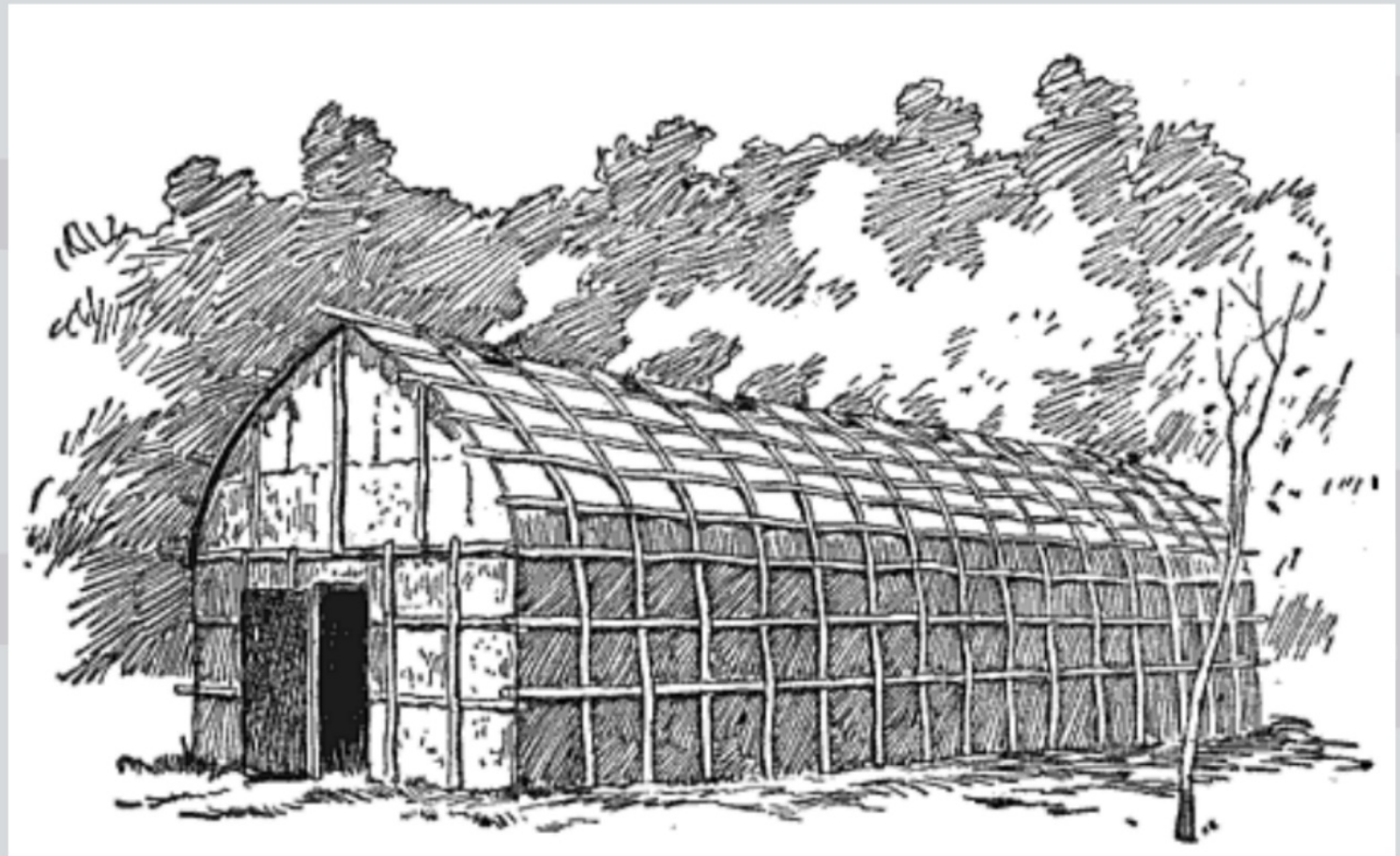


# People of the East



# Culture: the way of life for a group of people.

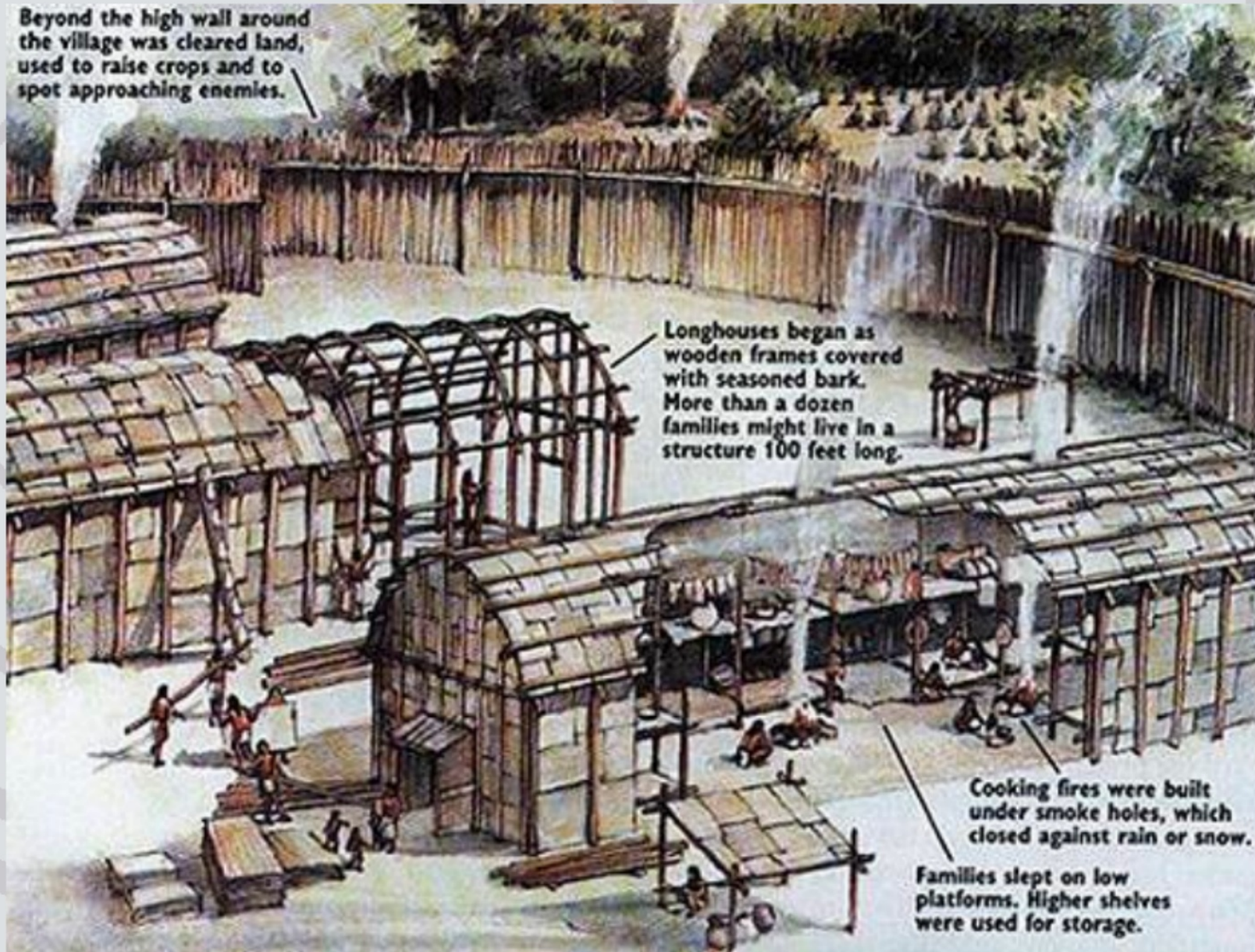
- Food
- Language
- Religion
- Art



# North American Indian Nations, 1750



# Haudenosaunee (Iroquois)





## Micmac (North)

- Nomadic
- Hunters
- Gatherers



# Lenni Lenape (South)

- Farmers
- Fishing
- Large Groups



# Religion

Pilgrims  
(English)



Puritans (English)



