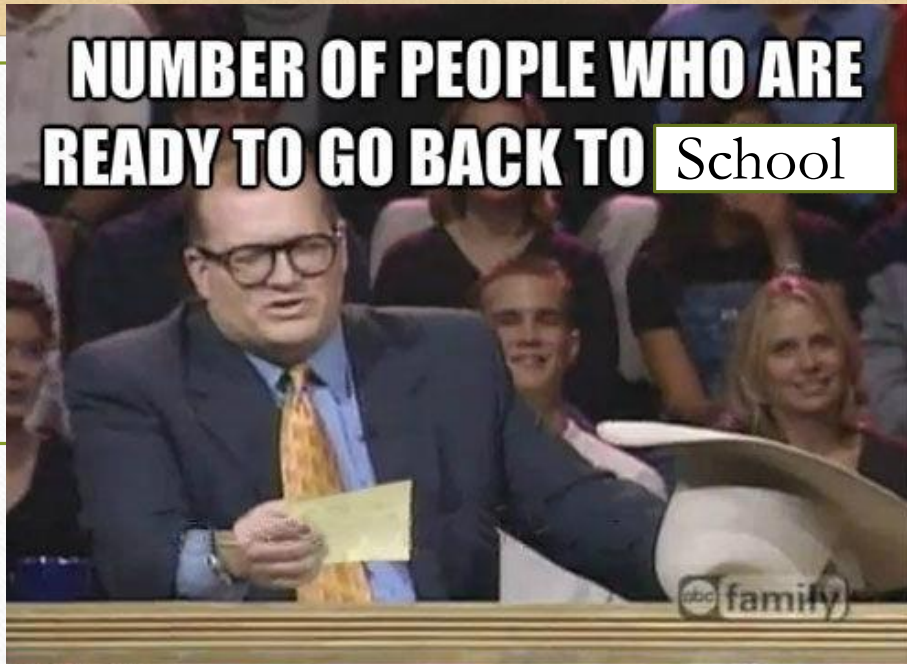


**NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO ARE
READY TO GO BACK TO School**



Unit 7 - Revolutions

American, French, Haitian, Latin, Dance Dance

Logistics

- Unit 6 Assessment
 - If you have not taken it, sign up for NEST &/or after school!
- European Geography Test
 - Tuesday/Wednesday (20 minutes)
- Turn in the 3 assignments from Unit 6

But First.....



Answers

- 1. Estonia
- 2. Lithuania
- 3. Ukraine
- 4. Bulgaria
- 5. Macedonia
- 6. Hungary
- 7. Poland
- 8. Germany
- 9. Vatican City
- 10. Andorra

American Revolution: Build up, overview, results



Agenda:

1. American Revolution Notes
2. D.O.I. Analysis Worksheet

Stamped:

1. Birth of an American Republic Worksheet

Today's Goals

Analyze a primary source document

Evaluate which Enlightenment Ideas influenced the American Revolution.

Britain as a Superpower

- * By the 1700s, Britain was a global superpower
- * Strong trading nation due to its location
- * Monopolized the slave trade to Spanish America
- * Won many European conflicts



King George III



- * Britain had an Enlightened Despot

 - * King George III

- * Although enlightened, wanted to reassertion his royal power by:

 - * Choosing his own ministers

 - * Dissolving his cabinet

 - * Making parliament follow his will

Britain's American Colonies

- * String of prosperous colonies along North America's Eastern Coast
- * Colonies linked North America to Africa and Europe
- * Home to diverse religious and ethnic groups
- * Social distinctions were less important and political discussions were more free in the colonies than in Europe

