

The American Revolution: "The Dual Revolution"

The Crisis

(131-137)

External Struggle - Key events

(150-162)

French and Indian War

136-142

Molasses Act/Sugar Act

153-168

Proclamation of 1763

Currency Act

Stamp Act

(Doc.12 Part V)

Stamp Act Congress

(Doc. 1 Part VII)

Sons of Liberty

Declaratory Act

Townshend Duties

Quartering Act

Boston Massacre

Committee of Correspondence

Tea Act, Tea Party

Coercive Intolerable Acts

First Continental Congress

Lexington

Second Continental Congress

"Common Sense" - Thomas Paine

Declaration of Independence ATF CH. 3

Internal Struggle (162-170) 168-176

"Common Sense"

Urban People - Philadelphia

Women

Carolina Regulators

Stamp Act Riots 151-153

(Remember Bacon, Leisler, Salem, etc.)

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

<u>Economic</u>	<u>Political</u>	<u>Social</u>
Mercantilism (see definition) (85) 82	“Rights as Englishmen”	Why did the common laborer, farmer fight?
Navigation Acts-laws to enforce mercantilism	“Whig Ideology”	Growing disparities in wealth
Provide right to regulate to tax it to profit from it	Growing power of assemblies (i.e. House of Burgesses)	“Common Good” vs. individualism
To levy new taxes to balance the budget - (Fr. & Indian War)	Town Meetings	Traditional religious values vs. secularism
	“Governments derive their power from the consent of the governed”	Fixed hierarchy vs. social mobility
	“Constitutional contest between Colony and Crown” Hof Part V	birth vs. worth rural vs. urban new elite vs. underclass
	Stamp Act Congress	<u>Examples</u> Bacon Great Awakening Leisler Ethan Allen Salem Carolina Regulators
	1st and 2nd Continental Congress	
	Thomas Paine Common Sense	
	Declaration of Independence	

(p. 85) Mercantilism: Colonies serve as outlets, (markets) for English manufactured goods; serve as sources of food stuffs and raw materials; help stimulate trade and profit from exported goods like sugar and tobacco.

Navigation Acts: Required that good being shipped to England or to the English colonies, whatever their origin, be shipped in English ships, and that certain commodities produced in the colonies such as sugar, cotton, and tobacco, be shipped only to England; trade in these “enumerated articles” with other nations was prohibited.

Two Different Social Theories

Howard Zinn A Peoples History of The United States

Boston laborer and rural poor fought to change the social/economic structure. It was more of a class war against upper classes, against the unequal distribution of wealth and power.

Robert Gross The Minutemen and Their World p. 190

The men at Concord had not gone to war to promote change but to stop it. They wished to return to the traditional religious values and “common good” philosophy of a previous time period.