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 Carta  p. 102 | * First Document ever to limit a king’s power!   + 1215 - King John forced to sign it by nobles   Limits - King must   1. 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 |
| Parliament  p. 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 Revolution  p. 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 Rights  pp. 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 |

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 State  Rhode Island  Ch 3 Sec 2, p. 75  Connecticut  Pennsylvania  Ch 4 Sec 3 p. 79  Maryland  Ch 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 Trial  Ch 4 Sec1, p, 105  Video  <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. 122-123  Natural rights of man  Social compact theory  Right 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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| 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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| 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 Assistance  Ch 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 Massacre  Ch 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 Acts  Ch 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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| Boston Tea Party  Ch 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 1  pp. 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 Independence  Ch 6 Sec 4  p. 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-evident   1. 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) |