point of view?

Movement to Independence

US History

Name: _____

Do Now:

"On two occasions, delegates from the different colonies met in Philadelphia to plan united action in defense of their rights. The *First Continental Congress* (1774) petitioned the British government to repeal its taxes and overturn other harsh measures. But the British made no concessions (something done or agreed to in order to improve a situation). The *Second Continental Congress* (1776) met after the British and Americans had clashed at Lexington and Concord and then at Bunker Hill outside of Boston. On July 4, 1776, the congress announced its decision to declare the independence of a new nation, the United States." ~ U.S. History and Government

- 1- Where did delegates from the different colonies meet?

- 2- Why did delegates from the different colonies meet?

- 3- What did the First Continental Congress petition the British government to do?

- 4- What was the response of the British government to the First Continental Congress' petition (a written document that many people sign to show that they want change)?

- 5- Define concession.

- 6- When did the Second Continental Congress meet?

- 7- What did the Second Continental Congress announce on July 4, 1776?

"Congress' reasons for declaring independence were eloquently stated by Thomas Jefferson, the main author of the Declaration of Independence. Drawing upon the theories of John Locke, the Declaration argues that governments must be representative of the people and limited in power by recognition of basic human rights. Furthermore, when any government violates people's natural rights, then the people have the additional right to 'alter or to abolish' that government." ~ U.S. History and Government

- 1- Who was the main author of the Declaration of Independence?

- 2- What Enlightenment philosopher did the author of the Declaration of Independence draw ideas from?

- 3- According to this Enlightenment philosopher and the author of the Declaration of Independence, what must government be representative of?

- 4- According to this Enlightenment philosopher and the author of the Declaration of Independence, by what is the power of government limited?

- 5- According to this Enlightenment philosopher and the author of the Declaration of Independence, what can the government not violate (to take away)?

- 6- According to this Enlightenment philosopher and the author of the Declaration of Independence, what can the people do if the government violates their natural rights?
-

“A second section of the Declaration lists specific grievances (complaints) against the British king in order to demonstrate that the colonists’ rights were repeatedly violated. The grievances included: dissolving colonial assemblies, keeping British troops in the colonies and ‘imposing taxes without [the colonists’] consent.” ~ U.S. History and Government

- 1- What does the second section of the Declaration of Independence list?

 - 2- What does the second section of the Declaration of Independence demonstrate?

 - 3- List three grievances of the colonists stated in the Declaration of Independence.

 - 4- What does ‘imposing taxes without consent’ mean?
-

“The revolutionary ideas in the Declaration of Independence have had a profound effect on world history. Inspired by its principles of equal rights and popular consent, people in many nations have used the Declaration to justify their own struggles for independence against oppressive governments. In the United States, the Declaration served as an important document in the fight to end slavery, since it states that all men are created equal.” ~ U.S. History and Government

- 1- What principles from the Declaration of Independence have inspired people around the world?

 - 2- What have people in many nations used the Declaration of Independence to justify?

 - 3- What did the Declaration of Independence help to fight in the United States?

 - 4- Why did the Declaration of Independence serve as an important document in the fight to end slavery in the United States?
-

Multiple-Choice:

1. The Declaration of Independence (1776) has had a major influence on peoples throughout the world because it

- (1) guarantees universal suffrage
- (2) establishes a basic set of laws for every nation
- (3) provides justification for revolting against unjust governments
- (4) describes the importance of a strong central government

2. 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.

3. According to the Declaration of Independence, the people have the right to alter or abolish a government if that government

- (1) is a limited monarchy
- (2) violates natural rights
- (3) becomes involved in entangling alliances
- (4) favors one religion over another

4. Which fundamental political idea is expressed in the Declaration of Independence?

- (1) The government should guarantee every citizen economic security.
- (2) The central government and state governments should have equal power.
- (3) If the government denies its people certain basic rights, that government can be overthrown.
- (4) Rulers derive their right to govern from God and are therefore bound to govern in the nation's best interest.

5. 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

6. ...I challenge the warmest advocate [supporter] for reconciliation, to shew [show], a single advantage that this continent can reap [gain], by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge, not a single advantage is derived [acquired]. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we will...

