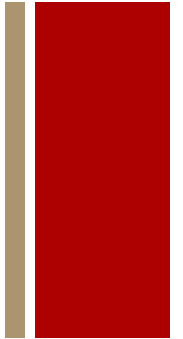


+ Agenda:



- Turn in research paper reflection to the basket!
- Review Revolutions video notes
- Talk about the American Revolution
 - Relate it to Crane Briton's "Fever Model" of a revolution
- Introduce project!

- Homework:
 - Reading, project, notes 😊 !

+ THE MODERN ERA (1750-1900)

■ **REVOLUTIONS** CHANGE EVERYTHING

■ Political revolutions

- People fight for more rights and against absolutism

■ Economic revolutions

- Industrial Revolution *revolutionizes* the world
- Capitalism makes some people happy and makes some people communist

■ Social revolutions

- Laborers unite to fight for rights!



The American Revolution

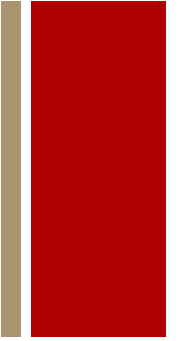
The American Revolution

*Causes, effects,
and impact*



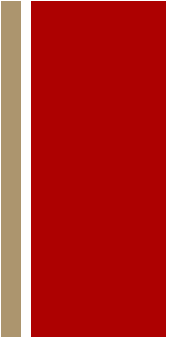
+ Causes that led to Revolution

- Britain needs money.



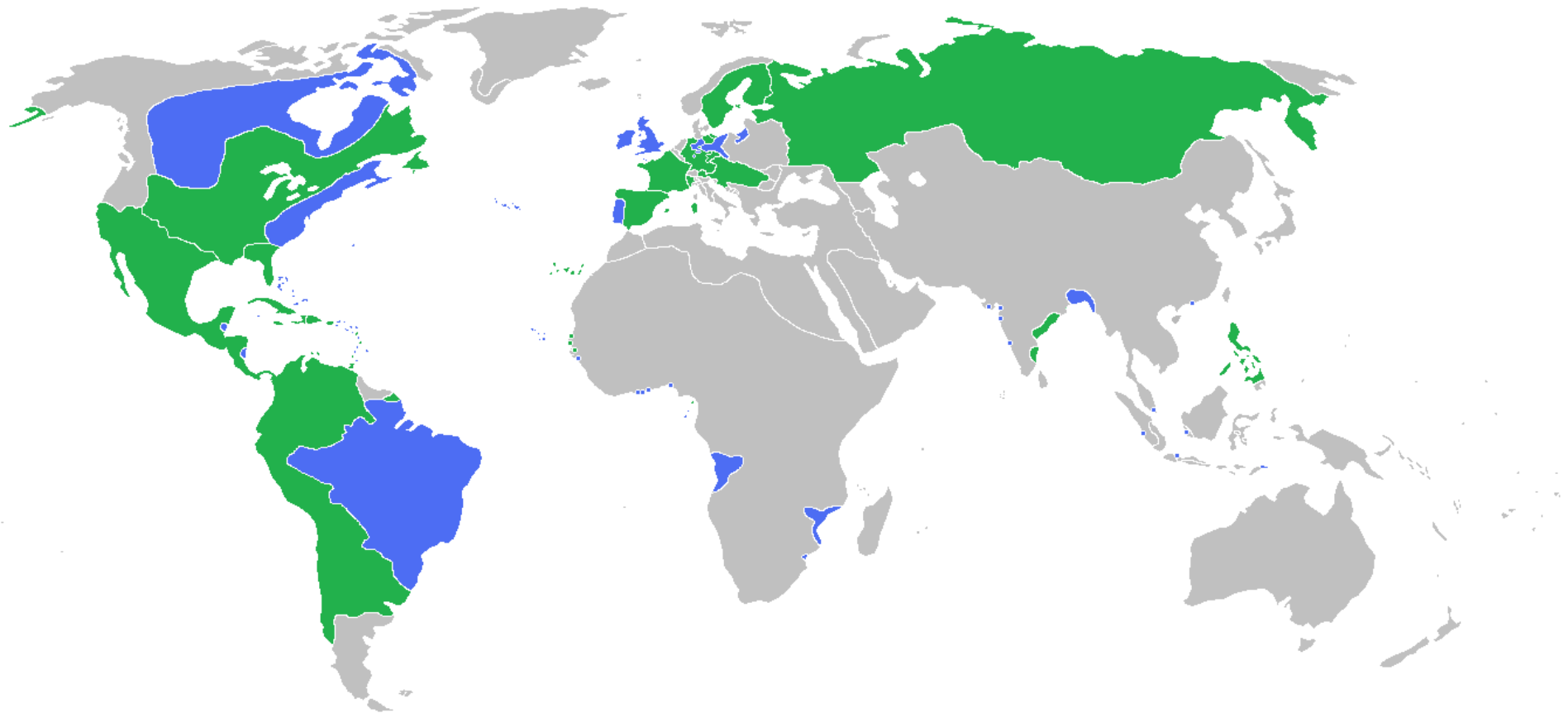
+ Causes that led to Revolution

- Britain needs money. **Why?**



+ Causes – Britain/France Rivalry

- Seven Years' War (a.k.a. "The French and Indian War")

