

A quill pen is positioned vertically on the left side of the image, with its tip pointing upwards. The quill is dark brown and has a fine, feathered texture. It is held in a small, dark red glass inkwell. The background is a solid dark red color with a subtle, wavy white line that curves across the middle of the frame. The text is centered and written in a bold, yellow, serif font.

**Enlightened  
America  
Act I: The American  
Revolution**

**Spreading the word...**

# The Spreading of Ideas...



Diderot...what did he do?

**ENCYCLOPEDIA:**  
compiled together  
major  
enlightenment  
thought

Let the  
knowledge spread  
\*Right to  
unalienable  
rights  
\*Right to  
representation

**REVOLT!**

# Enlightenment Ideas Spread 1775-1783

## BACKGROUND:

### Opportunity in colonies:

- Cheap Land (Joint Stock Charters)
- New Identity & Freedom
  - Salutary Neglect/Self-Government
- 150 Years...all was good...

### Fragile Relationship with Britain:

- French & Indian War - (*Britain vs. France over power in N. America*)
  - British Debt (mercantilism & navigation act)
  - Proclamation Line 1763
  - British Citizens have Rights



American  
colonists hear  
the words...

# Causes of the American Revolution: French & Indian War

## Multiple Issues over a Period of Time:

1. Ohio River Valley (1754)
2. Eliminate French Presence in North America (1756)
  - a. Includes Canada
3. Indian Tribes Exploited on BOTH sides
4. Treaty of Paris (1763)
  - a. France lost a large portion of North American Land

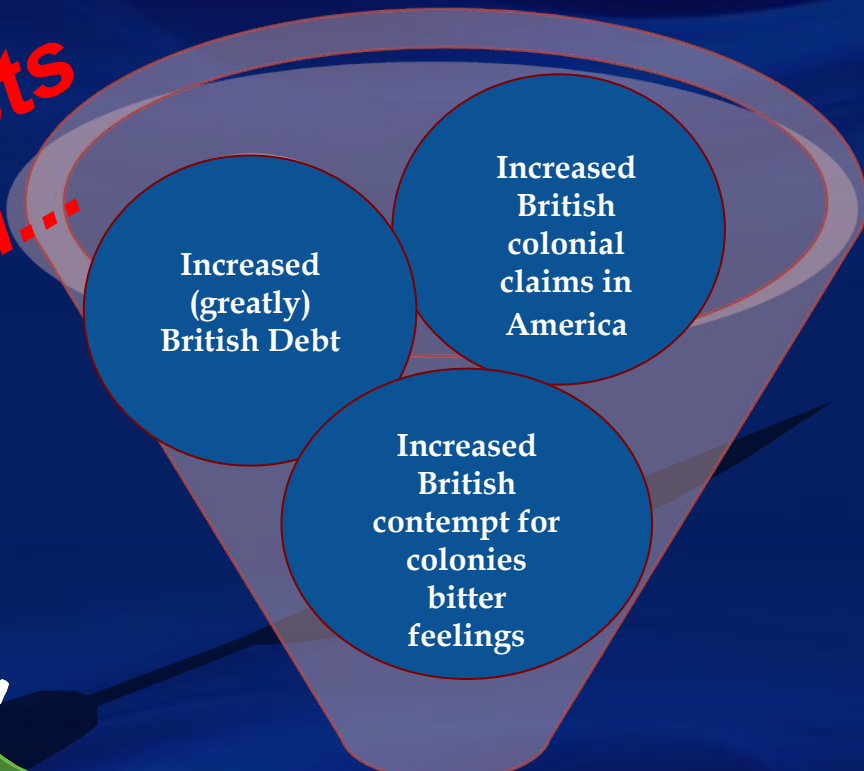




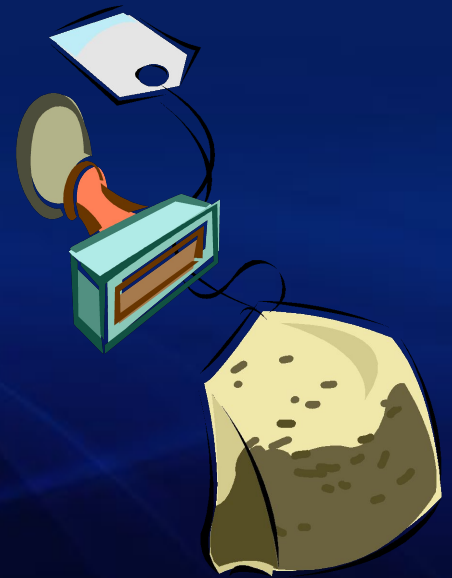
# The French & Indian War: The Aftermath

“Great upheavals in history occur when circumstances are ripe.”

