Fitzgerald Unit – Road to Revolution

Topic – Rights of Englishmen

* Magna Carta, p. 102
* Parliament, p. 103
* English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution, p. 103
* English Bill of Rights, pp. 103-104

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| Front of Card - Topic and Image | Back of Card -Our Notes |
| Magna Cartap. 102 | * First Document ever to limit a king’s power!
	+ 1215 - King John forced to sign it by nobles

Limits - King must1. consult people before imposing taxes
2. respect private property – can’t take it away
3. give all accused of a crime a trial with . . .
4. a jury of their peers
* At first applies only to nobles –
	+ over many decades it begins to apply to all citizens
 |
| Parliamentp. 103 | * grows from the group of noblemen who forced

King John to sign the Magna Carta* Legislature – representatives of the people with the power to make laws
* Two houses
	+ House of Lords – all noblemen
	+ House of Commons - elected
* Greatest power – king cannot raise taxes without consent of Parliament
 |
| English Civil War and the Glorious Revolutionp. 103 | * English Civil ***War*** 1640s
* ***between Parliament and the King***
* Parliamentary forces win and ***execute King***!!!
* ***Parliament rules England with no king for 20 years!***
* Parliament keeps its new power even when a new king crowned
* Glorious Revolution - 1688
* Parliament r***emoves the King***
* ***Gives crown to the King’s daughter*** and her husband, but . .
	+ They ***must sign English Bill of Right***s first!
 |
| English Bill of Rightspp. 103-104 | Focuses on powers of Parliament – King can’t . . .* impose taxes without a permission from Parliament
* keep an army in a time of peace without consent of Parliament
* Interfere in Parliament’s elections
* Use speeches made in Parliament in a court

Also upheld rights granted by Magna Carta* Habeas Corpus – Why do you ***have*** my ***body?***
	+ Right to know why you have been arrested
* Trial by jury
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Topic – The Tradition of Colonial Self-Government

* House of Burgesses – Ch 3 Sec 1, p.69
* Mayflower Compact – Ch 3 Sec 1, p. 69
* Representative Government of the Puritans – Ch 3 Sec 2,p. 73 and p. 75
* Colonial Self-Government – Ch 4 Sec 1, pp. 104

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| Front of Card - Topic and Image | Back of Card -Our Notes |
| House of Burgesses | * Once the farmers in Jamestown had found a way to make money by growing tobacco –
	+ House of Burgesses was established
* Start of self-government in the colonies – 1619
* First colony – first legislature
	+ Pass laws and set taxes
* Governor (appointed by the company) and the king could veto laws
 |
| Mayflower Compact | The Pilgrims headed for the Virginia colony* “blown off course”
* Landed in wilderness far north
* In a place with no laws – Need some rules

Create Mayflower Compact * + Do not decide that the minister should rule
	+ Do not ask England to rule – claim right to rule self
	+ All will vote – majority rules

Second step toward self-government - 1620 |
| Representative Government of the Puritans | * Each church has a town
* Town hold town meetings – make own laws
* Town send representative to legislature – called The General Court
* Legislature chooses governor
* Plan in charter
* Completely self-governed
 |
| Colonial Self-Government | By 1760 every British colony had a legislature* Crown appointed governor - clashed with governors appointed by king
* King and governor could veto laws, but not create them
 |

Topic – Growing Set of New Colonial Beliefs and Rights

* Freedom of Religion and Separation of Church and State - Rhode Island -Ch 3 Sec 2, p. 75, Connecticut, Pennsylvania -Ch 4 Sec 3 p. 79, Maryland -Ch 4 Sec 4 p. 86
* Freedom of the Press and the Zenger Trial - Ch 4 Sec1, p, 105
* The Theories of John Locke – Natural Rights of Man, Social Compact Theory, Right of Revolution, Ch 4 Sec 4, p. 122-123

