



Road to the Revolution

America's Independence



1. French and Indian War

1. American colonies unite
2. American colonies proud of their contribution
3. England obtains debt from wars

II. Conflicts with Native Americans

1. Proclamation of 1763: American colonists are not allowed to move into designated NA territory- but they do
2. Pontiac's War: Chief Pontiac formed an alliance of NA tribes that led a rebellion against the British and Americans
3. The Native Americans were successful for several months and were able to inflict damage on colonial forts and kill many Americans
4. The British finally step in and put down the rebellion

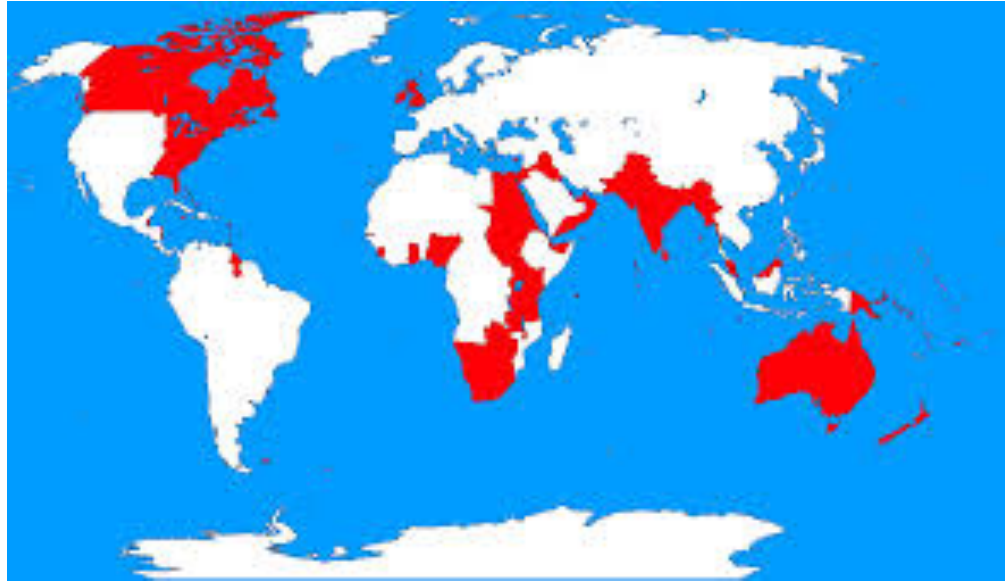




III. How England Feels...

1. American colonists are British subjects (technically true)
2. British soldiers had to put down Pontiac's Rebellion
3. England fought the French and Indian War to "protect" the colonists
4. American colonies should help pay off all the wars

III What else was England up to?



1. England had a vast empire (all over the world)
2. They could not control the colonies, so they stationed soldiers
3. They are building even more debt and cannot figure out how to pay it
4. They also wanted to tighten control on trade regulations
5. England wanted to be the boss and not be questioned



IV. What were the colonists up to?

1. Colonists were proud of their contributions in the FIW
2. They expected England to be grateful
3. They were identifying more as Americans and less as British because they had developed their own culture



So what's the problem?

1. England felt the American colonies should pay for the "protection" they were providing
2. They also felt that Americans should pay for the British soldiers now stationed in the colonies
3. England also realized that if they controlled American trade, they could make a lot of money



TAXES!

English Parliament decided to pass taxes on the colonies to pay their debts

ACT=LAW

IMPORT=GOODS COMING FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY

1. Sugar Act: Passed in 1764, import tax on sugar and molasses
2. Quartering Act: Passed in 1765, colonists had to pay for and provide housing for British troops (soldiers decided they wanted to live in people's homes...)
3. Stamp Act: Passed in 1765, paper documents needed a special stamp