**Taxes & Acts  
Imposed...**

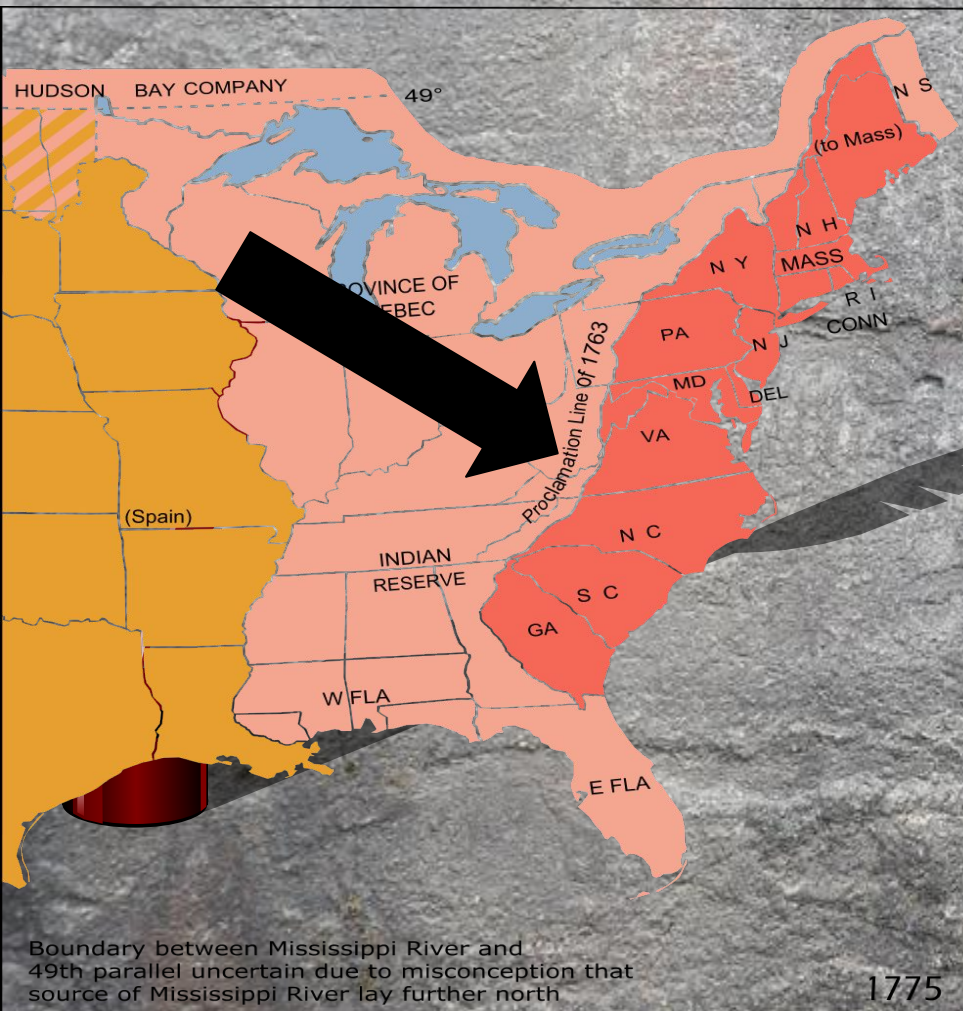


**French and  
Indian War  
(1754-1763)**



# Causes of the American Revolution: The Proclamation Line

“Great upheavals in history occur when circumstances are ripe.”



Conflict with Indians  
ensues (Pontiac's Rebellion of  
1763)

King therefore, forbids  
expansion west of  
Appalachian Mountains,  
British troops placed to  
ensure obedience...Why  
would this anger the  
colonists?



# The French & Indian War: The Aftermath

“Great upheavals in history occur when circumstances are ripe.”



# Causes of the American Revolution:

1. **French and Indian War**
2. **Proclamation Line 1763**
3. **Taxes on Colonies**



- **Stamp Act 1767:** Stamps on newspapers, public documents, legal papers within colonies (help pay war debt & “protect” colonies...) → formation of Sons of Liberty
- **Townshend Act 1767:** Tax on colonial imports of glass, paints, tea leads to *protest* and *Boston Massacre*...Why?



