

BellRinger

- Give one Political, Social, and Economic principle in the Declaration of Independence.

Political participation (equality)

- **Extending the franchise**
- **Upholding due process of law**
- **Providing free public education**

Social participation (liberty)

- **Abolishing slavery**
- **Extending civil rights to women and other groups**

Economic participation (pursuit of happiness)

- **Regulating the free enterprise system**
- **Promoting economic opportunity**
- **Protecting property rights**



Colonists Beliefs on Separation

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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.

Colonists Concerns

- The **ideas** of the **Enlightenment** and the perceived **unfairness** of **British** policies provoked **debate** and **resistance** by the **American** colonists.

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.

Anglo-French Rivalry Leading to Conflict with the Colonies

- As a **result** of the **war**, Britain took several **actions** that **angered** the American colonies.
- The **French** and **Indian** War was the **beginning point** of the **American Revolution**.

Actions that Angered Colonists

- The **Proclamation of 1763**, which **prohibited settlement west** of the **Appalachian Mountains**, a region that was **costly** for the British to **protect**.

Actions that Angered Colonists

- 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

- **Resistance to British rule** in the colonies mounted, **leading to war:**

Important Events

- 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.

Start of the Revolutionary War

- War **began** when the “**Minutemen**” in Massachusetts fought a brief **skirmish** with **British** troops at **Lexington** and **Concord**.