

# WORLD POWERS

## REASONS FOR EXPLORING

### France

Economic Gain  
Fur Trade



Because of this, around what natural feature were french settlements positioned?

Water  
Mississippi River and  
Ohio River Valley

### SPAIN

Gold: Economic reasons, gold in Central and South America, Once countries found gold and resources, trade and exploration increased.

God: Religion, to spread Catholicism

Glory: Be the most powerful

### ENGLAND

Land: land to first born son, head rights system

Economic: gain land and resources, Northwest Passage (Europe to Asia) the discovery of natural resources increased trade

Religious: wanted to practice Catholicism and protestantism without persecution



Mercantilism-

Mother country sets up colonies to provide wealth and resources

Limited amount of wealth in the world creates rush for resources

Salutary Neglect

Because of the distance, lack of government and their experience in Britain, Britain allowed the colonies to govern themselves. During this time colonists became accustomed to having rights and influence in their government.

# Colonial Regions

## New England

- **Geography:**  
**Rocky soil, cold winters and short growing season.**
- **Economics:**  
**Logging** the forests, **fishing** the Atlantic, **shipbuilding**, **subsistence farming.**
- **Government:**  
Town hall meetings, **representative** government.

## Middle

- **Geography:**  
Rich soil; deep rivers, natural ports,  
  
mild winters, longer growing season towns developed from ports
- **Economics:**  
Large grain farms, plus some logging, shipbuilding, fishing
- **Government:**  
More tolerance.  
Representative government in Penn.

## Southern

- **Geography:** Appalachian Mountains, navigable rivers, richer soil, warmer climate and nearly year-round growing season.
- **Economics:** Agricultural (plantation system) based on tobacco (John Rolfe, rice and indigo).
- Slavery and indentured servants
- **Government:** House of Burgesses in Virginia.
- **Culture:** Small coastal towns with low population density (Savannah and Charleston were large cities). More slaves, more class-based society.
- **Religion:** Diverse. Anglicans, Catholics.

### Massachusetts

- The Massachusetts Bay Colony
- Mayflower Compact- representative government, social contract
- Puritans- purify and reform the Anglican Church, strict beliefs, simple life or work and worship

### New York

- **Peter Minuet** founded “**New Amsterdam**” for the Dutch, then it was **taken over by the English.**

### Virginia-

- Economic- based on tobacco (John Rolfe)
- House of Burgesses- 1st representative government

### New Jersey

- **Established by Sweden, then taken by the English** and given to Lord Berkeley.

### Jamestown-

1st Colony, founded for economic gain, based on tobacco (John Rolfe)

### Connecticut

- Founded by **Thomas Hooker**, a Puritan reverend kicked out of Massachusetts.
- FOOC 1st colonial constitution
- Extended voting rights beyond just church members.

### Maryland-

Catholics escaping persecution

### Rhode Island

**Reject island**  
Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson kicked out of Mass. for religious belief  
Religious Freedom

### Pennsylvania

- Originally land granted by the king to William Penn to pay off a debt.
- Quakers-tolerant, equality
- Created an elected legislature
- Representative government

### Carolinas-

Economic Gain

### New Hampshire

Escape economic and religious rules of Puritans.

### Delaware

- **Peter Minuet** for the Dutch, Swedish (economic) and English (religious/political). 1st state

### Georgia-

Debtor Colony,

# Revolutionary War

## French and Indian War

British (colonies) vs. French (indians) over Ohio river Valley Led to British Debt and Taxes, the Tea act and protests by the Sons of Liberty, Proclamation Line

## Lexington and Concord:

1st battle, Shots heard around the world, weapons

## 1st Continental Congress:

Response to Intolerable Acts, set up militia, boycotts

## Thomas Paine's book on independence:

Common Sense

## Valley Forge

Washington's men camped winter of 1777-1778, cold, lack of supplies and food, disease

## Saratoga:

Turning point, gained French and Spanish Allies

## Ended the War

1781 Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, American victory  
Treaty of Paris-, recognized as independent Miss-> Atlantic, Spanish Florida -> Canada, fishing of coast of Canada.

2nd Continental Congress- wanted peace, Olive Branch petition, army, George Washington is appointed commanding general of the Continental army

## Parts of the Declaration of Independence and meaning:

**Preamble:** giving the world notice, abolish gov if people are not protected

**Declaration of Natural Rights**-what we deserve

**Grievances**- reasons the colonists are mad

**Resolve to Independence**- no longer connected to Britain

Writer Thomas Jefferson

## Unalienable Rights

Life Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness

Rights that cannot be taken away

## Grievances:

Standing Army Quarters Act, Taxation without representation- )Stamp Act, Sugar Act)

Tea Act-limited trade, Intolerable Acts- punishment for Boston Tea Act- closed harbor, Restricting Trade- Navigation Act,

## People:

John Paul Jones- navy, I have not yet begun to fight

Abigail Adams Mrs. John Adams, don't forget the ladies

John Adams 1st VP, 2nd pres. x,y, z federalist

Wentworth Cheswell-African American Paul Revere

Samuel Adams Sons of Liberty, leader Boston Tea Party

Mercy Otis Warren Plays and poems for independence

James Armistead AA Spy, double Agent

Ben Franklin Negotiated with France, APofU

Bernardo deGalvez- Gov Spanish LA supplied US

Crispus Attucks- 1st AA killed in Boston MASS,

King George III- British King, salutary neglect, Refused Olive Branch,

Haym Salomon-Polish Jew, funded revolution

Patrick Henry "Liberty or death!"

