

To what extent did 1763 mark a turning-point in the relationship between the English colonists and Great Britain?

1. First, note your gut reaction to the prompt; it can even be useful to indicate this as a dot on a spectrum.

It was a turning point. Because of the debts from the Great war of Empire, England needed money. They created the Proclamation line of 1763, preventing colonists from settling past it.

2. Discuss with a partner and put evidence on two sides of a chart: It is a turning-point (Change) vs. It is not a turning-point (Continuity)

	It is
	not
It is	a
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Prompt	Where
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1763	

It is
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It is a
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Ended
salu-
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3. Then, write a thesis...

Although the Americans were proud to be British, the creation of the Proclamation line of 1763 and the following taxes fundamentally changed the relationship between the English colonists and Great Britain.

4. It is important to know how to use “although” in a thesis. It is also important to recognize that a thesis can have two sentences, especially if one is turning out to be clunky.

Alien and Sedition Act -> 1798

Applied restrictions to immigration - Increased requirements to seek citizenship - Allowed president to imprison and deport non-citizens

Bacon's Rebellion

TL;DR: Poor people were upset and attacked the higher-ups (led by Nathaniel Bacon)

In the 1670s, economic and political power in Virginia was centralized in a few men who accumulated the majority of assets (land, slaves, political offices) - They controlled nearly half of the land in Virginia - Head of this group was William Berkeley, governor twice

Berkeley gave large land grants to members of his council - Councilors exempted these lands from taxation and appointed friends in positions of power - Bought off legislators with land and political offices - Took away the right to vote from landless freemen

Nathaniel Bacon

Young, well-connected migrant from England - Leader of the rebels - White and black indentured servants - Yeoman farmers - Held a position on the governor's council, but was not in Berkeley's inner circle - Disagreed with Berkeley on the issue of [[Native American|Native Americans]] - Lack of protection from attacks by Native groups - Rich people lived on the coast, poor people west

When the governor didn't give him a military commission, he attacked the frontiersmen with his neighbors and any Natives willing - Resulted in the House of Burgesses reducing the powers of the governor and restoring the right to vote to landless freemen # Benevolent Empire

Establishment

Congregational and Presbyterian ministers created a network of organizations called the Benevolent Empire

Goals

Their goal was to restore "the moral government of God" - Reduce the consumption of alcohol and other vices that they believed resulted in poverty - Tried to control the lives of working people

The Benevolent Empire targeted old-school bad things - Drunkenness - Adultery - Prostitution - Crime

Instead of relying on church sermons, they created large-scale organizations - Prison Discipline Society - general Union for Promoting the Observance of the Christian Sabbath

Boarding Schools

Boarding schools were established for [[Native Nations]] in 1860 Bureau of Indian Affairs established the first Indian boarding school on the Yakima Indian reservation in Washington

These schools were established by well-intentioned reformers Herbert Welsh and Henry Pancoast - The goal of these reformers was to use education as a tool to "assimilate" Indian tribes into the mainstream of the "American way of life" - [[Native American]] would be taught the importance of private property, material wealth and nuclear families

The first priority of the boarding schools would be to provide the rudiments of academic education: reading, writing and speaking the English language

Religious training in [[Christianity]] would also be taught

By the 1880s, the [[United States]] operated 60 schools for 6200 [Native American] students

“Kill the Indian, Save the Man”

It was felt that reservation schools were not sufficiently removed from the influences of tribal life - In the eyes of the assimilationists, off-reservation boarding schools would be the best hope of changing [Native American] children into members of the white society - For Col. Richard Henry Pratt, the goal was complete [[Assimilation|assimilation]] - His motto was “Kill the Indian, Save the Man” - Believed that off-reservation schools established in white communities could accomplish this task

Primary source example: [[What a School Could have been Established]] Violation of the treaties with the Lakota nation Brought the violation of treaty rights to today # England’s Tobacco Colonies

The Jamestown Settlement

Merchants took charge of English expansion

In 1606, King James granted the Virginia Company of London all the lands from NC to southern New York - Named Virginia in memory of Elizabeth I, the never-married “Virgin Queen” - Was a [[Joint-stock Corporation]]

Virginia Company dispatched an all-male group - No ability to support itself - No women, farmers, or ministers - Hoped to demand tribute from the region’s Indian population - All they wanted was gold - There was no gold

Settled in swampy peninsula - Named Jamestown to honor king - 38 of 120 men were alive 9 months later

[[Native American|Native Americans]] there were more powerful than the Europeans expected - They were the Powhatan - Group of 300 chiefdoms - Willing to treat the English traders as allies who could provide goods - Expected tribute from the English - Gave the English corn - Demanded “hatchets, bells, beads, copper, and two great guns”

Relations with the Native Americans went poorly - Led to a decade of uneasy relations - Followed by a long period of ruinous warfare - War was precipitated by the discovery of a [[Cash Crop|cash crop]] that gave the Europeans an opportunity to make the Indian’s land profitable - Tobacco was very profitable

