

NATIONALISM & REVOLUTIONS

REVOLUTIONS

c. 1750-1900

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THE IDEAS ESPOUSED BY  HAD CONSEQUENCES... HERE ARE 4 EXAMPLES:



AMERICAN REVOLUTION



- **SPAIN** WON THE MAJORITY OF HEMISPHERE
 - **TREATY OF TORDESILLAS** (1494)
- BESIDES **PORTUGAL**, OTHER NATIONS SIMPLY IGNORED THIS RULING...
- ENTER THE  **BRITISH EMPIRE**
 - BRITISH NORTH AMERICA EVENTUALLY BROKE INTO 13 SEPARATE COLONIES
 - POPULATION: 1.5 MILLION
 - GOVERNMENT: PARLIAMENT + COLONY LEGISLATURES

Seven Years War

- BRITAIN vs. FRANCE FROM 1756-1763
- WORLD WAR .5
 - FOUGHT IN EUR, AMER, AFRICA, INDIA, PH.
- AMERICA: CALLED *THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR*
 - FOUGHT OVER OHIO RIVER VALLEY
 - BRITAIN GAINS: NEW FRANCE, FLORIDA
 - SPAIN GAINS: LOUISIANA (NAP. TAKES IT BACK IN 1800)

WAR=MOST EXPENSIVE THING YOU CAN DO... Q: WHO PAYS?

ANSWER: YOU DO



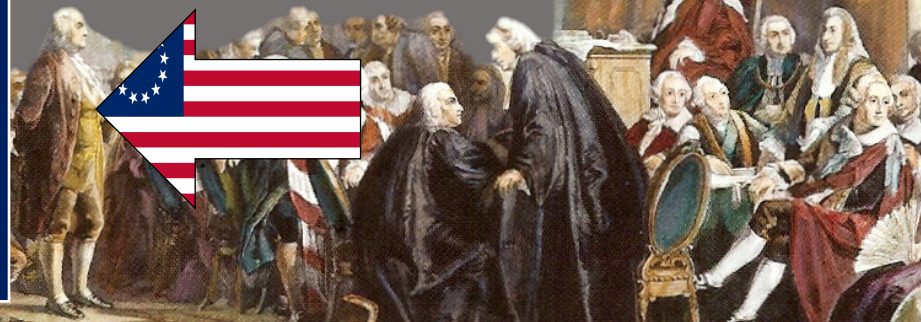
Taxation Without Representation

- COLONISTS SEND  (BEN FRANKLIN)
 - COMPLAINED ABOUT THE NEW TAXES (STAMP)
 - NOT THE AMOUNT (LOW); BUT THE PRINCIPLE
- PARLIAMENT AGREED; MORE TAXES FOLLOW



AMERICAN STAMP ACT (1765)

- DIRECT TAX
- PAPER
- REQUIRED TO CARRY THIS
- ← STAMP
- REPEALED IN 1766



TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Every law the people have not ratified in person is not a law.

-JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, 1762

Colonies Strike Back

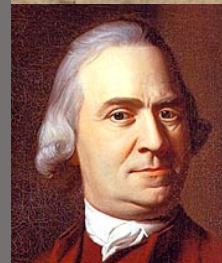
- 1765: SONS OF LIBERTY FORM
 - GROUP OPPOSED TO THE NEW LAWS
 - PROTESTS/VIOLENCE/ETC. TO MAKE SURE THAT THE BRITISH COULDN'T COLLECT THESE TAXES
- ACTIONS LED TO THE STAMP ACT CONGRESS
 - 9 COLONIES MET TO TAKE ACTION
 - LED TO A BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS
 - STAMP ACT REPEALED
- TOWNSHEND ACTS, 1767
 - TAX ON MANY GOODS (TEA, PAPER, GLASS)
 - COLONISTS BOYCOTT
 - BRITISH SEND TROOPS IN 1768

St—p! st—p! st—p! No!

Tuesday-Morning, December 17, 1765.