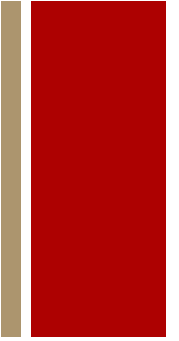


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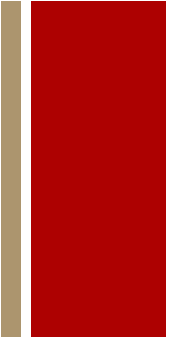


+ So how does Britain get more money?



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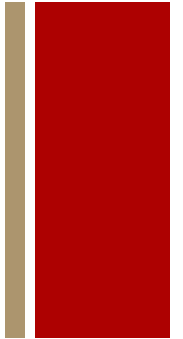
■ TAXES!



+ True Fact of Truth:
Americans hate taxes.



+ So how does Britain get more money?



- Pre-French and Indian War:
- “By 1714, British citizens in Great Britain were paying on a per capita basis 10 times as much in taxes as the average “American” in the 13 colonies, though some colonies had higher taxes than others. Britons, for example, paid 5.4 times as much in taxes as taxpayers in Massachusetts, 18 times as much as Connecticut Yankees, 6.3 times as much as New Yorkers, 15.5 times as much as Virginians; and 35.8 times as much as Pennsylvanians... By 1775... New Englanders in the Americas were only paying between 1 and 2 percent of their income in taxes.” – Grover Norquist, *Tea, Taxes, and the Revolution* [The Founding Fathers would revolt if they saw America’s tax burden today.]

+ So how does Britain get more money?

■ TAXES!

■ Sugar Act

- *What did it really do? Dropped prices of molasses in order to encourage purchase of British rum (rather than smuggling it from the French)*

■ Tea Act

- *What did it really do? Dropped the price of tea because BEITC was selling directly to the colonies rather than running the tea through Britain first*

■ Stamp Act

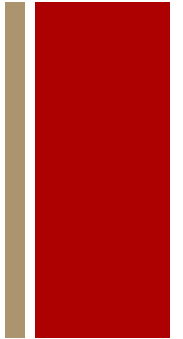
- Not optional; internal tax (on things pertaining directly to the colonies)
 - This made colonists very upset

+ So how does Britain get more money?

- Acts collectively known as the “Townshend Acts”
 - Were repealed (minus the Tea one) due to American outrage, mob action, and anger
 - ***Why would Britain repeal these taxes?***
 - ***How will American colonists feel about this “win”?***
 - Because the tea tax was not repealed → Boston Tea Party
 - Sons of Liberty destroyed one million pounds (currency) of tea – and the British closed the port at Boston
- American colonists view this as a huge win –
 - And it gives them the mindset that they can do anything

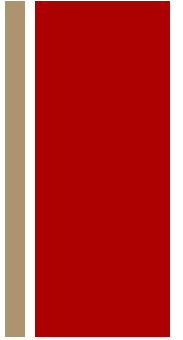
+ So how does Britain get more money?

- Because the tea tax was not repealed → Boston Tea Party
 - Sons of Liberty destroyed one million pounds (currency) of tea
 - ***What did Britain do?***
 - → the British closed the port at Boston



+ Other complaints: Quartering of troops

- The British troops were hanging out in the colonies because they just fought a war
 - Life as a British soldier was not super wonderful



+ Was it really just about taxes?

- It's only fair to pay taxes if you have a say in them through your ***government representatives***
 - Which the colonists did not *directly*
- Because a lot of these American colonists viewed themselves as distinct and different from the British
 - Different ways of life
 - Britain was a 4-8 week voyage away
 - Colonists wanted to be able to run their colonies in a way that best suited them and their needs

“No taxation
+ without
representation”

+ “No taxation without representation!”

- Americans rebel against the British – inspired by Enlightenment thinkers
 - *Which one, in particular?*



+ Declaration of Independence

“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 to abolish it, and to institute new Government...”



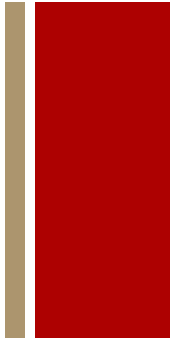
+ Declaration of Independence

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+ How were the tiny 13 Colonies able to defeat the mighty British?