Marquis de Lafayette Washington's French Aid,

Paul Revere- blacksmith, sons of Liberty, Warned the colonists that the British were coming.

Northwest Ordinance  
Expansion past Appalachian Mts.  
Territories -----> States  
60,000 people



Shay's Rebellion  
Farmers, debt owed to banks, jailed, Showed weakness of the federal government under the articles. NEED for a new constitution.

Weaknesses of the Articles (reasons to restructure)  
1st attempt at US government during the war- state power, No president, no national army or navy, no power to tax, could not enforce laws, no national courts, standard currency, no regulation of interstate trade Government could not put down rebellions, 1 vote per state, easier to amend constitution Shay's rebellion

Constitutional convention- revise

Federalists:  
Wanted powerful government (more stable, better economy), wanted to RATIFY the constitution as is- without bill of rights, federalism and checks and balances protected the people.

Bill of Rights  
1st- speech, religion petition assemble, press  
2nd- bear arms  
3rd- no quartering  
4th- search and seizure  
Criminal Proceedings  
5th remain silent, due process- rights of the accused  
6th- trial by jury, speedy trial  
7th civil cases over \$20 get a jury  
8th- cruel/ unusual punishment  
9th- unwritten rights  
10th- powers not given to federal gov go to the state and

Anti-Federalists  
Opposed ratification, George Mason, feared powerful government, wanted to ADD BILL OF RIGHTS to protect the government,

Plan supported by **BIG** states  
Virginia plan, representation based on population

Plan supported by **small** states  
New Jersey plan, equal representation

Compromise on representation in congress  
Connecticut Plan or great compromise, representation based on population in the House of Rep equal in the Senate

How to Amend the constitution

7 Principles of the Constitution and Explain!  
Federalism- state power and federal (central, US) power  
Limited Government- restrictions on government  
I- Individual Rights-Bill of Rights protect people  
P-popular sovereignty (voting directly- direct democracy)  
P-power is checked and balanced (veto, approve, impeach)  
Each branch- separation of powers  
Republicanism- elected representatives (elected legislatures)

2/3 of both houses 3/4 of all states (legislatures or special convention)

Compromise on Counting Slaves  
3/5th Compromise

## Political Parties

Federalists  
Alexander Hamilton  
Wanted a national bank  
Economy based on Manufacturing  
Wealth and Educated should govern

Democratic Republicans  
Thomas Jefferson  
Opposed bank  
Economy based on agriculture  
Common man

## Washington Precedents

Inauguration, Farewell Address, stepped down after 2 terms, met with a cabinet

## Washington Foreign Policy

Proclamation of Neutrality- remain neutral, don't pick a side

Jay's Treaty- sent Jay to negotiate a stop to impressment, unsuccessful

Pinkney's Treaty- Spain, access to Mississippi River and New Orleans

## Washington Domestic Policy

US debt \_\_\_> creation of national bank

Judiciary Act- created federal court system

Whiskey Rebellion- tax on whiskey, Washington's suppressed the rebellion, strength of the federal government

## Washington Farewell Address

Newspaper, warned again against political parties and permanent foreign alliance

## Adams

XYZ Affair- US negotiators sent to negotiate impressment issues, French attempted to bribe them, Americans called for war

Alien Act- president can deport, detain or imprison aliens if "dangerous"

Sedition Act- can't say anything negative about the US or Government, violated 1st amendment targeted the Democratic-Republicans

Naturalization Act- 5-14 years for citizenship

How did he defend the Nation? Navy

## Jefferson

What is the shaded area called? Louisiana

Purchase

Embargo Act - stopped all trade, hurt the US economy  
How much did it cost? \$15 Million

How much did it increase land? Doubled land



### Documents Checklist

- Magna Carta (1215 limited the king)
- English Bill of Rights (protected the people)
- Mayflower Compact (1st attempt self gov, social contract)
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1st written constitution)
- Albany Plan of Union BF failed plan to unify colonies
- Olive Branch Petition colonies attempt at peace with Britain

Timeline: Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Constitution Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Articles of Confederation, Elected President, Treaty of Paris 1783, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (FOOC), Constitutional Convention (CC)

