

Name _____

U.S. History & Government

New Ways In a New World



Shaping An Early American Identity

| <i>Event</i> | <i>What Happened</i> | <i>How It Shaped Early America</i> |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bacon's Rebellion (1676) | | |
| The Zenger Case (1735) | | |
| Great Awakening (1730s-1740s) | | |
| The Albany Plan of Union (1754-1763) | | |

Bacon's Rebellion

During the 1670s, Virginia's governor Sir William Berkeley became unpopular with small farmers and frontiersmen, because of the following reasons:

- Restrictions on the right to vote
- Higher taxes
- Low tobacco prices
- A pervasive sense of subordination to an aristocratic minority
- Lack of protection from Native American attacks.

Conflict over land led to fighting between settlers & Natives. From time to time, Native and white leaders met to restore peace. Yet new settlers continued to press inland onto Native land. Natives, in turn, continued to attack the frontier plantations. After more bloody battles, settlers called on Berkeley to take action against Natives. The governor refused because he profited from fur trade with Natives.

In 1676, Nathaniel Bacon, a young and ambitious plantation owner, organized angry members of the frontier. He raided Native American villages. Then he and his followers turned on their own colony and burned down the capital of Jamestown. When Bacon died suddenly from disease, the rebellion fell apart.

The rebellion's results were mixed. Although an unpopular governor had been temporarily removed, the farmers gained no power. This event is sometimes viewed as a "coming attraction" for the American Revolution: Bacon turned on his own colony when the government failed to meet the needs of its citizens.



Nathaniel Bacon rebelled when the colonial government
failed to meet the needs of its citizens.

The Zenger Case The Trial of John Peter Zenger

Tensions between the popular forces and the establishment continued to grow as New York moved into the 18th century. A case in point involved John Peter Zenger (1697-1746), a German immigrant who had come to America as an apprentice printer.



Burning of
Zenger's papers

By 1735, Zenger had become the editor of the *New York Weekly Journal* and developed a reputation for sympathy with the popular side of public issues. In that year, Zenger was brought to trial on charges of printing false and seditious statements about colonial officials. Despite clear instructions from the judge to the contrary, the jury found Zenger innocent of all charges. Zenger's lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, had argued that the printed charges against the authorities were true and, therefore, did not constitute libel.

This case was instrumental in establishing the framework for the American concept, freedom of the press.

The Great Awakening

The Great Awakening was an outpouring of religious enthusiasm that occurred in the American colonies in the mid-18th century. Smaller local revivals had occurred in New Jersey in the 1720s with Theodorus Freylinghuysen of the Dutch Reformed Church and the father-and-son team of William and Gilbert Tennent.

The movement was fully ignited in 1739-40 by the dramatic preaching of George Whitefield, an associate of John Wesley in England. Whitefield conducted a revival tour throughout the colonies and drew huge crowds with his emotional sermons.

In New England, the Awakening was fired by the sermons of Jonathan Edwards, a minister in Northampton, Massachusetts. The Great Awakening led to efforts to convert Native American communities and also the establishment of new universities such as Brown, Dartmouth, Princeton and Rutgers.

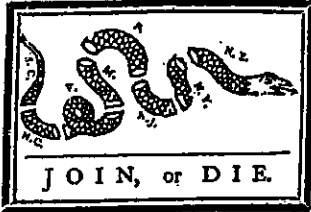
The impact of the Great Awakening was mixed. Thousands were brought into the churches by the wave of enthusiasm, but denominations and communities were split by doctrinal differences. The movements also served to lessen the hold of the Anglican Church and, in the process, weaken royal authority.



Colonists were inspired by
the homilies of Edwards.

The Albany Plan of Union

Benjamin Franklin and Massachusetts governor Thomas Hutchinson drafted a proposal for colonial unity in the face of the coming war with France. The plan called for the creation of new layers of government, including a president-general who would be appointed by the Crown and exercise broad powers over relationships with the natives, making war and governing the frontier areas until new colonies were created. A grand council was also proposed whose members would be appointed by the existing colonial assemblies and whose representation would be determined by the amount of financial contribution (taxes) paid to the organization.



