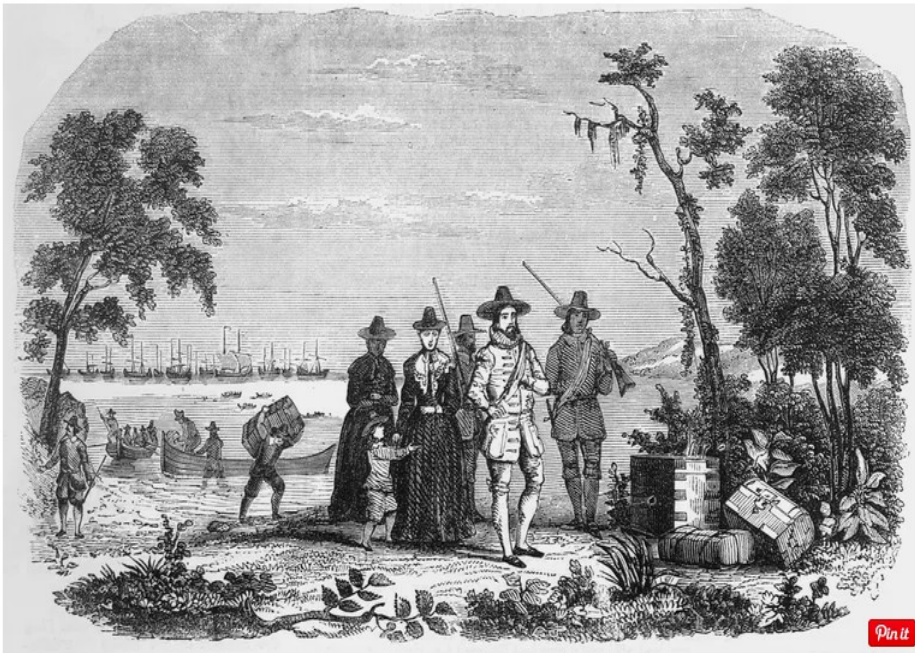




1a- The Landing of the Pilgrims - Charles Lucy

### Pilgrim : The Landing of the Pilgrims - Charles Lucy

- Mayflower : ship that carried a mixture of English and Netherlands Separatists, the Pilgrims, from England to New Plymouth, Massachusetts, where they established the first permanent New England colony in 1620
- 100 "Pilgrims" : small settlement led by Bradford (story of Thanksgiving)
- *lots of similarities with the Puritans though more radical : same protestant movement dissenting from the English / Anglican Church, esp. when the Anglicans threatened to return to or imitate the Catholic Church (from which the Anglican Church separated in 1534 under leadership of Henry VIII), but remained a separate community for a century*



1b- The arrival of John Winthrop

### Puritans :

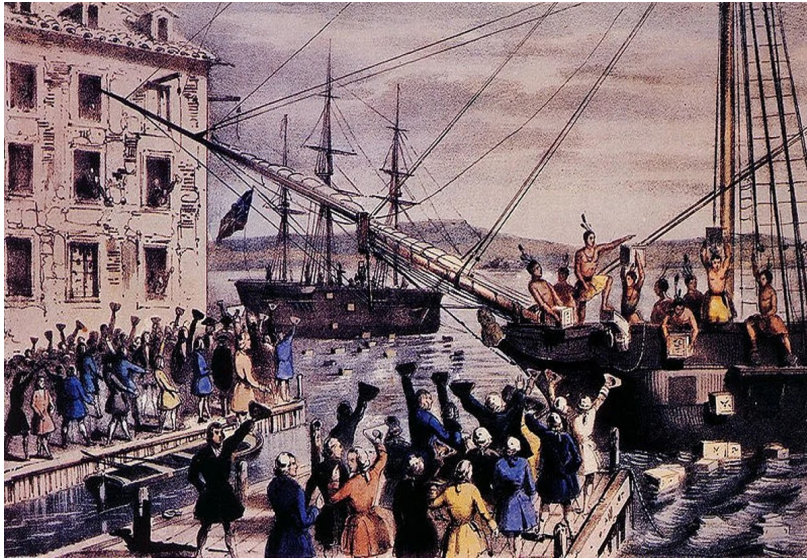
- 1630s app. 500 Puritans arrive at what will become Boston : Great Migration of thousands led by Winthrop

The Puritans were more moderate and middle-class than the Pilgrims and more numerous.

