

Teacher Guide

18th Century Turning Points in United States History

For Grades 7-College

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The DVD version is English and Spanish Subtitled.

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MATERIALS IN THE PROGRAM

Teacher's Guide -This Teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this program. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following:

- a. Suggested Instructional Notes
- b. Student Learning Goals
- c. Points for Teachers - Interesting points teachers may want to share or explore further
- d. Related Segments from other Turning Points include from this and other Turning Points Series (See Ambrose for information on 18th and 20th Century series of Turning Points in U.S. History)
- e. Internet Resources
- f. Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students with **answers to questions at the end of each program below.**

INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

It is suggested that you preview the program and read the related Student Goals and Teacher Points. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt the program to the needs of your class. You will probably find it best to follow the programs in the order in which they are presented in this Teacher's Guide, but this is not necessary. It is also suggested that the program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional program outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the programs you may wish to copy the Test Questions on Blackline Masters 1A, 2A, etc. and distribute to your class to measure their comprehension of the events.

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

The design for this series was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Eras 3-7 Standards for grades 5-12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8, Standards 8.1 – 8.5.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF SERIES

The first Americans were immigrants. Perhaps as many as 30,000 years ago, they came by foot, walking across the land bridge between Asia and Alaska, or by kayak and canoe, sailing along the coasts of the Bering Sea. They brought with them the ways of their ancestors. Forced by nature to adapt, they adapted; their customs changed; their languages evolved; they created an American Indian culture that lasted tens of thousands of years.

Then in the second millennium, a.d., a new generation of peoples migrated to North America, this time sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean from Europe. They too brought

with them the ways of their ancestors, their native languages, and customs. And once more, the new world worked its power, forcing them to adapt, to become American. The continent is a melting pot, not because of the many cultures that have graced its shores, but because like a furnace that blasts away the unnecessary, it leaves a nugget of uniquely American thinking, symbolized in this phrase uttered by American Seabees during World War II: “The improbable we can do right away; the impossible takes a little longer.”

The dawn of the 18th Century saw the North American Continent seeded with French, Spanish and English colonists. Both France and Spain governed great sweeps of land, controlling the country north of the Great Lakes, west of the Mississippi River and south of present day Georgia, while England laid claim to a narrow strip of land along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine south to Carolina and west to the Appalachian Mountains. For the Europeans who immigrated to the New World, American patterns of existence began to emerge at the beginning of the 18th century. These were as different as the climates that created them—in the north, the New England town and farm; in the south, the plantation. Both represented the sectionalism that would come to dominate much of American politics for the next 250 years.

As the climate and land shaped an American way of living, there also emerged an American mind. Colonies had a responsible representative government in addition to a colonial governor. After more than a century of religious intolerance, the myriad churches in the New World began to accept one another. The Enlightenment, which swept through Europe, came to the colonies. American education left its mark on a generation of great thinkers like Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. One fact set the New World vastly apart from its European roots—social mobility. A man could come to this continent as an indentured servant and rise above his station to become a great man. But while the New World offered much to the immigrant, there were also grave dangers awaiting him and his family. Sickness and disease were prevalent. Skirmishes and conflicts with other countries and their Indian allies made the frontier an unsteady and dangerous place. War became a way of life in the colonies. At the beginning of the 18th, an uneasy alliance led by Parliament and colonial mercantile interests brought stability in the form of the Old Colonial System: an amalgamation of the Admiralty Courts, the Board of Trade and Royal Governors working with Colonial Assemblies centered around enforcement of the Navigation Acts. But underneath this thin veneer of accord boiled the yearnings of legislative representation and free trade. Over the next 50 years, England’s preoccupation with political problems in Europe would lead to a system of benign neglect over her North American Colonies. By 1765, when England once more tried to assert control as she had 80 years earlier, the Colonists, grown accustomed to the freedom this neglect effected, would seek to maintain their independence.

During the wars for control of North America, England’s colonists embraced the American way of thinking and doing and began to question the mother country’s imperial authority. By the end of the century, the colonies had won their independence and set upon this continent a new nation, embracing a new type of untried and untested

government. But the founding fathers were a profound group who saw in the new nation a chance at greatness, and saw within their countrymen the ability to carry out the dreams of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Program One: 1701 - 1713 **An American Way of Life**

By the end of the 17th century, the Atlantic seaboard hosted a hodgepodge of English crown and chartered colonies. All were supposed to operate for the benefit of England. Unlike her European neighbors, France and Spain who viewed the New World as a place to glean the surface wealth and return home, England saw that the wealth of the new world extended far beyond its bounty in gold and furs. It was an ideal place for permanent settlement. Wave after wave of Englishmen had come to the New World to found a better place for themselves and their families. Others also sensed the greatness of this new land. Germans, Dutch, Scots and Irish immigrated to set up homes and farms. It was a country with seemingly limitless opportunities for immigrants. At the same time, the colonists encountered difficulties greatly different than in England, problems uniquely American in their scope. Both France and Spain warred with England for control of the continent and sent raiders against outlying farms and settlements. Native Americans resented the English intruders who sought to stay permanently. The land was rugged and the infrastructure of transportation practically nonexistent. There was little in the way of government beyond governors and a few courts.

Faced with these difficulties, 3000 miles from home, it was only natural that the colonists, though beholden to England for their founding and initial survival, had begun to view themselves as different from ordinary Englishman.

The first program investigates the emerging American mind that had to cope with these problems. Segments on the English Board of Trade, Queen Anne's War and the French threat depict the hazards inherent in this new country. Segments on Yale College, Cotton Mather, the Quakers and the building of a new type of sailing vessel, the schooner, show the beginnings of change in the American colonies from a dependence upon England to self-reliance.

Turning Point #1 **1701 – The English Board of Trade Creates Royal Colonies**

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- England sought to create an empire of immigrants ruled entirely from London.
- The English saw opportunities in the New World and traveled to North America to stay permanently.
- In the 17th century, the English immigrants settled along the eastern seaboard from Massachusetts to South Carolina, partitioning this largely wooded land into colonies that were granted charters by England's Kings.
- The names of each colony and when it was founded.

Points for Teachers:

- The Royal Colonies were an extension of the Navigation Acts passed by Parliament in 1660 and 1663 and intended to make enforcement of the acts easier.
- The Navigation Acts forbade all trade with the colonies except in ships owned and constructed there or in England; certain enumerated commodities could only be shipped to England or her colonies; and they forbade the transportation of all European goods to or from the colonies from any place except England.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1733 - The British Parliament Passes the Molasses Act
- 1750 - Parliament Passes Iron Act
- 1765 - The Stamp Act is Passed
- 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy

Turning Point #2**1701 - French Return Soldiers to the North American Interior****STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- While the British developed colonies on the Atlantic seacoast, and Spain directed its attention to the south and west, the French focused on Canada. Jesuit missionaries and fur trappers called coeur du bois pushed deep into the heart of the continent along the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River.
- In 1701, France's government sent troops into the interior of North America to build military outposts and establish settlements in a thirty-year project designed to encircle the British colonies.
- The French, unlike the British colonists, never looked to build a new nation. The colonists always saw themselves as an extension old France and the monarchy.

Points for Teachers:

- While the English busied themselves with exterminating the Indians east of the Appalachian Mountains, the French befriended them. French rivalry with England led to French exploration of the New World in the 17th century.
- French traders, Louis Jolliet and Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, along with the Jesuit explorer Father Jacques Marquette, mapped the interior waterways. In 1682, La Salle reached the mouth of the Mississippi River.
- By 1702, the French established forts at Biloxi (1699) in present day Mississippi, Detroit (1701) in present day Michigan, and Mobile (1702) in present day Alabama. They set up forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia (across from present day St. Louis in 1699), a fort near present-day Lafayette (circa 1722) and at Vincennes (1731) in present day Indiana.

- British acquired the Straits and Mackinac Island following the French and Indian War, the English Major Patrick Sinclair chose the island's high bluffs for the site of his Fort Mackinaw in 1780.
- The Americans never threatened the British fort during the American Revolution and following the revolution obtained the Straits area by treaty.
- One great driving force behind colonization of the New World was to wrest from Spain and Portugal, the monopoly of trade routes to the East Indies. The search for a passage to India through North America would drive governments even into the 19th century and only ended with the discovery by Louis and Clark that no river or passage to India existed through the continent.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine
- 1713 - Treaty of Utrecht
- 1718 - New Orleans is Founded
- 1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins
- 1739 - 41 - New Explorations
- 1754 - 1763 - The French and Indian War
- 1769 - Father Juniper Serra Finds the San Diego Mission

Turning Point #3

1701 - Yale College is Founded

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- By the beginning of the 18th century, the American colonies were consistently taking small steps, which established procedures, and practices that broke with the traditions of Europe and the English in particular.
- When the college of Yale was founded in 1701 in Saybrook, Connecticut, for the first time a single board of trustees governed an institution of higher learning. Thus began the long march toward the American educational institutions of today, free of church and central government control.
- Many of America's Revolutionary leaders could claim attendance in the higher institutions such as Yale, Harvard and William and Mary, which were created in the early colonial period.

Points for Teachers:

- The need for a college to educate new ministers as the old ones died off prompted the formation of colleges in the colonies: a. Harvard, 1636, Cambridge, William and Mary College 1693 and Yale 1701.
- De-emphasis on sectarian issues promoted religious tolerance among the new colleges.
- The colleges and universities added to the emerging American mind which by the middle of the 18th century would show that Americans thought of themselves as a distinct people and not as English.

- The American University became the key to the American Enlightenment. Men like Locke and Newton were widely read throughout the colonies. Natural explanations of phenomena superseded the supernatural.
- The Reverend Ezra Stiles wrote, “The greater our insight into nature and its laws, the greater will be our power over its laws, in altering, suspending, or counteracting them, and the more enlarged will be our sphere of activity.”

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Cotton Mather publishes “*The Ecclesiastical History of New England*”
- 1723 - The Maryland Assembly Requires Free Public Schools in Every County
- 1783 - Noah Webster Issues “*Blue-backed Speller*”
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute

Turning Point #4

1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- At the end of the 17th century, Spain held Florida and Mexico which included parts of present day Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. France occupied eastern Canada and controlled the Mississippi River. England ruled a narrow strip of land along the Atlantic seaboard from New England to the Carolinas.
- Queen Anne’s War created an opportunity for the European powers to advance their positions in the New World.
- As a result of the English attack on St. Augustine and a dozen more like it along the Gulf coast, Spain began strengthening its empire in the southwest by building a series of settlements and presidios in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, including in 1718 a mission in San Antonio that would later be called the Alamo.
- The sacking of St. Augustine began a 200 hundred-year process of colonists and later Americans attacking and taking pieces of the Spanish empire, justified by a policy christened in the 19th century as Manifest Destiny.

Points for Teachers:

- By 1700 it occurred to the English authorities in London that unless something was done, the French and Spanish and Indians might drive the English colonists into the sea. A Boston merchant, Samuel Vetch told Queen Anne that “her Majesty shall be sole Empress of the vast North American continent” if she would provide aid to her colonies in their fight against the French in Canada and the Spanish in Florida.
- Some more of Spain’s settlements:
- In 1706, the Governor of New Mexico, Francisco Cuervo y Valdes founded Albuquerque. He wrote: “A good place as regards land, water, pasture and firewood.”
- Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe mission established at Nacodoches in 1716;
- 1749, a presidio and mission were established at Goliad. In 1836 it would be a battle site in the Texas war for independence.

- 1752 the Spanish established a Presidio on the Santa Cruz River in Tubac Arizona. The first European settlement in Arizona.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Treaty of Utrecht
- 1732 – Georgia Becomes the 13th Colony
- 1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins
- 1750 – Native American Horse Cultures Dominate the Great Plains
- 1836 - Alamo Falls
- 1846 - United States Declares War on Mexico

Turning Point #5

1702 - Cotton Mather publishes “*The Ecclesiastical History of New England*”

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Cotton Mather was a pivotal figure in the transition of the colonies as they found their American frame of mind.
- Like the Renaissance men who would follow him, such as Jefferson and Franklin, Mather was interested in natural science and was an early advocate of the smallpox vaccination.
- He was the first of the transitional figures that would shape the American mind and experience in the 18th century.

Points for Teachers:

- The Mather family exerted tremendous influence on the shape and direction of Puritanism in Massachusetts for three generations.
- Cotton Mather saw that much of what the original settlers brought with them or considered important had been discarded or changed to fit an experience both different and new.
- Yet Mather was still for all his experience an Englishman. It would be the next generation of Americans, men like Ben Franklin, Samuel Adams and Thomas Jefferson who would inaugurate an American way of thinking.
- The independence of Puritan churches in New England later influenced the ideas of independence throughout the Colonies.
- In 1711, heirs of the alleged witches were voted compensation for their losses. This was one of the first times the state voted to compensate victims of repression.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1776 – Thomas Paine Publishes ““*Common Sense*””
- 1783 - Noah Webster Issues “*Blue-backed Speller*”
- 1790 – Benjamin Franklin Dies
- 1819 - Washington Irving Publishes “*Rip Van Winkle*”
- 1826 - James Fenimore Cooper Publishes “*Last of the Mohicans*”
- 1845 - Edgar Allan Poe Publishes “*The Raven*”

- 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes “*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*”
- 1885 - Mark Twain Publishes “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*”
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair Publishes “*The Jungle*”
- 1940 - Ernest Hemingway’s “*For Whom the Bell Tolls*” is published

Turning Point #6

1709 - Quakers Erect a Meeting House in Boston

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Many of the American colonists immigrated to the New World to escape religious intolerance.
- Oddly, once here, the colonists developed a position of Religious intolerance to all faiths other than their own.
- None were more despised than the Quakers.
- When a Quaker meeting hall was built in Puritan Boston in 1709 it marked a significant step towards religious tolerance.
- Pennsylvania was opened to all religions, preparing the way for a true American religious tolerance.

Points for Teachers:

- In the middle of the 18th century, Voltaire wrote: “Were there but one religion in England, its despotism would be fearful; were there but two, they would cut each others throats; but there are thirty and they live in peace and happiness.”
- Most religious people escaping to the new world brought intolerance and persecution with them. But intolerance was most widespread in New England.
- Some Examples of New England’s intolerance:
- In 1636 Roger Williams, a fiery minister, was banished from the Massachusetts Bay colony for his religious beliefs. He later founded Rhode Island.
- Anne Hutchinson was later banished to Rhode Island for her religious beliefs.
- Thomas Hooker led a group of different minded Puritans to Connecticut in 1636.
- The Quakers were treated the worst of all: Before the founding of New Jersey and Pennsylvania all colonies except Rhode Island closed their borders to Quakers.
- Later the Great Awakening of the 1740’s sparks a religious revival that opens the United States to true religious tolerance, producing great religious leaders such as George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1739 - The Great Awakening Begins
- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights

Turning Point #7

1713 - Treaty of Utrecht

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Queen Anne's War set the stage for a geographical, societal and governmental transformation of the North American continent.
- England for the first time landed troops in its North American colonies. Before that, colonists had been forced to deal with hostilities on their frontiers by themselves.
- All sides in the conflict used Native Americans in their war campaigns.
- The French and Spanish now saw England's American colonists as a threat independent of England itself.
- Through the Treaty of Utrecht, England gained territory in North America.

Points for Teachers:

- Queen Anne's War began in Europe where it was known as the War of the Spanish Succession. Louis XIV placed his grandson on the throne of Spain.
- As a result of England's victory, the French and Spanish increased their attempts to encircle England's North American colonies by establishing more forts and presidios along the Mississippi River, the Gulf Coast and the Southwest.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine
- 1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins
- 1754 - 1763 -The French and Indian War

Turning Point #8

1713 - Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- As the 1700's dawned, the American colonies had already moved from a survival economy based solely on agriculture to an economy which strongly included commerce.
- The colonies were expected to exploit the available raw materials and ship them to Britain so that her manufacturers could become rich selling finished goods to the colonists and the rest of the world.
- Schooners are defined as vessels with two or more masts with the main mast taller than the foremast.
- Robinson's schooner accelerated trade between the colonies up and down the coast.
- Americans have a knack to produce inventions that would drive a new wave of economic development.

Points for Teachers:

- At the Beginning of the 18th century, American colonists were heavily engaged in trade all over the world from Surinam in the Dutch East Indies to the English and French colonies in Caribbean, to England, Europe and Africa.
- New England's economy changed radically in the 18th century from an agrarian one to a mercantile one and a triangle trade between New England, England, the Caribbean and Africa resulted.

- Triangle trade was important to American colonies especially New England: salt fish, horses and oxen shipped to the Caribbean and returned as molasses and sugar (used in making rum); then rum shipped to England to buy manufactured goods for homes and industry or shipped to Africa for slaves, gold dust and ivory.
- Mercantilism and England's attempts to enforce its mercantilist ideas was one of the causes of the Revolutionary War.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1732 - The First Stagecoach Line
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper
- 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1903 - Wright Brothers
- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space Age

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 - 1701 – The English Board of Trade Creates Royal Colonies

1. 13 Originals <http://www.timepage.org/spl/13colony.html>
2. Peg's American History Unit
http://members.aol.com/PegFlint/unitstudy_colonies.html
3. Colonial America - The Thirteen Original Colonies
<http://americanhistory.about.com/cs/colonialamerica/>
4. Chart of the Thirteen Original Colonies
<http://americanhistory.about.com/library/charts/blcolonial13.htm>

Turning Point #2 - 1701 - French Return Soldiers to the North American Interior

1. French Expansion in North America
<http://www.historycooperative.org/journals/ht/34.2/jaenen.html>
2. King George's War, French and Indian War
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsolcco/lcco_ef.pdf
3. Archiving Early America <http://earlyamerica.com/review/>

Turning Point #3 - 1701 - Yale College is Founded

1. History Today: Yale University Celebrates 300 Years
http://www.findarticles.com/cf_dls/m1373/10_51/79128270/p1/article.jhtml
2. College Links: American Universities <http://www.clas.ufl.edu/CLAS/american-universities.html>

Turning Point #4 - 1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine

1. The History of St. Augustine <http://www.augustine.com/history/>
2. St Augustine History <http://www.oldcity.com/history-information.cfm>
3. St. Augustine's History <http://www.stjohns.k12.fl.us/history/history.html>

Turning Point #5 - 1702 - Cotton Mather publishes "*The Ecclesiastical History of New England*"

1. Cotton Mather <http://classicals.com/federalist/Pilgrimsandhall/wwwboard.html>
 2. Cotton Mather Home Page <http://www.gty.org/~phil/mather.htm>
 3. Cotton Mather American History Treasure Chest <http://jollyroger.com/history/CottonMatherbooks/greatbooks.html>
 4. Red, White, Blue, and Brimstone: Cotton Mather <http://www.lib.virginia.edu/speccol/exhibits/brimstone/mather.html>
- Turning Point #6 - 1709 - Quakers Erect a Meeting House in Boston
1. The Religious Society of Friends <http://www.quaker.org/>
 2. Introduction to "Quakers in Brief" <http://www.cryst.bbk.ac.uk/~ubcg09q/dmr/intro.htm>
 3. Quaker Family History Society <http://www.qfhs.co.uk/>
- Turning Point #7 - 1713 - Treaty of Utrecht
1. Queen Anne's War (1702-1714) in colonial America <http://www.usahistory.info/colonial-wars/Queen-Annes-War.html>
 2. Queen Anne's War <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h846.html>
 3. Lesson 5 - Queen Anne's War and Its Impact on Deerfield http://www.memorialhall.mass.edu/classroom/curriculum_5th/lesson5/
- Turning Point #8 - 1713 - Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
1. Sailing in Gloucester, Massachusetts <http://www.schooner.org/tel/localhistory.htm>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 1A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM ONE

(Answers: 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-d, 6-a, 7-b, 8-b, 9-c, 10-d, 11-a, 12-c, 13-d, 14-b, 15-a, 16-c)

Program Two: 1718 -1735

The Emerging American Mind

With the end of Queen Anne's War, the colonies settled once more into developing commerce and agriculture. A new wave of immigrants reached North America and spread out from the Atlantic coast. To the south, Georgia was established as a buffer between the Carolinas and Spanish held Florida. England's colonies once again exported raw materials that English manufacturers turned into products traded to Europe, Africa, North and South America. Though the colonies were an important cog in the trading empire England was building, leaders in London thought the colonists were little more than second rate Englishmen.

But those born in the New World harbored an appreciation for New World values that were distinctly different than those of England. The philosophy of John Locke and the science of Isaac Newton were widely read and discussed within the colonies. Even the common man who might never have read Locke or Newton was receptive to their beliefs. The New World constantly reminded American colonists that reason was needed to understand and master new situations.