To encourage immigration, the Virginia Company allowed individual settlers to own land - Granted 100 acres to every free man - More to those who imported servants - Created a system of representative government - House of Burgesses -

First met in 1619 - Could make laws and levy taxes - Europe always had veto power

The War of 1622

Influx of migrants started war with neighboring natives

Started with an assault by Powhatan's younger brother Opechancanough - Attacked some of the first English invaders - Would not be drawn to any [Treaty] - Resisted English proposals to place Indian children in schools to be taught Christianity - Wanted to get rid of the English

Opechancanough almost succeeded in wiping out the English - In 1622, he coordinated an attack by 12 Indian chiefdoms that killed 347 English settlers - English fought back - Seized fields and food of natives - Called natives "naked, tanned, deformed Savages"

James I revoked the Virginia Company's charter and made Virginia a royal colony - The king and his ministers appointed the governor and a small advisory council - Retained the locally elected House of Burgesses - Stipulated that all the king's Privy Council must ratify all legislation

Lord Baltimore Settles Catholics in Maryland

A second tobacco-growing colony developed in Maryland

King Charles I was sympathetic toward Catholicism - Granted lands bordering the Chesapeake Bay to Catholic Aristocrat Cecilius Calvert - Maryland became a refuge for Catholics - Catholics were subject to prosecution in England - 20 gentlemen (Catholic) and 200 artisans and laborers (Protestant) - Established St. Mary's City at the mouth of the Potomac River - To minimize religious confrontations, the proprietor instructed the governor to not blame the Protestants, and to make the Catholics practice in peace

Maryland grew quickly because Baltimore imported many artisans - Offered lots of lands to wealthy migrants - Political conflict threatened the colony's stability - Lord Baltimore persuaded the assembly to enact the Toleration Act - Granted all Christians the right to follow their beliefs and hold church services

Tobacco quickly became the main crop # First Party System -> 1792 - 1824

Appearance of the Federalists and Democratic Republicans

The first political parties were formed mainly because of the sharp conflicts over Hamilton's fiscal policies - Most merchants and creditors were Federalists

Fletcher v. Peck

In 1795 the Georgia legislature sold 35 million acres for 1.5 cents per acre - Every legislature voting for it had been bribed - Georgia voters wanted to repeal the grant - The land was already sold several times

[John Marshall] argued that if a state legislature could arbitrarily void property contracts it would be really bad - Protection of entrepreneurial spirit

Full defense of personal property rights - No state could retroactively invalidate a private contract - Limits the legislatures of the states - Extended contract protection to public as well as private contracts # French Revolution -> 1789

Impact on Americans

In 1793 President Washington issued a Proclamation of Neutrality - Allowed all US citizens to trade with both England and France - As neutral carriers, American merchant ships claimed a right to pass through Britain's naval blockade

Hamilton's Financial Plan

First Report on Public Credit -> 1790

As a new, undeveloped nation, they needed good credit to get loans and be respected

They were to assume state debts from the war - This made some of the states that did not have (or already paid off) their debts unhappy

Tax spirals in order to raise revenue - This set off the Whiskey Rebellion

Second Report on Public Credit -> 1790

Created a national bank

Haitian Revolution -> 1791

Impact on the US

Thousands of refugees, planters, slaves, and free blacks fled and traveled to Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York - Slave holders were scared that the idea of black liberation would undermine their own slave

regimes - Adams, not liking the French and being anti-slavery, aided the rebels and strengthened commercial ties

Jacksonian America

Jackson in Power 1829-1837

Elected as president in 1828: - For his broad franchise, disciplined political party, and policies favoring specific interests

1. Enhanced presidential authority
2. Destroyed the mercantilist and nationalist American System
3. Established a new ideology of limited government
4. Supported Indian removal

“the Sovereignty of the People, the Rights of the States, and a Light and Simple Government”

Jackson’s Agenda: Rotation and Decentralization

Jackson relied on his “Kitchen Cabinet” to make policy: - Francis Preston Blair -> edited the *Washington Globe* - Amos Kendall -> wrote Jackson’s speeches - Roger B. Taney -> attorney general, treasury secretary, and chief justice - Martin Van Buren -> secretary of state

Used patronage to create a disciplined national party - Rejected the idea of “property in office” - a qualified official held a position permanently

Insisted on a rotation of officeholders when new administration took power - Rotation would not lessen expertise - public duties were “so plain and simple that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance” - Government jobs were like the spoils of war: - “to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy”

Highest priority was to destroy the American System - government-sponsored plans for national economic development were unconstitutional - the “voice of the people” called for “economy in the expenditures of the Government”

Vetoed for internal improvement bills in 1830 - Denied an extension of the National Road -> infringed on “the reserved powers of states” - By eliminating expenses he also undermined the case for protective tariffs - “Destroy internal improvements and you leave no motive for the tariff

