

# C-NOTES: REVOLUTION HIGHLIGHTS (UNIT 2)

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**Essential Questions:**

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**Why does  
conflict develop?**

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**What motivates  
people to act?**

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_

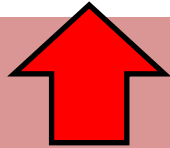
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## C-NOTES: REVOLUTION HIGHLIGHTS (UNIT 2)

EQ: Why does conflict develop? What motivates people to act?

*(Focus on Cause/Effect and Sequencing)*

Mercantilism	Britain increased its wealth and kept economic control of the Thirteen Colonies
Ohio River Valley	French determination to halt westward expansion by the British caused conflict here during the 1750s   Native Americans trusted the French (fur trade), not the British (wanted land)
“Join, or Die”	Title of <u>Benjamin Franklin’s</u> first political cartoon—drawn to promote <u>Albany Plan of Union</u>
French and Indian War	Colonists should help pay for the tremendous <u>debt</u> caused by this war—reason given by Parliament for raising colonial taxes after 1763 <i>(causing conflict with colonists)</i>
“NO TAXATION WITHOUT...”	REPRESENTATION!! Colonists claim that <u>Stamp Act</u> (1765) and similar taxes are illegal without colonial representatives in Parliament <i>(increasing conflict with colonists)</i>



**Slide |  
Title**

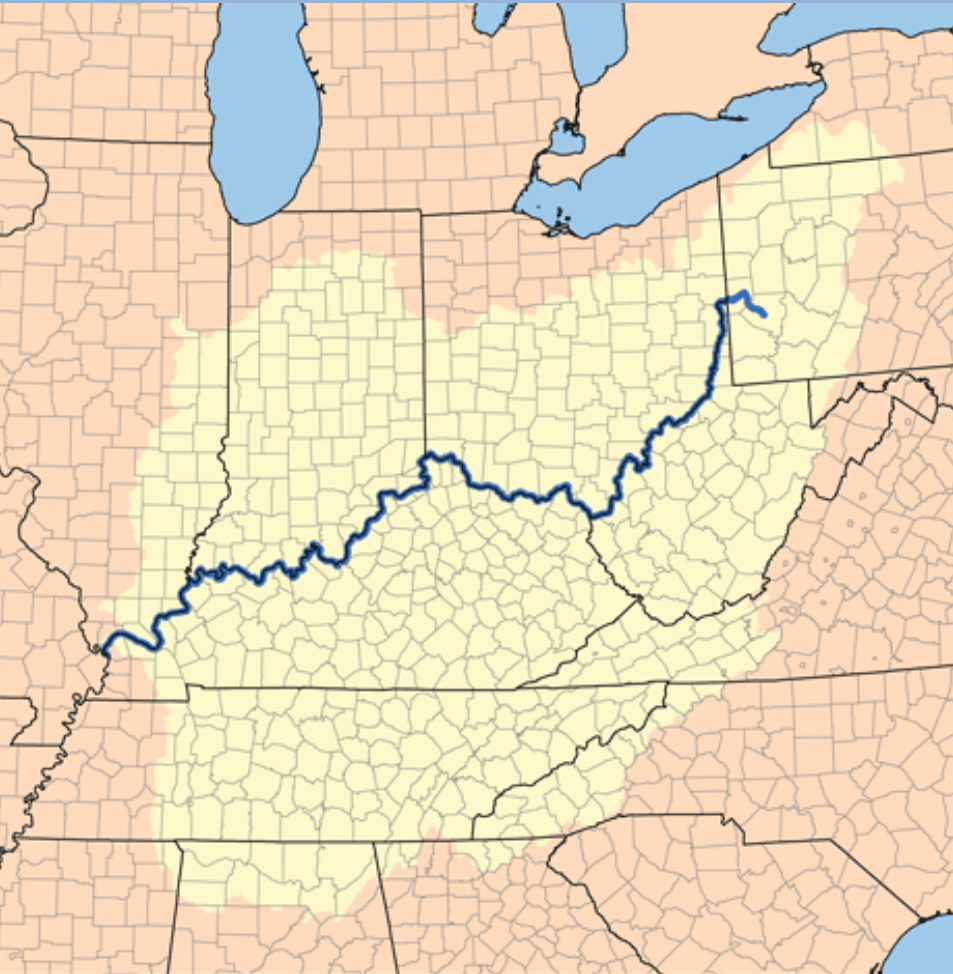
**Description/Definition**

# Mercantilism

Britain increased its wealth and kept economic control of the Thirteen Colonies



# Ohio River Valley



French determination to halt westward expansion by the British caused conflict here during the 1750s

