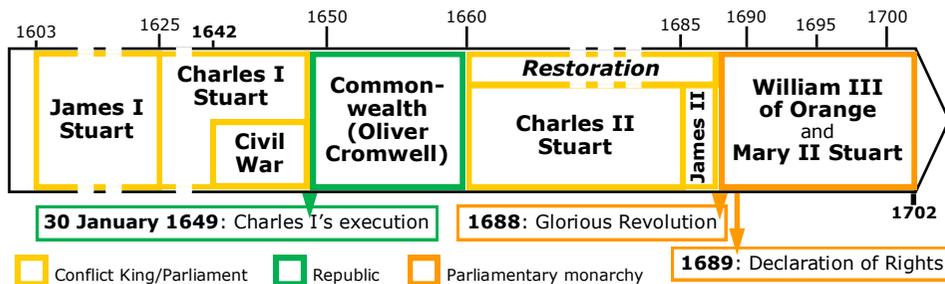
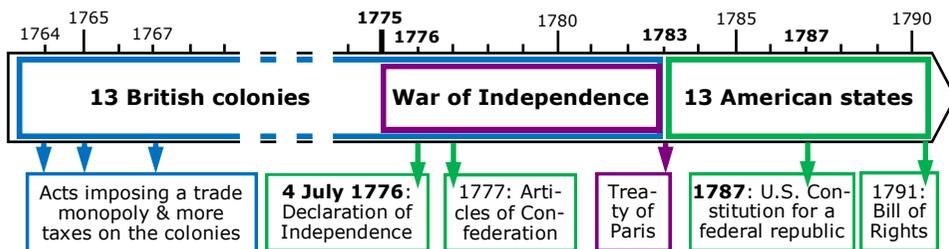


HISTORY ◀ THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS, 1642-1791 ▶

THE ENGLISH REVOLUTIONS: A TIMELINE



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: A TIMELINE



◀ CASE STUDIES ▶ Oral presentations

CS1 - The first British revolution: the Civil War and Commonwealth, 1642-1660

How and why did the British people overthrow their government?

- The tensions between King and Parliament, 1603-1642
- The Civil War, 1642-1649
- A republican experience: the Commonwealth, 1649-1660

CS2 - The second British revolution: the Glorious Revolution, 1688

How and why did the British people overthrow their government a second time?

- The tensions of the Restoration, 1660-1688
- The Glorious Revolution, 1688
- A new monarchy, 1689

CS3 - A new British political regime: a parliamentary monarchy, 1689

How did the British people set up a government which protected their rights?

- A limited monarchy
- The sharing of powers
- The sovereignty of the people

CS4 - The American revolution: the War of Independence, 1775-1783

How and why did the British colonists overthrow their government?

- The tensions between Britain and its American colonies, 1765-1775
- The revolution for independence, 1775-1776
- The war of independence, 1775-1783

CS5 - A new American political regime: a federal republic, 1787-1791

How did Americans set up a government which protected their rights?

- The debate, 1777-1787
- A new federal republic, 1787: the separation of powers
- A republic without democracy

◀ METHOD 1 ▶ Comment on the following sources

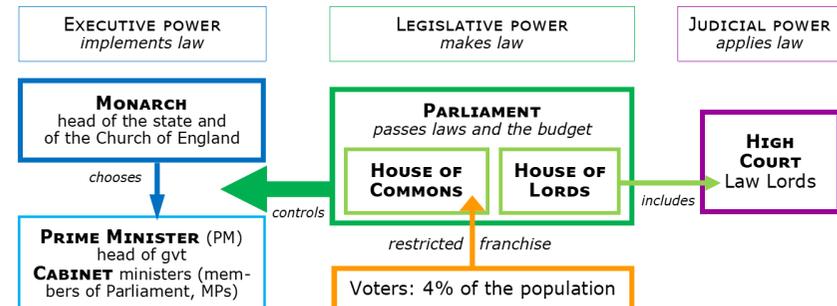
GUIDELINE	CHANGING THE BRITISH MONARCHY : REASONS FOR A NEW LIMITED MONARCHY
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His Majesty was, upon his coming to the Crown, accepted by all his subjects as their King, though he made open profession of the popish religion. So he did solemnly swear at his coronation, that he would maintain the Church of England as it was established by law.

But evil counsellors have prevailed with the King to declare that he is clothed with absolute power, and that his subjects are bound to obey him without reserve, upon which he has assumed an arbitrary power, both over the religion and laws of this Kingdom.

Declaration of the Prince of Orange, The Hague, October 10, 1688.

The British limited monarchy, 1689: a diagram



◀ METHOD 2 ▶ Comment on the following sources

GUIDELINE	OVERTHROWING THE BRITISH DOMINATION: MILITARILY AND POLITICALLY
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'The Tea-Tax Tempest, or the Anglo-American Revolution.'
Coloured engraving, W. Humphreys, 1783.

The prejudice of Englishmen, in favor of their own government by king, lords, and commons, arises more from national pride than reason. For the will of the king is as much the law of the land in Britain as in France, with this difference that it is given to the people under the most formidable shape of an act of parliament. [...]

But where is the King of America? I'll tell you, friend, that in America the law is king. For in free countries the law ought to be king; and there ought to be no other. So let the Crown be demolished and scattered among the people whose right it is.

Pamphlet, Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776.