

Rebellions in the Revolutionary Era, 1754-1800

Review key rebellions from the Revolutionary Era and Early Republic. **Highlight in YELLOW** the SOURCES of conflict. **Highlight in GREEN** the IMPACT of conflict. Consider the key questions below as you review.

Key Questions:

1. Identify and explain the factors that led to competition and conflict in the Revolutionary Era.
2. In what ways did migration patterns to and migration within, the United States influence the growth of racial and ethnic identities and conflicts over ethnic assimilation and distinctiveness?

| REBELLIONS | ERA/YEAR/PLACE | KEY PLAYERS | CAUSES | EFFECTS |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| REGULATOR MOVEMENT <i>Example of colonial rebelliousness, development of identity that distrusts powerful government, and spirit and ruggedness of frontiersmen (mainly Scots-Irish)</i> | 1760's-1771 Colonial Era North Carolina | Backcountry Residents Royal Govt. officials | Residents on the frontier (isolated from eastern establishment) thought they were being treated unfairly (laws, taxes, etc) by provincial government among frontiersmen... (dishonest sheriffs) and wanted to "regulate" their own affairs. Peaceful, lawful attempts at reform failed so they became lawless (refusing to pay fees, disrupting courts, terrorizing officials). Governor Tryon sent militia, Battle of Alamance Creek, 2 hours long, 18 died | Military battle occurred- British lost 9 soldiers and of the 14 regulators captured 6 were hanged. After swearing allegiance to the British life went back to normal, but the rebellion showed colonial unrest against royal governments and boldness of colonists was a part of larger movement leading to rebellion, revolution, independence |
| PONTIAC'S REBELLION <i>Key event in road to revolution</i> | 1763 Colonial Era Ohio Valley | Confederation of Ohio Valley Native Tribes led by Ottawa leader, Pontiac British govt | Natives were expected to switch their loyalty from the defeated French to the British. New British govt refused to supply them with tools, guns and ammo like the French had done. Natives feared further encroachment by colonists. | Hundreds of colonists were killed and many fled area, Britain sent force and changed their policy. Defeat of Natives led to Proclamation of 1763 as now Britain would protect their land from encroaching colonists, violence ended. Also, British forces distrust of local militias and local militia's feeling of betrayal (they fought F&I War largely for Ohio Territory) led to more tension between the two. |
| PAXTON BOYS <i>Scots-Irish, further class conflict and frontier-coast conflict</i> <i>Example of developing American system (peaceable assembly and willingness to use arms)</i> | 1764 Revolutionary Era (post F&I War) Pennsylvania | Frontiersmen-Paxton Boys, Quaker dominated government, Residents of Philadelphia, Ben Franklin and Royal Governor, American Indians, Susquehannock | Frontiersmen angry that the pacifist Quaker government would not help them fight off Indians (they were in dangerous area, raids were frequent). Backlash from Proclamation Line Frontiersmen lack of understanding of Quaker history and ideology (killed many Indians who were Christian, living on land given to them by William Penn, and were peaceful) | Quakers in Philadelphia protected Indians but Paxton Boys broke in and slaughtered many in their homes (including women/children). Ben Franklin met with leaders and set up time for arbitration (peaceable assembly) Minor practice for American Revolution, spirit of rebellion growing, willingness to use arms to resolve difficulties |
| PROCLAMATION LINE CROSSING <i>Illustrated ongoing competition and conflict over territory and colonial resistance to new imperial policy.</i> | Revolutionary Era 1763-1768 Ohio Valley | British Government Northwest Indian tribes Colonists | Colonists continued to move into the Ohio Valley despite the Proclamation Line of 1763 at the end of the French and Indian War. Britain wanted to secure more land for colonists in order to reduce conflict. | Britain and Indians signed the Treaty of Fort Stanwix which included land cessions from the Iroquois Confederacy including what is now western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, West Virginia, and New York, opening vast tracts of territory west of the Appalachian Mountains to colonists. |

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| BOSTON TEA PARTY <i>Key event in road to Revolution</i> | 1773 Revolutionary Era Boston | Sons of Liberty | Tea Act of 1773 (East India Company given monopoly on tea. Governor Hutchinson refused to allow tea to be returned after colonists refused to unload it or buy it (as they had in other ports) so they boarded ship dressed as Indians and dumped the load overboard. Tea Tax, No Taxation Without Representation | Britain responded with Coercive Acts (aka Intolerable Acts) which included shutting down Boston Harbor (Boston Port Act). [Rest listed below] Colonists responded to that in First Continental Congress (12 of 13 colonies present.. big move) [British called them Coercive, colonists called them Intolerable] |
| SHAYS REBELLION <i>Illustrated need for Constitution and Hamilton Plan</i> | 1786-1787 Critical Era Massachusetts | Farmers (rural) Daniel Shays State militia (funded by private donors mainly) | Unfair taxes, farms being foreclosed, farmers imprisoned for debt, post war economic depression and state drowning in debt (thus harsh policies), class conflict between farmer and bankers | Shays and 1200 men attacked courts in western Mass. State militia ended rebellion, but it made Mass. Even more shaky than before. Only 5 deaths but dozens wounded. Two hanged afterward; Constitutional convention began same year as this ended (no military to help Mass illustrated need for stronger central government) |
| LITTLE TURTLE'S WAR <i>Illustrated white-Indian conflict over territory (Ohio Valley)</i> | 1783 Critical Era Ohio Valley | Northwest Indian tribes Chief Little Turtle Blue Jacket Arthur St. Clair American settlers | Treaty of 1783 set new boundary of U.S. & Americans considered Ohio Valley rightfully theirs. Through the creation of the Northwest Territory in 1787 (Northwest Ordinance), they began to divide for settlement and statehood. Native Americans living in the territory resisted and violence escalated. | The ongoing war led to a temporary Indian victory In 1791, when Chief Little Turtle and Blue Jacket led 1,000 warriors and defeated another American expedition, this time led by General Arthur St. Clair. It was the worst defeat the Americans would ever suffer at the hands of American Indians, 623 soldiers were killed and another 258 wounded. |
| WHISKEY REBELLION <i>Illustrated Hamilton's idea of energetic national government was success</i> | 1794-1795 Early Republic Pennsylvania | Rural farmers Tax collectors U.S. military George Washington | Farmers refused to pay whiskey tax and attacked tax collectors... comparing it to the Stamp Act of 1765 | George Washington sent troops, dispersed quickly (13,000 troops sent) showing force of new government.. which could now enforce law not just pass law |
| BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS <i>Illustrated continued conflict between colonists and Indians over territory and resources and the continued reverberations of the French withdrawal from North America in 1763.</i> | 1794 Early Republic Ohio Valley | Northwest Indian Confederation comprising the Miami, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Iroquois, and other tribes. U.S. army (1,000 soldiers) led by General Anthony Wayne | Third attempt by the Northwest Confederation to secure territory lost by the French and protected (attempted) by the British with the Proclamation Line of 1763, and then under control of the Americans. British presence still in the region, however. | Battle at the end of more than two decades of border warfare resulting in secured white settlement of the former Indian territory, mainly in Ohio. Did not secure entire territory nor did it push out the British who still occupied many forts in the region. A year later, the former contending forces gathered at Greenville (today in western Ohio) to sign a peace agreement, The Treaty of Greenville. Wayne represented the federal government and expressed his hope that the treaty would last "as long as the woods grow and the waters run." The natives were less enthusiastic, regarding the agreement as a forced treaty. United States secured Ohio, Detroit, and what would become Chicago. <i>(There is another Treaty of Greenville in the next unit that builds on this one)</i> |