Perhaps the most deciding factor in America was ability. Benjamin Franklin summed up what was necessary to succeed in America with these words, "Do not inquire concerning a stranger, what is he? but, what can he do?" Class meant much less in the New World

than in Europe or England. The result was a type of social mobility unheard of elsewhere.

Franklin was an American original, and it might be argued that he embodied the American ideas of social mobility, freedom, liberty, study and experimentation and introspection. Franklin and many others like him proved the colonial adage, 'Mobility and not nobility dominated society in America.

Beginning with the founding of New Orleans, Program Two traces the emerging American mind amid reminders from England that the colonies were part of her trading network in a continent contested for by European powers. The founding of Baltimore and Georgia, and Parliament's passage of the Molasses Act round out the economic importance of the colonies. Maryland's demand for public schools, the founding of Baltimore, the first stagecoach line and acquittal of Peter Zenger show the depth of the emerging American mind. Finally, the influenza epidemic that swept through the New World depicts the precariousness of life in early America.

Turning Point #1

1718 - New Orleans is Founded

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Mississippi River, cutting through the heart of the North American continent, was the key to commerce west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- To secure her empire and stem the British threat on its eastern edge, France erected a series of forts throughout the Mississippi River basin.
- New Orleans controlled the mouth of the Mississippi and traded hands three times: From France to Spain and back again and then to the New United States.

Points for Teachers:

- In Queen Anne's War, France lost Nova Scotia and Hudson Bay. Their only hope to contain England was to make passageway to the interior of the continent impossible.
- Other forts built by France to control the Mississippi River were:
 - (1720) Cahokia, across from present day St. Louis
 - (1720) Fort Chartres Prairie du Rocher, Illinois
 - (1722) Fort Orleans on the Missouri
 - Fort St. Louis on the Illinois River near Utica
 - (1715) Fort Mackinac
 - (1717) Fort La Bayne at the south end of Green Bay

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1701 - French Return Soldiers to the North American Interior
- 1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine
- 1713 - Treaty of Utrecht
- 1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins
- 1739 - 41 - New Explorations

- 1754 - 1763 - The French and Indian War
- 1769 - Father Juniper Serra Finds the San Diego Mission

Turning Point #2

1723 -The Maryland Assembly Requires Free Public Schools in Every County

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In Europe only the rich could afford to educate their children. But in the American colonies the notion was that every child regardless of background, economic condition, or class should get an education.
- In 1723 the Maryland Assembly began the process of putting free public education on a strong footing when it mandated that each of its counties have a public school.

Points for Teachers:

- In New England, every community was charged with maintaining a school where young children were taught to read and write. Higher education was the responsibility of the family.
- Schooling in the southern colonies was not as rigorously pursued. Education followed the English model: the rich had tutors but schooling for the poor was haphazard until after the Civil war when black legislators in many of the southern states passed laws requiring education for all children.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1701 - Yale College is Founded
- 1702 - Cotton Mather publishes "*The Ecclesiastical History of New England*"
- 1739 - The Great Awakening Begins
- 1766 - John Singleton Copley Paints "*Boy with the Squirrel*"
- 1783 - Noah Webster Issues "*Blue-backed Speller*"
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute

Turning Point #3

1729 - The City of Baltimore is Established

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Tobacco was the cash crop for the colonists in the late 17th century and the early 18th century. In order to grow tobacco it was necessary to divide the land surrounding Chesapeake Bay into large farm parcels. This broke the pattern of European village living.
- The Chesapeake Bay tobacco planters needed an outlet for their crops and so Baltimore was established in 1729.
- By the time of the revolutionary war, Baltimore had become a major shipping center.

Points for Teachers:

- Baltimore was founded by landholders led by Daniel and Charles Carroll.

- Baltimore was named for the baronial title of the Calvert family, who were the proprietors of Maryland.
- The city served as the seat of the Continental Congress from 1776 - 77, while Philadelphia was under British siege.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1701 – The English Board of Trade Creates Royal Colonies
- 1718 - New Orleans is founded
- 1732 - Georgia Becomes the 13th Colony
- 1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written
- 1845 – Edgar Allan Poe Publishes “*The Raven*”

Turning Point #4

1732 - The First Stagecoach Line

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The primary means of land transportation for the early English colonists was walking along Indian trails.
- The first intercolonial transportation was by boat up and down the coast and by 1711 a postal road connected New York and Boston.
- The first ground transportation other than by foot or horse was by stagecoach in 1732.
- Reliable means of transportation helped to surmount the insularity of the colonies and knit them together into an American country.

Points for Teachers:

- The first roads in the colonies were narrow paths of stumps and mud. Travelers often were coated with mud by the end of a journey.
- Goods, services and ideas were transported throughout the 13 colonies as a result of entrepreneurial pursuits such as the penny post, newspapers and the stagecoach line.
- Eventually, roads were well enough established that by the time of the American Revolution, there were reliable communications between the colonies.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper
- 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1903 - Wright Brothers.
- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space Age

Turning Point #5

1732 - Georgia Becomes the 13th Colony

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Founded by James Oglethorpe, Georgia's humble beginnings were both altruistic and worldly: a place for debtors to make a new start and as a buffer between the Carolinas and Spain's Florida colony.
- Settlers from Great Britain and Northern Europe, eager for a new start paid their own way. Debtors from English prisons were given a way out of jail.
- Georgia succeeded in its worldly mission but ultimately failed in its humanitarian endeavors.

Points for Teachers:

- Spreading west away from the seaboard, settlers expanded the frontier to the Appalachian Mountains and created a buffer for English interests against France.
- South, however, the land was unoccupied and presented a danger to England's Carolina colonies which were also claimed by Spain.
- All of England backed this project as a means to help relieve the jails of overcrowding by debtors. Parliament appropriated 136,608 pounds to see the colony through its beginning.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1701 – The English Board of Trade Creates Royal Colonies
- 1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins
- 1861 - Eleven States Comprise the Confederacy

Turning Point #6

1732 - Influenza Sweeps Through the Colonies

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In the 17th and 18th centuries, the colonies were not a healthy place to live. In fact, death was such a major player in North America, the colonies could not have survived in the first few years without the continual influx of new people.
- At that time medicine was primitive. The idea that diseases could be classified and treated separately was just emerging in the minds of a few natural scientists. Public health was nonexistent, and doctors were held in ill repute.
- Native Americans experienced the greatest impact from European epidemics. With no natural immunities, most of the original native cultures were destroyed or severely weakened as the European diseases wiped out societal leadership, clearing the way for European settlement long before a single white person had contact with a specific Native American tribe.

Points for Teachers:

- Some the more prevalent colonial diseases were malaria, dysentery, typhoid fever, yellow fever, consumption, diphtheria, typhus, measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and small pox.
- Influenza, also called 'malignant fever, ravaged the colonies in 1732, 1760 and 1772.
- Diphtheria, especially among children, was severe. In the epidemic from 1735 - 37, 5000 people died in New England.

- Around 1790, Dr. Benjamin Rush, a Philadelphia physician made this startling record begun many years earlier. Of 100 persons born in one year:
 - a) 64 remained alive after 6 years
 - b) 46 remained alive after 16 years
 - c) 26 remained alive after 26 years
 - d) 16 remained alive after 36 years
 - e) 10 remained alive after 46 years
 - f) 6 remained alive after 56 years
 - g) 3 remained alive after 66 years
 - h) 1 remained alive after 76 years
- The ravages of disease in the colonies did lead to some important advances.
 - a) Mather and Dr. Zabdiel Boylston advocated small pox vaccinations which eventually were accepted in the colonies before they were in Europe. In 1721, Boston became the scene of the first mass inoculation against small pox in the English speaking world.
 - b) The first hospital was opened in the colonies in Philadelphia in 1751.
 - c) The first medical school, also in Philadelphia, was established as part of the College of Philadelphia in 1765.
- Medical schools followed at Columbia in 1768 and Harvard 1783.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1900 - Dr. Walter Reed Discovers yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitoes
- 1846 - Dr. Morton Demonstrates Painless Surgery Using Ether

Turning Point #7

1733 - The British Parliament Passes the Molasses Act

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In England during the 17th and 18th centuries, two products from the New World were king: Tobacco which came from North America's seaboard colonies; and sugar which came from her colonies in the West Indies.
- In 1733 the ruling elite on the West Indies islands asked the British Parliament to pass legislation restricting the American colonies to trade for sugar and molasses only with their islands.
- Although the act went largely unenforced, it demonstrated to the American colonists that Britain was not concerned with their economic interests.

Points for Teachers:

- The Second hundred Years War (1689 - 1815) between France and Britain was not a fight simply for land and control of Europe. It was also a trade war. Squeezed in the middle of the conflict between these two European nations were Britain's North American Colonies.
- In 1660 and 1663 Parliament passed The Navigation Acts whose sole purpose according to the act itself was: "And in regard his Majesty's plantations beyond the seas are inhabited and peopled by his subjects of this his kingdom of England, for the

maintaining a greater correspondence and kindness between them and keeping them in a firmer dependence upon it and rendering them yet more beneficial and advantageous unto it in the farther employment and increase of English shipping and seamen...”

- The Navigation Acts forbade the transportation of certain “enumerated commodities” to and from the colonies except through England and on English or colonial ships crewed by Englishmen. In the 18th century the list of “enumerated commodities grew: Rice (1704); naval stores (1705); copper and furs (1721); hats (1732); molasses (1733); iron (1750).
- These acts eventually became the basis for the American’ colonies disaffection with the mother country.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1701 – The English Board of Trade Creates Royal Colonies
- 1713 - Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1750 - Parliament Passes Iron Act
- 1765 - The Stamp Act is Passed

Turning Point #8

1735 - Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The nation’s sentiment and mind have always been partially defined by a series of famous jury trials. The first in this long tradition of spectacular trials is the case of a German printer, Peter Zenger.
- Zenger was arrested for libel following publication of an editorial he wrote.
- In defense of Peter Zenger was Andrew Hamilton, who argued that the libel law of England ought not to be the libel law of New York and took the position that truth should be the defense to the charge of libel.
- Zenger’s acquittal is considered the foundation of American freedom of the press.

Points for Teachers:

- In the 1720’s a lively and critical press emerged in the colonies: In Boston: ‘The Boston Courant’ started by Ben Franklin’s brother, Andrew. (1721 - 26); and in Philadelphia, ‘The Philadelphia Gazette’ run by Ben Franklin (1729 - 1815).
- The new press was published without the authority of the government however it could still be held liable to English laws concerning the freedom of the press.
- Zenger’s acquittal is considered the foundation of American freedom of the press. On the eve of the American revolution there were 37 independent newspapers in the American Colonies. By 1790 the number had grown to 92, including 8 dailies, the first one was ‘The Pennsylvania Evening Post’ begun 1783.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes
- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights

- 1798 - Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom
- 1898 – Sinking of the Maine
- 1925 – The Scopes Monkey Trial
- 1954 – Senator Joseph McCarthy is Condemned by the Senate
- 1994 – Whitewater Leads to the Impeachment of President Clinton

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 - 1718 - New Orleans is Founded

1. Greater New Orleans Business Community
http://gatewayno.com/history/new_orleans.html
2. The City of New Orleans <http://www.new-orleans.la.us/history.asp>

Turning Point #2 - 1723 - The Maryland Assembly Requires Free Public Schools in Every County

1. Colonial America 1600-1775, <http://falcon.jmu.edu/~ramseyil/colonial.htm>

Turning Point #3 - 1729 - The City of Baltimore is Established

1. Baltimore's History <http://pages.baltimorecountymd.com/history.htm>
2. Medical Care in the City of Baltimore, 1752-1919
<http://www.mdhistoryonline.net/mdmedicine/cfm/history.cfm>

Turning Point #4 - 1732 - The First Stagecoach Line

1. Stage Coach - American Western History Museums <http://www.linecamp.com/>
2. Colonial America, 1607-1783: History
History and Culture
<http://www.uncp.edu/home/canada/work/allam/16071783/history/history.htm>

Turning Point #5 - 1732 - Georgia Becomes the 13th Colony

1. Georgia History <http://www.cviog.uga.edu/Projects/gainfo/gahist.htm>
2. Georgia History-The American Revolution
<http://www.ngeorgia.com/history/nghistar.html>
3. Flags That Have Flown Over Georgia
http://www.sos.state.ga.us/museum/html/georgia_flag_history.html
4. Georgia History: Frequently Asked Questions
<http://www.sos.state.ga.us/archives/rs/ghfaq.htm>

Turning Point #6 - 1732 - Influenza Sweeps Through the Colonies

1. World Health Organization influenza programme
<http://www.who.int/emc/diseases/flu/influenza.pdf>
2. The 1918 Spanish influenza
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=1226857&dopt=Abstract
3. The History of Influenza. By: Brooke E. Martin & Jodi Risser
<http://www.goshen.edu/bio/Biol206/Biol206LabProject/Influenza/brookejodi/HOME.HTM>

4. A history of influenza - J Appl Microbiol, Vol 91, Issue 4, <http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/Journals/content/articles/jam/2001/91/4/jam1492.asp?journal=jam&issueid=7147&artid=131200&cid=jam.2001.11.131200&ftype=articles>

Turning Point #7 - 1733 - The British Parliament Passes the Molasses Act

1. Great American History Fact-Finder - -Molasses Act
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/gahff/html/ff_127200_molassesact.htm
2. Great American History Fact-Finder - -Sugar Act
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/gahff/html/ff_174500_sugaract.htm
3. The Sugar Act <http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/sugaract.htm>
4. Stamp Act <http://www.indiana.edu/~liblilly/history/stamp-act.html>
5. Colonial America, 1607-1783: History
History and Culture
<http://www.uncp.edu/home/canada/work/allam/16071783/history/history.htm>

Turning Point #8 - 1735 - Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York

1. AllRefer Encyclopedia - John Peter Zenger
<http://reference.allrefer.com/encyclopedia/Z/Zenger-J.html>
2. The Acquittal of John Peter Zenger <http://www.historybuff.com/library/refzenger.html>
3. Zenger Award: History <http://journalism.arizona.edu/dept/zenger/history.html>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 2A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM TWO

(Answers: 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b, 5-b, 6-d, 7-c, 8-a, 9-c, 10-d, 11-a, 12-b, 13-c, 14-a, 15-d, 16-b)

Program Three: 1739 - 1750

Empire and Enlightenment

By mid century, North America was the jewel in the contest for Empire between France, England and Spain. England's nearly million colonists outnumbered the French and Spanish ten to one.

Once again, the contest for empire was heating up, fueled by the insatiable desire for land that new immigrants needed. Ohio beckoned to the English and they made small inroads into the lush area.

At the same time, the enlightenment hit fully upon the colonies. Men like Locke, Newton, Copernicus, Galileo, Hume and Kepler conquered humanity's superstitions and belief in witchcraft, opening up a vast new realm of scientific inquiry and laying the foundation for the industrial revolution. Their success convinced others that man's reason was capable of exploring much more and a new image of God himself came forth—a more benevolent observer, who like a watchmaker, wound up his universe and then let it run itself according to natural laws.

These men and their ideas were embraced by the colonies. Even among those whose schooling was slight, the idea of natural laws could be observed daily in the fact that colonists faced an unrelenting environment that could be tamed using reason. Program Three begins with the Great Awakening which changed the nature of religion in the New World for the next 260 years. A segment on slave rebellions portrays the problems slavery held for owners, problems that would haunt the country for more than 120 years. The War of Jenkins Ear and the Iron Act look at the contest of empires. Finally, land to the west is explored by the Ohio Land Company and examined to Alaska and the Great Plains where a new kind of Native American culture made it's appearance, the horse culture.

Turning Point #1

1739 - The Great Awakening Begins

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- George Whitefield's sermons would forever change the social and religious landscape of America as it leads to the separation of church and state.
- The event that Whitefield initiated was called the Great Awakening and was second only to Martin Luther's reformation in transforming Christianity.
- Whitefield's sermons, delivered in his unique, theatrical style, appealed to the emotions and the heart while disdaining any church doctrine.
- The Great Awakening cut across class lines so that people no longer defined themselves in terms of class distinctions. Revival meetings were attended by young and old, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, men and women and were even open to blacks and Native Americans. The result was social status became more fluid, supporting the purely American philosophy, "any one can make it".

Points for Teachers:

- In the United States the Great Awakening was led by Preachers like Theodorus Frelinghuysen, Gilbert Tennent and George Whitefield a disciple of the Wesley brothers in England.
- Lasted roughly from 1719 - 1744.
- Whitefield's preaching was a theatrical show under the banner of salvation. One observer wrote, "Some were struck pale as death, others wringing their hands, others lying on the ground, others sinking into the arms of their friends, and most lifting up their eyes toward heaven and crying out to God."
- In a one month tour he preached to thousands: in Boston he preached to 19,000 over three days. His farewell sermon was heard by 23,000 people.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1709 - Quakers Erect a Meeting House in Boston
- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights

Turning Point #2

1739 - Black Uprising in South Carolina

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- During the 18th century black slavery was endemic in the British colonies as well as the Spanish and French colonies.
- American slavery started early in 1619 with the arrival at Jamestown Virginia of a ship carrying 20 black slaves.
- In South Carolina black opposition to slavery was a way of life; and the potential for open violence terrified many whites. Consequently, colonial officials urged armed militias to patrol for suspicious blacks.
- Black uprisings were frequent in the southern colonies, where black populations were larger owing to the plantation system of farming.
- But the effects of slave rebellions, such as the one at Stono River, reached far into the future and cemented Southern fears of blacks. It drew the color line with a bold marker and forbade anyone to help blacks.

Points for Teachers:

- Black author J. Saunders Redding described the first arrival of slaves to Virginia in 1619: “Sails furled, drooping her rounded stern; she rode the tide in from the sea. She was a strange ship, indeed by all accounts, a frightening ship, a ship of mystery. Her port of call, an English settlement, Jamestown in the colony of Virginia. Probably no ship in modern history has carried a more portentous freight. Her cargo? Twenty slaves.”
- Fear of Black rebellions can be summed up by a message sent by a Carolina planter to London in 1720: “I am now to acquaint you that very lately we have had a very wicked and barbarous plot of the design of Negroes rising with the design to destroy all the white people in the country and then to take Charles Town. But it pleased God it was discovered and many of them were taken prisoners and some burnt and some hang’d and some banish’d.”
- By 1740 the slavery system in colonial America was fully developed. A Virginia law in 1740 declared slaves to be “chattel personal in the hands of their owners and possessors for all intents, construction, and purpose whatsoever.”

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Law
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Is elected to the House
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute
- 1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1936 - 38-Jesse Owens And Joe Louis debunk Hitler’s Aryan superiority
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1963 - Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream” Speech
- 1965 - Black Urban Riots Begin

Turning Point #3

1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- From 1713 to 1739, France, Spain and Britain coexisted in relative peace; and these European nations used this time to extend their influence in North America.
- War began when Captain Robert Jenkins, for whom the war was named, complained to Parliament that his ear had been removed unlawfully by Spanish authorities.
- The War of Jenkins Ear quickly broadened to include France and became known in the colonies as King George's War.
- The war ended in 1748 and all the captured territories returned to their prewar status. This British decision angered the colonists.

Points for Teachers:

- Control of North America and the waterways in Canada were the chief causes of the war including the North American colonies.
- The Spanish phase of the war was carried on exclusively in the New World. Colonial attempts on St. Augustine in Florida and Cartagena in Columbia, met with no success. In the case of Cartagena, of 3,000 colonial troops, only 600 survived. One was Lawrence Washington, brother of George Washington, who named his estate in Virginia, Mt. Vernon after the British Admiral who led the expedition against Cartagena.
- The English Board of Trade which governed the colonies, set the precedence of Colonial assistance in Britain's war by levying assistance from the colonies
 - a) Martin Bladen of the Board of Trade sought to unite the colonies in support of the war, as he explained "...since it is generally expected that the colonies should give us some assistance upon this occasion."
 - b) Bladen's vision faltered but it set two precedents: England thought the colonies should be held partly responsible for conducting the war and paying for it. And second, the colonies did help in the war if not quite uniting but with men, money and materials.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine
- 1713 - Treaty of Utrecht
- 1754 - 1763 - The French and Indian War

Turning Point #4

1739 - 41 - New Explorations

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Platte River in Nebraska and the chilly coast of Alaska were part of two major explorations in the mid 18th century.
- Both would assume major roles as the descendants of the British colonies migrated across the continent under the aegis of manifest destiny in the 19th century.

- Two Canadian brothers, Pierre and Paul Mallet would explore the Platte River and other areas of the western United States.
- Vitus Bering would explore the coasts of Alaska.

