

How did European Settlers Establish a life in America

North - New England - Puritans (defining factor)
↳ wanted religious freedom

• very small community (40-50 families)

↳ everyone knows each other

↳ helped with strict religion → if someone sinned,

then whole community knows

they punished w/ public humiliation (scaffold)

↳ homes

↳ common cow pasture

everyone works together - tight knit



• restrictive - extremely intolerant → exile Roger Williams + Anne Hutchinson

free to R.I. - first colony w/ religious freedom

• problems with Indians and Colonists

- don't cut down trees

- land is to be settled - make farms

Colonists fight Indians + lose (bec. god was mad)

- strict laws -
- 1) no men w/ long hair
 - 2) women must cover hair
 - 3) ~~arms~~ arms must be covered
 - 4) plain clothing (esthetic ≠ aesthetic)
 - 5) religious intolerance (arrest quakers)
 - 6) whipped if don't behave in church
 - 7) "puritan work ethic" (foundation for America)

• gov't

democracy → harsh + intolerant

direct democracy - everyone votes

↳ good cuz so small keeps everyone in check

Middle Colonies - tolerant + diverse (ethnically)

Quakers - believe in inner light in every one

tons of immigrants + indentured servants

→ penn charter: gives freedom to monotheistic religions
↳ no freedoms for indians (werent =, but has peace)

• economy: fur trade

"bread basket of America" → fertile land

• govt: direct

↓
it was small

+ indirect
↓
more spread out

land distribution

govt gives 50 acres for every male/were also modest/religious

South Colonies → came for gold + \$ - went to VA but found none

• Land Distribution

↳ plantations - huge social inequality
↳ only owners can afford both land and workers

1600s
begins Δ trade

← slaves + indentured servants

but when freed went on to make small farms (self-sufficient)

↳ very spread out + taxed
no one knew what other was doing.

found tobacco/brown gold → cash crop

easy to bse business bcz of weather

↳ Economy: sent tobacco to England
England sent slaves (to work) land

religion → not focal pt.

• not so imp. they came for \$\$
↳ immodest (jewelry + elaborated dress)

≠
quakers believed materialism was evil

• govt. - Virginia House of Burgesses

↳ first representative congress in America

↳ Maryland toleration act

any believer in Jesus had religious freedom

How did 1763 French + Indian War cause tension between the colonists + the British?

before ^{T.P.} 1763 → good → 1763 (war) → war debt → taxes on colonists to pay for war → soldiers to collect taxes

- Navigation Acts
 - Raw Materials → ~~to~~ GB only (no competition) → low profit
 - Manufactured goods → from GB only → pay high prices
 - Colonists can't manufacture goods
 - Colonists must use British ships
 - mercantilism - balance of trade favors mother country
- Salutary neglect
- didn't enforce laws because everyone was rich and happy

1763 - end of French and Indian War btwn. France + England

↳ Indians and colonists helped British with war hoping for land.

Results of War:

- Proclamation Line of 1763 - gave land to Indians not ~~French~~ ^{Colonists (now upset)}
- War Debt - End of salutary neglect (enforced mercantilism + taxes)

Colonists Attitude to British Army

↳ always felt like they needed mother country to protect from France | Colonists trained w/ them and now lost respect for them
understood they not as great as everyone thought

but France is gone → now France is also angry and wants to help ~~British~~ Colonists get revenge

The Road to Revolution 1783-1776

end of F+I war ← → year we declared independence

"Reluctant Revolutionaries" - at first we were happy to be British citizens but now we got annoyed.

• The Stamp Act - 1st direct tax ever

↳ "Dumbest Act" - taxed cards + dice, and legal documents

used by ~~the~~ land sailors | lawyers get angry
 very articulate + smart.

- the whole bar scene was angry
- pubs were major scene for political activists

better off taxing farmers

↳ Social crime - lowered their status/demeaned them

the only ppl. who payed taxes w/out consent was ~~for~~ servants, women, children, men w/out land.

↳ political crime - "the right to tax is the right to destroy"
 ↳ it wasn't the money it was that GB thought they can tax them.

Reactions:
 were only asking to be British Citizens

- Sons of Liberty → "hanging in Effigy" - they took a doll, dressed it like tax collector, hung + burned it.
 gesture politics
- Stamp Act Congress → Sent letters to GB parliament, for Bill of rights.
- Boycott - nonimportation act.

Stamp Act Repealed in 1766 } America Happy
 Ben Franklin lobbies to repeal it in parliament } never really payed.

• Declaratory Act - the right of British parliament to place any law on Colonists @ any time

• Townshend Acts - taxes on imported goods + tea (indirect tax) - colonists still upset

Reactions: → Boycott
 → Smuggling

• Acts passed to enforce the Acts/rules

↳ Quartering Act - troops can be housed in colonists home

↳ writs of assistance (warrant)

Social - british troops can search homes w/ out permission
↓
no more privacy

↳ Britain sends thousands of troops

• Boston Massacre (economic tension)

↳ a fight btw. colonist and british soldiers over jobs.

