

WEEK 5 AOS 1 REVISION ORGANISER

REVISION RESOURCE- CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

In this activity you are provided with a summary of the VCAA categories of key knowledge for area of study one. This will become a KEY REVISION TOOL for your SAC and end of year exam study.

A lot of information has already been provided but spaces have been left for you to insert how each of the causes contributed to the revolution.

You should use this organiser to help structure your essay response to the week 6 submission task and also when creating your double-sided A4 sheet of notes for the SAC in week 7. You may wish to print it out on A3 and fill it in by hand, or fill it in electronically.

A breakdown of the VCAA key historical thinking skills is on the following page. These are the skills that the VCAA expects you to develop during the course of the Unit.

<p>Establishing historical significance</p> <p>An event or person is historically significant if it RESULTED IN CHANGE and/or is REVEALING about the past.</p> <p>If you are unsure whether an event or person is historically significant, ask yourself:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How were people affected by the event or person? • How many people's lives were affected? • How long lasting were the changes? • How does the event or person shed light on issues that concerned people in the past or that interest them now? 	<p>Historical interpretations</p> <p>When you are asked to evaluate an historical interpretation, consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does X historian identify as the significant causes or consequences of...?' • How does the interpretation of historian X differ from that of historian Y when assessing historical changes? • Based on my knowledge of the topic, is the interpretation of X historian accurate/ inaccurate? Why? E.g. the historian does not identify the importance of ABC group/idea/event in causing the event.
<p>Analysing cause and consequence</p> <p>Historical inquiry involves identification of chains of cause and consequence.</p> <p>When analysing causes and consequences, remember that there may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than one cause/consequence of an event or action • They may be long and/or short term • They may be interrelated • They may vary in terms of their influence in causing an event • They are not inevitable but arise out of decisions made by people in response to the conditions in which they lived. Conditions include the social, political and economic systems in place, as well as the natural environment and geography. • They may be unintentional 	<p>Using sources as evidence</p> <p>The writing of history is an interpretation based on inferences drawn from primary sources.</p> <p>Sources need to be evaluated before they are used as evidence. Use the analytical routine CCF to analyse the source: Content, Context, Function.</p> <p>Remember: the inferences you draw from a primary source need to be corroborated. What other source (primary or secondary) supports your interpretation?</p>
<p>Historical perspectives</p> <p>The people of the past understood their world differently from how we understand ours. You do not need to agree with the world views of the past, but to demonstrate an understanding of them based on evidence.</p> <p>An explanation of historical perspectives should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take into account the historical context in which they were expressed • Be based on evidence • Reflect the diversity of perspectives that existed in the past 	<p>Historical arguments</p> <p>When you put forward an interpretation in response to a question and support it with evidence you are constructing an historical argument. An 'interpretation' is simply your answer to the question you are answering.</p> <p>When constructing an historical argument, you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weigh up interpretations and evidence to arrive at a conclusion • Identify evidence that supports your interpretation • Consider multiple lines of argument • Account for counter-arguments or contrary evidence

Unit 3 Outcome 1 summary: Causes of the American Revolution, 1754 - July 4th 1776

How did these Events and Conditions contribute to the outbreak of revolution?		How did the actions of popular movements mobilise society and challenge British authority?		Ideas that played a significant role in challenging the existing order:	
Causes:	Significance:	Popular movements:	Contribution to triggering a revolution:	Ideas:	Challenge to the existing order
<p>COLONIAL EXPERIENCE</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Condition. Independent Assemblies, charters, salutary neglect, slavery</div> <p>BRITISH MERCANTILIST POLICY</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Condition - Policy that colonial trade should be controlled by parliament to the benefit of Britain. Forbidden trade with other countries led to smuggling being normalised among the colonists.</div> <p>THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Event and Condition- which led to the Proclamation Act, sugar Act, Currency Act, Stamp Act, Quartering Act, resentment toward taxation and the British military presence culminating in the Stamp Act riots</div> <p>BRITISH MANAGEMENT OF THE COLONIES</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Condition. Salutary neglect until French and Indian War and then increasingly authoritarian</div> <p>THE PROCLAMATION ACT</p> <p>Event and Condition - Denial of colonial access to lands across the Appalachians</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Each colony had its own charter and separate government leading to a sense of independent identity including slave-based agriculture in the south and Puritan-democratic culture in the north</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">The fact that smuggling was a challenge to British authority meant that challenging British authority was normalised amongst the colonists.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Increased intervention of parliament in the colonies at first via military operations and then via acts of parliament designed to pay for the war and maintain forces in America. Parliament denied colonists access to land across the Appalachians that they believed to be rightfully theirs</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">The move from letting colonists work around mercantilist policies to parliament making and enforcing new laws produced resistance ie. Stamp Act Riots</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Contributed to tension and further challenging of British authority as settlers continued to migrate illegally</div>	<p>THE PATRIOTS</p> <p>Trade boycotts, tarring and feathering, Stamp Act Riots, letters from a farmer, Circular Letter, Boston Tea Party, colonial militia</p> <p>THE SONS OF LIBERTY</p> <p>Boston Tea Party, tarring and feathering,</p> <p>THE DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY</p> <p>Boycotting of British goods, spinning clubs</p> <p>THE COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE</p> <p>Boycotts, coordination between colonies, committees of safety</p>		<p>NATURAL RIGHTS</p> <p>Rights that a person is born with regardless of government</p> <p>REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT</p> <p>Government where members are voted for by those they represent</p> <p>REPUBLICANISM</p> <p>Government by the general will of the people</p> <p>LIBERTY</p> <p>Individual consent to be governed and security of property</p>	

