**Completely unrelated:** [**https://www.omgubuntu.co.uk/2016/03/get-notes-simple-note-taking-app-linux**](https://www.omgubuntu.co.uk/2016/03/get-notes-simple-note-taking-app-linux)

**Bullet Points for the Essays**

Essay bulletpoints

Slavery domination

- Christians cannot enslave other Christians

- Economically inviable

- People were not liking the situation

- You needed to give land to those who serve their time

- People were already paying their way rather than selling themselves into temporary slavery

- Needed a population who would not have a say

- Africa has a lot of people

- The Atlantic Trade Route was born

- A triangle of trade, ultimately dropping off the slaves in the New World

Puritans Vs. Separatists

- Puritans

- Family oriented

- Shaped modern American life

- Large families

- Open to accepting new members into their colony rather than keeping it static

- Work ethic

- Sobriety

- Literacy

- Ability to read and interpret the Bible is paramount

- John Winthrop

- Intolerance of others was prevalent

- Separatists

- William Bradford

- Secluded colonies

- No interest in recruiting others

- The idea of self-preservation in the advent of not exposing yourself

- “True Christians” would seek out other Christians

- United under the Holy Spirit

- Rather than a unified government (similar to Libertarians)

- Extremely unhappy with the Church of England

- Far right

**Essay Questions**

**#1**

**Prompt:** Why did slavery steadily replace indentured servitude as a labor system near the end of the 17th century? How does the documentary, *Africans in America*, argue against the equation of slavery with blackness?

**Links**

* <https://brandoncornejohist3224.wordpress.com/2012/09/17/why-slaves-over-indentured-servants/>

**Answer:** Slavery was used to replace the indentured servitude because it was more financially viable to have slaves. When the settlers first came to North America, indentured servants were seen as a way to populate the new colonies. There was a sense of pride and excitement for settlers to come over and be apart of something bigger than themselves. Also, it was cheaper to have an indentured servant rather than a slave.As time went on however, word got out that being an indentured servant was not a glorious as they once thought. Conditions were poor, the way over was long and in the worse case, people worked longer than they were contracted to. There was steady decline for people coming as indentured servants and colonists needed a source of people that would not have much choice. Their attention turned to Africa as there was a large population to draw from. Kings in Africa helped provided people by selling prisoners of war and political opponents to Europeans. This shift in economic ideology opens up the Triangular Trade, and as a result slave holders saw tremendous profits. In the film *Africans in America*, it was argued that the idea of slavery and freedom were interlocked and it did not have to go down this avenue. Slavery had not yet be exclusively associated with blackness, as there were a handful of Black landowners in the time period. The film points out Anthony Johnson, a free Black man who is evidently seen as an equal in the eyes of the colony he resided in. We see in the first part of the film that he peacefully splits his crops with a white man; something that is not common just a mere hundred years later with the advent of sharecropping. Not all colonists thought slavery was permissible. Settlers in the North were especially known for opposing slavery and in 1777, Vermont was the first to abolish slavery outright. Vermont went as far as to enfranchise all men in the state, something that would not be available to all Blacks until the 1860’s. This division led white slaveholders to make excuses for having slaves, as far as to say that it was their divine right and Africans were somehow subhuman. These bold remarks made a lasting impression on white Southerners, having them associate blackness with slavery and inhumane treatment towards Blacks.

**#2**

**Prompt:** 2. The Puritan faith colonies shaped the New England colonies in virtually every way during the seventeenth century. Discuss the ideas and religious principles that shaped Puritanism, and explore the significant differences between the Separatists led by William Bradford who founded Plymouth colony, and the group of Puritans led by John Winthrop who founded Massachusetts Bay colony?

**Useful Links**

* Separatists
  + <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Separatists>
* Puritans