The Tariff and Nullification

The Tariff of 1828 had helped Jackson win the presidency - Also put him in a major political crisis - There was fierce opposition to high tariffs throughout the South

Congress reenacted the Tariff of Abominations in 1832 - South Carolina called a state convention that adopted an Ordinance of Nullification declaring the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 to be null and void - The ordinance prohibited the collection of those duties in South Carolina

The Bank War

Jackson had a major challenge from politicians who supported the Second Bank of the United States - The bank was privately managed and operated under a government charter - Government owned 20% of its stock - Bank was made to stabilize the nation's money supply

Henry Clay and Daniel Webster wanted to extend the bank's charter - Hoped to force Jackson into a veto that would split the Democrats

Clay and Webster's plan backfired - Jackson vetoed the rechartering bill masterfully - Declared that Congress had no constitutional authority to charter a national bank - Condemned the bank as "subversive of the rights of the States" - Killed the bank

Jay's Treaty -> 1793

Beginning in 1793, the British navy seized 250 American ships carrying French sugar and other goods - Washington dispatched Jay to try and get the goods diplomatically - Jay returned with a controversial treaty that ignored the American claim that "free ships make free goods" and accepted Britain's right to stop neutral ships - Also required the US gov to make compensation to British merchants for pre-Revolutionary War debts owed by American citizens - Despite the controversy, Jay's treaty was ratified

John Marshall

Appointed chief justice by President John Adams in 1800 - Preserved some Federalist policies - Three principles informed Marshall's jurisprudence: - Judicial authority - The supremacy of national laws - Traditional property rights Hated [[Thomas Jefferson]] - Swore him in - Second cousin

Ruled over [[Marbury v Madison]] - Publicly scolded the president

Essential founded [[Judicial Review]] - Asserted constitutional equality - Had the major role to play in interpreting the meaning of the constitutional texts - Never used the power of Judicial Review against the Federal Government - Made it appear safe

Thought that the national government had created a great republican nation - Liked big national power - State legislatures were too easily swayed

Both John Marshall and [[Thomas Jefferson]] agreed that slaves should be emancipated shareholders # Joint-stock Corporation

Pooled the resources of many investors - This spread the financial risk widely # Judicial Review

Created by [John Marshall]

Ability for the [[Supreme Court]] to strike down a law - Not written in the original constitution - View the constitution as law - Had the major role to play in interpreting the meaning of the constitutional texts

Lyman Beecher

Presbyterian minister, father of thirteen (powerful) children, strongly opposed to intemperance.

Temperance

Intemperance -> alcohol intoxication or drunkenness

Source of concern in New England and other areas of the US - Heavy drinking occurred even at some formal meetings of clergy

Beecher resolved to make a stand against it - Delivered and published six sermons on intemperance - Sent throughout the US - Ran some editions in England - Translated into several languages in Europe - Still being sold 50 years later

The Nature and Occasions of Intemperance

“Look not thou upon the wine when it is red... At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.” - Effects of alcohol -> biting like a snake and singing like a viper

“Thine eye shall behold strange women, and thine heart shall utter perverse things” - Effects of alcohol -> Thinking “perverse” things

It's smiling deceptions in the beginning, and serpent-bite in the end - Helplessness of its victims - Dangerous - “Like that of one who sleeps upon the top of a mast”

No sin has fewer apologies (is more blatant) than intemperance - Suffrage of the world is against it - There is no sin indicated by so many signs

“Theft and falsehood are definite actions. But intemperance is a state of internal sensation” - Intemperance is not a direct choice -> it is a reaction to a sensation
- Indications may exist long, and multiply, and the subject may not be aware that they are the signs of intemperance

Intemperance comes with prosperity

The use of alcohol to stimulate “does violence to the laws of his (God’s) nature”
- Puts the whole system into disorder - Affects sensibility and intellect on awakening

Life

Born in Connecticut - Mother died when he was young - Did blacksmith stuff and farmed when he was young

Found that he preferred studying - Went to Yale - Got licence to preach

Became a minister in Connecticut - Preached Calvinism

Lane Debates

Was serving at Lane when slavery became a big issue - Beecher was a colonizationist - Supported the American Colonization Society’s program - Helping free Blacks emigrate to West Africa and set up a black colony

Questions

William Lloyd Garrison -> Why do you argue for abolition over colonization?

Henry David Thoreau -> What was your inspiration for writing Walden?

Maria Stewart -> How have you used public speaking to promote your cause?

