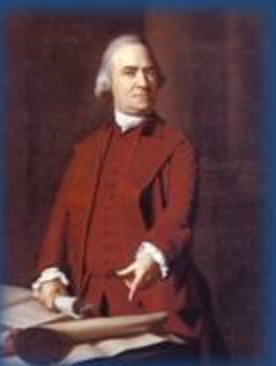


Bell Ringer...

- How did Salutary Neglect impact the colonies pre 1763?
- What is mercantilism? How did mercantilism impact the colonies both positively and negatively?

J O I N, or D I E.

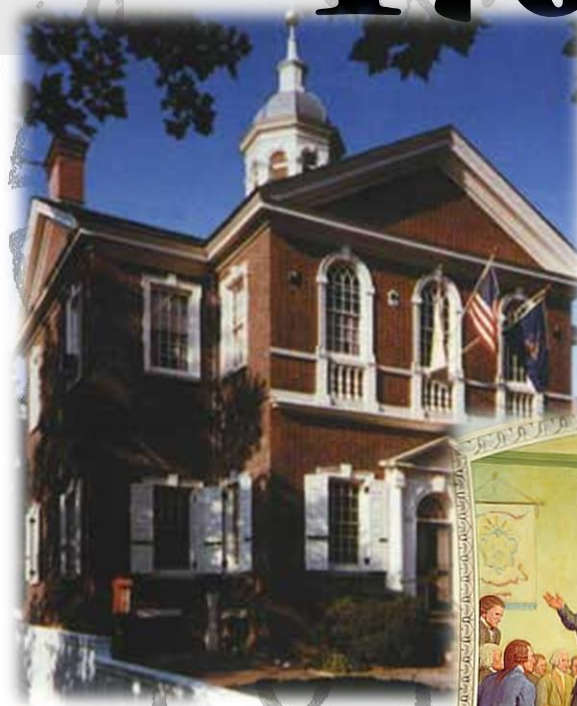


Agenda and Objective

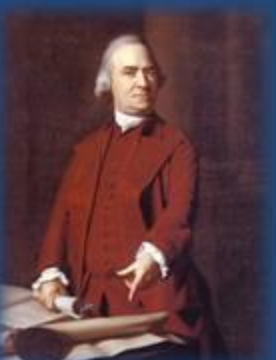
- Through notes, discussion, and chart review students will identify the intellectual origins of the American revolution as well as analyze the impact of specific events that led to the Revolution.

J O I N, or D I E.

ROAD TO REVOLUTION: 1763-1775

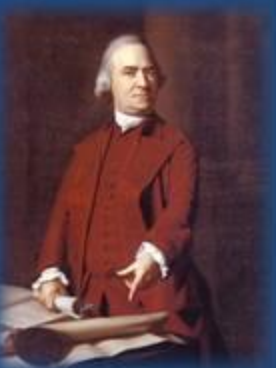


D I E.



Chapter 7 Theme

Starting in 1763, the American colonists, having enjoyed a long period of “salutary neglect,” resisted British attempts to impose tighter imperial controls and higher taxes after the French and Indian War. After twelve years of increased tensions between the colonies and the mother country, the military engagement at Lexington and Concord in 1775 ignited the American Revolution.

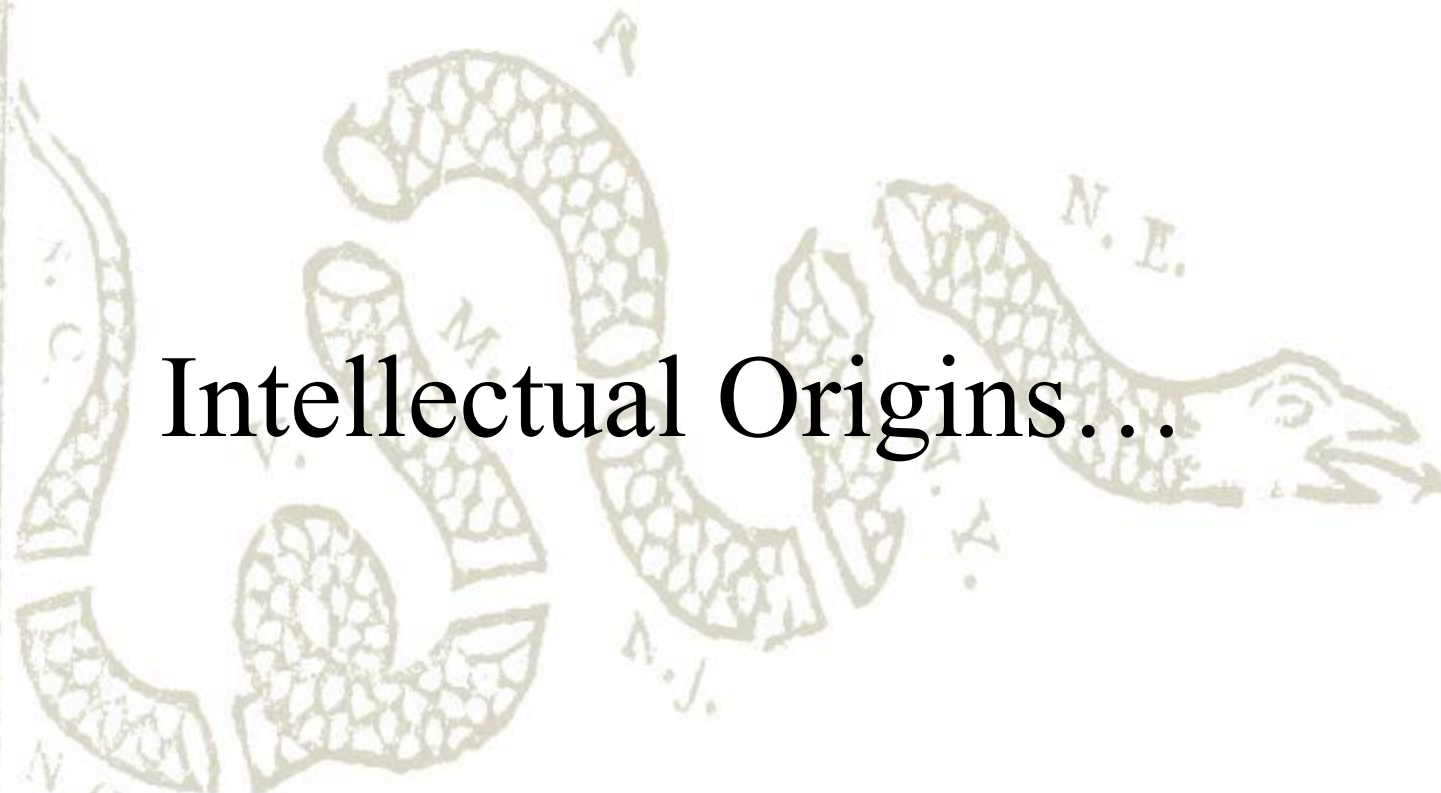
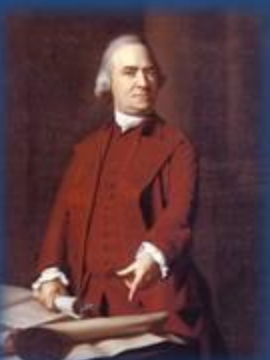


The Road To The American Revolution

Three phases of the Revolutionary Period:

1. 1763-1775: Events leading up to the American Revolution
2. War for American Independence: 1775-1783
3. The Articles of Confederation: 1783-1789

J O I N, or D I E.

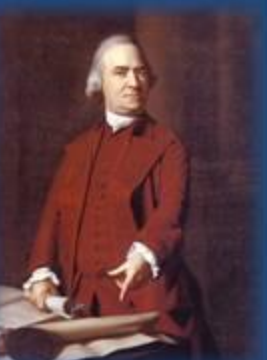


Intellectual Origins...

J O I N, or D I E.

Development of Democratic Ideals in Colonial America

1. Democratic ideal of tolerance emerged
2. Educational advantages compared to Europe
3. Equality of opportunity much more pronounced than in Europe
4. Freedom of speech & the press
5. Freedom of assembly
6. Representative government



J O I N, or D I E.

Age of the Enlightenment (1720s to 1790s)

A. Classical Liberalism

(End of the 17th century and during the Enlightenment of the 18th century)

1. Liberty – Individual human rights

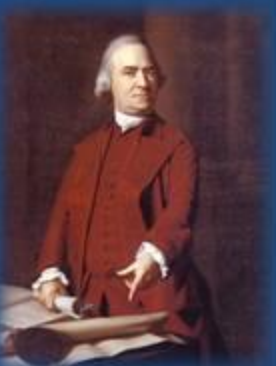
a. Freedom of religion

b. Freedom of speech & press

c. Fair and equal treatment before the law



J O I N, or D I E.



2. Equality– All citizens have identical rights and civil liberties. Above all, nobility had no right to special privileges based on accident of birth.

a. Equality of opportunity

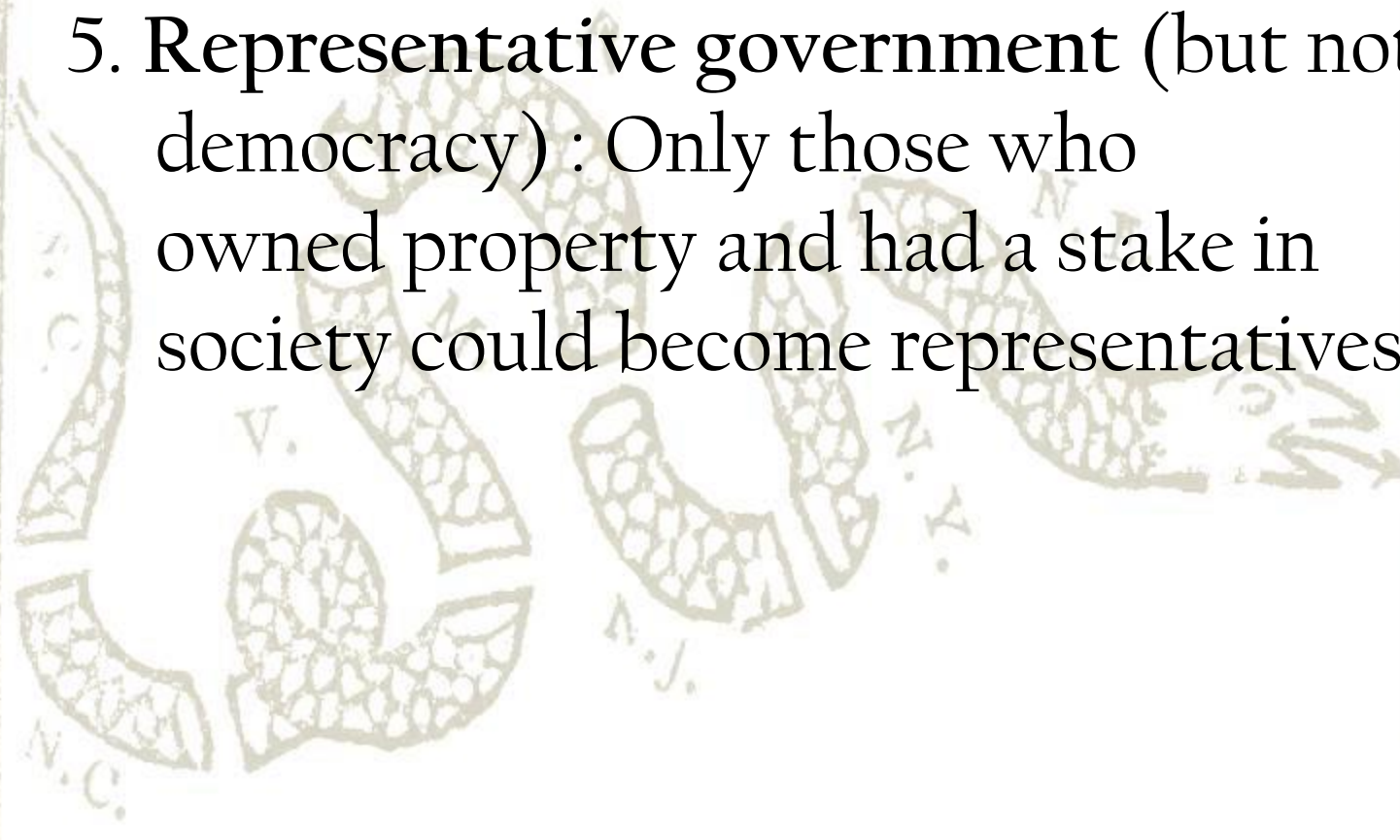
b. Did not mean everyone should be economically equal

3. Human dignity and human happiness

4. Science, progress, and rationality



5. Representative government (but not democracy) : Only those who owned property and had a stake in society could become representatives.