Points for Teachers:

- The 18th century was a race to gobble up land in the new world as quickly as possible not only for glory but for the states that backed the explorers.
- The English after a flurry of exploring in the 16th and 17th centuries were hemmed in by the Appalachian Mountains on the west, the French in the North and the Spanish in the South. They continued their discoveries in the Pacific with men like Captain Cook.
- The French were the quintessential explorers, living off the land and making friends with the Indian Tribes they encountered. Unlike the English and later Americans who would trick Indian tribes into giving away their lands, the French explorers and the trappers who followed them, sought only trade with the Indians.
- The Mallet's expeditions were never followed up by France because of France's defeat in the French and Indian War of 1754 -63. However, their expeditions were the first to see the Rocky Mountains and they laid the ground work for expeditions that would later reach the Pacific Ocean and put together a vast network of trade.
- The first known record since Coronado's expedition into the Midwest 200 years earlier in search of the fabled golden Cities of Quivira, of white men in the area.
- With Bering was the German naturalist, Georg Wilhelm Stellar. He set the precedent for naturalists accompanying expeditions around the globe. The most famous was Charles Darwin with the Beagle in 1851.
- After Bering's explorations of Alaska, in 1764, Catherine the Great ordered Alaska's exploration. Hoards of Russian trappers and traders from eastern Siberia began to visit Alaska's coasts. They drove off or killed the indigenous Indian and Eskimo tribes.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1747 - The Ohio Land Company is Established
- 1750 - Native American Horse Cultures Dominate the Great Plains
- 1767 - Daniel Boone Views Kentucky
- 1769 - Father Juniper Serra Finds the San Diego Mission
- 1804 - Lewis and Clark Expedition
- 1803 – The Louisiana Purchase
- 1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail
- 1854 - Commodore Perry Lands in Japan
- 1867 - U.S. Acquires Alaska...Seward's Folly

Turning Point #5

1747 - The Ohio Land Company is Established

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- By 1740 the North American population reached 700,000 and by 1750 it exceeded a million. Scots, Irish and German immigrants flooded into the British colonies seeking homesteads. Problems arose from the scarcity of good agricultural land.
- On the other side of the Appalachians lay the fertile lands of the Ohio River basin, controlled by the French.
- Britain wanted to control this land and one of the first steps was the creation of the Ohio Land Company

Points for Teachers:

- Many of the British colonies' charters extended far beyond the seacoast and deep into the interior of the continent. Georgia's charter specifically granted the proprietors lands extending westward to the Pacific Ocean and Virginia's original charter granted it land westward to the ocean.
- The Ohio Land Company was formed in 1747 by London merchants and Virginia planters. In May 1749, George III acting on advice by the Board of Trade (which governed the colonies) granted the company a Royal Charter and 500,000 acres.
- British sent several intrepid frontiersmen into the area to scout it out.
 - a) In 1748 an expedition led by Hugh Parker and Thomas Cresap reached the Ohio Territory.
 - b) In 1749, Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell established the community of Marlinton west of the Alleghenies.
 - c) Christopher Gist of the Ohio country explored as far as the Miami River by 1750
 - d) In 1750, Dr. Thomas Walker led a group through the Cumberland Gap to explore Eastern Kentucky for the Royal Land Co.
- Attempts to colonize the Ohio territory, which was claimed by France, helped lead to the outbreak of the French and Indian War.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1739 - 41 – New Explorations
- 1739 – The War of Jenkins Ear Begins
- 1754–1763 - The French and Indian War
- 1767 - Daniel Boone Views Kentucky
- 1768 - Indiana Co. buys 1,800,000 acres from the Iroquois
- 1785 and 1787 - Continental Congress Passes Land Ordinance Acts

Turning Point #6

1750 - Native American Horse Cultures Dominate the Great Plains

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In the middle of the 18th century, Native Americans poured out onto the Great Plains.
- Indians on horseback with bows and arrows were superior fighters to the Europeans with front loading firearms.
- Horses had evolved on the North American continent but when Europeans arrived in the 16th century they had become extinct. The reintroduction of horses by Spanish Conquistadors transformed Native American life.

- Ironically, the Native American horse cultures saved the West for the Americans who were establishing a new nation to the east. A nation whose power would eventually crush the horse culture a hundred years later.

Points for Teachers:

- From the beginning, the French, English and Spanish approached relations with the Indians differently.
- The French sent trappers and agents to live with the Indians and trade with them.
- The Spanish sought to enslave them and use on plantations and in mines.
- The English coveted their lands and drove them out or exterminated them.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence
- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River
- 1876 - Battle of Little Big Horn
- 1890 - Battle at Wounded Knee
- 1973 - Second Battle of Wounded Knee

Turning Point #7

1750 - Parliament Passes Iron Act

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- By 1750 every colony north of Virginia was dotted with small ironworks. At the center of the colonial iron industry was Pennsylvania, with over 70 iron plantations—company towns dedicated to the manufacture of iron products.
- From the inception of the colonies the need to provide their own industries was a characteristic of the American experience.
- From the British perspective the manufacturing of iron into useful products was not the way colonial trade should work. The colonies were supposed to send raw materials to the mother country in exchange for manufactured goods.
- In 1750, Britain's Parliament passed the Iron Act which essentially forbade the building of new iron forges in the colonies, while at the same time encouraging the export of pig iron to Britain.

Points for Teachers:

- The Puritans sought economic self-sufficiency and the Massachusetts colony extended bounties to persons who could find iron ore.
- In 1643, John Winthrop Jr. went to London and returned with financial backing and a shipload of skilled ironworkers. By 1650 a furnace and refinery at Saugus were producing a ton of iron a day.
- By the middle of the 18th century, every colony north of the Virginia had its own ironworks.
 - a) The Chesapeake area had 10 blast furnaces producing 5000 tons of iron a year.

- b) Pennsylvania boasted 73 ‘iron plantations’ while Massachusetts had fourteen furnaces and forty-one forges.
- c) American ironworkers now made knives, axes, saws, scythes, and pots for use at home and for sale abroad.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1701 – The English Board of Trade Creates Royal Colonies
- 1713 - Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1733 - The British Parliament Passes the Molasses Act
- 1765 - The Stamp Act is Passed
- 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America’s Modern Industrial Economy

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 - 1739 - The Great Awakening Begins

1. The Great Awakening <http://classicals.com/federalist/TheGreathall/wwwboard.html>
2. Protestantism in America: A Narrative History http://www.religion-online.org/cgi-bin/researchd.dll/showchapter?chapter_id=1657
3. AMERICAN RELIGION: THE GREAT AWAKENING
<http://www.digitalbookindex.com/search/search010histusgreatawakeninga.asp>
4. From Revolution to Reconstruction http://odur.let.rug.nl/~usa/H/1994/ch4_p13.htm
5. Reader’s Companion to American History - -GREAT AWAKENING
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_038300_greatawakeni.htm

Turning Point #2 – 1739 - Black Uprising in South Carolina

1. Today in History: September 9 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/sep09.html>
2. Slave Rebellions and Uprisings in the US
http://www.historyguy.com/slave_rebellions_usa.htm
3. Black History Month http://www.galegroup.com/free_resources/bhm/bio/vesey_d.htm

Turning Point #3 - 1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins

The War of Jenkins Ear

1. <http://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/England-History/WarofJenkinsEar.htm>
2. The War of Jenkins’s Ear <http://www.history1700s.com/article1070.shtml>
3. War of Jenkins’ Ear, 1739-1743
<http://www.regiments.org/milhist/wars/18thcent/39jenkin.htm>

Turning Point #4 – 1739 - 41 - New Explorations

1. American History <http://www.floridahistory.com/>
2. European Explorers - Age of Exploration
<http://www.chenowith.k12.or.us/tech/subject/social/explore.html>
3. Early Modern History - Explorations and the “New World”.
<http://www-geschichte.fb15.uni-dortmund.de/fnz/explor.html>
4. United States History Index.
<http://www.ukans.edu/history/VL/USA/ERAS/discovery.html>

5. Education World → - Curriculum: Across the Sea: Europeans Explore
http://www.education-world.com/a_curr/curr095.shtml

6. European Exploration and Settlement in the New World
<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1031.html>

Turning Point #5 – 1747 - The Ohio Land Company is Established

1. OHIO COUNTY INFO: OHIO LANDS

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ohfrankl/Land/ohl4.html>

2. OhioKIDS! - Ohio History Central - Path To Statehood

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/ohc/history/path/groups/clandco.shtml>

3. Ohio History Central - Historic Indian - Places - Ohio Company

http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/ohc/history/h_indian/places/ohiocomp.shtml

Turning Point #6 – 1750 - Native American Horse Cultures Dominate the Great Plains

1. History <http://collections.ic.gc.ca/luxton/history.htm>

2. The Plains Indians <http://www.nps.gov/foia/indians.htm>

3. Plains Indians history <http://members.tripod.co.uk/plainsindian/>

4. Plains Indians—The Overland Trail Links <http://www.over-land.com/indians.html>

5. Kansas Plains and Emigrant Tribes: Native Americans

http://www.ku.edu/heritage/old_west/indian.html

Turning Point #7 – 1750 - Parliament Passes Iron Act

1. Colonial America, 1607-1783: History

<http://www.uncp.edu/home/canada/work/allam/16071783/>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 3A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM THREE

(Answers: 1-a, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d, 5-b, 6-b, 7-c, 8-d, 9-b, 10-a, 11-b, 12-a, 13-c, 14-b)

Program Four: 1750 - 1766

Contest for Empire

As settlers spread out along the waterways of the New World, filling in the available arable land east of the Appalachian Mountains, the vast distances between colonies shrank. The penny post, stage coaches and packet ships further knitted them closer together, bringing news to every city and farm, news that indicated colonists were not as isolated and separate as they thought. They all faced the same dangers from Indian raids and a gathering French menace; they all endured the same disasters, epidemics and economic hard times; and they all shared a growing unease with their mother country, England.

However, the threats that loomed over them most fiercely were Native Americans and France. Ill equipped and unmotivated to help each other in past wars, the colonies at mid century saw their autonomy as more hindering than helpful in the coming hostilities between England and France.

Colonial leaders began to see the benefits of working together against common threats. From this New World view would spring a unity that eventually would shrug off the shackles of British imperialism and found a new nation, conceived from the principles of the enlightenment that had percolated through the subconscious of the American experience during the 18th century.

The backdrop for this growing Americanism was the contest for a world empire, fought in the New World between the two super powers of the era—England and France. The nearly million English colonists vastly outnumbered France’s settlers, so she turned to Native Americans as her allies. Meanwhile, England called upon colonial militia to augment royal troops. In the end, the colonists would prove more disciplined and cohesive, working together to end the French threat.

In the vacuum created by France’s withdrawal and the undoing of her Indian allies, the colonies would discover another menace closer to home; England herself. Follow program four as it takes you on a journey through the expanding colonial population, with the invention of the flatboat and Conestoga wagon, to the Albany Plan of Union, the French and Indian war and Pontiac’s Rebellion, to the increased disaffection with the mother country, England. Included are segments on the protection of colonists in their homes from illegal searches, the Stamp Act and the Sons of Liberty and ending with a growing sense of what it meant culturally and artistically, to be an American.

Turning Point #1

1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- To facilitate the expansion of the colonies, a new means of transportation to carry large volumes of goods and people throughout the colonial interior became paramount.
- The Conestoga, a massive covered wagon, was developed for land transportation.
- In 1750 Jacob Yoder designed the flatboat, which carried huge amounts of goods and entire families downriver.

Points for Teachers:

- In the middle half of the century, vast waves of Scotch-Irish and German speaking immigrants rolled through Philadelphia on their way west.
- They hit the Appalachian Mountains and turned south spreading out through the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Shenandoah Valley, western Carolinas and into Georgia.
- This 700 mile long thoroughfare came to be known as The Great Wagon Road.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1825 - Erie Canal is Completed

- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T

Turning Point #2

1754 - The Albany Plan of Union

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Benjamin Franklin presented a plan for an intercolonial union to representatives at a meeting in Albany, New York, in the year 1754.
- Franklin's Albany Plan of Union was doomed to failure from the start. The colonies were still not sufficiently enjoined to form a union against a common enemy.
- But the Plan was important in that it laid out the blueprint for the representative kind of government that would later bear fruit in the Constitution of the United States.

Points for Teachers:

- Before the middle of the 18th century, American colonists did not think of themselves as Americans distinct from Britain, nor did they have any opportunity to think like one. There was no American government. America, except to a few far seeing individuals like Ben Franklin, was to most colonists a geographical region not a state of mind.
- By mid century some Americanisms were common to all colonies.
 - a) Responsible representative government.
 - b) In England, Members of Parliament were chosen by a very select few, and often represented areas that did not even have a population. Representatives of Colonial legislatures were chosen by the people of the county or town they represented.
 - c) Colonial representatives, watched closely by their constituents, had to follow the people's wishes.
- 23 colonial delegates from seven colonies—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York, met in Albany, New York with 150 Iroquois representatives.
- Ben Franklin, one of the representatives from Pennsylvania, worked out a plan for the formation of a permanent intercolonial union. The plan called for a permanent general government
 - a) The plan would reserve to each colony its own constitution; provide for a President-General appointed by the Crown; and "A Grand Council to be chosen by the representatives of the people of the several colonies met in their respective assemblies."
 - b) The President-General and the Grand Council would manage Indian affairs and defense, have the power to pass laws and raise taxes for defense: They could "make laws, and lay and levy such general duties, imposts or taxes as shall appear to them most equal and just . . . rather discouraging luxury than loading industry with unnecessary burdens."

- c) The colonies were to be proportionately represented: Massachusetts and Virginia as the largest colonies would have seven delegates each.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1701 – The English Board of Trade Creates Royal Colonies
- 1774 - The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created
- 1790 - Benjamin Franklin Dies

Turning Point #3

1754 - 1763 - The French and Indian War

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The French and Indian war was a continuation of the war of Jenkins Ear, which had allowed the British colonies a toehold west of the Appalachians, land the French claimed as their own.
- In the beginning, the British suffered several defeats, but eventually thanks to Prime Minister William Pitt, the British defeated the French.
- The French and Indian War officially ended in 1763 with a treaty signed in Paris.
- France gave up Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and all the rest of Canada. In addition, France gave Britain all the territory east of the Mississippi except for New Orleans.
- In return, France got back its Caribbean islands and Britain returned Cuba to Spain in exchange for Western Florida.
- The war also showed that the military men of the colonies, men like George Washington were equal to, if not better, than their British counterparts.

Points for Teachers:

- The French and Indian war was a part of a contest for a world empire that began in the 17th century with King Williams War in 1688-97.
- Known in Europe as the Seven Years War, The French and Indian War was part of an economic war known as the Second Hundred Years War between England and France--1689 - 1815.
- At the end of the war, some British leaders thought the colonists should pay for their own protection. Curiously, William Pitt promised the Colonies that they would be reimbursed for all their war expenses. Britain did pay the Colonies nearly one million pounds compensation.
- Britain under William Pitt changed England's focus on the colonies. No longer an incidental extension of European politics, Britain saw that gaining control of North America was a stepping stone to mastery of the rest of the world.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine
- 1713 - Treaty of Utrecht
- 1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins
- 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence

- 1775 - Battle of Lexington and Concord
- 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army
- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
- 1777 - Second Battle of Saratoga
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia
- 1781 – The Siege of Yorktown
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War

Turning Point #4

1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The background for the fourth amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibiting illegal searches.
- James Otis, the least known of the ‘Founding Fathers,’ argued the case for prohibiting illegal searches under ‘Writs of Assistance’ and lost.

Points for Teachers:

- James Otis, representing Boston merchants, argued before the Massachusetts Superior Court, presided over by Judge Thomas Hutchinson, that since the writs were justified by Parliamentary legislation, the legislation should be declared null and void as it was contrary to the basic principles of the British Constitution.
- Otis lost his case, but the fundamental principle of security that he was fighting for was taken up by other colonial leaders. Later on they would use his argument to limit Parliament’s power to legislate for the colonies.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1735 - Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York
- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights
- 1798 - Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom

Turning Point #5

1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac’s War for Independence

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Pontiac put together an alliance of Native American tribes to keep British colonists east of the Appalachian Mountains.
- At the time of the French and Indian War, from 1754 to 1763, Great lakes Indian tribes with their French allies controlled the area, later known as the Old Northwest Territory, west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- In a brilliant piece of strategy, Pontiac launched simultaneous attacks on British outposts. The Garrisons at Sandusky, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Indiana and Niles Michigan fell within a month.

- Without French help, Pontiac gave up his fight to drive the British colonists out of the Ohio River Valley.
- Independent by nature and not understanding the white men's laws, the Indian tribes could be bargained with separately and the result was the piecemeal selling of their lands which would eventually lead to the removal of all Indian nations east of the Mississippi River by 1840.

Points for Teachers:

- Chief Pontiac of the Ottawas, one in a long line of Native American leaders who sought to drive the British and later the Americans from their lands. Began with King Phillip in 1675 and ended with Sitting Bull and the Lakota in 1876.
- Pontiac was a charismatic and brilliant war leader. George Croghan, a fur trapper respected by the Indians, characterized the Ottawa Chief this way: "A shrewd sensible Indian of few words who commands more respect amongst these nations than any Indian I ever saw could do amongst his own tribes."
- Native Americans trusted and respected the French whose trappers lived among them and sought nothing but trade. They distrusted the British who sought to take their lands and kill their people.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1750 - Native American Horse Cultures Dominate the Great Plains
- 1754 – 1763 – The French and Indian War
- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1826 - James Fenimore Cooper Publishes "*Last of the Mohicans*"
- 1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River
- 1876 - Battle of Little Big Horn
- 1890 - Battle at Wounded Knee
- 1973 - Second Battle of Wounded Knee

Turning Point #6

1765 - The Stamp Act is Passed

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Stamp Act of 1765, part of a series of taxes imposed by Britain on her American colonies started the American Revolution.
- Britain's Lord of the Treasury, George Grenville, drew up a plan to reduce that debt incurred in the French and Indian War through a series of taxes on the colonies.
- the British government made two fundamental mistakes: it did not understand the sentiment on taxation in the colonies and it misjudged its own supremacy over America.
- In the fall 1765, what became known as the Stamp Act Congress, convened in New York. It consisted of representatives from nine of the colonies. They accepted the right of the British Parliament to make laws for them but rejected its right to tax them.

Points for Teachers:

- The theory of Mercantilism (coined by Adam Smith) drove the British attitude toward the colonies.
- It held that the interests of the colonies were to be entirely subordinated to those of the mother country and that the British colonies were expected to pay for themselves by furnishing raw materials for the industries of their respective countries.
- After the French and Indian War, Britain thought the Colonies should do more than just provide raw materials to Britain. Lord Grenville who became Lord of the Treasury in 1763, passed a series of Acts, known as the Grenville Acts, which were intended to make the Colonists pay customs duties on goods, regulate Colonial currency and provide for the quartering of soldiers.
 - a) Sugar Act 1764 (Revenue Act in Britain): Imposed duties on molasses, sugar, and textiles and increased enforcement laws against smuggling.
 - b) Currency Act 1764: Colonies had long had their own currency that was used only in the Colonies. The Currency Act forbade all Colonies to make their paper money legal tender.
 - c) Stamp Act 1765: Called for taxes on every type of legal document and newspapers, almanacs, playing cards and dice, all of which had to bear a stamp signifying the tax had been paid.
 - d) Quartering Act 1765: Stated that in any Colony where British troops were quartered, the Colony must furnish them with living quarters, fire, vinegar, bedding, salt and beer, cider or rum.
- Colonists were stunned by Grenville's actions. The acts hit the colonists in two ways: by strangling their budding economy and by trampling on their rights as Englishmen.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1733 - The British Parliament Passes the Molasses Act
- 1750 - Parliament Passes Iron Act
- 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes
- 1765 - Samuel Adams Forms the Sons of Liberty
- 1770 - The Liberty Pole Riot and the Boston Massacre
- 1773 - The Boston Tea Party
- 1774 - The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
- 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army
- 1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes "*Common Sense*"
- 1776 - The Declaration of Independence

Turning Point #7

1765 - Samuel Adams Forms the Sons of Liberty

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Sons of Liberty was a secret society, springing up simultaneously in Massachusetts and New York in the year 1765 and quickly spread throughout the colonies.

- Originally, the Sons of Liberty arose in opposition to the Stamp Tax of 1765, but after its repeal they continued to foment colonial unrest by publicly condemning the idea of any external tax from Britain.
- Two of the most famous members of the Sons of Liberty were John Hancock and Samuel Adams.
- Adams, a true believer in the cause of liberty and freedom, was the most renowned firebrand of the American Revolution.
- John Hancock was the Sons of Liberty patron. In fact, some say Hancock, the richest man in Boston, bankrolled the American Revolution.