THE True-born Sons of Liberty, are desired to meet under LIBERTY-TREE, at XII o'Clock, THIS DAY, to hear the the public Resignation, under Oath, of ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; Distributor of Stamps for the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

A Resignation ? YES.



SAM ADAMS



HANCOCK



P. HENRY



MULLIGAN



REVERE

Boston Massacre

- TROOPS CLASH WITH PROTESTORS (SNOWBALL/ROCKS THROWN)
- BRITISH TROOPS OPEN FIRE HITTING 11, KILLING 5
- BECAME THE RALLYING CRY FOR ALL PROTESTS AGAINST BRITAIN

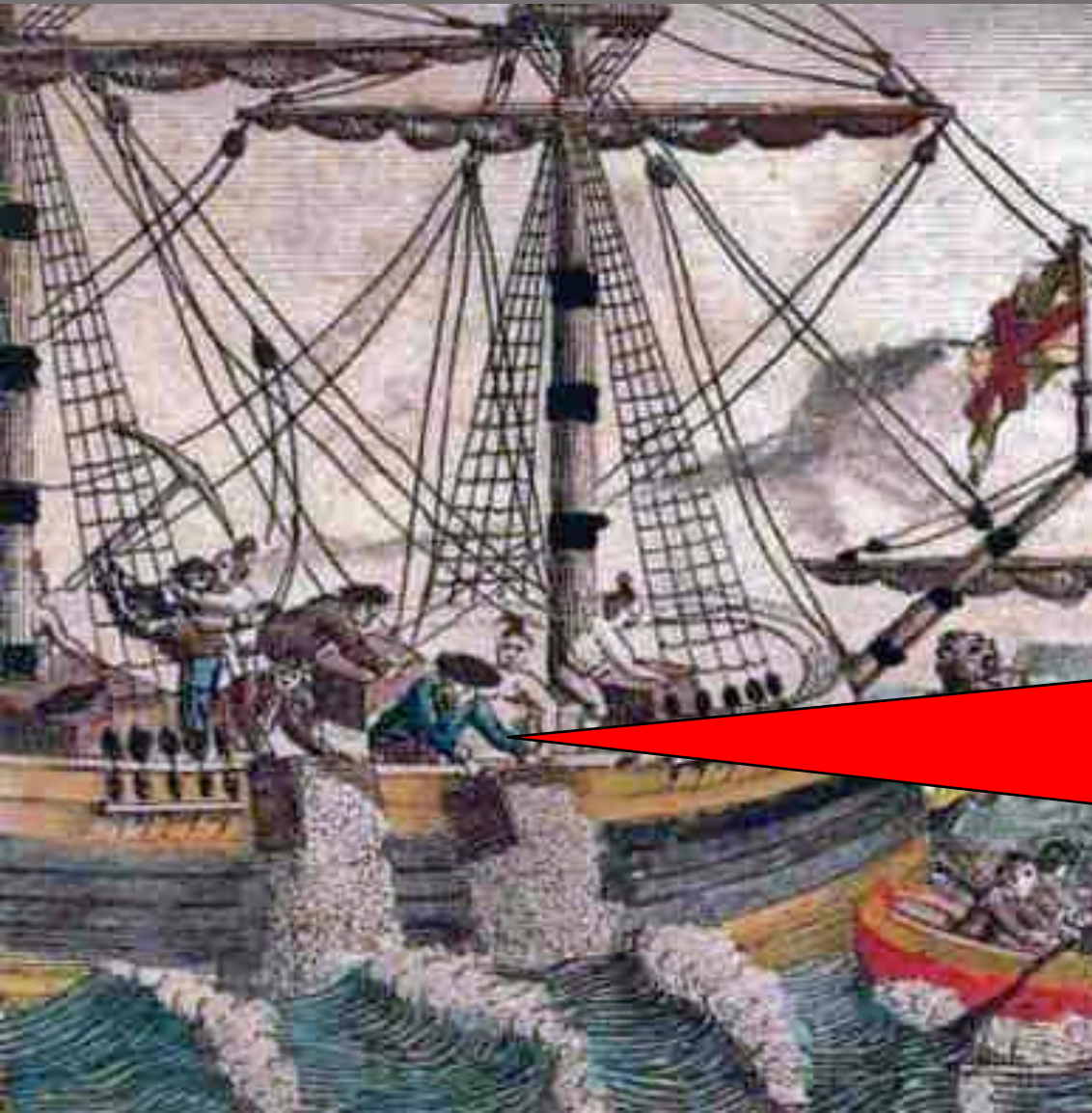



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Boston Massacre



Boston Tea Party



- **BRITAIN REPEALED THE TOWNSHEND ACTS**
 - EXCEPT TEA TAX
- **1772: BRITISH SHIP WAS BURNED**
- **1773: BRITISH TEA SHIPMENT DESTROYED**
- **>\$500K OF TEA**
- **LED TO...** 



Lexington & Concord



- **BRITISH RESPONSE: INTOLERABLE ACTS**