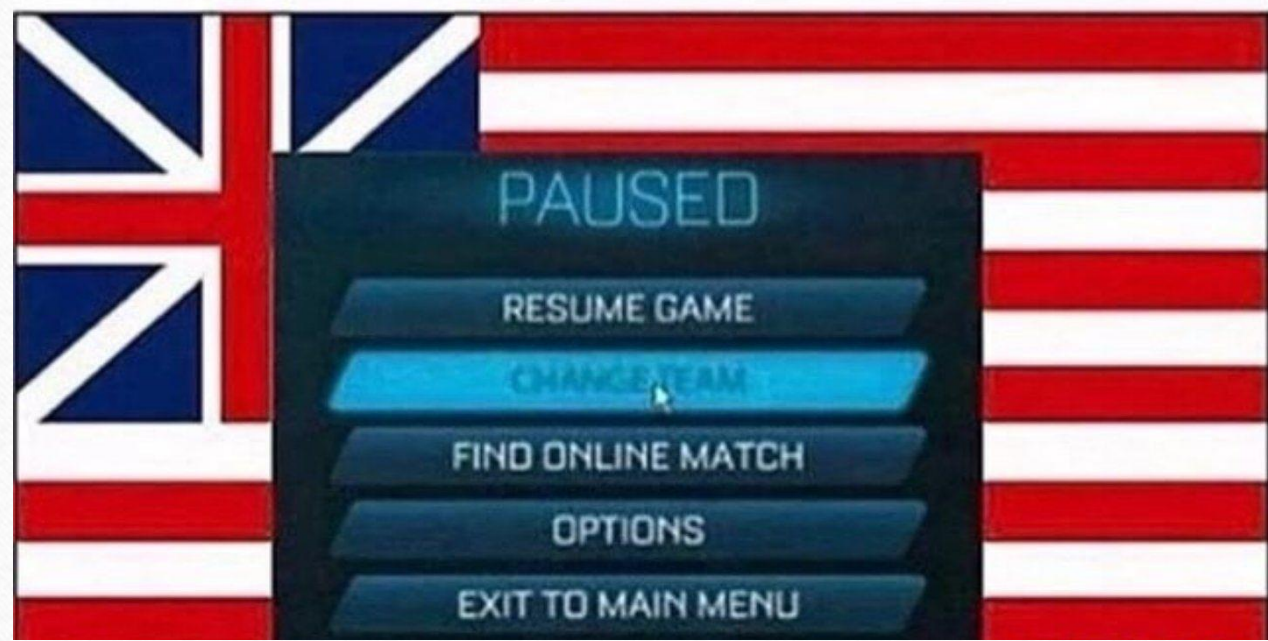


Taxes on Colonies

- * Wars in Europe and the Americas had drained the British Treasury
- * King George III expected the colonies to help pay for the wars
 - * Passed taxes that directly impacted the colonies,
 - * Sugar Act of 1764
 - * Stamp Act of 1765
- * Colonists angered by these taxes. Argued they were subjected to "taxation without representation" in Parliament

England: Alright, so tea is now going to cost slightly more.

