**Lesson 5 & 6 Lecture Notes**

**Lesson 5: What Basic Ideas about Rights and Constitutional Government Did Colonial Americans Hold?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How did the Colonial Settlement of America inspire new experiments in Constitutional Government? | England provided two incentive plans for settlers  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (11 of 13 colonies)  Land given to friends of the king  Proprietors then found ways to lure settlers to their colony  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Virginia)  Land given to companies in order to generate profits (business)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Pilgrims lay foundation for Massachusetts gov’t  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| What was unique about the American Experience? | Higher wages and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Colonists ignore many English land customs (primogeniture: land passed down to eldest son)  Wealth & family name did not mean automatic success / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as, if not more, important for success  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became a f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of America |
| What rights became part of Colonial Charters? | Many royal charters (written documents that granted rights) echo ideals of Magna Carta  Tradition of expressing rights in writing became an essential part of American constitutions  Examples of rights granted: |
| Who did not benefit from the rights expressed in colonial documents? | In some colonies the following rights were restricted  Only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could vote  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not granted political rights  ½ to 2/3 immigrants were indentured servants (similar to slavery until period of indenture ended)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, often removed from land  African slavery  1760 - 20% of population  Treated as property, denied basic human rights |
| What basics ideas of Constitutional Government did the Colonial Governments use? | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Started as fundamental rights of Englishmen  Developed into protections under natural rights philosophy  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Government official must obey the laws and could not exercise power arbitrarily  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Legislatures – Make laws  Governors - Enforce laws  Courts – Interpret laws |
| How did colonial government become more representative than the government in Britain? | Property requirements for voting  Land in America relatively easily to obtain, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Colonial legislatures served shorter terms, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Members of colonial legislatures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they represented, unlike England |

**Lesson 6:**

**Why Did American Colonists Want to Free Themselves from Great Britain?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How did Britain’s policy toward the colonies change? | Generations of colonists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from British government in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  However, in 1763  **Britain wants colonists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_w/ French (7 Years War, 1756-1763)**  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– Bans colonial settlements west of Appalachians**  **Stamp Act ’65 – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **Quartering Act ‘65 – Required colonists to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their homes** |
| Why did the colonists resist British control? | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ caused some economic hardship & challenged colonists’ understanding of representative government.  “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”  *Sons of Liberty* help organize popular resistance.  Rarely used violence, but political agitation precipitated crowd action.  **’66 – Parliament repeals Stamp Act, but passes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  **Parliament offers *Writs of Assistance* to officials to search & seize colonial property.**  **‘70 – Clash between British Troops and colonists, 5 colonists killed (*Boston Massacre)***  **’73 – Colonists protest Tea Act by dumping 45 tons of tea into Harbor (*Boston Tea Party)***  **British Respond with “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”**  **Closed Boston Harbor, granted more power to Royal Governors, limited town meetings, authorized British troop occupation** |
| How did they organize to resist British control? | ‘74 – Colonial representatives meet in Philadelphia , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ w/ Britain (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)  Radical colonists plan to overthrow gov’t since it no longer protected colonists’ rights. (*Minutemen)*  ‘75 – British march to Concord, MA to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Revere rides through countryside  warning that … THE BRITISH ARE COMING!  “Shot heard round the world…”  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! |
| What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence? | Continental Congress appoints committee to prepare a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Jefferson’s draft rejects the British government’s sovereignty over the colonies  The Founders knew it was important to *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* to other nations and *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* government |
| What were the main ideas and arguments of the Declaration? | The Declaration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and appeals to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ common to all  Asserts ideal of popular sovereignty  *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*  **Constitutions & governments c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **Social Contract**  *Human Equality*  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, neither God nor nature appointed some at birth to rule over others**  *Government by Consent*  ***People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect natural rights***  “A Long Train of Abuses”  ***Destroying colonial legislatures***  ***Limiting role of colonial judges***  ***Keeping standing British armies in peacetime***  ***Quartering soldiers among civilian population***  ***Imposing taxes without colonial consent***  ***Depriving colonists trial by jury***  ***Changing constitutions of colonial government***  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **If British government has become corrupt and fails to perform its proper duties, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

I am going to show this video between lesson 5 and lesson 6

<http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/writing-of-declaration-of-independence>

King I used to know: Just silly, probably wont show

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2FS6svGDar0>

Too Late to Apologize

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VIpACJRnZZE>

Too late to apologize- This one is same lyrics,but funnier.. I think the clarity isn’t as good though.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A\_56cZGRMx4