Points for Teachers:

- As founder of the Sons of Liberty, Samuel Adams drafted most of the major protest documents, including the Circular Letter in 1768 which urged all Americans from New England to Georgia to protest the Townshend Acts.
- As a leading and influential citizen of Boston, John Hancock was targeted by the British for his role in colonial disaffection with England. This led directly to the seizure of his ship, the ‘Liberty’, by British customs agents acting under the power of the Townshend Revenue Act.
- The colonies resisted the Townshend Act and ultimately caused its repeal. Historian Page Smith reflecting on the colonial fervor against the Townshend act, notes, “The most notable consequence of the agreements was the degree of intercolonial cooperation that they represented...the contacts between patriot leaders...the opening of lines of communication or the strengthening of lines already established during the Stamp Act crisis, were all important steps in the development of colonial solidarity and the capacity for concerted action.”
- The ultimate result of the ‘Liberty’s’ seizure was the stationing of two regiments of British soldiers in Boston to cow the people there. The seizure of the ‘Liberty’, mishandling of the Circular Letter by Hillsborough, and the quartering of British troops in Boston only further embittered Americans against Parliament and Britain.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1733 - The British Parliament Passes the Molasses Act
- 1750 - Parliament Passes Iron Act
- 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes
- 1765 - The Stamp Act is Passed
- 1770 - The Liberty Pole Riot and the Boston Massacre
- 1773 - The Boston Tea Party
- 1774 - The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
- 1775 – Battle of Lexington and Concord
- 1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes “*Common Sense*”
- 1776 - The Declaration of Independence
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War

Turning Point #8

1766 - John Singleton Copley Paints “*Boy with the Squirrel*”

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The beginnings of art that reflected the American experience.
- Artists such as John Singleton Copley and Charles W. Peale captured the figures and events in colonial America in the 18th century.
- American artists John Singleton Copley, Charles Wilson Peale, Ralph Earl and Benjamin West glorified what it meant to be an American. They captured their subjects in their everyday lives as politicians, merchants, mechanics and artisans. They glorified the labor that it took to make America livable. Through such gritty accuracy of a purely American lifestyle, the Declaration of Independence would arise.
- These men were the forerunners of American arts and letters who would go on to influence the world and their counterparts in politics recognized their own part in this. John Adams wrote: “I must study politics and war, that my sons may have liberty to study mathematics and philosophy, geography, natural history and naval architecture, navigation, commerce and agriculture in order to give their children a right to study painting, poetry, music, architecture, statuary, tapestry and porcelain.”

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Cotton Mather publishes “*The Ecclesiastical History of New England*”
- 1735 - Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York
- 1783 - Noah Webster Issues “*Blue-backed Speller*”
- 1819 - Washington Irving Publishes “*Rip Van Winkle*”
- 1826 - James Fenimore Cooper Publishes “*Last of the Mohicans*”
- 1845 - Edgar Allan Poe Publishes “*The Raven*”
- 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes “*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*”
- 1885 - Mark Twain Publishes “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*”
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair Publishes “*The Jungle*”
- 1907 – Frank Lloyd Wright Completes the Robie House in Chicago
- 1940 - Ernest Hemingway’s “*For Whom the Bell Tolls*” is published

Points for Teachers:

- At the turn of the century from the 1600’s to the 1700’s, America was still English in thought and enterprise. Little happened in the colonies that did not have the stamp of England upon it. Yet even as England exercised its control on military and economic matters, a purely American idea was emerging.
- Language bore the change of thought first. Words like ‘wigwam,’ ‘sachem,’ ‘succotash,’ and ‘toboggan’ became part of the vernacular. Other words showed the change of status in individuals. The English ‘bonded servant’ became the American ‘hired hand’.
- In the 17th and early 18th century, literature bore no differences from its European counterparts. Whatever style took hold in England swept through the colonies. But with the emergence of the American newspaper a new breed of writer began to show his wit and wisdom. Men like Ben Franklin, John Dickinson and Thomas Paine captured a characteristic way of American thinking and transferred it to the written word.

- It was only a matter of time before American painters began to view the colonies through the lens of the American perspective.

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 - 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon

1. Conestoga Wagon, Lancaster County pa., Pennsylvania Dutch
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~pacahs/wagon.htm>
2. Great American History Fact-Finder - -Conestoga Wagons
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/gahff/html/ff_042500_conestogawag.htm
3. Conestoga Wagons
http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/U_S_History/By_Time_Period/19th_Century/AmericanWest/Conestoga_Wagons/
4. Conestoga Wagon Route on the Eastern Lewis and Clark Trail
<http://lewisandclarktrail.com/legacy/conestogaroute.htm>
5. Economics of a Flatboat
<http://www.mariemontschools.org/uceconweb/past/wbquest99/Elfenbein/Economics%20of%20a%20Flatboat.html>
6. Preserving the Past <http://www.connerprairie.org/HistoryOnline/cphist.html>

Turning Point #2 - 1754 - The Albany Plan of Union

1. Great American History Fact-Finder - -Albany Plan of Union
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/gahff/html/ff_003600_albanyplanof.htm
2. Reader's Companion to American History - -ALBANY CONGRESS
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_002100_albanycongre.htm
3. GREAT EPOCHS IN AMERICAN HISTORY THE ALBANY "PLAN OF UNION"
<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/preservation/epochs/vol3/pg15.htm>
4. The Albany Congress - <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h789.html>
5. Albany Plan of Union -
<http://www.nv.cc.va.us/home/nvsageh/Hist121/Part1/Albany.html>
6. The Albany Plan of Union, 1754 -
<http://www.etsu.edu/cas/history/docs/albanyplan.htm>

Turning Point #3 - 1754 - 1763 - The French and Indian War

1. French And Indian War – History - <http://web.syr.edu/~laroux/history/hismenu.html>
2. History of the French and Indian War #1 -
<http://web.syr.edu/~laroux/history/history.html>
3. The French and Indian War - <http://www.philaprintshop.com/frchintx.html>
4. Web Index of The French and Indian War -
<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Parthenon/1500/fiw.html>
5. THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR - <http://www.mohicanpress.com/mo08021.html>
6. French and Indian War - <http://www.multied.com/revolt/French.html>

Turning Point #4 - 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes

1. James Otis 1725-1783 - <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1204.html>

2. One Man Against an Empire - http://www.suite101.com/article.cfm/us_founding_era/41487
3. James Otis, "Against the Writs of Assistance," 1761 - http://douglassarchives.org/otis_a34.htm
4. The American Revolution <http://patriot.history1700s.com/modules.php?name=Sections&op=viewarticle&artid=16>
5. In Opposition to Writs of Assistance by James Otis - <http://www.bartleby.com/268/8/9.html>

Turning Point #5 - 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence

1. Chief Pontiac's siege of Detroit - <http://www.detnews.com/history/pontiac/pontiac.htm>
2. AllRefer Encyclopedia - Pontiac's Rebellion <http://reference.allrefer.com/encyclopedia/P/Pontiacs-course-of-the-war.html>
3. Ohio History Central - Historic Indian - Pictures - Pontiac's War http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/ohc/history/h_indian/pictures/pontswar.shtml
4. Yahoo! Directory Military History > Seven Years' War http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/By_Time_Period/18th_Century/Military_History/Seven_Years_War_1756_1763/
5. Pontiac, Chief - http://www.epwijnants-lectures.com/ct_pontiac_chief.html

Turning Point #6 - 1765 The Stamp Act is Passed

1. HistoryCentral.com - Your Source for Everything History <http://www.multied.com/revolt/stamptax.html>
2. A Summary of the 1765 Stamp Act - <http://www.history.org/history/teaching/tchrsta.cfm>
3. History Place - <http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/rev-prel.htm>
4. The Revolutionary War - revolutionary war/Stamp Act <http://classicals.com/federalist/TheRevolutionaryWarhall/read.php?f=29&i=23&t=23>
5. Stamp Act - <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h642.html>

Turning Point #7 - 1765 - Samuel Adams Forms the Sons of Liberty

1. Samuel Adams, The Rights of the Colonists The Report of the Committee of Correspondence <http://history.hanover.edu/texts/adamss.html>
2. Samuel Adams - http://12.164.81.10/declaration/signers/adams_s.htm
3. Historical Flags - Sons of Liberty - <http://www.anyflag.com/history/sonsofli.htm>
4. HistoryCentral.com - Your Source for Everything History <http://www.multied.com/revolt/Sons.html>
5. The history of the Sons of Liberty http://www.publicbookshelf.com/public_html/The_Great_Republic_By_the_Master_Historians_Vol_II/sonsofli_be.html

Turning Point #8 - 1766 - John Singleton Copley Paints "Boy with the Squirrel"

1. Collection Tours - John Singleton Copley Exhibition <http://www.metmuseum.org/explore/copley/copley.html>
2. Amazon.com: Books: America's Old Masters

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/048627957X?v=glance>

3. John Singleton Copley - Art Books and Art Prints

http://www.onionsandbeer.com/books/artists_c/john-singleton-Copley.htm

4. The Wilder Family in England - <http://www.netcomuk.co.uk/~chas/wilder/history.html>

5. John Singleton Copley - <http://www.nga.gov/collection/gallery/gg60b/gg60b-main1.html>

6. Play Quiz: The Smithsonian Institution-

<http://www.funtrivia.com/playquiz.cfm?qid=86273&origin=>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 4A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM FOUR

(Answers: 1-c, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a, 5-d, 6-d, 7-b, 8-d, 9-b, 10-a, 11-c, 12-d, 13-b, 14-a, 15-a, 16-c)

Program Five: 1767 - 1776

Moving Toward Independence

If the colonies learned anything from French and Indian War, they learned they shared a common enemy and that working together they could fight and win. In the twelve years from the end of that conflict to the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the colonies saw the threat shift from France to England, and they would move quickly to put their new found unity to the test against the mother country.

Their grievances were not the petty squabbling of backwoods farmers. Colonial leaders dealt with issues that profoundly affected the future of the colonies. All the colonies felt the pressures of a growing population and the drive to move westward was overwhelming. But British forbade settlers entering the lush valleys west of the Appalachian Mountains. An American system of economy, quite different than British mercantilism, was rapidly evolving. More and more, British laws stood in the way of colonial prosperity. A sense of responsible, representative government was percolating through colonial legislatures. Still, Britain ruled the colonies through Parliament which provided the colonists with no representation.

The Providence Gazette put the argument neatly. "How trifling then is the supposition, that we in America virtually have such share in national councils, by those members whom we never choose. If we are not their constituents they are not our representatives."

Colonists insisted upon rights as Englishmen and in return they seemed as no more than children to Parliament. Indeed, Charles Townshend, a key proponent of taxes on the colonists, described them as "Children planted by our care, nourished by our indulgence, and protected by our arms."

What Britain failed to understand was that the American experience created a new identity. There was a growing sense of what it meant culturally and artistically, to be an American. Feeling their maturity, the colonies ignored British demands and set a course toward independence.

Program five looks at the steps toward revolution, beginning with Daniel Boone's westward trip to Kentucky and the Indiana Land Company purchasing Iroquois land. The move toward active defiance is covered in segments on the Boston Massacre, the Liberty Pole incident, the Boston Tea Party and the first Continental Congress. Finally, open rebellion is shown in the Battles at Lexington and Concord, George Washington's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of American armed forces, Thomas Paine's publication of "*Common Sense*" and the Declaration of Independence. And as an added bonus, Father Juniper Serra's founding of San Diego depicts events that would affect the course of U.S. history in the next century.

Turning Point #1

1767 - Daniel Boone Views Kentucky

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In the winter of 1767 and 68, Daniel Boone led a small group of men through the Cumberland Gap in the Southwestern Appalachian Mountains into Kentucky.
- Eight years later, financed by the Transylvania Land Company, Boone led a group of families into Kentucky and established Boonesborough.
- Daniel Boone remains the quintessential frontiersman and was a hero looked up to by other legendary figures like Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie.

Points for Teachers:

- American population was nearly a million and a half people and the search for land for farms led them to the western slopes of the Appalachian mountains.
- Following the conclusion of French and Indian War and Pontiac's Rebellion, in 1763, the British proposed the Line of Proclamation, forbidding settlers from crossing into land west of the Appalachians.
- The colonists did not accept this line and they moved steadily into Western New York, Western Pennsylvania and onto the western slopes of Appalachia.
- Boone was just one of many explorers and trappers who acted as guides for settlers who sought new lands in the vast North American Continent. Others were George Croghan, James Harrod and Richard Henderson who speculated in land and helped bring thousands of settlers into the new western area.
- In 1773 Croghan reported no less than 60,000 settlers had staked out claims between Pittsburgh (Fort Pitt) and the mouth of the Ohio River and by 1776, 25,000 settlers had crossed the mountains into what would later be called Kentucky.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1739 - 41 - New Explorations
- 1747 - The Ohio Land Company is Established
- 1768 - Indiana Co. buys 1,800,000 acres from the Iroquois
- 1769 - Father Juniper Serra Finds the San Diego Mission
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia

- 1846 - United States Declares War on Mexico

Turning Point #2

1768 - Indiana Co. buys 1,800,000 acres from the Iroquois

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- At the end of the French and Indian War, the land later known as the Old Northwest Territory, passed to Britain. The question was: Who owned this land, Britain? The colonists? Or the Native American tribes that occupied it? Britain acknowledged that the land belonged to Indians.
- Though the Indiana Land Company disappeared by 1780, its massive land purchase and others like it set the stage for the complete settlement of the Old Northwest Territory and the deep South by American pioneers.

Points for Teachers:

- At Fort Stanley, the Iroquois sold 1.8 million acres. Other tribes followed suit. But Americans were still squabbling over land beyond the Line of Proclamation, especially into the rich lands of the Ohio Territory and the deep South.
- Britain asking its Indian Agents, William Johnson and John Stuart to negotiate with the Indians to move the line.
- Johnson met with the Iroquois at Fort Stanwix in 1768; with 20 boatloads of presents spread before the Indians, they agreed to relinquish their claims to the land north of the Ohio River.
- Stuart negotiated treaties with the Cherokees at Hard Labor in 1768 and again in 1770 at Lochlaber that extended the Line southward to Florida.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1747 - The Ohio Land Company is Established
- 1754 –1763 - The French and Indian War
- 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac’s War for Independence
- 1767 - Daniel Boone Views Kentucky
- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River

Turning Point #3

1769 - Father Juniper Serra Finds the San Diego Mission

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Spain sent Father Juniper Serra and others to build missions throughout the Southwest in order to establish a buffer for her Mexican colony against Russian expansion from Alaska.
- Father Serra worked tirelessly for 15 years at converting Indians to Christianity and establishing nine of the eventual 21 missions.

Points for Teachers:

- Spain had come to the New World a century before the English. Her accomplishments over the next 300 years would leave a heritage in names, architecture, and occupations throughout the Southwest.
- Names like California, Colorado and Nevada grace the states in our desert Southwest. The oldest cities in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California were trading centers, presidios and missions begun by the Spanish.
- The oldest European building in the United States is the Spanish fort at St. Augustine in Florida.
- Spanish was the ‘lingua franca’ of the Southwest until the advent of the 20th century and is rapidly returning in stature 100 years later.
- The clothes of the cowboy, his horse and lariat stemmed from the traditional dress and methods of Spanish gauchos.
- New World trade goods such as sugar, tobacco, corn and potatoes had been introduced to Europe a century before the English and French founded their own colonies.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine
- 1739 - 41 - New Explorations
- 1767 - Daniel Boone Views Kentucky
- 1794 & 1795 - The Jay and Pinckney Treaties Protect America’s Westward Expansion
- 1804 - Lewis and Clark Expedition
- 1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail

Turning Point #4

1770 - The Liberty Pole Riot and the Boston Massacre

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In the years following the French and Indian War, the presence of British soldiers in the colonies became a sore point for a growing number of radical Patriots.
- In New York City, Patriots erected Liberty Poles as symbols of freedom. British soldiers tore them down. This back and forth dueling became a kind of reckless sport, which turned violent on January 17, 1770.
- Two months later, the Boston Massacre became a defining moment in the struggle for independence, symbolizing British tyranny to the American people.

Points for Teachers:

- After the Circular letter and the acquittal of John Hancock and return of his ship in 1768, the Britain sent two regiments of soldiers to Boston. Britain’s leaders, like Lord North, thought Boston showed a greater potential for mischief than any of the other colonies.
- Townspeople took to abusing the soldiers verbally, calling them names such as ‘lobsterbacks’, and physically throwing objects at them. Soldiers were under strict orders not to fire at the townspeople.

- Lt. Colonel William Dalrymple wrote his superiors of the tension and lawlessness in Boston: “Authority here is at a very low ebb, indeed it is rather a shadow than a substance...The crisis I have long expected comes on very fast, and the temper of the times is such that if something does not happen of the most disagreeable kind, I shall with pleasure give up my foresight.”
- In the aftermath of the massacre, tensions in Boston calmed. Ironically the Townsend duties, which could be said to have sparked all of the bad blood which eventually led to the massacre, were repealed except the duty on tea, on March 5th, the same day as the massacre.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1733 - The British Parliament Passes the Molasses Act
- 1750 - Parliament Passes Iron Act
- 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes
- 1765 - The Stamp Act is Passed
- 1765 - Samuel Adams Forms the Sons of Liberty
- 1773 - The Boston Tea Party
- 1774 - The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
- 1775 - Battle of Lexington and Concord
- 1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes “*Common Sense*”
- 1776 - The Declaration of Independence
- 1777 - Congress Mandates the American Flag
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War

Turning Point #5

1773 - The Boston Tea Party

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Colonists opposed the British monopoly on tea, even though the price of tea had been reduced by the monopoly.
- In Charleston, South Carolina, the arriving tea was simply locked up until after the revolution was over. In New York and Philadelphia the ships never entered the harbor. In Boston, citizens, dressed as Indians threw the tea into Boston Harbor.
- What became known as the Boston tea Party became an epochal event in history. On hearing news of the Boston tea Party, King George the Third declared, “We must master them or totally leave them to themselves and treat them as aliens.”

Points for Teachers:

- Since the close of the French and Indian War, 1763, tension between the colonies and Britain has escalated.
- The colonies and Britain acted and reacted in a spiral heading toward revolution: Grenville Acts; Townshend Duties; Virginia Resolutions; Circular Letter; burning of the Gaspee; Boston Massacre; Boston Tea party; Intolerable Acts.
- Men of forward vision such as Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin, George Washington and John Adams began articulating a new type of political institution.

- Meanwhile, firebrands such as Samuel Adams, Thomas Paine and James Otis, through their fervent rhetoric, whipped up American emotions against a despotic British overlordship through their leadership of such groups as the Sons of Liberty.
- Whereas two decades earlier, the idea of an American mind was only a nascent thought in a few farseeing individuals like Franklin, by the 1770's, the quintessential American has emerged. He is an independent, enlightened individual with concrete thoughts about the rights of man and a desire for democratic forms of government.
- From 1772 to 1774, a series of incidents and Parliamentary legislation led to the first Continental Congress and a decisive step toward Colonial Independence.

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- 1777 - The Second Battle of Saratoga
- 1777 - John Paul Jones Sets Sail
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia
- 1781 - The Siege of Yorktown
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War

Turning Point #6

1774 - The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Elected representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies met from September 5th to October 26th 1774, at Philadelphia's Carpenter Hall.
- By the time Congress adjourned, resolutions were passed opposing the Intolerable Acts and ten colonial rights were spelled out, including the right to "life, liberty and property".
- But the most important idea was proclaimed by Patrick Henry of Virginia. "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian but an American."

Points for Teachers:

- The Intolerable Acts, though directed at Boston, were felt deeply throughout all the colonies.
- With Boston’s port shut down, there was no trade. Other colonies sent food—rice from the Carolinas, flour from Pennsylvania—and pledges of support.
- The Committees of Correspondence sent letters throughout the 13 colonies, depicting Boston’s plight, and arranged for the Continental Congress.
- John Adams wrote of the Continental Congress and its upcoming role in history: “Should this country submit, what infamy and ruin: God forbid. Death in any form is less terrible.”
- The delegates of the first congress were not only practical men, being lawyers, merchants and plantation owners, but for the most part, they were also the intellectuals of their day. In this first congress, held at Carpenter’s Hall which housed a great library, they consulted the works of Locke and Montesquieu, Vattel and Burlamaqui to settle the rights of the colonies and the demands of justice toward all colonists.

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Turning Point #7

1775 - Battle of Lexington and Concord

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The British Army moved to capture Sam Adams and weapons at Concord.
- The Battles at Lexington and Concord changed the course of American history forever.

- Forewarned by Paul Revere and Richard Dawes, colonial militiamen met British regulars at Lexington and shots were exchanged.
- A second battle was fought at Concord, where the Americans, fighting Indian style, pursued the British back to Boston.
- Reports of the Battles of Lexington and Concord raced through the colonies and the continent prepared once more for total war.