Colonies were encouraged to join the Albany Union or suffer the consequences.

The plan for a federated colonial government never got off the ground. It was approved by the delegates at Albany, but not a single colonial assembly ratified it. It was doubtful, even if approved by the assemblies, that royal officials would have approved of this consolidation of power in America.

The Albany Plan of Union set an example that would later be followed by such gatherings as the continental congresses.

THE WAR WITH TWO NAMES

France and England both settled colonies in North America. The southern part of Canada and the Mississippi River Valley belonged to France. England had the 13 American colonies and the northern part of Canada. Both countries wanted to rule the land called the Ohio Valley.



The French were the first people from Europe to live in the Ohio Valley. They built forts there. British settlers began to move into the area, which made the French angry. Together with the Native Americans who lived there, the French attacked the British settlers. In the early 1750s, French soldiers arrived to help keep the British out.

In 1754, the French and Indian War began. England sent soldiers to make the French leave the Ohio Valley. These troops were not from the regular British army. Instead, the small army was made up of colonists from Virginia. George Washington, who was only 22 years old, led them into battle.

Washington's army lost. England realized it could not use just a small group of soldiers from one colony. To defeat the French, the British had to be serious. More British troops went in, and there was more fighting. Professional soldiers from the British army fought side by side with colonists. In May 1756, the British officially declared war on France.

During the war, many Native Americans joined the French to fight the British. This is why the war is called the French and Indian War. The Native Americans thought that if the French won, the British would stop moving onto the Native Americans' land.

At the same time, England and France fought each other in Europe, Africa, and Asia. Fighting a war on four continents was hard, and the war lasted seven years. Because of the length of the war, Europeans called the war the Seven Years War.

In 1763, the British won the war. Both countries signed the Treaty of Paris. This paper said that France lost most of its land in North America. England now owned Florida, the Ohio Valley, Canada, and all the land along the Atlantic Ocean.

