

Topic 3 Study Guide

People and Terms:

John Locke

- 17th century political thinker and philosopher
- Published *Two Treatises of Government*
- State is supreme, but bound to **natural laws**
- Sovereignty resides with the governed

Tobacco

- -Basis of economy in Chesapeake region
- European demand
- What happens when supply exceeds demand?
 - The price drops when there is more of a supply for a demand
 - People make less money because the market is flooded
- Labor? ⇐ Slaves!

Rice

- South Carolina and Georgia
- Labor? ⇐ Slaves!

Indigo

- Eliza Lucas brings the crop to North America
- Grown in South Carolina

The Enlightenment

- Brought Europe out of the “dark times”
- Movement in science, philosophy, literature, and political thinking
- Heavily influenced by the Scientific Revolution
 - Galileo
 - Copernicus
 - Newton
- Reason, not just faith, can produce progress and advance humanity
- Emphasized a morality in human judgement

The Great Awakening

- Evangelical revival swept the colonies in the 1730s and 1740s
- Resulted from a declining piety and growing secularism
- Charismatic preachers visit massive crowds in the colonies
- Core message: Anyone could be saved, and that people can make choices in their lives that affect their afterlife
 - Contradicts the Puritan view of predestination
- John and Charles Wesley, the founders of Methodism, visited Georgia and other colonies in the 1730's

- George Whitefield was a powerful, open-air preacher for a time and an associate of the Wesley's, made several evangelizing tours through the colonies and drew tremendous crowds
- Jonathon Edwards
 - The outstanding preacher of the Great Awakening who was a New England Congregationalist
 - He was deeply Orthodox Puritan but a highly original theologian
 - From his pulpit in MA, he attacked the new doctrines of easy salvation
 - He preached the ideas of the absolute sovereignty of God, predestination, and salvation by God's grace alone
 - His vivid descriptions of Hell could terrify his listeners
- New Light vs Old Light
 - New Light = Revivalists
 - Old Light = Traditionalists

King William's War 1689 - 1697 and Queen Anne's War 1702 - 1713

- British attempt to take Quebec (fail)
- French aided by American Indians
- British prevail, gained Nova Scotia from France and some trading rights with Spanish America
- King William's War produced a few, indecisive clashes between the English and French in northern England
- Queen Anne's War continued for 12 years and generated more substantial conflicts; border fighting with the Spaniards in the South as well as the French and their Indian allies in the North

King George's War

- George II
- 1744 - 1748
- English find themselves fighting French (to the north) and Spanish (in the south)
- New Englanders captured a major French fortress, Louisbourg (controlled access to the St. Lawrence River)
- British gave fort back to the French in treaty (did not sit well with New England)
- It was a territorial dispute between Frederick the Great of Prussia and Maria Theresa of Austria
- Relationships were destroyed as a result of this battle

Seven Years War (French and Indian War)

- 3 previous wars were primarily fought in Europe, only secondarily focused on conflict in the colonies
 - This war will be the opposite
- Beginning

- From the Brits, they were provoked by the French building forts along the Ohio River Valley
- The French did so to stop western expansion by British colonies
- Virginia sent a small militia, under the command of George Washington, to Fort Duquesne
- Washington wins the initial battle, but later surrenders to French and American Indian forces
- A strip of missteps follow for the British in the American South and Canada
- British Victory
 - Military efforts are led by Prime Minister, William Pitt
 - They win at Louisbourg in July 1758, led by Jeffrey Amherst and James Wolfe
 - They win at Quebec in 1759, led by James Wolfe, as they struggled up a ravine under the cover of darkness, surprised the larger forces of the Marquis de Montcalm, and defeated them in a battle where both commanders died
 - They win at Montreal in 1763

Treaty of Paris

- Signed in 1763
- Britain acquired French Canada and Spanish Florida
- Spain takes much of Louisiana
- French influence in North America is gone
- British extend influence in North America

The Fallout

- Unchallenged British dominance in North America
 - Because of this and naval power, they did not have to worry about foreign challenges
 - British v. Colonies
 - British
 - Colonial militias were poorly trained and ragged, unwilling to defend their own land
 - Colonies
 - Proud of militia record in all four wars, successfully provided for their own defense
 - Not impressed with British leadership
 - Methods of warfare poorly suited for North America

A Shift in Policy

- Imperial Wars, especially the French-Indian War, were very costly
- British shift to enforcing taxes and laws more strictly than in the past
- Much larger military force stationed in the colonies than previous years

- Believed that the Colonies should be the ones paying for this protection

Albany Plan

- British Government called for representatives from the colonies to meet in congress in Albany, New York, in 1754
- Delegates (led by Benjamin Franklin) devised a plan
 - Intercolonial government
 - Recruited troops
 - Collected taxes from each colony
 - Provided for the common defense
- Plan was not supported because no colony wanted to abandon its own taxation methods
- This set a precedent for later quarrels