Bibliography

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Marbury v. Madison

Began with a act of partisanship by John Adams - Signed commissions for federal judges - Papers had to be delivered to the justices

William Marbury asked [John Marshall] to compel Madison to deliver his commission - Madison did not feel obliged to deliver the papers - Supreme Court was shut down

Decision - The Jefferson administration has illegally withheld your commission - Not the proper tribunal to help you - Jeffersonians had won - Wasn't such a big victory - Supreme court did not have jurisdiction - Has to strike down an act of congress # McCulloch v. Maryland

Bank of The United States

Not a public entity but a private monopoly controlled by private shareholders - Hated because of economic recession - Maryland and Ohio tried to put the bank out of existence - Passed a bill which taxed the bank of the United States

[[Supreme Court]] Ruling

[John Marshall] dismissed the states right to tax federal authority - Necessary and Proper gave congress the power to create a national bank # Metacom's War (King Phillips War)

TL;DR: Native American revolt (led by King Phillip (Metacom)) in the 1670's Europeans outnumbered [[Native American|Native Americans]] 3 to 1 in the 1670's - English population: 55,000 - Native American population: 120,000 -> 16,000

After antagonization by the English, Metacom decided that the English colonists must go - In 1675, he made an alliance with the Narragansetts and Nipmucks - Attacked white settlements throughout [[New England|New England]]

Indians destroyed one-fifth of English towns in Massachusetts and Rhode Island - Killed 1,000 settlers - 5% adult population loss

Native losses were much larger than the English - 4,500 Natives died - 25% of an already decimated population

Native American

New England

Early Colonization

In 1620 English Protestants arrived at Plymouth

By 1640, they had more than 20,00 migrants - Not parties of young male adventurers - Came in family groups to create communities like the ones they left behind - They intended to establish them according to Protestant principles - As John Calvin had done in Geneva

Their numbers were small compared to the Caribbean and Chesapeake - Their balanced sex ration and organized approach to community allowed them to multiply quickly - Distributed land broadly - built a society of independent farm families - Established a holy commonwealth - Gave a moral dimension to American history

The Pilgrims

- Lacked a royal charter
 - Combined themselves “together into a civil body politick”
 - * The Mayflower Compact used the Pilgrim’s self-governing religious congregation as the model for their political structure

Only half of the first group survived until spring - After that, Plymouth thrived - Cold climate stopped the spread of mosquito-borne disease - The Pilgrims religious discipline encouraged a strong work ethic

The Puritans

The Puritan exodus began in 1630 - Departure of 900 migrants led by John Winthrop - Well educated country squire - He sought land for his children and a place in Christian history for his people

Winthrop and his people governed the Massachusetts Bay Colony from the town of Boston - Like the Virginia company - Representative political system with a governor - Limited the right to vote and hold office to men who were church members - Established Puritanism as the state-supported religion

Roger Williams

To maintain God’s favor, the Massachusetts Bay magistrates removed anyone against their faith - A main target was Roger Williams

He opposed the decision to establish an official religion and praised the Pilgrims' separation of church and state - Advocated for toleration - Argued that political magistrates had authority only over the bodies, goods, and outward estates of men - Also questioned the Puritans' seizure of Indian lands

The magistrates banished him from the colony in 1636

Anne Hutchinson

Was a second threat to the magistrates' authority

The wife of a merchant and a mother of seven - Held weekly prayer meetings for women - Accused Boston clergymen for placing emphasis on good behavior - Denied that salvation could only be earned through good deeds - Thought that God saved those who were predestined for salvation

Puritan-Pequot War

Started when a group of Massachusetts and Connecticut militiamen attacked a Pequot village - New Englanders drove the surviving Pequots apart

The puritans believed that their church should embrace all peoples - Strong emphasis on predestination - God saved only a few chosen people - Did not consider the natives to be part of the predestined people

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Plantation Life

Plantations were initially small freeholds - Farms of 30 to 50 acres owned and farmed by families or male partners

The logic of plantation agriculture soon encouraged consolidation - Large planters collected as much land as they could - Experimented with new forms of labor that maximized their control over production - The headright system guaranteed 50 acres of land to anyone who paid the passage of a new immigrant to the colony - by buying additional indentured servants and slaves, the colony’s largest planters also amassed ever greater claims to land

European demand for tobacco set off a forty-year economic boom - “All our riches for the present do consist in tobacco”

Indentured Servitude

The prospect of owning land continued to lure settlers - By 1700, more than 100,000 English migrants had come to Virginia and Maryland - Over 200,000 had migrated to the islands of the West Indies

3/4 of registrants were young men - They came to Bristol searching for work - Merchants persuaded them to sign contracts to labor in America - Indentured servitude contracts bound the men to work for a master for four or five years - After which, they were free to marry and work for themselves

For Merchants servants were valuable - Their contracts fetched high prices for planters

For Plantation owners it was lucky if their indentured servants survived the voyage - They also often died during their first year in a harsh new disease environment - Called seasoning - During the Chesapeake’s tobacco boom a male servant could produce five times his purchase price in a single year - To maximize

their gains, many masters exploited servants - Forced them to work long hours - Beat them without cause - Withheld permission to marry

