Cause and Effect Map

Decision for Independence: The increase of taxes. The removal of the Massachusetts assembly. Lack of representation in the English Parliament.

Result; The creation of the Continental Congress and the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, which declared the colonies free from British rule.

**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”

Major Battles: Lexington First confrontation. Battle of Saratoga; Americans defeat 5,000 British troops. Boost morale and France joins the war and provide aid for the Americans. Yorktown; last major battle of the war. American’s defeat Cornwallis

A Weak National Government

The Articles of Confederation loosely unified the states.

One single governing body of government.

No separation of powers.

Congress had limited powers

Concerns of a tyrannical government

Decision to change government is made.

Shay’s Rebellion: Daniel Shay upset with the recession and increase of taxes led 1200 men to a confrontation with the Massachusetts militia. The rebellion was put down but the incident raised fears about the direction in which the country was heading.

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.

Recession: Country hits a severe economic slowdown.

Congress could not tax, there for could not raise enough money to pay for war debt or expenses.

States printed their own money causing even more economic problems.

Changes to Society: An increase in individual liberties.

The separation between church and state, the expansion of voting rights.

The removal of restrictions for individuals running for office were changes seen after the revolution.

American Victory: Treaty of Paris recognized the United States of America as an independent nation with the Mississippi River as its western border.

Treaty ended the war and a new nation began to take shape.

*American Revolution*

**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.