CHAPTER 17 SECTION 3

BIRTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC
1. ENGLAND IN THE 1700’s

- LOCATION leads to dominance of TRADE, and they have COLONIES in INDIA, AMERICA, and the CARIBBEAN.

- Winning the FRENCH and INDIAN WAR gives them control over a large part of CANADA, and by 1707 they become the UNITED KINGDOM gaining control over WALES and SCOTLAND.
2. THE 13 COLONIES

- KING GEORGE III wanted to increase the power of the CROWN and wanted to TAX the COLONIES to help pay for the FRENCH and INDIAN WAR.

- THE STAMP ACT taxes all stamps and the COLONISTS protest. (NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION)

- THE BOSTON MASSACRE happens in 1770 when 5 colonists die while protesting the QUARTERING of BRITISH troops, and tensions come to a head during the BOSTON TEA PARTY in 1773.
AMERICAN-BRITISH TENSIONS
3. AMERICA DECLARES INDEPENDENCE

- On July 4th 1776, The Declaration of Independence was approved by the SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

- THOMAS JEFFERSON wrote the majority of it, and he used JOHN LOCKE’S ideas that the government’s role was to PROTECT the people’s LIFE, LIBERTY, and PROPERTY. Since BRITAIN was not doing this they could no longer rule the COLONIES.

- He also used LOCKE’S idea of POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY (gov’t can only rule with the consent of the people)
...remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.

(Abigail Adams)
4. ENLIGHTENMENT and the CONSTITUTION

- In the summer of 1787, the FRAMERS of the CONSTITUTION (Madison, Franklin, Washington) met in PHILADELPHIA to apply their studies of the ENLIGHTENMENT to a new CONSTITUTION.

- MONTESQUIEU’S idea of THREE SEPARATE BRANCHES of gov’t as well as CHECKS and BALANCES would be a large part of the document, and the BILL of RIGHTS were inspired by LOCKE’S idea that gov’t must protect the NATURAL RIGHTS of the people.
SIGNING THE CONSTITUTION
CHECKS AND BALANCES

Legislative: The Congress
- Cong. approves nominations, controls budget & can override veto & impeach Pres.
- Pres. can veto legislation
- Court can declare laws unconstitutional
- Cong. can impeach judges

Executive: The President
- Pres. nominates judges
- Court can declare acts unconstitutional

Judicial: The Courts
- Court can declare acts unconstitutional
PAUL REVERE ENGRAVING OF BOSTON MASSACRE