African Laborers

Blacks quickly outnumbered whites in Barbados where there was large sugar production - White slave owners were developing a code of force and terror to keep producing sugar - First legislation about slaves was “Act for the better ordering and governing of Negroes”

Pueblo Revolt

TL;DR: Pueblo (Native American tribe) reaction to French attempting to dominate them

Spanish soldiers and French missionaries attempted to dominate the [Native American] communities - Demanded tribute, labor, and forced conversions to [[Catholicism]] - Minority ruling of 17,000 people - Mistrusted and often hated

A convicted sorcerer from San Juan Pueblo named Pope organized a complex military offensive against the Spanish - Liberated Pueblos and captured Santa Fe - 400 Spanish people were killed - The rest fled south - Mexico was in Pueblo hands # Road to Revolution

		Rationale	
British	(for Colonial	passage)	
Action	Description	Reaction	
Proclamation of 1763	of all the set- tle- Treaty re- ments of garded west Paris the of and Procla- the the ma- Ap- Pon- tion palachitac line Moun- Rebellion tains. set- Con- tled firmed west Na- anyways tive con- trol of the region	Followed Many	

British Action	Description	Rationale (for Colonial passage)			Reaction
		Current	Banned	Ensured	
Act (1764)	the Amer- i- can colonies from us- ing pa- per money as le- gal tender	that mer- chants would no longer be paid in money printed in the colonies	that in- ferred that the colonists be- lieved that it was un- fair	There- fore the British pound to be the only le- gal currency	

British Action	Description	Rationale (for passage)	Colonial Reaction
Sugar Act (1764)	Change the pre-vious tax on molasses (six pence per gallon) to 3 pence per gallon.	6d per gallon. essentially outlawed it. In- stead of pay- ing it, colo- nial mer- chants bribed cus- toms offi- cials for 1.5 pence per gallon.	Little sup- port in Amer- ica. New Eng- land mer- chants made for- tunes smug- gling French mo- lasses. Mer- chants claimed that the Sugar Act would ruin the dis- till- ing industry

		Rationale
British	(for Colonial	
Action	Description	Reaction
Stamp Act (1765)	Required a tax on all printed items. Taxed the rich more heavily. Implemented Re-quired no new bureaucracy.	Helped Benjamin Franklin suggest that Parliament would raise 60,000 pounds a year. Very easy if they implemented going to tax them. British argued that they already had virtual representation. Parliament because some members were merchants.

British Action	Description	Rationale (for Colonial passage)		Reaction
		Passed	Textbook	
Repeal of 1766, Stamp Par- Act lia- (1766) ment	In 1766, be- cause de- the scribe Stamp colo- de- Act nial cided was re- to cut- ac- re- ting tion. peal deeply It the into can Stamp Britishbe Act ex- in- and ports ferred re- and that duced thus re- the do- ac- duty ing tion on more is mo- harm more lasses than suited im- good. to- posed wards by the the next- Sugar passed Act Declara- to a tory penny Act a of gallon 1766			

		Rationale	
British	(for Colonial	passage	Reaction
Action Description			
Passage of Declaratory Act (1766)	Explicitly reaffirmed Parliamentary lia-ment's	Explicitly because they doesn't had de-just scribe swiftly colonial	Textbook doesn't de-scribe colo-nial
	"full the re-power Stamp and Act, au-thor-ity to make laws and stat-ues... to bind the colonies and peo-ple of Amer-ica... in all cases whatsoever"	the re-pac-tion. It can be in-ferred that the vast majority of colonists were not an-nyed be-cause it had no im-pact on their day-to-day lives	

British Action	Description	Rationale (for Colonial passage)		Reaction
		Townshend proposal	Americans	
Act (1767)	taxes on colo- nial im- ports of pa- per, paint, glass, and tea. Ex- pected to raise about 40,000 pounds a year.	by dis- tingu- ished ex- che- quer of Char- les- Town- shend in in- ter- nal taxes. They be- lieved that ex- ter- nal taxes on trade were ac- cept- able, but that di- rect, or in- ter- nal, taxes were not.	dislike the distin- ction between ex- ternal and internal taxes. They believed that ex- ternal taxes on trade were acceptable, but that direct, or internal, taxes were not.	

British Action	Description	Rationale (for passage)	Colonial Reaction
Boston Mas- sacre (1770)	On March 5, 1770, a group of nine British red-coats fired into a crowd and killed five townspeople.	2,000 troops had been stationed in Boston for a year and a half. The British wanted to rally the Bostonians against imperial power.	Boston's Radical Whigs la-beled the incident a "mas-sacre" and used it to rally sentiment against im-pe-rial power.