THE WAR WITH TWO NAMES

Multiple Choice

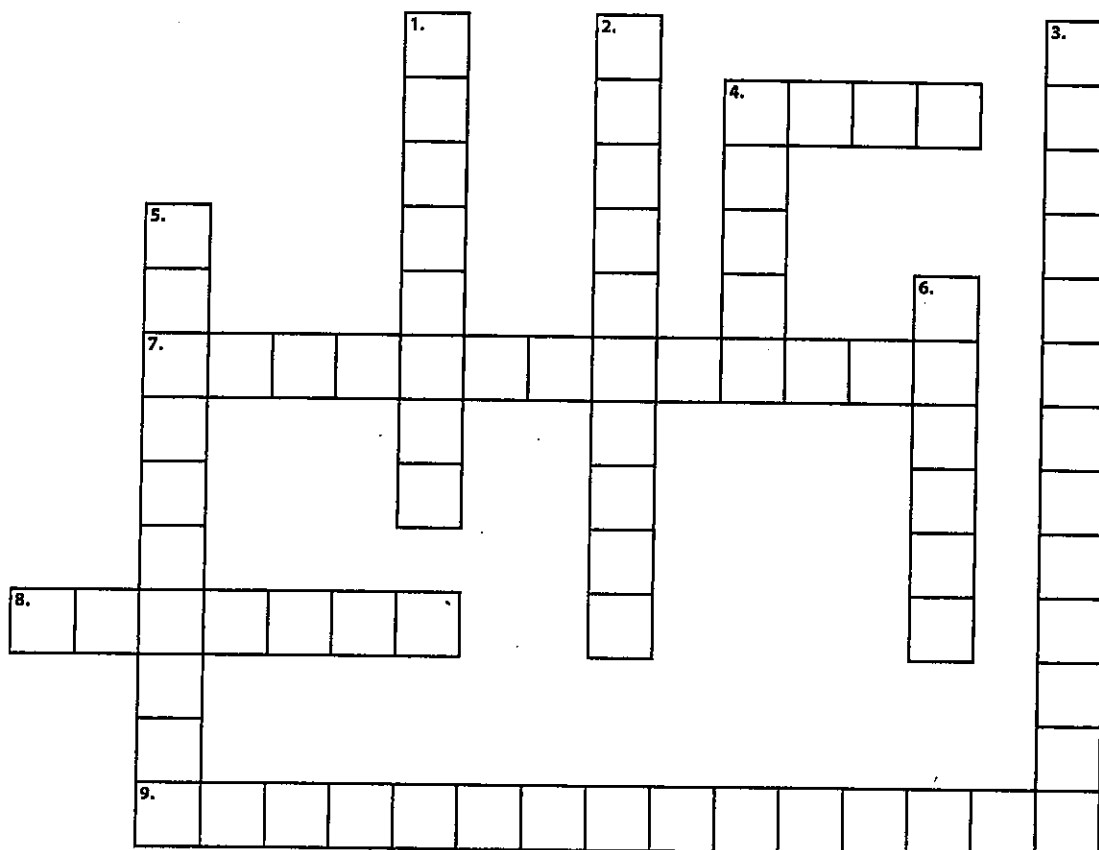
Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. In _____, the French and Indian War began.
- A. 1861
 - B. 1492
 - C. 1539
 - D. 1754
2. England sent troops from _____ to fight the French in the Ohio Valley.
- A. Virginia
 - B. Mississippi
 - C. Pennsylvania
 - D. Canada
3. Europeans called the war the _____.
- A. French and Indian War
 - B. American Revolution
 - C. Seven Years War
 - D. Civil War
4. The _____ won the war.
- A. French
 - B. British
 - C. Native Americans
 - D. Canadians
5. The Treaty of Paris gave _____ to the country that won the war.
- A. Florida
 - B. Canada
 - C. the Ohio Valley
 - D. all of the above

THE WAR WITH TWO NAMES

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

4. The French and Indian War was fought on _____ continents.
7. Because of its length, the war is also called the _____.
8. Before the war, _____ owned the 13 American colonies and the northern part of Canada.
9. Some _____ joined the French to fight the British.

DOWN

1. England sent soldiers from _____ to make the French leave the Ohio Valley.
2. Both countries wanted to rule the land called the _____.
3. The paper that was signed when the war ended was called the _____.
4. The French built _____ in the Ohio Valley.
5. _____ led the first set of British troops into battle.
6. _____ lost the war.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

In 1763, the French and Indian War came to an end. Great Britain (England), with the help of the American colonists and the Iroquois Indians, defeated France and took control of French territory stretching to the Mississippi River.

During the war, the British sent soldiers to America to defend the Thirteen Colonies. They spent large sums of money on weapons, ammunition, and other supplies. When the French and Indian War ended, the British government was deep in debt. Its citizens were beginning to complain about high taxes.



To make matters worse, colonists who had moved into the Ohio Valley came under attack by various western tribes led by the great warrior Chief Pontiac. The Indians wanted to drive the white men out of the land that they had long considered their own. British soldiers were sent to the frontier where they ended Pontiac's War. Afterwards, the British government decided that an army would have to be kept in America to protect the colonists against further trouble. But maintaining an army would be costly, and the British thought the colonies should help pay the expenses.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain at this time was George Grenville. He drew up a four-part plan aimed at solving his country's problems with its American colonies:

1. The Proclamation of 1763 said that no colonists could settle in the Ohio region. Grenville hoped that this would ease tensions between the pioneers and Indians. He proposed sending 10,000 soldiers to guard the frontier.
2. The Navigation Acts would be strictly enforced to end smuggling and raise profits for English traders and manufacturers. More taxes would also be collected.
3. The Sugar Act was passed by Parliament to raise tax monies for the military defense of the colonies. The act placed taxes on sugar and molasses being imported by colonial merchants from the West Indies. Additional taxes were placed on imported wine, coffee, silk, and linens. Iron, hides, and potash were added to a growing list of products that could be exported only to Great Britain.
4. Prime Minister Grenville also urged Parliament to pass the Stamp Act in 1765. It required the colonists to buy stamps from the British government and place them on such articles as business and legal papers, licenses, newspapers, pamphlets, calendars, almanacs, dice, and playing cards.