~ Thomas Paine, Common Sense, 1776

This speaker is most likely opposed to

- (1) mercantilism
- (2) capitalism
- (3) direct democracy
- (4) representative government

7. A major argument for American independence found in the Declaration of Independence was that the British

- (1) stopped participating in the slave trade
- (2) refused to sell products to Americans
- (3) deprived Americans of their natural rights
- (4) censored American representatives in Parliament

8. One of the principles stated in the Declaration of Independence is that government should

- (1) guarantee economic equality among citizens
- (2) have unlimited power to rule the people
- (3) be based upon the consent of the governed
- (4) be led by educated citizens

Understanding the Declaration of Independence:

Excerpted from gmu.edu

Preamble:

“The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.”

Question:

- 1- According to this paragraph what is the goal of the writers?**

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. ...The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States.

- 2- What rights are the writers claiming that they have?**

- 3- According to this paragraph, what is the purpose of the government?**

To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world...

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people...

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures...

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us...

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

...For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

4- What are several grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence?

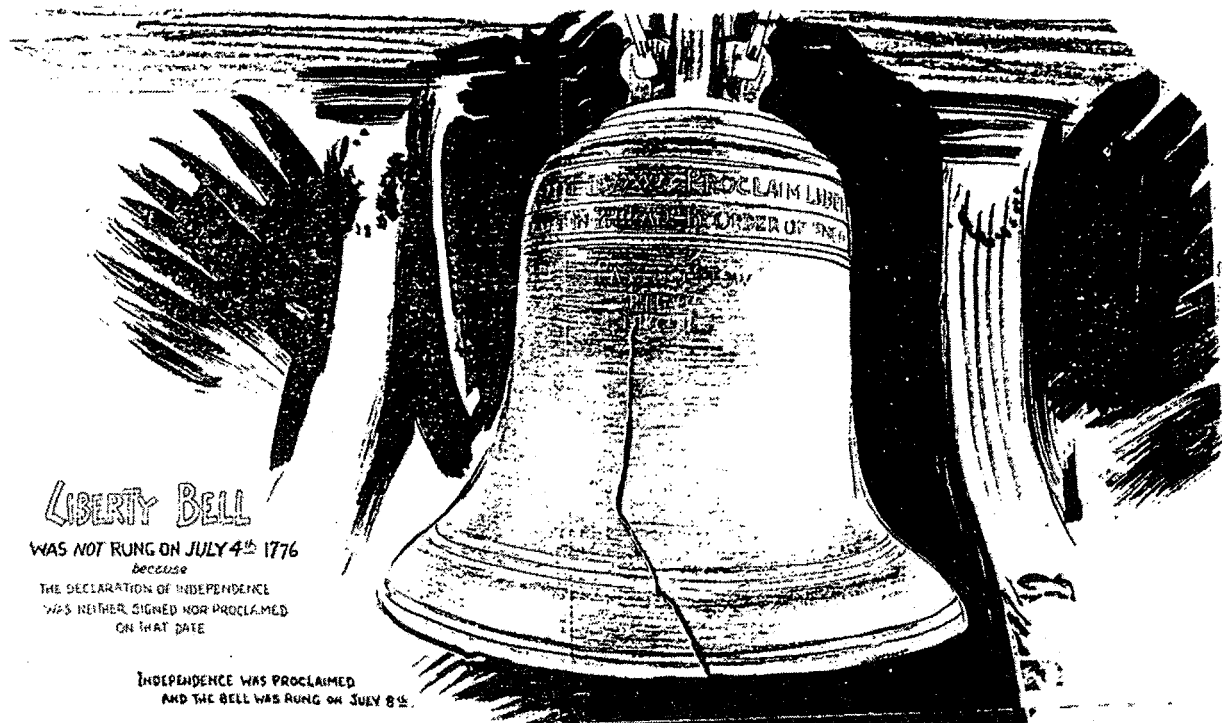


Interesting Facts about the Declaration of Independence (ripleysnewsroom.com):

- The Declaration of Independence, adopted by the U.S. congress on July 4, 1776, was ignored by England at that time and was only published as a 6-line item in the London Morning Post below a theatrical notice.
- John Hancock was the only one of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence who actually signed it on July 4th! 52 of them affixed their signatures Aug. 2, 1776, and the others signed it later – one of them in 1781.
- Jefferson and Adams, ex-presidents and signers of the Declaration of Independence, both died on July 4th in 1826, and just a few minutes apart! A third president, Monroe died July 4, 1831.