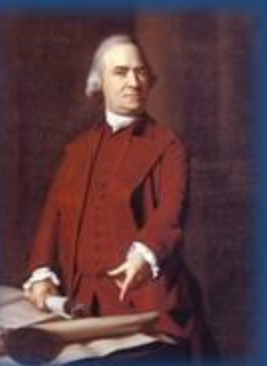
J O I N, or D I E.

Important Thinkers of the Enlightenment

1. John Locke (late 17th century during England's "Glorious Revolution")

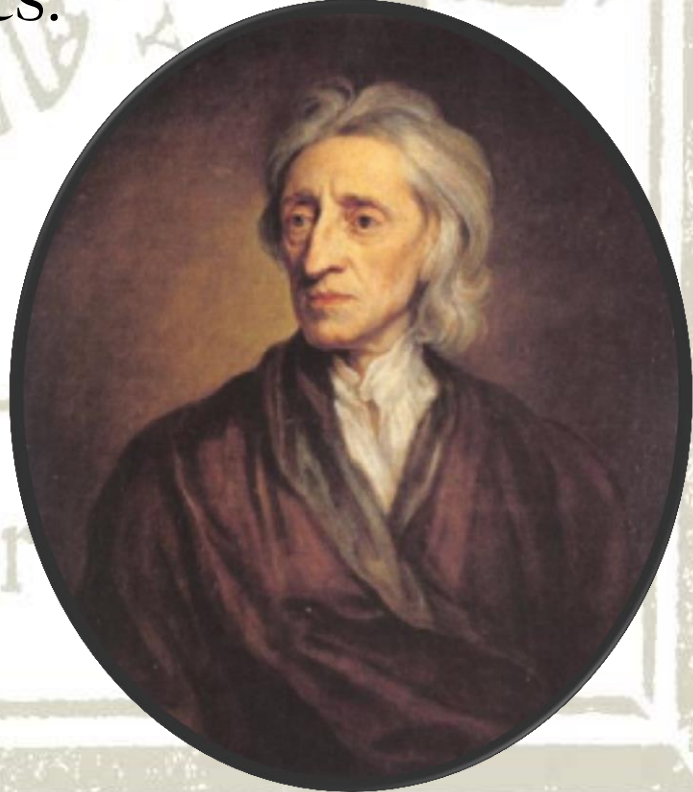
a. Men set up governments in order to protect their property

b. Natural Rights: Life, liberty, and property -- all men had these



J O I N, or I

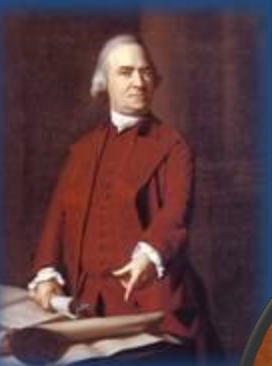
c. Natural right to rebellion: A government that oversteps its proper function becomes a tyranny. Rebellion can be avoided if government respects the rights of its citizens and if the people defend their liberties.



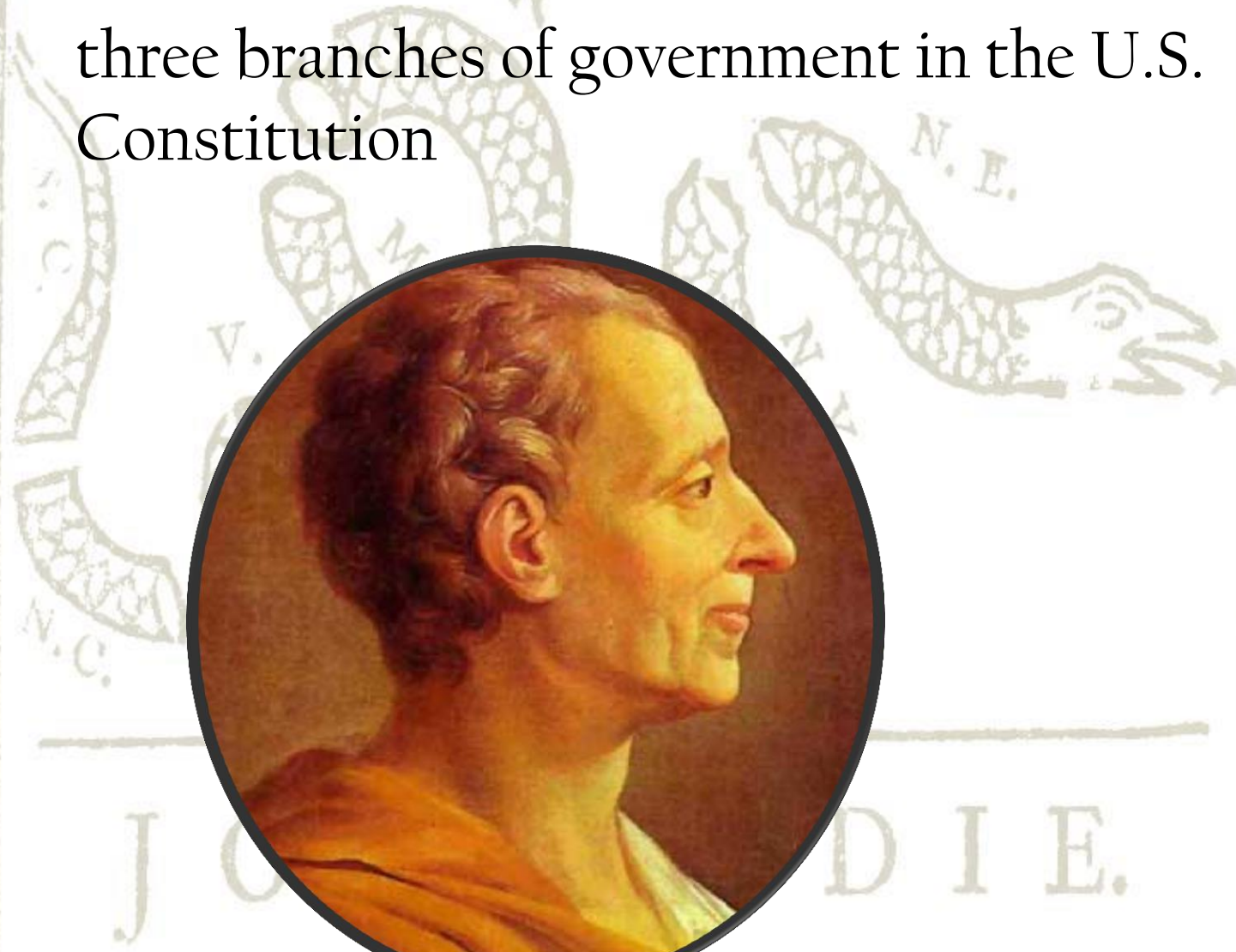
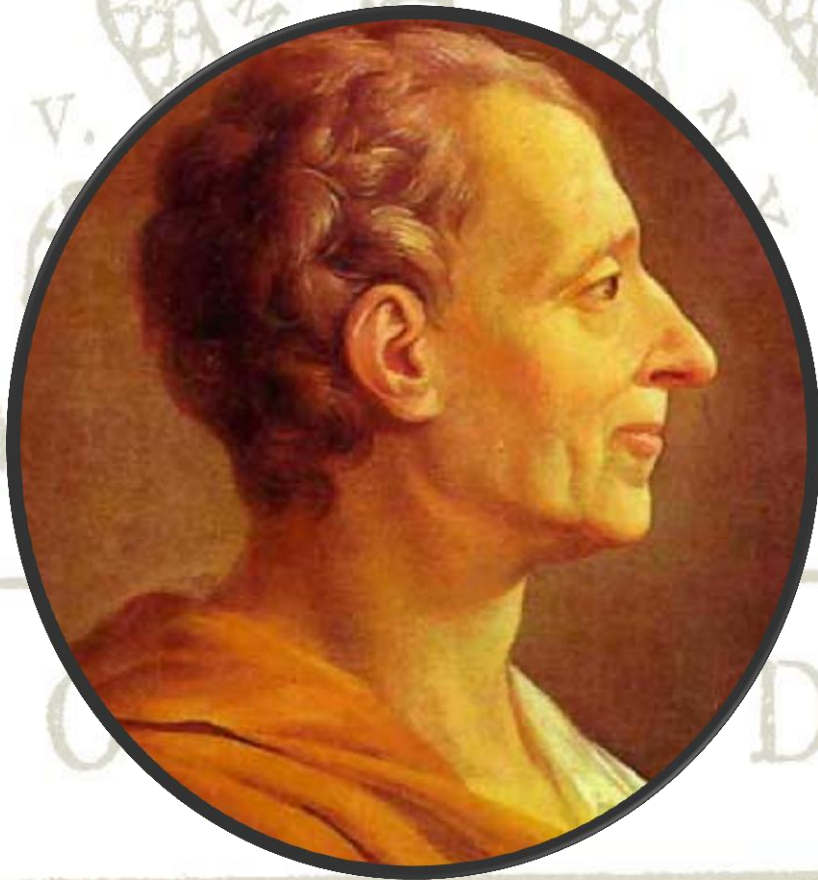
J O I N, or

2. Baron de Montesquieu: Checks and Balances

- a. Despotism could be avoided if political power were divided and shared by a diversity of classes
- b. Admired British English balance of power among the king, the houses of Parliament, and the independent courts.
 - i. Legislature– enacts laws
 - ii. Executive – enforces laws
 - iii. Judiciary – interprets laws



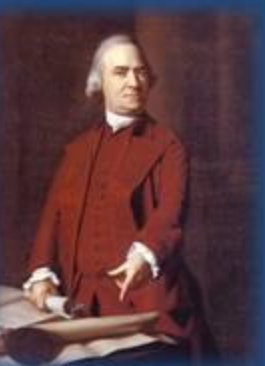
c. Montesquieu's ideas on checks and balances influenced the creation of the three branches of government in the U.S. Constitution



3. Adam Smith: *Wealth of Nations* (1776)

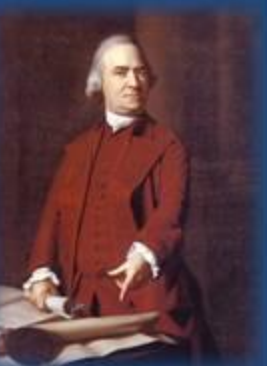
a. “Bible” of capitalism

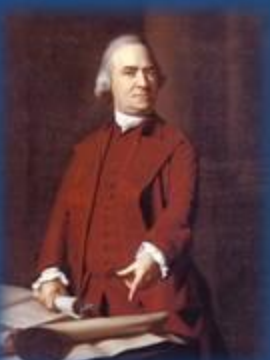
b. Formulated idea of a free-market economy based on the natural laws of supply and demand



Deism (religious arm of the Enlightenment)

1. Naturalistic view of God
 - a. Universe was like a clock
 - b. “Ghost in the Machine”
2. Reason more important than revelation
3. Rejected divinity of Jesus
4. Major influence on Jefferson, Franklin, Washington, and Thomas Paine
5. Not a wide-scale movement

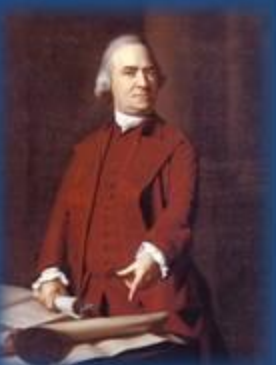




Questions

- What is mercantilism?
- How did mercantilism impact the colonies both positively and negatively?