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| Front of Card - Topic and Image | Back of Card -Our Notes |
| Freedom of Religion and Separation of Church and StateRhode IslandCh 3 Sec 2, p. 75ConnecticutPennsylvaniaCh 4 Sec 3 p. 79MarylandCh 4 Sec 4 p. 86 |  **Rhode Island** split from intolerant Puritans in Massachusetts!* allowed all faiths to worship freely
* no official (established) church

**Connecticut** also split from intolerant Puritans in Massachusetts!* non-church members could vote

**Pennsylvania*** Penn's "holy experiment" - people from different religious backgrounds would live together peacefully
* freedom of religion in charter

**Maryland*** started as colony for Catholics, but welcomed all Christians and Protestants become majority
* Act of Religious Toleration - All adult male Christians could vote and hold office
 |
| Freedom of the Press and the Zenger TrialCh 4 Sec1, p, 105Video<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ab8lPjHIkoI> | Zenger, a newspaper editor, arrested for printing articles criticizing the governor* Seditious libel - publishing statements that cause people to rebel against their government
* English law punished even if statements true!

Zenger's lawyer argued that true statements supported by fact should not be libel* "exposing and opposing tyrannical power by speaking and printing the truth"
* Jury defied law - refused to find him guilty!

Established freedom of the press* democracy depends on well informed citizens
* press has right and responsibility to keep public informed of truth
 |
| The Theories of John Locke – Ch 4 Sec 4, p. 122-123Natural rights of manSocial compact theoryRight of revolution | The Enlightenment - * movement in 1700s of European thinkers
* try to describe observed "natural laws" that govern society, politics, and economics

Locke - Ideas about Government#1 "Inalienable Rights" - People ***born with certain natural rights*** * came from God
* including life, liberty, and property
* Cannot be taken away - "inalienable"

#2 ***People formed governments*** to protect these natural rights* Kings ***did not*** get their right to rule from God!
* Kings ***did not*** ***give*** the people rights!

#3 Right to Rebel* If king violates natural rights, people have the ***right to overthrow the king***
 |

Topic – British Control Trade and Seek to Raise Revenue Through Taxes

* Mercantilism - Ch 4 Sec 1, p. 106
* Navigation Acts - Ch 4 Sec 1, p. 106
* Sugar and Stamp Acts - Ch 5 Sec 2, p. 146-47
* Declaratory Act - Ch 5 Sec 2, p. 147
* Townshend Acts - Ch 5 Sec 2, p. 148

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| Front of Card - Topic and Image | Back of Card -Our Notes |
| Mercantilism -Ch 4 Sec 1, p. 106 | * A theory that
	+ colonies existed to serve the economic needs of the mother country
		- A source of raw materials
		- A place to sell the mother's country's manufactured goods
 |
| Navigation Acts - Ch 4 Sec 1, p. 106 | Navigation Acts were laws to support mercantilism* All colonial shipping -
	+ on ships built and owned by British subjects
* All desired resources from the colonies, like tobacco,
	+ only be sold to Britain
* Any shipments between another country and the colonies had to stop in England first –
	+ TO BE TAXED

Many benefits to colonies* Colonists always had buyers for their goods
* Booming demand for New England ships

Still ***resented*** by colonists* benefitted British merchants over colonial merchants
* could make more if sold to other countries themselves

Led to ***Smuggling*** - illegally importing and exporting * SNUCK GOODS IN AND OUT OF COLONY AT NIGHT TO SHIPS OFFSHORE NOT IN HARBORS
 |
| Sugar and Stamp Acts Ch 5 Sec 2, p. 146-47 | British had debts and continued costs from the French and Indian War* Very expensive to fight the war
* Very expensive to keep troops there to protect against further attack

UPSET THAT COLONIES ARE COSTING THEM MONEY NOT MAKING THEM MONEY!!! – Parliament passes taxes for all of colonies* Before colonists only paid taxes written and collected by their colony’s legislature
* **Sugar Act** - Taxes on imports - like molasses, from which sugar is made
* **Stamp Act** – taxes on documents - like newspaper, wills, licenses, and contracts

