

**USHC 1.2** Analyze the early development of representative government and political rights in the American colonies, including the influence of the British political system and the **rule of law** as written in the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights, and the conflict between the colonial legislatures and the British **Parliament** over the right to tax that resulted in the American Revolutionary War.

**Constitutional Government = \_\_\_\_\_ Government**

The early American colonists brought traditions of constitutional government with them to the New World. Two English documents embody these traditions:



The \_\_\_\_\_, or “Great Charter,” was signed by King John in 1215. The Magna Carta limited the power of the English monarch and recognized the rights of individuals in the following ways:

**Taxation** \_\_\_\_\_ **Trial by** \_\_\_\_\_  
*The king cannot tax unless he gets approval from the people’s representatives*      **The** \_\_\_\_\_ **of** \_\_\_\_\_  
*Everyone obeys the law – even the king.*

English monarchs had to get the approval of \_\_\_\_\_ for all taxes. Parliament was a representative body made up of nobles, bishops, and landowners.



In the 1600s, the Stuart kings clashed with Parliament, leading to the English Civil War and the “\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution” of 1688.

William and Mary signed the English \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, which established the following principle:

**Parliament > King**

The English Bill of Rights guaranteed many of the same liberties that Americans are guaranteed by our Bill of Rights, including freedom of speech, freedom to petition the government, the right to bear arms, and protection from cruel and unusual punishments.



**Natural Rights (John \_\_\_\_\_)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

John Locke wrote that the purpose of government is to protect people’s natural rights of life, liberty, and property.

|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <b><u>“Consent of the Governed”</u></b> | <b><u>“Right of Revolution”</u></b> |
|---|-------------------------------------|

The English colonists brought these ideas with them to the colonies, where they created their own representative bodies that made their laws.

Parliament pursued a policy of “\_\_\_\_\_” with the colonies, leaving them alone. However, this would change with the French and Indian War.

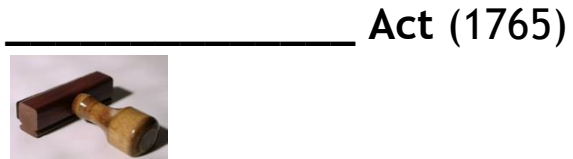
# Parliament Taxes the Colonies

\_\_\_\_\_ **Neglect** – Britain tended to leave the colonies alone.

**1754-1763** \_\_\_\_\_ **War**

*After the French and Indian War, Parliament decided to quarter troops in the American colonies and that the colonists should pay to maintain the troops. The new restrictions and taxes Parliament placed on the colonies included:*

**1763** The \_\_\_\_\_ of **1763**, which restricted colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains



**“NO \_\_\_\_\_ WITHOUT \_\_\_\_\_”**

**1767** \_\_\_\_\_  
P \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_

## The Road to Revolution

**1770** \_\_\_\_\_

**1773** \_\_\_\_\_

**1774** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**1775** Battles of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_