 - BOSTON HARBOR CLOSED UNTIL REPAID
 - NO TOWN MEETINGS
 - BRITISH TROOPS QUARTERED IN HOMES
- **MASSACHUSETTS DECLARED 'IN REBELLION'**
 - BRITISH TROOPS TO DISARM REBELS
 - PATRIOTS (REBELS) EXPELLED ROYAL OFFICIALS FROM THE COLONY
- PATRIOTS (REBELS) EXPELLED ROYAL OFFICIALS FROM THE COLONY
- LEXINGTON & CONCORD
 - FIRST MILITARY ENGAGEMENT
 - IT WAS OFFICIALLY, "ON"
- KING GEORGE III DECLARED COLONIES 'IN REBELLION'



Declaration of Independence

- **THE ENLIGHTENMENT DOCUMENT**

- MAY, 1776; ALL OF THE STATES BEGIN TO WRITE THEIR OWN CONSTITUTIONS

- **JULY 2, 1776**

- UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED TO DECLARE INDEPENDENCE
- JEFFERSON APPOINTED TO DRAFT A COPY



- JEFFERSON EVEN STATED THAT THERE WAS “NOTHING ORIGINAL” IN THE DECLARATION

- JULY 4, 1776- APPROVED

**“MOST POTENT &
CONSEQUENTIAL LINES IN
AMERICAN HISTORY”**

Declaration of Independence



KING GEORGE DID NOT TAKE KINDLY TO THE PREVIOUS STATEMENT...