<p>BRITISH TAX REVENUE ACTS AND COLONIAL RESPONSES TO THESE ACTS</p> <p>Events - Sugar Act 1764 leading to complaints by merchants to the Massachusetts Assembly. Stamp Act 1765 leading to Virginia Stamp Act Resolves, formation of the Sons of Liberty, boycotts of British goods, Stamp Act Riots. The Townsend Duties (Revenue Act 1767) led to boycotting of British goods, John Dickinson's letters from a farmer and Samuel Adams Circular letter</p>		<p>PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES</p>			
		<p>Individuals:</p>	<p>Contribution to triggering a revolution:</p>		
<p>OBJECTIONS TO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION</p> <p>Events - Patrick Henry's Virginia Stamp Act Resolves 1765, John Dickinson's letters from a farmer 1767, Samuel Adam's Circular Letter 1768</p>		<p>KING GEORGE III</p> <p>Politically conservative, believed that colonials challenged his authority, underestimated their will to fight</p>			
<p>THE BOSTON MASSACRE</p> <p>Events - March 5 1770, Angry mob of Bostonians confront British troops in front of the Customs House. In the confusion troops open fire killing five colonists.</p>		<p>GEORGE WASHINGTON</p> <p>Patriot after Coercive Acts, declared commander in chief of Continental Army</p>			
<p>THE COERCIVE ACTS</p> <p>Events - March 1774 The Boston Port Act closes Boston Port, May 1774 Massachusetts Government Act dissolves the Assembly and replaces Governor with General Thomas Gage, May 1774 Administration of Justice Act allows for those accused of murder to be tried in England, June 1774 Quartering Act allows military to use vacant buildings</p>		<p>SAMUEL ADAMS</p> <p>Led political opposition to British control of Massachusetts, was instrumental in Boston Tea Party, wrote Circular Letter, advocated for independence</p>			

POWDER ALARMS

Events - September 1, 1774 alarm over General Gage seizing gunpowder near Boston causes minuteman organisation to be improved with reliable warning networks and express riders. Portsmouth alarm December 1774 and Salem alarm February 1775 reveal that the organisation is effective.

THE FIRST AND SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Event - October 20 1774, 55 representatives of 12 colonies meet in Philadelphia to discuss united measures to pressure parliament to respect the rights of the colonists and includes the drafting of the Articles of Association

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

Events- Lexington April 19, 1775, troops marching secretly to Concord to seize powder and arrest John Hancock and Samuel Adams skirmish with militia and the first shot of the war is fired. When the troops arrive in Concord a larger battle occurs as thousands of militia men gather from the surrounding countryside forcing the British to retreat to Boston under constant harassment.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

Event - June 17, 1775 Colonial militia seized control of strategic hills overlooking Boston and the British attack that drove them off resulted in the loss of 228 redcoats killed and 826 wounded

JOHN HANCOCK

Wealthy merchant and smuggler; led Second Continental Congress, signed declaration of independence first

JOHN ADAMS

Prominent Boston Lawyer; defended soldiers from Boston Massacre, represented Massachusetts at both congresses

THOMAS PAINE

Wrote influential pro-independence pamphlet Common Sense in 1775 and The American Crisis in 1776

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Opposed Coercive Acts from Virginia, delegate to second congress, wrote declaration of independence

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Event and condition - July 4 1776 Document written primarily by Thomas Jefferson that set out for the first time the American colonies intention to permanently separate from Great Britain and to become an independent country.