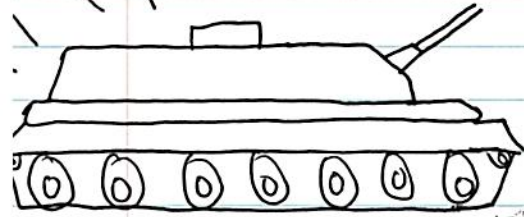
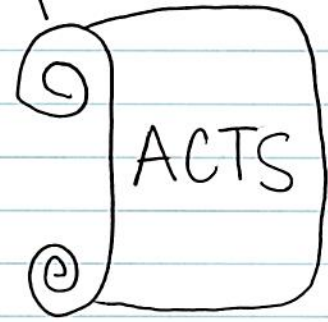


1754

1800

Period 3



• French & Indian war (1754-1763)

- English colonist fought the French and their native American allies for dominance in N. America.

• Pontiacs Rebellion (1763)

- Indian rebellion led by chief Pontiac to end seven years war.

• Proclamation of 1763

- No settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Important Figures



George Washington

- 1st president of the United States.

- Set Precedents.



Thomas Jefferson

- 3rd president of the United States

- The purchase of Louisiana from France.



• Sugar Act - English Parliament placed tariffs on sugar, coffee wines and molasses. (1764)



• Quartering Act - colonist had to provide food and shelter for soldiers. (1765)



• Stamp Act - tax were placed on goods and paper. (1765)



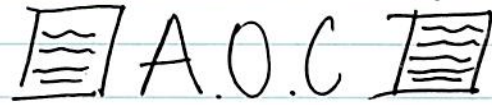
• Townshend Act - taxes on imports and boycott of british goods. (1767)



American Rev

• produced a new attack among its people in the after.

• Fought between Great Britain and the 13 colonies.



• was weak so it showed the flaws in the government

* Overall → It marked the transition from the colonies to the United States of America!! *



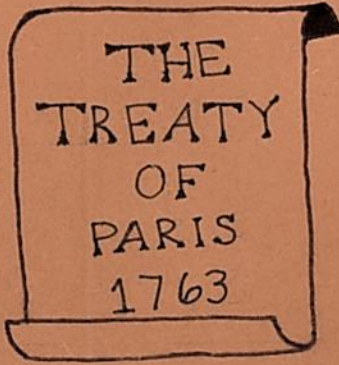
The treaty of Paris is responsible for ending the French and Indian

war, also known as the seven years war. The agreement was France had to turn over ownership of all its colonies. The treaty led to two other very important history events.

The end of the French and Indian War becomes the beginning mark of Britain passing acts and placing heavy taxes on colonies because of the debt Britain had accumulated to win the war. This



would lead to many colonies relying on their commonwealths to begin resisting against the taxes and seeking independence from the abuse of power by Britain.



Britain's win against France will become the confirmation of the conquest of Canada and extended Britain's possession to the Mississippi. Also relieved many people of there no longer being much chance of a French invasion.

Great Britain and France returned the exchanged territory back, but Great Britain kept France territories in North America leaving Britain as having the most power in North America. Great Britain though, agreed to France that they would protect Roman Catholicism in the new world which created conflicted with the colon who had strongly believed in Protestant.

The Enlightenment

View of Government

Helped people become more focused on democracy and democratic values and institutions and the creation of modern, liberal democracies. Gave the ideas to the colonists about reducing and/or limiting the political power of the government. Social contract came from the Enlightenment, and if it was violated, the people could overthrow the government.

Natural Rights

This belief stemmed from the Enlightenment and brought about the people's ideas of the right to certain things. Specifically, the right to overthrow a government system, or government if it does not serve, and obey the natural rights of the people. This clearly pertained to the British injustices against the colonists.



Why it should move on

This should move on because it helped enlighten the people of the colonies to believe in natural rights and educate others on these ideas. If it weren't for the Enlightenment, the people of the United States might never have had the idea to fight for their liberty/independence.

New Beginnings

New books, essays, inventions, scientific discoveries, laws, wars, revolutions, and more. So many ideas came from the Enlightenment, such as natural rights and the social contract, as well as the idea that it is only just to overthrow the government if they violate that social contract.

END OF

SALUTARY NEGLECT

Context :

- Salutary neglect was Britain's unofficial policy, initiated by Prime Minister Robert Walpole to relax the enforcement of strict regulations, particularly trade laws, imposed on American colonies during the 17th and 18th centuries. Parliament only cared about money and what colonists did.

EFFECTS OF ENDING SALUTARY NEGLECT:

- British first implemented taxes on sugar (1764)
- Then the Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Townshend Acts, etc
- Impacted colonial trade with West Indies (Boston merchants)
- taxation without representation - "virtual representation"

COLONIAL RESPONSE:

- colonists were angry about the taxes and unreasonable restrictions on trade. They also thought the Quartering and Coercive Acts infringed on their civil rights.
- Colonists organized rebellions such as the "Boston Tea Party"
- Olive Branch Treaty - creation of Sons and Daughters of Liberty

WHAT DID SALUTARY NEGLECT DO?

As an effect of having independently operated without the help of British parliament, colonists embraced new political ideologies (self-government, + independence from Britain.)

CAUSE OF ENDING SALUTARY NEGLECT:

- British were in debt from French and Indian war

WHY IS IT UNFAIR TO COLONISTS?

- Colonists were being taxed without having any say. Those living in Britain were protected by the English Bill of Rights; those living in the colonies were given no representation.

- British parliament gave colonists "virtual representation" (colonists do not have representatives from the colonies to be represented in

parliament.

significance

inspired A. revolution
colonial unity

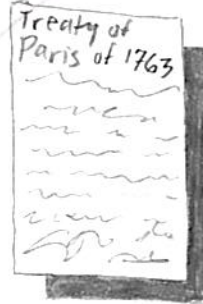
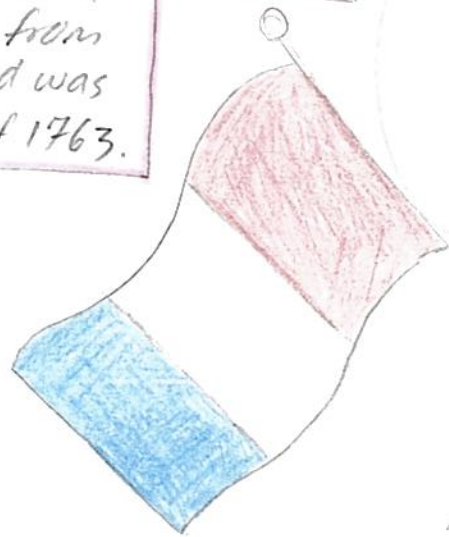
- increased tension between
Britain and colonists

who protested
colonial
etc

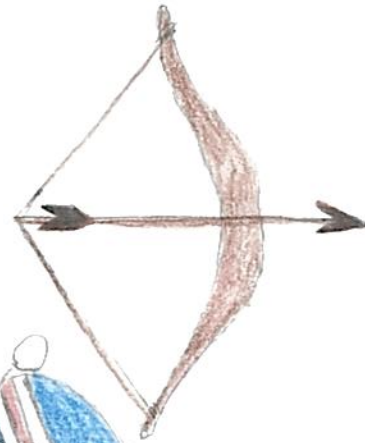
The French and Indian War

French vs. Indian???

