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| **1607** | 1st permanent British settlement in the New World – Jamestown |
| **1651** | Thomas Hobbes writes *Leviathan* |
| **1689** | John Locke writes *Second Treatise of Government*  |
| **1700** |  |
|  |  |
| **1756** |  |
|  | French and Indian War |
| **1763** | French and Indian War ends |
| **1764** | Sugar Act – regulated import duties |
| **1765** | Stamp Act – tax on printed documents |
|  |  |
| **1767** | Townshend Acts – import taxes, soldiers stationed at ports |
|  |  |
| **1770** | Boston Massacre |
| **1773** | Tea Act – additional tax on teaBoston Tea Party |
| **1774** | Intolerable Acts – closed Boston Harbor, quartered troops in colonists homes 1st Continental Congress – wrote a declaration of colonial rights, agreed colonies should fight back if attacked by Britain |
| **1775** | Lexington & Concord |
| **1776** | Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*Declaration of Independence written & signed |

**Leading up to Revolution**

Mostly peaceful protests: committees, petitions, boycotts

Salutary Neglect – Britain mostly stayed out of colonial affairs

**Natural Rights**

John Locke believed that all men had “natural rights,” the right to life, libery (freedom), and property.

**Social Contract**

In John Locke's view, people organized civil societies (governments) to protect natural rights. This was known as a “social contract.” Further, the power of the government depends on the people's consent (which can be revoked). Thomas Hobbes also believed in a social contract but felt that people gave up their rights to a ruler to keep order in the society.

**The Right to Revolt**

According to John Locke’s social contract theory people can take back their agreement to the contract if the leader/government fails to protect their natural right. Thus givng a community the right to revolt.

**Popular Soveriegnty**

Popular sovereignty is the belief that the power, or authority, of government comes from the consent of the people who are being governed. In other words…the people (popular) are supreme (soverieign) and have the power to make the decisions in a community.