British Action	Description	Rationale (for passage)		Colonial Reaction
		Tea	Provision	
Act (1773)	financial relief for the East India Company, a royally chartered private corporation that served as the instrument of British imperial-ism. The company was in debt. Made their tea cost less than the currently-being-	The East India Company was in debt and had a large surplus of tea because of the high import taxes. Because of this, loyalists and patriots to the drink smuggled Dutch tea.	The Radical Patriots accused the British Ministry of bribing Americans with the cheaper East India Company tea.	

British Action	Description	Rationale (for passage)	Colonial Reaction
Coercive Acts (1774)	Passed four Co- er- cive Acts to force Mas- sachusetts to pay for the tea they had dumped into the ocean. It closed the Boston Har- bor, pro- hib- ited town meet- ings, and al- lowed tri- als for cap- ital crimes to be trans- ferred to Britain.	The Sons of Lib- erty dumped the 10,000 pounds of tea into the new acts “in- the Har- bor (Boston Tea Party) ral- lied sup- port for Massachusetts.	Patriot lead- ers through- out the colonies sa- beled the new acts “in- tol- era- ble” and the sup- port for Massachusetts.

British Action	Description	Rationale (for Colonial passage)		Reaction
		Quebec	Allowed	
Act (1774)	the prac- tice of Ro- man Catholi- cism in Quebec.	does not tell why this act was passed in Quebec.	Reli- gious pas- sions in New Englad. Protes- tants as- so- ci- ated Catholi- cism with ar- bi- trary royal government	
Lexington and Con- cord (1775)	First mil- i- tary en- gage- ment of the Rev- olu- tion- ary War	Britain sent troops be- cause the Colonies were arm- ing themselves.	Declaration of In- de- pen- dence and stuff	

The Ideological Roots of Resistance

Educated American lawyers created pamphlets of remarkable political sophistication, they gave the resistance movement its rationale and leaders. - English

common law - Centuries-old body of legal rules and procedures that protected the lives and property of the monarch's subjects - Natural rights - John Locke's Life, Liberty, and Property - "separation of powers" among government departments to prevent arbitrary rule - The Commonwealth era (1649-1660) - England had been a republic - urged colonists to "remember your ancestors and your posterity" and to oppose parliamentary taxes # Second Great Awakening

Created egalitarian cultures marked by communal singing and emotional services

Big religious revivals

Man was naturally at "the head of the woman" - Methodist and Baptist preachers adapted their religious message to justify the authority of yeomen patriarchs and slave-owning planters

Settler-Colonialism

The removal and erasure of [[Native American|indigenous peoples]] in order to take the land for use by [[Settlers|settlers]] in perpetuity. Nation that has full power to operate as it may (no higher authority) # Supreme Court

First Unified Supreme Court

Boarded together - You live together -> "band of brothers" - Unified by [John Marshall]

A unanimous court held more weight and power than a split one. # The Civilization Fund Act of 1819

Had the goal of infusing the country's [[Native American|indigenous people]] with "good moral character"

Tasked Christian missions and the government with teaching Native American children western subjects - Was an effort to eradicate America's original cultural identity - Countless Native American children were taken and placed in faraway boarding schools - Often traumatic and degrading

Stressed that the boarding schools were only to enroll Native students who gave consent - The government often coerced children's families via threats and police seizures

"The full effect of the boarding school system wouldn't be understood until decades after the agenda of 'civilizing the savage' ground down"
- Treuer # The Columbian Exchange

The transfer of agriculture, ideas, materials, and diseases between the Old and New worlds.

Agriculture

Old World: - Wheat, barley, rice, turnips - Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, chickens, cattle

New World: - Maize, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, manioc, [[England's Tobacco Colonies|tobacco]] - Llama, alpaca, dog, fowl, guinea pig

The Europeans who settled on the east coast of the New World cultivated crops like wheat and apples - Also brought European weeds - Couch grass, dandelion, shepherd's purse, groundsel, sow thistle, chickweeds - Plantains: Englishman's foot

Disease

Old World did not have pathogens associated with the Old World's dense populations

New World: - Animals carried disease: chickens, cattle, black rats, mosquitoes - Smallpox, measles, chickenpox, influenzas, malaria, yellow fever

Native Americans "began to die quickly" - Thousands of natives died in a great plague - Smallpox was the worst of the infectious diseases - The first recorded pandemic of smallpox in British North America spread quickly among the Algonquin of Massachusetts in the 1630's

Europeans encountered American illnesses - Chagas Disease, Veneral syphilis - These did not have much effect on Old World populations

[Native American] resistance

Indigenous peoples suffered from: - White brutality - Alcoholism - Killing and driving off of game - Expropriation of farm land

Crucial factor of their loss was germs # The Enlightenment & The Great Awakening

Enlightenment	Both	The Great Awakening
Scientific Revolution	18th Century	Religious revival
Content in the first column	Shift of belief in religion	Personal relationship with God
Thomas Hobbes	Focus on the individual	German pietism (protestant)

Enlightenment	Both	The Great Awakening
John Locke	Question central authority	George Whitfield
Reason, Logic, Rationality		Johnathan Embridge
Ben Franklin		Emotion