J O I N, or D I E.



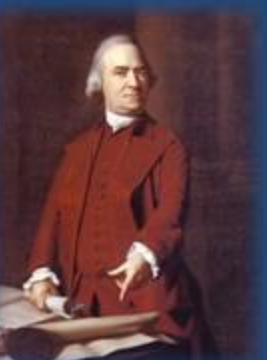
Welcome Back!

- Bell Ringer...
- Agenda and Objectives: By review their charts students will identify the causes of the American Revolution.
- What are the 5 components of Classical Liberalism?

JOIN, or DIE.

Memory Aid for Events Leading up to the Revolution:

- **P**retty **P**roclamation of 1763
- **S**illy **S**tamp Act, 1765
- **T**ammy **T**ownshend Acts, 1767
- **B**aked **B**oston Massacre, 1770
- **T**ea **T**ea Act, 1773
- **C**ookies **C**ommittees of Correspondence
- **I**nside **"I**ntolerable Acts," 1774
- **F**reshly **F**irst Continental Congress, 1774
- **L**ayered **L**exington and Concord, 1775
- **S**picy **S**econd Continental Congress, 1775
- **D**ough **D**eclaration of Independence, 1776





Paying Off England's National Debt..

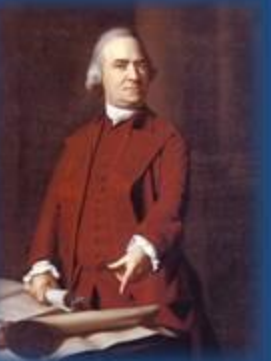
The tax issue

- "**No taxation w/o representation**" Colonist views distinguished between "legislation" and "taxation"
- Legislation, "**external taxes,**" the right of Parliament regarding the empire; e.g. customs duties (tariffs)
- Taxation, "**internal taxes,**" exclusive right of local representative gov't. -- British taxation was robbery; attacking sacred rights of property
- Grenville's response: colonies had "**virtual representation**" in Parliament -- All British subjects were represented, even those who did not vote for members in Parliament.



King George III (r. 1760-1820) and Minister George Grenville

-- Sought increased control over the
American colonies

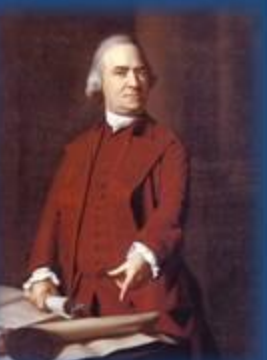


*The Right Honourable George Grenville
Secretary of State*



Parliamentary Sovereignty

- **1763** proved to be a critical year in colonial history:
 - The end of the French & Indian War forced England to reexamine its colonial policies
 - New political & economic restrictions emerged as England attempted to profit off its colonies
 - Colonial resentment ultimately led to the American Revolution



J O I N, or D I E.

The Sugar Act

- Minister **George Grenville** assessed England's debt after the French & Indian War & concluded that Americans needed to contribute to maintain the army:

- Sugar Act of 1764

- Currency Act of 1764

- Quartering Act of 1765

- Stamp Act of 1765

The Sugar Act redefined the relationship between America & England

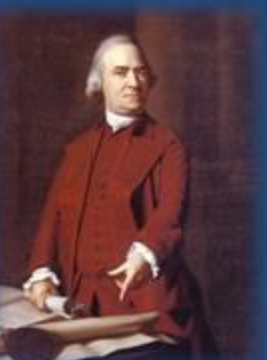
Navigation Acts were based on *mercantilism*; The Sugar Act was an attempt to *raise revenue*

The Stamp Act led to the 1st real colonial protest against new British controls

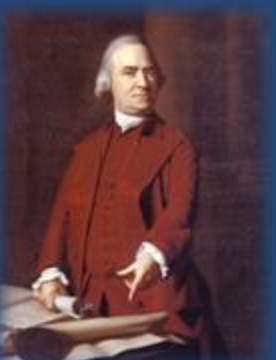


The Sugar Act

- The Sugar Act of 1764 placed a tax on imported sugar & created a means for the British to enforce it:
 - Sugar was an expensive luxury, so colonial protest was limited to the gentry, merchants, & colonial assemblies
 - Most colonists were *unaffected* by the new tax & there was no violence or mass protest



J O I N, or D I E.



Other Acts

- **Currency Act (1764):** Restricted colonial printing of paper money (wanted colonists to pay back debts/taxes with gold/silver)
- **Quartering Act (1765):** Certain colonies required to provide food and quarters for British troops

J O I N, or D I E.

The Stamp Act...Most Important!

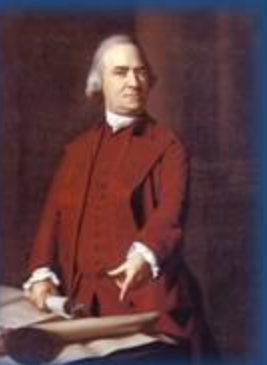
- One year later, the Stamp Act required colonists to buy a royal stamp to validate legal documents
 - Colonial protest changed from a gentry movement to a *mass protest by common citizens*
 - Massachusetts called for a Stamp Act Congress (an inter-colonial meeting) to petition the King & Parliament for a

By taxing marriage licenses, property deeds, & playing cards, this duty affected *common folks*



The Stamp Act

- Protest against the tax led to:
 - Mob riots: Tax collectors resigned which made the stamp tax impossible to collect
 - Boycotting British goods: “Save your money & you can save your country”
 - The boycott mobilized women who were in charge of the home & dictated what families bought



The Stamp Act

- Due to effective colonial protest, **England revoked the Stamp Act in 1766**
- However, Parliament issued the Declaratory Act of 1766 which reaffirmed Parliament's sovereignty over the America colonies "in all cases whatsoever"

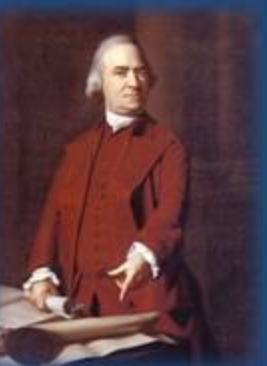


Procession with an Effigy and Stamp-master at Boston.

The Townshend Duties

- In 1767, Parliament initiated the Townshend Duties (a series of *indirect* taxes that the colonists weren't supposed to notice):
 - Taxed imports of paper, lead, glass, and tea
 - Created a Board of Customs Commissioners to collect duties
 - Ordered NY Gov to veto all laws by the colonial assembly until the Quartering Act was obeyed

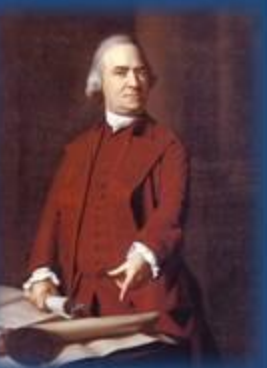
Townshend attempted to avoid the same mistakes Grenville made



Response to the Townshend Duties

- Sons of Liberty (NY) organized a another boycott of British goods
 - Issued a *circular letter* from the Massachusetts House of Reps to protest the Townshend Acts
 - This “*sedition letter*” was considered an act of treason & the Massachusetts colonial assembly was dissolved

J O I N, or D I E.

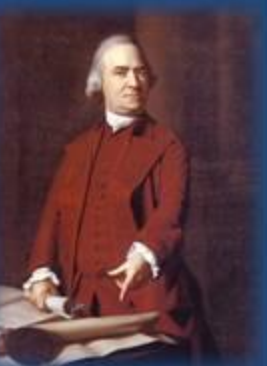


Response to the Townshend Duties

- Effect:

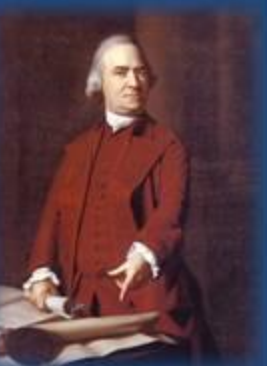
- The crisis over colonial representation was now evident
- Colonies began communicating with each other effectively via committees of correspondence
- Colonies became united in their “moral” opposition to these English abuses

J O I N, or D I E.

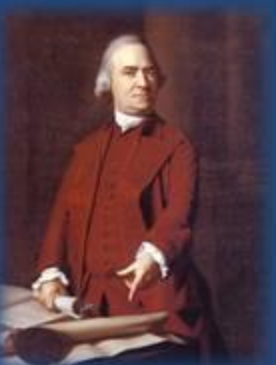


The Boston Massacre

- England's failure to remove the army from Boston heightened English-American tensions:
 - Colonists resented the presence of this standing army
 - In 1770, British soldiers fired into a crowd of colonists
 - This “Boston Massacre” revealed the deterioration of Anglo-American relations



J O I N, or D I E.



Welcome Back!

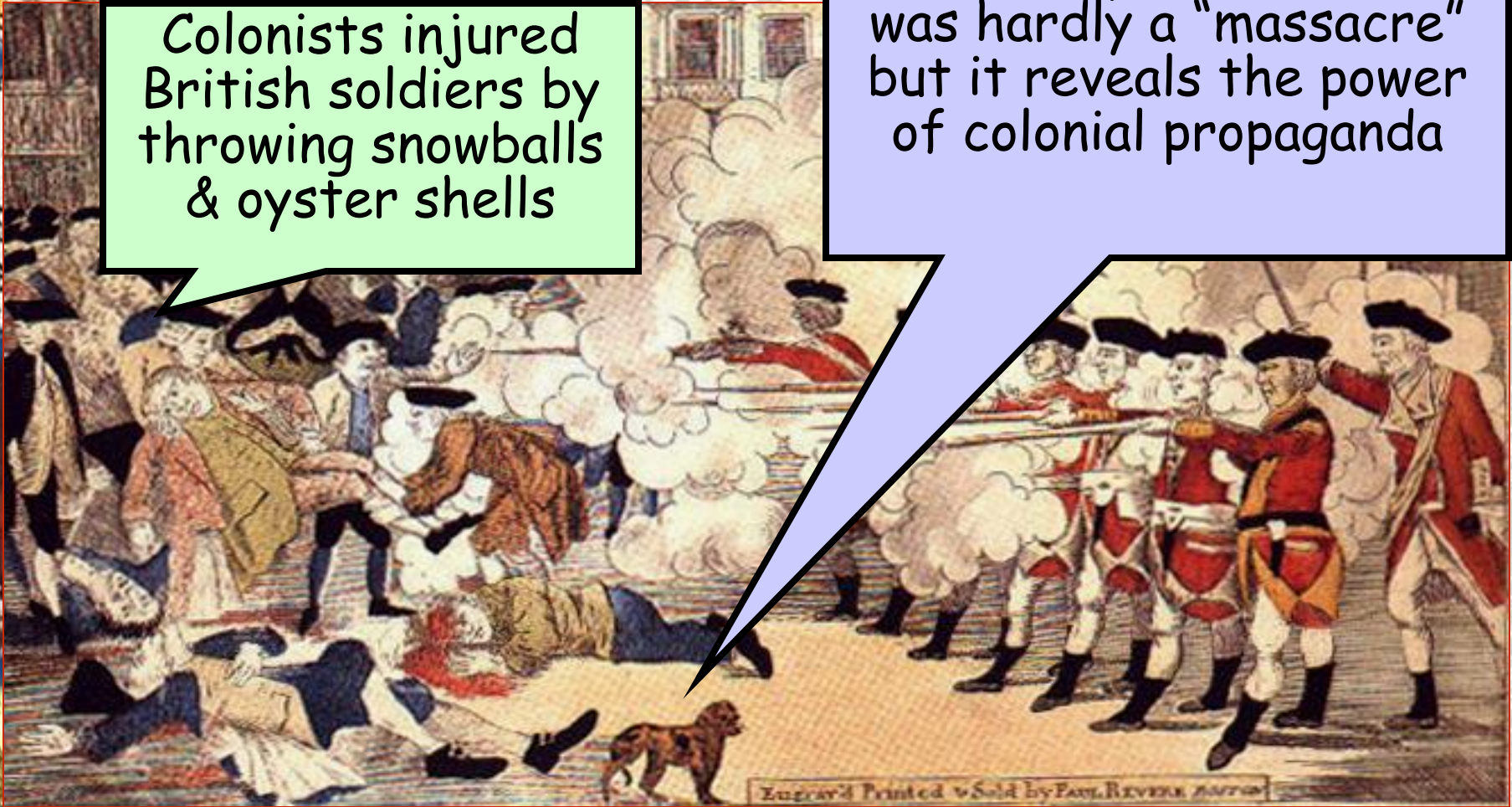
- Bell Ringer...
 - Analyze the following picture. Who is the aggressor?
- Agenda and Objective:
Through document analysis, students will understand the events of the British engagement at Lexington

JOIN, or DIE.

