* knowledge of events and issues of the Revolutionary Period
* SOL VUS4a-d
* How did the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Paine influence Jefferson’s writings in the Declaration of Independence?

9/30 and 10/1

* John Locke vus 4a

***The ideas of John Locke***

* The period known as the “Enlightenment” in Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw the development of new ideas about the rights of people and their relationship to their rulers. John Locke was an Enlightenment philosopher whose ideas, more than any other’s, influenced the American belief in self-government. Locke wrote the following:
* All people are free, equal, and have “natural rights” of life, liberty, and property that rulers cannot take away.
* All original power resides in the people, and they consent to enter into a “social contract” among themselves to form a government to protect their rights. In return, the people promise to obey the laws and rules established by their government, establishing a system of “ordered liberty.”
* Government’s powers are limited to those the people have consented to give to it. Whenever government becomes a threat to the people’s natural rights, it breaks the social contract, and the people have the right to alter or overthrow it.
* Locke’s ideas about the sovereignty and rights of the people were radical and challenged the centuries-old practice throughout the world of dictatorial rule by kings, emperors, and tribal chieftains.
* Common Sense-T. Paine vus 4a

10/2 and 10/5

* **Thomas Paine and *Common Sense***

Thomas Paine was an English immigrant to America who produced a pamphlet known as *Common Sense* that challenged the rule of the American colonies by the King of England. *Common Sense* was read and acclaimed by many American colonists during the mid-1700s and contributed to a growing sentiment for independence from Great Britain.

T. Paine*- "Today a man owns a jackass worth fifty dollars and he is entitled to vote; but before the next election the jackass dies but the jackass is dead and the man cannot vote. Now gentlemen, pray inform me, in whom is the right of suffrage? In the man or in the jackass?"*

* Declaration of Independence vus 4b.

***The Declaration of Independence***

* The eventual draft of the Declaration of Independence, authored by Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, reflected the ideas of Locke and Paine. Jefferson wrote:
* “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.
* “That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”
* “That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government….”
* Jefferson then went on to detail many of the grievances against the King of England that Paine had earlier described in *Common Sense*.
* Declaration of Independence vus 4b
* The key principles of the Declaration of Independence increased political, social, and economic participation in the American experience over a period of time.
* Political participation (equality)
* Extending the franchise
* Upholding due process of law
* Providing free public education
* Social participation (liberty)
* Abolishing slavery(1st Draft)
* Extending civil rights to women and other groups
* Economic participation (pursuit of happiness)
* Regulating the free enterprise system
* Promoting economic opportunity
* Protecting property rights
* French & Indian War / Colonist begin to push for Independence vus 4c

10/6 and 10/7

**Anglo-French rivalry leading to conflict with the colonies**

* The rivalry in North America between Britain and France led to the French and Indian War, in which the French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian Mountains.
* As a result of the war, Britain took several actions that angered the American colonies and led to the American Revolution. These included
* the Proclamation of 1763, which prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, a region that was costly for the British to protect.
* new taxes on legal documents (the “Stamp Act”), tea, and sugar, to pay costs incurred during the French and Indian War and for British troops to protect colonists.
* **The beginning of the American Revolution**vus 4c
* ***Resistance to British rule in the colonies mounted, leading to war:***
* The Boston Tea Party occurred.
* The First Continental Congress was called, to which all of the colonies except Georgia sent representatives—the first time most of the colonies had acted together.
* The Boston Massacre took place when British troops fired on anti-British demonstrators.
* War began when the “Minutemen” in Massachusetts fought a brief skirmish with British troops at Lexington and Concord.
* Revolutionary War vus 4c

***Differences among the colonists***

* The colonists were divided into three main groups during the Revolution:

***Patriots***

* Believed in complete independence from Britain
* Inspired by the ideas of Locke and Paine and the words of Virginian Patrick Henry (“Give me liberty, or give me death!”)
* Provided the troops for the American Army, led by Virginian George Washington

***Loyalists (Tories)***

* Remained loyal to Britain because of cultural and economic ties
* Believed that taxation of the colonies was justified to pay for British troops to protect American settlers from Indian attacks

***Neutrals***

* The many colonists who tried to stay as uninvolved in the war as possible
* What factors contributed to the victory of the American rebels?
* Images of Rev. War
* Revolutionary War vus 4d

**Factors leading to colonial victory**

***Diplomatic***

* Benjamin Franklin negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France.
* The war did not have popular support in Great Britain.

**Factors leading to colonial victory-** vus 4d

***Military***

* George Washington, general of the American army, avoided any situation that threatened the destruction of his army, and his leadership kept the army together when defeat seemed inevitable.
* Revolutionary War vus 4d
* **Factors leading to colonial victory**
* Americans benefited from the presence of the French army and navy at the Battle of Yorktown, which ended the war with an American victory.