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Native Americans trusted the French (fur trade), not the British (wanted land)

# “Join, or Die”

Title of Benjamin Franklin’s first political cartoon—drawn to promote Albany Plan of Union (1754)



# French and Indian War

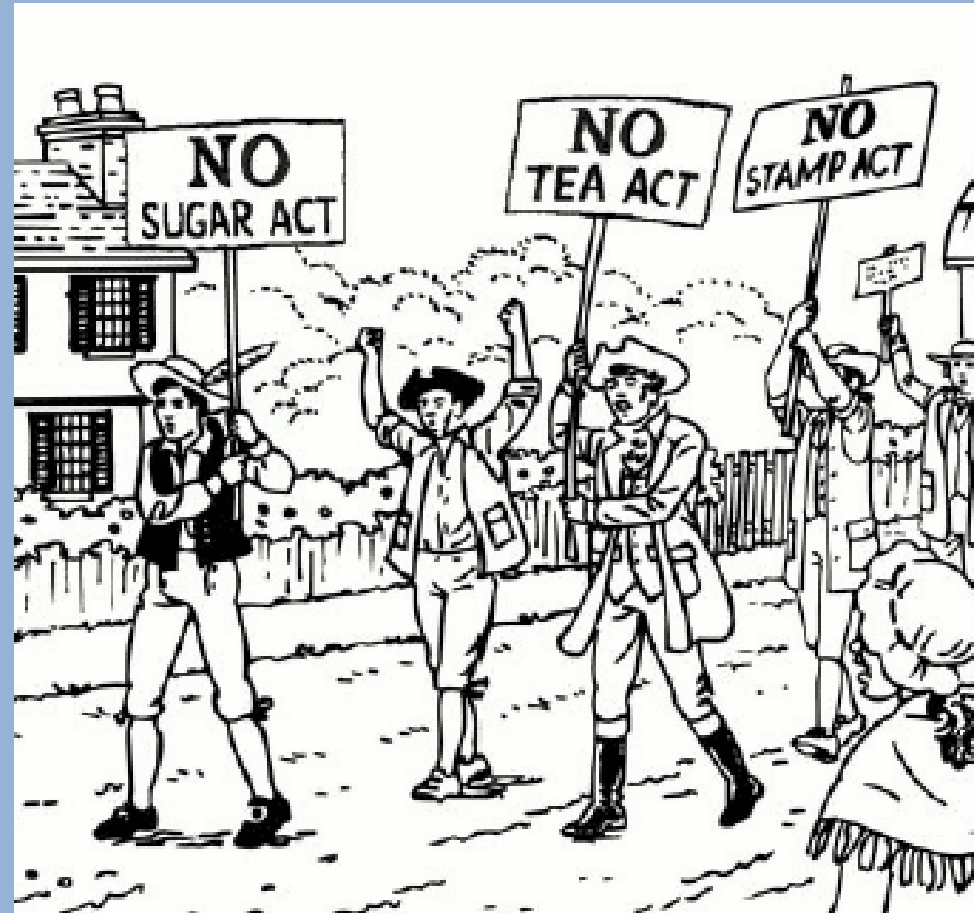


Colonists should help pay for the tremendous debt caused by this war—reason given by Parliament for raising colonial taxes after 1763

# “NO TAXATION WITHOUT...”

## REPRESENTATION!

Colonists claim that Stamp Act (1765) and similar taxes are illegal without colonial representatives in Parliament



# Boston Massacre

March 1770

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Paul Revere's  
famous engraving  
of the event stirs  
up more  
protests/conflict