Protestant like the Pilgrims the Puritans wanted to *reform* the Church of England from within rather than separate from it.

In 1629, a fleet of 12 ships known as the Winthrop Fleet left England and headed for Massachusetts. It reached [Salem, Massachusetts](#) on June 12th. Winthrop himself sailed aboard the *Arbella*.

Eventually the Puritan community settled around Boston expanded and absorbed Plymouth. At such a great distance and time from their origins in England, theological differences between the two groups are mostly for specialists.



1d- Boston Tea Party

**Boston Tea Party**, (December 16, 1773) = - incident in which 342 chests of tea belonging to the British [East India Company](#) were thrown from ships into Boston Harbor by American patriots protesting.

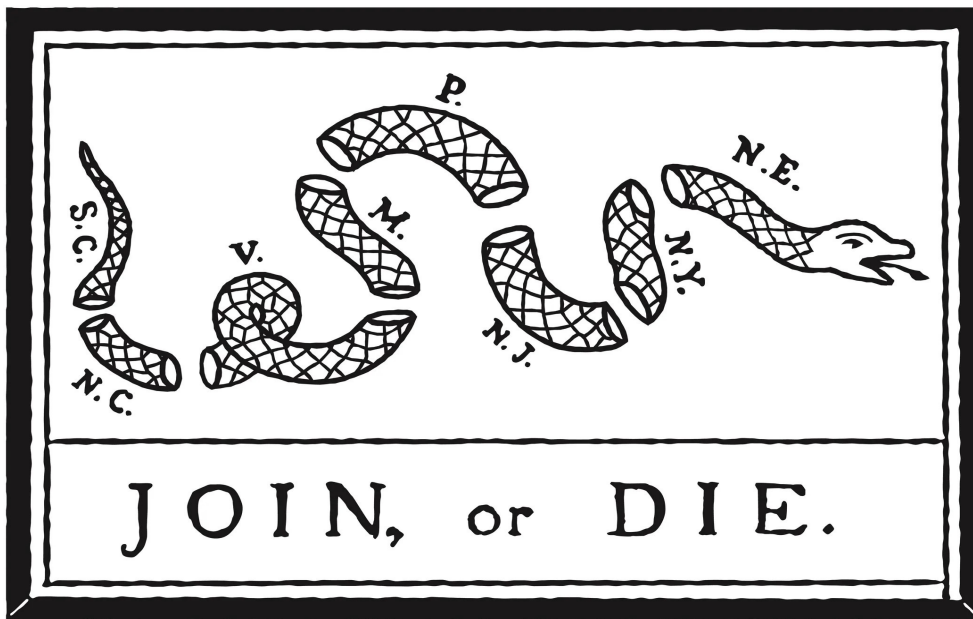
The [Townshend Acts](#) was passed by Parliament in 1767 and imposed tax on various products imported into the [British colonies](#). It raised such a storm of colonial protest and noncompliance that they were abandoned except for the tea which was a drink very much appreciated in the colonies.

The merchants of [Boston](#) smuggled tea from Dutch traders in order not to pay so in 1773 Parliament passed a [Tea Act](#) designed to aid the financially troubled East India Company by granting it (1) a monopoly on all tea exported to the colonies, (2) an exemption on the export tax, and (3) a “drawback” (refund) on duties owed on certain surplus quantities of tea in its possession.

The tea sent to the colonies was to be carried only in East India Company ships and sold only through its own agents, bypassing the independent colonial shippers and merchants.