Revolutionary War

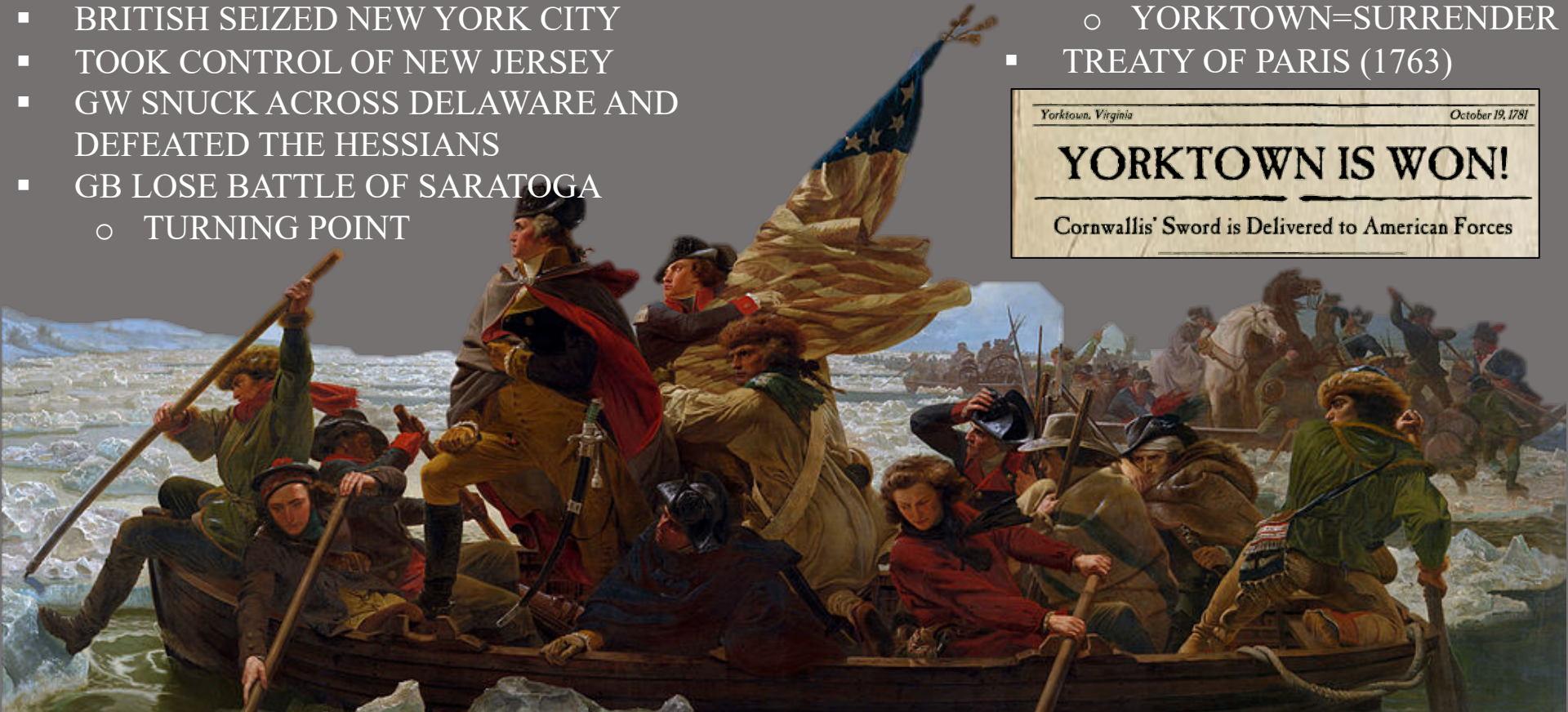
- BRITISH AMASSED THEIR FORCES IN HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
- NEGOTIATIONS ATTEMPTED
- WANTED RETRACTION OF DEC.
 - DEAL-BREAKER
- BRITISH SEIZED NEW YORK CITY
- TOOK CONTROL OF NEW JERSEY
- GW SNUCK ACROSS DELAWARE AND DEFEATED THE HESSIANS
- GB LOSE BATTLE OF SARATOGA
 - TURNING POINT

- GB LOST A MAJOR BATTLE
- SHOWED OUR COMPETENCE
- ALLIES LINED UP TO HELP
 - SPAIN, FRANCE, DUTCH
- BRITISH MOVE SOUTH
 - YORKTOWN=SURRENDER
- TREATY OF PARIS (1763)

Yorktown, Virginia October 19, 1781

YORKTOWN IS WON!

Cornwallis' Sword is Delivered to American Forces



The Constitution

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

The Representatives and chosen Members shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and each Representative shall, when the States of New Hampshire shall be admitted to share therein, have two thirds of the whole Number of Representatives, and each State shall have at least one Representative.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive thereof shall fill the Vacancies in like Manner as before.

The Congress shall assemble in each Year on the first Monday in October, and shall continue to be held from Year to Year in such Place as they shall by Law direct.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a Term of two Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clases; the Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the third Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year, and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, Death, or during the Absence of any Senator, the Executive of the State in which the Vacancy shall have happened, shall fill the Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless he concur in a Vote.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore in the Absence of the Vice President, whom he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than removal from Office, and disqualification to hold any Office of Honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Execution, according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may by aye or nay suspend the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Restrictions, as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and with the Concurrence of two thirds expel a Member.