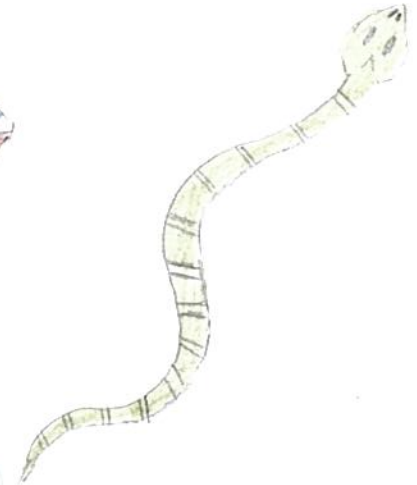
NO! This war was the British vs. the French + Indian. The French and the Indians allied together against Britain, fighting in a war that lasted from 1754 to 1763, and was ended with the T.O.P. of 1763.



"Join or Die"



VS



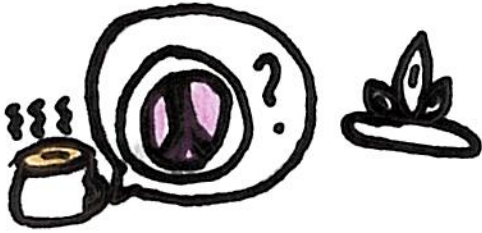
Why should it move on?

This was one of the most influential wars of period 3. If this war didn't happen, then it would be unnecessary to tax the colonists for war debt to begin with. Furthermore, since the French were already angered with the British, that is the reason they helped the colonists with the war later on. Without this war, there would be no tea act, no stamp act, no sugar act, etc. And the colonists might have never become independent. We would all be British now!

French and Indian War



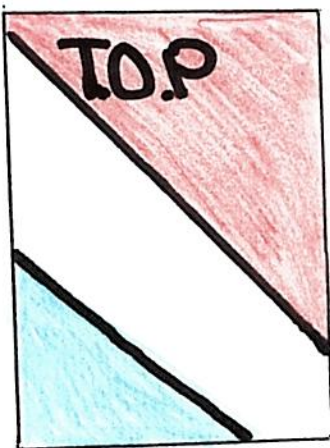
1) The French and Indian war was fought between the **French** and **Indians** vs. **Britain**. The cause of this was triggered by Britain and France wanting to have control over the Ohio Valley.



2) Britain decides to talk to the Natives and come to an agreement that if the natives make peace, they (Britain) promise not to settle past the Allegheny mountains after the war. The Natives agree.



3) Britain attacks French territories, taking away their power over North America. Britain gains Canada and all of the French land that landed east of the Mississippi River.



4) After the French and Indian war ended, the Treaty of Paris was created to get more land and area to build and fit more people in. Both sides wanted to protect their citizens rights and possessions. Another factor, was that the treaty allowed western expansion.

Treaty of Paris 1783

Information provided by: Abraham.

- The 1783 Treaty of Paris ended the war of the American Revolution.
- The treaty recognized U.S. independence and granted significant western territory.
- It also established peace between Great Britain and the allied nations of Spain, France & The Netherlands.
- The treaty was signed by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay at Paris' "Hotel d'York"
- The Northern Territory granted to the Americans included modern-day Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.
- In context, the Americans & British fought off at Yorktown Virginia (1781). George Washington and his troops captured British General Cornwallis at the Siege of Yorktown.



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 them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness...

Enlightenment Ideals

The Declaration of Independence was significant because it cemented enlightenment ideals into the American Independence movement. Jefferson borrowed concepts like natural rights and social contract to justify the rebellion by describing how King George III had violated the natural rights of colonists. As such, they had the right to secede from Britain to establish enlightened self-government.

Grievances

By listing the reasons for the colony to secede, Jefferson justified the revolution which encouraged support of independence. The declaration listed the lack of colonial representation, the lack of trial by jury, and the maintenance of standing armies to demonstrate King George III's unjust actions which encouraged the Revolution.

Immediate Colonial Effects

The immediate effect of the declaration was a shift from merely protesting British intrusions in the colonies to openly resisting and fighting against British control. By calling for independence, Jefferson encouraged support for independence by providing an overall purpose for the rebels' actions. This sense of purpose led to greater unity among patriots. The declaration also enabled foreign countries to provide aid to the colonial forces by establishing that the colonies were a separate entity from Britain.

Long-term Effects

Two significant long-term effects of the declaration are the current independence of the United States and the document's influence on foreign revolutions. Foreign revolutions, including the French Revolution, were inspired by the Declaration's enlightenment ideals, so the use of enlightened rhetoric to justify revolution was mirrored in foreign rebellions.

Overall

On July 4th, 1776, the Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson was approved by the Continental Congress. The Declaration had significant influence on American history because it officially stated that the colonies need independence and it set precedents for enlightenment ideals in government. It established that the colonists had the right to secede because King George III violated the natural rights of colonists and it gave purpose and unity to American patriots.



Declaration of Independence

The Impact of the declaration of Independence had on the United States. It established Freedom. It Liberated the Country from the British rule.

Why should win - without it, we would probably be still under the British control. And no Freedom, natural rights, no end of slavery, equality for men and women as well as boys and girls Education. Without it ^{no} Barack & Michelle Obama ^{& Kamela Harris}

Example of Impact

Created a sense of equality in men and women. Women wanted right to vote and men wanted the natural rights of Life, pursuit of happiness, & property.

Purpose

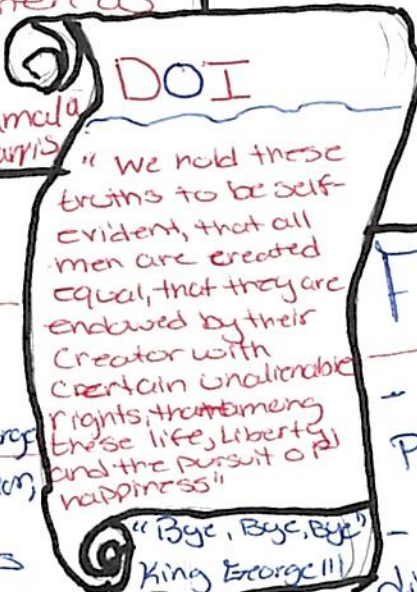
- Have natural Rights
- Right to Revolution
- To say Goodbye to King George

Causes - Heavy taxation, No representation in Parliament, King not caring about their rights

Other people effected

- Women were effected by the DOI because I brought hope that they will also receive equality with men and not stay home.

Creators - Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. On July 4, 1776 it was finalized and published



F.A.C.T.S.

- Signed by 36 people
- Thomas Jefferson did the rough draft
- Approved by Continental Congress on July 4th
- Fireworks on 4th of July is a tradition that started in Philadelphia July 4th, 1777
- Traditional Foods such as Barbque, Hot dogs, etc were later celebrate on 4th of July
- Now located at The National Archives Museum in Washington, D.C.

NATURAL RIGHTS

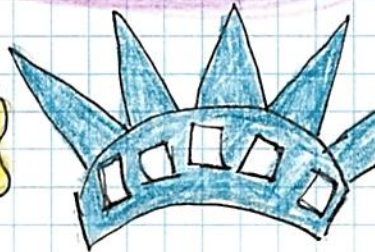
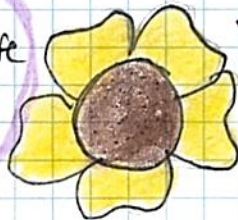
LIFE LIBERTY
PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

Started by
John Locke
in the
ENLIGHTENMENT

Changed to "Pursuit
of Happiness" in
America's Declaration
of Independence

Rights
Preserve
Mankind

Originally
it was "Life
Liberty &
Property"



★ We know we have these rights because
"Natural Right" is, by definition, "any right
that exists by virtue of Natural Law"

Are you human? Are you alive? You have...

Natural Rights

SONS OF LIBERTY



* Who were they?

A Society created due to the social and political fallout of the French and Indian War. They would use threats and in many cases violence against the loyalists and the British government. The goal was to push colonial leaders closer to the crown.