Today, “John Hancock” means a person’s signature.

Why did John Hancock become associated with a person’s signature?



When was the Liberty Bell actually rung?

“Independence Day, or the Fourth of July, celebrates the adoption by the Continental Congress of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. Explore four surprising facts about one of America’s most important founding documents.” ~ history.com

- 1- The Declaration of Independence wasn’t signed on July 4, 1776.**
- 2- When news of the Declaration of Independence reached New York City, it started a riot. (George Washington, commander of the Continental forces in New York, read the document aloud in front of City Hall. A raucous crowd cheered the inspiring words, and later that day tore down a nearby statue of George III. The statue was subsequently melted down and shaped into more than 42,000 musket balls for the fledgling American army.)**
- 3- Eight of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were born in Britain**
- 4- The Declaration of Independence spent World War II in Fort Knox.**

What fact do you consider most surprising? Why?

On the Road to Rights and Revolution

US History

Name: _____

Do Now:

"For the most part, English citizens in America enjoyed the same basic rights as citizens in Great Britain. For example, prior to the French and Indian War, England allowed the colonies to govern themselves without much interference. Its colonial policy was one of *salutary neglect* (salutary meaning 'beneficial' or having advantages for the colonists). For example, laws that required the colonies to trade only with England were not enforced, and taxes were not collected. Colonists also had the right to establish popular assemblies in the colonies, although they were not allowed to vote for representatives in the British Parliament." ~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:

- 1- What did English citizens in America enjoy?

- 2- What did England allow the colonies to do prior (before) to the French and Indian War?

- 3- What was England's colonial policy prior to the French and Indian War?

- 4- Define salutary.

- 5- Provide an example of Great Britain's policy of salutary neglect related to trade.

- 6- Provide an example of Great Britain's policy of salutary neglect related to assemblies.

- 7- What were colonists not allowed to do?

"In addition, colonial political rights were expanded by a famous legal trial that became known as the *Zenger case*. John Peter Zenger was a printer who wrote an article criticizing the governor of New York. He was arrested and brought to trial in 1733. In his defense, he admitted that he was responsible for the article but argued that he had written the truth. The jury accepted his reasoning and declared him innocent of the charge of *libel* (writing a wrongfully unfavorable opinion of another person). The ruling established the principle of freedom of the press. This meant that the press had the right to be critical of the government. This freedom has withstood many challenges throughout American history and is an important part of the First Amendment to the Constitution."

~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:

- 1- Who was John Peter Zenger?

- 2- Who did John Peter Zenger criticize?

- 3- What happened to John Peter Zenger in 1733?

4- What did John Peter Zenger state in his defense?

5- What did the jury declare John Peter Zenger innocent of?

6- Define libel.

7- What principle did the jury's ruling establish?

8- What does freedom of the press mean?

9- Why is freedom of the press important in a democracy (Thinking Question)?

10- What Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is freedom of the press an important part of?

"The British empire grew much larger as a result of the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Although Great Britain won the war and gained French Canada, its victory led almost immediately to growing conflict with its 13 colonies. Eventually, the American protests against British tax policies turned into full-scale revolution and war."

1- What happened to the British Empire as a result of the French and Indian War?

2- What did Great Britain gain as a result of the French and Indian War?

3- What did Great Britain begin to do regarding its thirteen colonies?

4- What was taxation an abandonment of the policy of salutary neglect (Thinking Question and Previous Knowledge)?

Multiple-Choice Questions:

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.**

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.**

"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!" ~ Patrick Henry

1. "It is not the cause of one poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying. No! It may in its consequence affect every free man that lives under a British government on the main [continent] of America. It is the best cause. It is the cause of liberty. . . . Nature and the laws of our country have given us a right to liberty of both exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these parts of the world at least) by speaking and writing the truth."
~ Andrew Hamilton, 1735

This courtroom summation helped establish which democratic principle in colonial America?

- (1) trial by jury
 - (2) equal voting rights
 - (3) protection of private property
 - (4) freedom of the press
2. The court decision in the trial of John Peter Zenger (1735) strengthened
- (1) freedom of religion
 - (2) freedom of the press
 - (3) due process rights
 - (4) the right to counsel
3. 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

4. The Mayflower Compact and the Virginia House of Burgesses are examples of
- (1) equal opportunities for women during the colonial period
 - (2) steps toward representative government
 - (3) economic agreements between the colonists and Native American Indians
 - (4) limitations placed on colonial Americans by the British government

5. In which area did good harbors, abundant forests, rocky soil, and a short growing season most influence the colonial economy?