Proclamation of 1763

- Reaction to Pontiac's Rebellion in the Ohio River Valley
- Need to stabilize the western frontier
- Prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains
- Colonists upset -- unable to reap benefits from the effort during the French-Indian War

Sugar Act

- 1764
- Placed duties on foreign sugar and certain luxury products
- Meant to raise money for the crown
- Passed with law for stricter enforcement of Navigation Acts with harsher penalties for smuggling

Stamp Act

- Required revenue stamps to be placed on most printed paper (legal documents, newspapers, ads, etc.)
- First direct tax on colonists (opposed to those paid by merchants on imported goods)
- It was not that the stamps were expensive, and it did not cause a heavy burden, but the price was not what made the colonists mad
 - It was the precedent that it set that seemed to be obnoxious
 - The colonists realized that this tax was a direct attempt from England to raise revenue in the colonies without the consent of the colonial assemblies

Quartering Act

- 1765
- Required colonists to provide food and living quarters for British soldiers

Declaratory Act

- 1766
- Repealed Stamp Act
- Also asserted that Parliament had the right to take and make laws for the colonies "in all cases whatsoever"

Sons of Liberty

- A secret resistance group, terrorized stamp agents and burned the stamps
- As a part of their resistance and the built up boycotts of English goods, England decides to repeal the Stamp Act on March 18th, 1766

Townshend Acts

- The British decide to tax certain colonial imports and station troops at major colonial ports to protect customs officers
- The colonists, as a result, protest “taxation without representation” and organize a new boycott of imported goods
- This brought about the Quartering/Mutiny Act of 1765 and the Internal and External taxes

Committees of Correspondence

- Established in Virginia and Massachusetts
- Exchange of letters and communication about British happenings and suspicious acts of infringement

Gaspee

- British ship that caught smugglers
- Ran aground in Rhode Island
- Boarded by Colonists
- King wanted perpetrators brought to England
- 1772, colonist’s seized a British revenue ship on the lower Delaware River
- The angry residents of Rhode Island boarded the British schooner, set it afire, and sank it in the Narragansett Bay

Coercive / Intolerable Acts

- Four Acts issued by Parliament
 - 1.) The Port Act closed the port of Boston, prohibiting trade in and out of the harbor until the destroyed tea was paid for
 - 2.) The Massachusetts Government Act reduced the power of the Massachusetts legislature while increasing the power of the royal governor
 - 3.) The administration of Justice Act allowed royal officials accused of crimes to be tried in Great Britain instead of in the colonies
 - 4.) A fourth law expanded the Quartering Act to enable British troops to be quartered in private homes. It applied to ALL COLONIES

Major Events / Trends:

Colonial Economies differing by region

Southern Economy

- Based on Tobacco, Rice, Indigo
- Was primarily agricultural and less civily developed than Northern

Northern Economy

- Less diverse agricultural economy than the south
- Conditions were not as favorable as the south
- Commercial economy develops
 - Industry in the home
 - Industry in the town
 - Craftsmen, artisans, blacksmiths, riflemakers
 - Metal works
 - Iron industry developed in MA and NJ
 - Lumbering, mining, fishing; goods to be exported to Europe
 - Emergence of commercial class

Agricultural economy

- Primarily exercised by the south
- Good for subsistence and for export

Commercial economy

- The idea of industry in the home, industry in the town, and specialized workers

Obstacles to Colonial Economy

- 1.) No standard currency
 - a.) Used various forms: tobacco certs, land certs
- 2.) Could not imposed order on trade
 - a.) Unknown markets
 - b.) Unknowns regarding foreign ports
 - c.) Many small, very competitive companies

Imperial Wars

- Loosening ties
 - Laws and taxes were not heavily enforced
 - Laissez Faire
 - Relationship with American was based on Agents sent from London (Franklin)
- Colonies Divided
 - Considered themselves British Subjects
 - “Fire and Water are not more heterogeneous than the different colonies in North America.”
- From 1689-1763, wars were fought in Europe, India, and North America
- King William's war
- Queen Anne's war
- King George's war
- French and Indian war

Outcome and take-aways from Seven Years War

- Imperial Wars, especially the French-Indian War, were very costly
- British shift to enforcing taxes and laws more strictly than in the past

- Much larger military force stationed in the colonies than previous years
 - Believed that the Colonies should be the ones paying for this protection