* Stamp act?



When Parliament was placing the stamp act, the Sons of Liberty rallied colonial resistance

* through the use of many petitions, assemblies, and propaganda. They would use violence against the British officials.

* Boston Massacre?

Sons of Liberty did this to oppose the stamp act. It was a battle for American liberty and to have the removal of British troops from Boston.

* Boston Tea Party?

The last legacy the Sons of Liberty did in the American revolution was the Boston tea party which ultimately led to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. The tea party was performed by the Sons of Liberty and was led by Samuel Adams, it encouraged the start of the war and why Revolutionary War began in Massachusetts.



* American Revolution?

The Sons of Liberty was a patriot group which was first created to intimidate the stamp distributors to the colonies. They later ask Andrew Oliver to meet under the Liberty Tree and later Oliver resigned. They were the voices of the Revolution. They were founded to advance the rights of the colonists and to fight taxation by the British government.

Rousseau's Influence:

- reconceiving the social contract to identify individual and collective rights
- many of his practices and beliefs reflected in laws and structures of ideal states
- influenced US Constitution
 - ↳ ideals influenced modern day conservatives & set the framework of classical republicanism
 - ↳ identified the inequalities of men early on

His political philosophies impacted both the french and american revolutionaries

"good government starts with freedom"

Submission into authority of the general will of the people as a whole guarantees individuals against being subordinated to the wills of others.

By joining together into civil society through the social contract and abandoning their claims of natural right, individuals can preserve themselves and remain free.

* US Constitution's "general welfare" = Rousseau's "general will"

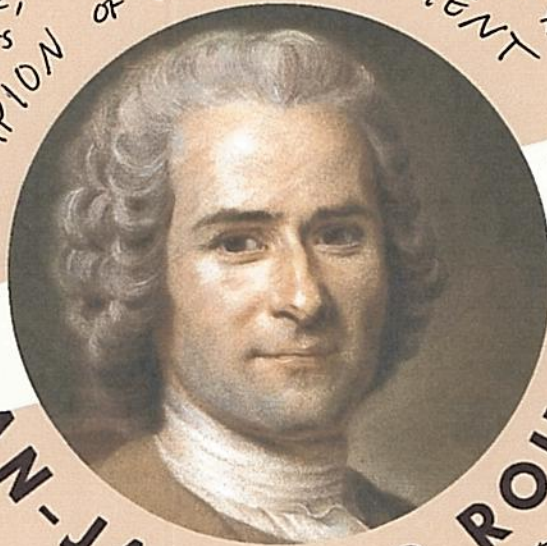
◦ sovereignty in the hands of people

Social Contract outlined the conditions for legitimate government.

↳ one of the central foundations of democratic government.

- Ensures that they obey themselves because they are, collectively, the authors of the law.

- commonalities between Jeffersonian democracy and Rousseau's praise of isolated and independent homesteads



CHAMPION OF ENLIGHTENMENT

JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU

"good government starts with freedom"

Identity & Ideas:

Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a Swiss-born philosopher, writer, and political theorist whose treatises and novels inspired the leaders of the American and French Revolution and the Romantic generation.

Into the Beyond:

- Rousseau became an advocate for developmentally appropriate children
- ↳ his description of the stages of child development mirrors his conception of the evolution of culture
 - ↳ Influenced progressive "child-centered" education
 - ↳ directly influenced modern educational practices

His thought marked the end of the Enlightenment but his reforms revolutionized music, the arts, politics, education, emotion.

Rousseau preached the Moral Simplicity of Humanity

- ↳ believed that humans gain more sense of moral as they age and face more challenges (led to freedom of expression)

"Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains,"
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau

"I prefer liberty with danger than peace with slavery."
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Rousseau:

Who was he?

Jean-Jacques Rousseau was born in 1712 and was a Swiss philosopher. He came up with the idea of the social contract, which said that a good government should listen to its citizens' wants and needs (popular sovereignty).

Impact on America:

Rousseau's ideas and Social Contract influenced the American government that we have today. The aspects of having a weak central government and most of the power lying in the states influenced the writing of the Articles of Confederation, which later led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution.

Long lasting effects:

Since Rousseau came up with and spread his ideas of popular sovereignty + dispersing power throughout the states rather than putting all the power in a central government, very important documents, such as the Articles of Confederation, were influenced.

Why is it important?

His ideas in the social contract are important because they maintain the balance between the people + state and also protect the rights of citizens. Through the social contract, citizens have the right to abolish the government if they don't protect their rights.

JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU

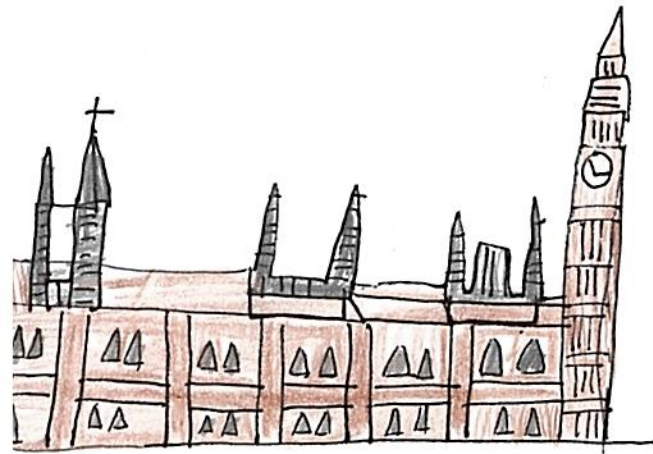
✍️ known for reconceiving the Social Contract
BUT Who was HE?

- ♥️ "JJR" believed the general rule of the people could not be decided by elected officials, instead have people vote directly for people & Laws
- ♥️ "JJR" also had a major influence over the French Revolution due to the Social Contract!
- ♥️ "JJR" described Freedom as "obedience to the Law that one has prescribed to oneself"

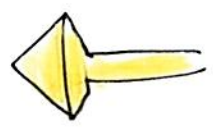
What's a Social Contract?

An unsaid agreement between man & government
Stating that giving up a few rights of man, ensures
a government to protect you from injustices.

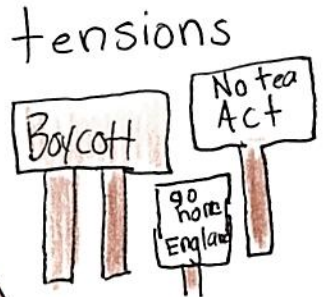




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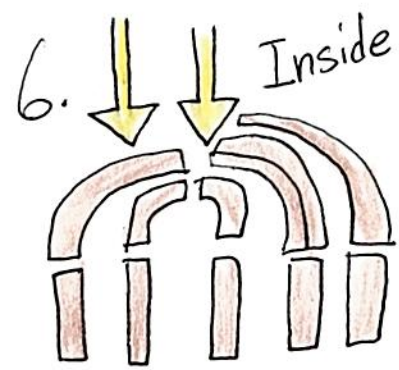
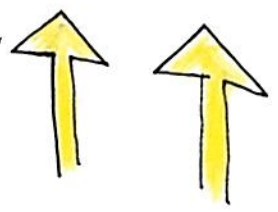
4. colonists start to protest more feriously which increase tensions



Parliament continues to squash down on these protests by sending more troops and passing more restrictive laws



3.



Inside

No colonist is represented here



Colonists don't get happy and are more frustrated by the fact they're not represented in the Parliament than taxes.
(hence taxation without representation)

1.



Background:

The British government passed a series of laws on the colonies to help repay their debts by ~~paying~~ taxing the colonies

2.



