Cause and Effect Map

**Mercantilism**

-Prevented the colonies from selling directly to other countries.

-Increased taxes.

-Goods more expensive.

-Merchants resort to smuggling goods.

American Revolution

**Glorious Revolution**

-The Protestant faith is restored.

-England creates a Bill of Rights.

-The monarchs could not suspend Parliament’s laws or create their own courts.

-King could not impose taxes, or raise an army without approval from Parliament.

-“Will of the People”

The Great Awakening

-Revivals are large public meetings for preaching and prayer take place.

-Preachers stressed piety and being “born again.” (Emotionally united with god)

-Stressed equality, liberty, justice and questioned slaver.

**French and Indian War**

Fight between the English and France and their allies the Natives.

Fight over the profitable Ohio River valley.

Left Great Britain in debt.

New territories to defend.

Passed Proclamation of 1763, preventing colonialist from expanding.

New taxes; custom duties, sugar act, stamp act.

Quartering Act of 1765 obligated the colonist to provide shelter for British troops.

The Enlightenment

**John Locke**

-People are born with rights; life, liberty and property.

-Government must protect the people, their rights and they must uphold the laws.

-Revolution is justified if they don’t’

-People elect officials.

**Jean Jacques Rousseau**

-“Social Contract” people should create their own government.

-Government rules with consent of the people.

-People make their own laws.

**Baron Montesquieu**

-Three types of political power.

-Legislative, Judicial, and executive.

-Powers must be separated into different branches.

-This would protect the liberty of the people.

-Provides check and balances, which keeps government from abusing its power.

*American Revolution*