**Response:** During the Protestant Reformation, there was an accepted disdain for the for the Church of England. It was seen as being corrupt and practices were being enforced that they did not agree with. Separatists were very right wing conservatives who wanted to move away from the Church and/or physically demolish it. This branch of Protestants had a superiority complex, claiming that they were elected by God to go to Heaven and others were barred from entrance. This message heavily conflicted with both the reasoning for breaking free from the Church and the overall message of Christianity. Separatists of the time sided with minds such as William Bradford and John Calvin who had similar, nihilistic messages pertaining to faith. These were deeds based ideology, hoping whatever they do on Earth will transfer over in the hopes of entering Heaven. Alongside this radical ideology, their communities were isolated from the rest of the colonies. They thought that people who were not worthy should not taint their community and were comprised of tight-knit communities. The affairs of these local congregations were to be kept in the confines of the community and was not to be overseen by a larger entity. This hermetism gave rise to political ideologies that would argue for a defined separation of Church and State, along with a small government. On the other end of the spectrum, Puritans were moderate compared to their Separatist counterparts. Communities were not exclusive to a small section of people. Admission into a given group was based on an expectation to follow their guidelines, most importantly living a Godly life. Anything less than pure commitment was met with extreme resistance. Also, being a Puritan meant being educated, mostly to be able to read the Bible and teach your children to read. Family life was highly regarded and has subsequently influenced how modern American family values came to be. Individualism is also deeply rooted in Puritan faithBarf: family values of Puritans were important for shaping American home life (1950’s, 2.5 kids, white picket fence). Puritan work ethic contributed to the American Dream was formed (pull yourself from the bootstraps and work hard). This ideology became so ingrained into the Modern Republican party, more so than the Democratic ideology. Individualism was also a big take away, as the individual was responsible for interpreting the Bible. **It places great value on self-reliance, on**

**privacy, and on mutual respect. Puritanism, being a product of the religious reform, keeps the anti-authority tradition**

**and develops a strong self-awareness.**

**Essay Prompt 3:** Analyze the relative importance of the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening in shaping American society in the 18th century.

**Answer: fucking blah**

**Terminology**

**North America Before the European Invasions**

**Big Questions**

* How did Native Americans come to live in North America 10-20k years before the arrival of Europeans?
  + They came to America in the form of a land bridge that connected Alaska to to Russia (**Beringia**). They most likely moved across the land bridge while hunting large mammals.
* What similarities existed among pre-Columbian Indian groups? What factors explain differences among these Indian groups?
  + There were similar creation stories, burial rituals, and small villages that groups of Indians lived in. There were geological boundaries that isolated tribes from each other.
* How did events in Europe’s early modern period fundamentally structure United States history, even before there was a United States?
  + Europeans believed that Native American culture was homogenous and static where their’s was flexible.

**Discussion: Archeology and History**

* What are the key differences between archeology and history?
  + History pertains to the written down events that took place and archeology will focus on the physical remains left behind by an indigenous people.
* Why have historians needed to rely on archaeology to uncover the history of Ancient Americans?
  + Native Americans did not have a written language and was only transmitted in the form of speech and artifacts

**Notes:**

* We have arrived on very late to the cosmic party
  + December 31st last minutes and seconds of the year
* Clovis points were spearheads used by Paleo-Indians



* Early preservation techniques included submerging the bodies filled with stones in icy lakes
* Agriculture
  + Pre: Paleolithic (Hunter/Gatherer)
* B.C : Before Christ
* A.D : Anno Domini
* There is no year 0; starts at 1
* B.C.E : Before Common Era
* C.E : Common Era
* BP: Before Present
* Native Americans were seen in a negative light in 18th and 19th century
  + This was conveyed in the reenactments done by Buffalo Bill’s Wild West show.
  + The poster shows natives attempting to raid the caravans of women and children which in most cases never happened. This was just a way settlers justified their killing of native americans. To them they were in the way
* The Native American culture before the Europeans was very advanced
* Pre-Columbian American societies used xenophobia to their advantage and self-gain to progress through the New World. This in turn also played into Black sentiment.
* There were about 4 million Native Americans at the time of European contact

**Southwestern Cultures**

* Mogollon
  + A dozen pit houses
  + Had houses that were ancestors to the **kiva** houses made later on
* Hohokam culture
  + Rise in the salinity of the soil lead to the decline in crop return
* Anasazi culture
  + Pueblo Bonito
    - Found in Chaco Canyon, NM
    - Huge stone walled pueblos
    - Similar to an apartment complex
    - They had an understanding of summer and winter
      * Likely believed in higher powers
    - Drought lead to the dispersal of the Anasazi culture
* Burial mounds were created for dead people
  + Only the elite seem to have gotten this treatment given the amount of time and effort it took to construct
  + There also seemed to be a chiefdom
    - A division of power and labor
  + Hopewell culture originated in Ohio and this is where the majority of the mounds were made