The colonists were unhappy about each part of Grenville's program. Families that wanted to settle in the Ohio region went there in spite of the Proclamation of 1763. Colonial merchants and shipowners were angered by the strict enforcement of the Navigation Acts because smuggling had brought them huge profits. The passage of the Sugar Act and Stamp Act prompted cries of "no taxation without representation." There were no colonial representatives in the British Parliament which had enacted these tax laws. If the colonists had to be taxed, they wanted it to be done by their own legislatures. This was the message sent to Great Britain by delegates who attended the Stamp Act Congress in New York City.

To protect their rights many men joined the Sons of Liberty. Angry mobs rampaged through New York, Boston, and other cities, destroying property, burning stamps, and threatening the tax agents. A "boycott" was organized in which the colonists refused to buy British goods. English merchants and manufacturers soon lost so much money that Parliament repealed the Stamp Act. Celebrations broke out everywhere in the colonies.

But the British still felt that they needed to raise money to govern and protect the Thirteen Colonies. So the Townshend Acts were passed in 1767 to provide money to pay the salaries of royal officials -- governors, judges, and other employees of the king. The Townshend Acts levied duties on lead, painters' colors, glass, paper, and tea. British customs officials were given the right to use "writs of assistance" to search warehouses and private homes and to seize smuggled goods. The number of courts was increased to handle the cases of those colonists accused of smuggling. Defendants appeared before British-appointed judges, and were denied the right to a trial by jury.

Once again, angry protests were heard in the colonies. Another boycott was organized and Britain's colonial trade dropped off by almost 40%. Occasional incidents of mob violence occurred, including the Boston Massacre in 1770. On the night of the "massacre," a group of boys began throwing snowballs at a British soldier standing guard duty outside the Boston Customs House. When more people gathered around, a squad of soldiers arrived on the scene. The unruly crowd called the soldiers "lobsterbacks," yelled other insults, and began throwing stones. The redcoats opened fire, killing five in the crowd and wounding others.

News of the "Boston Massacre" spread quickly through the Thirteen Colonies and provoked a new wave of anti-British feelings. A very tense situation was eased somewhat by the announcement a month later that the Townshend Acts had been repealed. Parliament took this action not because of the Boston Massacre, but because of the effectiveness of the colonial boycott. While Parliament ended the taxes on lead, paint, glass, and paper, the tax on tea was continued. The British kept the tea tax as a symbol of their right to tax the colonists.

Relations between Great Britain and the Thirteen Colonies were reasonably good from 1770 to 1773. Then Parliament passed the Tea Act. This law permitted ships of the British East India Company to carry tea directly to the colonies without first stopping in Great Britain to pay the usual heavy taxes. This meant that the British East India Company could now sell tea in the colonies at very low prices. But the colonists resented this action. First, the cheap tea cost less than tea sold by colonial merchants who were smuggling it into the colonies, thus threatening their business. Second, the cheap British tea still included the hated tea tax imposed by the Townshend Acts. For these reasons, 60 members of the Sons of Liberty, dressed as Mohawk Indians, boarded three ships in Boston Harbor and dumped 342 chests of tea overboard. An enthusiastic crowd watching from shore was delighted by the "Boston Tea Party."

