**Unit 2 – First Colonies**

Reasons for British Colonization

1. Wanted a base from which to attack the Spanish fleet and cities
2. Sought the Northwest Passage (a trade route to India)
3. Merchants wanted new markets in which to sell goods
4. Place to send people who could not find work or homes in Europe

Mercantilism

* All of these settlements were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – people in new territory, governed by and trading with a parent country
* Most colonies were governed economically by the idea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – that colonies exist to send raw goods to the “mother country” and then buy finished goods from the “mother country”
* This allows the “mother country” to get wealthy by limiting expensive imports and increasing exports

Roanoke Colony

* 1585 Attempt
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attempt at colonization in present day NC
	+ Settlers began to starve
	+ Abandoned the colony and returned home
* 1587 Attempt
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English attempt at colonization
	+ Known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Running low on supplies but re-supply not possible due to the war British war with Spain
	+ When 1590 supply expedition arrived, the colony was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Found the word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a tree
	+ The fate of the colonists is unknown

Jamestown

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was founded on the James River in present day Virginia
* This was the most important early American Colony
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - leader of 150 colonists
* Hard times – disease from a contaminated river; hunger because no one would work the fields; only 38 colonists alive by 1607
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - helped the colonists by providing food
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Powhatan became alarmed by the numbers of the colonists that came in 1609
	+ The colonists had their livestock and farms destroyed by the native Americans
	+ Colonists ate root, rats, snakes, and boiled shoe leather
	+ Only 60 of the 600 colonists survived
* 1st democratic government
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - beginning of self-government in the colonies
* Tobacco was considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( called “brown gold”)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from England
	+ In exchange for passage to North America and food and shelter when they arrived, they agreed to a limited term of servitude
* First slaves imported to Virginia aboard a Dutch merchant ship in 1619
	+ Had no rights under the law (property)

Clash with Native Americans

* Desire for land led to conflicts
	+ Colonists wanted land to grow more tobacco
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not believe in land ownership
		- Believed land should be shared and conserved
* European feelings of superiority
	+ No intermarriage with Native American groups
* Fought wars with the Powhatan Indians
	+ Colonists never forgave the Powhatan for the attacks during the starving time
* Virginia became a royal colony so the King’s Army could protect settlers in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

First Rebellion

* Indian dispute on the frontier with frontier settlers
* Colonists ask for protection from the Virginia Gov and they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Government was acting on behalf of the wealthy planters; didn’t want to finance the war

First Rebellion

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Nathaniel Bacon led the frontier colonists in a rebellion against the Virginia government
	+ Marched on Jamestown in September 1676
	+ Turned Violent
	+ Wealthy settlers fled by ship

**Unit 2 – American Colonies**

The New England Colonies

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Henry VIII of England founded the Anglican Church in order to divorce his wife
		- Many English thought it was too much like the Catholic Church
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- They were known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- The Puritans were attacked because of their beliefs
	+ In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a group of Puritans called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came to North America seeking religious freedom
		- 100 sailed on a ship called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Wrote the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- 1st form of direct democracy (still seen in the New England Town Meetings today)
		- Over half died the first winter
		- Taught by natives how to farm the next summer
		- In the fall of 1621, celebrated the 1st Thanksgiving
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ 1,000 people settled a few miles north of Plymouth in 1630
	+ By 1643 the colony had grown to 20,000 people in 20 towns
		- Had NO \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- All people had to attend the Puritan Church and pay taxes to support it
	+ They believed they were creating a new pure society to serve God (known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
	+ Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth eventually combine to form the Colony of Massachusetts
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ In 1692, in Salem, Mass., several girls accused 3 people of being witches
	+ Hysteria followed and 20 men and women were executed as witches
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was common here
* A number of reformers split from the Puritans to found colonies where freedom of religion was acceptable
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - founded Rhode Island
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- banished from Puritan society and moved to Rhode Island
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-founded Connecticut for this reason
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- The main concern of the Fundamental Orders was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; the individual always had to give way if the needs of the community at large so required
* Type of Economy in the New England Colonies
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Dependent on long distance trade
	+ Big cities - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - trade centers
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were more important than farming
	+ Part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ network