Boston Tea Party

- British East India Company held official monopoly on tea
- Colonial boycott hit the company very hard
 - 17 million pounds of tea were sitting in their warehouse
- The Tea Act of 1773 stated that the British East India Company would not have to pay tax on imports to the colonies
 - This caused the price of the tea to go down
- The colonists resented the Tea Act because it hurt colonial businesses
- While 3 ships were in the Boston harbor, Bostonians disguised themselves as Native Americans, boarded the ships, and dumped 18,000 pounds of tea into the harbor
- The Coercive/ Intolerable Acts are passed in result from this

Boston Massacre

- March 5th, 1770
- A few members of the “Liberty Boys” and other began pelting the sentries at the customs house with rocks and snowballs
- Captain Thomas Preston of the British regiment lined up several of his men in front of the building to protect it
- One of the soldiers was knocked out and in the midst, British soldiers fired and killed 5 people (among them a mulatto sailor, Crispus Attucks)
- Paul Revere depicted the scene in a painting
- John Adams defended the British soldiers but a jury of Massachusetts colonists found them guilty of manslaughter and were sentenced to a token punishment

Continental Congress

1st Continental Congress

- Local institutions seized power
 - Local leaders
 - Grew organically
 - Enforced boycotts
 - Committees of Correspondence
- Delegates elected by extralegal assemblies and meetings
- From 12 colonies (Georgia didn't pull up)
- Met in Philadelphia

Political Spectrum of the Congress

- Radical
 - Patrick Henry (Virginia), Sam Adams (MA), John Adams (MA)
- Moderate

- George Washington (Virginia), John Dickinson (PA)
- Conservative
 - John Jay (NY), Joseph Galloway (PA)

Actions of Congress

- 1.) Endorsed the Suffolk Resolves
 - a.) Called for an immediate repeal of the Intolerable Acts
 - b.) Colonies resist them by making military preparations and boycotting British goods
- 2.) It passed the Declaration and Resolves
 - a.) Urged the king to redress colonial government and restore colonial rights
 - b.) In a conciliatory gesture, it recognized Parliament's authority to regulate commerce
- 3.) It created the Continental Association
 - a.) A network of committees to enforce the economic sanctions of the Suffolk Resolves
- 4.) It declared that if colonial rights were not recognized, delegates would meet again in May 1775

Lexington & Concord

- "The shot heard 'round the world"
- Colonists stockpiling arms and ammo and training as minutemen
 - Approved by Continental Congress
- General Gage felt his army in Boston was too small to suppress the colonial troop build-up
- Gage receives orders to arrest Sam Adams and John Hancock outside of Lexington
- Gage receives intel that there is ammo storage at Concord
- Plans to seize the illegal supplies without bloodshed
- Midnight riders depart Boston and warn the militias (Paul Revere)

Bunker Hill

- June 17, 1775
- General Gage sends 2,000 British troops to attack militias on Breed's Hill
 - Outskirts of Boston
- Colonists have terrain advantage
 - High ground
- Repel 2 waves of British advancement
- After 3rd wave, British take the hill
- Casualties:
 - Americans: 450
 - British: Over 1,000

Second Continental Congress

- Congress meets again in May 1775
- Delegates remain divided
 - NE wishes to declare independence
 - Others (mostly middle colonies) hope to resolve conflict through negotiation
- Drafted a Declaration of the Causes and Necessities for Taking Up Arms
 - Called on colonists to provide troops
 - Names Washington Commander-In-Chief of Army
 - Washington is sent to MA to lead militia and organize other colonial volunteers

Olive Branch Petition

- Pledged loyalty to the King, and asked for him to intercede with Parliament to secure peace and protection of colonial rights

Prohibitory Act

- Declared colonies in rebellion
 - Parliament forbade all trade and shipping with the colonies

Major ideas to consider

- **Colonial reaction to British legislation; idea of action and reaction. Were colonial acts justified? Why or why not?**
 - Colonial acts were in fact justified due to the increased build up of tension and taxes and enforcements inflicted on the colonists.
- **What impact did the Imperial Wars and Seven Years War have on the escalating tensions b/w the colonies and Britain?**
 - The Imperial Wars strengthened the tension between the Colonies and Britain and the Colonists started to think of a greater picture. Now they wish to seek revolution and independence and notice the contradictions between them and the British. The numerous acts are now administered due to the debt of the British from the 7 Years War, and the Colonies are unable to reap their rewards, west of the Appalachian Mountains. They also do not approve of the British tightening up on their regulations
- **Who was not represented at the Continental Congress?**
 - Georgia
- **What influence does the Enlightenment have on the Revolution and road to independence?**
 - The Enlightenment feelings and ideas led to the future revolution and battles by inflicting the ideas of change and freedom of the nation. Believing that man can have the option to inflict change through his reason and intellect prospers throughout the 18th century.