**Europeans move out of the Periphery**

* Europeans start to trade a lot more with neighboring countries and extend that to other continents
* With the Black Plague, there were more resources for the population to excel
  + Food, land, etc
* The Printing Press allows for documents to be available for the masses
  + The Bible is then translated into English
* Iberia had been part of the Islamic world during the middle ages. Christian monarchs completed the “Re-conquest” by the 15th century.
* Queen Isabella and Ferdinand’s marriage allowed the Spanish to exploit the resources of Spain
* **Taino:** The indigenous people who inhabited the Bahamas and the Greater Antilles islands like Cuba, Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic), Puerto Rico, and Jamaica before Christopher Columbus and his crew ever set foot there.
* The Spanish toppled both the Aztec Empire (**Motecuzoma**) and the Incan Empire (**Atahualpa**)
* Smallpox
  + Decimated the Aztecs after Cortes’ initial departure
  + Tainos in the Caribbean also wiped out
  + Unintended side effect of the Spanish’s visit
* Taino concepts that still remain in North American society
  + Canoe, hammock, hurricane, barbecue, maize (corn), tobacco
* It was very lucrative for the Spanish to be in the New World
* **Piece of Eight**: The spanish dollar, manufactured in Mexico and Bolivia, made from silver from the spanish empire. The 'eight' refers to the number of pieces into which each coin could be cut in order to give change
  + The amount of silver needed was insane
  + The Spanish enslaved the Natives to mine the silver for them and treated them horribly
* **Transatlantic Exchange**
  + To the New World: Christianity, iron, horses, firearms, sailing hips, smallpox, measles, people
  + From the New World: Gold, silver, Ancient American goods, furs, corn, tobacco, ideas, syphilis, people
* There was also a new class system that emerges and is dictated by who your parents were and where you were born
* **The Protestant Reformation**: Martin Luther posts his 95 theses on the Church’s door.

**Terms to Review**

* **The New World**: the Americas discovered by Europeans in the late 13th century
* **Archaeology as history**: studying remains left by ancient people is the only way we can learn about who they were
* **Anasazi**: the Native American culture who developed Pueblo Bonito which was similar to an apartment complex. There were many religious buildings called kivas (people got high as hell)
* **Cahokia**: refers to the place where Mississippian culture thrived before European explorers landed in the Americas. It was a large central hub for Native American culture and thrived as it farmed off the Mississippi River
* **Christopher Columbus**: A Spanish explorer who was credited for finding the Americas. Killed most of the population by disease.
* **Conquistadores**: people who came from Spain to claim territory for their motherland.
* **Tainos**: people of modern day Florida who were the first to be encountered by Christopher Columbus.
* **Smallpox**: a disease brought by the Spanish that kill a large chunk of the population
* **Protestant Reformation**: a shift from relying on the Catholic Church to interpret the Bible for the common folk to reading the Bible for themselves. The Printing Press helped push this agenda. Members of the Catholic Church distanced themselves from the Church and decided to learn the Bible on their own

**Building a New America**

**Slavery**

* This was the backbone for the economy of Early America, leading to an insane import of slaves from Europe and predominantly Africa
* In the year 1700 there were 20,000 slaves and 70 years later the number was close to 400,000
* There were two central places that facilitated slavery
  + Upper South
    - Virginia and North Carolina grew **tobacco**
  + Lower South
    - South Carolina and Georgia grow rice and indigo
    - Settlers suffer extensively from malaria and yellow fever
    - “In the spring, a paradise. In the summer a hell. In the autumn a hospital”
* **Middle Passage**
  + Dropped off the slaves in the Caribbean
    - 15% of the slaves did not survive the ride over
    - Goods were traded for slaves
    - Slaveholders made sure they had a variety of slaves
      * No common language for an uprising
      * This changed over time
* It was a slow transition to African slavery
  + Christians could not enslaved other Christians, went against morality
  + The indentured servants were contractually obligated to be set free after their servitude was up
  + Socio-economic reasons
    - It was not economically viable for the English along with a large population of potential slaves compared to the small amount of people willing to embark to North America
    - Black kings were rounding up their own people for their economic gain
    - Cheaper to trade and easier to obtain them