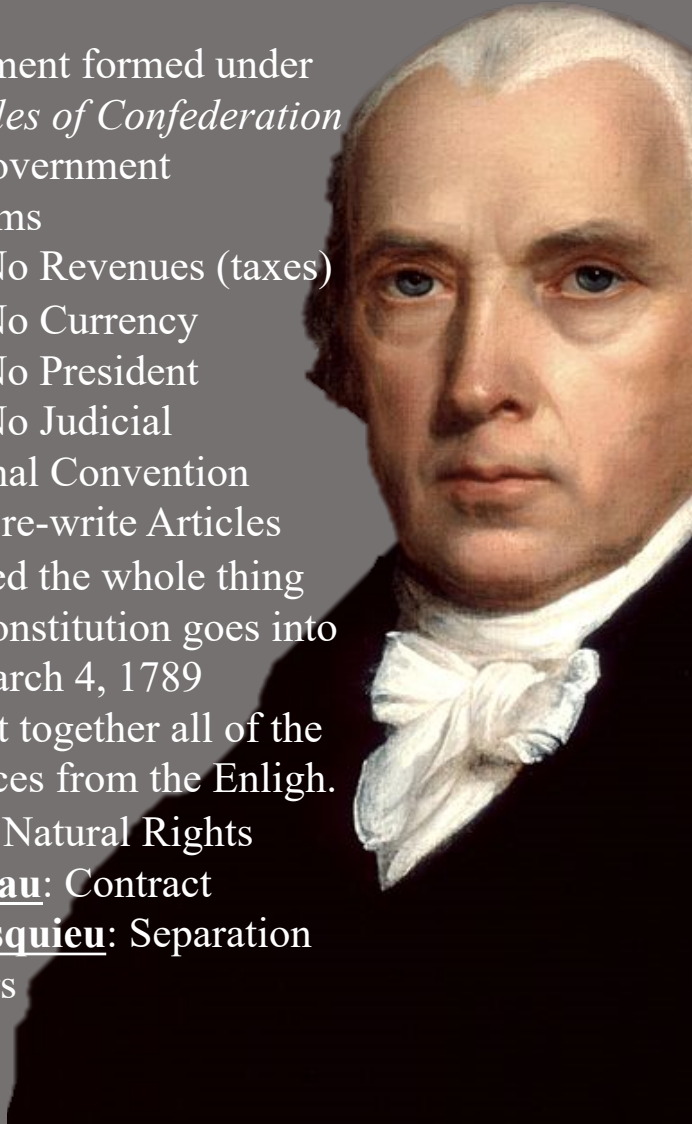
Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and they shall keep a regular Record of the Business of each House, which shall be published from time to time.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place than that in which the last Session shall be sitting.

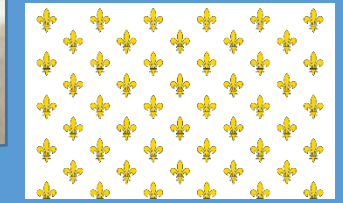
Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors, be privileged from Arrest, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Term for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such Term, nor hold any Office under the United States, which shall be a Member of the House during the Continuance of that Office.

- Government formed under the Articles of Confederation
- Terrible government
- Problems
 - No Revenues (taxes)
 - No Currency
 - No President
 - No Judicial
- Constitutional Convention called to re-write Articles
 - Scrapped the whole thing
 - New Constitution goes into effect March 4, 1789
 - Brought together all of the influences from the English.
 - Locke: Natural Rights
 - Rousseau: Contract
 - Montesquieu: Separation of Powers



CORNWALLIS SURRENDERS AT YORKTOWN



FRENCH FLAG

FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY COMMANDER
ROCHAMBEAU

GENERAL GEORGE
WASHINGTON

MARQUIS DE
LaFAYETTE

**ALEXANDER
HAMILTON**