# Causes of the American Revolution:

## 3. Colonists React to British

\***Civil Disobedience** (1770) →  
merchants called for

**BOYCOTT** of British goods & British rule

\***Public Assembly**: led to *Boston Massacre*

1770 → boycott → troops sent to keep order; shots fired; 5 killed; all taxes repealed but TEA

\*More **Civil Disobedience**: Sons of Liberty (Samuel

Adams & Paul Revere) protest by dumping tea into

harbor=***Boston Tea Party 1773***

\***Representation**: *1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress*





# Causes of the American Revolution:

## 4. British Counters Opposition:

\***Intolerable (Coercive) Acts** -*limited rights* of colonists even more after Tea Party (Boston port closed, British troops can't be punished, Quartering of troops; no rights!)

\***Lexington and Concord 1775**=British troops leave Boston in search for hidden weapons, meet militiamen in Lexington and Concord

## 5. Declaration of Independence:

\***2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress 1776: July 4, 1776**



# *Causes of the American Revolution:* *Review*

French & Indian War: Britain Needs \$ → Blame Colonies for Cost SO...

TAX THE COLONIES



Stamp Act & Townsend Act



Boston Massacre



Boston Tea Party



Intolerable Act



REVOLT (build up weapons → Britain send more troops)

**“Great upheavals in history occur when circumstances are ripe.”**

Lexington and Concord 1775= Too Late to Apologize

**DECLARATION OF COLONIAL RIGHTS**



# Declaring Independence

## Grievances?



The  
Declaration  
of  
Independence

2<sup>nd</sup>  
Continental  
Congress  
1776

Thomas Jefferson  
wrote using  
Enlightenment  
thoughts



# The Declaration of Independence: 1776

## FOUR MAIN PARTS

### Part I: The Preamble

- Explains the purpose of the document
- Explains necessity to separate
- Equates to turning point in history

### Part II: Declaration of Rights (MOST FAMOUS)

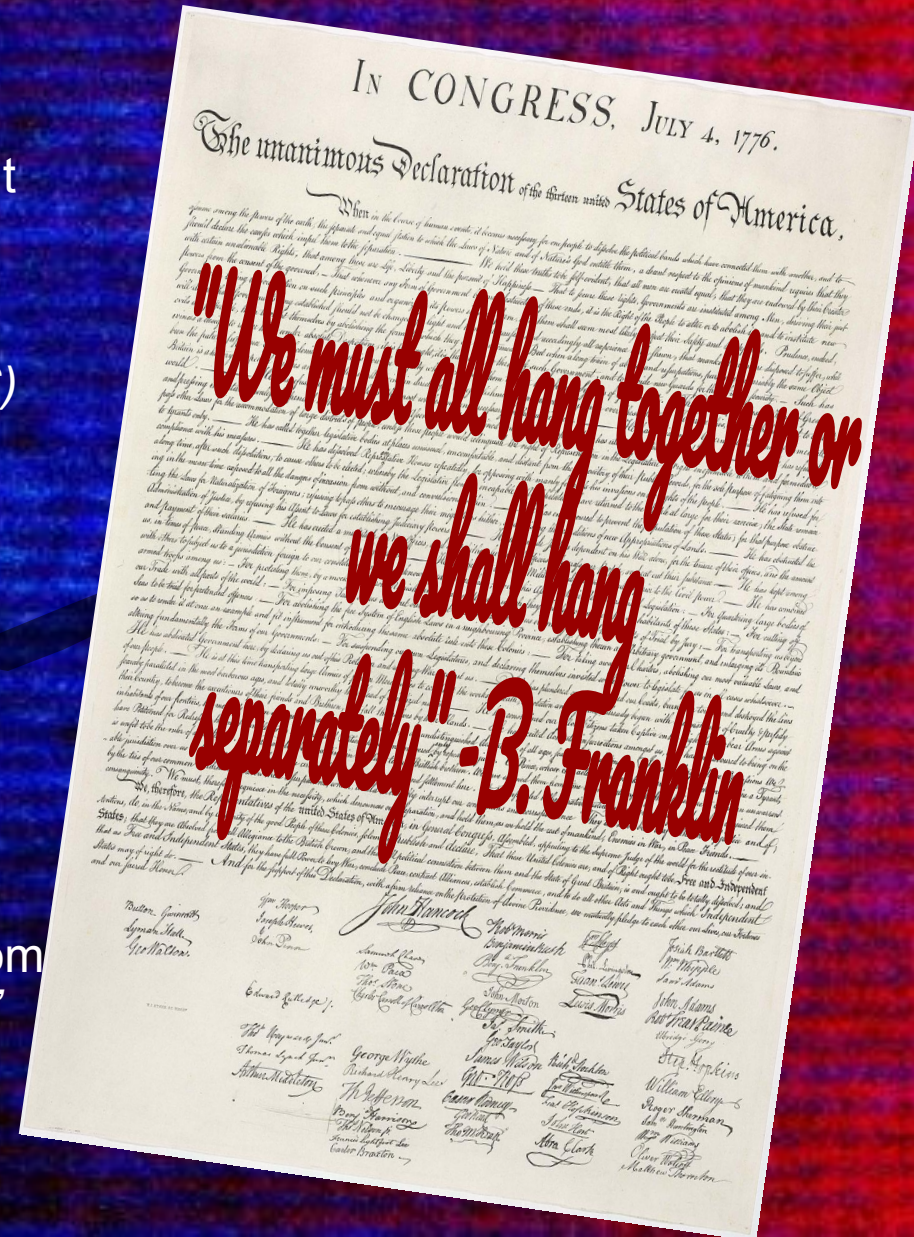
- Identifies rights of the people
- Identifies justifications for movement