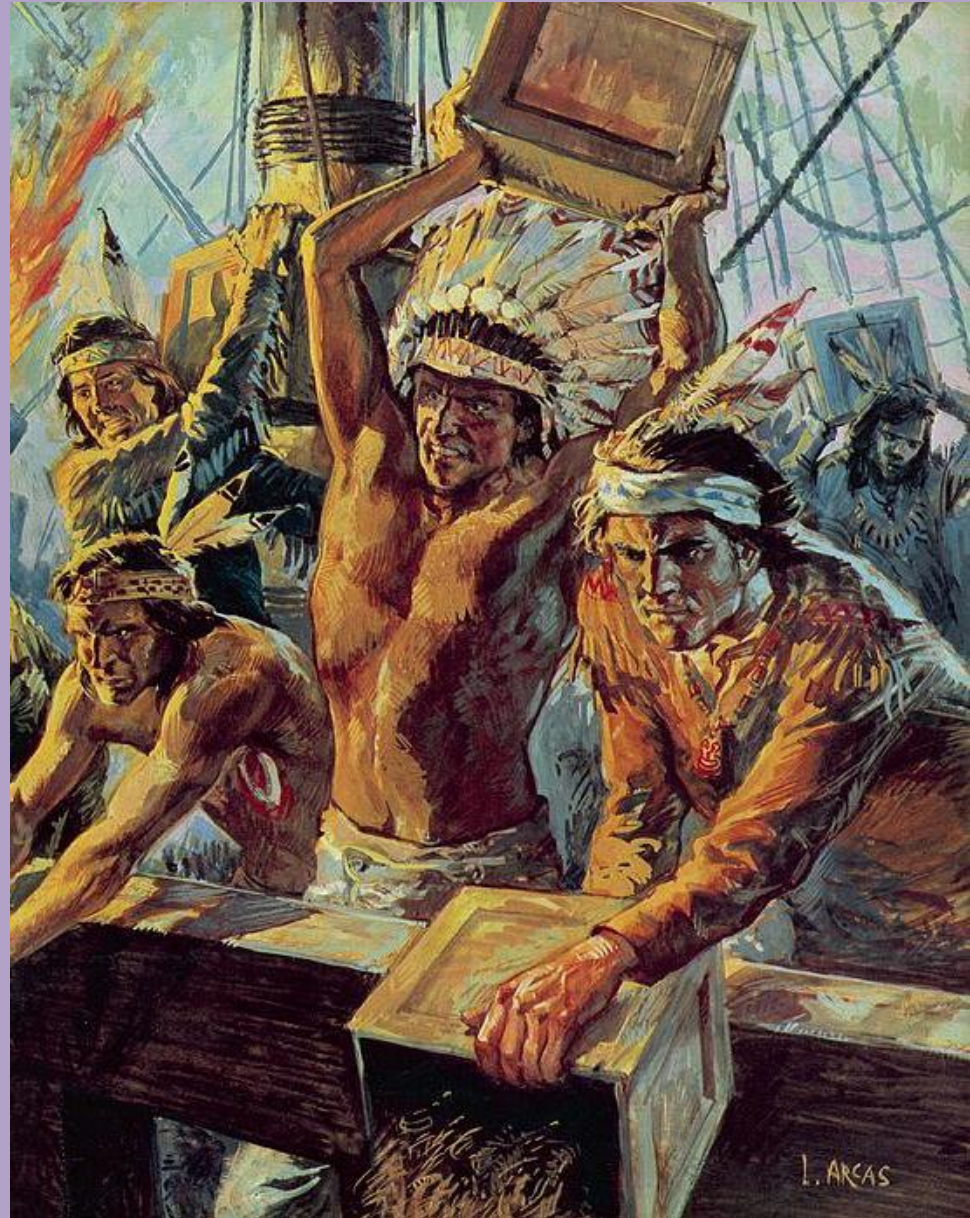


# Boston Tea Party

December 1773

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Sons of Liberty  
throw British tea  
overboard to protest  
the Tea Act



# Intolerable Acts



Parliament's response to BTP—closed Boston Harbor, appointed a military governor, and suspended meetings

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Colonists' response:  
First Continental Congress (1774)  
set up militias

# Boston (MA)

Setting for  
“Johnny Tremain”  
and the center of  
protests/conflict  
during the early  
1770s



# Lexington & Concord

April 1775

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First battles  
(skirmishes) of the  
American Revolution

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Located near Boston



# Second Continental Congress

May 1775

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Met in Philadelphia to set up the Continental Army and appointed George Washington as commander

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Notable: Olive Branch Petition & Declaration of Independence



# Bunker Hill (MA)



The first major battle of the American Revolution and a costly British victory (June 1775)