Paul Revere's etching of the Boston Massacre became an American best-seller

Colonists injured British soldiers by throwing snowballs & oyster shells

With only 5 dead, this was hardly a "massacre" but it reveals the power of colonial propaganda

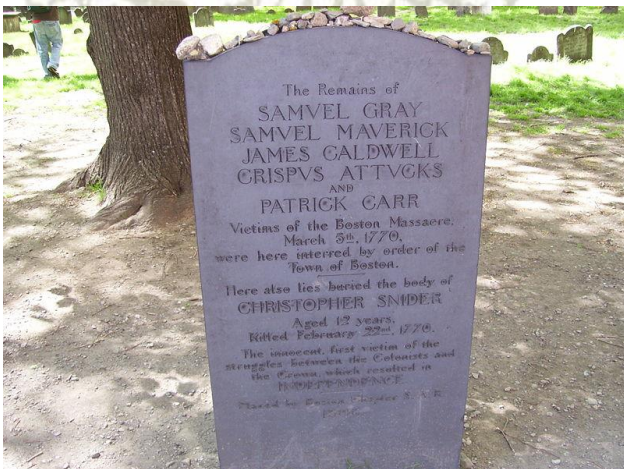


Paul Revere of the East

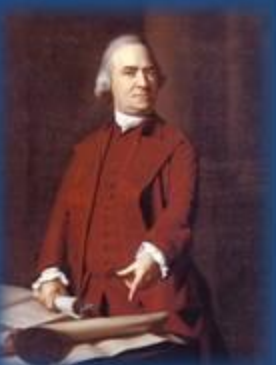




Crispus Attucks,
a man of
Wampanoag
and African
descent, was
the first to be
shot and killed
during the
“Boston
Massacre”



or DIE.



For Monday...

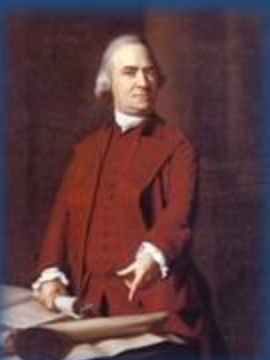
- What challenges did the British have in fighting the colonists?
- What advantages did the colonists have over the British? What were the disadvantages?

J O I N, or D I E.



Reaction to The Boston Massacre

- Tensions were defused by **Lord North** who repealed Townshend Acts in 1770; except a tax on tea:
 - Most Americans backed off their radical protests
 - Except the Sons of Liberty who continued their committees of correspondence to build up a communication network independent of the royal gov't



J O I N, or D I E.



The Boston Tea Party

- **In 1773, Parliament passed the Tea Act** in order to help the British East India Company by making its tea cheaper to colonial buyers than smuggled Dutch tea:
 - Americans interpreted this act as a subtle ploy to get them to buy taxed tea
 - In Dec 1773, Boston protestors dumped a shipment of British tea into Boston harbor

J O I N, or D I E.



Britain's response: Coercive (Intolerable) Acts

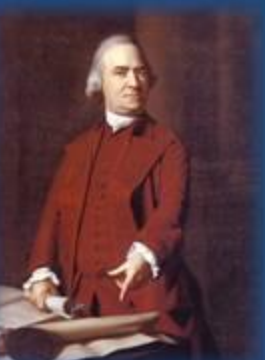
• Parliament retaliated against this act of insubordination with the **Coercive Acts** in 1774:

- Closed the port of Boston until the destroyed tea was paid for
- Massachusetts town meetings were limited to once per year

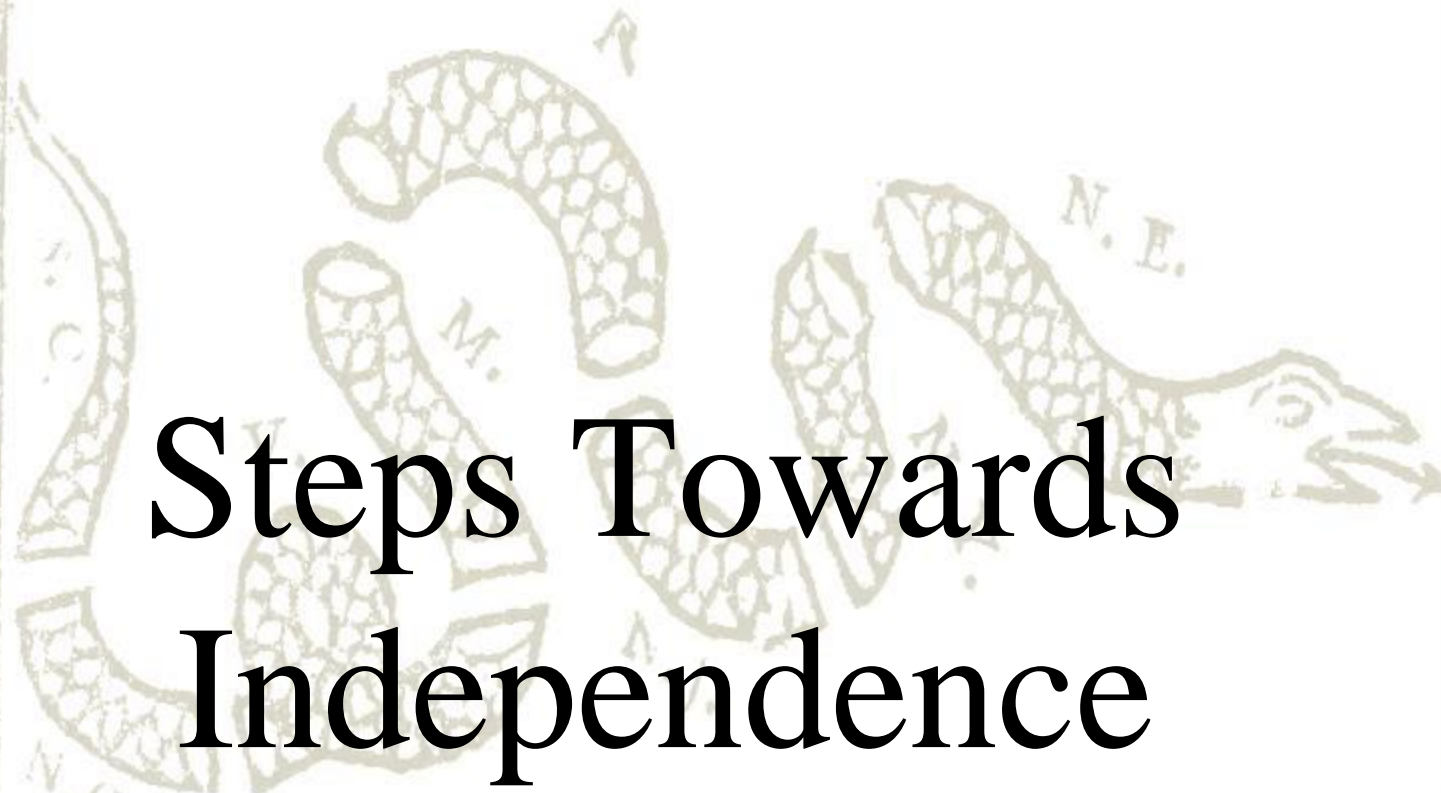
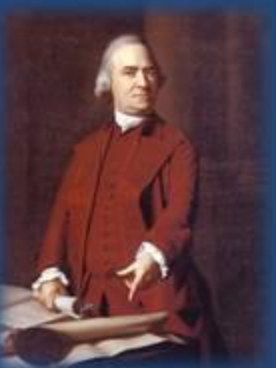
• British officials who killed colonists would not be tried in the colonies (violation of right of Trial by Jury.)

• -- Quartering of troops in Boston

• New England, Middle, & Southern colonists rallied to support Boston



J O I N, or D I E.



Steps Towards Independence

J O I N, or D I E.

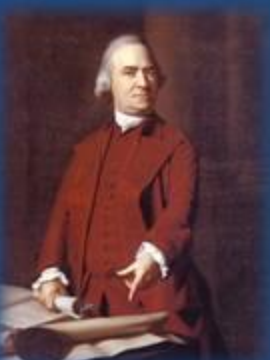
Steps Toward Independence

- In Sept 1774, 55 delegates met in Philadelphia for **First Continental Congress** in response to the Coercive Acts:

- **Suffolk Resolves** urged forcible resistance to the Coercive Acts
- **Declaration of Rights and Grievances:** loyalty to the King but condemned the Coercive Acts.
- Formed an inter-colonial “**Association**” to enforce a boycott with Britain until the Coercive Acts were repealed

J O I N, or D I E.





Allegiances Forming...

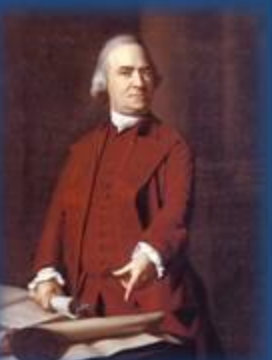
- **Loyalists** (Tories): loyal to King and British Laws should be upheld. Govt. Officials, merchants, landowners
- **Patriots** (Whigs): British are Tyrants! Farmers, lawyers, urban workers, artisans.
- Others: supported neither side, and would side with whomever won.

J O I N, or D I E.



“The Shot Heard Around the World”

- **On April 18, 1775** a skirmish broke out in Lexington, Massachusetts
- Gen. Gage set troops to seize the militia supply at Concord.
- At Lexington (thanks Paul Revere!), 70 Minutemen were waiting. Eight died, 10 injured by the British.
- Fighting by colonial “minutemen” & British soldiers between Lexington, Concord, & Boston became the first exchange of hostilities between the English & Americans!



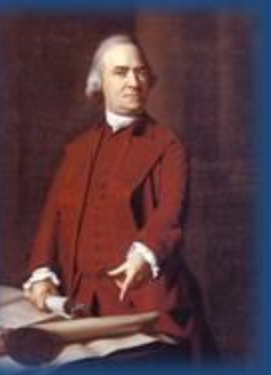
J O I N, or D I E.

The British are coming!!