In such cities as [New York](#), [Philadelphia](#), and [Charleston](#), tea agents resigned or canceled orders, and merchants refused to pay ?. In Boston, however, the royal governor [Thomas Hutchinson](#) determined to uphold the law and maintained that three arriving ships should be allowed to deposit their cargoes and that appropriate duties should be honoured. On the night of December 16, 1773, a group of about 60 men, encouraged by a large crowd of Bostonians, dressed like Mohawk Indians, boarded the ships, and dumped the tea chests, valued at £18,000, into the water.

In retaliation, Parliament passed the series of punitive measures known in the colonies as the [Intolerable Acts](#). The British government’s efforts to single out [Massachusetts](#) for punishment served only to unite the colonies and impel the drift toward war.



1e- *Join or Die*, Benjamin Franklin, 1754

### Join or die

1754, Benjamin Franklin, one of the most famous cartoons in history. It is a [woodcut](#) showing a [snake](#) cut into eighths, with each segment labeled with the initials of one of the [American colonies](#) or regions. [New England](#) was represented as one segment, rather than the four colonies it was at that time. [Delaware](#) was not listed separately as it was part of [Pennsylvania](#). [Georgia](#), however, was omitted completely. Thus, it has eight segments of a snake rather than the traditional 13 colonies. The poster focused solely on the colonies that would go on to make up the present-day United States, due to their shared identities as "[Americans](#)". The cartoon appeared along with Franklin's editorial about the "disunited state" of the colonies, and helped make his point about the importance of colonial unity. It later became a symbol of colonial freedom during the [American Revolutionary War](#). 1754, Benjamin Franklin, one of the most famous cartoons in history

- snake cut into eight pieces that symbolized the British colonies



1f- *Surrender of General Burgoyne*, [John Trumbull](#). 1821

### *Surrender of General Burgoyne*, [John Trumbull](#). 1821

The American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), also known as the American War of Independence, was fought primarily between the Kingdom of Great Britain and its [Thirteen Colonies](#) in America, resulting in the overthrow of British rule in the colonies and the establishment of the United States of America

Burgoyne is best known for his role in the [American Revolutionary War](#). He designed an invasion scheme and was appointed to command a force moving south from Canada to split away New England and end the rebellion. Burgoyne advanced from Canada but his slow movement allowed the Americans to concentrate their forces. Instead of coming to his aid according to the overall plan, the British Army in New York City moved south to capture Philadelphia. Burgoyne fought [two small battles](#) near Saratoga but was surrounded by American forces and, with no relief in sight, surrendered his entire army of 6,200 men on 17 October 1777. His surrender, says historian [Edmund Morgan](#), "was a great turning point of the war, because it won for Americans the foreign assistance which was the last element needed for victory." [1] He and his officers returned to England; the enlisted men became prisoners of war. Burgoyne came under sharp criticism when he returned to London, and never held another active command.

