

Test 2/3 Notes

Names:
Doc A: ✓
Model of Christian Charity

- Doc Sum
- Will make tight knit comm.
- "City upon a hill"

- Doc B. ✓
- People came in families
older people than ↓

- Doc C ✓
- list of names to Virginia
- most people teens & 20s.
- few women
- Articles in Ma.

- Doc E ✓
- price & wage set by gov.

- Doc F ✓
worst money-hungry
lots of fighting

- Doc G ✓
- Not ready for war
untrustworthy men

- Doc H lots of inequality

- key terms (around 15)
- Puritan Community
- (Covenant) Theology (social contract)
- City Upon a Hill

Religious persecution

- came to make \$\$\$\$
- second sons, "gentlemen"

- Democracy / Self-government

- family life
- strict religious gov

- economic enterprise
- bullionism & mercantilism
- less sense of community

- no commitment
- money hungry

Bacon's rebellion
Proof of no community / desire order

HW Pg 98-104

Loosening Ties

I A Tradition of Neglect

- A. Brit Parliament takes control & forgets about colonies
 - 1. Enforcement of Navigation Acts let go by Rob Walpole (PM)
 - 2. Decentralized colonial administration
 - 3. Weak officers (not merit-based, usually)
- B. Colonial officers easily bribed
 - 1. governors, custom collectors, naval officers all corrupt (expected)
- C. Powerful colonial legislatures
 - 1. could levy taxes, make appropriations, appr. appoint, Pass LAWS

II The Colonies Divided

- A. Very diff. than each other
 - 1. more connect. to Eng. than each other
- B. Did form connections as pop. ↑ (Post offices, 1732 NH → GA)
- C. Albany Plan... could form single gov for all col.
 - 1. reaction to threat in France & Natives
 - 2. Ben. Frank tried but no one supported
 - 3. "Everyone cries; a union is necessary" but can't do

The Struggle for the Continent

I New France & Iroquois Nation

- A. Expansion of French Empire into Cont. America
 - 1. Plantations on Mississ. R. & New Orleans town (+ Quebec)
 - 2. Traders & Missionaries explored interior
- B. European - Indian Middle ground (Natives powerful here)
 - 1. Brit were better commercially to Natives (buy friends)
 - 2. French were tolerant of Native cultures & formed close relations (make friends)

C. The Iroquois Confederacy (cunning & powerful)

1. Maintained independence after 1640s war with Hurons
2. Pitted Eng & French vs each other
3. maintained balance power in Great Lakes

D. French & Eng compete & conflict

1. Ohio valley became battleground (Iroquois, Brit, French)
2. Religion by Euro converted thousands of Natives

II Anglo-French Conflicts

A. Glorious revolution brings Anti-French king to power (William III + Anne)

B. Queen Anne's War vs Spanish & French

1. Nova Scotia & Newfoundland gained by Brits

C. Disputes over trading rights with Spain (Georgia) led to

King George's War

1. Merged Eu/European war: Eng + Plus vs Fr + Prussia

2. New Englanders ended the war

D. Results of King George's War increase tensions

1. Iroquois partner with Brits, Ohio Valley filled with forts

2. Iroquois balance of power destroyed

E. George Washington & VA start French & Indian War (1754)

1. attack fort Duquesne & lose the counterattack

2. Washington tried defending @ Fort Necessity

III The Great War for the Empire (Part 1) (mostly by colonies)

A. Lasked from GW Loss (1754) to Europe War (1756)

B. Braddock the Brit loser (also Brits useless during this time)

1. Navy failed to stop large French reinforcements

2. Braddock failed to retake site @ Ohio River

C. Constant attacks by natives (not Iroquois) preoccupied colonies

IV The Great War for the Empire (Part 2)

A. Started 1756 (when European war began)

1. France + Austria (form enemy) VS Eng + Prussia (former enemy)

B. William Pitt takes charge & annoys Americans (1757)

1. Military strategy, commanding orders to colonists

2. forced colonists to enlist due to low enlistment (impressment)

3. seized materials & equipment from locals

C. Colonists resisted & some noted in NYC (entitled to freedom)

V The Great War for the Empire (Part 3)

A. Pitt relaxed harsh rules in America

1. reimbursement for stolen goods

2. let colonial assemblies gather troops

B. Pitt sent many troops to America

C. English start to win

1. French had bad harvest

2. by mid-1758, brit soldiers & colonists seized many forts & territories

D. Fall of Quebec in Sept 1759 marked beg of end

Aditya Patel
APUSH
Period 4
9/22/20

The Capture of Quebec - John Knox

I Knox stormed steep hills with 600 men

- A. unexpected due to boldness
- B. Some men killed by sentries
- C. Ships returned for reinforcements

II Battle at 8 o'clock

- A. lines of people shot @ each other
- B. Brit won due to steadiness of their guns

HW pg 105-111

I. End & effects of 7 Years' War

A. Treaty of Paris signed in 1763

1. after resignation of Pitt & accession of George III UK
2. Canada, Midwest, Indian Col., given to Brits from FR
3. West of Mississippi & New Orleans to Spain