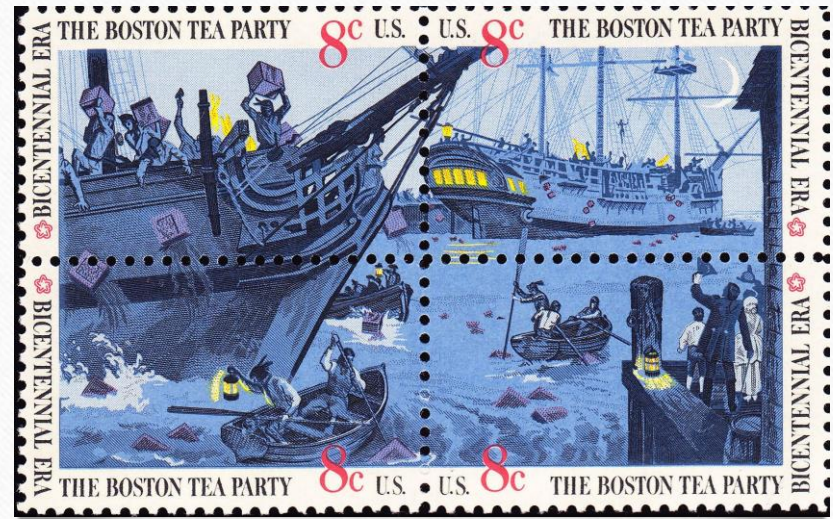
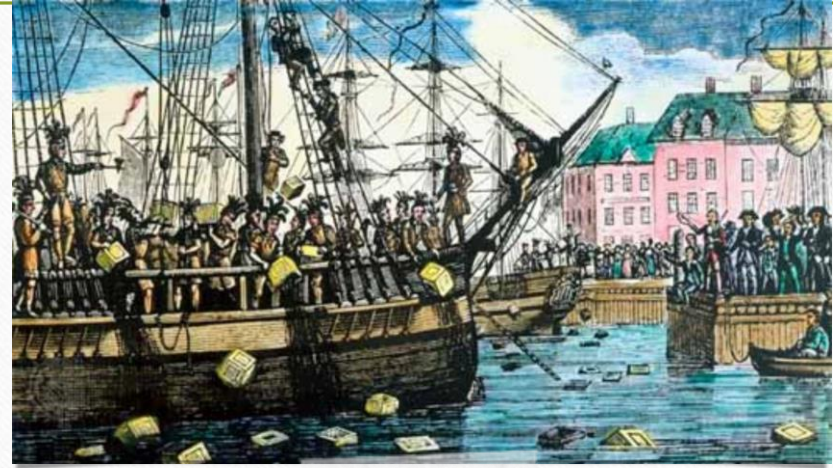
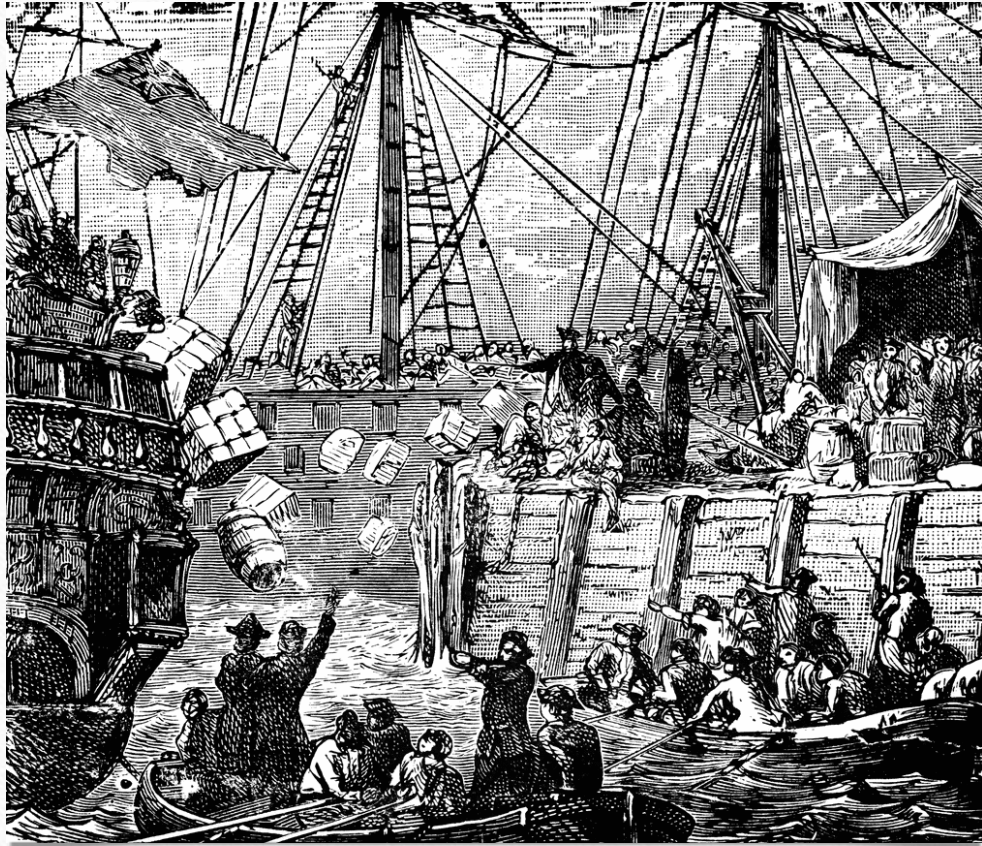
America:



Clashes broke out in Colonies

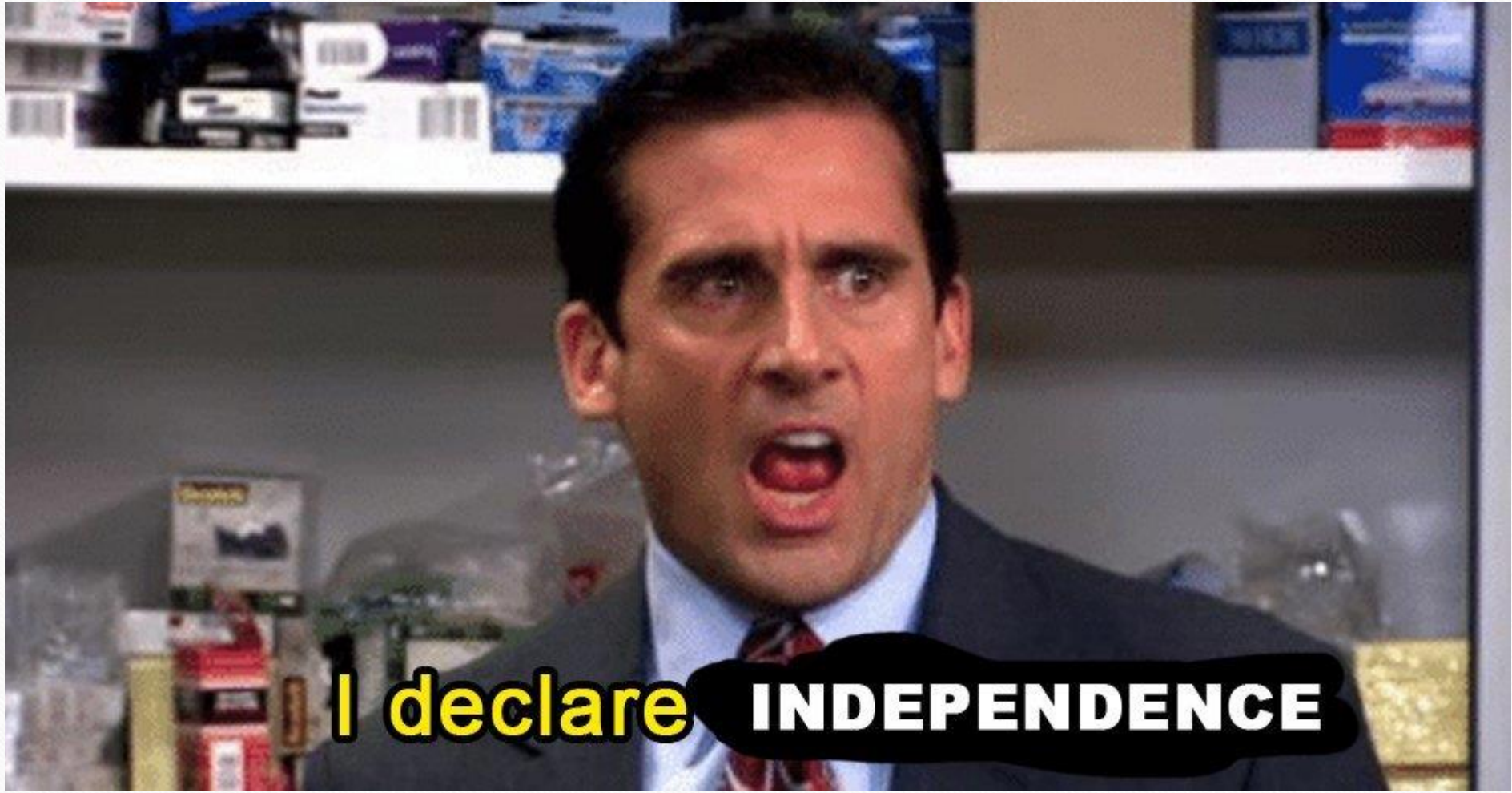
Boston Massacre

Boston Tea Party



Parliament Passes Punishments

- * Parliament passed harsh laws to punish Massachusetts for the violence and destruction of the tea.
 - * Other colonies rally to support Massachusetts
- * A representative from each of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia at what became the first Continental Congress.
 - * Debated how to respond to British laws



I declare INDEPENDENCE

Colonists decide to declare Independence!