# Olive Branch Petition

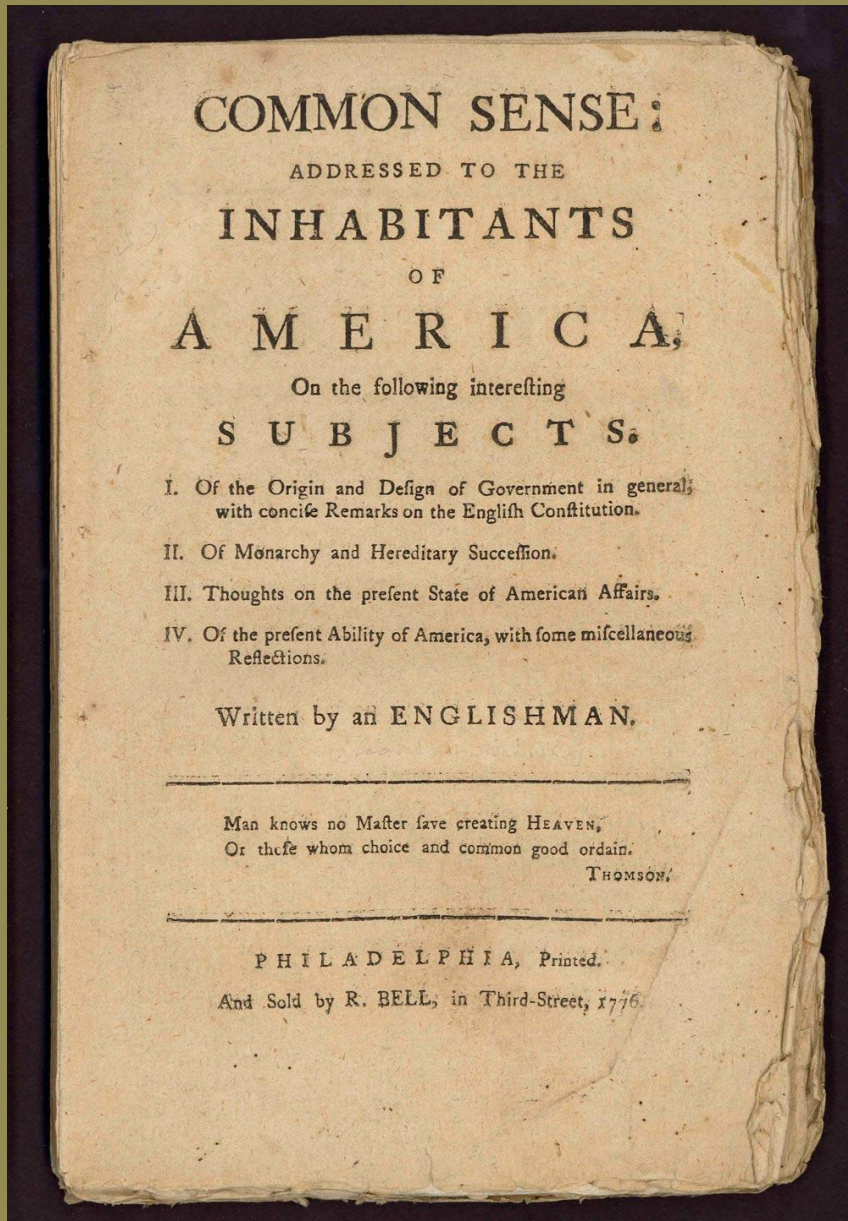
Sent to King George III  
in response to  
Lexington & Concord  
by the Second  
Continental  
Congress

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Document pledged  
continued loyalty to  
king, but he ignored it  
(July 1775)



# Common Sense



Author:

Thomas Paine

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Richard Henry Lee  
said that he was  
now “convinced of  
the necessity of  
separation” by  
this document

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January 1776



# Declaration of Independence

Author:

Thomas Jefferson

Parts: Preamble, Natural Rights, British Wrongs, and Independence

Condemned King George III for many grievances & violating their rights

July 1776

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.  
A DECLARATION  
BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

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.

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. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. 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. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.  
He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.  
He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.  
He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean Time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States, for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.  
He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.  
He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.  
He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;  
For quartering them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

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;  
For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, for as to render it an Example and Fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;  
For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.  
He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Now have we been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS, ASSEMBLED, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST.  
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

# Natural rights



Life, Liberty, and  
the pursuit of  
Happiness—  
our "unalienable  
rights" given to  
us by God

# Saratoga (NY)

Battle was turning point of Revolutionary War because

- (1) it ended British plan to cut off New England from the Middle Colonies and
- (2) it prompted France to join the Americans (October 1777)



# Valley Forge (PA)



During the winter  
of 1777-1778,  
Washington and his  
troops camped here  
in miserably cold  
conditions with little  
food, clothing &  
supplies

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This was the low  
point of the war

# Yorktown (VA)

Last major battle of the Revolutionary War, the British army is trapped by Washington's troops and fleet of French warships along the coast (1781)

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British surrender entire army



# Treaty of Paris



Britain recognized the United States as an independent nation (1783)

# Chronology of Major Events

## American Revolution

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**Jun 1775** | Battle of Bunker Hill

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**Jan 1776** | *Common Sense* published

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**Jul 1776** | Declaration of Independence

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**Dec 1776** | Battle of Trenton

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# Chronology of Major Events

## American Revolution

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**1777** | Battle of Saratoga

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**1778** | French entry into war

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**1781** | Battle of Yorktown