B. Brit consequences to war

1. lots of debts due to war

2. growing angry to colonies (they didn't do much) take more control

C. Americans start to not like Brits (didn't like soldiers)

1. colonies more united

2. European Brits can't control them 

D. Natives power significantly ruined

1. Indians didn't fight for Brits much so Brits 

2. French allies in Natives permanent enemies

The New Imperialism

I. Burdens of Empire

A. Colonists didn't want new taxes or trade regulations

B. Commercial Vs territorial Imperialists in Britain

1. territorials triumph & kept Canada & Midwest USA

C. Brits try to slow colonists moving west (PIs no more war with Natives)

D. Problem of staggering war debts

E. George III & other Anti-Americans come to power

1. George Grenville (PM) 1763 brings taxes & Brit cont

2. George III kinda insane/immature & instable empire

II. The British & the Tribes

A. Proclamation of 1763 - no colonists west of Appalachians

1. to avoid conflict with Natives (worked - less conflict)

2. Natives wanted more but were OK with it

B. White encroachment continued to steal Native lands.

~~1. The American Revolution~~

1. The American Revolution
- English colonists had been taxed by the British government
- English Parliament said they were taxes needed to support the colonies
- English government said it didn't need the taxes
- English taxes didn't have room - paper money (colonial debts)
(American - English colonists said not as Atlantic towns)
- Taxes were the way of representation

2. Colonial Government Changes (5 Sections)

1. Proprietary government not written by colonists
- Royal charters gave royal power (no right to tax)
2. Proprietary charters replaced by royal charter
- Royal monopoly was given to people who served

3. Proprietary to royal charters and then to king
- King controlled, no written laws until self-government
- New colonies had to do what the old ones had done
- New colonists had to follow traditions they thought they had

Currency Act of 1764

I Colonial bills used to payoff debt

- A. Bills weren't worth the debt payed off
- B. Confused many
- C. less credit

II Banning of paper money

- A. Governors forced to resign if caught with money
- B. Colonial Bills no longer legal tender

In-class Notes

I am a colonist

I Secular institutions develop

- A. Lawyers/doctors
- B. Ben Franklin/Publishers & Printers (Read Newspaper)
- C. Merchant class grows
- D. Fraternal Organizations (Sons of Liberty)
- E. Coffee houses, Chocolate, Pubs became meeting places
 - 1. Powerful independent thinkers
 - 2. Reading news, organizing & talking

HW Pg 112 - 117

Stirrings of Revolt

I The Stamp Act Crisis of 1765

A. Unified Americans Vs Brits

1. tax fell on all americans (not just merch-sugar Act)
2. set precedent to Brits giving tax without consent (not expensive)
3. Virginia Resolves begin defiance May 1765

D. MA & Stamp Act Congress in NY October 1765

1. Denied Brits rights to tax Americans (still faithful tho)

E. Sons of Liberty & Riots in summer of 1765

1. terrorized stamp agents & Brit. aristocrats
2. Sugar Act boycotts spread to stamps (enforced by SOL)

F. Parliament Retreats under Marquis of Rockingham

1. Act repealed but gave parl. ultimate authority in colony.

II Internal Rebellions

A. Large estates' workers rebell to take land (fail)

B. Insurgent farmers + Ethan Allen challenged NY landowners

1. VERMONT formed (broke some estates)

III The Townshend Program

A. William Pitt becomes PM (Charles Townsend became leader)

B. Mutiny Act of 1765 forced quacking

1. Colonists didn't reject quacking, but didn't like it forced

2. NY Assembly & MA Assembly rejected (NY had Army HQ)

C. NY Assembly disbanded due to ↑, Townsend thought it wouldn't anger others

1. Opposed by all colonies due to precedent

2. MA Assembly sent letter to colonies to reject Parl. taxes

3. Colonies rallied after Brits said endorsing assemblies would be dissolved.

D. Townsend Duties (Internal & External taxes)

1. Ben F argued against int. Taxes (Stamp Act)
2. duties on Eng-imported

E. Custom regulations & new officers

1. no smuggling in Boston (their HQ)

F. Colonial Boycotts 1768

1. Philly, NY, & some southern merchants boycotted Brit goods
2. American products became fashionable overnight

G. New PM Lord North ended Townsend Duties in March 1770

1. hoped to divide colonies

2. forgotten by colonies due to BOSTON MASSACRE

IV The Boston Massacre

A. Brit Redcoats competed with workers for side jobs

B. Panic & confusion leads to 5 dead March 5 1770

1. "Liberty boys" dock workers & others threw snowballs & rock
2. Soldiers knocked down & fired back

C. Aftermath of soldiers & victims

1. 2 soldiers found guilty but all guilty due to news

2. Victims became martyrs

D. Sam Adams leads public outrage

1. had Puritan ideals: "Brits sinful & corrupt"

2. formed political organisation to keep dissent alive

V The Philosophy of Revolt

A. New political outlooks in America

1. came from other groups oppressed by Brit (Sot, Whigs)