- *War broke out in April
1775
- *George Washington was in
charge of the army
- *July 1776, declared
independence from Britain

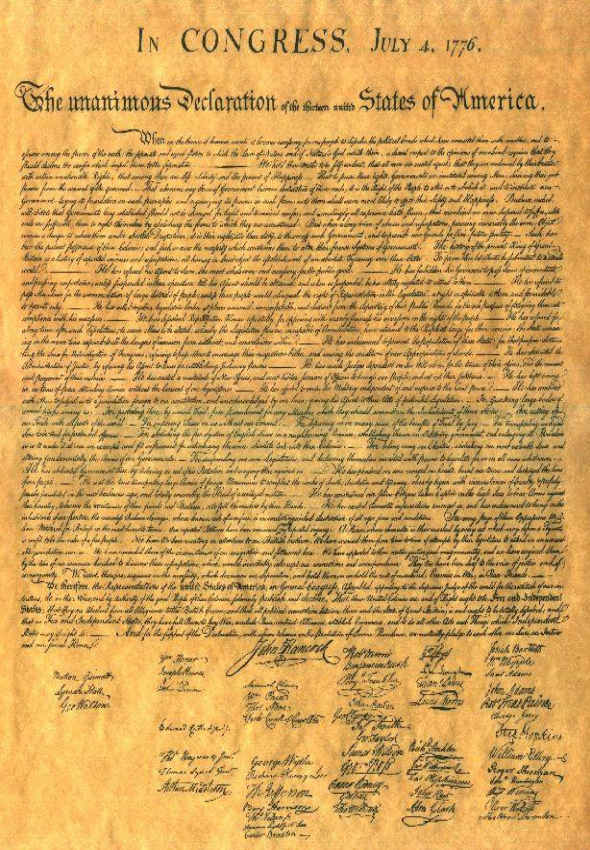


Declaration of Independence

* Written primarily by Thomas Jefferson

* Inspired by Enlightenment ideas

* Primarily John Locke



Enlightenment Ideas in the D.O.I

- * Government had an obligation to protect people's natural rights
 - * People had the right to overthrow unjust governments
- * Idea of popular sovereignty, or that government's power comes from the people