- (1) Southern colonies
- (2) Middle Atlantic region
- (3) Northwest Territory
- (4) New England colonies

6. "The only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them but by their respective legislatures."
~ Statement by the Stamp Act Congress, 1765

What is a valid conclusion that can be drawn from this quotation?

- (1) The colonial legislatures should be appointed by the English King with the consent of Parliament.
- (2) Only the colonists' elected representatives should have the power to levy taxes.
- (3) The English King should have the right to tax the colonists.
- (4) The colonists should be opposed to all taxation.

Too Many British Taxes!

- 1764
 - The British government begins to levy (to collect) taxes on the colonists to help pay the cost of the French and Indian War and the ongoing protection of the American colonies. The Sugar Act places new taxes on sugar, wines, coffee, indigo and other products imported directly to America.
- 1765
 - British Parliament passes the Stamp Act, levying a tax on all newspapers, legal documents, pamphlets, almanacs and playing cards by requiring that they bear a stamp.
- 1766
 - British Parliament repeals the Stamp Act after American colonists stop buying British goods (boycott British goods) in protest against the taxes.
- 1767
 - Through the Townshend duties, British Parliament places a tax on tea, paper, glass and paint imported into the colonies. Colonists immediately begin another boycott of British goods and begin to look for ways to increase manufacturing in the colonies.
- 1773
 - Patriotic Americans pitch 342 cases of tea into Boston Harbor to protest the Tea Act. This law gave British East India Company merchants an unfair business advantage, almost destroying the businesses of American tea merchants.
- 1774
 - British Parliament passes the "Intolerable Acts" or "Coercive Acts" closing the port of Boston, forbidding the colonists to hold public meetings without the governor's approval, and requiring Massachusetts residents to house and feed British troops.

Define:

To levy:

Boycott:

Intolerable:

Using "Too Many British Taxes" on the previous page, complete the following chart:

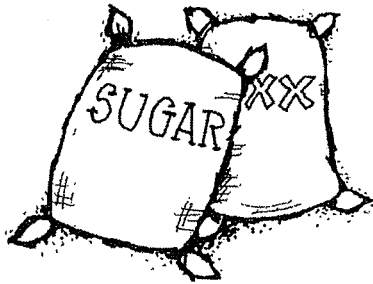
Why did the British need revenue (money that the government collects)?

Think War!



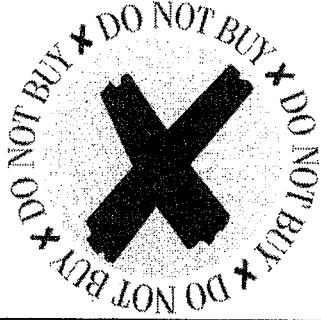
The answer is:

What was the Sugar Act?



The answer is:

Why did the colonists boycott British goods?



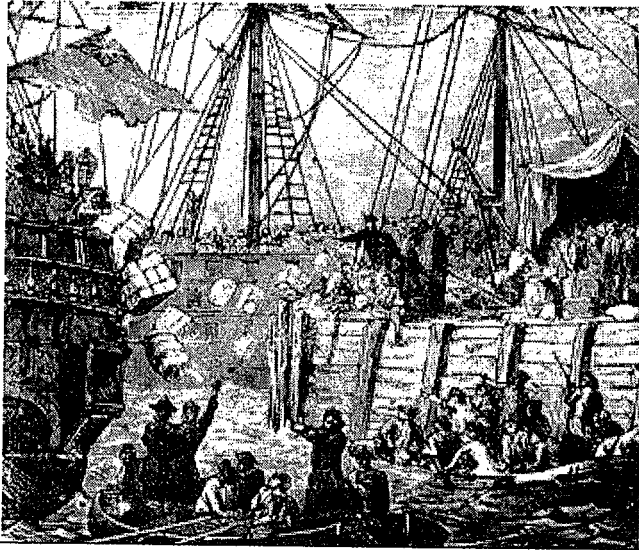
The answer is:

What were the Townshend Acts?



