

Foner 3/e
Chapter 5
Chapter Outline

- I. The crisis begins
 - A. Pre-1763 consolidation of imperial authority
 - B. Emerging split over British-colonial relations
 - 1. British perspective
 - a. Subordinate position of colonies
 - b. Obligation of colonies to share in cost of empire
 - c. "Virtual representation"
 - 2. American perspective
 - a. Equality of colonies and mother country
 - b. No taxation without representation
 - C. Initial skirmishes
 - 1. Writs of assistance against smuggling
 - 2. Proclamation of 1763
 - 3. Sugar Act
 - 4. Revenue Act
 - 5. Currency Act
 - D. Stamp Act crisis
 - 1. Provisions of Stamp Act
 - 2. Indignation in colonies
 - 3. Taxation and representation; increasing opposition
 - a. Virginia resolutions
 - b. Stamp Act Congress
 - c. Boycott of British goods
 - d. Public demonstrations
 - e. Committees of Correspondence
 - f. Sons of Liberty
 - g. Crowd actions
 - 4. Breadth of opposition
 - a. Colonial elites
 - b. Middling ranks
 - c. Laboring classes
 - 5. Repeal of Stamp Act; passage of Declaratory Act
 - E. Internal colonial disputes
 - 1. Tenant uprising in Hudson Valley
 - 2. Tenant uprising in Green Mountains
 - 3. Regulators in South Carolina
 - 4. Regulators in North Carolina
- II. The road to revolution
 - A. Townshend crisis
 - 1. Provisions of Townshend duties
 - 2. Colonial response, Home-spun virtue
 - a. Revival of boycott on British goods
 - b. American-made goods as symbol of resistance
 - c. Reawakening of popular protest
 - B. Boston Massacre
 - 1. Stationing of troops in Boston
 - 2. The Massacre
 - 3. Popular indignation
 - C. An uneasy calm
 - 1. Repeal of Townshend duties; withdrawal of troops from Boston
 - 2. Lifting of boycott

- 3. Persisting suspicions of Britain
 - 4. John Wilkes controversy
 - 5. Anglican church rumors
- D. Tea and Intolerable Acts
 - 1. Tea Act
 - a. Roots in global commercial developments
 - b. Contents
 - 2. Colonial response
 - a. Resistance in ports
 - b. Boston Tea Party
 - 3. Intolerable Acts
 - 4. Quebec Act
- III. The coming of independence
 - A. Suffolk Resolves
 - B. The Continental Congress
 - 1. Prominence of participants
 - 2. Patrick Henry
 - 3. Endorsement of Suffolk Resolves
 - 4. The Continental Association established
 - 5. Authorization of Committees of Safety
 - C. Committees of Safety
 - 1. Displacement of established governments by extralegal bodies
 - 2. Expansion of "political nation"
 - D. Edging toward independence
 - 1. Pervasive talk of liberty
 - 2. From "rights of Englishmen" to "natural rights"
 - E. Outbreak of war
 - 1. Battles of Lexington and Concord
 - 2. Surrender of Fort Ticonderoga
 - 3. Boston
 - a. Siege
 - b. Battle of Bunker Hill
 - c. British withdrawal
 - 4. Establishment of Continental Army, under Washington's command
 - 5. Dispatch of British troops to suppress rebellion
 - F. Independence? Colonial ambivalence over independence
 - G. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
 - 1. Content of
 - a. Denunciation of hereditary rule, monarchical government, colonial subordination
 - b. Promotion of independence, political democracy, citizens' rights, free trade, insulation from imperial wars
 - 2. Impact of
 - a. Mass appeal
 - b. Groundswell for independence
 - H. Declaration of Independence
 - 1. Issuance
 - 2. Content
 - a. Grievances against crown
 - b. Defining principles
 - i. National sovereignty
 - ii. Human equality
 - iii. Natural rights
 - iv. Government by consent of governed
 - v. Right of revolution

- vi. From property to "happiness"
- I. Global implications
 - 1. America as beacon of universal freedom
 - a. An asylum for mankind; human rights
 - b. Global declaration of independence; spread freedom
- IV. Securing independence; the war
 - A. Balance of power
 - 1. British advantages
 - a. Military superiority
 - b. Divisions among Americans
 - 2. American advantages
 - a. Military experience
 - b. Home turf
 - c. Passion for independence
 - d. Limits of British resolve
 - e. Popular resentment against predatory Redcoats
 - f. Aid from Britain's rivals
 - B. Black soldiers in the Revolutionary War
 - 1. On American side
 - 2. On British side
 - C. First years of the war
 - 1. General William Howe's pursuit of Washington
 - 2. Washington's eluding of Howe at New York City
 - 3. Washington's surprise attacks at Trenton and Princeton
 - 4. American victory at Saratoga
 - 5. British occupation of Philadelphia
 - 6. Washington at Valley Forge
 - 7. American alliance with France and Spain
 - D. Sagging fortunes of revolutionary cause
 - 1. British recruitment of southern loyalists, slaves
 - 2. British occupations of Savannah, Charleston
 - 3. Shortage of funds
 - 4. Defection of Benedict Arnold
 - 5. Disgruntlement among soldiers
 - E. Victory at last
 - 1. American victories at Cowpens, South Carolina, and Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina
 - 2. Siege and surrender of Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown
 - 3. Opening of peace negotiations
 - 4. Treaty of Paris, recognizing American independence