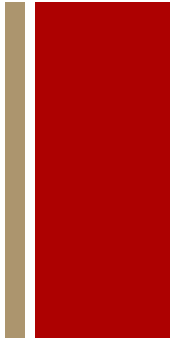


This guy?

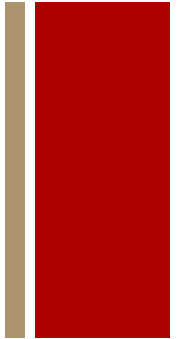


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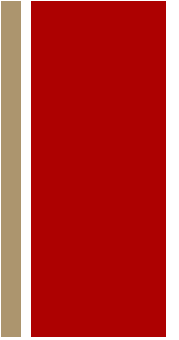
+ Timeline of the American Revolution



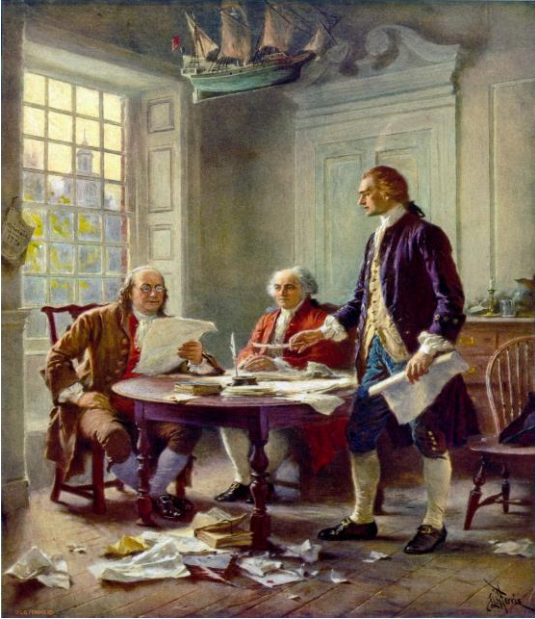
- 1775 – Battles of Lexington and Concord (“The Shot Heard ‘Round the World”)
- 1775 – Americans capture Fort Ticonderoga
- 1775 – Battle of Bunker Hill
- 1776 – Declaration of Independence
- 1776 – Washington crosses the Delaware and captures Trenton (that famous painting)
- 1777 – Americans win the Battle of Saratoga
- 1777-1778 – Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 – Americans ally with France
- 1779 – Spain allies with France
- 1781 – British surrender at Yorktown
- 1783 – Treaty of Paris officially ends the Revolution

+ Wait why do Spain and France want to help American colonies?

- Because, if you think about it, France and Spain also have American colonies... so why would they do this?



+ Impact of the American Revolution

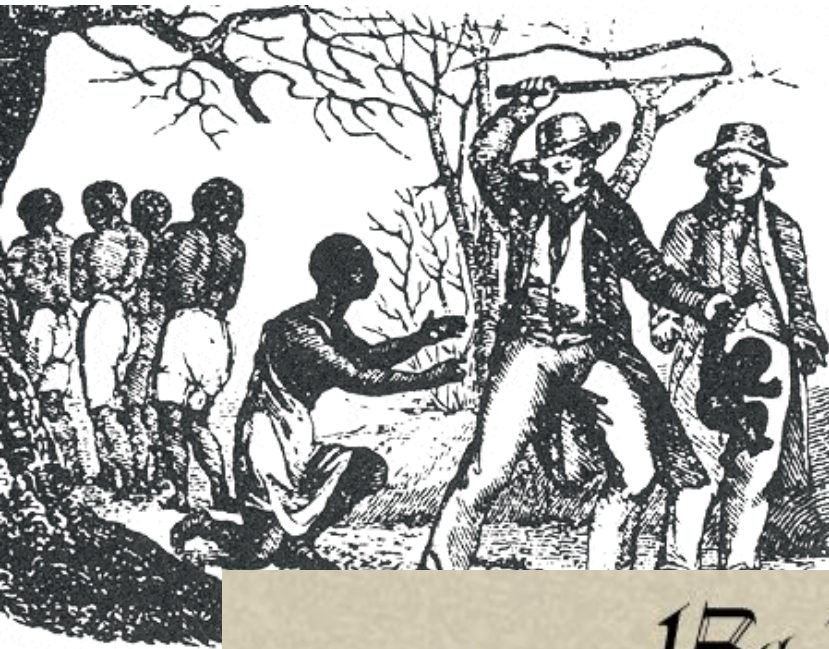


vs.



- The American Revolution is called a “conservative” revolution
 - No more monarchy
 - Not many deaths outside of those directly involved in the conflict
 - New government was established
 - New government remained in place

+ The Founding Fathers were the first to articulate the principle of *universal* human rights?