The French and Indian War

Conflict in the Ohio Valley

By 1750, Britain relied on the Iroquois Confederacy as its partner in [[Native American|Native]] relations - The Iroquois had become an Empire in their own right - Claimed to speak for other groups throughout the region

To maintain influence on the Ohio, the Iroquois sent two “half-kings” to the Native settlement of Logstown

French authorities alarmed by the British built a string of forts from Lake Erie to the headwaters of Ohio - To reassert British claims, Governor Dinwiddie dispatched an expedition led by George Washington - Washington discovered that most of the Ohio Indians had decided to side with the French. - After Washington’s party fired on a French detachment, one of the “half-kings” killed a French officer to ensure war - This forced the British to support Iroquois interests in the valley

The Albany Congress

The Iroquois Confederacy was unhappy with its British alliance - Believed that the British were neglecting the Iroquois while settlers from New York invaded their lands - To mend relations with the Iroquois, the British called a meeting at Albany in 1754 - A powerful Mohawk leader (Hendrick Peters Theyanoguin) challenged Britain to defend its interests more vigorously - Benjamin Franklin proposed a “Plan of Union”

Albany Plan of Union

Proposed that “one general government... be formed in America, including all the said colonies” - Would have created an assembly to manage trade, Native

policy, and defense - The plan would have compromised the independence of colonial assemblies and the authority of Parliament

The War Hawks Win

In Parliament, the issue in Ohio prompted a debate over war with France - Persuaded Britain to launch an American war

In 1755, British and New England troops captured a fort in Nova Scotia - Soldiers from Massachusetts forced 10,000 French settlers from their lands - Argued that they were “rebels” without property rights and deported them to France

In July 1755, British attacked Fort Duquesne with 1,500 soldiers - Convinced that they could easily win - Instead, they were attacked by a French and Native force - George Washington survived

The Great War for Empire

By 1756, the American conflict spread to Europe - Known as the Seven Years' War - Britain and Prussia vs France, Spain, and Austria

Pontiac's Rebellion

During the late stages of the war, Britain had won cautious support from some Native groups - Britain's territorial acquisitions alarmed many Natives - Ottawa chief Pontiac declared, “I am French, and I want to die French”

In 1763 Pontiac led a major uprising at Detroit - Natives throughout the Ohio Valley seized British military garrisons - British military broke the siege of Detroit - Took two years to reclaim all the posts it had lost

Pontiac and allies accepted the British as their new political “fathers” - British government issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763 - Confirmed Native control of the region and declared it off-limits to colonial settlement

British Economic Growth and Consumer Revolution

The British won the war due to its unprecedented economic resources

Was the first country to use manufacturing technology - Combination of commerce and industry made Britain the most powerful nation in the world

Western Rebels and Regulators

The Penn family had sold farms to Pennsylvania colonists - By late 1750s, settlers were at war - - Burnt houses and barns - Delawares were killed in the conflict - Delaware headman Teedyuscung was burnt to death in a cabin

In 1766, a radical Regulator movement began in North Carolina - Because of an economic recession, farmers could not pay their debts - Many farmers lost property or ended up in jail - Regulators proposed a series of reforms - Lower legal fees and tax pay - Demanded greater representation in the assembly - British governor mobilized troops - Defeated a large Regulator force - Thirty people died - Largest political uprising in the colonies since [Bacon's Rebellion] # The Schools that Tried—But Failed—To Make Native Americans Obsolete [[The Civilization Fund Act of 1819]]

American Indian history is part of American history - During the [[Boston Tea Party]] the colonists dressed up as Indians and dumped tea in to Boston Harbor

But as a Native person, I know that for every kid you find, say, standing in a pile of garbage, there are 20, 30, 40, 100 other kids selling Girl Scout cookies or going to tennis lessons or doing their homework or competing on the mat team or getting excited about prom-often while also going to ceremony, for example, and speaking Lakota and engaging in other cultural customs. They're living their lives-they're not just exhibiting their pain - Truer

Even though modern [Native American] children are still living their lives, they also participate heavily with their culture - They go to ceremony - They speak Lakota - They engage in other cultural customs # Transcendentalism

People need to shake off inherited customs and institutions and discover their “original relation with Nature,” in order to enter a mystical union with the “currents of Universal Being”

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Influential New England philosopher - More extreme than benevolent reform - Wanted to overthrow old hierarchies and the spiritual power of individuals - Believed that each individual could experience the infinite and eternal

Treaty

Agreement between two nations

Must be between [[Sovereign Nation]]****

Not giving rights, but reserving them - Defined by the US Courts as property rights - Actually the relationship between the land and the [[Native Nations]] - [[The Constitution]] holds treaties as the highest law of the land # United States

Early-Colonization

Relations with [[Native American|Native Americans]]

Made over 300 treaties with Native Nations - Made them to assert that they were a [[Sovereign Nation]] after the war with [[Britain]] - Existence after the war was precarious - Idea that they gave status, standing, or land to the [[Native Nations]] is false - Treaties are often disregarded - [[Dakota Access Pipeline]] # We Shall Remain - After the Mayflower

In 1620 the Mayflower landed at Plymouth, and English settlers made their way into what came to be known as New England for the first time. Massasoit was a Wampanoag sachem who maintained a good relationship with early Puritan settlers. he was the father of Metacom or King Philip.