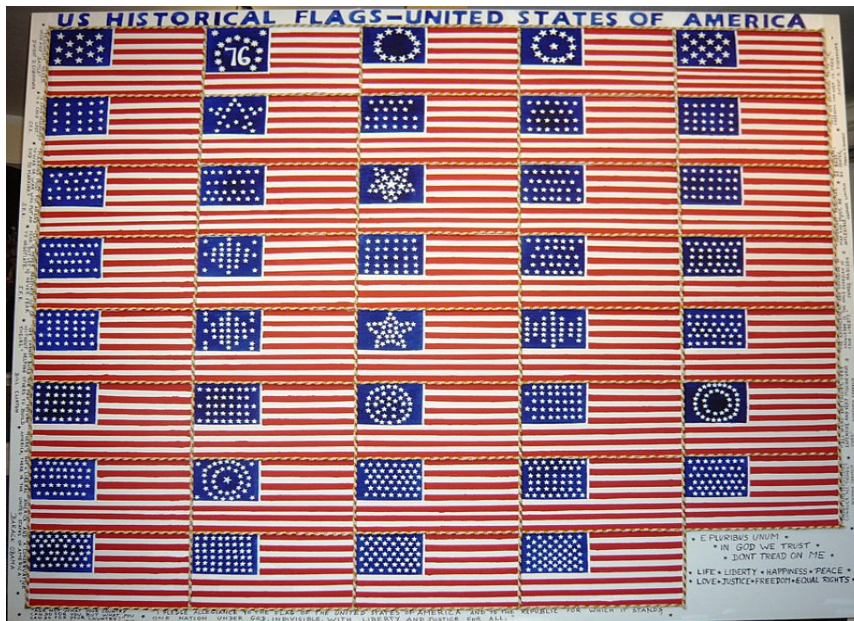
## 1c- Map of the 13 colonies



The 13 colonies were a group of settlements that became the original states of the **United States of America**. Nearly all the colonies were founded by the English, and all were located along the East Coast of North America. In 1776 the 13 colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The names of the colonies were Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.

For most of the time that the colonies were under British rule, the monarchy allowed them a great deal of freedom. Most of the colonies set up forms of self-government. The colonists also developed their own society and economy.

Relations between Britain and the American colonies grew worse after the **French and Indian War** (1754–63). The British wanted the colonists to pay taxes to help pay for the war, but the colonists did not want to pay taxes without being represented in the British Parliament. These disagreements led to the **American Revolution**.



The American flag :  
The **flag of the United States of America**, often referred to as the **American Flag** or **U.S. flag**, is the national flag of the United States. It consists of thirteen equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white, with a blue rectangle in the canton (referred to specifically as the "union") bearing fifty small, white, five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows, where rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternate with rows of five stars. The 50 stars on the flag represent the 50 states of the United States of America, and the 13 stripes represent the thirteen British colonies that declared independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain, and became the first states in the U.S.<sup>[1]</sup> Nicknames for the flag include the **Stars and Stripes**,<sup>[2][3]</sup> **Old Glory**,<sup>[4]</sup> and the **Star-Spangled Banner**.

## 1i- Historical flags of the United States of America



*Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States*, [Howard Chandler Christy](#) 1940 The Constitution of the United States established America's national government and fundamental laws, and guaranteed certain basic rights for its citizens.

It was signed on September 17, 1787, by delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Under America's first governing document, the Articles of Confederation, the national government was weak and states operated like independent countries. At the 1787 convention, delegates devised a plan for a stronger federal government with three branches—executive, legislative and judicial—along with a system of checks and balances to ensure no single branch would have too much power.

The Bill of Rights were 10 amendments guaranteeing basic individual protections, such as freedom of speech and religion, that became part of the Constitution in 1791. To date, there are 27 constitutional amendments.

## 1g- Declaration of Independence, [John Trumbull](#) 1817- 1819



1j- American Great Seal

#### 11- the Great Seal :

In July 4, 1776, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson were given the task of creating a seal for the 13 United States of America. The delegates of the Constitutional Convention believed an emblem and national coat of arms would be evidence of an independent nation and a free people with high aspirations and grand hopes for the future.

The Great Seal was finalized and approved six years later on June 20, 1782. The symbols on the seal reflect the beliefs and values that the Founding Fathers wanted to pass on to their descendants.

**Eagle:** In the center of the seal is a bald eagle (our [national bird](#)). The eagle holds a scroll in its beak inscribed with our original [national motto](#): "E Pluribus Unum," which is Latin for "one from many" or "one from many parts" (one nation created from 13 colonies). The eagle grasps an olive branch in its right talon and a bundle of thirteen arrows in its left. The olive branch and arrows are symbols for the power of peace and war.

**Shield:** A shield with thirteen red and white stripes covers the eagle's breast. The shield is supported solely by the American eagle as a symbol that Americans rely on their own virtue.

The red and white stripes of the shield represent the states united under and supporting the blue, which represents the President and Congress. The color white is a symbol of purity and innocence; red represents hardiness and valor; and blue signifies vigilance, perseverance, and justice.

**Cloud:** Above the eagle's head is a cloud surrounding a blue field containing thirteen stars which form a constellation. The constellation denotes that a new State is taking its place among other nations.