PURITANS GOING TO CHURCH

*From the painting by G. H. Boughton*

# Trading with Native Americans

Dutch

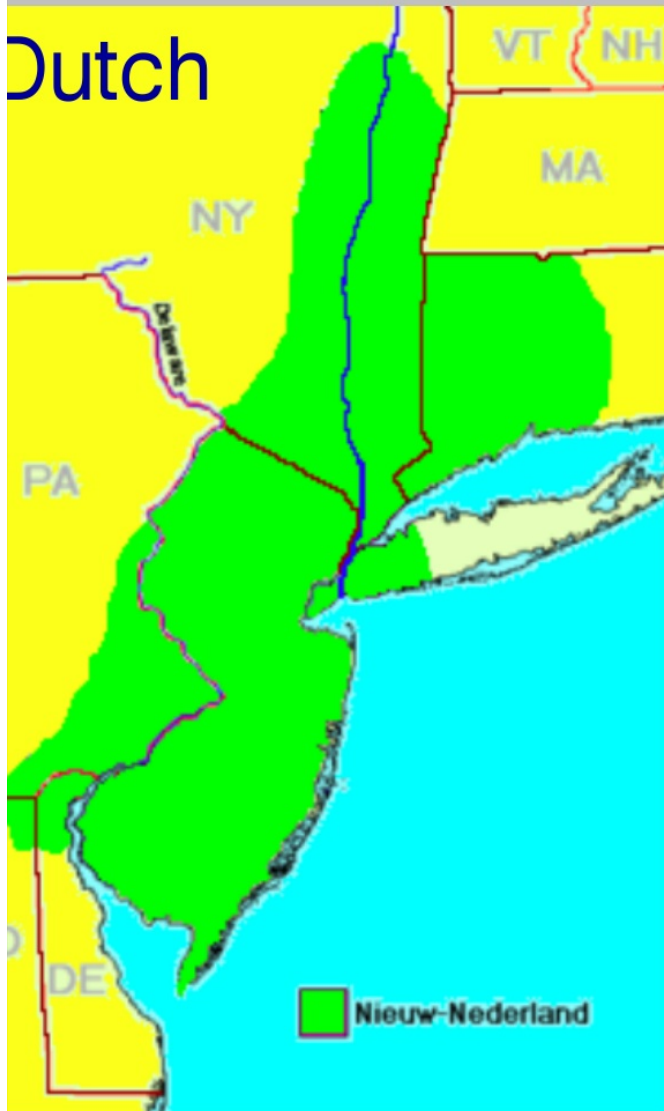


French





Dutch



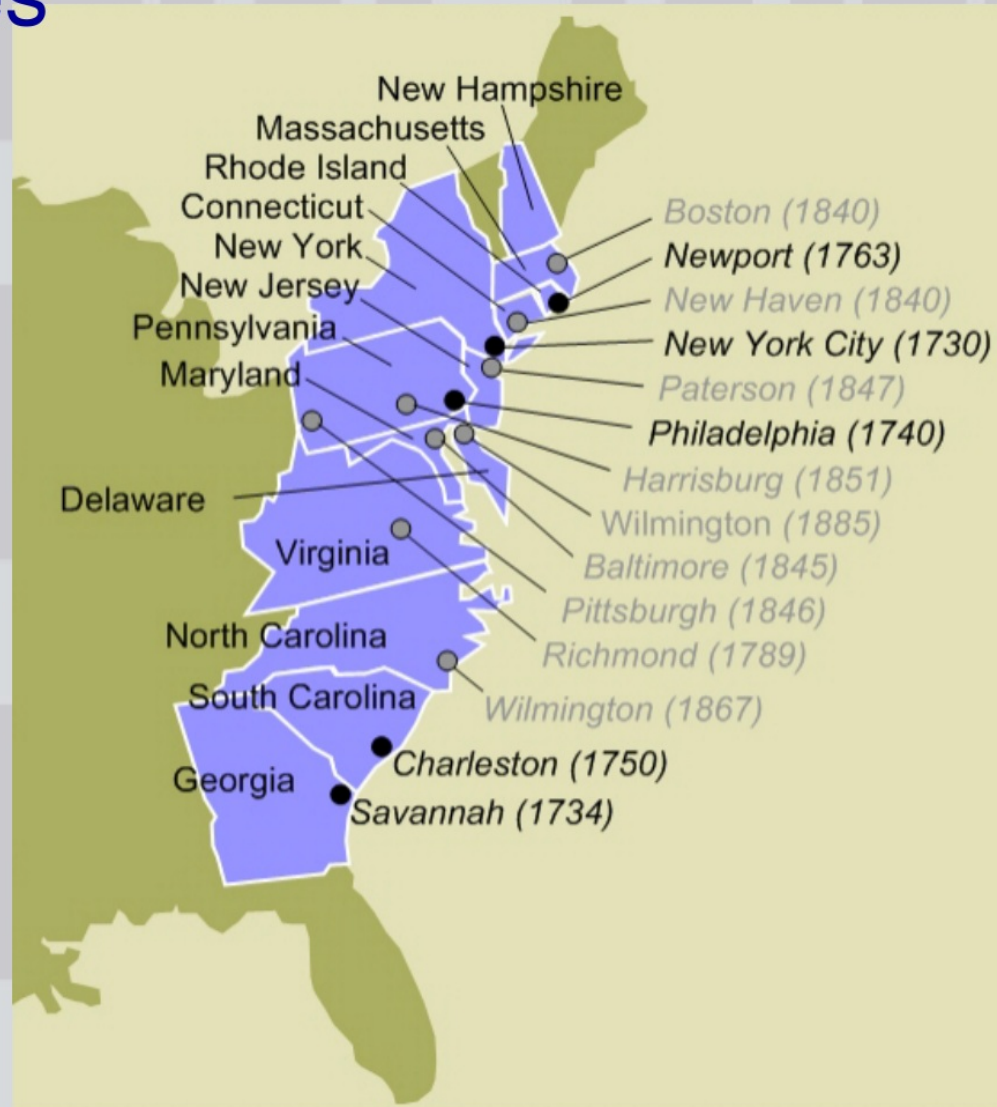
## New Amsterdam (NYC)