***Many Protests!**** ***Colonial legislatures refuse to collect tax***
	+ only they can tax the colonists they represent
* Patrick Henry, in Virginia, made a speech in the House of Burgesses saying ***King should be murdered like Julius Caesar***
* ***Boycotts***
	+ organized campaigns to refuse to buy British goods
* ***Stamp Act Congress – 9 colonies attend***
	+ Sent a petition to the King demanding end to Sugar and Stamp Acts
 |
| Declaratory Act - Ch 5 Sec 2, p. 147 | Due to protests, Parliament repealed the acts* BUT DECLARED -- Parliament had total authority over colonies!!!
 |
| Townshend Acts - Ch 5 Sec 2, p. 148 | ***One year later***, British ***again*** try to tax without angering the colonists* Indirect tax – luxury imports to colonies (glass, lead, paint, tea, etc.)
* Merchant will pay the tax in London before sailing for colonies
* Colonists will only notice a higher price
	+ ***BUT WILL NOTICE!!!!***
 |

Topic – Restrictions on Freedoms

* Proclamation of 1763 - Ch 5 Sec 2, pp. 145-46
* Quartering Act - C 5 Sec 2, p. p. 147
* Writs of Assistance. Ch 5 Sec 2. p. 148
* Closing of the New York Legislature, Ch 5 Sec 2, p. 148
* The Boston Massacre - Ch 5 Sec 2, p. 149
* The Intolerable Acts - Ch 5 Sec 3, p. 151

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| Front of Card - Topic and Image | Back of Card -Our Notes |
| Proclamation of 1763 Ch 5 Sec 2, pp. 145-46 | Banned colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains after French and Indian War – * + to avoid more costs due to fighting with Native Americans right now

***VIOLATES LIBERTY**** colonists had right to go where they wanted
* had been promised land in west if helped fight war

Ignore Proclamation and go west anyways  |
| Quartering Act Ch 5 Sec 2, p. p. 147 | Decide to keep 10,000 soldiers in colonies* To enforce Proclamation and in case of attack by Natives
* BUT colonies must pay to build barracks (quarter) and feed the troops

***VIOLATES KING’S NEED TO GET PERMISSION TO KEEP ARMY IN A TIME OF PEACE**** Colonists don’t want troops - had own militias
 |
| Writs of AssistanceCh 5 Sec 2. p. 148 | To catch smugglers, Writs give tax officials permission to enter homes without warrant given by judge based on proof of crime* ***VIOLATES RIGHT TO PROPERTY***
 |
| Closing of the New York Legislature Ch 5 Sec 2, p. 148 | Parliament passes an act that closes down the New York legislature* New York had refused to quarter troops
* as most of the 10,000 troops were in New York because it was a strategic location

***VIOLATES RIGHT TO REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT**** All colonies protest – boycott all British goods

Boycotts hurt British merchants and manufacturers* repeal all but tea
* tea left as symbol that had right to tax
 |
| The Boston MassacreCh 5 Sec 2, p. 149[http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-massacre/videos/boston-massacre](http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-massacre/videos/boston-massacre%20)  | A crowd of ***400* *angry dock workers and sailors*** surround a ***small patrol*** of soldiers in Boston* organized by the Sons of Liberty led by Sam Adams, cousin of John Adams
* Shout and throw snowballs and rocks
* A frightened soldier fires, though **not ordered** to
* Five are killed and six are wounded

Paul Revere, an engraver and member of the Sons of Liberty, makes a famous picture * Crowd looks small and doesn't surround
* Looks as if order is given to fire
* Looks as if soldiers are aiming and firing in unison at command
* It is published with articles calling it a "massacre"
* ***VIOLATION - BRITISH SOLDIERS KILLING OWN CITIZENS!***