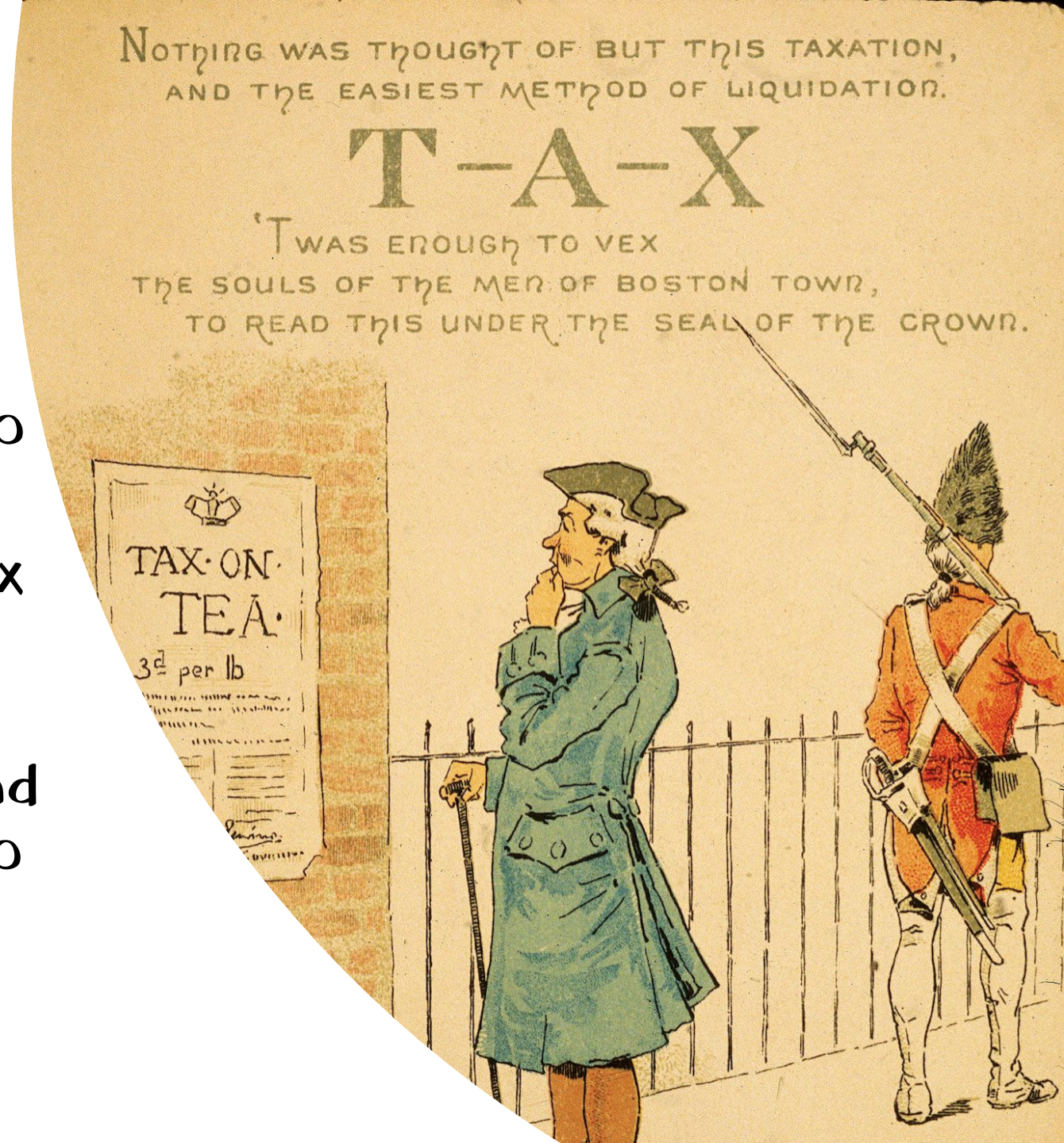
Why the Colonists are angry:

1. They felt only their colonial governments could tax them
2. They were not receiving representation in the British government
3. They didn't believe that England's debt was their responsibility (especially if they aren't treated like British citizens)



Colonists Reactions:

- **Boycott:** an organized campaign to refuse to buy certain products
- **Rebellion:** mobs often protested tax collectors and British officials
- **Smuggling:** Colonists were still trading with whom they wanted and sneaking goods into the colonies to sell at their own price





Further Reactions:

1. Colonists form the Stamp Act Congress in 1765
2. Stamp Act Congress: colonists unite and agree to send the British Parliament a petition
3. Petition: a formal written request, typically signed by many people, appealing to authority over government issues
4. England decides to pass the Declaratory Act
5. Declaratory Act: Parliament had total authority over the colonies- this Act infuriated the colonists

*Tension is
growing*



1. England was losing money from American boycotts
2. England decides to stop taxing goods produced WITHIN the colonies but they pass the Townshend Acts in 1767
3. Townshend Acts—tax on glass, paint, oil, lead, paper, and tea