**Terms to Review**

* **Jamestown:** First American settlement by the English to survive. It was established in 1607
* **Anthony Johnson**: First prominent black landholder in the English Colonies and it is unknown if he started out as a slave.
* **John Punch:** Was an African slave who was sentenced to prison for the rest of his life because he ran away to Maryland
* **Angola Plantation:** Anthony Johnson’s grandson’s plantation and was named after his grandfather’s birthplace
* **Olaudah Equiano:** a former enslaved African, seaman, and merchant who wrote an autobiography depicting the horrors of slavery and lobbied Parliament for its abolition.
* **Royal African Company**
  + The predominant British slave company
* **Elmina Castle**
  + It was the first trading post built on the Gulf of Guinea, and the oldest European building in existence south of the Sahara.
* **Factories**
  + Places where slaves were auctioned off and slaves were held in chambers buried into the sea walls
* **John Smith**: involved with the settlement in Jamestown and was the guy who married Pocahontas.
* **Powhatan:** a member of an Algonquian people of eastern Virginia. Father of Pocahontas.
* **Pocahontas:** North American Indian princess who was the daughter of Powhatan. According to John Smith, she rescued him from death at the hands of her father. Later she was taken as a hostage and married an Englishman by the name of John Rolfe.
* **Virginia Company of London:** the company that established the Jamestown colony and was sent by King James 1.
* **Joint-Stock Companies:** a company whose stock is owned jointly by the shareholders.
* **House of Burgesses:** It was the elected representative element of the General Assembly, the legislature of Virginia, which governed together with royally-appointed colonial governor and Council of State.
* **Indentured Servants:** People who sold themselves into temporary slavery to get to the new world by working for a master for 7 years and were then given land to cultivate for themselves.
* **Tobacco in Virginia:** the most popular crop in the Southern colonies and was exported in droves
* **Slavery in Virginia:** Black slaves were predominantly used in the deep South, producing the majority of the colonies cotton, tobacco and indigo.
* **Bacon’s Rebellion:** an armed rebellion led by Nathaniel Bacon against the rule of Governor William Berkeley. First rebellion of the New World.
* **Barbados:** a country occupying the easternmost island of the West Indies. Produced a lot of sugar cane. It was a colony of a colony.
* **Rice in South Carolina:** produced by slaves
* **Nathaniel Bacon:** a Cambridge-educated planter, cousin of Virginia governor William Berkeley.

**Protestantism and the Church of England**

* Rejected the authority of the Pope but keep the existing structure
* This was because King Henry the 8th wanted a divorce but the Pope rejects the divorce

**Puritans**

* Work ethic is very strong
  + Sobriety and hard work is coveted
* Group salvation
  + Conversion of others
  + Faith in God was enough for salvation
    - Martin Luther’s doctrine
    - Predestined souls’ actions will show if you are going to Heaven (Calvinist notion of predestination)
      * Actions are channeled through faith
      * Faith part is proved ^
* Anglicanism difference: they were too corrupt (attempt to convert people), family values, literacy/education (to be able to read the Bible), hard working people (idling is bad because you are tempted to do other things), simple lives, drinking is not acceptable along with illicit drugs
* Central in founding Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island
* Attempt to resist Shakespearean concept of a “merrier England”

**Separatists**

* Saints/Pilgrims
* Soon found themselves under the leadership of William Bradford
  + The pilgrims landed in Plymouth Rock in 1620
* They wanted to be isolated
  + Cape Cod (as far away from Virginia)
* Bradford believed it was possible to preserve their religion in living in America
* **Mayflower Compact:** self-rule lasted until 1691
  + Around 70 years
  + To show England they’re legitimate
  + Unfortunately half of them did not survive the first winter

**Massasoit and the Wampanoags**

* Met by Samoset and Squanto (English speaking) in the Spring of 1621
* Celebrated the first Thanksgiving
* Was not successful at first
* Equality among the Wampanoags

**Massachusetts Bay Colony**

* Another set of Puritans from England
  + Not Separatists
  + More came this time
  + Around the time of the land grant, the King closes Parliament for 20 years
  + King James the 1st did not like Puritans
    - Bible was translated to English but was Catholic leaning
* “A City Upon a Hill”
  + **John Winthrop:** a lawyer from England
  + “For we must consider that we shall be as a City upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us. Soe that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken, and so cause him to withdraw his present help from us, we shall be made a story and a byword throughout the world.”
  + American Exceptionalism
    - Set apart from the rest of the world
    - God fearing
    - Idea of freedom from religious persecution
    - Individualism
  + Went from being the religious minority in England to self-rule in the New World
    - Wanted to improve society
    - Middle class folk (merchants, taylors)
      * Most of these people did not need be servants (paid their way to get there). This is one major reason why indentured servitude is to be replaced by slavery.
    - Fished a lot of Cod
    - Before Scandinavia fished the world’s supply of Cod
      * Catholics not eating land meat on Fridays (lent)