Triangular Trade

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ The name given to the part of the triangular trade route that went between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bearing enslaved Africans
	+ Slaves were captured by other Africans and sold to Europeans and Americans in exchange for weapons
		- Between 1450 and 1850 more than 12 million Africans were exported from Africa on slave ships

Middle Colonies

* Types of Colonies
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: colony granted by a king or queen to an individual or group who could make laws and rules as they wished
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Colony
	+ Established by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1681
	+ Penn wanted to establish a society that practiced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Many of the members of the colony were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Protestant group that believed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Felt that people should be treated as \_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Treated Native Americans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Type of Economy in the Middle Colonies
	+ Mixture of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Were known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - farms produced vegetables and grains and important cash crops like wheat and corn
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest cities in North America

Southern Colonies

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Created by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a haven for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being persecuted in England
	+ Soon, however, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outnumbered the Catholics
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was passed to protect Catholics, the minority from persecution
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Wanted to create a haven for people who had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in England because they couldn’t pay their debts
	+ Barred alcohol and slavery when first founded

Type of Economy in the Southern Colonies

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ VA and NC = Tobacco
	+ SC and GA = Rice
* Slaves supplied most of the labor
* By 1750, 40% of the population were slaves
* In SC the slaves outnumbered the white planters

Colonial Life

* Social Classes
	+ Upper
	+ Middle
	+ Lower
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ begin to develop
	+ Most were port cities
		- Boston
		- New York
		- Philadelphia
		- Charleston
* Urban Problems
	+ Fire
	+ Clean Water
	+ Waste
	+ Poverty
* Colonial Women
	+ Few legal rights
	+ Did many jobs on the farms of the region
	+ Only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women could own property or run a business
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_also helped to make women submit to men
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ In 1740s many Puritan ministers began preaching sermons warning against the dangers of hell
	+ As revival began in the colonies, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Religious toleration became essential
	+ By the late 1700s, open religious persecution was rare
* The Press
	+ Newspapers were widely read in the colonies by all levels of society
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Criticized English governor in his paper
		- Papers were burned and Zenger was brought to trial
		- Court ruled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Landmark case for the development of a free press
* Education
	+ More citizens were educated in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (public schooling)
	+ New England had the highest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world
	+ Few books – instruction only offered for 2-3 mos.
	+ Religion was the primary force behind institutions of higher education (Harvard, Yale, William and Mary)

**Unit 2 – Development of Self Government**

British Foundations of Law and Government

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Granted liberty to certain subjects
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Established in England in 1265 as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Beginning of representative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Court case decisions rather than laws
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bill of Rights
	+ Drawn up by parliament in 1689
	+ Guaranteed rights such as
		- Freedom of speech
		- Right to a fair trial

The Enlightenment

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Movement began in Europe
	+ Emphasized the importance of science and reason in making decisions and the workings of government
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Two Treatises on Government – 1690
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - life, liberty, and property
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Government comes from the consent of the governed
			* For the common good
			* Society develops a civic virtue
		- Incorporated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Colonial Traditions

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Still seen in the New England Town Meetings today
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Established political and legal system
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Jamestown, Virginia
	+ First representative government in the colonies
* These documents and first governments established a system known as classical republicanism
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Power lies with the citizens
* As time progressed the colonist met to discuss independence from Britain
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Continental Congress
	+ Talked of limited government
	+ Afraid of strong central government - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 2 – Causes of the American Revolution**

British Policies

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ “Favorable balance of trade”
		- Major goal of Britain
		- More exports than imports to bring the wealth home
	+ Britain controlled the balance of trade by passing various \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ British policy of avoiding strict enforcement of parliamentary laws
		- Was meant to keep the American colonies obedient to Great Britain
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