The answer is:

What happened at the Boston Tea Party?



The answer is:

What were the Intolerable Acts?



The answer is:

The able Doctor, or, America swallowing the Bitter Draught.

From John Locke, *Second Treatise on Civil Government*:

“Whenever the legislators endeavor to take away and destroy the property of the people, or to reduce them to slavery...they put themselves into a state of war with the people, who are thereupon absolved from any further obedience and are left to the common refuge which God hath provided for all men against violence.”

Question:

How does John Locke feel rulers should be treated when they disregard the rights of the people?

Taxation without Representation

US History

Name: _____

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 Sugar Act (1764)

- A. Lowered the duty on imported molasses**
- B. An attempt to stop colonial smuggling**

Define smuggling.

How is smuggling a violation of mercantilism?

What did colonists do with imported molasses anyway?

III. 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.

IV. 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?

V. 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.

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:

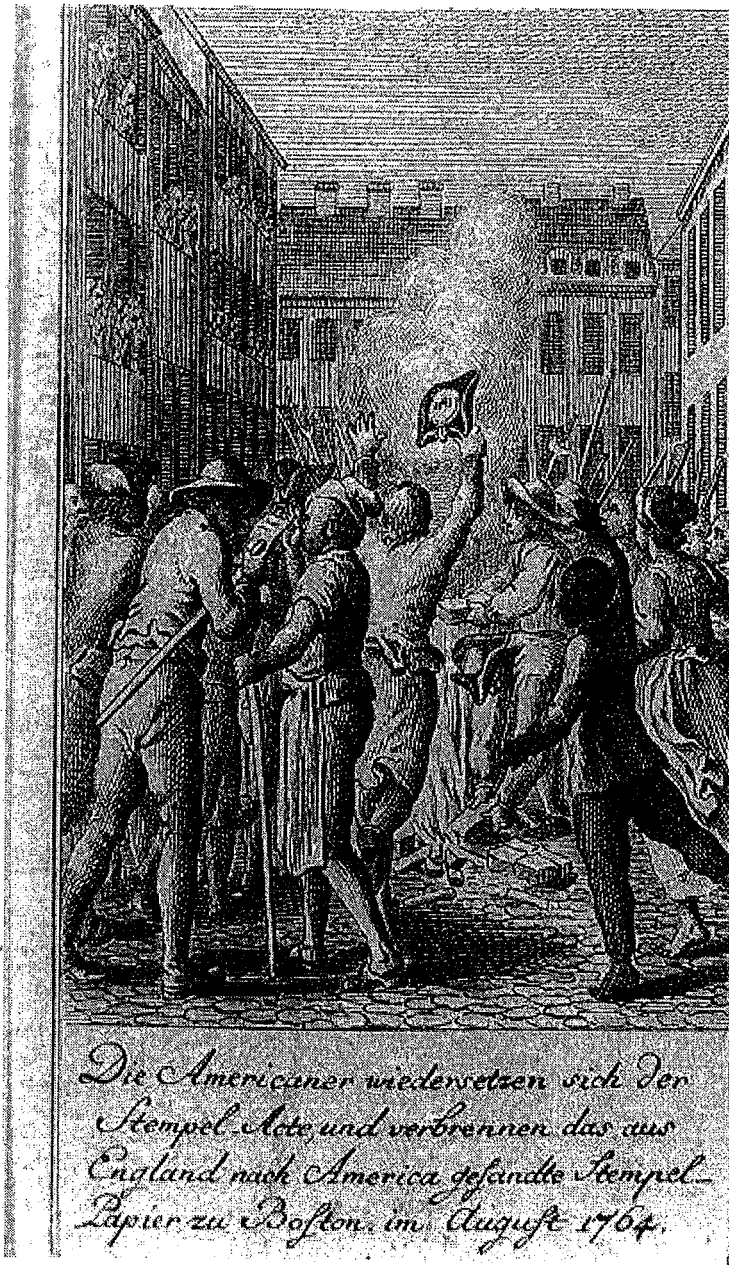
1- What does Patrick Henry note about differing opinions among men?

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?