British soldiers were looking for contraband weapons & Sons of Liberty leaders John Hancock & Samuel Adams



Paul Revere & William Dawes made their midnight ride to warn the *Minutemen* of approaching British army



“The Shot Heard ‘Round the World’”



"Americans displayed a...spirit against us, they never showed against the French"

Lexington & Concord—April 18, 1775

Early War Effort

- On May 1775, Second Continental Congress met to direct the war:
 - Appointed G. Washington to lead a new “Continental Army”
 - Began purchasing war supplies
 - Did not declare independence (delegates hoped to be seen as an expression of colonial opinion, not as a factional coup d’etat)



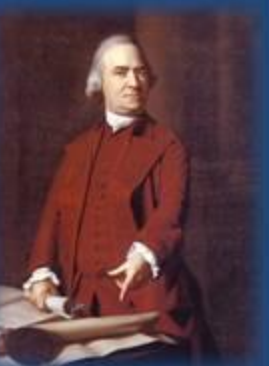
The Early War Effort

- Dec 1775, Parliament passed the Prohibitory Act to restrict the colonists from trading with anyone
 - English blockaded colonial ports & seized American ships
 - Hired German mercenaries (*Hessians*) to fight the rebellion
 - Royal governors urged slaves to rebel against their masters



Conclusions

- By December 1775, the British & American colonists were fighting an “informal revolutionary war”...but:
 - Colonial leaders had not yet declared independence
 - Most colonists were “loyal & dutiful subjects” of England & asked King George III to protect them against the king's *ministers*
 - King George already considered the colonists in “open rebellion”





IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

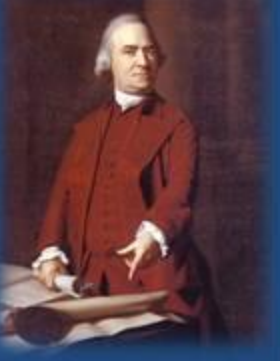
A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness-- That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

- He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.
- He has forbidden his Governours to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.
- He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.
- He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.
- He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.
- He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.
- He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.
- He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.
- He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.
- He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.
- He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.
- He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.
- He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:
 - For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;
 - For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;
 - For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;
 - For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;
 - For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;
 - For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;
 - For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;
 - For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Form of our Governments;
 - For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.
- He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
- He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.
- He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.
- He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and



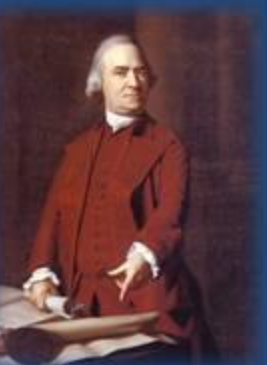
The Mercantilist System

A. **Mercantilism:** Colonies existed for the benefit of mother country

B. **Navigation Laws**

1. Purpose: enforce Britain's mercantilist system

2. First aimed at the Dutch, and later, other European colonial powers





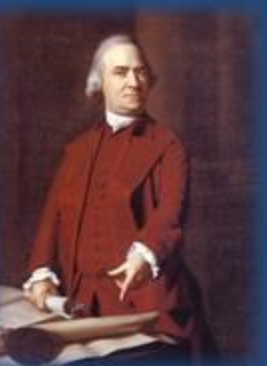
3. Basic provisions:

- a. Restricted commerce to and from colonies to English or American vessels
- b. All goods going to America had to go through England first

J O I N, or D I E.

C. Positive results of British mercantilism

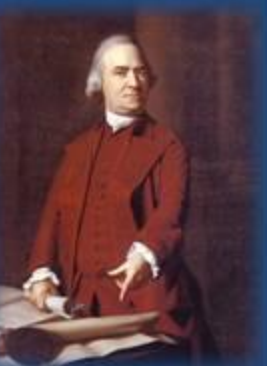
1. Until 1763, British mercantilist policies did not adversely affect the colonies
2. “Salutary neglect”
3. British military protection free of charge
4. Colonies greatly profited from manufacturing and trade



J O I N, or D I E.

D. Negative results of British mercantilism

1. Colonial manufacturing was hindered
2. Southern colonies suffered as exports were dubbed “enumerated” articles
3. New England resented favorable British policy toward southern colonies (who produced tobacco, rice and sugar)
4. Writs of assistance (search warrants), 1762
 - James Otis (Boston Lawyer) protested British policy (No taxation without representation!)



J O I N, or D I E.

End of “salutary neglect” (after the French and Indian War)

1. 1763 marked era of new relations between the colonies and the mother country

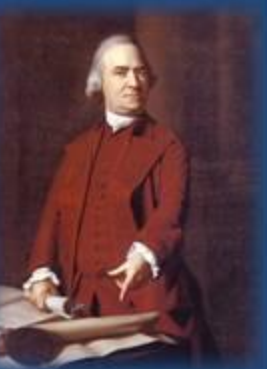
a. P.M. George Grenville

b. British debt



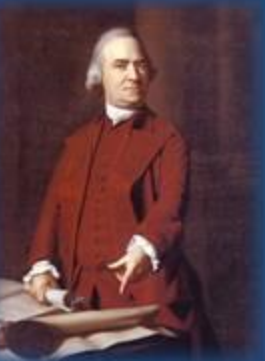
The Right Honourable George Grenville
Sculpture by M. Kneller

J O I N, or D I E.



2. King George III (r. 1760-1820)

-- Sought increased control over the American colonies



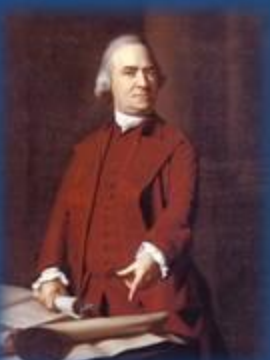
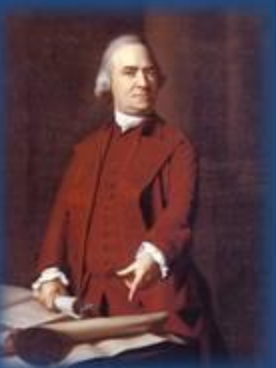


Chart Review!

J O I N, or D I E.



3. Proclamation of 1763


- a. Outlawed colonial movement west of the Appalachian Mountains
- b. **Pontiac's Rebellion** had forced British to accept Amerindian influence in the Ohio Valley
- c. Certain colonists were infuriated

J O I N, or D I E.




BRITISH ERA, 1763-1775

- British territory
- Territory ceded to Britain in the Treaty of Paris, 1763
- French territory ceded to Spain, 1763
- British forts captured in Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763
- British victories in Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763




4. **Currency Act (1764):** Restricted colonial printing of paper money (wanted colonists to pay back debts/taxes with gold/silver)




5. **Sugar Acts (1764):** first act ever passed specifically to raise revenue for the crown

- Aimed to regulate illegal triangular trade



6. **Quartering Act (1765):** Certain colonies required to provide food and quarters for British troops



III. Three great crises led to the American Revolution

- Stamp Act (1765)
- Townshend Acts (1767)
- Tea Act (1773)

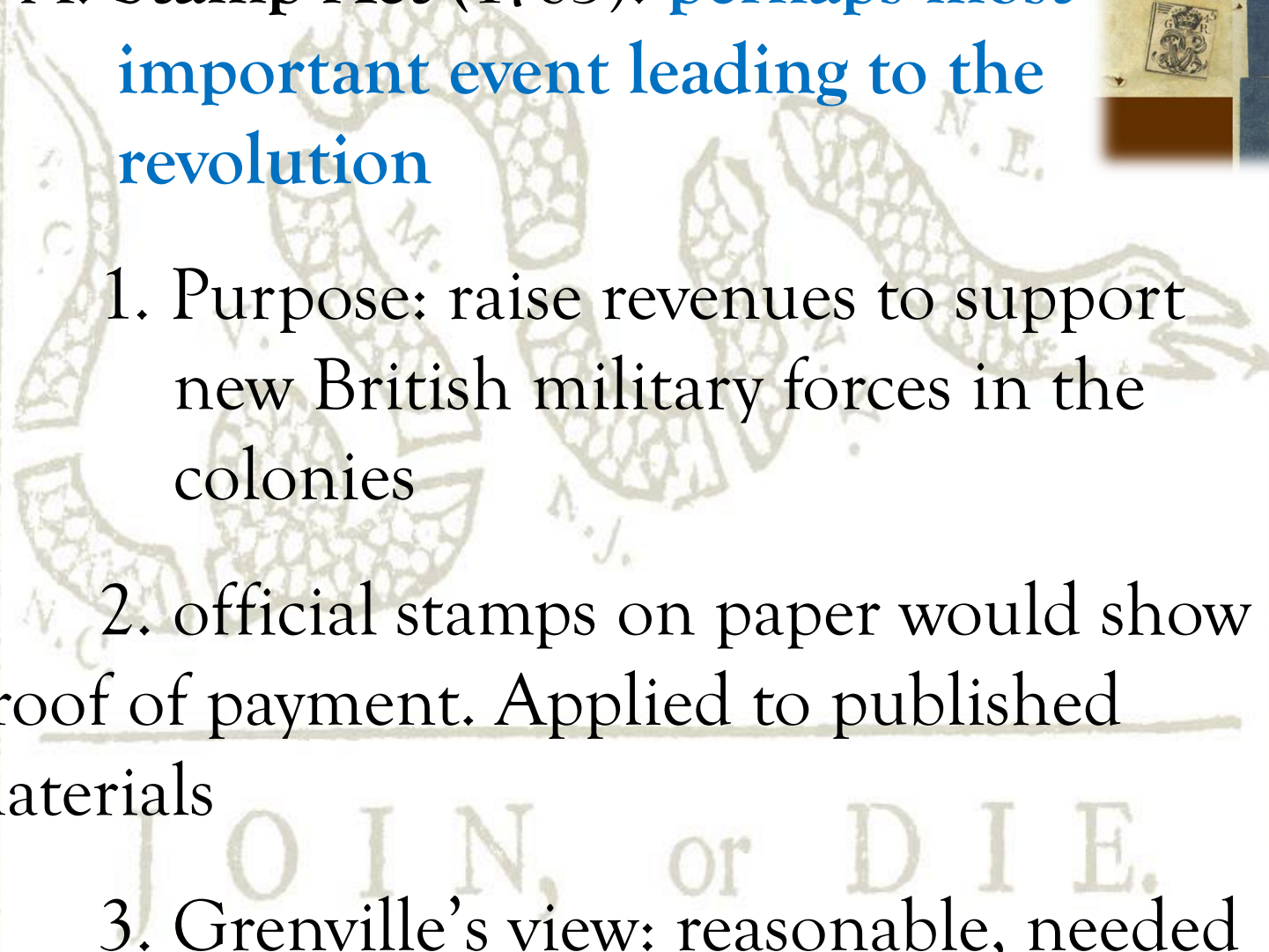
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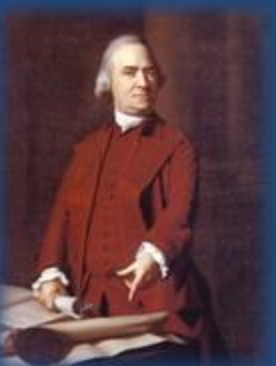




A. Stamp Act (1765): perhaps most important event leading to the revolution

1. Purpose: raise revenues to support new British military forces in the colonies
2. official stamps on paper would show proof of payment. Applied to published materials
3. Grenville's view: reasonable, needed revenue, England was doing it.





For Thursday...

- Come prepared to discuss the Stamp Act Congress, Sons of Liberty, and the Boston Massacre.

J O I N, or D I E.



4. Virginia Resolves: “no taxation without representation”

5. Views concerning taxation:



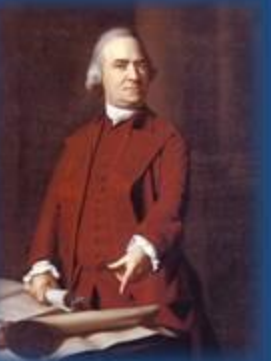

a. “external” taxation

b. “internal” taxation

c. Grenville’s view: “virtual representation”

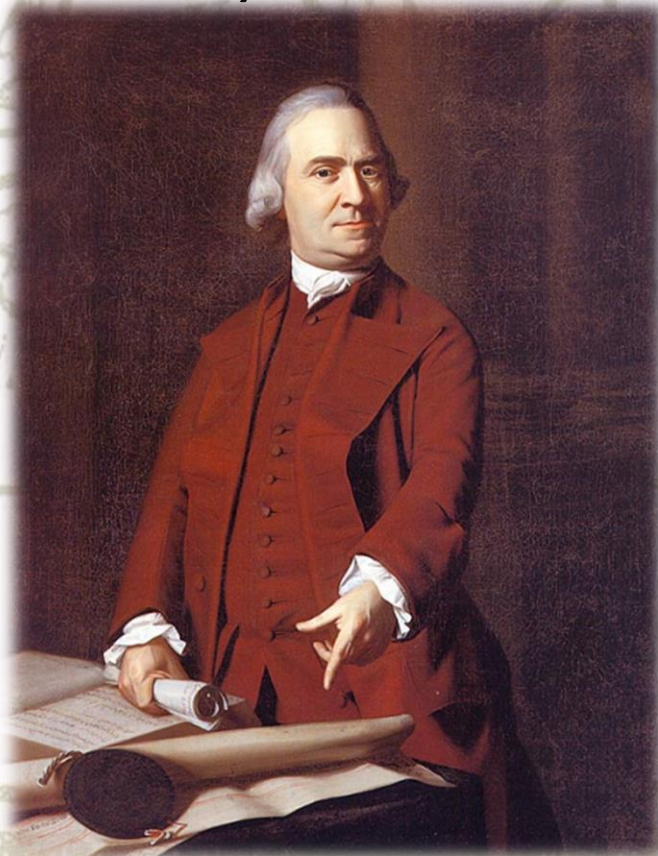
d. Americans dismissed “virtual” or “direct” representation

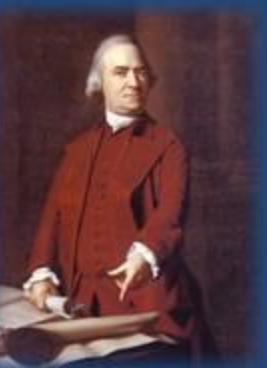


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- 
- 
- 
6. **Stamp Act Congress (1765):** brought together 27 delegates from 9 colonies
- Demanded repeal of the Stamp Act
 - Significance: first step toward colonial unity
 - Non-importation agreements
-
- J O I N, or D I E.