French and Indian War

* French areas of colonization
	+ St. Lawrence River Valley, Quebec, Great Lakes, Louisiana
	+ Interest in trading not colonizing
	+ British outnumbered French 1 million to 70,000
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for French
	+ Traded furs with them; had military alliances
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* French and English were old enemies
	+ Multiple wars fought between them in the past
* 1754 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Virginia Gov’t sends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to lead the militia against the French
* The French and Indian allies won many early battles
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (join or die)
	+ Colonies debate forming central government
* Victory at Quebec gave the Britich control
	+ Turning point of the conflict
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1763
	+ France lost all land in America

Tensions after the War

* Indians in the Ohio Valley revolt against British forts
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - had to station 10,000 troops in its territories to control the Native Americans
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Stated that colonists could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in an attempt to avoid further conflict with the Native Americans
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the law and could continue to provoke Indians
* British heavily in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of the war
* Standing British Army in the colonies
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) on certain products
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_try to avoid paying taxes
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Allowed British customs officials to search any ship or building
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Affected merchants and traders
	+ Placed duties on certain imports; allowed prosecutors to try smuggling cases in a vice-admiralty court (harsh)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1765
	+ Placed direct tax on the colonists
	+ Required stamp on all legal documents, newspapers, license, and cards
	+ Affected many colonists (rich and poor)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1765
	+ This act required that the colonists had to supply British troops with food, munitions, and barracks

Resistance Begins

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Boston
	+ Samuel Adams and John Adams
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Colonists were denied representation in parliament
	+ Believed they were denied their right as English citizens
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Stamp agents were harassed
	+ Laws eventually repealed (taken back)

Tensions Increase

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Stated that parliament had the right to declare laws for British colonies
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ New tax placed on imports such as tea, glass, paper, paint
	+ Colonist again reacted with protests
	+ British reacted by sending more troops
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ March 1770
	+ Protests by colonists
	+ British troops fire on crowd
	+ 5 colonists killed
		- Crispus Attucks
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ John Adams served as the attorney for the soldiers
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Tax on tea still remained in effect
	+ Monopoly on tea given to British Company
	+ Dec. 1773 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and burned the ships
* Parliament passes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in reaction
	+ Colonist call it the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Closed Boston Harbor
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Housed troops in people’s homes

**Unit 2 – Road to Revolution**

Colonists Organize

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had been communicating with other colonists
* Militias began to form – (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* After the Intolerable Acts they call for a meeting
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- late 1774
	+ 1st meeting held in Philly
	+ Discussed rights of colonies
	+ Agreed to meet again in 1 year

Rebellion

* April 1775
* British try to seize weapons stored in Concord
* Paul Revere, William Dawes, Samuel Prescott warn the colonists
* Minutemen met British at Lexington
* Shot fired and colonists killed
	+ “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
* Colonists conduct guerilla battle along road to Concord

Congress Meets

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ May 1775
	+ Called for an army and appointed Washington as leader
	+ Some talk of compromise and some of independence

Revolution Begins

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ June 1775
	+ Colonists take hill overlooking Boston (Breed’s Hill)
	+ British charge the hill 3 times until the colonists run out of ammo
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - deadliest battle of the war

Colonists Petition

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ July 1775
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sends King George a petition to return to the peace of the past
* He refuses the petition and urges the rebellion to be put down

Common Sense

* Many colonists had loyalties that were strong to Britain
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (British)
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Rebels)
* Common Sense – Written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Jan. \_\_\_\_
	+ Urges independence for the colonies
	+ Written in everyday language (vernacular)
* Followed the tradition of John Peter Zenger – Freedom of Press

Declaration of Independence

* June 1776 congress was debating independence
* Committee appointed to begin work on final draft
* Meant to explain the reasons for independence
* Mostly written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Congress edited the final draft
* Issued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Concepts in the Declaration

* Jefferson took ideas from many Enlightenment thinkers
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from John Locke
* All men created equal
* Listed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Grievances against the King and British Parliament
	+ Does not describe any particular form of gov

Revolutionary War

* British wins most of the first battles
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Large British defeat
	+ Aided by France
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* British surrender Oct 1781
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1783
	+ Recognizes U.S. independence
	+ Sets boundaries to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Some provisions of the treaty will lead to trouble later

Civilian Life

* Inflation
* Shortage of goods
* Women took over the work of men
* Some women helped in the military effort