Analyze the following images:

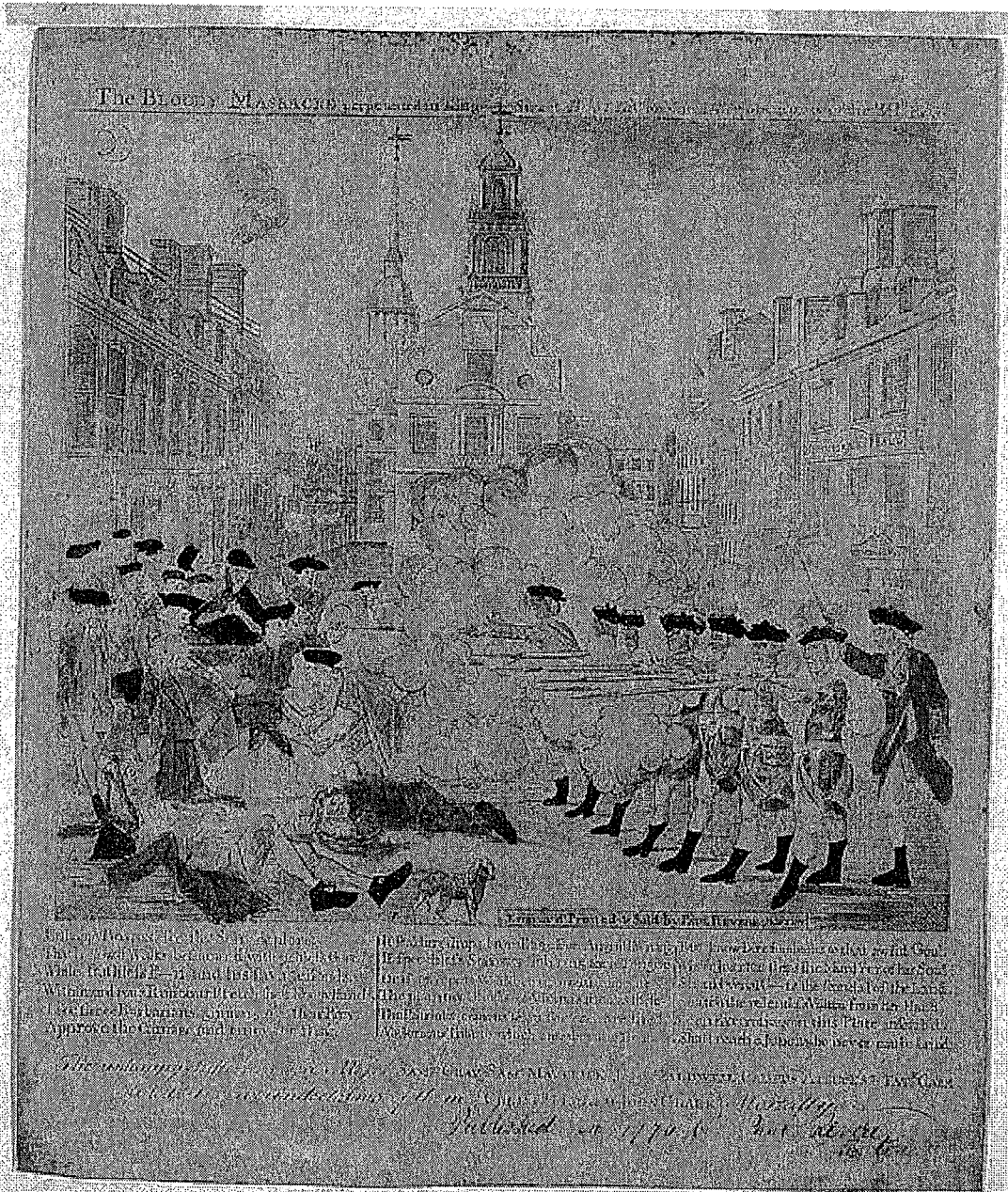


Burning of the stamps in Boston, August, 1765.

(Die Americaner widersetzen sich de stempel-acte, und verbrennen das aus England nach America gesandte stempel-papier zu Boston, im August 1764)

Engraving by D. Berger, 1784, after D. Chodowiecki.

Had you been a colonial American at the time of the Stamp Act would you have participated in the burning of stamps? Explain your answer.