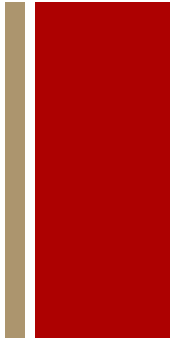


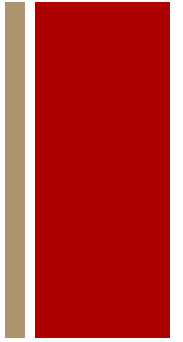
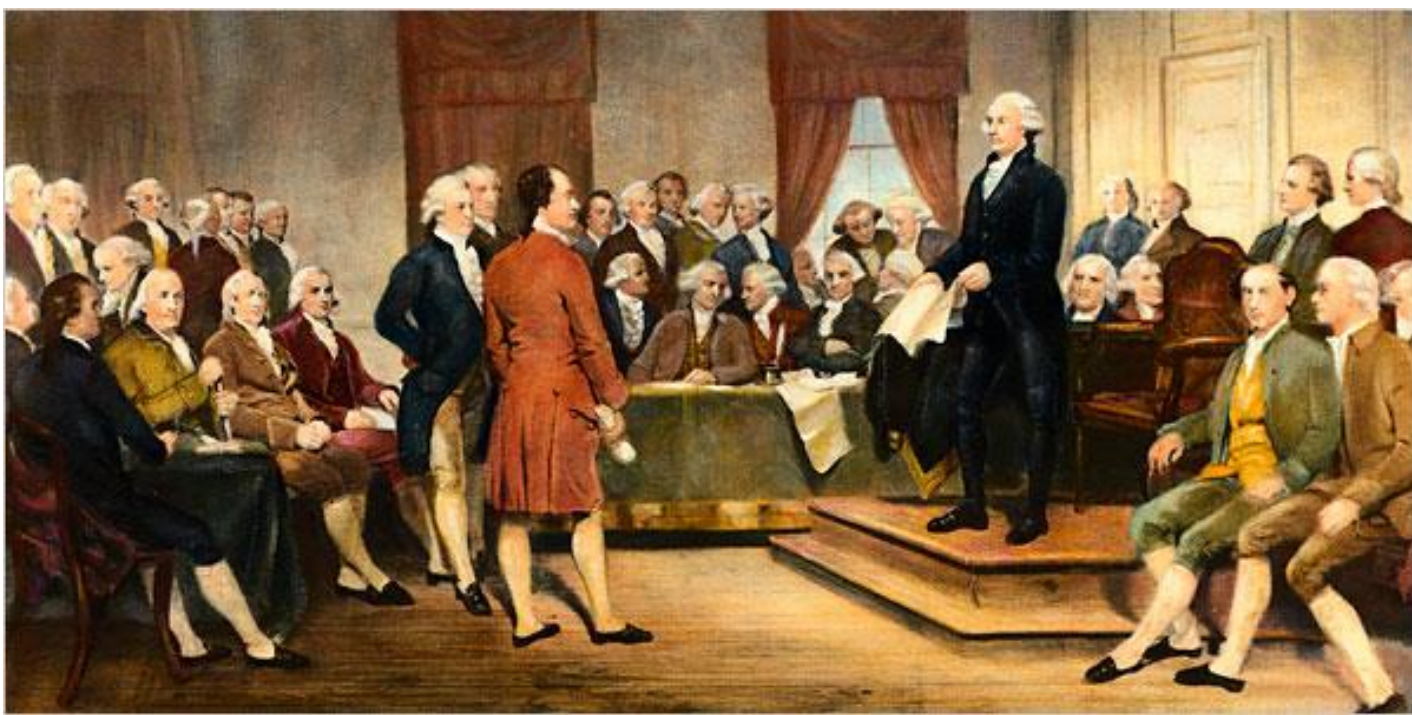
15th Amendment

Section 1: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

+ The American Revolution DID inspire other revolutions to follow.

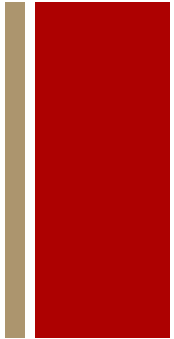
- French Revolution (1789-1799) – partly because France was broke after helping us... (*and* we broke our alliance partly thanks to George Washington's advice against "entangling alliances")...
- Haitian Revolution (1791-1804)
- Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821)
- South American Wars of Independence (1806-1825)





American Revolution: The Enlightenment in action! The Founding Fathers were philosophers and men of the Enlightenment, and incorporated those radically new ideas into a new form of government – one that has been an example for countries around the world.

+



With all of that in mind:
Translate what I just said into Crane
Britton's fever model of a revolution.