### Part III: Complaints & Grievances

- Identifies the unfair acts of British government
- Blame to King George
- 28 TOTAL

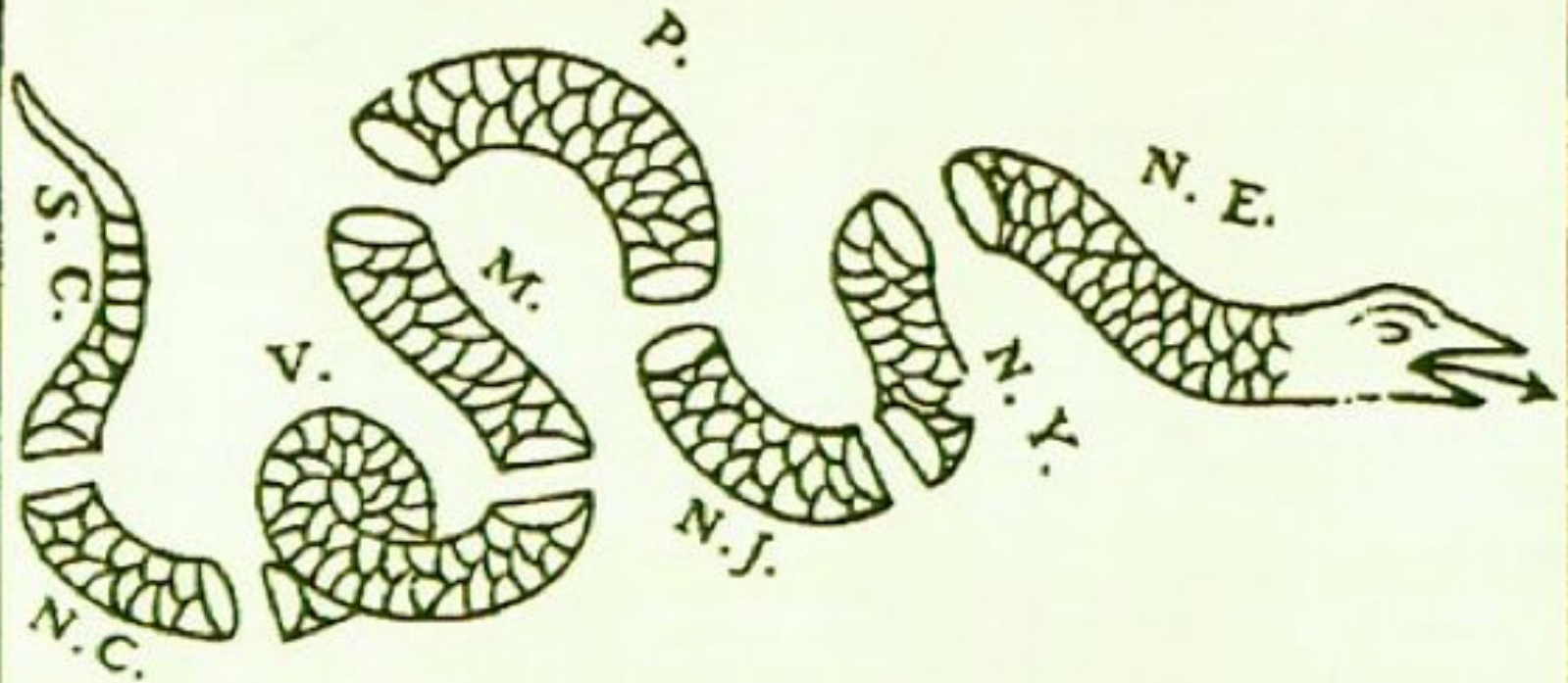
### Part IV: Resolution of Independence

- Officially announces their freedom from Britain "free and independent states"
- Accept death as a consequence





# *Join or Die*

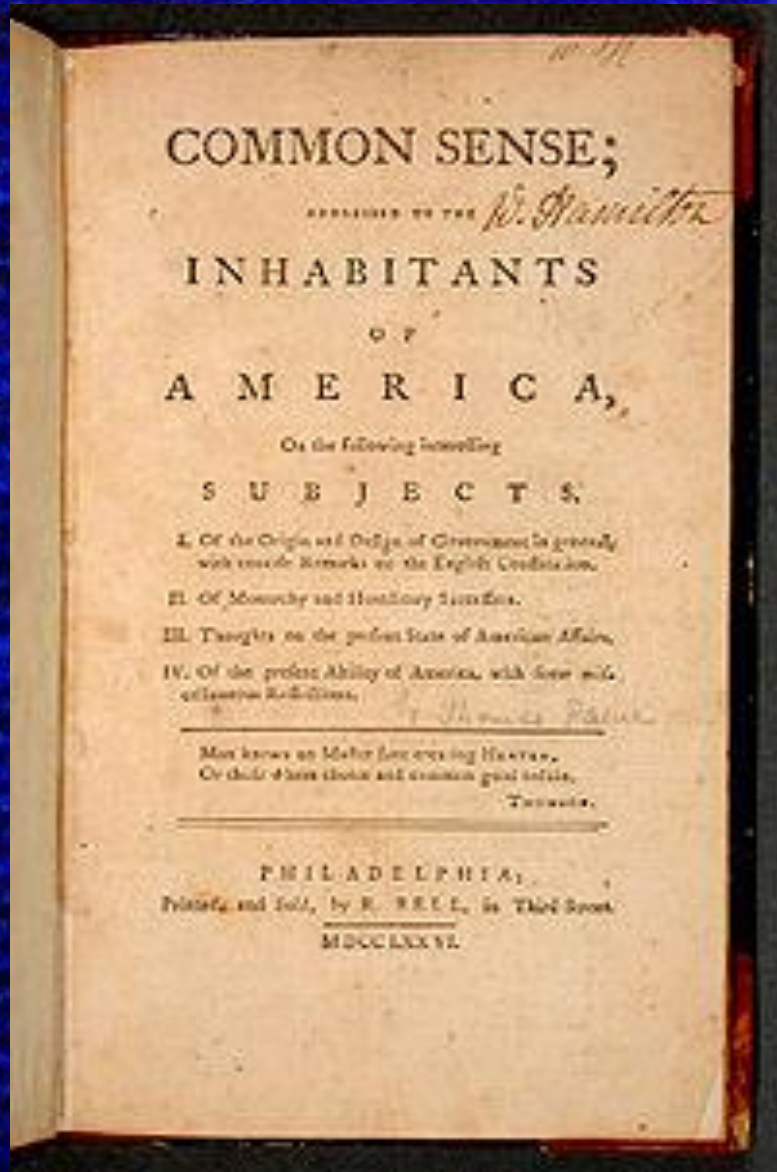


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J O I N, or D I E.



# Other Historical Text: Common Sense: 1776



- Thomas Paine
  - Challenged the authority of British government
  - Reasons why the binds that tie colonies to England be broken
    - Large continent ruled by small island
    - Pledge allegiance to a corrupt government with corrupt laws
- Propaganda
  - 100,000-500,000 copies sold
  - Persuaded thousands to call for independence
  - Spoke in plain language