American Disadvantages at the Start of the War

British

American

Large military fleet

Few military resources

Large number of trained
soldiers

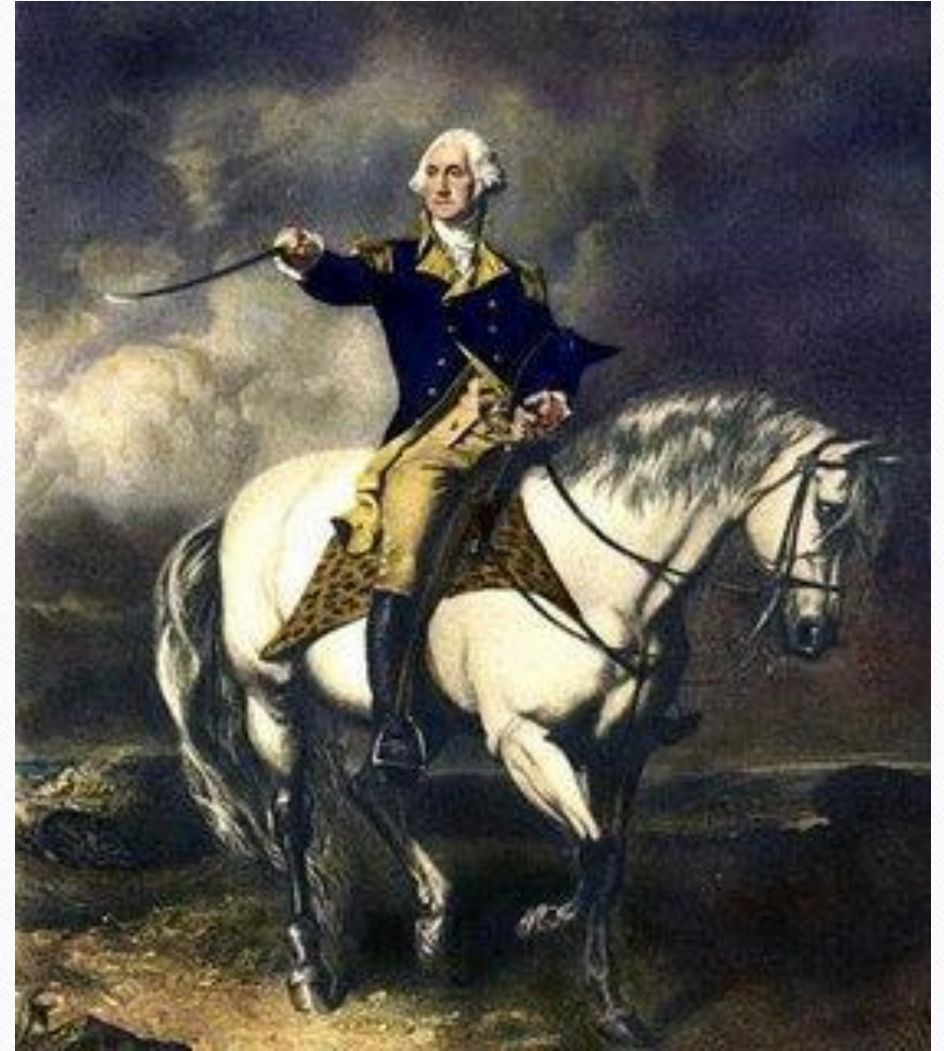
Little money to pay soldiers

Greater military resources

No strategic plan

George Washington

- * Used the advantages they did have:
 - * Familiar terrain
 - * Strong leadership
 - * Fierce determination to fight for their ideals of Liberty



**WHERE UR IN THE
MIDDLE OF A REVOLUTION**



BUT THE BEAT IS FIRE

America Needed a Strong Alliance

- * Needed alliance for military and monetary support
- * France was persuaded to support the Americans after a strong victory at the Battle of Saratoga
 - * Followed by Spain and the Netherlands

usa: france help me

france: can't im broke

usa: it's against the british

france:



End of the War

*War ended in 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris

*Britain recognized the Independence of the United States of America



Articles of Confederation

- *First draft of the Constitution
- *Proved too weak to rule the diverse states effectively

Constitution of 1787



- * Created a federal republic with power divided between the federal government and the state governments
- * Enlightenment ideas:
 - * Government was a social contract with checks and balances
 - * President and legislature were to be elected
 - * Separation of powers between legislative, executive, and judicial branches

Bill of Rights

* First 10 amendments to the Constitution

* Guaranteed basic rights to citizens that the government was required to protect:

* Freedom of speech

* Freedom of religion

* Freedom of the press

* Right to bear arms

* Right to due process of the law

The Bill of Rights

Ratified December 15, 1791

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be

deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Boston
Massacre:
Think – Pair
– Share



What different
story do these
two different
images tell?