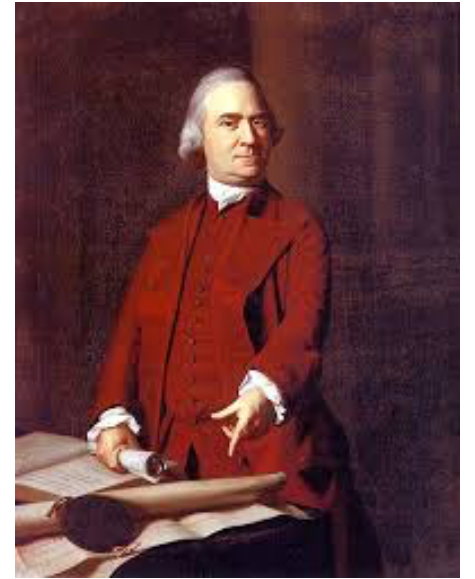
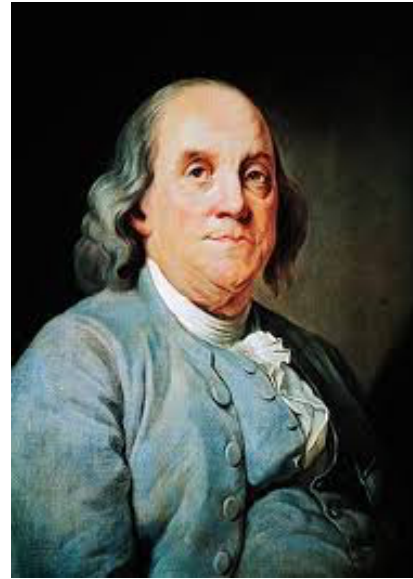
British officials gaining power

1. Colonists continued to smuggle the goods they wanted
2. England passes laws giving officials the ability to use Writs of Assistance
3. Writs of Assistance: court orders that allowed officials to make searches without saying what they were searching for
4. Colonists felt that violated their rights to privacy



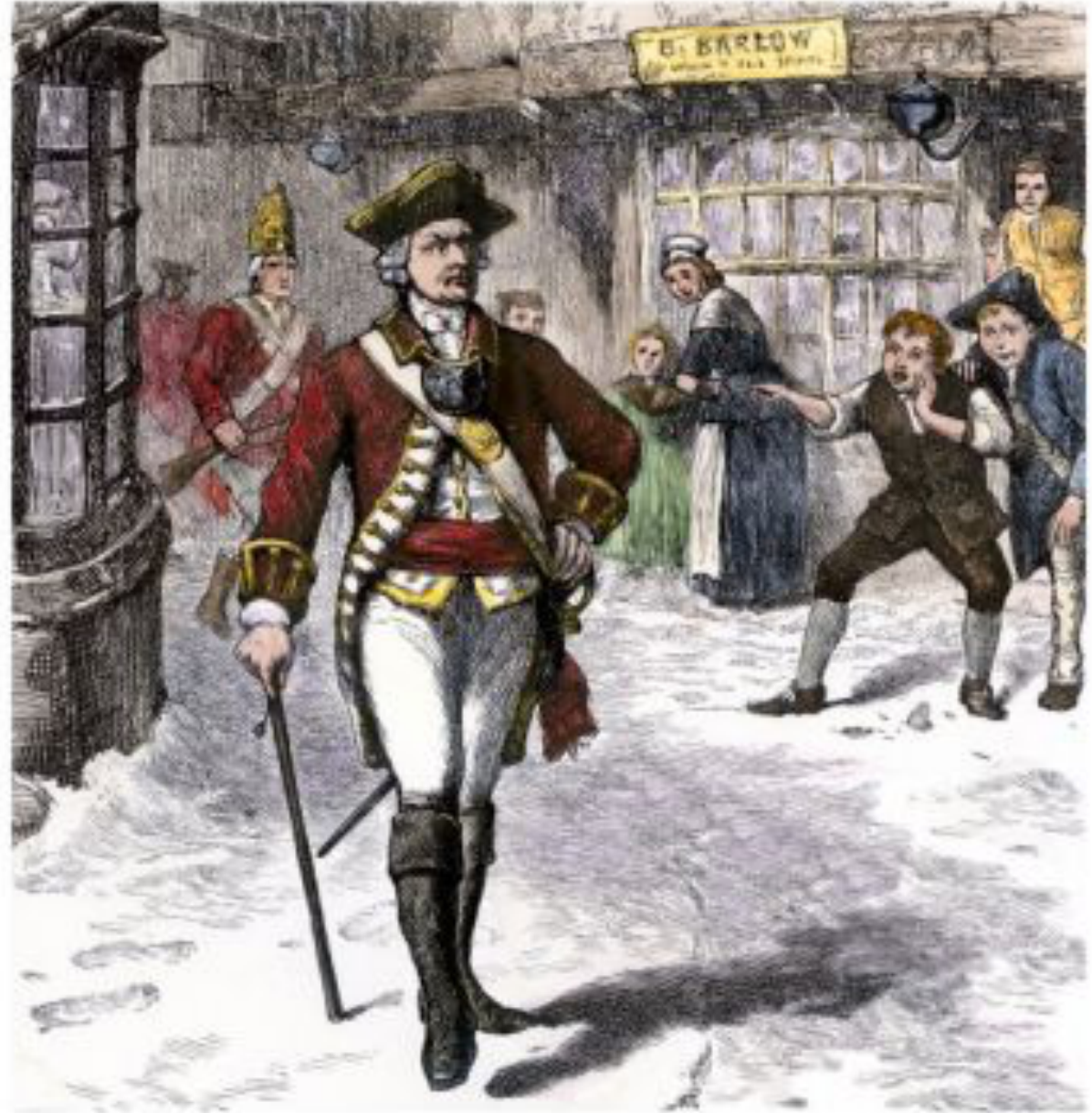
leaders emerge in America:

1. Benjamin Franklin- outspoken against British laws and taxes
2. Samuel Adams- created Sons of Liberty, led many protests in Boston
3. Patrick Henry- gave speeches and wrote pamphlets condemning British violations of American rights
4. John Hancock- owned a shipping company that regularly smuggled goods into America and undermined the British government



Boston Massacre

1. Boycotts caused England to repeal the Townshend Acts
Repeal: revoke or take back a law
2. British troops were stationed throughout the colonies, especially in Boston (heart of Revolution)
3. March 5, 1770: a mob forms around one British soldier on duty
4. They threw snowballs, rocks, and ice at him while taunting him
5. He calls for reinforcements and Captain Thomas Preston brings soldiers with guns to quiet the mob

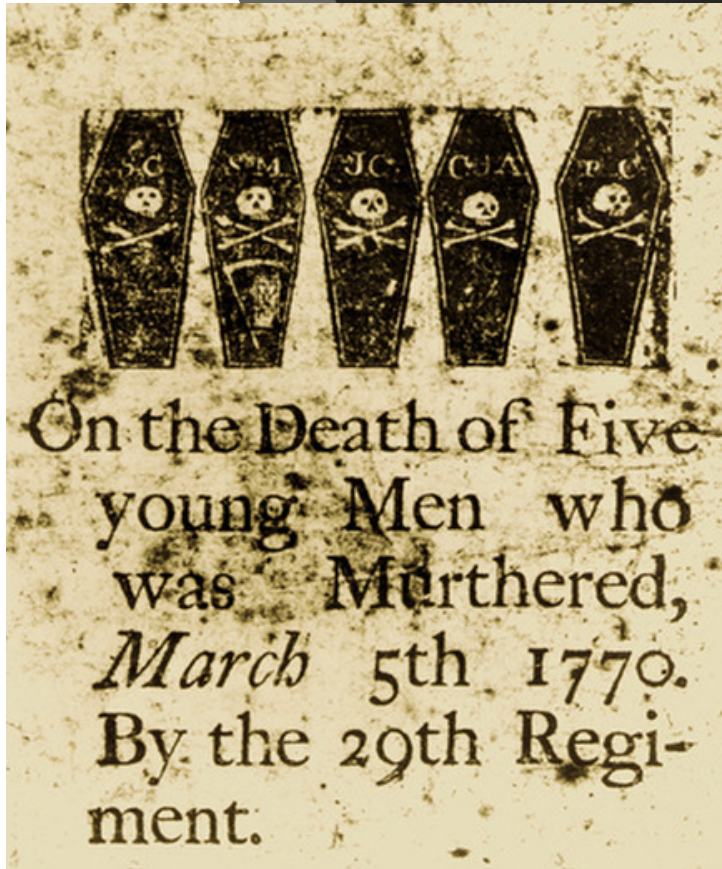


Boston Massacre continued...