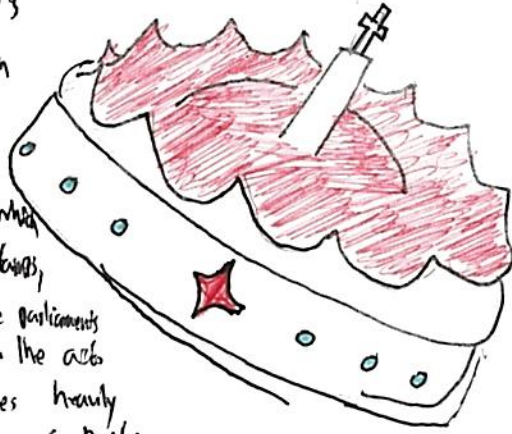
These taxes infuriated the colonists and opposition movements begin to arise

King George 3rd / Parliament

The Townshend Acts:

The Townshend acts were a series of acts and laws passed by British parliament in the 1760s to implement mercantilist strategies in the colonies. These Acts included the sugar acts, which taxed consumable goods like sugar, the stamp act which taxed goods made of paper like stamps, and the declaratory act which declared parliament's absolute power over the colonies. The acts were passed to tax the colonies heavily to help pay the war debts of Britain from the 7-year war.

the townshend acts angered the colonists and caused them to rebel which led to...

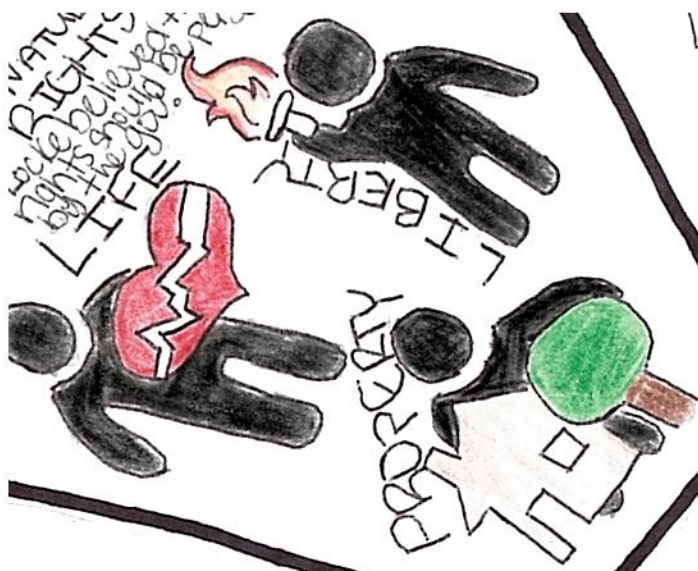


The Intolerable Acts:

The intolerable acts, or Coercive acts, were a series of laws passed by King George the third to punish the colonies for their rebellion. The four acts included the Boston port act, which authorized the royal navy to blockade the Boston Harbor (after Boston tea party), the Massachusetts Government act which gave the royal army dominion over Massachusetts government, the Quartering act which required citizens to accommodate Royal soldiers in their homes, and the Quebec act which extended Quebec territory to the Ohio river and added trial by jury basically giving full judicial power to the British.

Overall Effect of KGIII:

- King George the third was arguably the most impactful factor in the creation of the united states because of the plethora of acts and laws he passed which angered the colonists and led to the revolutionary war. If not for his attempts to exploit the colonies through the townshend acts, the colonists never would have had a reason to desire to break away from the British and the revolutionary war never would have occurred.
- King George the third is also responsible for the Intolerable acts which further angered the colonists. King George's persistence and arrogance caused him to pass the acts so that he could continue to exploit the colonies and without the intolerable acts, the revolution wouldn't have occurred because less people would have been angered.



LAYING STEPPING STONES TO THE ENLIGHTENMENT

• Locke founded liberalism and contributed to modern philosophical empiricism

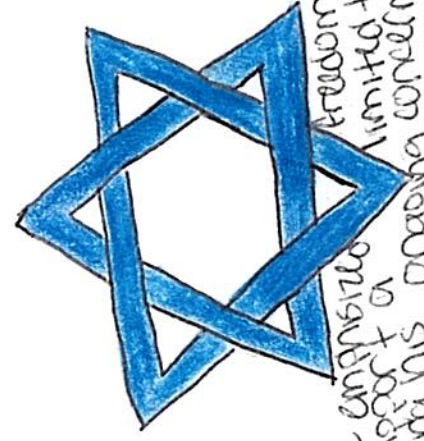
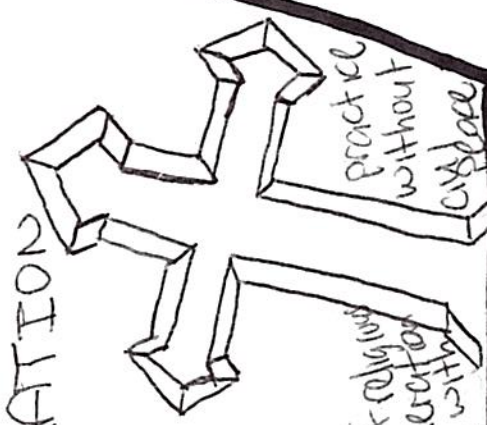
JOHN LOCKE



INFLUENCE ON LIBERALISM

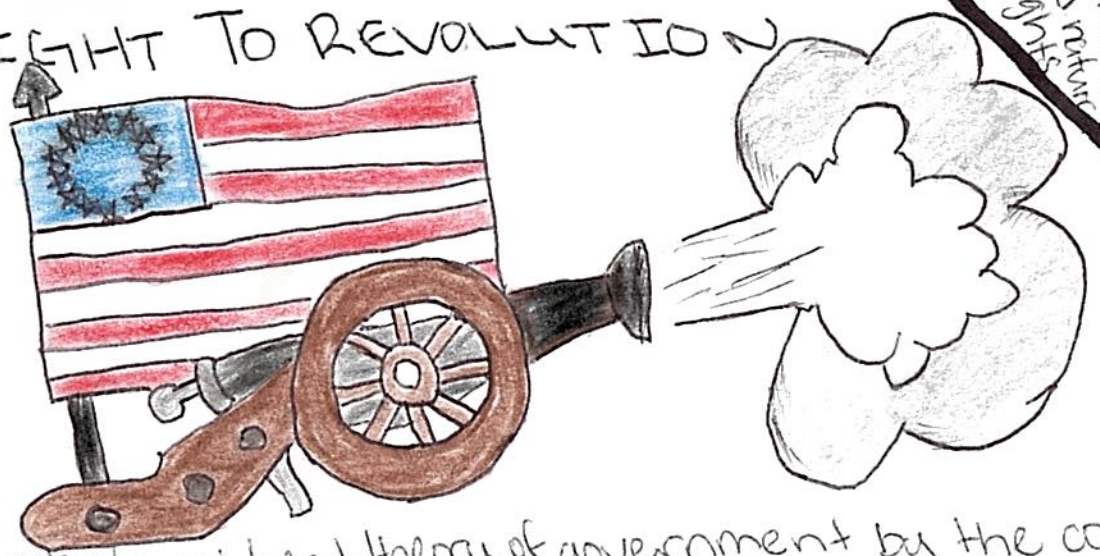
• Locke was credited for finding liberalism as a distinct tradition based on the social contract and natural rights

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION



Locke emphasizes freedom of religion and support of limited toleration reflecting his ongoing concerns with

RIGHT TO REVOLUTION



• Locke's political theory of government by the consent of the governed as a means to protect natural rights influenced founding document

Common

- Thomas Paine was an English-born American political activist, philosopher, political theorist, and revolutionary.
- Most famous for the first pamphlet to advocate American independence, "Common Sense". Helped shape the political ideologies of our first president George Washington.