# French



# 13 Colonies



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experienced Men have supposed that the only course was to rectify them by adjusting the Powers by which they are constituted. — But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and proper force, unless approved by his Majesty's Council: but his assent should be obtained; and when it is withheld, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inalienable and inseparable to freemen. — He has called together legislative Bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of embarrassing them and delaying their business. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the People. — He has refused for a long time after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large; for the better ordering in the more time refused to call the Houses together from without, and consequently without. — He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Law for Naturalization of Strangers; refusing to grant Letters of Commerce to encourage their Emigration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their Offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in Times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has endeavored to make the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Majesty's Councils a negative on our Acts. — For quartering large bodies of armed Troops among us. — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States. — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world. — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent. — For depriving us in many Cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury. — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences. — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to extend it to us, in all respects and for every purpose for which those Parliaments were established. — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments. — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with powers to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the lives of our People. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of Death, Desolation and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Opprobrium, scarcely parallelled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Brethren, & to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of one Part, the merciless Swords of another, whose known Subj. of France, is an uncontrived Destruction of all our Lives and Conditions. For every Sign of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Relief in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People. — Now have We no Remedy left but a total Separation, and a complete Independence from Great Britain. We have declared to the world that we are united to each other, and that we are united to the world by the same ties of Justice and Equity which bind all Men together. We have declared that we are united to each other, and that we are united to the world by the same ties of Justice and Equity which bind all Men together.

# Revolutionary War (1775-1783)



*Constitution: a plan for creating  
and running a government.*

# *United States Constitution:*

- *Created three branches of Government*
  - *Executive: President*
  - *Legislative: Congress (Senators & Representatives)*
  - *Judicial: Supreme Court*
- *Kept Americans free from unfair rule*
  - *Didn't protect everyone: Women, Native Americans, African Slaves*





# We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## Article 1

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years shall have elapsed since he became a Citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and in every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and each State shall have no greater Number of Representatives than its equal Number of free Persons shall be entitled to have there. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and in every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and each State shall have no greater Number of Representatives than its equal Number of free Persons shall be entitled to have there.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any Cause, the Electors in such State shall choose a new Representative, who shall hold Office until the next Meeting of the Legislature.

Section 3. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Congress, they shall be sworn, as usually is done, before the commencement of the first Session, which shall be on the first Monday in January. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any Cause, the Electors in such State shall choose a new Representative, who shall hold Office until the next Meeting of the Legislature.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and seven Years shall have elapsed since he became a Citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be chosen in the same Manner as the President, and shall hold Office during the same Term, and shall be sworn as usually is done.

The electors shall choose three other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The electors shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The electors shall choose three other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Times of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner as each House may prescribe.

Slavery: An unjust system in which one person owns another.

- Slavery was legal in the South AND North until 1700s





## Samuel Slater: "Father of the American Industrial Revolution"



# Textile Mill