**The bloody massacre perpetrated in King Street, Boston on March Revere, 1770.
Engraving By Paul Revere, 1770.**

Reading: “On March 5, 1770, ironically the same day the Townshend duties (except the tax on tea) were repealed, a few British soldiers in Boston fired upon a hostile Boston crowd, killing five persons. The event was publicized in newspapers throughout the colonies as a “massacre” against the defenseless colonists. With the help of engravings created by Paul Revere and pamphlets of anti-British propaganda written by Samuel Adams, the leader of the sons of Liberty, the American colonists became further inflamed in their resentment of British rule.” ~ U.S. History and Government

My Notes on the Passage:

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. American colonists showed their opposition to the British taxation and trade restrictions of the 1760s by
 - (1) supporting the French against the British
 - (2) boycotting products from Great Britain
 - (3) overthrowing the royal governors in most of the colonies
 - (4) purchasing additional products from Native American Indian tribes

4. 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
5. 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
6. 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
7. 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

US History

Name: _____

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

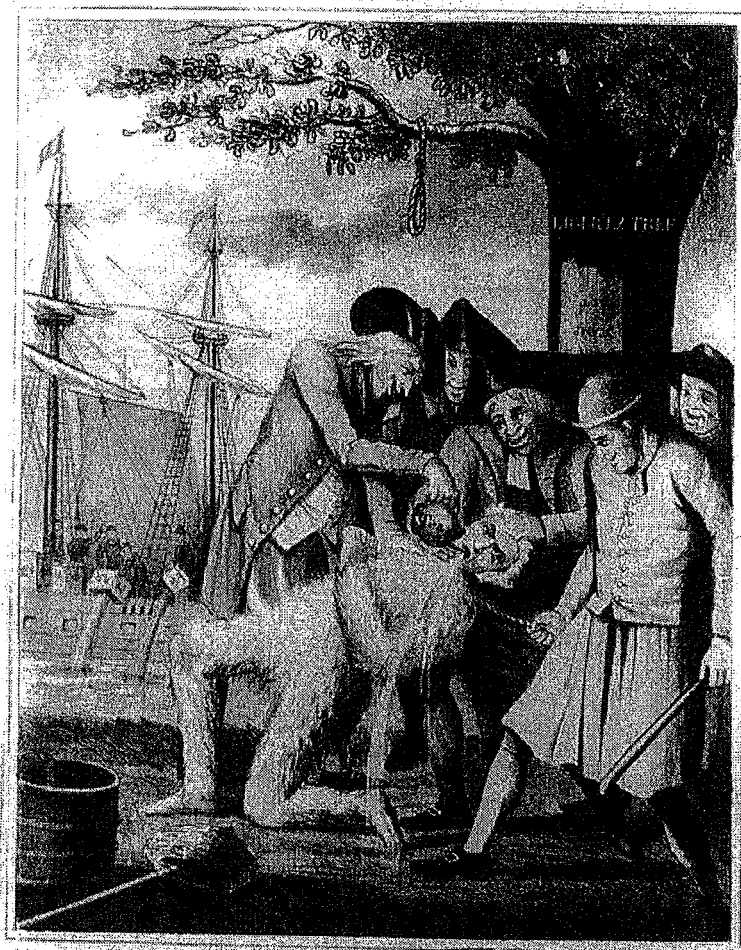
- A) Passed June 2, 1774, gave British officials within the colonies broad authority to quarter, or house, troops wherever they chose in a town, rather than in barracks provided by the colonies

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 BOSTONIANS PAYING THE INDIAN MAN OR TAKING A FEATHERING
Engraving by J. C. Smith, 1770. Original in the collection of the Boston Public Library.

Explain what is happening in the image and why it is happening?

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



Primary Source – Reading

Background to the Primary Source:

“By 1776, England had imposed acts to tighten control of the American Colonies, and armed conflict had occurred in Massachusetts. The First and Second Continental Congress had met and attempted to resolve issues of tension between the colonies and Britain. The colonial army had loosely formed, under the leadership of George Washington.

Still, many colonists believed that King George was simply being misled by evil advisers. Many Americans hoped that war and a break with England could be avoided. The difficult job of the patriots in the colonies was to mobilize public opinion and move it in the opposite direction.