Sense



Thomas Paine's independence from Britain



COMMON SENSE

helped inspire the American Revolution?

Yes sir!!

COMMON SENSE

1776

Convinced many Americans who had been undecided to support INDEPENDENCE

effective? yes, helped overcome doubts of separating from Britain and explained liberty effectively

one of the 1st arguments for independence that was written in language that was written in language that everyday colonists could understand

Common Sense educated uneducated ppl into political world by giving them arguments and reasons worded in easy, understandable sentences :)

Due to the large # of illiterates in the colonies, those who could read began reading Common Sense aloud in public

CHALLENGE!!!

1. INDEPENDENCE FROM ENGLAND
2. CREATION OF DEM-REP

SUCCESS!

1st successful anti-colonist action in modern history

this small pamphlet enjoyed enormous success and sold 120,000 copies in months & 500,000 in 1 year.

It was a very straightforward doc

Paine's concise and concentrated pamphlet impacted the colonists in ways only felt by people oppressed by tyranny. It took a community's effort to bring on fight for Independence

Occurred in... 1765

★ Required colonies to house British soldiers in barracks provided by the colonies.

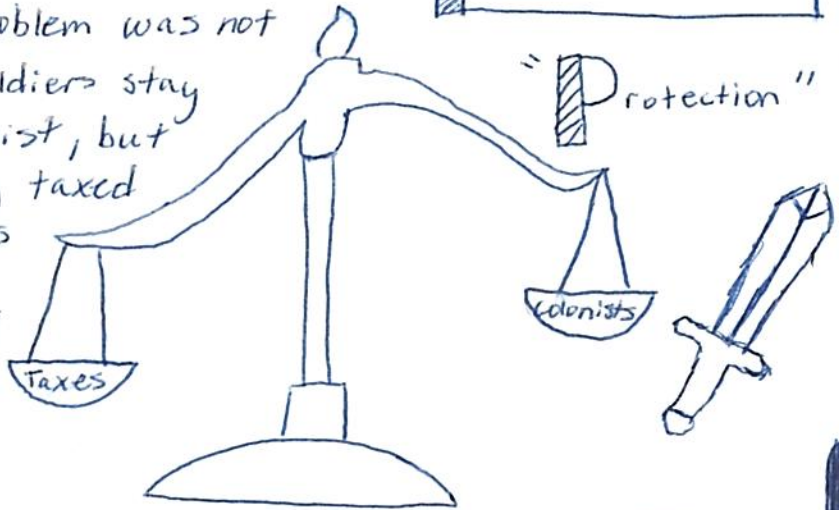
★ If barracks were too small, local homes were to house the soldiers.

★ Colonist had to pay for the soldiers barracks

★ The problem was not having soldiers stay with colonist, but them being taxed for soldiers barracks.

★ This allowed protection for the colonists.

CHECKLIST
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HOUSING
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FOOD



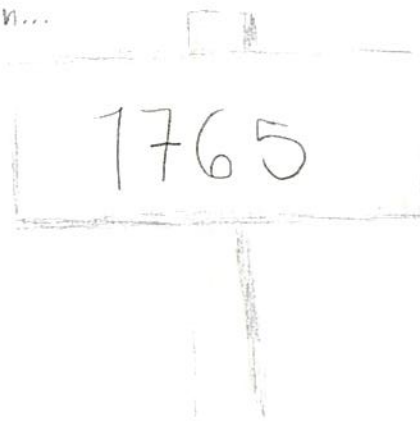
British Authority

Costs

- * Infringement on colonists rights
- * Increased empire defense costs
- * French and Indian war

QUARTERING ACT

passed in...

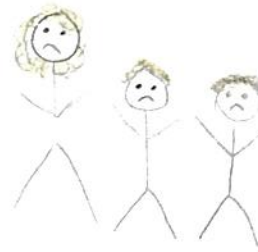


Quartering Act

British parliament passed this act so the colonies would take care of the British soldiers through proper housing and protection



Colonists

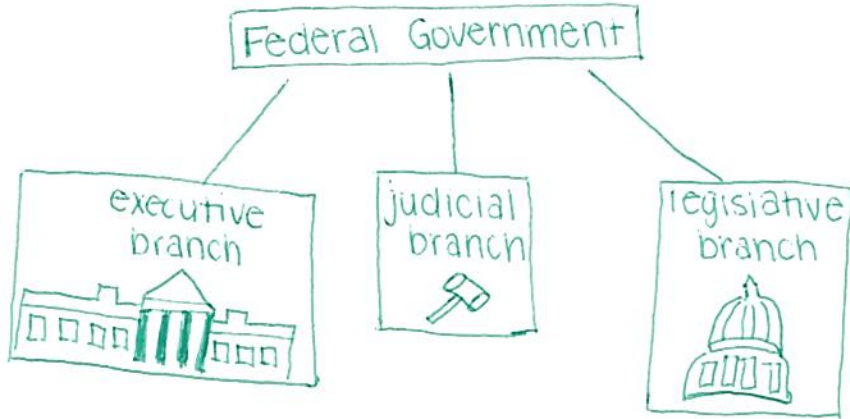


They had to provide quarters for the soldiers to reside in during this time. This infringed on their authority.

baron de montesquieu

Who was he?

- Montesquieu was a French philosopher who is responsible for the spread of certain ideas such as the separation of powers and popular sovereignty, as stated in the Social Contract.

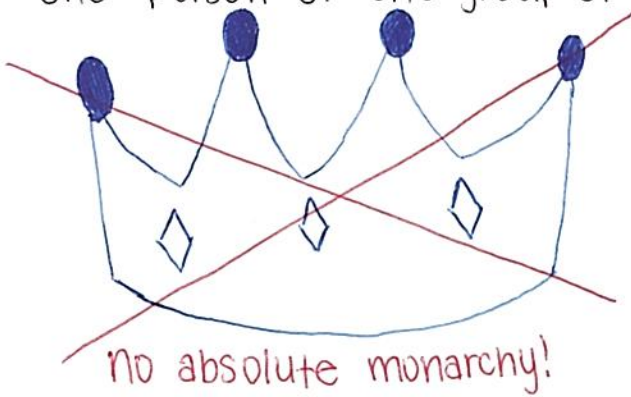
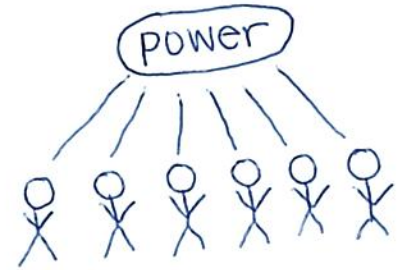


Why was he important?

- conceived the idea of 3 branches: judicial, legislative, executive. He heavily influenced the writers of the constitution when establishing individual liberties.

Why did he write the Social Contract?

- Montesquieu didn't agree with the absolute monarchy of his home country (France) and wanted to create a better government system. He believed all power belonged to the people and wanted everyone to directly vote for policies. He wanted countries' governments to not put too much power in one person or one group of people.



Separation of powers:

- executive branch: its purpose is to enforce laws. it is made up of the president, the cabinet, etc.
- legislative branch: its purpose is to make all the laws and controls taxes and spending
- judicial branch: its purpose is to make sure laws and other matters are constitutional and settles disputes through the supreme court

Remember the Ladies

Abigail Adams

★ Abigail shifts her focus from human nature and the need to restrain it to women and the need to protect them.

— She urges her husband John Adams to "Remember the Ladies"

★ March 31, 1776, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband urging him and the other members of the Continental Congress not to forget about the nation's women when fighting for independence.

Revolutions: Abigail's language was intending Revolution. Abigail was an outspoken, intelligent woman concerned with the state of the country and its citizens.