Points for Teachers:

- The conflict between the colonies and Britain moved inexorably toward a clash of arms. The colonists' firm resolve to protect their liberties and rights was met with an equal determination by councils in Britain to crush this rebellion before it started.
- England's George III had responded to the Boston Tea Party in words that were at once prophetic: "We must master them or totally leave them to themselves and treat them as aliens."
- On the night of April 18th, Gage gave orders that two grenadier and light infantry regiments under the command of Lt. Colonel Francis Smith were to move on Concord as a show of British strength.
- The Old North Church was one of Boston's landmark buildings, constructed in 1723. The old saying: "One if by land and two if by sea" refers to lanterns hanging in its belfry to warn the colonial militia that British forces were approaching.
- After reaching Concord, the British began the long retreat back to Boston under constant attack from the Patriots. A British Lieutenant, John Barker, described the attacks: "The country was an amazing strong one, full of hills, woods, stone walls, etc., which the rebels did not fail to take advantage of, for they were all lined with people who kept an incessant fire upon us as we did upon them, but not with the same advantage, for they were so concealed there was hardly any seeing them."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

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Turning Point #8

1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- After the battles at Lexington and Concord, a second Continental Congress at Philadelphia now had to form a government and conduct a war.
- Following the siege of Boston and the Battle of ‘Bunker’s Hill,’ leaders noted that Americans lacked military discipline and training.
- Oddly, these deficiencies did allow the Americans some measure of victory. Improvisation and novel solutions gave the Yankees an ability to fight and then run away to fight another day. But the Battle of Bunker Hill demonstrated the urgency of a trained army and a capable leader.
- George Washington quickly took command of the militias in Massachusetts and began training them into an effective fighting force. His appointment as Commander in Chief proved to be the most important decision in America’s revolution.

Points for Teachers:

- Americans did not have much experience in conducting a war on the scale of one country fighting another. Throughout the 18th century the wars had been largely conducted by British troops and commanders with the colonies in a subordinate role.
- Few men in the colonies had experience enough to lead American troops.
- George Washington was chosen over others such as Artemus Ward, Nathaniel Greene and Henry ‘Lighthorse Harry’ Lee, father of Confederate General, Robert E. Lee.
- Washington’s qualifications as a commander and leader can be summed up in a letter from his men occasioned by his resignation from Britain’s Army at the end of the French and Indian War: “Your steady adherence to impartial justice, your quick discernment and invariable regard to merit, wisely intended to inculcate those genuine sentiments of true honor and passion for glory...first heightening our natural emulation to excel. Judge then how sensibly we must be affected with the loss of such an excellent commander.”

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Turning Point #9

1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes ““Common Sense””

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Thomas Paine wasn't an American yet he was the first to use the phrase, ‘The United States of America.’
- Paine's pamphlet, ““Common Sense”,” defined the essence of the American cause and the need for ordinary Americans to take up arms.

Points for Teachers:

- From the beginning, the colonists stove to blame the cause of the revolution on Parliament.
- The idea behind focusing blame for colonial suffering on Parliament was twofold.
 - a) First, all the colonists were subjects of England's monarch, George III, and any action taken against him directly would be considered treasonous.
 - b) Second, except for a few firebrands like James Otis and Samuel Adams, most of the colonial leadership were not prepared for complete independence from Britain which blaming George III directly would have entailed.
- Colonial leaders with few exceptions, such as George Washington, did not favor complete independence, not having the courage as yet to embrace the concept.
- But having rejected Parliament's right to legislate and tax them, the colonies had only one tie left to break—that of their allegiance to the King.
- Thomas Paine stepped in and gave voice to breaking their allegiance to George III as the only means to throw off the yoke of British tyranny.
- On February 27, 1776, Congress received a copy of the Prohibitory Act, passed by Parliament in response to the troubles in the colonies, which embargoed all American trade, called for the seizure of all American ships and defined the colonies acts as rebellion and treason.
- Coupled with Paine's “Common Sense”, this act launched the movement toward independence and all that remained was its declaration on July 4, 1776.

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Turning Point #10

1776 - The Declaration of Independence

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The American Independence Day celebrates an intellectual document: the Declaration of Independence, the defining moment of American political thought and philosophy that American colonists had been striving toward since the French and Indian War.
- Opposition to American independence continued through the spring of 1776. However, the opposition melted away when American petitions for redress of grievances were met by war fleets and armies.
- Congress appointed a committee led by Thomas Jefferson to write the document. Other members were Robert Livingston from New York, Roger Sherman from Connecticut, Benjamin Franklin from Pennsylvania and John Adams from Massachusetts.
- On July 4th the Declaration of Independence passed with no negative votes recorded against it. The 13 colonies unanimously declared themselves independent of Great Britain.

Points for Teachers:

- Patrick Henry summed up the nation's passion for independence with these fiery words: "Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"
- From time to time, John Adams liked to describe the American march toward independence through similes as a convoy of thirteen ships, or the setting of 13 clocks to ring at the same time, or thirteen horses pulling a coach: "The swiftest horses must be slackened and the slowest quickened, that all may keep an even pace." It took ten

months from the time the Second Continental Congress assembled in September 1775 until July 4, 1776, to reach Independence. Along the way no one person or assembly of persons could take credit for this astounding achievement.

- Three actions moved the Second Continental Congress to accept independence as the only course left to the colonies. First, Thomas Paine’s “*Common Sense*” galvanized the colonies into accepting the concept of complete separation from Britain. Second, the Prohibitory Act placed hateful and deleterious prohibitions on the colonies. And third, George III hired German mercenaries to quell the rebellion.
- Though New York abstained from voting and three of Pennsylvania’s delegates did not appear to vote on the measure, since no negative votes were cast, it was possible for the Congress to state that the Declaration of Independence was passed unanimously.
- The Declaration was printed and read throughout the colonies where it was received enthusiastically by a majority of the people.
- When read to a crowd in New York, the people pulled down a gilt statue of George III. The gold leaf was removed and the lead underneath melted down for musket balls.
- In Boston when the declaration was read, citizens pulled down the King’s coat of arms from over the state house door and burned them.

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Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 - 1767 - Daniel Boone Views Kentucky

1. Family History of Daniel BOONE

<http://history.cc.ukans.edu/heritage/families/boone.html>

2. History of Western North Carolina <http://www.ls.net/~newriver/nc/wnc4.htm>
3. Daniel Boone Homestead <http://www.fieldtrip.com/pa/05824900.htm>
4. Today in History: June 7 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jun07.html>
5. Daniel Boone history
[http://www.publicbookshelf.org/public_html/The Great Republic By the Master Historians Vol II/danielboo_ih.html](http://www.publicbookshelf.org/public_html/The_Great_Republic_By_the_Master_Historians_Vol_II/danielboo_ih.html)

Turning Point #2 – 1768 - Indiana Co. buys 1,800,000 acres from the Iroquois

1. Iroquois History <http://www.tolatsga.org/iro.html>
2. Iroquois Indian History
<http://www.accessgenealogy.com/native/tribes/iroquioi/iroquoishist.htm>
3. History of Indiana, The Wabash Land Company
<http://www.countyhistory.com/history/044.htm>
4. History of Indiana, The Origin of “Indiana”
<http://www.countyhistory.com/history/054.htm>

Turning Point #3 -1769 - Father Juniper Serra Finds the San Diego Mission

1. Juniper Serra <http://www.socalhistory.org/Biographies/serra.htm>
2. San Diego Missions <http://gocalifornia.about.com/cs/sandiego/a/sdmissions.htm>
3. San Diego Source http://www.sddt.com/Resources/activeliving/Listing_Museums.cfm
4. San Diego History <http://www.sandiegohistory.org/>
5. Journal of San Diego History <http://www.sandiegohistory.org/journal/journal.htm>

Turning Point #4 - 1770 - The Liberty Pole Riot and the Boston Massacre

1. Liberty Pole <http://www.historicnewutrecht.org/historic/libertypole.htm>
2. The Boston Massacre - Crispus Attucks <http://cghs.dade.k12.fl.us/african-american/precivil/boston.htm>
3. PANEL ONE: INTRODUCTION <http://www.sjchs-history.org/massacre.html>
4. Today in History: March 5 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/mar05.html>
5. The Boston Massacre <http://classicals.com/federalist/TheBostonhall/wwwboard.html>
6. The Boston Massacre: 1770
<http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/USA/BostonMassacre.html>

Turning Point #5 - 1773 - The Boston Tea Party

1. Eyewitness account of the Boston Tea Party by George Hewew
<http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/teaparty.htm>
2. Boston Tea Party Ship and Museum <http://www.bostontepartyship.com/History.htm>
3. The Boston Tea Party: 1773
<http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/USA/TeaParty.html>
4. From Revolution to Reconstruction http://odur.let.rug.nl/~usa/H/1990/ch2_p8.htm
5. The Boston Tea Party, 1773 <http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/teaparty.htm>

Turning Point #6 – 1774 -The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia

1. The Patriot Resource: Continental Congress
<http://www.patriotresource.com/history/congress/>
2. First Continental Congress <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h650.html>

Turning Point #7 – 1775 - Battle of Lexington and Concord

1. Today in History: April 19 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/apr19.html>
2. Today in History: March 5 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/mar05.html>
3. The History Guy: The Battles of Lexington and Concord
http://www.historyguy.com/lexington_concord_links.html
4. The Battle of Lexington and Concord: 19 April 1775
<http://dSPACE.dial.pipex.com/town/terrace/adw03/c-eight/america/lex1.htm>

Turning Point #8 - 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army

1. Biography of George Washington
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/gw1.html>
2. George Washington <http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/washington/>
3. Sixteen drawings of the life and times of America's first president
<http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/wash-pix/gallery.htm>
4. American President <http://www.americanpresident.org/history/GeorgeWashington/>

Turning Point #9 – 1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes “Common Sense”

1. Thomas Paine <http://www.ushistory.org/paine/>
2. Thomas Paine, 1737-1809 <http://www.historyguide.org/intellect/paine.html>
3. Thomas Paine <http://classicals.com/federalist/ThomasPainehall/wwwboard.html>
4. Modern History Sourcebook: Thomas Paine
<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/paine-deism.html>
5. Modern History Sourcebook: Thomas Paine (1737-1809)
<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/paine-common.html>
6. BBC - History - Thomas Paine: Citizen of the World
http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/society_culture/protest_reform/paine_01.shtml

Turning Point #10 – 1776 - The Declaration of Independence

1. NARA | The National Archives Experience
http://www.archives.gov/national_archives_experience/declaration_history.html
2. NARA | The National Archives Experience
http://www.archives.gov/national_archives_experience/declaration.html
3. Declaration of Independence <http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/>
4. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
<http://www.historychannel.com/exhibits/declaration/main.html>
5. History Channel <http://www.historychannel.com/exhibits/declaration/>
6. The History of Independence Day <http://www.fourth-of-july-celebrations.com/>
7. The History Place <http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/decindep.htm>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 5A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM FIVE

(Answers: 1-a, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d, 5-b, 6-d, 7 a-Hero of a satirical romance, b-Founded San Diego Mission, c-Led Spanish Inquisition, d-Labor Organizer, 8-a, 9-a, 10-d, 11-a, 12-c, 13-b, 14-c, 15-b, 16-c, 17-c, 18-a, 19-b, 20-c)

Program Six: 1776 - 1783

Winning Independence

The Continental Congress formed a new government of the united colonies and appointed George Washington Commander-in-Chief of America's new army. Soon, American ingenuity, courage and marksmanship would awe the British and independence would be quickly granted. So it must have seemed to many of the colonists. Yet nothing could have been further from the truth.

Washington knew the war was just beginning and that winning would be a long and arduous task. Very quickly the British responded to Lexington and Concord and the Battle of Bunker Hill, sending 25,000 more disciplined and highly trained royal troops to force the colonies to surrender. In addition, Parliament voted to hire 30,000 German mercenaries, which meant that Britain would fight the war to the bitter end and not attempt any reconciliation. Washington would spend the next four years forging a professional army out of amateur militias to meet these two threats.

American courage and initiative did prevail at first. Following victories at Lexington and Concord and the siege of Boston, the colonists took Fort Ticonderoga and marched on Canada to forestall a British invasion from that point. Militia also secured North and South Carolina to the rebel cause, ousting loyalists from the government there. They then successfully repelled a British fleet that attempted to take Charleston.

But the heady days of victory waned as the British war machine, always slow to start, ground into action. And for the next five years, the tides of battle faded and surged for the American cause, reaching its turning point at Valley Forge in 1777-78 and its climax at Yorktown in 1781.

After the war, the United States of America would launch an experiment in democracy that matched its fiery birth. Program six explores the war that gave America its independence beginning with Washington's historic crossing of the Delaware River to fall on unsuspecting German mercenaries and ending with the Treaty of Paris which granted the colonies their freedom from Britain.

Turning Point #1

1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- After triumphs at Concord, Ticonderoga and Bunker Hill, the colonies were now experiencing mostly retreat and defeat: the British controlled New York, had retaken Canada and were poised to split New England from the rest of the colonies.
- In this bleak hour, two great moments in history came to pass.
 - a) Thomas Paine's famous letter to the colonists—"These are the times that try men's souls."
 - b) Washington crossing the Delaware and capturing German mercenaries.

Points for Teachers:

- Washington’s successes gave the colonists the heart to continue after a year of several defeats. An English observer living in Philadelphia at the time wrote: “A few days ago they had given up the cause for lost. Their late successes have turned the scale and now they are all liberty mad again. They have recovered their panic and it will not be an easy matter to throw them into confusion again.”

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1733 - The British Parliament Passes the Molasses Act
- 1750 - Parliament Passes Iron Act
- 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes
- 1765 - The Stamp Act is Passed
- 1765 - Samuel Adams Forms the Sons of Liberty
- 1770 - The Liberty Pole Riot and the Boston Massacre
- 1773 - The Boston Tea Party
- 1774 - The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
- 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army
- 1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes “*Common Sense*”
- 1776 - The Declaration of Independence
- 1777 - Congress Mandates the American Flag
- 1777 - The Second Battle of Saratoga
- 1777 - John Paul Jones Sets Sail
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia
- 1781 - The Siege of Yorktown

Turning Point #2

1777 - Congress Mandates the American Flag

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- As legend would have it, the first American flag was purportedly made by the Philadelphia seamstress Betsy Ross.
- George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross spoke with her about sewing a flag for the new nation.
- The first flag had 13 stars and 13 stripes. Later, when Kentucky and Tennessee joined the union, two additional stripes were added along with the two new stars.
- Later as new stars were added the stripes were once again reduced to 13.

Points for Teachers:

- The Revolutionary War did little to emancipate women from the confines of society their sex remanded them. But throughout the conflict many women did excel in helping the revolutionary cause.
- The two best known are Betsy Ross and Molly Pitcher. But there were others as well whose determination aided the colonies in the endeavor.
- Historian Page Smith writes: “Women were wives, mistresses, camp followers, sisters and mothers, occasionally nurses, sometimes spies and often heroines...When the war

came their way, they risked fire and plunder, bullying and insult and in a few cases death.”

- Some women who served during the war:
 - a) Esther Reed raised 300,000 pounds sterling in Philadelphia.
 - b) Lydia Darragh collected information on General Howe’s troop movements that led to American’s being able to contain him in Philadelphia at the Battle of Chestnut Hill 1778.
 - c) Deborah Sampson, enlisted as a man under the name Robert Shirtliffe. She served for three and half years and was wounded twice.
 - d) In the winter of 1776, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband that Congress should take up the question of independence for women as well as the colonies.
- Perhaps the greatest known woman soldier of the period was Molly Pitcher whose real name was Mary Ludwig Hays. At the Battle of Monmouth her heroics on the battlefield helped save the American cause.
- General Washington gave her a battlefield rank as a noncommissioned officer and thereafter she was known as Sergeant Molly.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1765 - The Stamp Act is Passed
- 1765 - Samuel Adams Forms the Sons of Liberty
- 1770 - The Liberty Pole Riot and the Boston Massacre
- 1773 - The Boston Tea Party
- 1774 - The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
- 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army
- 1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes “*Common Sense*”
- 1776 - The Declaration of Independence
- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
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- 1777 - John Paul Jones Sets Sail
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia
- 1781 - The Siege of Yorktown
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War

Turning Point #3

1777 - Second Battle of Saratoga

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- At the Second Battle of Saratoga, the Americans foiled the British attempt to split the colonies.
- A force of 17,000 American men surrounded a British army of 5000 and forced them to surrender.

- When news of the American victory reached Europe, France openly became an ally to the American cause.

Points for Teachers:

- Saratoga was part of a larger British offensive developed by Sir William Howe and Guy Carleton to crush American resistance and bring a quick end to the war.
- Forces under John Burgoyne would head south from Canada, take Fort Ticonderoga and continue down the Hudson River to New York City. Isolated, New England would quickly fold.
- Meanwhile, Howe would launch an offensive in Pennsylvania, take Philadelphia and rouse British loyalists. A small force was left in New York under General Clinton to help Burgoyne if necessary.
- Burgoyne headed south, however, General Philip Schuyler, in command of Washington's northern army, slowed the advance even more by blocking the rails with felled trees.
- Thanks to heroics from other leaders John Stark and Benedict Arnold, Burgoyne's main force of 7000 men was depleted to nearly 5000.
- France's response was to join the American effort.
- British response was mixed. The peace crowd was for asking for negotiations instantly, but Lord North's forces in Parliament and the King's own obstinacy led to Parliament authorizing an increase of military spending to the tune of 17 million pounds sterling.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1770 - The Liberty Pole Riot and the Boston Massacre
- 1773 - The Boston Tea Party
- 1774 - The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
- 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army
- 1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes "*Common Sense*"
- 1776 - The Declaration of Independence
- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
- 1777 - Congress Mandates the American Flag
- 1777 - John Paul Jones Sets Sail
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
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- 1781 - The Siege of Yorktown
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War

Turning Point #4

1777 - John Paul Jones Sets Sail

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- John Paul Jones is the nation's most acclaimed revolutionary war naval hero.
- Given Command of the Ranger in 1777, Jones sailed for France with news of the British defeat at Saratoga.
- Jones set the standard for American naval valor for centuries to come when during a desperate fight with British ship, Serapis. Though out manned and out gunned, when asked to surrender, he uttered his immortal phrase, "I have not yet begun to fight!" An hour later he won the battle.
- The navy grew slowly in importance. From the Revolutionary War to the Mexican American War, it's small size dictated a strategy of commercial raiding and single ship engagements which produced stunning victories.
- After the Civil War, the American navy grew into a fleet of steel hulled battleships until in the 21st Century; no other nation can assemble fleets on every ocean.

Points for Teachers:

- Underlying the American Revolution was commerce . . . the desire of the colonies to trade freely anywhere in the world on their own ships with American seamen.
- The war on the high seas reflected this fact.
 - a) Congress issued letters of marque and reprisal authorizing privateers to attack British shipping.
 - b) At the same time, Congress authorized a small navy, based on a proposal from the Rhode Island assembly: "This assembly is persuaded that the building and equipping of an American fleet as soon as possible would greatly and essentially conduce to the preservation of the lives, liberty and property of the good people of these colonies."
 - c) Eventually America raised a small fleet of privateers and a continental navy of small frigates. It never commanded any ships of the line and at its zenith, the American navy numbered 34 ships.
- Facing America's paltry forces, was Britain's vast navy.
 - a) At the outset of the war, Britain had 131 ships of the line—ships carrying sixty or more guns on two decks.
 - b) By war's end, Britain had 92 warships on station, blockading American ports and patrolling American waters. Forty-four additional ships were stationed at Newfoundland and in the West Indies.
- John Paul Jones raided Britain's coastal towns as well as taking on several British ships in single ship engagements.
- Jones daring successes presaged such American raids as Jimmy Doolittle's raid over Tokyo in the bleakest days of World War II, and was exemplary of that American defiant and at times swaggering behavior that has marked many of her most momentous deeds from building the Panama Canal to landing a man on the moon.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army

- 1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes “*Common Sense*”
- 1776 - The Declaration of Independence
- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
- 1777 - Congress Mandates the American Flag
- 1777 - Second Battle of Saratoga
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia
- 1781 - The Siege of Yorktown
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War
- 1797 – U.S.S. Constitution is Launched
- 1814 – Washington D.C. is Captured and Burned by the British
- 1814 – Star Spangled Banner is Written
- 1815 – Battle of New Orleans
- 1836 – Alamo Falls
- 1898 – Sinking of the Maine

Turning Point #5

1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The winter of 1777 and 78, at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, was the dark night of the soul for George Washington and the Continental Army. Encamped at an old ironworks a few miles from British occupied Philadelphia, Washington and his men suffered through the winter in makeshift log cabins while the British army rested comfortably.
- During this winter Washington, with the help of the Prussian military expert, Baron Frederick von Steuben, welded these tattered forces into a disciplined core of American soldiers. A formidable army that would settle the question once and for all of whether there was to be an American nation.
- Valley Forge was the turning point for the American army and the nation. In the spring, the army faced the General Howe’s force and fought them to a standstill at the Battle of Monmouth.
- Molly Pitcher as an American woman who helped stave off defeat at Monmouth.
- In the 21st century the men and women of America’s armed forces carry on the traditions first begun at Valley Forge

Points for Teachers:

- Though the British had inflicted many defeats on the Americans, these victories were hollow. All in all, the British occupied only a small portion of the American territory. Moreover, the capture of Burgoyne and the loss of his 7000 man force meant that the war would not end quickly.
- Valley Forge’s conditions were wretched and the men endured unspeakable privation. Colonel John Brooks of Massachusetts wrote: “Our poor brave fellows living in tents, bare footed, bare legged, bare breeched, in snow, in rain, on marches, in camp, on duty.”