Those wishing for a break with England and total independence had no better propagandist than Thomas Paine...who played an essential role in explaining the patriot position and moving public opinion in favor of independence.” ~ hti.osu.edu

The Primary Source: Excerpt from Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*

“...I have heard it asserted by some, that as America has flourished under her former connection with Great Britain, the same connection is necessary towards her future happiness, and will always have the same effect. Nothing can be more fallacious than this kind of argument. We may as well assert that because a child has thrived upon milk, that it is never to have meat, or that the first twenty years of our lives is to become a precedent for the next twenty. But even this is admitting more than is true; for I answer roundly that America would have flourished as much, and probably much more, had no European power taken any notice of her. The commerce by which she hath enriched herself are the necessities of life, and will always have a market while eating is the custom of Europe.

But she has protected us, say some. That she hath engrossed us is true, and defended the Continent at our expense as well as her own, is admitted; and she would have defended Turkey from the same motive, viz. – for the sake of trade and dominion.

Alas! we have been long led away by ancient prejudices and made large sacrifices to superstition. We have boasted the protection of Great Britain, without considering, that her motive was INTEREST not ATTACHMENT; and that she did not protect us from OUR ENEMIES on OUR ACCOUNT; but from HER ENEMIES on HER OWN ACCOUNT, from those who had no quarrel with us on any OTHER ACCOUNT, and who will always be our enemies on the SAME ACCOUNT. Let Britain waive her pretensions to the Continent, or the Continent throw off the dependence, and we should be at peace with France and Spain, were they at war with Britain. The miseries of Hanover last war ought to warn us against connections...

I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation to show a single advantage that this continent can reap by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge; not a

single advantage is derived. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for buy them where we will.

But the injuries and disadvantages which we sustain by that connection, are without number; and our duty to mankind at large, as well as to ourselves, instruct us to renounce the alliance: because, any submission to, or dependence on, Great Britain, tends directly to involve this Continent in European wars and quarrels, and set us at variance with nations who would otherwise seek our friendship, and against whom we have neither anger nor complaint. As Europe is our market for trade, we ought to form no partial connection with any part of it. It is the true interest of America to steer clear of European contentions, which she never can do, while, by her dependence on Britain, she is made the makeweight in the scale of British politics...

O ye that love mankind! Ye that dare oppose, not only the tyranny, but the tyrant, stand forth! Every spot of the old world is overrun with oppression. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe. Asia, and Africa, have long expelled her. – Europe regards her like a stranger, and England hath given her warning to depart. O! receive the fugitive, and prepare in time an asylum for mankind...

These proceedings may at first seem strange and difficult, but like all other steps which we have already passed over, will in a little time become familiar and agreeable; and until an independence is declared, the Continent will feel itself like a man who continues putting off some unpleasant business from day to day, yet knows it must be done, hates to set about it, wishes it over, and is continually haunted with the thoughts of its necessity...

On these grounds I rest the matter. And as no offer hath yet been made to refute the doctrine contained in the former editions of this pamphlet, it is a negative proof, that either the doctrine cannot be refuted, or, that the party in favor of it are too numerous to be opposed. WHEREFORE, instead of gazing at each other with suspicious or doubtful curiosity, let each of us hold out to his neighbor the hearty hand of friendship, and unite in drawing a line, which, like an act of oblivion, shall bury in forgetfulness every former dissension. Let the names of Whig and Tory be extinct; and let none other be heard among us, than those of a good citizen, an open and resolute friend, and a virtuous supporter of the RIGHTS of MANKIND, and of the FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES OF AMERICA."

Create a List of the Key Points Contained in the Primary Source:

- 1- _____
- 2- _____
- 3- _____
- 4- _____
- 5- _____
- 6- _____
- 7- _____
- 8- _____
- 9- _____
- 10- _____

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
- (3) encouraging the development of manufacturing in the colonies
- (4) establishing laws against monopolies

3. . . . I challenge the warmest advocate [supporter] for reconciliation, to shew [show], a single advantage that this continent can reap [gain], by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge, not a single advantage is derived [acquired]. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we will..."

~ Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776

This speaker is most likely opposed to

- (1) mercantilism
- (2) capitalism
- (3) direct democracy
- (4) representative government

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

6. Thomas Paine's publication *Common Sense* was most influential in persuading American colonists to support

- (1) additional British taxes on the colonies
- (2) colonial independence
- (3) the Whiskey Rebellion
- (4) continued ties with Great Britain

7. In the pamphlet *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine urged the American colonists to

- (1) oppose the French colonization of North America
- (2) compromise with the British
- (3) reaffirm their loyalty to King George III
- (4) declare their independence from Great Britain