★ The American Revolution was in reconsideration of all social inequalities, when Abigail prompted "Remember the Ladies" John Adams treated it as a joke, which demonstrated the limitations of the revolutionary liberty. ★

— She was an early advocate from women and an advisor to John Adams and opposed slavery and social inequality.

Quotes:

• "Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors" •

• "Men of sense in all ages abhor those customs which treat us only as the vassals of your sex" •

= Abigail claims that men are created into tyrants if they had unlimited power.

First Ladies: Abigail was apart of the First Ladies of the United States who played a significant role in political and social history.

— In the letter Abigail characterized women as "Delicacy and Sentiment" of men.

- Delicacy = fragility
- Sentiment = emotion



First Lady of United States

SHE WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL WIFE TO LIVE IN THE WHITE HOUSE

MOTHER OF JOHN QUINCY
↓
6th president of United States

ABIGAIL ADAMS

1000 LETTERS

WHAT?

Womens Rights

Remember the Ladies — ABIGAIL ADAMS

Womens rights advocate

NO SLAVERY !!!

Women's rights movement



Wife of John Adams

SONS OF LIBERTY



LEADERS →



SAMUEL ADAMS



JOHN LOCKE

WHEN?

FORMED IN

1765

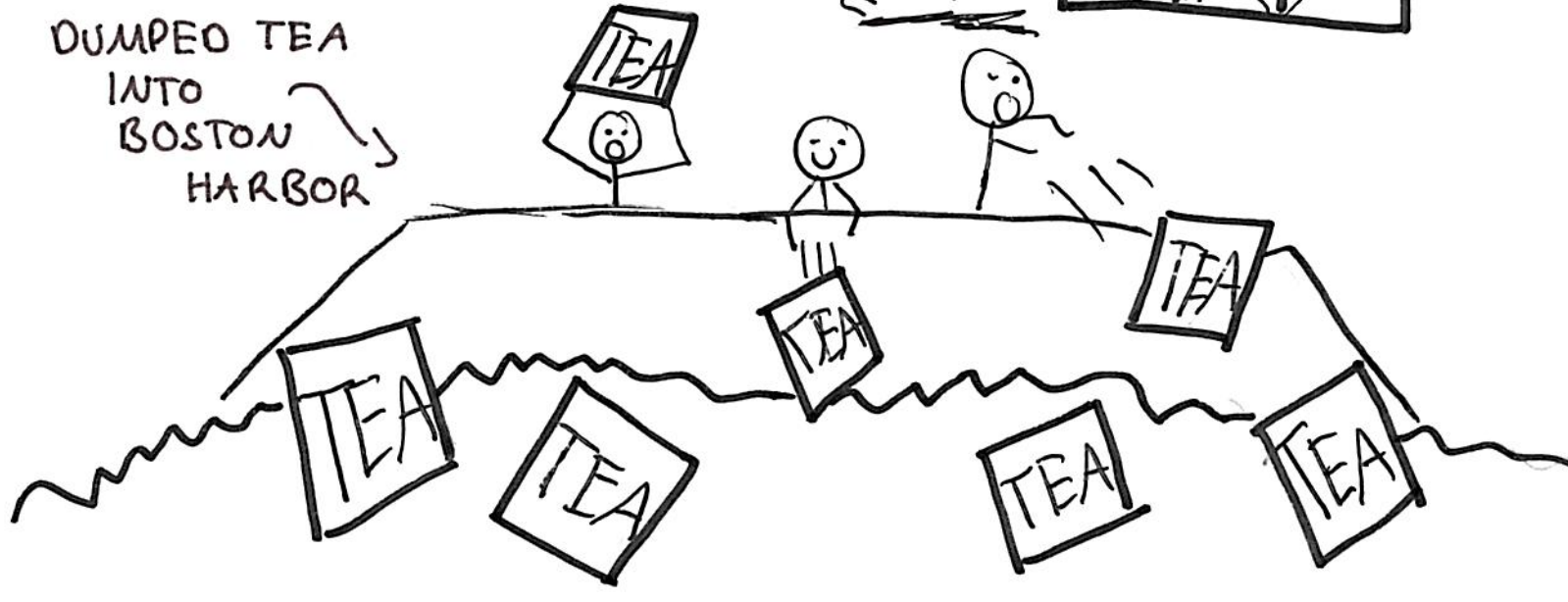
ACTIONS

! NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

SET CUSTOMS HOUSE ON FIRE



DUMPED TEA INTO BOSTON HARBOR



Quasi-War with France

Context

- France is angry because U.S. violated the Franco-American treaty of 1778. The U.S. didn't help them protect the west Indies
- Perceived Jay's treaty as U.S. becoming friendly w/ rival England
- In 1790s England & France impress (seize) ships and sailors

- Adams sent U.S. representatives to negotiate peace w/ France
↳ 3 French Reps. with the alias XYZ approached them and demanded a bribe to negotiate.

- U.S. refuse demands, leave France, and U.S. & French fight undeclared naval war

when: 1798-1800

Definition

The Quasi War was an undeclared naval war between the United States and France during Adam's presidency, following the XYZ incident.

where: most fighting occurred @ Caribbean & Atlantic coastline

Period 3 Impact

This would cause division to Federalist (pro-Quasi war) and Dem-Republicans (pro-France), also led to the Sedition Acts in 1798 that prohibited malicious speech to the government after complaints from Democratic-Republicans

Lasting Legacy

This event would strengthen the U.S. Navy allowing the United States to dominate the Pacific & Atlantic ocean. It prevented a bigger war with France, the U.S. wasn't prepared for and couldn't afford. Lastly, it caused a debate about U.S. neutrality, presidential power, and the role of military in America.

Battle of Fallen Timbers

Significance

"Last battle of the American Revolution"

Helped the nation expand its territory westward

Important people

General Anthony Wayne (America)

Native Confederacy (Natives)

Chief Tecumseh, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket

Picture



Key Details

- ✓ British were supporting the Indians
- ✓ George Washington desire to secure victory
- ✓ Treaty of Greenville signed (1795)
- ✓ Acknowledged Indian lands and possession
- ✓ Ceded New Territory to the United States

The Enlightenment

What is the Enlightenment?

The Enlightenment was a significant intellectual movement that occurred from 1715-1789. It was mainly in Europe. Main ideas included human reasoning could discover truths about the world, religion, and politics could be used to improve the lives of Mankind.

Main People / Thinkers

John Locke: came up with the unalienable or natural rights guaranteed by the government. (Life, liberty, property)

Baron de Montesquieu: believed in the idea that the government should be split into branches that could check each other ensuring one didn't gain too much power

Rousseau: social contract which inspired political reforms.

Main Takeaways

- Natural rights (Life, liberty, Property)
- social contract
- Separation of Powers

Impacts:

• Helped take down the corrupt catholic church in Europe which was used for power instead of religion.

• Led to the Thirty Years' War

• Creation and inspiration of American and French Revolution because the people realized they were being treated wrongly.

