

# The Spirit of REBELLION... *Identity*... A Thematic Review

Rebellion is a key feature in American identity. Much of our history is marked by significant uprisings that lead to significant change to our political, economic, and social systems. The purpose of this review is remind you of some of those significant uprisings while also reinforcing some of the ways our American Identity has been shaped by the spirit of rebellion. Your content outline focuses on the role of religion, Enlightenment, republican thought, art, war, industrialization, immigration, technology.... and other ideas on the development of identity; however, don't forget one overlapping idea is rebellion. Complete this review by reading, reviewing, **highlighting cues**, and identifying significant turning points, comparisons, and causation over time. **The items that are already highlighted reflect those most likely to show up on your test. Items shaded in pink are those explicit on your outline.**

REBELLIONS	ERA/YEAR/ PLACE	KEY PLAYERS	CAUSES	EFFECTS
<b>BACON'S REBELLION</b> <i>Major turning point</i>	1676 Colonial Era Virginia	Nathaniel Bacon, Governor Berkley, 500 Indentured Servants	Land shortage and Indian conflicts on frontier not being address by Tidewater elite and colonial government	Jamestown burned, colony taken over briefly, Bacon died in prison (diarrhea) before he could be tried, Berkeley removed from office by King, <b>planters changed to slavery</b> – ditching indentured servitude due to their “bothersomeness” once freedom earned (slavery permanent)
<b>PUEBLO REVOLT</b> <i>Only significant Indian victory in Colonial Era</i>	1680 Colonial Era New Mexico	Spanish, Native-Americans, Pope (it is also known as Pope's Rebellion)	Spanish efforts to Christianize the natives, <b>Encomienda system</b>	Spanish were driven from the area until the early 1700's; Catholic Church did institute reforms for the treatment of Natives; Spain retakes region before losing it to Mexican independence.
<b>PONTIAC'S REBELLION</b> <i>Key event in road to revolution</i>	<b>1763</b> Colonial Era Ohio Valley	<b>Confederation of Ohio Valley Native Tribes led by Ottawa leader, Pontiac, British govt</b>	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. <b>Natives feared further encroachment by colonists.</b>	Hundreds of colonists were killed and many fled area, Britain sent force and changed their policy. Defeat of Natives led to <b>Proclamation of 1763</b> 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.
<b>STONO REBELLION</b>	1739 Colonial Era South Carolina	Slave Owners, 60-100 Slaves	Spain proclaimed all slaves escaping into Florida would be free; Charleston was suffering from epidemic and was unstable; the Security Act required all whites to carry guns to church and slaves were allowed to work for themselves on Sundays (freedom to assemble and plan as well as grow their own crops); Slaves met early one morning and broke into a store, killed the two shopkeepers and stole guns and ammo	Slaveowners caught up to them and a battle ensued. 20 whites and about 40 blacks were killed. South Carolina enacted <b>harsh slave codes</b> ; Negro Act passed which prohibited: growing own food, assembling in groups, earning their own money, learning how to read. (some of these existed before rebellion but were not enforced) <b>Many rebellions pre-Civil War; none successful in ending labor system; all successful in worsening lot of slaves</b>
<b>REGULATOR MOVEMENT</b>	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 <b>Example of colonial rebelliousness, development of identity that distrusts powerful government, and spirit and ruggedness of frontiersmen (mainly Scots-Irish)</b>
<b>PAXTON BOYS</b>	1764 Revolutionary Era (post F&I War) Pennsylvania	Frontiersmen-Paxton Boys, Quaker dominated government, Residents of Philadelphia, Ben Franklin and Royal Governor, American Indians	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). <b>Minor practice for American Revolution, spirit of rebellion growing, willingness to use arms to resolve difficulties Scots-Irish, class conflict and frontier-coast conflict Example of developing system (peaceable assembly and willingness to use arms)</b>