When word of the Tea Party reached Great Britain, King George III and Parliament realized that a critical point had been reached in British-colonial relations. Great Britain either had to punish the colonies, especially Massachusetts, for the Boston Tea Party, or risk losing effective control of her colonies. King George and Parliament decided to punish and humiliate the colonists. The harsh Intolerable Acts were passed. These laws stated that:

1. Boston Harbor would remain closed until the colonists agreed to pay for the ruined tea.
2. Citizens of Massachusetts could not hold town meetings without written approval of the governor. The newly appointed governor was General Thomas Gage, commander of British troops in Boston.
3. British soldiers in all colonies could be housed in private homes, as well as in inns, public buildings, and warehouses without permission of their owners.
4. British officials accused of committing crimes in America could have their trials moved to England, where they had a better chance of being cleared of the charges.

The Intolerable Acts quickly backfired on King George and Parliament. Instead of accepting these punishments, the colonists united as never before in defense of their liberties. "Committees of Correspondence," first organized in Boston by Samuel Adams,

sprung up throughout the Thirteen Colonies. The Committees of Correspondence were local groups that directed opposition to Great Britain. The groups kept in touch by writing letters to each other that told what was happening in their colony and what they thought should be done to guard their rights. At the request of the Committees of Correspondence, delegates from twelve of the colonies met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at what came to be known as the First Continental Congress. The delegates wanted to discuss British-imposed taxes, the Intolerable Acts, and the restoring of colonial rights.

British-Colonial Relations

You have just read about the deteriorating relationship between Great Britain and the Thirteen Colonies in the years following the French and Indian War. Each action by the British prompted a determined reaction from the colonists. Events during the 1760's and early 1770's drove the two sides farther apart and brought them closer to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1775.

For each of the British actions in column one below, fill in the spaces in the second column with the colonial reaction. Use the colonial reactions described here:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sons of Liberty staged the Boston Tea Party. * Committees of Correspondence were organized; First Continental Congress met to discuss a plan of action. * Boycott of British goods; more incidents of mob violence, including one that ended in the Boston Massacre. * Relations improved between the British and colonists from 1770 to 1773. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Violent demonstrations in colonies; first cries of "no taxation without representation;" Stamp Act Congress sent protest message to Great Britain; boycott of British goods. * Pioneers continued settling west of the Allegheny Mountains. * Colonial merchants smuggled goods into the Thirteen Colonies. |
|---|---|

British Action

Colonial Reaction

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Proclamation of 1763 banned settlement in Ohio region. | 1. _____ _____ _____ _____ |
| 2. Navigation Acts were strictly enforced. | 2. _____ _____ _____ _____ |
| 3. Parliament passed the Sugar Act and Stamp Act. | 3. _____ _____ _____ _____ |
| 4. Stamp Act was repealed, but Townshend Acts were passed within a year. | 4. _____ _____ _____ _____ |

British Action

Colonial Reaction

5. Parliament repealed the Townshend Acts -- taxes on lead, paint, glass, and paper, but kept the tax on tea.

5.

6. Tea Act allowed British East India Company to sell inexpensive tea to the colonies; the low price of tea included a tax.

6.

7. King George III and Parliament decided to punish the colonists with the Intolerable Acts.

7.

Negotiating a Settlement of British-Colonial Differences

When the First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in 1774, the delegates discussed British tax policies, the Intolerable Acts, and the restoring of colonial rights. The members of the Congress wanted to find a way to improve relations between Great Britain and the Thirteen Colonies. There was almost no talk at this time about separating from the mother country. The First Continental Congress drew up several petitions to the king, then adjourned the meeting to await a British response.

King George and Parliament decided to hold firm on their position. Either the colonists would have to accept British policies or be prepared for a military solution to their differences. Within a short time, the battles of Lexington and Concord were fought, and the Revolutionary War was underway. The Revolution would eventually lead to the creation of the United States of America.

Pretend that the time is November, 1774, and that King George has suggested that the British and colonists meet to iron out their differences. In this way, the Revolutionary War, with its inevitable loss of life and destruction of property, can be avoided.