Legacy

• Many enlightenment ideas on government such as natural rights and separation of powers are included in Today's Constitution

• Led to American Freedom

• Creation of the scientific method and other ideas such as Newton's Laws of physics which are also used in today's society

9 Declaration of Independence

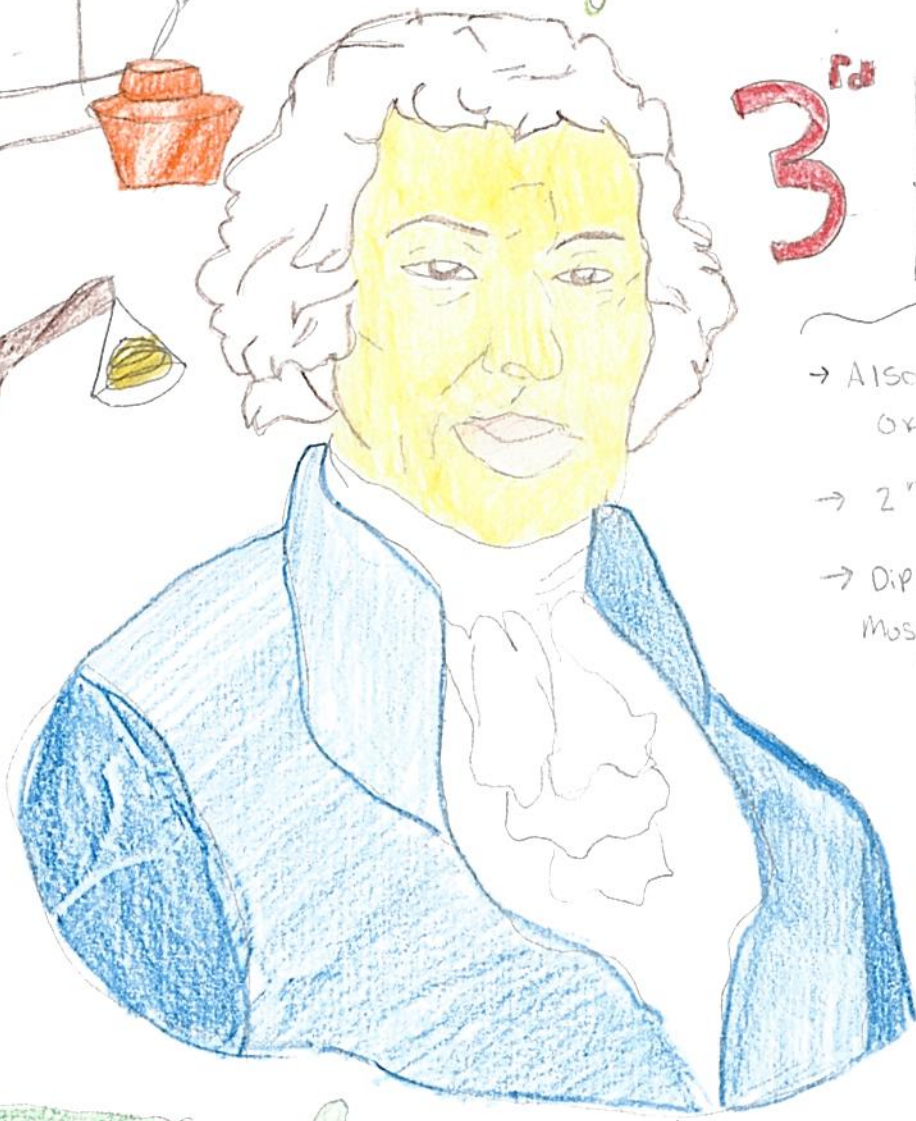
* Religious Freedom
* Separation of Church & State



3rd President!



- Also 1st Secretary of State
- 2nd Vice President
- Diplomat, Lawyer, Architect, Musician, Philosopher, Founding Father



Doubled U.S Geography

Great Awakening

Contextualization

↳ Popularization of the Enlightenment

Enlightenment which emphasized critical thinking > passion

↳ people leaving religions, turning to atheists, changing religions...

What Occurred

Because of lower church participation...

...there was **DIVISION** amongst colonies

Leaders had traveled amongst colonies doing speeches and spreading religion

↳ changed and added new ideas to make religion more

↳ appealing

* all people are sinners * those who sin go to Hell

* everyone can have a personal connection to God

* notice how most ideals are superlative *



RESULTS

- increased religious freedom
- encouraged people to renew their faith

- increased **UNITY** throughout colonies

Future Events

1. debate Old Lights vs. New Lights
2. second Great Awakening
3. establishing of universities [Princeton, Rutgers, Brown...] still being used today!



Memberships increased
25000 → 50000

hundreds of churches
being built

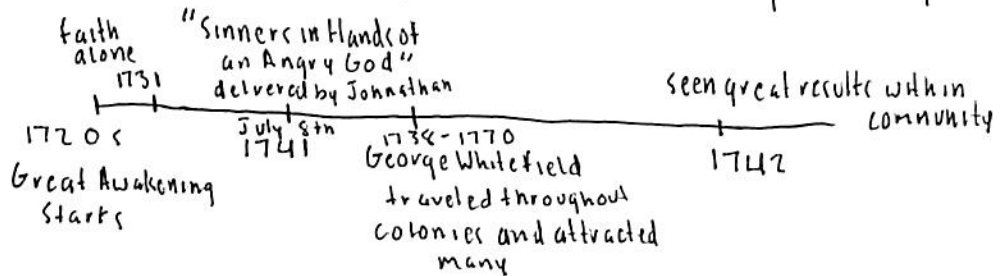
Key People

Johnathan Edwards

George Whitefield

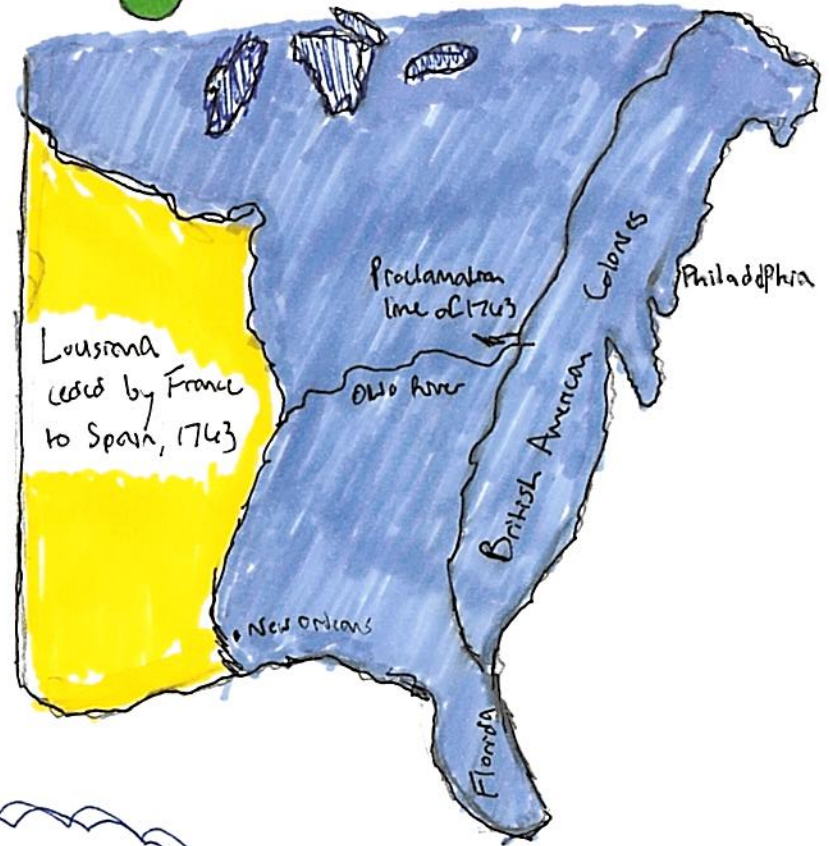
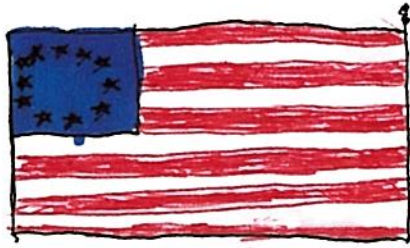
David Brainard

John Wesley



TREATY OF PARIS 1763

IMPACT



- ★ The treaty of Paris 1763 officially ended the French and Indian war of the Seven years War.
- ★ British received Quebec and the Ohio Valley
- ★ The part of New Orleans and Louisiana territory west of Mississippi were ceded to Spain because of their alliance with British.