- From this bleakest hour—the Continental Army cast into its freezing hellhole and Congress exiled to Baltimore—arose a tested and toughened America. In the spring of 1778, Americans learned:
 - a) The French had signed an alliance with the United States and were sending over a squadron of twelve war ships carrying several regiments of trained and equipped troops.
 - b) Sir Henry Clinton replaced Howe as commander of the British forces and with the French on the way, was ordered to evacuate Philadelphia and return to New York.
 - c) Following the Battle of Monmouth, as the British retreated from Pennsylvania, the American and British forces ended up once more in New York and ended the war the way it had started.
 - d) John Paul Jones had taken the war to the coasts of Britain.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1733 - The British Parliament Passes the Molasses Act
- 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army
- 1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes “*Common Sense*”
- 1776 - The Declaration of Independence
- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
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- 1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia
- 1781 - The Siege of Yorktown
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War

Turning Point #6

1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- George Rogers Clark was a man whose myths paled in comparison to real-life deeds. He was a true American hero.
- When the Revolutionary War broke out, Britain controlled the Ohio River valley and the upper Great Lakes region through forts originally established by the French in the early part of the 18th century.
- From these forts they used their Indian allies to attack American settlers in Kentucky in hopes of opening a Western front against the Americans and tipping the war in favor of Britain.
- To combat this menace, Congress enlisted George Rogers Clark.
- Clark’s plan was simple and direct—take and hold the old French forts the British used to supply their Indian allies.
- Clark broke the power of the British in the west and made it possible for America to claim all of the Northwest Territory at the end of the war.

Points for Teachers:

- The British recruited Indian scalping parties throughout the Ohio region.
- Under the leadership of Colonel Henry Hamilton, who was also the Lieutenant Governor of Detroit, the Indians raided settlements and farms throughout the Ohio region and into Kentucky. Hamilton eventually earned the name ‘Hair buyer’ because of the price he paid for American scalps.
- Meanwhile, men Like Thomas Jefferson saw that the key to occupying this vast continent lay in controlling the western lands by taking them from the British.
- Jefferson wrote that capturing the western territory “would have an important bearing ultimately in establishing our western boundary.”
- George Rogers Clark and his men broke the power of the British in the old Northwest. In July 1783, Governor Benjamin Harrison wrote to Clark to thank him for his many deeds. “I feel called on in the most forcible manner to return to you my thanks and those of my council for the very great and singular services you have rendered your country, in wresting so great and valuable territory out of the hands of the British Enemy.”
- Historian Page Smith writes of George Rogers Clark: “George Rogers Clark was the archetype of the Western Hero. In him was foreshadowed every western novel or movie, every tale of hardihood, endurance and courage in a perpetual and relentless battle with a cruel geography and a savage enemy. Behind the forest romance, only partially concealed, was the violence and cruelty of the westward movement. Clark, bullying, cajoling, and killing, his name a legend and a terror to the Indians, was a symbol of the superior powers of the white man, of his determination to subdue the Indian and dispel his frightfulness so that the white man might inhabit the Indian’s land.”

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army
- 1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes “*Common Sense*”
- 1776 - The Declaration of Independence
- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
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- 1777 - Second Battle of Saratoga
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- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1781 - The Siege of Yorktown
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War
- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1814 - Washington is Captured and Burned by the British

Turning Point #7

1781 – The Siege of Yorktown

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- By 1778, the war had proved unwinnable for Britain in the north. The number of Patriots vastly outnumbered loyalists and the Continental Army was equal to anything Britain could place on the field.
- Believing they would find more loyalists among the aristocratic southern plantation owners, British leaders shifted the war south to Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Washington's home state of Virginia.
- At first the Southern campaign went badly for the Americans. In 1778 the British had captured Savannah; Charleston fell in 1780. Soon after, British forces under General Cornwallis worked their way through North Carolina and into Virginia.
- But a series of lightning quick victories for the Americans turned the tide of war: At King's Mountain; at Cowpens; and at Guilford Courthouse, Cornwallis's army was mauled severely by colonial troops.
- The siege of Yorktown began in September, 1781. The French fleet blockaded the coast and 17,000 American and French troops surrounded the British position on land. On October 17, 1781, General Cornwallis surrendered unconditionally to Washington. The war was over.
- Britain lost because she made the mistake of thinking that by occupying America's cities she could win the war.
- However, America's cities were not the center of the country's strength, for the center of America was everywhere—each American man and woman were themselves the nation. The American forces were not fighting for a distant monarch but for themselves.

Points for Teachers:

- Overview of the war: The war had been a series of land and sea engagements from Montreal to Savannah, from the coasts of North America to the ports of Great Britain. The names of these battles; Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, Saratoga, Kaskaskia, Cowpens and Whitehaven, would burn in the American consciousness for generations, would echo in the speeches of Abraham Lincoln, John F. Kennedy. But of all the battles, the defeat of Lord Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781 marked the end of Britain's desire to subdue her recalcitrant colonies. All that remained was to negotiate the terms upon which America's independence would be recognized upon the world's stage.
- The last major battle fought in the north was at Monmouth in June 1778, while General Henry Clinton was marching his forces overland from Philadelphia to New York City. The battle was a draw and thereafter, the main focus of fighting shifted to the south.
- In the north, Clinton's strategy was confined to a series of fast raids, heavily dependent upon Britain's Indian allies, upon isolated New England, New York and Pennsylvania towns. Washington replied in kind and the northern area of the colonies became the scenes of some of the bitterest, most savage fighting of the war.
- By 1780, Clinton began a full-scale invasion of the south.
 - a) On May 12, 1780, Clinton's forces took Charleston.
 - b) Later on Banastre Tarleton annihilated American forces near the North Carolina border.

- c) Clinton went south and began a sustained effort to defeat the American forces, set up loyalist governments and regain the southern colonies for Great Britain.
- d) More bad news followed: in August Horatio Gates suffered a disastrous defeat at Camden, South Carolina; and in the north after 13 months of negotiations, Benedict Arnold, who has been called the ablest general on the American and the British side, defected to Britain and took command of West Point with him.
- e) Washington's forces numbered less than 2000 and not since the bleak days of 1777 did the outcome of the revolution look so bad for the colonies.
- But just as in the North, the tide turned in favor of the colonists setting up the final battle at Yorktown.
- After the surrender at Yorktown, while minor skirmishes, mostly along the frontier areas of the colonies and in the Ohio Valley continued, peace negotiations continued in Paris led by Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson for the Americans and the Earl of Shelbourne, Richard Oswald, for Great Britain.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army
- 1776 - Thomas Paine Publishes "*Common Sense*"
- 1776 - The Declaration of Independence
- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
- 1777 - Congress Mandates the American Flag
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- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War
- 1797 - *U.S.S. Constitution* is Launched
- 1814 - Washington is Captured and Burned by the British
- 1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written
- 1815 - Battle of New Orleans
- 1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River

Turning Point #8

1783 -The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- After eight years of war, America had cast off the chains of British rule, but she gained much more than her independence. The nation received all lands west to the Mississippi River and south of the Great Lakes to Florida.
- The Treaty of Paris gave to the new country everything it needed to launch itself upon the world's stage—commerce and land. With these two elements, this new nation would supplant England and France as the world's superpower in a mere 175 years.

Points for Teachers:

- Peace negotiations continued in Paris led by Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson for the Americans and the Earl of Shelbourne, Richard Oswald, for Great Britain.
- British negotiators hoped to keep America within the British Empire, but Jay pressed the issue of independence and they accepted it.
- Territorial concessions were generous: the Americans received all the land westward to the Mississippi and Northward to the Great Lakes. Canada was not part of the concessions and the final boundary line between Canada and the U.S. was not settled until the Webster Ashburton Treaty in 1842.
- The treaty also made navigation of the Mississippi River free to all signatories (which included France, Spain, and Holland), restored Florida to Spain and Senegal to France, and gave the United States fishing rights off Newfoundland.
- The final negotiation points concerned debts owed to Britain and compensation to Loyalists who lost property. America agreed not to stand in the way of collection of debts by Britain and to compensate Loyalists. In return, the British would evacuate all its posts in the territory known as the Old Northwest—The Ohio River Basin. The U.S. renege on the spirit of both these clauses and it was not until the Jay Treaty of 1795 that America agreed and did compensate all Loyalists and the government paid off all debts owed by its citizens to Britain.
- Perhaps the Peace negotiations and their generous terms to the United States are best summed up by the Comte de Vergennes who wrote: “The English buy the peace more than they make it. Their concessions, in fact, as much to the boundaries as to the fisheries and the loyalists, exceed all that I could have thought possible. What can be the motive that could have brought terms so easy that they could have been interpreted as a kind of surrender?”
- Congress ratified the treaty on April 19th, 1783 exactly eight years after the ‘Shot heard round the world’ was fired at Lexington.
- Washington observed that future historians writing about the American Revolution risked having their narratives called fiction since no one would believe “that such a force as Great Britain has employed for eight years in this country could be baffled in their plan of subjugating it by numbers infinitely less, composed of men sometimes half-starved, always in rags, without pay, and experiencing every species of distress, which human nature is capable of undergoing.”
 - a) But America owed its triumph in large part to Washington whose inflexible loyalty, fierce determination and infinite patience embodied the revolution’s purposes.
 - b) Also, the land itself—its harsh remoteness and vast stretches precluded anything short of complete occupation—which the British were unprepared and unable to do—from being successful.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine
- 1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins
- 1754 –1763 - The French and Indian War
- 1797 - *U.S.S. Constitution* is Launched

- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1814 - Washington is Captured and Burned by the British
- 1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written
- 1815 - Battle of New Orleans

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 - 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware

1. Biography of George Washington
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/gw1.html>
2. George Washington <http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/washington/>
3. Sixteen drawings of the life and times of America's first president.
<http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/wash-pix/gallery.htm>
4. American President <http://www.americanpresident.org/history/GeorgeWashington/>
5. Introduction and History - Washington's Crossing
<http://www.state.nj.us/travel/virtual/tendays/intro.html>
6. Picture History - "Washington Crossing the Delaware"
<http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/215/mcms.html>

Turning Point #2 – 1777 - Congress Mandates the American Flag

1. Betsy Ross Homepage <http://www.ushistory.org/betsy/>
2. Flag Picture Gallery <http://www.ushistory.org/betsy/flagpics.html>
3. Betsy Ross House <http://www.fieldtrip.com/pa/56275343.htm>
4. Betsy Ross @ History @ Flag Day Festival
http://www.flagday.com/history/betsy_ross.shtml
5. About Betsy Ross <http://womenshistory.about.com/library/bio/blross.htm>

Turning Point #3 - 1777 - Second Battle of Saratoga

1. Battle of Saratoga, 1777 <http://home.nycap.rr.com/history/saratoga.html>
2. WPI Department of Military Science- Battle of Saratoga
<http://www.wpi.edu/Academics/Depts/MilSci/BTSI/Saratoga/>
3. The Battle of Saratoga—The British Surrender at Yorktown
<http://jollyroger.com/history/TheRevolutionarybooks/TheBattleofbooks.html>
4. Battle Of Saratoga
<http://www.virtualology.com/virtualwarmuseum.com/revolutionarywarhall/BATTLEOF SARATOGA.COM/>

Turning Point #4 - 1777 - John Paul Jones Sets Sail

1. FAQ: John Paul Jones, 250th anniversary of his birth
<http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq58-1.htm>
2. "I have not yet begun to fight" - John Paul Jones
<http://www.history.navy.mil/trivia/trivia02a.htm>
3. John Paul Jones Theme Site and homepage <http://www.seacoastnh.com/jpj/>
4. Seacoast NH - John Paul Jones: Life of JPJ <http://www.seacoastnh.com/jpj/life.html>

Turning Point #5 - 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge

1. Historic Valley Forge <http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/>
2. History at Valley Forge <http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/history/>
3. Valley Forge National Historical Park <http://www.nps.gov/vafo/>
4. Valley Forge: History <http://www.nps.gov/vafo/HISTORY/DEFAULT.HTM>
5. The American Revolution: Saratoga to Valley Forge
<http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/revwar3/>

Turning Point #6 - 1778 - George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia

1. George Rogers Clark National Historical Park History
<http://www.nps.gov/gero/home.htm>
2. Ohio History Central
http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/ohc/history/h_indian/people/clarkgr.shtml
3. Today in History: February 25 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/feb25.html>
4. Picture History - George Rogers Clark Memorial
<http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/13418/mcms.html>
5. History Channel: George Rogers Clark
<http://boards.historychannel.com/threadedout.jsp?forum=90&thread=300006080>
6. History Links <http://www.americanrevolution.org/histlinks.html>

Turning Point #7 – 1781 - The Siege of Yorktown

1. The British Surrender at Yorktown
<http://jollyroger.com/history/TheRevolutionarybooks/TheBattleofbooks.html>
2. The American Revolution - Battle of Yorktown
<http://patriot.history1700s.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=96>
3. The American Revolution - Battle of Yorktown
<http://patriot.history1700s.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=76>
4. History Links <http://www.americanrevolution.org/histlinks.html>

Turning Point #8 - 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War

1. Treaty of Paris 1783 <http://www.multied.com/Revolt/Paris.html>
2. The Treaty of Paris <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jan14.html>
3. Treaty of Paris (1783) <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h685.html>
4. Picture History - American Negotiators of the Treaty of Paris
<http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/465/mcms.html>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 6A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM SIX

(Answers: 1-a, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d, 6-a, 7-a, 8-d, 9-c, 10-a, 11-c, 12-a, 13-d, 14-b, 15-d, 16-b, 17-a)

Program Seven: 1783 - 1790

The Experiment in Democracy Begins

After the successful conclusion of the revolution, the United States Founding Fathers did not hit upon the ‘more perfect union’ the first time around. The colonies, though they acted together for independence, remained a loose confederation of states—jealous of

each other and casting envious eyes westward to fertile lands of the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys. The heady victory of war gave way to wariness when dealing with each other, the result being that cooperation ended where the competition of commerce began. Moreover, the people, having discarded the power of a distant British government, did not wish to give much power to their own central government.

Through eight years, the Articles of Confederation were the constitution of the new republic. However, the principles of liberty and independence and the creation of a weak national government in this document acted as detriments to America's participation on the world stage and placed the new nation at a severe disadvantage when dealing with the older, often wiser and stronger nations of Europe.

None recognized these problems more than Alexander Hamilton who had worked tirelessly since the end of the war promoting a new Constitutional Convention for a stronger Federal Union. The impetus for this new Union was Shays' Rebellion in 1786. Hamilton made the most of this event. He wrote, "Who can determine what might have been the issue of Massachusetts later convulsions, if the malcontents had been headed by a Caesar or Cromwell? Who can predict what effect a despotism established in Massachusetts would have upon the liberties of New Hampshire or Rhode Island, of Connecticut or New York?"

While Shays' Rebellion unquestionably spurred the nation's leaders to seek a solution for America's ills in a strong federal government, to quote historian John Miller, "For seven years or more Hamilton and his fellow nationalists had been telling the American people that their salvation lay in a strong national government. Had it not been for these exhortations, it is possible that Americans would have sought some other escape from their predicament—the most likely being a break up of the union into two or more confederacies."

In the first years of the new constitution, the American way of thinking colored the way the Founding Fathers approached the difficult problem of a representative government in a nation of individuals. Program Seven follows the course of the nation's beginning from the publication of Noah Webster's "*Blue-Backed Speller*" through the Land Ordinances of 1785 and 1787, Shays' Rebellion, the creation of a new constitution, the Bill of Rights, Alexander Hamilton's promotion of American industry and finally ends with the death of Benjamin Franklin, whose life mirrored the growth of the country.

Turning Point #1

1783 - Noah Webster Issues "*Blue-backed Speller*"

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Noah Webster sought to standardize the American language so that all people could express themselves and participate in the developing American character.
- Webster's "*Blue-backed Speller*," because of its blue cover, sold over a million copies per year and for over a hundred years taught American children how to read, spell and pronounce words.

- Because of men like Noah Webster there is one and only one language in America: English. It is an English language that is still relatively pure and remarkably free of divergent dialects considering how big the nation became.

Points for Teachers:

- The American war had ended, but the revolution continued in a vast arc crossing the whole of society from government to arts and letters; from freedom from British trade regulations to a new way of speaking and spelling.
- Dr. Benjamin Rush remarked in 1787, “There is nothing more common, than to confound the term American Revolution with those of the late American War. The American War is over; but this is far from being the case with the American Revolution. On the contrary, nothing but the first act of the great drama is closed.”
- The character of any society can be found in its language. The American character had already begun to wear through the stiff British hide as early as the 1700’s.
 - a) Language bore the change of thought first. the American dialect used words like ‘wigwam,’ ‘sachem,’ ‘succotash,’ and ‘toboggan’.
 - b) Americanisms brushed aside British sayings. Franklin took famous English proverbs and restated them in an American vernacular: “Three may keep counsel if two are away” as “Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead” and “Fresh fish and new come guests smell by they are three days old” to “Fish and visitors stink after three days.”
 - c) Other words showed the change of status in individuals. The English ‘bonded servant’ became the American ‘hired hand’.
- With Webster’s publication of “*Blue-Backed Speller*” and his much later comprehensive two-volume American Dictionary of the English Language (1828), the first authoritative lexicon of American English, came distinctive American spellings.
 - a) The ‘U’ was dropped from words like colour and honour.
 - b) When we spell the word “catalog” instead of “catalogue” or “music” instead of “musick” we can thank a crotchety, humorless man for saving wear and tear on our fingers and the ink in our computer printers.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1702 - Cotton Mather publishes “*The Ecclesiastical History of New England*”
- 1735 - Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York
- 1766 - John Singleton Copley Paints “*Boy with the Squirrel*”
- 1819 - Washington Irving Publishes “*Rip Van Winkle*”
- 1826 - James Fenimore Cooper Publishes “*Last of the Mohicans*”
- 1845 - Edgar Allan Poe Publishes “*The Raven*”
- 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes “*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*”
- 1885 - Mark Twain Publishes “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*”
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair Publishes “*The Jungle*”
- 1940 - Ernest Hemingway’s “*For Whom the Bell Tolls*” is published

Turning Point #2

1785 and 1787 - Continental Congress Passes Land Ordinance Acts

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Congress passed two laws: The Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 in order to deal with the settlement of lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- Known as the Old Northwest Territory, this region north of the Ohio River was a vast wilderness inhabited largely by Native Americans, squatters and Frenchmen, all guarded by a few aging forts.
- The 1787 Ordinance laid the ground rules for transition from territory to statehood.