The class will be divided into small groups of preferably four students. Two group members will represent the British and two will represent the colonists. The two sides will discuss their opposing viewpoints -- summarized on the following pages -- and will attempt to negotiate a solution to their differences. Both sides will have to give in on some of their demands. Neither can expect to get everything it wants. Such an agreement, in which each side gives in on some of its demands, is called a "compromise."

Negotiations begin after group members put their desks together in an assigned area of the room. The British representatives will sit facing the colonial representatives. Start with number 1 on the next page. Read the British viewpoint and the colonists' viewpoint. Then discuss a possible solution to these different views. For example, group members might reach the following compromise:

"The colonists will buy certain manufactured goods only from Great Britain. But the colonists have the right to buy certain other manufactured goods from other countries or other colonists."

Note that the above compromise gives something to both sides. The British benefit because the colonists must buy specific manufactured goods only from them. On the other hand, the colonists benefit because they no longer have to buy most of their manufactured goods from Great Britain.

British Viewpoints

(4) It was England's army and navy that protected the Thirteen Colonies during the French and Indian War. Our soldiers have had to remain in America guarding against further trouble. It is only right that the colonists pay taxes to help cover these military costs. The Navigation Acts, Sugar Act, Stamp Act, and Townshend Acts simply asked the colonists to pay their fair share of expenses.

Colonists' Viewpoints

(4) During the French and Indian War, the colonists contributed men and money. Therefore, we should not be taxed further to help pay for the war. Also, we do not like having British soldiers stationed in the colonies.

What especially bothers us about paying taxes is that Parliament does not include any colonists. There should be "no taxation without representation." Parliament had no right to pass the Navigation Acts, Sugar Act, Stamp Act, and Townshend Acts.

(5) England treats her colonies much more fairly than Spain and France treat their colonies. Spanish and French colonists have less freedom than the English. Therefore, you people should be happy.

(5) English colonists are still denied certain basic freedoms. For example, judges in the colonies are replaced if they do not make decisions that please the king. Because of this, many colonists have been denied a fair trial by jury, while other colonists have been taken to England to be tried.

At the same time, many British soldiers who have committed crimes against certain colonists, including murder, have been set free by the unfair judges.

(6) The Thirteen Colonies, especially the people of Massachusetts, must accept the Intolerable Acts. The Sons of Liberty committed a destructive act by dumping tea into Boston Harbor. You must pay for the 342 chests of tea that were ruined.

(6) The Intolerable Acts have to be repealed. This means that Boston Harbor must be reopened, town meetings can be held in Massachusetts without permission from General Thomas Gage, no "redcoats" will be housed in private homes, and British officials accused of crimes will be tried in America.

After group members have reached a compromise, they should each write their agreement in the spaces provided below and on the next page.

British Viewpoints

Colonists' Viewpoints

(1) The colonists must buy most of their manufactured goods from England. Colonists can make things for their own families, such as clothing, but cannot make these items to sell to other colonists or other countries.

(1) We should be able to buy manufactured goods from other countries and other colonists, because their prices are often lower than England's prices.

(2) In accordance with the Navigation Acts, the colonists must send certain products only to England: furs, tobacco, lumber, indigo, turpentine, among others. Having to sell these goods to England means the colonists will always have someone to buy their products.

(2) The Navigation Acts interfere with free trade. We should be able to sell our products to whatever countries offer the most money for them. Other countries will often pay more than England pays for our goods.

(3) We have given the colonists a voice in their government. Each colony has a legislature to make its laws. The lower house of the legislature, known as the assembly, is elected by the people of the colony.

(3) The governors of the colonies almost always do as the king wishes. In Connecticut and Rhode Island, the governor is elected by the colonists. But in the other colonies, the selection of a governor must be approved by the king.

We colonists are also disturbed by the fact that England, at times, has changed laws made by our colonial legislatures.