↳ one night a mob gathers and throws snowballs at soldiers

So.... ← (soldiers get nervous, threatened, scared, so they shoot and kill 4)

Sam Adams and others

labeled it the "Boston Massacre". → In pics of the event by Paul Revere it is biased by showing british shooting defenseless crowd

Reaction: Committees of Correspondence - send letters to british

↳ John Adams (american) fought for british soldiers in court

• Tea Act - Britain granted monopoly to british east india co. to sell tea to america (this put merchants out of business)

Reaction: Boston tea party - colonists dressed as indians dropped 15,000 lbs of british east india co. tea in Boston Harbor.

British Reaction: "Intolerable Acts"

Constrained city on 3 levels {
social ① quartering act - soldiers live in colonist homes
economic ② closed boston harbor - close down the economy (trading city)
political ③ marshall law - military law
④ extraterritoriality - soldiers are judged in england (get off easy)

First Continental Congress - almost resemble a united gov.

• Battle of Lexington and Congress

↳ British wants to steal weapons to avoid problems

↳ Paul Revere's Midnight Ride

he and two went on three horses and warned the colonists that the British are coming

↳ and in one night they were able to prepare an entire city for the ~~first~~ first major fight in which blood was spilled

2nd Continental Congress - colonists still want to be loyal

↳ Olive-Branch petition - want to make peace w/ King. to stop fighting.

↳ King Rejects

How did Thomas Paines Common sense convince the moderates to
written by anonymous declare independence

↳ He begins by stating its not imp't to know who wrote it

a) he wants facts to speak for themselves/objectivity

b) Afraid of being caught by British

↳ "The Sun never shone on a more worthy cause"

↳ the Battle of Concord and Lexington changes it all ~~because~~

already being attacked war is inevitable

Arguments

1) America flourishes bcz of connection with GB, and dependent on GB for economic

2) We need GB for protection

3) Britain is our Mother-Country how can we rebel

Counter-Arguments

1) America will flourish if not more w/out GB
"we will continue to flourish as long as Europe continues to eat"

2) America doesn't have enemies, Spain and France are Britains enemies - not ours!!!, by being ~~connected~~ connected to GB we are in more danger

3) "The more shame upon her, a mother wouldnt treat her child like this"

We must rebel (puritans)

- Revolution + War is inevitable - so you might as well declare independence now and make it have a cause

- "These are the times that try men's souls" - this is the test.

How did Jefferson use the declaration of Independence to justify the colonists separation from England? written for 3 groups of people

- 1) England
- 2) colonists
- 3) world

↳ Jefferson had to write it for the colonies ^{but they are going} ~~so they can go~~ to war
↳ he must encourage and inspire them to fight the war

↳ Jefferson wrote it for the world because we need other countries to help us
↳ never before did ~~for~~ a faction kick out their king, and they are making a point to the whole world on how the gov't. should be

↳ Jefferson wrote ~~it~~ for England because maybe they will want to make peace and not fight the war

"It should be obvious that all men are created equal.
ironic → Jefferson had slaves (not considered men)

"And they're endowed w/ certain unalienable rights: Life, Liberty, Pursuit of Happiness
not property ~~because~~ it's limited

• Theory of Gov't Life, Liberty, Pursuit of Happiness
if they don't receive these rights from the gov't → they may abolish the gov't
↳ prudence - cant abolish ~~over~~ parking ticket (transient causes)
social contract → this is word for word John Locke
he did this so when ppl. would read it they would be ooo... John Locke

• Submitted facts to a candid world (writes a long list ~~on how~~ ~~but~~ ~~become~~ ~~taunting!~~)
↳ to emphasize how bad they were treated

• Jefferson Creates a Country - "The United States of America"
"we mutually pledge to each other our life + our fortunes, our sacred honor"
admits that to achieve ppl. must give up lives
war-revolution

How has the Declaration serve as inspiration for future generations
↓
expression of American
Mind

French Revolution 1789

↓
Declaration of Rights + Man;

↓
"men are born free. & remain free in rights"

Womens Rights (1848) - suffragist movement

↓
Declaration of Sentiment

↓
we hold these truths to be self evident that all men + women are created equal

Civil Rights - 1963 - Lincoln - emancipation proclamation

Martin Luther King → all blacks and whites given unalienable rights

Tiananmen Square

Civil War

North - freedom for black slaves

South - Right to revolution

How is it possible that U.S. won against Superpower

Great Britain

- govt. efficient/works monarchy
- money easy access to soldiers
hire Hessians/strongest Navy
- Soldiers hired Hessians (German mercenaries)

Land nothing happens to their land
must send supplies from England (expensive, long time)

Motivation British citizens don't want this war
Mercenaries fighting (no nationalism)

Leaders uncoordinated, lazy, not interested in war
Burgoyne - traveled w/ entourage

How/Play redcoats \Rightarrow fight in line up / strong
 \downarrow
easy to spot

Offense vs. Defense
Offense - to win you must capture foreign colony

United States

weak, new continental congress

can't tax ppl. / in battle of valley forge had no socks + shoes (boes fell off)
print continental - backed on full faith and credit of U.S. economy

less organized / trained by british war experience (1763)
knew british tactics + flaws
know locations not on map

fighting for homes + family / know the land
home court disadvantage (land destroyed)

get paid only if win
if lose - fighting for homes + families

charismatic / cared about cause + people

not disciplined \Rightarrow no uniforms / guns / horses
"hide and seek" - guerilla warfare
couldn't win line by line (fewer)

Defense - nothing to capture
must stay alive until brit. gives up