Points for Teachers:

- The land Ordinances of 1785 and 1787 were passed by Congress under the first constitution, the Articles of Confederation.
- The Articles of Confederation reflected the colonies' distrust of central government and provided to the Congress no more power than they had been willing to entrust to Parliament. Article three stated that the states "Hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship," thus underscoring that the states were creating a league of nations rather than a single nation.
- The Articles were finally passed as a series of compromises over the most contentious issues—state sovereignty, taxes, voting and land.
 - a) Article 2 stated: "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress Assembled."
 - b) All power resided in the congress since the executive and the judiciary were eliminated.
 - c) All important legislation needed a two-thirds majority to pass, which allowed any section to veto a bill that affected its welfare.
 - d) The land claims of the western states (Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina and Georgia) were upheld.
 - e) The Congress had the power to regulate foreign affairs, initiate war and declare peace, fix weights and measure, control Indian affairs and establish a post office, but the power to tax and regulate commerce remained with the states.
- The Articles were not approved by a majority of the states until 1781. The sticking point was western lands. Led by Maryland, the smaller and landlocked states argued that the western lands should be administered by the Congress for the benefit of all the states.
- Finally, 1779 Congress assured the landlocked and smaller states that "Unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular state, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States and be settled into distinct Republican states which shall become members of the federal union."
- With the war's end, the thorny problems of western lands reemerged. Known as the Northwest Territories, Congress under the Articles of Confederation tackled the issue with three laws:

- The first drafted by Thomas Jefferson in 1784 drew up the rules for settling the Northwest Territory. Jefferson’s plan carved the area into 10 equal sections; settlers could erect their own form of government. When the population reached 20,000, the area could send a delegate to Congress. When the population reached that of the smallest state, it would be allowed to join the union as a state.
- The second law was The Land Ordinance of 1785 and it grew out of contempt for western settlers by easterners. One Congressman opined, “The emigrants to the frontier lands are the least worthy subjects in the United States. They are little less savage than the Indians, and when possessed of the most fertile spots, for want of industry, live miserably.”
 - a) The land Ordinance provided that the Northwest be surveyed into townships, six miles square, along lines running north south, east west. The townships were to be subdivided into 36 sections, each a square mile, 640 acres.
 - b) Four sections were reserved to Federal government and one for the support of public schools.
 - c) The remaining land would be sold at auction in the east. The auction of land reversed a tradition long held in North America, that land be given away to those families hardy enough to settle it. However, the Federal government, without the power to tax needed to raise money some how to cover its debts from the war.
- The third law, The Northwest Ordinance, passed by Congress in July of 1787, revoked the gift of immediate government and treated the territories as though they were part of a colonial empire, imposing on the settlers a governor, secretary and three judges all appointed by Congress.
 - a) The appointees would control the territory until 5000 adult males lived there at which time a legislative assembly of the territory would take charge of legislative affairs.
 - b) Only those who owned fifty acres of land could vote.
 - c) No more than five and no less than three states could be carved from each region.
 - d) When the proposed state’s population reached 60,000 it could draw up its own constitution and apply for admission to the Union.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1739 - 41 - New Explorations
- 1747 - The Ohio Land Company is Established
- 1767 - Daniel Boone Views Kentucky
- 1768 - Indiana Co. buys 1,800,000 acres from the Iroquois
- 1794 & 1795 - The Jay and Pinckney Treaties Protect America’s Westward Expansion
- 1804 - Lewis and Clark Expedition
- 1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail

Turning Point #3

1786 - Shays’ Rebellion

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Shays’ Rebellion was led by a former Continental Army captain, Daniel Shays.

- Angry farmers took control of the Springfield, Massachusetts County Courthouse from September 25th through the 28th.
- The problem was that politicians in Boston were behaving much like their former British masters, imposing unfair property and polling taxes, perverting the legal system and capitalizing on an unstable currency.
- Eventually, Massachusetts militia put down Shays' Rebellion. Shays and most of his men received amnesty, but no event better dramatized the need for a strong national government.

Points for Teachers:

- The cause of Shays' rebellion stemmed from a faltering economy and an uncaring distant state government. Many western farmers found themselves unable to pay their bills. Courts threatened to take their farms.
- The outrage of the farmers in Western Massachusetts could be summed up by the words of Plough Jogger, a farmer: "I have been greatly abused, have been obliged to do more than my part in the war; been loaded with class rates, town rates, province rates, Continental rates and all rates...been pulled and hauled by sheriffs, constables and collectors, and had my cattle sold for less than they were worth. The great men are going to get all we have and I think it is time for us to rise up and put a stop to it and have no more courts, nor sheriffs nor collectors nor lawyers."
- The problem went beyond Massachusetts. In Rhode Island, debtors took over the legislature and issued paper money. In New Hampshire, men surrounded the legislature and demanded tax relief. They left only when the government threatened military action.
- Shays organized 700 armed farmers in resistance. Over the months, his numbers swelled to 1000 and he threatened to march on Boston. His rag tag army was prevented by a blizzard.
- Led by such patriots as Sam Adams, the Massachusetts government fought back, authorizing General Benjamin Lincoln to take 4000 troops, find the rebels, put down the rebellion and capture the leaders. A few skirmishes followed.
- Outnumbered, the rebels dispersed and Shays sought refuge in Vermont. Several rebels were captured and put on trial. A few were condemned to death and hanged. Shays was eventually pardoned and returned to New York from Vermont.
- General Lincoln pleaded for clemency, but ironically, Samuel Adams, whose rhetoric had set Boston against the Crown, argued for death. "In monarchy, the crime of treason may admit of being pardoned or lightly punished, but the man who dares to rebel against the laws of a republic ought to suffer death."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1774 – The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
- 1776 – The Declaration of Independence
- 1787 – The United States Constitution is Created
- 1789 – James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights
- 1794 - The Whiskey Rebellion is Put Down
- 1861 - Eleven States Comprise the Confederacy

- 1863 - Lincoln Signs Emancipation Proclamation
- 1863 - Lincoln Delivers his Gettysburg Address
- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox

Turning Point #4

1787 - The United States Constitution is Created

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In 1787 the Congress, sanctioned a constitutional convention in Philadelphia's Independence Hall. Chaired by George Washington and including the elderly Ben Franklin and youthful James Madison, its mission was to create a new governmental structure.
- The central feature of the new Constitution, and its most brilliant design, was its separation of powers into three branches of government—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—all of them interlocked in a system of checks and balances.
- What each of the Constitution's seven articles means.

Points for Teachers:

- The federal power of the Articles of Confederation could not overcome the petty bickering between the several states. The result was that men of leadership, like Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and George Washington, recognized that if the United States was going to prosper, it needed a stronger central government than the Articles provided.
- The causes for a Constitutional Convention:
 - a) North Carolina reneged on its ceding of western lands to the Federal Government.
 - b) Bickering between the states on commerce and economics led to a plethora of importation duties and counter taxes that threatened to send bordering states to war with each other.
 - c) The Congress was bankrupt.
 - d) Finally, perhaps no single event drove home the need for a stronger federal government than Shays's rebellion. Shays's Rebellion alarmed conservatives and the wealthy in Massachusetts and the other states, and it spurred the drive for a strong national government.
- Fifty-five delegates representing 12 states attended. Thirty-four of them were lawyers; most of the others were planters or merchants. They were men of note and influence within their states; forty of the fifty-five held government bonds and all were in some respect like Alexander Hamilton, one of the instigators behind this convention, connected to wealthy interests through friends and family.
 - a) The average age was forty-two: George Washington, who presided, was 55, and John Dickinson was 54, Benjamin Franklin 81, and Roger Sherman 66. Most of the delegates were young men in their 20s and 30's. Conspicuously absent were the radical leaders of the drive for independence, such as John Adams, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Jefferson.
 - b) The delegates' knowledge concerning government, both theoretical and practical, made the convention perhaps the most brilliant such gathering ever assembled.

- It is a wonder that a document, even one as fine as this document, passed as swiftly as it did, given the closeness of the recent war to secure liberties from the vagaries of an all-powerful Parliament. Perhaps the best reasons are summed up by Dr. Benjamin Rush who wrote: “I have the same opinion with the Antifederalists of the danger of trusting arbitrary power to any single body of men, but no such power will be committed to our new rulers. Neither the House of Representatives, the Senate nor the President can perform a single legislative act by themselves. An hundred principles in man will lead them to watch, check and to oppose each other should an attempt be made by either of them upon the liberties of the people.”
- Without the proposed Bill of Rights guaranteeing the Freedoms colonists had fought to protect, the Constitution would never have been ratified.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1754 – The Albany Plan of Union
- 1774 – The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
- 1785 and 1787 - Continental Congress Passes Land Ordinance Acts
- 1789b – George Washington Elected First President
- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights

Turning Point #5

1789 - George Washington Elected First President

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Having chaired the Constitutional Convention in 1787 made George Washington the perfect choice to head the new union. In fact, Washington by tacit agreement was the only man ever considered for the post.
- The people wanted him as a man of virtue and trust. A favorite Fourth of July toast in 1788 went, “Farmer Washington—may he, like a second Cincinnatus, be called from the plow to rule a great people.”
- Washington was elected unanimously, the only Chief executive to have that honor.

Points for Teachers:

- The axiom: ‘First in War, first in peace and first in the minds and hearts of his countrymen’ sums up the respect and gratitude of a nation for its leader in peace and war. The perfect choice to head the new union.
- During the Constitutional Convention in 1787, the sharpest conflicts in the convention were over drafting the powers of the executive. But in this the delegates were aided by the presence of Washington. Pierce Butler of South Carolina wrote: “Many of the members cast their eyes towards General Washington as President and shaped their ideas of the powers to be given to a President by their opinion of his virtue.”
- Washington was urged to take the post of President by friends and acquaintances.
 - a) David Humphreys, one of Washington’s staff officers wrote to the general, “What will tend, perhaps more than anything to the adoption of the new system, will be a universal opinion of you being elected President of the United States and an expectation that you will accept it for a while.”

- b) The Marquis de Lafayette wrote from Paris, “You cannot refuse being elected President.”
- Washington’s election had profound impact on the office of the executive. As a general and Commander in Chief, he was used to a staff of officers to help him with the day to day affairs of command. He brought this same discipline into the executive branch. So it was that Washington set the course for how the executive branch would conduct business from appointments to executing the laws of the United States. For example: Though no place in the Constitution calls for creation of a cabinet, Washington naturally relied on the heads of the various departments of government for advice.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army
- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
- 1777 - Congress Mandates the American Flag
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1781 – The Siege of Yorktown
- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created
- 1792 - Benjamin Banneker Saves the White House
- 1796 – John Adams Becomes the Second President of United States Inaugurating the Two-Party System
- 1799 - Eulogy for George Washington Ends the Century
- 1800 - Washington D.C. Becomes the Nation’s Capital

Turning Point #6

1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Many of the states consented to ratify the Constitution only with the provision that there would be a Bill of Rights for U.S. citizens.
- To fulfill this obligation, James Madison drafted the Bill of Rights and presented it to the Congress on June 8, 1789. In 1791 they were ratified by the states and became the law of land.
- An overview of the Bill of Rights and what each amendment says.

Points for Teachers:

- Without the proposed Bill of Rights guaranteeing the Freedoms colonists had fought to protect, the Constitution would never have been ratified.
- During the convention, delegate George Mason of Virginia pushed hard for a Bill of Rights, saying “It would give a great quiet to the people.” But the convention delegates, weary of their labors voted against drafting a bill of rights for the Constitution at the time.
- The Bill of Rights would be drafted later when it became apparent that George Mason’s words were true. These first 10 Amendments guarantee the basic freedoms. All of them stemmed from English outrages that preceded the Revolutionary War.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1735 - Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York
- 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes
- 1774 – The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
- 1785 and 1787 - Continental Congress Passes Land Ordinance Acts
- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created
- 1789 - George Washington Elected First President
- 1798 - Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom

Turning Point #7

1789 - Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- As the nation's first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton was responsible for the economic structure of the United States.
- Hamilton envisioned a United States diverse in manufacturing and in his own words, "independent of foreign nations for military and other essential supplies." To accomplish this Hamilton took four momentous steps.
 - a) Hamilton launched an ambitious plan for handling the nation's debt, which included assumption by the federal government of the states' war costs.
 - b) His 2nd step was to create the Bank of the United States.
 - c) Under Hamilton's guidance Congress passed a Copyright and Patent Act to protect American inventors.
 - d) In 1792 the United States mint was established and a uniformed coinage produced.
- As a corollary to Hamilton's federal plans, in 1792 the New York Stock Exchange was organized by friends of Hamilton to fund new business.

Points for Teachers:

- Before the war for Independence, Britain's American colonies produced the raw materials for Britain's industries and food for her citizens.
- The philosophical shift from the Jeffersonian ideal of a country based on agriculture to an industrial one began with Alexander Hamilton's view of a mercantile, industrial society.
- The practical means of implementing Hamilton's vision of changing the basis of the American economy to one of industry had three main points:
 - a) Patent Act adopted by Congress in 1790 and revised in 1793 encouraged men to seek fortunes through the improvement or invention of practical and beneficial machines for the new nation. Hamilton claimed in his Report of Manufactures (1791) there seems to exist "in the genius of the people of this country, a peculiar aptitude for mechanical improvements."
 - b) Mass production of parts. Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin (1793) applied the techniques of mass production to the manufacture of guns. His

- workers used metal molds, known as “gigs” to mass produce interchangeable parts for the manufacture of guns. He then introduced this technique to other industries.
- c) Employing steam power in industry. In 1804 Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, a remarkable inventor, developed a high pressure steam engine that could be used to a great variety of industries, including, ships, mills, and printing presses. It would later be used to run cloth manufactories in New England.
- Following Hamilton’s death in 1804, other forward thinking men like John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and John Quincy Adams, had grown tired of the Jeffersonian Republicanism and its emphasis on state rights, strict constitutionalism and agrarian ideals. They sought a new kind of nationalism centered on economic expansion and social progress that required a more dynamic Federal Government and industrialization..
 - Economic expansion required vast infusions of capital in order to create a factory with the new machinery necessary to run it. A single individual could not afford the expense. The new economy dictated that partnerships and corporations be formed. The corporation afforded investors limited liability. In 1813 a group of wealthy merchants, calling themselves the Boston Associates, formed the Boston Manufacturing Company—an integrated textile factory—in Waltham, Massachusetts. Capitalized at half a million dollars, it performed every operation from carding the raw cotton to weaving the cloth with power looms.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1701 – The English Board of Trade Creates Royal Colonies
- 1713 - Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1733 - The British Parliament Passes the Molasses Act
- 1750 - Parliament Passes Iron Act
- 1765 - The Stamp Act is Passed

Turning Point #8

1790 - Benjamin Franklin Dies

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- When Benjamin Franklin at the age of 84 died on April 17, 1790, the era of America’s founding ended as well. Franklin more than anyone else can be said to be the father of the nation.
- No life symbolized the American experience better than his; no one demonstrated the American genius for invention and enterprise in bolder terms. Benjamin Franklin was the quintessential American and a true Renaissance man.
- Perhaps Franklin’s greatest accomplishments were as a statesman and diplomat. Franklin was the only one of the founding fathers who signed the three defining documents of the United States: the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War and the Constitution.

Points for Teachers:

- Franklin’s zest for life can be summed up in one of his philosophical adages: “Dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.” Franklin did not squander time and in his long life he studied and experienced more than most people could do in several lifetimes.
- Franklin was a practical inventor, creating devices to improve life in the colonies. Other famous inventors, like Thomas Edison and Elijah McCoy, would follow in Franklin’s footsteps inventing new tools and machines that would make people’s lives easier.
- By age 35, Franklin was one of Philadelphia’s richest men. He gave back to his community for all that it had given him. He helped found the Library Company of Philadelphia, the first lending library in the colonies, the first Pennsylvania Hospital and a college that would later become the University of Pennsylvania.
- Franklin’s vision shaped the nation far into the future. He said: “The rapid progress of the sciences makes me at time sorry that I was born so soon. Imagine the power man will have over matter a few hundred years from now. We may learn how to remove gravity from large masses and float them over large distances; agriculture will double its produce with less labor; all diseases will surely be cured, even old age. If only the moral sciences could be improved as well. Perhaps men would cease to be wolves to one another and human beings could learn to be human.”

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1754 - The Albany Plan of Union
- 1776 - The Declaration of Independence
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of The Revolutionary War
- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 - 1783 - Noah Webster Issues “Blue-backed Speller”

1. Noah Webster <http://classicals.com/federalist/NoahWebsterhall/wwwboard.html>
2. Noah Webster House Museum of West Hartford History <http://noahwebsterhouse.org/>. Please set a bookmark to the new location. ... <http://www.ctstateu.edu/noahweb/>
3. Noah Webster House Museum of West Hartford History <http://noahwebsterhouse.org/>
4. Education World http://www.education-world.com/a_lesson/lesson027.shtml

Turning Point #2 - 1785 and 1787 - Continental Congress Passes Land Ordinance Acts

1. A brief history of federal land use planning <http://tlknapp.freesevers.com/libertymls/mlslanduse.html>
2. Indiana History Documents - Land Ordinance of 1785 <http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/resources/docldord.html>
3. Indiana History Documents - The Northwest Ordinance <http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/resources/docnword.html>
4. Northwest Ordinance Resources

<http://www.make-your-own-website-free.com/sri~northwest-ordinance.html>

Turning Point #3 – 1786 - Shays’ Rebellion

1. Shays’ Rebellion <http://www.sjchs-history.org/Shays.html>
2. Shays’ Rebellion and Related History
http://www.umass.edu/history/institute_dir/rebel/srebell.html
3. Shays’s Rebellion <http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/history/A0844765.html>

Turning Point #4 - 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created

1. The Constitution of the United States
<http://www.nara.gov/exhall/charters/constitution/conmain.html>
2. NARA | US National Archives & Records Administration <http://www.archives.gov/>
3. The Avalon Project : The American Constitution
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/constpap.htm>
4. The Avalon Project at Yale Law School
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/avalon.htm>
5. The US Constitution Online - USConstitution.net <http://www.usconstitution.net/>
6. Notes on the Amendments - The US Constitution Online
<http://www.usconstitution.net/constamnotes.html>
7. National Constitution Center <http://www.constitutioncenter.org/>

Turning Point #5 – 1789 George Washington Elected First President

1. Biography of George Washington
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/gw1.html>
2. George Washington <http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/washington/>
3. Sixteen drawings of the life and times of America’s first president.
<http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/wash-pix/gallery.htm>
4. American President <http://www.americanpresident.org/history/GeorgeWashington/>

Turning Point #6 - 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights

1. Documentary History of the Bill of Rights <http://www.constitution.org/dhbr.htm>
2. ACLU Briefing Paper #9, The Bill of Rights <http://www.aclu.org/library/pbp9.html>
3. Today in History: December 15 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/dec15.html>
4. 1689: The English Bill of Rights http://www.duhaime.org/Law_museum/uk-billr.htm

Turning Point #7 - 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America’s Modern Industrial Economy

1. Alexander Hamilton
<http://classicals.com/federalist/AlexanderHamiltonhall/wwwboard.html>
2. AllRefer Encyclopedia - Alexander Hamilton
<http://reference.allrefer.com/encyclopedia/H/HamiltAlex.html>
3. Major General Alexander Hamilton
<http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/served/hamilton.html>
4. Yahoo! Directory 18th Century US History > Alexander Hamilton
http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/U_S_History/By_Time_Period/18th_Century/People/Hamilton_Alexander_1757_1804/
5. US Treasury - Biography of Secretary Alexander Hamilton

<http://www.ustreas.gov/education/history/secretaries/ahamilton.html>

6. Amazon.com: Books: Hamilton: Writings

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/1931082049?v=glance>

Turning Point #8 – 1790 - Benjamin Franklin Dies

1. Benjamin Franklin: A Documentary History

<http://www.english.udel.edu/lemay/franklin/>

2. Benjamin Franklin: A Documentary History

<http://www.english.udel.edu/lemay/franklin/introduction.html>

3. Benjamin Franklin <http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/signers/franklin.htm>

4. Benjamin Franklin AMERICAN HISTORY & THE SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN

<http://classicals.com/federalist/BenjaminFranklinhall/wwwboard.html>

5. IMA Hero: Ben Franklin http://www.imahero.com/herohistory/ben_herohistory.htm

6. Ben Franklin—US History/Literature lesson plan (grades 6-8)

<http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/realbenfranklin/>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 7A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM SEVEN

(Answers: 1-b, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d, 5-c, 6-d, 7-a, 8-a, 9-d, 10-d, 11-a, 12-c, 13 a-Free speech and press, b-Right to bear arms, c-Illegal search and seizure, d-Due Process in law, e-Speedy trial, impartial jury and right to an attorney)

Program Eight: 1792 - 1799

The Establishment of a National Government

With a new Constitution having been created and ratified and a new government installed with George Washington as President, what was left to the country was the formation of its national institutions. The great men who created the document had left the details of governing to the elected and appointed officials of the new government. These were men of great vision and education. No country on earth since the city state of Athens could boast of a more educated and facile group to shape a nation's institutions for its posterity.

Tempered by the dignified and commanding presence of George Washington, brilliant men like John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson and John Jay, brought the institution of checks and balances crafted into the Constitution to life and set the course of democracy in the United States for the next two centuries. These Founding Fathers gave life to an American democracy that would in turn give rise to the common man in politics, the self made millionaire, and the American inventor.

The new country was not without its flaws, chief among them slavery, which stamped the blackest mark upon the U.S. Constitution and would continue to influence the politics and hearts of the nation's leaders for the next two hundred years.

But in the heart of darkness also dwelled greatness. For during those two hundred years, the United States has served as a cradle for democracy and a beacon for all who would be

free to exercise the inalienable rights of humanity as first expressed by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence.