As you watch the film, take notes on the trajectory of events indicated on the timeline. Think about the following questions as you watch:

1629-1630's - The Great Migration

John Winthrop gave famous speech on the ship travelling to Massachusetts.

England sent many people to Massachusetts - English population rose from 300 -> 20,000

[[The Columbian Exchange]] - The animals that the Englishmen brought ravaged the [[Native American|Native's]] food supply

Englishmen depleted the beaver population from hunting - Massasoit started trading with the Englishmen - Traded for weapons, and resources

1636-1637 -Pequot War

Puritan [New England] is now a power in the region - Identify the Pequot as an obstacle to their expansion

Established in Native minds the potential savagery in the Englishmen

Massasoit attempted to regain friendship with Massachusetts - Gives governor 16 beaver skins

1650s - Imposition of “Praying Towns”

John Elliot established a praying town - Natives who converted to Christianity were granted protection and eternal life so long as they followed the moral code

Wampanog people had to assimilate to survive

English demanded that the Natives present their conversion experience before a panel of judges

1675 - King Phillip’s War

Metacom was Massasoia’s son

Attempted to maintain Wampanog sovereignty and relationships with the English

English kept taking Native land - Would seize the land - Got the Natives indebted to them with healthcare

By 1676 it was dangerous to get outside of Boston - Native Americans had large amounts of success - War spread throughout New England - English colonists fled to bigger towns

Labels Native American’s as people who can not be trusted

25 English towns were destroyed - 2,000 Englishmen died - 5,000 native people died with the attack of the Mohawks # What a School Could have been Established ##### Luther Standing Bear

Grew up as a traditional member of his people: - Learned the crafts of hunter, scout, warrior, kindness, respect for wisdom, council, and the devotional rites of the Great Mystery - At the age of 11, ancestral life abruptly ended - By 1879, his people were no longer free, but were subjects confined on reservations under the rule of agent

Decided voluntarily to go east with the “white people” - He thought that the only reason that they would want him to go east was to die - Courage and bravery had been trained into him - Most [[Lakota]] men preferred to die in the performance of some act of bravery than to die of old age

The “Civilizing Process”

It began with clothes - Seen that they “could not be civilized while wearing the moccasin and blanket” - Accustomed dress was taken and replaced with clothing that felt cumbersome and awkward - Trousers and handkerchiefs - They were unsanitary - Trousers kept them from breathing well - High collars, stiff-bosomed shirts, and suspenders fully three inches in width were uncomfortable, while leather boots cause actual suffering

Forced to not only accept new ideas and adopt new manners, but actual physical changes and discomfort had to be borne until their bodies adjusted themselves to new tastes and habits

Names were changed - Instead of translating our names into English, they were just named random English names - He selected Luther at random

It was forbidden to speak their native tongue - Robs [[Native American|Native Americans]] of a large part of their culture and history - A language that is only seen embalmed in books, is a dead language - Only the people themselves, and never the scholars can nourish it into life

Dietary changes - Of all the changes, the diet was the most injurious - Immediate and drastic - White bread, coffee, and sugar replaced their usual diet of meat, fruit, and vegetables

Assimilation

His father spoke to him, after receiving permission, for the first time in a year

Whiskey Rebellion -> 1794

Western Pennsylvanian farmers mounted

In 1794, western Pennsylvanian farmers mounted the Whiskey Rebellion - Protested hamilton's excise tax on spirits - Tax cut demand for the corn whiskey the farmers distilled - Sort of like the Sons of Liberty in 1765

Why did the US Win the Revolutionary War

1. The French
2. Britain was in debt
3. US was fighting on a personal level
4. Slow communication speed
5. Guerrilla warfare

Why did France ally with the US in the American Revolution?

France allied with the US in the American Revolution because they already had a feud with the British (whom the Americans were fighting with).

Explain with a specific reason why the French Alliance can be considered a turning point in the American Revolution.

The French Alliance can be considered a turning point in the American Revolution because, for the first time, the States had a source of resources and funding comparable to that of Britain.

Explain one reason (other than the French alliance) that the US won the war.

The United States

XYZ Affair -> 1797

French minister Tallyrend demanded bribes before negotiations about stopping seizure of goods

In response to the XYZ Affair, Congress cut off trade with France in 1798 and authorized America privateering licensing private ships to seize French vessels