Causes of the American Revolution
SWBAT

• Explain the causes of the American Revolution
Do Now

- The Townshend Act fixed taxes on which item:
  - A. Tea
  - B. Glass
  - C. Lead
  - D. All of the Above
The Albany Conference

- Albany, NY 1754
- Issued the Albany Plan of Union
- Benjamin Franklin
- Proposed colonies unite to form a federal government
- Plan failed. Why?
  - Feared loss of self-governance
Patrick Henry

• Analyze Patrick Henry’s speech to the Virginia House of Burgesses, in response to the Stamp Act
According to the image above, explain Ben Franklin’s words.
French and Indian War
1756-1763

French and Indians VS. England and Colonists

(Anytime France & England battled in Europe, their issues spread, & their colonists fought in America)
French and Indian War

- The English challenged the French for control over land in Ohio & western Pennsylvania.
French and Indian War

• Native Americans supported French
  *except for the Iroquois, who supported England

• The British borrowed money for the war & were deeply in debt afterward

• But more importantly, they won!
French and Indian War

• What do you think our country would be like today if the French defeated the British?
Proclamation of 1763

• After the war, the King of England declared that no colonist could settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.
Treaty of Paris

- Marked Britain’s victory over France in the French and Indian War (Seven Years War)
Boston

### Boston Massacre
- 1770
- British soldiers kill 5 colonists
- Townshend Act repealed

### Boston Tea Party
- 1773
- Colonists dumped tea into harbor
- Response to Tea Act
- Intolerable Acts
First Continental Congress

• In 1774, colonies sent representatives to Philadelphia to plan a response to all the British actions that took place.
Causes of the American Revolution

• Economic
• Political
• Social and Ideological

**Read “Causes of the American Revolution” and with a partner fill in the chart accordingly**
## Causes of the American Revolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Political</th>
<th>Sociological/Ideological</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mercantilism</td>
<td>Townshend Act</td>
<td>Fear of British gov.’s power</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar Act</td>
<td>Petitions, boycotts, protests</td>
<td>Britain didn’t recognize colonists developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp Act</td>
<td>Violation of Natural Rights</td>
<td>independent political lives &amp; thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation Act</td>
<td>“No taxation without representation”</td>
<td>3000 miles away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townshend Act</td>
<td></td>
<td>Belief in natural rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Great Awakening- cause to question authority</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Wrap Up

• What do you believe was the #1 cause of the American Revolution?
Causes of American Revolution DBQ
SWBAT

• Examine causes of the American Revolution through documents
• Explain if the colonists were justified in waging war and breaking away from Britain
• Complete “Causes of the Revolutionary War” DBQ
• After completing all documents, on a separate piece of paper, explain if the colonists were justified in waging war and breaking away from Britain according to the documents
Declaration of Independence
SWBAT

• Analyze Declaration of Independence and explain how it reflects Enlightenment thought and ideas
Do Now

• When writing a “break-up” note, what pieces of information do you include?
Declaration of Independence

• Thomas Jefferson, a delegate from Virginia, was chosen to draft a document for independence
• On July 4, 1776, Congress issued the document as the Declaration of Independence
Declaration of Independence

• Complete the “Declaration of Independence: Student Worksheet”
Student Responses

A. What is the purpose/goal of the Declaration?
   - to explain why colonies chose to separate themselves from Great Britain
   - to dissolve political “bands” with Great Britain

B. How is the style of writing in this document different from the style in “Common Sense”?
   - This is written on a higher level than “Common Sense”, which was meant for the masses to read

C. Why is the style of writing different?
   - because this is meant to be read by: King, Parliament, leaders of other world powers (the educated)
Student Responses

D. What 3 natural or unalienable rights do men have?
   - “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”

E. Governments get their power from whom?
   - “the consent of the governed”
     = the PEOPLE!

F. What must people do if government abuses its power?
   - “alter or abolish it” = overthrow/change it!
Wrap Up

• How did the Declaration of Independence reflect Enlightenment thought and colonial experiences?

Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, & Thomas Jefferson
The Revolution Begins!
Do Now

• Identify one Economic, one Political, and one Social cause of the American Revolution
SWBAT
• Describe what “common sense” means to Thomas Paine
Loyalists and Patriots

**Loyalists**
- Sense of loyalty to King George III
- Believed British law should be upheld
- All parts of society
- aka Tories

**Patriots**
- Felt British were tyrants
- Boycotted British goods
- All parts of society
- aka Whigs
Battle of Lexington and Concord

- The first battle of the American Revolution
- April 19, 1775
- 700 British troops sent to seize colonial militia’s supplies

**Who fired first?**
Paul Revere

• A Patriot

• Went to spread the word that the British were coming

• British stopped him, but another man got through to warn the militia (*Prescott)
2\textsuperscript{nd} Continental Congress

- Met in Philadelphia- 3 weeks after Lexington and Concord to take control of the war effort & serve as nation’s government
- George Washington- appointed General and Commander in Chief of a new army
- Congress voted the militia surrounding Boston, the Continental Army
Battle of Bunker Hill

• Washington’s first battle with new army
• “Don’t fire until you see the whites of their eyes!”
• 1,000+ British soldiers died
• American army gained confidence
Olive Branch Petition

- 2nd Continental Congress sent a document to the king stating the colonists were still loyal to Britain, and begged King George III to stop fighting.
- “extend an olive branch”... meaning?
According to the excerpt from Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*, written in 1776, what is “common sense”?
Common Sense

• “England and America....belong to different systems. England to Europe: America to itself”
• “We have boasted the protection of Great Britain, without considering, that her motive was interest not attachment; and that she did not protect us from our enemies on our account; but from her enemies on her own account...A government of our own is our natural right; and...it is infinitely wiser and safer, to form a constitution of our own in a cool deliberate manner, while we have it in our power, than to trust such an interesting event to time and chance.”

Thomas Paine, Common Sense, 1776
Common Sense

• Paine attacked the King, declared him a tyrant, and announced it was time to proclaim independence

→ More Patriots began to think independence should be declared
Battle of Saratoga

• Why was this battle a turning point in the war?
  1. Improved American morale
  2. Convinced France to help the American cause
The War is Won!

• The Battle at Yorktown was the final battle of the war
• British troops surrendered on October 19, 1781
Treaty of Paris

• Signed on September 3, 1783

• What were the terms?
  1. Britain recognized the United States of America as a new nation
  2. Mississippi River as western border
  3. Britain gave Florida back to Spain
  4. France received their colonies back
Effects of the American Revolution

- States draft constitutions limiting government power
- Influenced revolutions elsewhere (Fr. & L.A.)
- Reexamine ideas of women’s role in society
- “Natural rights” inspired people to begin opposing slavery (growth of free blacks)
- Native Americans pushed further west
IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political Band which has connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to an Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all political Powers must, at certain Periods, be dissolved, and new ones established.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, assembled, do appeal to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our Intentions. And for the Support of Truth, Justice, Liberty, We enlarge with firmness and attentiveness, for the period which Providence has allotted to us.

In Testimony whereof, We, the undersigned, in the Name of the People of the United States, do sign this Declaration.

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In Testimony whereof, We, the undersigned, in the Name of the People of the United States, do sign this Declaration.
• What is the main purpose of the Declaration?

1. To announce to the world the colonies were independent ("dissolve political bands")

2. Explain/Justify reasons why colonists were seeking independent
• Three Parts to the Declaration:
1. Theory of government
2. List of grievances
3. Formal declaration of independence
• Key Ideas in the Declaration:
1. All people have natural rights
2. Government receives power from the consent of the governed
3. If government does not protect rights, people have the right to abolish that government
• According to the Declaration, governments are created to...
  - Secure the rights of the people
• What does it mean to derive just powers from the consent of the governed?
  - People are the source of government
Closing

• Complete the “Regents Practice” Question ON YOUR OWN for a class participation grade
TEST REVIEW
TIME!
The Patriot

• While viewing scenes from *The Patriot*, answer the questions on your video handout