**Indian Population**

* The Indian population of Massachusetts was low because many had been killed by the Spanish diseases and warfare throughout the 16th century
* Seal of the Massachusetts Bay Colony



* + Reads “Come and help us”
  + Ideas about the seal’s meaning
    - There will not be any trouble with Indians
    - Insinuating that the Indians are asking for help or salvation but in reality they were just fine without the Colonists
      * Indians are helpless (unclothed)
    - An advertisement
    - Sign of peace

**Puritan Church**

* Members looked after one another
* Democratic
* Separation of Church and State
  + The reason they left in the first place
  + A minister could not become a mayor
    - No clergical influence in legislature
    - Puritan agenda was being pushed however
  + Anne Hutchinson
    - Was exiled from the Massachusetts Bay Colony
    - **Antinomian:** relating to the view that Christians are released by grace from the obligation of observing the moral law.
    - Faith alone can save you
      * Predestination is full of shit
    - Grace of faith
      * Grace of works (doing stuff will save you) was also full of shit. Ironically pointed back to Catholicism (Calvinists)

**William Penn (1644-1718)**

* Founded Pennsylvania
  + Sylvania: means woods
* Quakers
  + Do not believe in a social hierarchy
  + Female preachers
    - Men and women are equal
    - Ahead of their time
    - “The light within”
    - A society of friends
  + People wearing hats indoors
  + Pacificts
* **Pennsylvania**
  + Open to all different types of people
    - Indians and Europeans
  + Power of the people
  + Tried to maintain peaceful relations
    - More people flooded into this colony
      * Germans, Scots-Irish
      * More diverse (similar to New Amsterdam)

**American Identity**

* **New England**: work ethic, family structure, education, religious intolerance, separation of church and state, simplicity, individualism, derived nationalism
* **Pennsylvania**: Diversity, egalitarianism
* **New Amsterdam**: Dutch settlement

**Pequot War (1637)**

* War against Puritans and Pequot Indians
  + Puritans win
  + Indians keep distance
    - Convert to Christianity to live in peace
* King Phillip is killed in battle
* **Praying Villages**: developed by the Puritans to convert local Native American tribes to Christianity

**The Great Awakening**

* Evangelical movement
  + Focused on the conversion of the listeners
  + First religious movement to echo throughout the 13 colonies
  + Revival meetings
    - Large scale, intensely emotional
  + People were mostly raised Christian
    - Baptized in the Church
    - Different denominations of Christianity
  + Rekindled the love for religion
    - Away from secularism: a reaction

**George Whitefield**

* Went to Oxford
* Doing menial work for his tuition
  + Looks for a project to give back to the community
  + Tried to build an orphanage for a town with no orphans
* Was an extraordinary preacher
  + Always made a point to announce the amount of people who showed up to each sermon
  + Uses a lot of grand gestures
  + People looked up to him
    - Talking to God through him
    - Emotional
    - Runners would gather large amounts of people

**Result of the Great Awakening**

* Weakened the authority and status of the clergy
* Injected stain of egalitarianism into American life
* Common set of experiences that bound the more secularly minded

**Colonial Government**

* Rule of the Monarchy → *despotism*
  + England
* Rule of the Elite → oligarchy
  + Russia
* Rule of the People
  + “Mob rule”
* Enlightenment thinkers suggested a balance of powers
  + Concentrated powers are the enemy of liberty
  + Democracy is the middle ground
  + Make sure people remain free
* **Glorious Revolution**
  + William of Orange took the English throne from James II in 1688
  + The event brought a permanent realignment of power within the English Constitution
  + Bloodless
  + Brings in a monarchy that is much more indebted to Parliament
* Structure of the Government
  + Governor: Appt by king and the power of the monarch
  + Council: Appt by Governor; power of the elite
  + Assembly: Elected by men of property “Power of the People”
  + Governors of poor quality allow powers to devolve to the assembly
    - Power of the Purse
    - Tax themselves
  + By 1720’s, assemblies have won power to initiate legislation; includes tax laws and spending public funds

**Rights of Englishmen**

* You are free and the state cannot deny your freedom

**Whig Ideology**

* Idea that liberty must be guarded by citizens who are active and aware
* Helped by the proliferation of newspapers in the colonies
* Weekly publications
* No concentrations in power

