Fitzgerald

**Unit - Causes of the Revolution**

**Topic - The Tradition of Colonial Self-Government**

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| House of Burgesses  Ch 3 Sec 1, p.69 | * House of Burgesses was established as soon as the farmers in Jamestown had found a way to make money by growing tobacco * Beginning of self-government in the colonies – 1619 * Passed own laws and set own taxes   + Limits -     - Governor (appointed by the company)     - King could veto laws |
| Mayflower Compact  Ch 3 Sec 1, p. 69 | * The Pilgrims headed for land in the Virginia Colony but “blown off course” - Landed in wilderness far north   + In a place with no established government (anarchy), so need some rules * Create Mayflower Compact - 1620   + Claim right to rule self     - Do not decide that the minister should rule     - Do not ask England to rule –   + All will vote – majority rules |
| Representative Government of the Puritans Ch 3 Sec 2,p. 73 and p. 75 | * Charter establishes plan to be completely self-governed   + Each church has a town   + Town hold town meetings – make own laws   + Town sends representative to legislature   + Legislature chooses governor |
| Colonial Self-Government  Ch 4 Sec 1, pp. 104 | * By 1760 every British colony had a legislature * Crown appointed governor - * colonists clashed with governors appointed by king * Colonial legislatures created laws * King and governor could veto laws, but not create them |

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Draw graphic images for the topic of the Colonial Self-Government and the ideas in our notes on the four causes.

The Mayflower Compact

The House of Burgesses

Form of Government in all Colonies by 1753

The Puritan Town System

Colonial Self Government