To calm the people, governor charges soldiers with murder * At trial, John Adams defends the soldiers
* Found not guilty
* Two convicted, of acting without command, and had thumbs branded
 |
| The Intolerable ActsCh 5 Sec 3, p. 151 | Sons of Liberty had thrown tea worth thousands of dollars into Boston Harbor to protest Tea Act* King George wants Massachusetts punished as example to other colonies

Four laws - ***VIOLATIONS**** ***LIBERTY*** - Close the port of Boston until cost repaid
* ***SELF-GOVERNMENT*** - Increase power of appointed royal governor and limit town meetings to one per year
* ***RIGHT TO JURY OF PEERS*** - Anyone accused of murdering a British official, brought to London to be tried
* ***PRIVATE PROPERTY*** - Quartering Act strengthened - soldiers now put in homes

Quebec Act - take away western lands, make land in Ohio part of Canada |

Topic – Colonial Rebellion

* Boston Tea Party - Ch 5 Sec 3, p. 150
* Sons of Liberty - <http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/american-revolution-history/videos/sons-of-liberty>
* Common Sense - Ch 6 Sec 1 - pp. 170-71
* Declaration of Independence - Ch 6 Sec 4, p. 172

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| Front of Card - Topic and Image | Back of Card -Our Notes |
| Boston Tea PartyCh 5 Sec 3 p. 150 | Tea Tax had been kept despite boycotts as a symbol of right to tax* + Thought colonists would not care as it actually lowered the cost of British tea

Protests - * Sons of Liberty enforce boycott of tea with threats
* New York and Philadelphia - refuse to unload tea
* Charleston - unload it but refuse warehouse space, so it rots on the dock
* Boston - Sons of Liberty dressed in Native American disguises board ship in night and throw tea overboard
	+ 342 cases, 9,000 lbs, worth $1000s

Cause Intolerable Acts to be passed as punishment |
| Sons of Liberty  | * A secret political organization
* Men of all classes - artisans (skilled tradesmen), merchants, lawyers
* Activities
	+ Organized boycotts
	+ Threaten all who support British – make those who stay loyal “pay”
	+ Tax collectors –
		- hung “in effigy” – threaten by hanging dummies meant to look like tax collectors
		- tarred and feathered – killing them
	+ Organized "committees of correspondence"
		- First to unite men from all colonies
* Responsible for -
	+ Boston Massacre? - planned mob to try to get shots fired and Paul Revere, a member, did engraving portraying it incorrectly
	+ Tea Party
 |
| Common Sense Ch 6 Sec 1pp. 170-71 | A 50 page pamphlet that raises support for independence* 1776, Philadelphia
* Author - Thomas Paine

Key Points* Ridiculed idea of having king at all - Calls King George "a royal brute"
* Shoots down mercantilism - "Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe"
* Emotional -"the blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'TIS TIME TO PART"

Inspired the colonies* 500,000 copies sold from January till July 1776
* Washington says it works a change on men's minds
 |
| Declaration of IndependenceCh 6 Sec 4p. 172 | **Introduction** * says a decent respect for mankind requires that Americans explain why they are breaking away

**1st section** - Locke's ideas about government - We hold these truths to be self-evident1. Men have Natural Rights
	* All men are created equal
	* Endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights
2. people create governments to protect their rights
3. If a government violates these rights, people have a right to abolish their government and create a new one

Next section - List of “Grievances” – * British violating right English citizens had enjoyed since Magna Carta - examples
	+ For depriving us in many cases of trial by jury
	+ Imposing taxes on us without our consent
* King has ignored petitions sent for help
	+ Therefore - unfit to be ruler of a free people

Conclusion - Dissolving bonds * Colonies are free and independent states
* All political connection with Britain dissolved

End with solemn pledge by colonists* pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor
* firm reliance on protection from Divine Providence (God)
 |