1. The mob is angered by the presence of soldiers with guns
2. More threats, shouting, and throwing
3. Only the Captains of British troops can give the order for soldiers to shoot
4. People in the crowd were taunting soldiers to shoot
5. In the confusion, a soldier fired his gun
6. Thinking they had missed the command, the others soldiers also shoot



Boston Massacre Results



1. 5 colonists were killed by the shots, others were injured
2. All of the British soldiers were put on trial
3. John Adams was their defense lawyer- the soldiers were cleared of charges due to self defense
4. But the Colonists were MAD
5. Paul Revere engraved a picture to "show what happened that night" (he wasn't even there)
6. The picture was posted in newspapers across the colonies and colonists grew angrier about British "attacks"

1. This was not a "Massacre"
2. The colonists outnumbered the British soldiers and were out of control
3. The picture that was printed is a misrepresentation of the event BECAUSE the Sons of Liberty wanted more Americans to be angry with the British
4. Propaganda: information, especially of a misleading nature, used to promote a particular political cause or point of view.



Unhappy Boston! see thy Sons deplore,
 Thy hallow'd Walks befear'd with guiltless Gore;
 While faithless P—n and his savage Bands,
 With murderous Rancour stretch their bloody Hands;
 Like fierce Barbarians griming o'er their Prey,
 Approve the Carnage and enjoy the Day.

If scalding drops from Rage from Anguill Ming
 If speechless Sorrows lab'ring for a Tongue
 Or if a weeping World can ought appeal
 The plaintive Ghosts of Victims such as these:
 The Patriot's copious Tears for each are shed,
 A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead

But know Ere summons to that awful Goal,
 where Justice strips the Mind rer of his Soul:
 Should venal C—ts the scandal of the Land,
 Snatch the relentless Villain from her Hand,
 Keen Execrations on this Plate infer'd,
 Shall reach a JUDGE who never can be brib'd.

*The unhappy Sufferers were Messrs SAM^l GRAY, SAM^l MAVERICK, JAM^s WALDWELL, CRISPUS ATTUCKS & PAT^l CARE
 Killed. Six wounded; two of them (CHRIST^l MONK & JOHN CLARK) Mortally.
 Published in 1770 by Paul Revere
 Boston*



Groups:

1. Sons of Liberty: formed by Samuel Adams, outspoken of Colonists' rights, wanted representation in British government, eventually fought for American independence
2. Committee of Correspondence: formed by Samuel Adams to keep all 13 colonies informed of British actions



Moving on from the
"Massacre"

1. England repeals the Townshend Acts except the tax on tea
2. Tea Act: passed in 1773, colonists can only buy tea from the East India Company (owned by British)
 - This is a monopoly
3. Monopoly: total control of a market for a certain product

Boston Tea Party

1. Sons of Liberty (led by Sam Adams) decide to protest the Tea Act
2. Through the Committee of Correspondence they notified all major ports in America to prevent British tea ships from unloading
3. The governor of Boston would not allow the Sons of Liberty to bully ship captains and insisted the tea be unloaded

My dear Sir
Boston Nov. 4 1772

I have not at present time an Inclination to take up your Writ in complaining of Tyranny and Tyranny. It is more than Time that this Country was rid of both your Colleague & the News paper, will inform you of the Transactions of this Town at a late Meeting, and your opinion of Multitudinism, if it is necessary, may be confirmed. The Town thought it proper to take, what the Tories apprehend to be, leading Steps. We have long had it thrown in our faces, that the Country in general is under no such fear of Slavery, but are well pleas'd with the measures of Administration, that the Independency of the Governor & Judges is a mighty hardship & even a desirable measure. In order to ascertain the Sense of the People of the Province a Committee is appointed, of which our Patriot Mr. is Chairman, to open a free Communication with every town. A State of Rights with the violations of them is to be reported by this Committee, and transmitted to each Town. I wish our Mother Plymouth would see her way clear to have a Meeting (and)

Boston Tea Party

1. On the night of December 6, 1773 Samuel Adams led the Sons of Liberty to Boston Harbor where the tea shipment waited
2. They dressed as Native Americans and boarded the ship
3. The Sons of Liberty spent 3 hours throwing ALL tea into Boston Harbor- 342 cases
4. 92,000 pounds of tea was destroyed
 - Today that's \$750,000 worth of damage
 - Other colonists gathered to watch/cheer