Due to the Treaty of Paris 1763, Great Britain emerged as the world's chief colonial empire, which was its primary goal in the war, and as a result, France lost most of its possessions overseas.

IMPACT ON NATIVE AMERICANS

- * When British gained power and control, Native Americans in Ohio feared that colonists would move onto their land. This drove the Natives further west.

Paul Revere

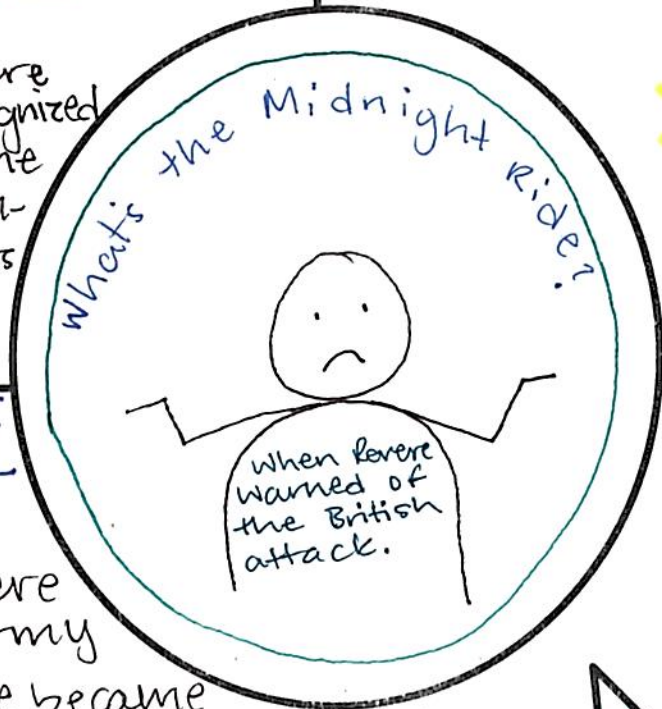
"The British are coming, the British are coming!" 

"Who even is Paul Revere?"


The Forgotten FATHER of the Revolution

- Since he warned of the first battle

? Paul Revere wasn't recognized for what he did for another 100 years



TIMELINE

- Paul Revere enlisted in army
- Paul Revere became apart of the Sons of Liberty
- Paul Revere warns of British attacks
- Americans successfully win battles 
- Paul Revere isn't recognized for what ~~he~~ he did for 100 years.

DANGER!

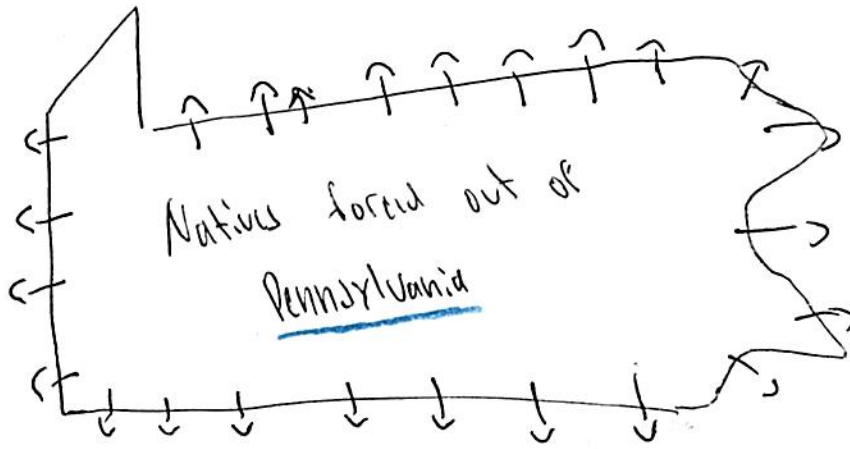


• Paul Revere warned John Hancock + Samuel Adams about the British attack on Lexington

100

March of the Paxton Boys

1763-1765



Ben Franklin



(important) led this "revolution"

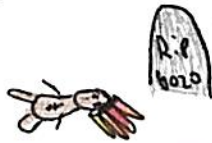
He is mad
↓

Started with 20x dead Natives

Colonists became Hostile



Paxton boy



Natives were extinguished from the colonies



Burned their homes led to...

No more Natives in America!

Impact Period 3

Most influential

The New lights culturally and Politically impacted period 3, The New lights supported George whitefield. The Great awakening was a religious revival between the Old and New lights. The new lights wanted to accept new ideas and make more people more excited and the Church and support more enlightenment ideas

The New lights created a more emotional and personal acceptance in the church and be blessed in Christ without having to go through the priests judgement/ permission, which shows that the church is for everyone and everyone is welcome

The New lights impacted The United States culturally because they displayed new and better styles of an energized evangelical preaching. The Old lights wanted everything to stay the same and believe the New lights reasons challenge the traditional scriptures and the church



The New lights later helped established new Universities such as Princeton, Dartmouth Brown, and other Ivy-league schools. Also new churches were formed and strengthened


- Great awakening religious revival (1730 - 1740's)
- George whitefield introduced the idea for the new energized style of evangelical preaching
- Good works bring salvation
- The new lights support the new ideas
- The old lights were against the new ideas
- The old lights believed in the church membership bring salvation and used that to give hierarchy status

separation of the state and church and the enlightenment ideas allow people to


The new lights brought more people to the church but with God on a deeper and personal level

The new lights

to act

General Washington declared Thanksgiving on Dec 18, 1777  Turkey

BATTLE OF SARATOGA

Benedict Arnold fell on his leg after his horse got shot 

Sept 14, 1777 - Oct 17, 1777

Facts: A aircraft carrier was named after the war!!!
U.S.S SARATOGA CV-3



The battle of



SARATOGA marked a decisive victory

over the British forces, changing the tide of the Revolutionary War



(not a Bama fan!!!)



REVOLUTION!!!

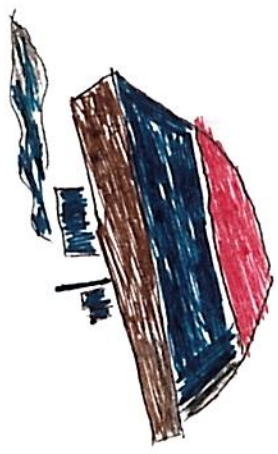
Battle Importance

- Major morale boost to the Patriots
- Persuaded the French, Spanish and Dutch to join forces



French have a bone to pick with the British!!!

↳ Bitter over the 7 years war



Jay's Treaty
Bonus Rec'd 3

FEDERALISTS
SUPPORTED, JEFFERSON
AND MADISON DIDN'T

ORIGINALLY negotiated by
JOHN JAY and signed on 1794

caught up from 1
crisis WEAKNESS,
desired issues from
REVOLUTIONARY WAR
and an attempt to
stop BRITAIN from
SEIZING American
ships

JAY'S TREATY

FRANCE HATED the
treaty, saw it as a violation
of France-American treaty of 1778
FRANCE began ATTACKING
American merchant ships and
SEIZING them

BRITAIN
AND FRANCE
HELPED

AGREEMENT between US & BRITAIN
in which America could build a national
economy with COMMERCIAL
PROSPERITY
helped avert WAR
between the two

ALIENATED France, who
helped America gain independence
TENSIONS over TRADE
led to the war of 1812
between America and France

IDEAS
of REVOLUTIONARY
BRITAIN

BRITISH remove TROOPS from western frontiers of US &
established a commission to examine DEBTS owed to US
American SHIPS were granted access to Mississippi MISSISSIPPI river
DUTY-FREE access through NEW ORLEANS port

SEEN