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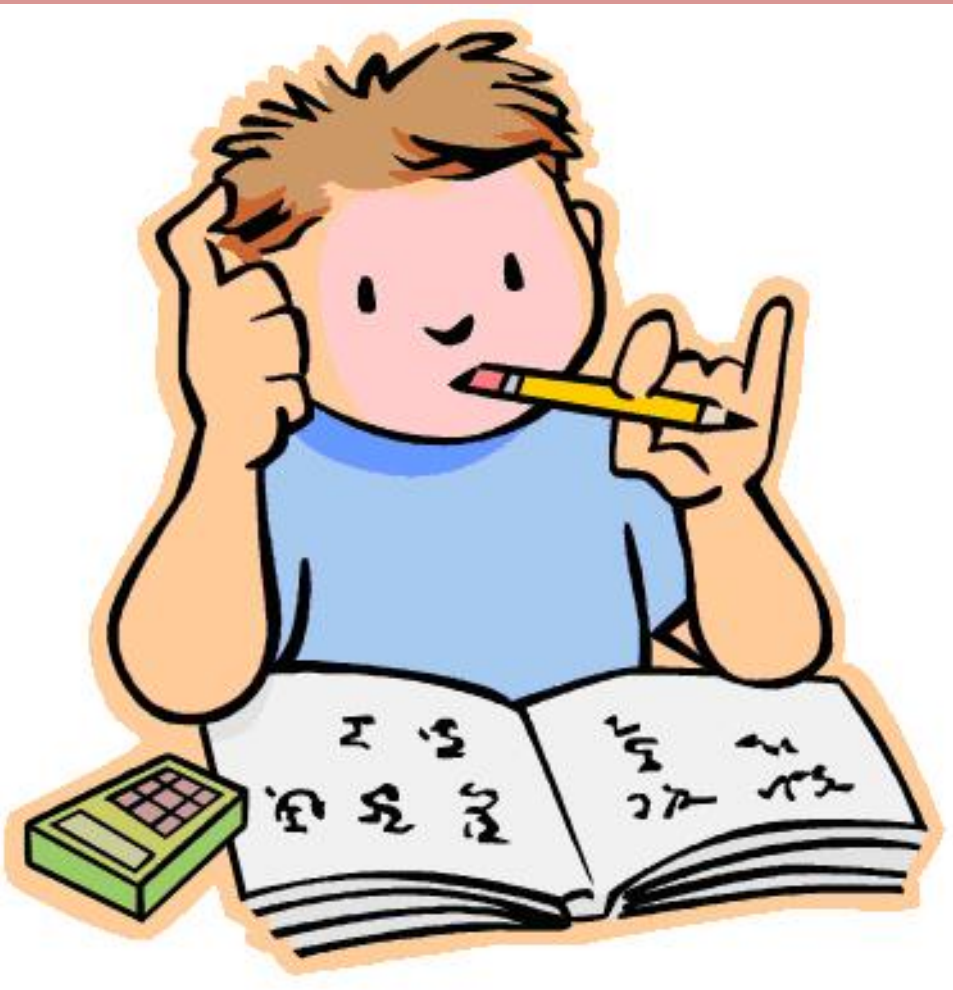
**1783** | Treaty of Paris signed

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<b>Valley Forge (PA)</b>	During the winter of 1777-1778, Washington and his troops camped here in miserably cold conditions with little food, clothing & supplies   This was the <u>low point</u> of the war								
<b>Yorktown (VA)</b>	<u>Last major battle</u> of the Revolutionary War, the British army trapped by Washington's troops and fleet of French warships along the coast (1781)   British surrender entire army								
<b>Treaty of Paris</b>	Britain recognized the United States as an <u>independent nation</u> (1783)								
<b>Chronology of Major Events (Revolutionary War)</b>	<table> <tr> <td>Jun 1775: Battle of Bunker Hill</td> <td>1777: Battle of Saratoga</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan 1776: <i>Common Sense</i> published</td> <td>1778: French entry into war</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul 1776: Declaration of Independence</td> <td>1781: Battle of Yorktown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec 1776: Battle of Trenton</td> <td>1783: Treaty of Paris signed</td> </tr> </table>	Jun 1775: Battle of Bunker Hill	1777: Battle of Saratoga	Jan 1776: <i>Common Sense</i> published	1778: French entry into war	Jul 1776: Declaration of Independence	1781: Battle of Yorktown	Dec 1776: Battle of Trenton	1783: Treaty of Paris signed
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<b>TEST: TUE   10.27.15</b>	<b>IMPORTANT: THE ROOT CAUSE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION = MERCANTILISM</b>								

# UNIT 2 TEST



## Tuesday

27 October 2015

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*How do I prepare?*

**Study/Know**

**Notebook**

**Pages 10 thru 15**