7. Sons of Liberty led by Samuel Adams

- a. Violently enforced nonimportation
- b. Stamp Act agents stopped collecting as they feared for their lives





8. Stamp Act repealed in 1766

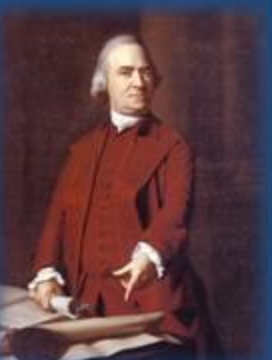
a. Lord Rockingham

b. **Declaratory Act (1766)**

c. Sugar Act tax lowered as well

d. Proved Parliament could yield to
boycotts & mob action.

J O I N, or D I E.



B. Townshend Acts (1767)

1. Charles Townshend

2. Provisions:

a. Small import tax on glass, white lead, paper, paint, silk, and tea

b. Revenues from the tax would pay salaries of royal governors and judges

c. Established a commission and vice-admiralty courts for enforcement



3. Colonial reaction was negative

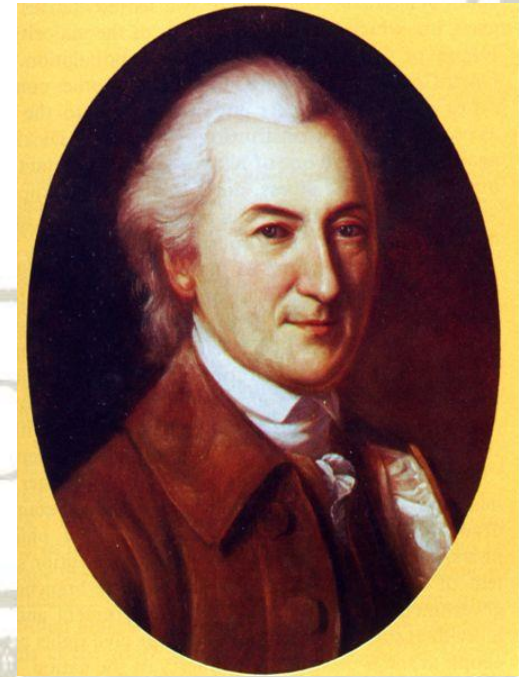
a. Resented Parliament paying royal salaries in colonies.

- Especially hated the tax on tea

b. **John Dickinson: *Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania***

- Denied Britain's right to levy taxes on the colonies for the purpose of revenue

- Inspired the Massachusetts Circular Letter



4. Massachusetts Circular Letter (Feb. 1768)

a. Massachusetts legislature called for other colonies to pass petitions calling for Parliament's repeal of the Townshend Acts.

b. In response, Britain sent troops to Boston and threatened to dissolve its legislature if the letter was not retracted.

c. Some colonies reactivated non-importation agreements.



A New Method of MACARONY MAKING as practiced at BOSTON.
The Bostonians have discovered a new way of making macaroni, and they are now making it in great quantities. They are now making it in great quantities. They are now making it in great quantities.



5. Boston “Massacre”

- a. Peaceful arrival of troops in Boston angered Bostonians
- b. March, 1770: British troops were provoked into firing on a crowd of Bostonians.

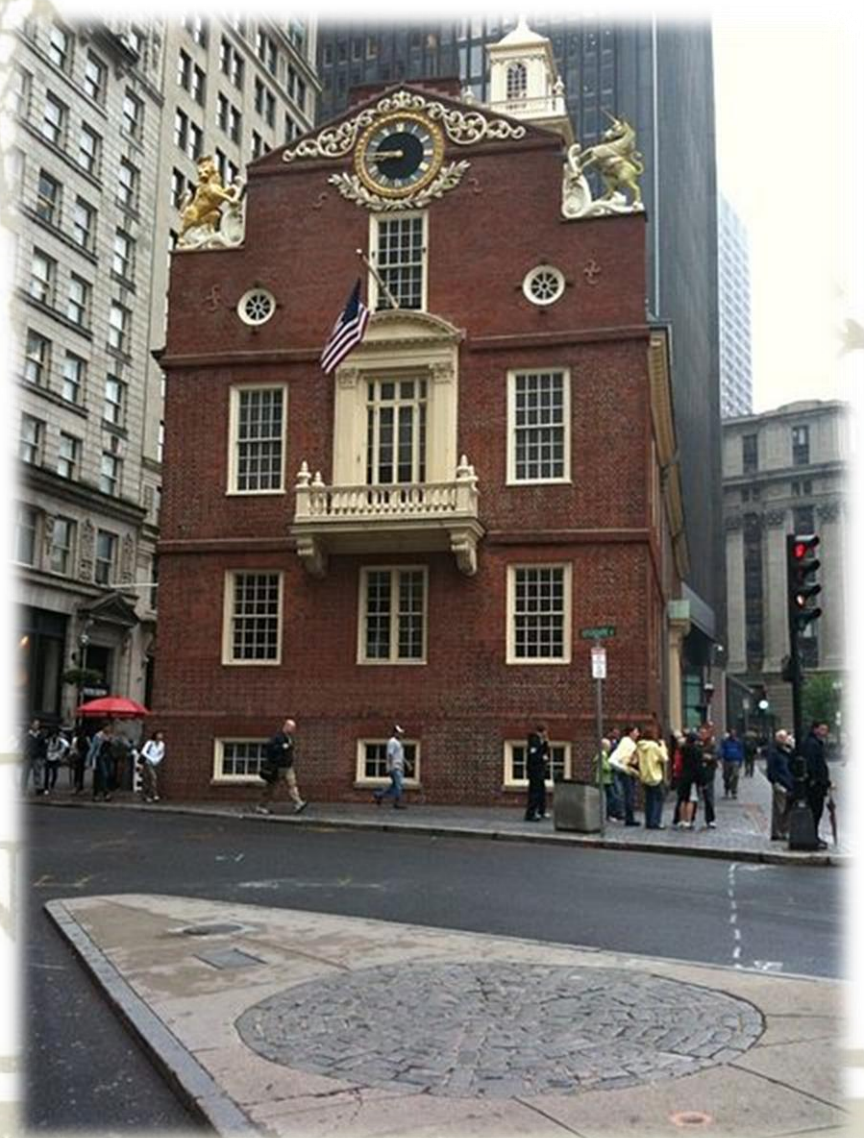
Crispus Attuks, a man of Wampanoag and African descent, was the first to be shot and killed during the “Boston Massacre”



c. Word of the “massacre” spread throughout the colonies



View of the Old State House, Boston, Massachusetts, the seat of British colonial government from 1713 to 1776. The Boston Massacre took place in front of the balcony, and the site is now marked by a cobblestone circle in the square



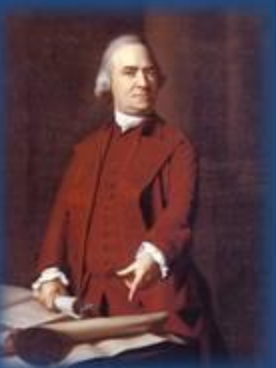
The Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770

Engraving by
Paul Revere

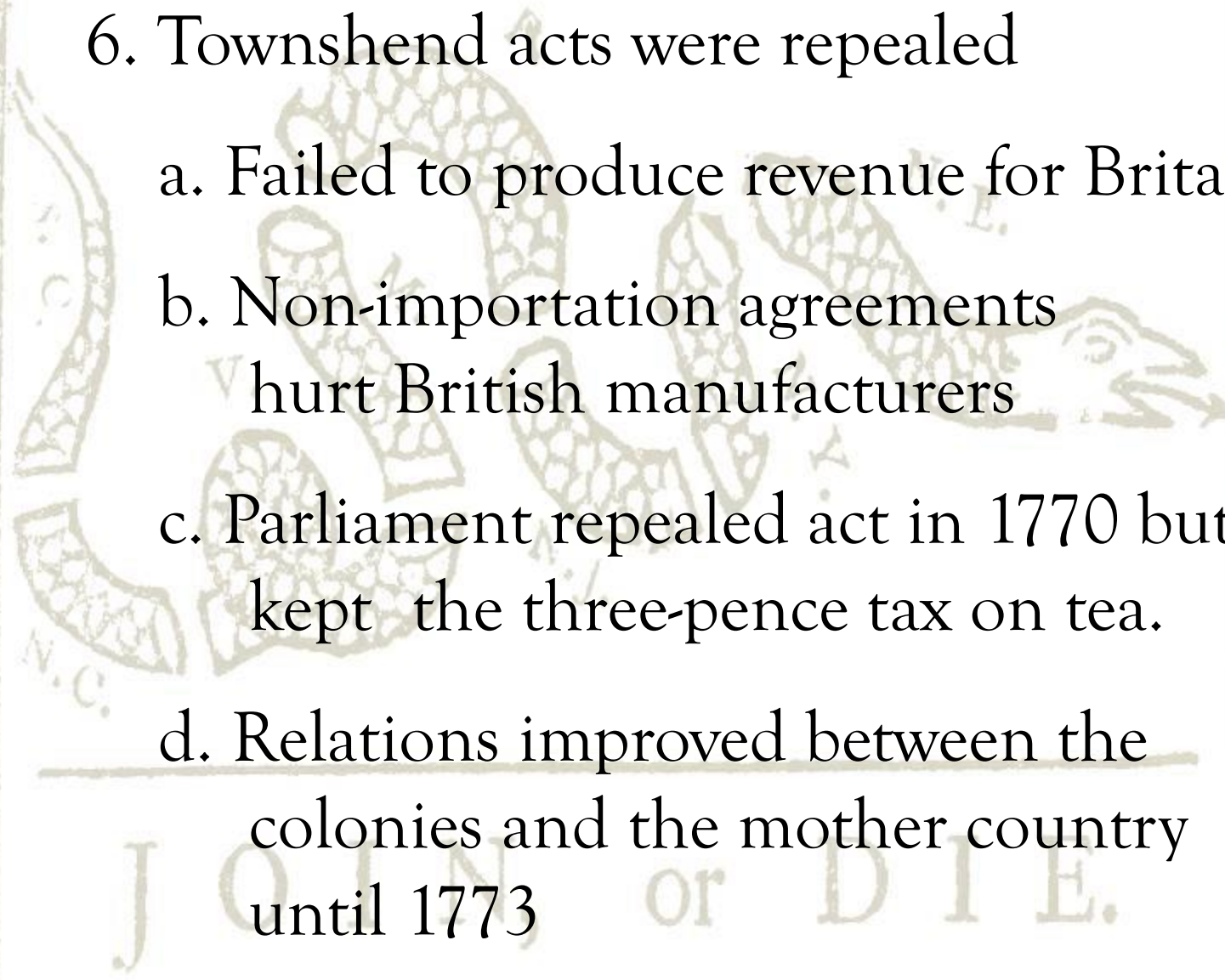


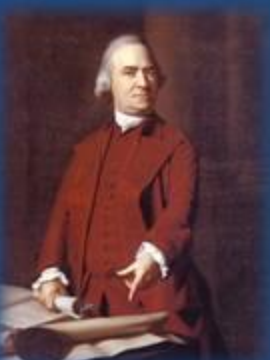
The unhappy day of the 5th of March 1770. The soldiers fired with fatal effect. While Patrick - in the face of the soldiers. With some cries of "Don't fire" - the British soldiers fired and killed three people. The British soldiers were ordered to fire. A dog was killed which was the first.