Beginning with the efforts of Benjamin Banneker to found a new capital for the nation, Program Eight traces the events that influenced the creation of the nation's institutions. It examines the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, the course of the Whiskey Rebellion, the negotiation of international treaties, the building of the U.S.S. Constitution, the darkest day for American political freedom with passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts, and finally, summing up the century with a eulogy for George Washington who died in 1799.

Turning Point #1

1792 - Benjamin Banneker Saves the Plans for the Nation's Capital

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The new U.S. Congress mandated that the nation create a new federal city at a site chosen by George Washington on the Potomac River.
- When the city's architect, Charles Pierre L'Enfant resigned, taking the plans for Washington D.C. with him, Benjamin Banneker, who was part of the D.C. survey team, reproduced the plans from memory and we have the splendor that is the national capitol today.
- Benjamin Banneker was the first of a long line of black American scientists and inventors.
- Many African Americans have traveled on the path Banneker founded: George Washington Carver; Granville T. Woods, known as the Black Thomas Edison and George Carruthers who, as a child, was so inspired by Banneker that he went on to become one of the nation's leading aerospace engineers.

Points for Teachers:

- Like many of the great men who led the young nation to independence, Benjamin Banneker was born in the middle third of the 18th century. He grew up on a tobacco farm where at a young age he created the first reliable irrigation system, allowing crops to thrive through droughts. Later during the Revolutionary War, wheat from a farm designed by Banneker fed troops of the Continental Army and kept them from starving.
- He built the first striking clock to be manufactured completely in America. Famous for its accuracy, the clock lasted over 50 years.
- Other Blacks who followed in Banneker's footsteps: Elijah McCoy, whose inventions earned him the eponym, 'the real McCoy', Bessie Blount and Sambo Jackson, the inventor of ice cream.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1800 - Washington D.C. Becomes the Nation's Capitol
- 1814 - Washington D.C. Is captured And Burned by The British
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House

- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute

Turning Point #2

1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Law

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The greatest failure of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights is that they did not end slavery. In fact the Constitution began a process that would nearly tear the country apart.
- By the end of the Revolutionary War northern states had abolished involuntary servitude. But the southern states had no qualms about continuing slavery.
- In 1793, Congress passed a law called the Fugitive Slave Act that outlined how the U.S. Constitution's Article 4, Section 2, requiring the return of escaped slaves to their owners, would be executed.

Points for Teachers:

- Slavery made it into the Constitution in three places:
 - a) Slaves counted as three-fifths of a person for proportional representation in the House of Representatives;
 - b) Section 9, Article One; allowed for the slave trade to continue until 1808.
 - c) Section 2, Article Four, required that states return escaped slaves to their rightful masters.
- By the time of the Constitutional Convention, any embarrassment over slavery that the South may have felt during the war had worn off. Planter John Rutledge said that North and South Carolina and Georgia would never agree to a new Constitution "Unless their right to import slaves be untouched, the people of those states will never be such fools as give up so important an interest."
- The battleground between North and South over the issue of slavery was drawn. For the next 68 years it would be fought in Congress with the Constitution until this venerable institution, exhausted by Southern Congressmen's relentless manipulation of its lofty phrases in support of slavery, could no longer be used to condone this egregious evil.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1739 - Black Uprising in South Carolina
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to the House
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute
- 1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1936 - 38-Jesse Owens And Joe Louis debunk Hitler's Aryan superiority
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1963 - Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" Speech
- 1965 - Black Urban Riots Begin

Turning Point #3

1794 - The Whiskey Rebellion is Put Down

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Whiskey Rebellion started because farmers in western Pennsylvania refused to pay a steep federal liquor tax initiated by Hamilton.
- Washington led an army of 12,000 men and put down the rebellion without firing a shot.
- Americans have often protested against actions by the government. Some of the protests have turned violent and had to be put down by police and soldiers.
- But these protests and rebellions did not tear the country apart. In fact, often they made the country stronger, showing the true value of freedom.

Points for Teachers:

- In 1791, Congress passed an Excise Tax on liquor. Most farmers, in a tradition going back to New England's intrepid rum smugglers, ignored the tax or intimidated Federal collectors.
- When the farmers openly rebelled against the tax, Pennsylvania's Governor decided not to call up the state militia, believing the militia would not heed the call. As a result, Alexander Hamilton, eager to test the powers of the Federal Government, urged Washington to call up a federal militia to confront the farmers. Washington agreed and 12,000 troops were called up from the states.
- The federal response caused men in and out of government to take sides on the issue of Federal taxing of farmers.
 - a) Generally, the Federalists, led by men like Hamilton, saw this as a test of the national will and sought to uphold the powers of a strong federal government. The impotence of the weak Confederation was not lost upon them.
 - b) Republicans led by men like Madison and Jefferson, supported the farmers desire not to be taxed, though not their right to insurgency.
- In parts of the 13 states, the farmers were joined in their fight by "Democratic Clubs" roughly based on the "Sons of Liberty" societies of the 1760's and 70's. Liberty Poles, symbols of "No taxation without representation" were erected and defended by these clubs.
- George Washington used the power of his office to discredit the Democratic Clubs and, by leading the army against the rebel leaders, used his prestige to put down the rebellion without firing a shot.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1786 - Shays' Rebellion
- 1861 - Eleven States Comprise the Confederacy
- 1863 - Lincoln Signs Emancipation Proclamation
- 1863 - Lincoln Delivers his Gettysburg Address
- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox

Turning Point #4

1794 & 1795 - The Jay and Pinckney Treaties Protect America's Westward Expansion

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- By 1793 Europe was once again at war and the new United States now faced its first diplomatic dilemma: Would America be pulled into another European conflict or could the nation, as Thomas Paine had hoped, stay clear of European hostilities?
- Washington sent John Jay, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to England to negotiate concessions from Britain in return for American neutrality.
- Thomas Pinckney negotiated American neutrality with Spanish representatives and received favorable terms.
- Because of these two treaties, in 1795 both Spain and Britain recognized United States' sovereignty over the western territory won in the Revolutionary War, clearing the way for westward expansion.

Points for Teachers:

- Europe was bellicose and uncompromising in the 1790's, the countries vying with each other over what was left in the new world after Britain lost all its American colonies save Canada. The United States government needed trade with Europe if it was going to have money from customs duties to pay down the debt Hamilton had accrued in accepting at full face value all the certificates owed by the states and the Confederation.
- John Jay negotiated a treaty with Britain that did not give the U.S. all what it wanted. As a result, Jay was assailed verbally. A Newspaper editor wrote, "John Jay, ah! the arch traitor. Men of America he betrayed you with a kiss! As soon as he set foot on the soil of England he kissed the Queen's hand and with this kiss betrayed away the rights of man and the liberty of America."
- Pinckney's Treaty with Spain, on the other hand, was a triumph and helped wed the western settlers to the U.S.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1739 - 41 - New Explorations
- 1747 - The Ohio Land Company is Established
- 1767 - Daniel Boone Views Kentucky
- 1768 - Indiana Co. buys 1,800,000 acres from the Iroquois
- 1785 and 1787 - Continental Congress Passes Land Ordinance Acts
- 1804 - Lewis and Clark Expedition
- 1821 - Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail
- 1854 - Commodore Perry Lands in Japan
- 1867 - U.S. Acquires Alaska...Seward's Folly

Turning Point #5

1796 - John Adams Becomes the Second President of United States Inaugurating the Two-Party System

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- When George Washington refused to run for a third term, many Americans feared the new nation would not survive transition to another president.
- While Washington had stood above politics in the minds of many Americans, those who served under him like Alexander Hamilton, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson directed strong party factions that opposed each other ideologically.
- The result was that a two-party system emerged which pitted the heroes of America's fight for freedom against each other.
- Partisan politics came to a head in the election of 1796 when Adams was elected President and Jefferson, his opposition, was elected Vice President.
- The transition of power in 1796 took place smoothly, as it has ever since, demonstrating that the fears of the '96 election were unfounded.

Points for Teachers:

- The Whiskey Rebellion did more to set the stage for the Election of 1796 than any other event. People in the United States took sides on the issue and therefore allied themselves either with the Federalists who supported a strong national government or the Republicans who supported states rights.
- Other issues that split American politics into two factions were the creation of a federal bank and the Jay treaty.
- The election of 1796 was nothing like the hoopla of today. The two major candidates, Adams and Jefferson, did not even campaign. In fact, the only man to campaign was Aaron Burr who took a six-week trip around New England trying to drum up votes for his election. He finished fourth with only 30 electoral votes.
- To understand how the election turned out, one needs to know a little bit about the electoral system at the time. Because of this election and the election of 1800, the twelfth Amendment to the Constitution was passed simplifying the procedure. Overall, The framers of the Constitution did not trust the voting public, believing them to easily led and misled, turning at times into a mob instead of a reasoned electorate. To prevent mob rule, as was happening in France at this time, the framers instituted a buffer between the voters and the office. They called it the Electoral College and it was this group of men who actually selected the President.
- Each state could elect its electors to the electoral college in any manner they chose. Six did so by popular vote; nine by vote of the state legislature and one, Massachusetts combined the two.
 - a) Most electors announced before hand for whom they would vote, but this was not required and the Electoral College did have some small measure of choice.
 - b) Each elector cast two ballots without specifying whom he preferred for President. The candidate with the most ballots became President and the second place person became Vice President.
- The system was designed for a partyless government, which worked as long as Washington remained President. But with Washington stepping down, the two major factions—Federalists and Republicans—vied for power and complications arose.
 - a) If all the electors who favored the strongest party voted for its two candidates, a tie vote would arise sending the election into the House of Representatives. (This

- happened in 1800 and the tie was broken in favor of Jefferson. Burr became Vice President.)
- b) In order to avoid this, some electors had to divert their second votes to other candidates. Too many and the electors risked having their vice presidential nominee ousted and the Presidential candidate of the other party being elected Vice President.
 - c) This is exactly what happened in 1796. Federalist Electors diverted their second votes from Adams' running mate Pinckney and the result was that Thomas Jefferson was elected Vice President.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created
- 1789 - George Washington Elected First President
- 1798 - Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom
- 1800 - Washington D.C. Becomes the Nation's Capital

Turning Point #6

1797 - U.S.S. Constitution is Launched

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In 1794 Congress authorized the establishment of a Navy with the building of six frigates. The first of these ships, The U.S.S. Constitution, known as old Ironsides because bullets bounced off its tough oak planking, was launched from Boston Harbor in 1797. The ship carried 50 guns and a crew of more than 450.
- This small beginning of the American navy would have tremendous payoffs in the War of 1812. The Constitution would be involved in two classic battles between British ships, winning both.
- As the 18th-century came to an end, the U.S. military was poised to protect America's frontier as well as commerce throughout the world.

Points for Teachers:

- At the time of the Revolutionary War, Congress authorized a small navy, based on a proposal from the Rhode Island assembly: "This assembly is persuaded that the building and equipping of an American fleet as soon as possible would greatly and essentially conduce to the preservation of the lives, liberty and property of the good people of these colonies."
- After the war, American commerce rebounded. Unrestricted by Britain's Navigation Acts and laws limiting trade, American merchants sailed throughout the world. While free trade had its advantages, it also had its dangers from privateers, pirates, and impressment.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1713 - Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1777 - John Paul Jones Sets Sail

- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1854 - Commodore Perry Lands in Japan
- 1898 - Sinking of the Maine
- 1941 - Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

Turning Point #7

1798 - Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Alien and Sedition Acts were the nation's first crisis with individual freedoms under the Bill of Rights.
- The Acts were enacted by the Federalists to restrict criticism aimed at their policies by their Republican rivals.
- The majority of the American public so roundly hated the Alien and Sedition Acts that they turned the Federalists out of office by electing Thomas Jefferson in 1800.

Points for Teachers:

- The Alien and Sedition Acts were a dark period of American history that has been repeated many times since in the Espionage Act of 1917, the War Powers Act of 1941, the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings in 1940's and 50's, and the Patriot Act of 2001. What all of these acts have in common is that they limit dissent.
- The Alien and Sedition Acts were the direct result of partisan politics.
- The philosophies of the two parties were embodied in two men—Hamilton for the Federalists and Jefferson for the Republicans.
 - a) The Federalists, thought to be pragmatic and far seeing, were, for the most part, mercantilists, capitalists and merchants.
 - b) The Republicans, passionate about the natural rights of men, saw America as a novel experiment in the nobility of man; they thought an agrarian based economy strengthened this nobility.
- Adams deplored Republican support of France and made oblique reference to them and their shameless French admiration. Adams wrote: "These lovers of themselves, who withdraw their confidence from their own legislative government and place it on a foreign nation, or domestic faction, or both in alliance, deserve all our contempt and abhorrence."
- Adams condemnation, though indirect, directly led to the Federalists pushing through Congress legislation specifically designed to harass and destroy his Republican opposition.
- The first victim of the Sedition Act was Matthew Lyon, a Republican congressman who was up for reelection from Vermont. His campaign rhetoric pilloried Adams conduct of the government. He was fined and imprisoned, winning reelection from jail.

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1735 - Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York
- 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes
- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights

Turning Point #8

1799 - Eulogy for George Washington Ends the Century

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- It was fitting that the United States government's last official event of the 18th century was a eulogy in Congress for George Washington.
- Washington's life mirrored the indomitable spirit of the United States.
- Washington set forth his vision for the United States in his farewell address. Delivered three years before his death on December 14, 1799, this speech has become one of the most cherished American documents.

Points for Teachers:

- Washington decided to end his career of public service with an address that shaped American politics and diplomacy for a century. It addressed national unity, authority and neutrality and achieved a political significance that few other speeches of the 18th century could.
- Washington sent his notes and ideas for the farewell speech to Hamilton. Hamilton spent three months working on it and Hamilton's draft is the speech Washington gave.
- Washington's address had several themes but two were significant to the welfare of the country: National Unity and foreign policy,
- On National Unity:
 - a) Concerning national unity, Washington exhorted his listeners and all who would read it, "With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in common cause fought and triumphed together. The independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers sufferings and successes."
 - b) He also wrote: "The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize."
 - c) He warned against regional discriminations that would tear the country apart, opening the door to foreign influence and corruption.
- He warned against political connections with Europe. "Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another, cause those who they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other...The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have as little political connection as possible."

Related Segments from other Turning Points:

- 1775 - George Washington Commands Continental Army

- 1776 - Washington Crosses the Delaware
- 1777 - Congress Mandates the American Flag
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1781 – The Siege of Yorktown
- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created
- 1789 - George Washington Elected First President
- 1792 - Benjamin Banneker Saves the White House
- 1796 - John Adams Becomes the Second President of United States Inaugurating the Two-Party System
- 1800 - Washington D.C. Becomes the Nation’s Capital

Related Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1 - 1792 - Benjamin Banneker Saves the White House

1. ProTeacher! African-American in History lesson plans
<http://www.proteacher.com/090155.shtml>
2. Black History Month <http://www.turnto10.com/blackhistory/1956707/detail.html>
3. African American History to 1877
http://www.solano.cc.ca.us/webcms/display.asp?course_id=11073
4. SWDC Online Tour Photo Gallery
http://www.swdc.org/about_swdc/photo_gallery.htm
5. February - Black History Month abc NEWS CLASSROOM EDITION
<http://medianet.iu13.org/248/cat/mdg805.pdf>
6. AMERICAN NEGRO HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTION, 1790-1905
<http://www.scholarly.com/guides/ANHS/anhsrollconts.pdf>

Turning Point #2 - 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Law

1. History of the Underground Railroad- The Fugitive Slave Act
<http://www.history.rochester.edu/class/ugrr/hor2.html>
2. Modern History Sourcebook: The Fugitive Slave Act
<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1850fugitive.html>
3. Fugitive Slave Act <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h137.html>
4. The Fugitive Slave Bill <http://medicolegal.tripod.com/tappan1850.htm>
5. Fugitive Slave Law <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USASfugitive.htm>
6. The Fugitive Slave Act and the Underground Railroad
<http://www.math.buffalo.edu/~sww/0history/hwny-ugrr.html>
7. History 1301 Fugitive Slave Act of 1850
<http://www.hist.umn.edu/hist1301/fugitiveslaveact1850.html>

Turning Point #3 - 1794 - The Whiskey Rebellion is Put Down

1. The Whiskey Rebellion
<http://jollyroger.com/history/TheEarlybooks/TheWhiskeyRebellionbooks.html>
2. EDSITEMent - Lesson Plan
http://edsitement.neh.gov/lessonplans/washington_whiskey.html
3. Whiskey Rebellion <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h447.html>

4. The Whiskey Rebellion: 1794
<http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/USA/Whiskey%20Reb.CP.html>
5. Whiskey Rebellion <http://www.infoplease.com/ce5/CE055598.html>
6. The Whiskey Rebellion <http://www.happymountain.net/disgraceful%20history.html>

Turning Point #4 - 1794 & 1795 - The Jay and Pinckney Treaties Protect America's Westward Expansion

1. Jay's Treaty American History Treasure Chest
<http://jollyroger.com/history/TheEarlybooks/Jay'sTreatybooks.html>
2. Reader's Companion to American History - -JAY'S TREATY
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_047300_jaystreaty.htm
3. Great American History Fact-Finder - -Jay Treaty
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/gahff/html/ff_101000_jaytreaty.htm
4. Jay's Treaty <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h455.html>
5. US Constitution - The Treaty of San Lorenzo
<http://www.usconstitution.com/TreatyofSanLorenzo.htm>
6. MILESTONE HISTORIC DOCUMENTS - THE TREATY OF SAN LORENZO
<http://earlyamerica.com/earlyamerica/milestones/sanlorenzo/>
7. The Treaty of San Lorenzo - TEXT VERSION
<http://earlyamerica.com/earlyamerica/milestones/sanlorenzo/text.html>
8. October 27, 1795 - Treaty of San Lorenzo
http://www.brainyhistory.com/events/1795/october_27_1795_44959.html
9. History 1301 Map Test Study Items
<http://www.delmar.edu/socsci/1301mapitemsT1W.html>
10. Pinckney's Treaty <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h454.html>
11. Pinckney's Treaty (1795)
<http://spider.georgetowncollege.edu/htallant/courses/his325/pinckney.htm>

Turning Point #5 - 1796 - John Adams Becomes the Second President of United States Inaugurating the Two-Party System

1. Biography of John Adams <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/ja2.html>
2. American President <http://www.americanpresident.org/history/johnadams/>
3. John Adams - The History Beat <http://history.searchbeat.com/johnadams.htm>
4. John Adams History Profile Biography and Encyclopedia Entry
<http://designbyjosh.htmlplanet.com/adams.html>
5. Medical History of President John Adams <http://www.doctorzebra.com/prez/t02.htm>
6. John Adams - EnchantedLearning.com
<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/pres/adams/>

Turning Point #6 - 1797 - U.S.S. Constitution is Launched

1. Old Ironsides - Naval History
<http://www.paracay.com/nauticalbooks/prods/HMC051.html>
2. Old Ironsides History Page <http://www.usconstitution.navy.mil/Shiphistoryx.htm>
3. NAVetsUSA Naval History - USS Constitution
<http://home.earthlink.net/~navetsusa/history/constitution.html>
4. History of the USS Constitution; old ironsides

http://kyky.essortment.com/oldironsidesus_rvms.htm

5. Navel vessel USS Constitution, Old Ironsides

<http://boston.about.com/cs/history/a/USSConstitution.htm>

6. Education Planet - Constitution History Web Sites

[http://www.educationplanet.com/search/Social_Studies/U.S. Government/Constitution History](http://www.educationplanet.com/search/Social_Studies/U.S._Government/Constitution_History)

7. USS Constitution <http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq68-1.htm>

Turning Point #7 - 1798 - Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom

1. Alien and Sedition Acts <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h463.html>

2. Alien and Sedition Acts <http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/history/A0803344.html>

3. Reader's Companion to American History ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS

http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_002600_alienandsedi.htm

4. Great American History Fact-Finder Alien and Sedition Acts

http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/gahff/html/ff_004500_alienandsedi.htm

5. Alien and Sedition Acts

<http://www.museumstuff.com/articles/art148661058703599.html>

6. The Alien and Sedition Acts

<http://ohioteach.history.ohio->

[state.edu/Lessons/The%20Alien%20and%20Sedition%20Acts.htm](http://ohioteach.history.ohio-state.edu/Lessons/The%20Alien%20and%20Sedition%20Acts.htm)

Turning Point #8 - 1799 - Eulogy for George Washington Ends the Century

1. Biography of George Washington

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/gw1.html>

2. George Washington <http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/washington/>

3. Sixteen drawings of the life and times of America's first president.

<http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/wash-pix/gallery.htm>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 8A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM EIGHT

(Answers: 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d, 6-c, 7-d, 8-b, 9-b, 10-c, 11-b, 12-a, 13-b, 14-a, 15-b, 16-d)