

Pre reading: By the mid 1700's, colonial society and culture differed from British society and culture. In America there were a different type of government in the colonies. Even though they were technically being ruled by London, the colonies had a lot of representative government. They had many assemblies and bodies where citizens could vote and choose their leader or vote on issues facing their area. The democracy only applied to smaller areas but it was still important. Another difference was a difference in values. In the colonies, money wasn't quite as important as working hard. In Britain, the people were more about making money and gaining land and power.

1. Republicanism and a moral defense of liberty were the foundations of the revolutionary movement. Republicanism is a society where all citizens willingly subordinated their private, selfish interests to common good. A moral defense of liberty was the recognizing threats to liberty posed by the arbitrary power of the monarch. An example of republicanism would be the large enlistment of militiamen to serve for their country. They gave up their lives for the cause. Another example would be that many of the colonies had to swallow their pride and work together with the other colonies. An example of a moral defense would be many different instances. This is because many different times, people realized that they were being oppressed by the monarchy and that they needed to do something about it. For instance, Samuel Adams realized the need for communications between the colonies and he started the committees.
2. The founding of most of the British colonies conflicts with the desire to impose a mercantilist system for a few reasons. One reason would be that Britain end up spending a lot of money to protect the colonies. During the French and Indian war, Britain went heavily into debt fighting over the colonies. This conflicted with mercantilist ideals because the colonies were not profiting the mother country at the time and they were throwing lots of money into them. The mercantilist system is somewhat unfair because for the colonial country, they have no chance to improve. At best they can remain the same, but most likely the economy will decline because Britain was sucking them dry.
3. The colonies made specific limits as to what they thought the parliament could and could not do. They thought that London had to right to make empire wide changes, but they didn't think that parliament could instate taxes when there was no representation for the colonies.
4. Timeline
5. The resistance to British policies during the 1770's was actually pretty organized in some cases. The association organized better boycotts of British goods. They were also more violent. There were rebellions and protests where people were killed or tarred and feathered. I think that the protests were also a little bit more affective at getting British attention. The Boston Tea Party caused Britain to become very angry.
6. You could argue that the events at Lexington and Concord were welcome for several reasons. The main would be that now the Americans had an actual excuse to attack the red coats. I'm

also sure that many people wanted a war with Britain and the battle was a good way to get things started.

7. British Strengths-

- Money
- Well-trained troops
- Good supplies
- Naval dominance

Weaknesses

- Fighting away from home
- Bright red coats
- 2nd rate generals
- No personal reason for them to be fighting

American Strengths

- Strong Leadership
- Personal reasons to be fighting
- Fighting at home
- Large amounts of volunteers

Weaknesses

- Poorly trained troops
- Low supplies
- Weak navy
- Little colonial unification