The unhappy day of the 5th of March 1770. The soldiers fired with fatal effect. While Patrick - in the face of the soldiers. With some cries of "Don't fire" - the British soldiers fired and killed three people. The British soldiers were ordered to fire. A dog was killed which was the first.



6. Townshend acts were repealed
- a. Failed to produce revenue for Britain
 - b. Non-importation agreements hurt British manufacturers
 - c. Parliament repealed act in 1770 but kept the three-pence tax on tea.
 - d. Relations improved between the colonies and the mother country until 1773





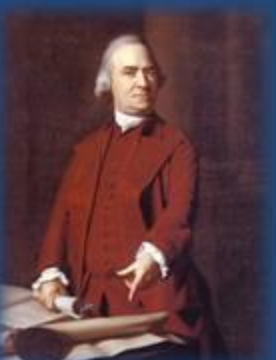
7. Committees of Correspondence

a. Colonies resented new British efforts to enforce the Navigation Laws

b. Samuel Adams organized local committees in Massachusetts, November, 1772

- 80 towns in Massachusetts followed

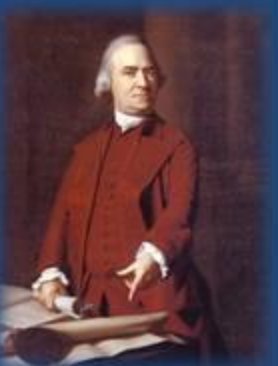
- Purpose: spread propaganda by interchanging letters



c. Intercolonial committees of correspondence emerged

- Started by Virginia in 1773; House of Burgesses
- Soon, every colony established a central committee
- Groups evolved directly into the First Continental Congress in 1774

J O I N, or D I E.



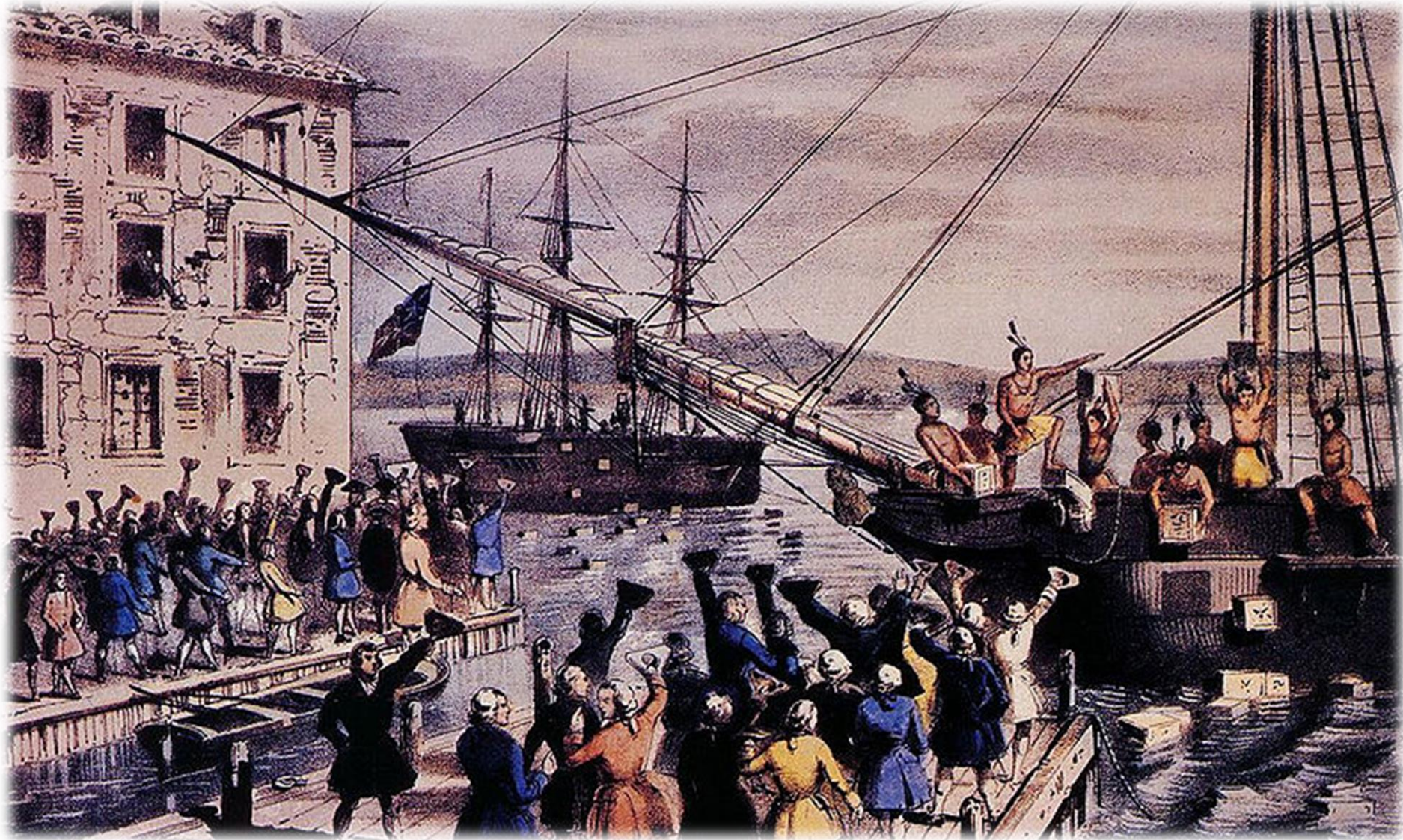
C. The Tea Act Crisis and the First Continental Congress

1. Tea Act (1773)

- a. **British East India Company** granted a monopoly on American tea trade
- b. Colonials reacted angrily

2. Boston Tea Party, December 1773

J O I N, or D I E.



"The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor", lithograph depicting the 1773 Boston Tea Party. John Currier



3. “Intolerable Acts” (Coercive Acts)

a. Passed by Parliament to punish Boston for the Boston Tea Party

b. Provisions:

-- Boston’s port was closed down

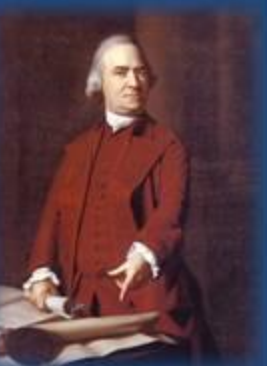
-- Massachusetts’ charter was revoked:
townhall meetings forbidden

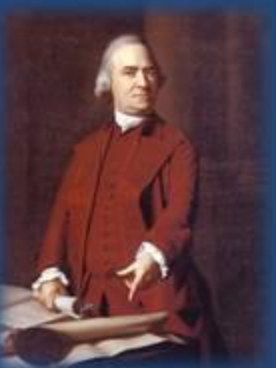
-- British officials who killed colonists
would not be tried in the colonies

-- Quartering of troops in Boston

4. Quebec Act, 1774

- a. Coincidentally passed at the same time as the “Intolerable Acts”)
- b. French people in Canada were guaranteed right to practice Catholicism
- c. The Quebec territory extended south down to the Ohio River
- d. French system did not include representative assembly or trial by jury in civil cases.





e. Colonial reaction

- Saw it as precedent against jury trials & popular assemblies
- Angered colonial land speculators
- Territory was next to N.Y. and Pennsylvania (thus, too close)
- Seen by many colonists as an attack on Protestantism

J O I N, or D I E.

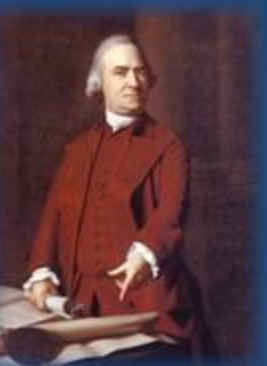
5. First Continental Congress, fall 1774

a. In response to the “Intolerable” Acts, the committees of correspondence urged the colonies to act quickly.

b. Bostonians invited other colonies to join a boycott of all trade with England.

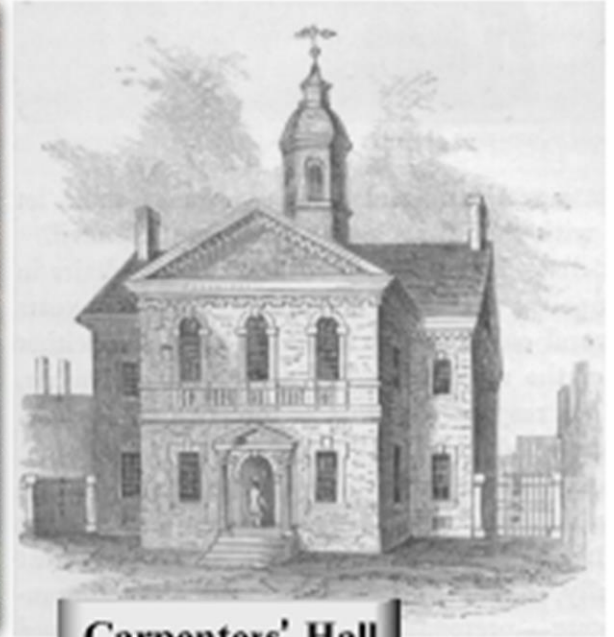
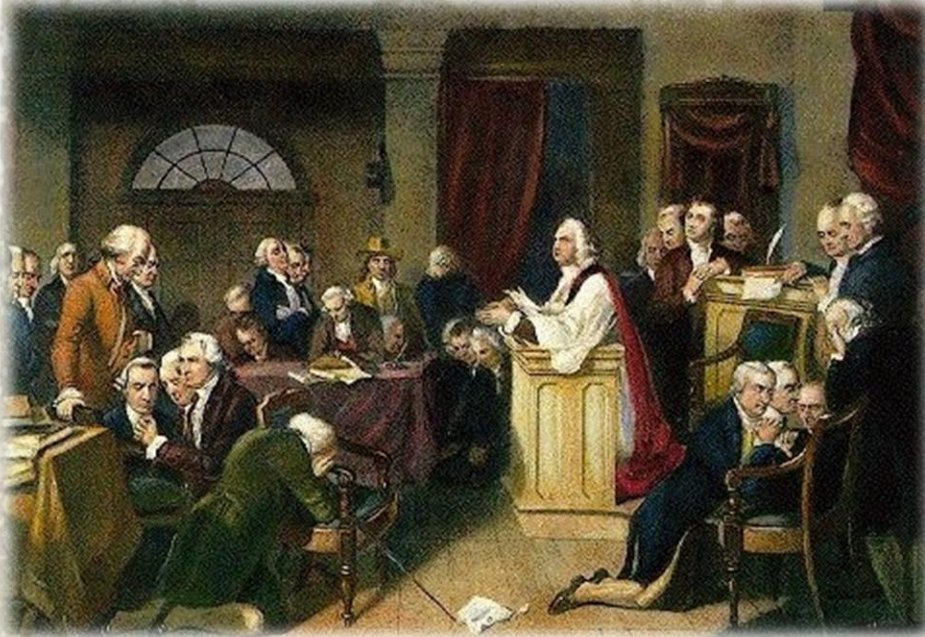


In Virginia, Patrick Henry allegedly stated: “Give me liberty, or give me death!”



c. First Continental Congress:

- 12 of the 13 colonies were present
- Makeup of convention



Carpenters' Hall

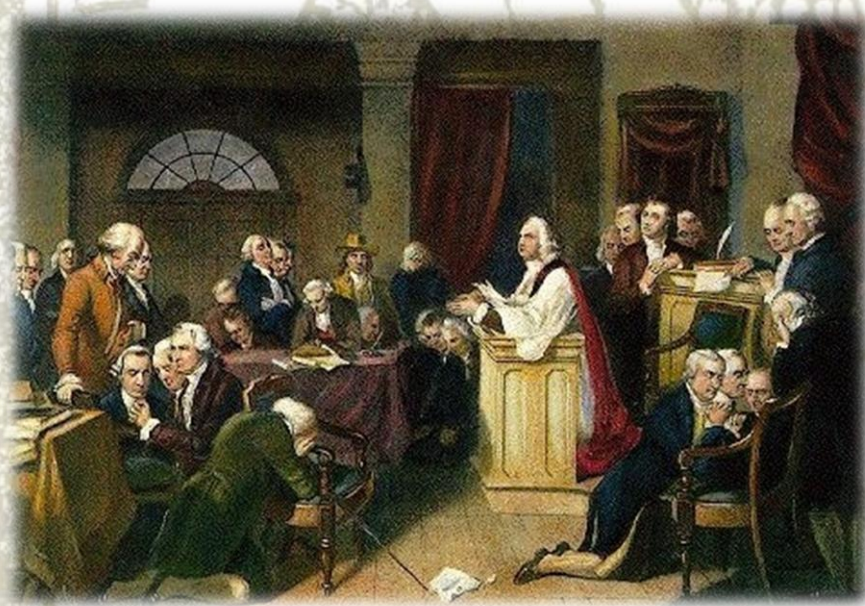
J O I N, or D I E.





d. Resolved to:

- denounce "Intolerable Acts"
- urge colonies to organize militias
- suspend all trade with Britain



Carpenters' Hall

e. Main purpose: Petition for redress of grievances (*Declaration and Resolves*)

-- Declared that colonists had legal right to assemble

-- Created structure that later was used in the Declaration of Independence

-- Rejected independence (Galloway Plan)



f. **The Association:** most significant act of the First Continental Congress

- Called for a complete halt in trade with Britain

g. Restated the colonies' allegiance to the king

h. Parliament rejected Congress' petitions and right to assemble



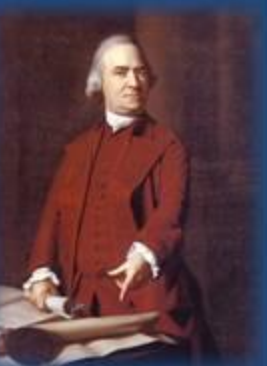
J O I N, or

6. Lexington & Concord (April 1775)

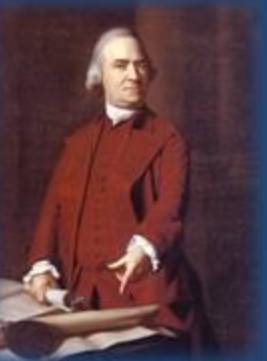
“The Shot Heard Around the World”

- a. Parliament ordered General Gage to arrest rebel leaders and prepare for military action
- b. 700 British redcoats sent to Concord to seize gunpowder and arrest Sam Adams and John Hancock

J O I N, or D I E.



Horsemen such as Paul Revere and William Dawes spread the word to other Minutemen



"The Redcoats are turning out"



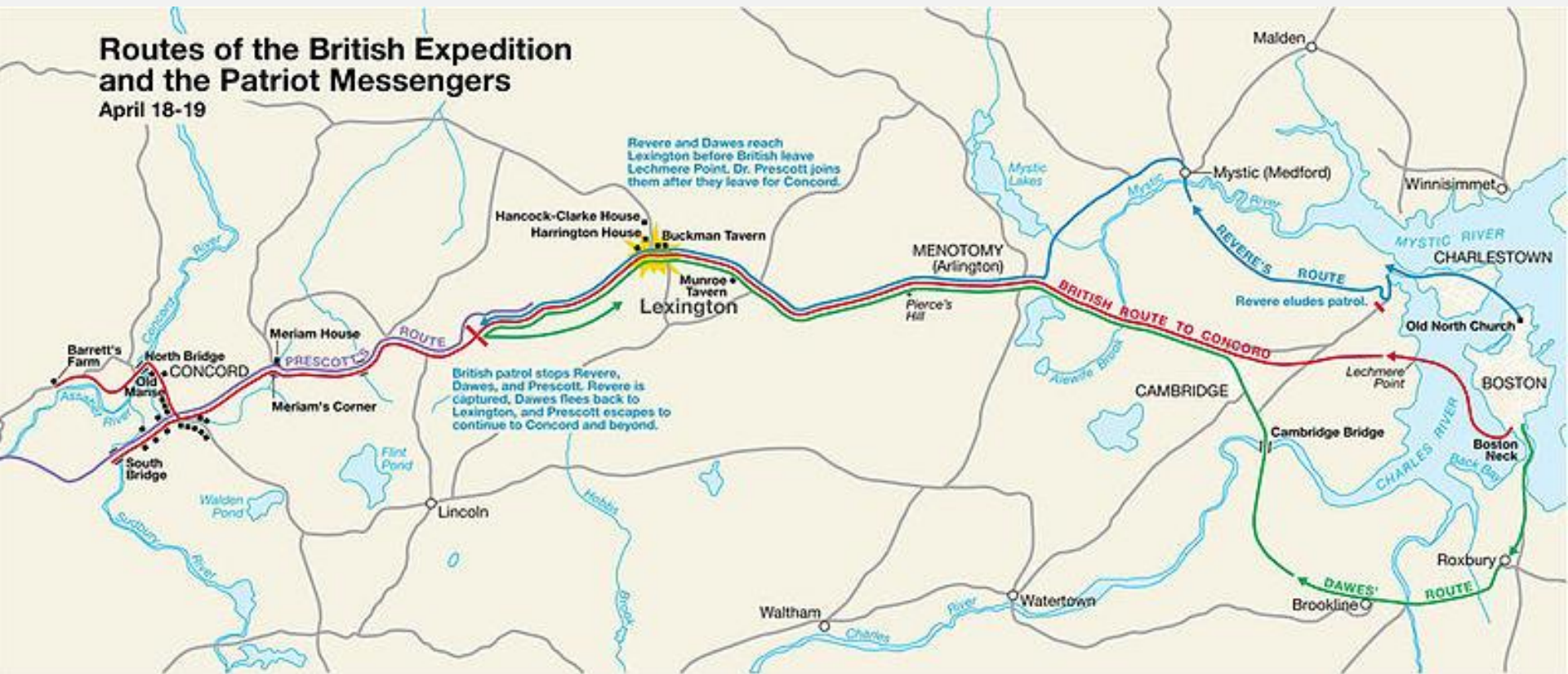
c. Battle of **Lexington and Concord** began when Minutemen refused to disperse on Lexington Green and shots were fired.

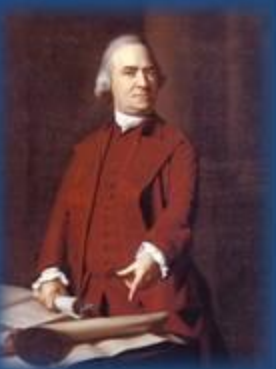


The "Shot Heard Around the World," April 19, 1775

Routes of the British Expedition and the Patriot Messengers

April 18-19





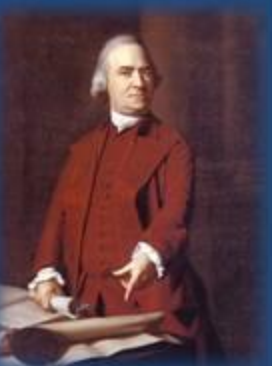
Welcome Back

- Bell Ringer... Who caused the outbreak of violence at Lexington and Concord?
- Agenda and Objective: In using a chart, students will identify the important battles of the American Revolution.

J O I N, or D I E.



JOIN, or DIE.
The British survey Concord from atop a hill.



At Concord, British forced to retreat

- British casualties: 273

- Colonial casualties: 95

Redcoats were forced back to Boston where colonists laid siege to the city.

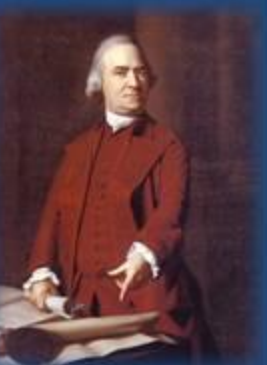


The Bloody British Retreat from Concord

The Minutemen fire at the British in front of the North Bridge in Concord.



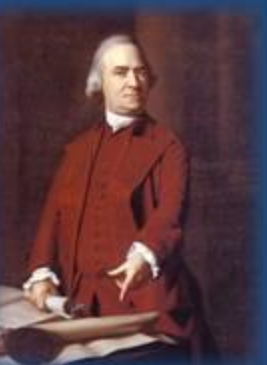
"Fire fellow soldiers, for God sake's, fire!"



British strengths and weaknesses

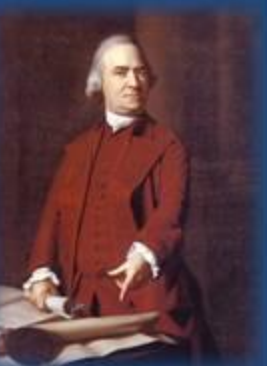
A. Strengths

1. Population
2. Economic advantages
3. Best navy in the world
4. 20,000 slaves joined the Brits
5. Allied with many Amerindians
6. 50,000-man professional army
(plus 30,000 Hessians)
7. Support of 50,000 Loyalists



British weaknesses

1. Distance between the colonies and England
2. America was too large to occupy
3. Poor military leadership in many cases
4. America only needed to tie; Britain needed outright victory
5. France sought to help the U.S.
6. British gov't was ineffective

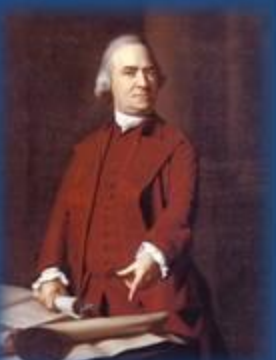


American strengths and weaknesses

A. Strengths

1. Outstanding leadership
(Washington, B. Franklin)
2. Early economic aid from France
3. Effective defensive military tactics
4. Agriculturally self-sustaining
5. Americans better marksmen
6. Moral advantage: the “cause”





B. Weaknesses

1. Badly organized and lacked unity
2. Economic difficulties
3. Military challenges
4. Morale compromised by profiteers
5. Supported by only a minority of colonials (perhaps 1/3)

J O I N, or D I E.

CHRONICLE OF COLONIAL-BRITISH TENSION

Legislation	Date	Provisions	Colonial Reaction
Sugar Act	April 5, 1764	Revised duties on sugar, coffee, tea, wine, other imports; expanded jurisdiction of vice-admiralty courts	Several assemblies protest taxation for revenue
Stamp Act	March 22, 1765; repealed March 18, 1766	Printed documents (deeds, newspapers, marriage licenses, etc.) issued only on special stamped paper purchased from stamp distributors	Riots in cities; collectors forced to resign; Stamp Act Congress (October 1765)
Quartering Act	May 1765	Colonists must supply British troops with housing, other items (candles, firewood, etc.)	Protest in assemblies; New York Assembly punished for failure to comply, 1767
Declaratory Act	March 18, 1766	Parliament declares its sovereignty over the colonies "in all cases whatsoever"	Ignored in celebration over repeal of the Stamp Act
Townshend Revenue Acts	June 26, 29, July 2, 1767; all repealed—except duty on tea, March 1770	New duties on glass, lead, paper, paints, tea; customs collections tightened in America	Nonimportation of British goods; assemblies protest; newspapers attack British policy
Tea Act	May 10, 1773	Parliament gives East India Company right to sell tea directly to Americans; some duties on tea reduced	Protests against favoritism shown to monopolistic company; tea destroyed in Boston (December 16, 1773)
Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts)	March–June 1774	Closes port of Boston; restructures Massachusetts government; restricts town meetings; troops quartered in Boston; British officials accused of crimes sent to England or Canada for trial	Boycott of British goods; First Continental Congress convenes (September 1774)
Prohibitory Act	December 22, 1775	Declares British intention to coerce Americans into submission; embargo on American goods; American ships seized	Drives Continental Congress closer to decision for independence