**Zenger Libel Trial (1735)**

* Centered on attacks by John Peter Zenger’s *New York Weekly Journal* on Governor William Cosby
* Acquitted on libel accounts
* Said to be the start of the Freedom of the Press movement

**The Long American Revolution**

**The Consequences of the French Indian War**

* The French do not have a dominating presence in America, allowing for more control to be exerted by the British.
* If the French did not have this conflict, it might have been possible for the British not to impose such laws on the colonies as there would have been a possible alliance with the French (at first)
* The British are low on funds and seek to their colonies for financial aid

**Treaty of Paris (1763) and it’s aftermath**

* Land is mostly controlled by the Spanish and the British
  + After the Proclamation Line

**Prime Minister William Pitt**

* Doubled the debt of the British Empire to defeat the French
* Asked for taxation of the colonies to pay for the war

**Prime Minister George Grenville**

* Tasked with re-energizing the mercantilist system
  + that trade generates wealth and is stimulated by the accumulation of profitable balances, which a government should encourage by means of protectionism
* Writs of Assistance
  + documents which served as a general search warrant, allowing customs officials to enter any ship or building that they suspected for any reason might hold smuggled goods. **Unwanted search warrants.**
* Revenue Act (Sugar Act)
  + raising duties on foreign refined sugar imported by the colonies so as to give British sugar growers in the West Indies a monopoly on the colonial market.
* Currency Act of 1764
  + regulated paper money issued by the colonies of British America. The Acts sought to protect British merchants and creditors from being paid in depreciated colonial currency
* Quartering Act
  + Allowed for British troops to stay in colonists homes, as a way to assert their dominance in North America and to reduce having to pay for lodging of troops
* Stamp Act of 1765
  + Paper must carry stamp showing tax has been paid
    - Contracts, licenses, deeds, newspapers, almanacs, and pamphlets
  + Reactions
    - Patrick Henry of Virginia
      * Introduced the seven resolves to the House of Burgesses. It included strong denials of Parliament's authority to tax the colonies
    - Samuel Adams
      * argued that the Stamp Act was unconstitutional; he also believed that it would hurt the economy of the British Empire
  + Stamp Act Congress
    - Delegates rallied around the cry “Liberty and property”
    - Denounced British “slavery”
* The Townshend Act of 1767
  + **Established new duties on tea, lead, paper, and painters’ colors imported to the colonies**
  + Funded the salaries of the governors
* Lobsterbacks
  + Another name for British troops
  + Sent to Boston in 1768

**Coercive Acts/Intolerable Acts**

* Boston Harbor is closed
* Military Governor is backed by more troops
* Council will be appointed, not elected by the majority
* Prohibits town meetings
  + Colonists are forbidden to congregate
* This violates the colonists’ rights as Englishmen
  + Government is a coercive thing
    - You are required to have loyalty to the state you reside in

**Continental Congress**

* The elite of the colonies met in 1774 to articulate a response to the British
  + Every state but Georgia sent a delegate
  + They met in Philly
  + They did not declare war at first
    - Slow to do
      * Britain was a formidable enemy to fight against
      * Loyalty was still to the Crown for some

**Lexington and Concord**

* The colonists start to gather arms to protect themselves in the advent of war
* New governor elected is cracking down on the gathering of ammunition
* Lexington: there were 70 minutemen (colonial soldiers) that were waiting
  + There was a skirmish (**shot heard around the world**)
  + Win for the colonists

**Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense***

* Started to make the Olive Branch Petition
  + It was laid out to blame it on the Cabinet of the King and that it was all a misunderstanding
  + This was shot down and the colonists were called traitors
  + He sent more troops in response
  + Massachusetts colonists favored independence
    - Troops were quartered in Boston
    - Most radical ideology originated from here

**Declaration of Independence**

* First drafted by Thomas Jefferson
* Blamed the King for mobilizing Indians
* **July 4th, 1776**
* Natural Rights
* Appeal to reason
  + John Locke

**Review: Broad Trends Contributing to the American Revolution**

* Contradictions between ideas of the English Enlightenment( the rights of Englishmen) and mercantilism.
  + Trade of ideas
  + Mercantilism: maximum export. They could only trade with England. Other countries were not allowed
* Breakdown of religious authority through the Great Awakening, secularization, the Enlightenment in Philly and other cities, deism, etc……
  + There is less looking towards a central figure for advice
* Changing American perspectives on geopolitics after the French and Indian War
  + No more “Frogs on the American Continent”
  + More land for the Americans