2. also from religious & political exp. of colonies

B. Balanced English Constitution failing due to King

1. Monarchy V Aristocracy V commoners Checks & Balance

2. English thought this was BS

C. Taxation Without Representation

1. English didn't understand, shouldn't members do things for good of whole nation, not their own region.

D. Virtual Vs Actual Representation

1. division of sovereignty (kinda federal state city)
2. Brits believed in single ultimate authority

Aditya Patel
APUSH
Period 4
9/23/20

Account of the Boston Massacre

A. Brit soldiers rude & obnoxious

1. colonists lied about them

B. arguments between Soldiers & colonists common

1. colonists usually aggressors

C. Boston Massacre

1. colonists planned an attacking? (rumors)

2. 12 soldiers protected king's money from 100 rioters

3. colonists pushed into soldiers bayonet

4. captain tried to deescalate tensions

5. soldier accidentally shot after rock impact

6. rest shot after

7. crowd of thousands gathered & soldiers retreated

D. Council called afterwards

1. soldiers immediately surrendered

2. trial was ruined by rumors (did capt. say "fire")

3. Capt. claims he's innocent.

Aditya Patel
APUSH
Period 4
9/24/20

HW Pg 118-127

I The Tea Excitement

A. Revolutionary Discourse despite calm early 1770s

1. regular people meet in taverns, church, town squares
2. occasional acts of rebellion: burning of HMS Gaspee in RI
3. ↑ Sent to Brit for trial, Colonists didn't like

B. The Tea Act 1773 revived revolutionary fervor

1. East India Comp got monopoly
2. Colonial merchants disadvantaged & MAD
3. Tea boycotted by Colonists (led by women; all followed)
4. Women very important & participated even in 60s

C. Boston Tea Party on Dec 16, 1773

1. 150 men broke 3 ships worth of tea
2. Other seaports got word & did similar (Philly, NYC said no to ships)

D. Coercive Acts & retaliation

1. When Boston refused to pay → Intolerable Acts
2. Closed ports in Boston, reduced colonial self-gov, made royal officers & left soldiers reside in unused houses
3. Quebec act gave Catholics equal power in Canada + Illinois

E. Consequences of Quebec Act

1. MF became martyr to rest of colonies
2. Colonies Women extended Boycott of many Brit goods

Cooperation & War

I New Sources of Authority

A. New authoritative govs. formed spontaneously (Sam Adams' General Govt MA)

B. Continental Congress became first colonial committee 1774 Philly

1. called by Virginia over Coercive Acts
2. Statement of Grievances - conceded Parl right to regulate trade
3. Made military prep for attack from Brit in Boston
4. agreed to no import, export, & trade with Brits
5. agreed to meet next Spring
6. Some thought this enough, some WAR only ends

C. The Conciliatory Propositions (Failed due to king)

1. Lord North proposed colonies tax themselves
@ brit demand.

2. didn't reach 'fore "shot heard round the world"

II Lexington & Concord

A. "Minute men" prepared for conflict in MA

B. General Gage & minutemen clash

1. Gage tried to confiscate gunpowder with 1k men,

2. "Shot heard 'round the world" in Lexington (burned)

3. Colonists pushed Brits back @ Concord

C. Revolution Begins

1. American propaganda said Brits fired first

2. Not clear that war started

The Battles of Lexington & Concord

- by Isaac Merrill

A. Parliament said Ma was in rebellion Feb 1775 (shoot rebels on sight)

B. Gen. Gage went with 700 soldiers to Lexington to destroy gunpowder

1. Paul Revere & William Dawes rode to warn minutemen
2. 70 soldiers (American) fired shots with Brits, 18 casualties
3. Brits cont to Concord, fighting on the way
4. As Brits retreated to Boston, minutemen killed many 300 vs 100

C. Aftermath

1. "Give me Liberty or give me death!" - Patrick Henry Fervor
2. Mobilization of Americans began

Class Notes

I Pontiac's War leads to Proclamation of 1763

- A. Native attacks due to English settlers in Ohio valley
- B. Brits brutal to Natives

II Paxton boys

- A. Tax & Representation in Colonies

III Stamp Act Crisis

- A. Ben F goes to Lord. to negotiate
- B. Repealed due to resistance & riots
- C. Declaratory Act 1766: Parl can pass laws.

IV Townsend Acts

- A. Pissed off middle class with Acts
- B. MA. wrote letter opposing (All colonies support)
- C. Boycott of Goods (Buy American!)
- D. Townsend duties repealed (except tea) 1770

V. Boston Massacre

- A. Liberty Boys' jobs taken by soldiers
- B. Large crowd leads to massacre
 - 1. Who fired first ???!!!
- C. Became Boston Massacre

VI Tea Act 1773

- A. repealed in Brit, not US
- B. Monopoly of East Ind. Comp. monopoly

VII Boston Tea Party

- A. 150 men 3 ships' tea ruined

VIII Intolerable acts

- A. Boston Harbor closed (self-gov)
- B. Reduced self gov
- C. Quartering of soldiers
- D. English officials would be tried in Eng.