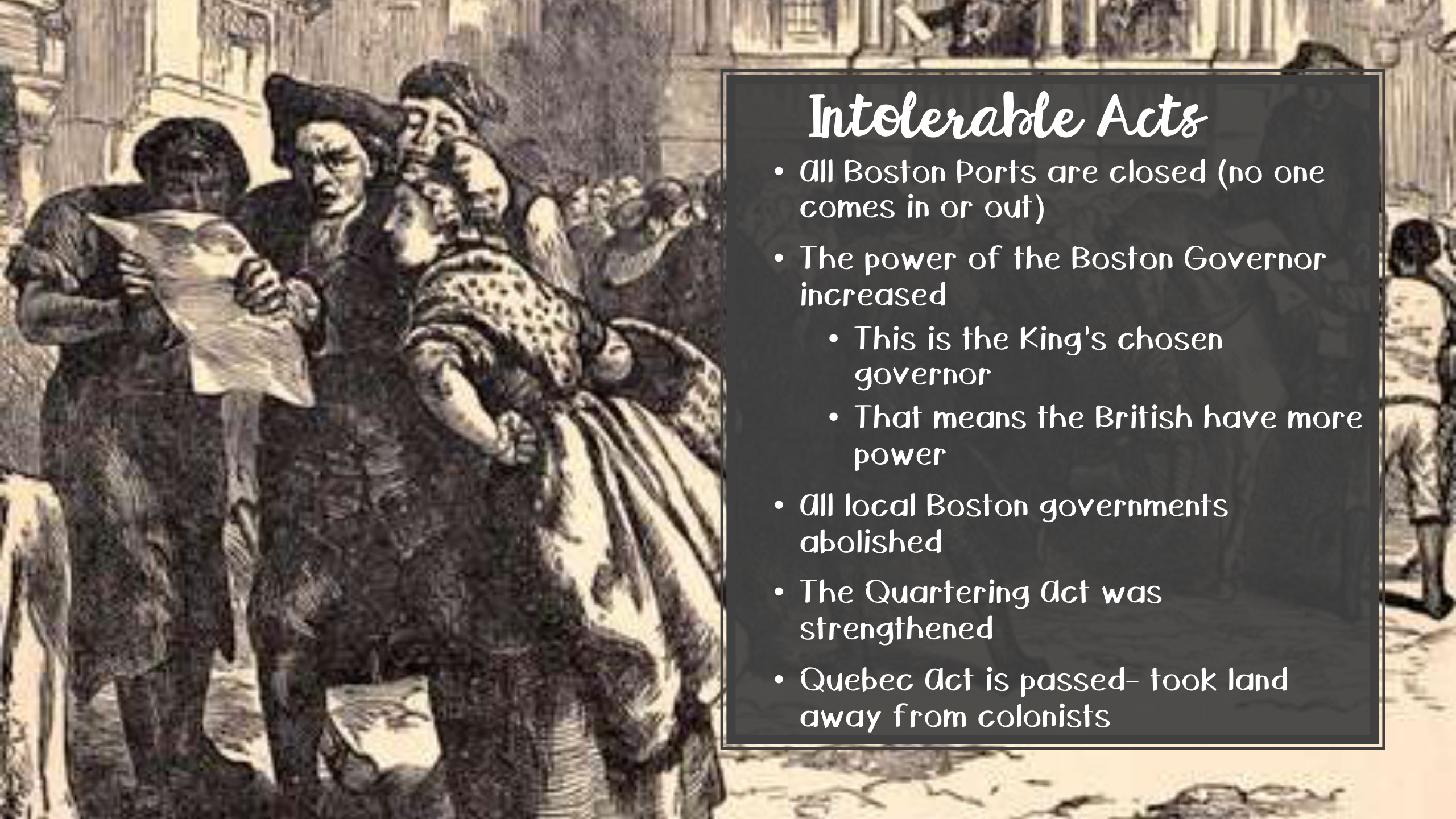


THE DESTRUCTION OF TEA AT BOSTON HARBOR.



England is SUP A mad...

1. The Boston Tea Party cost England a LOT of money...
2. King George III wanted to punish the colonists
3. Parliament passed the Coercive Acts
4. Americans renamed them the Intolerable Acts



Intolerable Acts

- All Boston Ports are closed (no one comes in or out)
- The power of the Boston Governor increased
 - This is the King's chosen governor
 - That means the British have more power
- All local Boston governments abolished
- The Quartering Act was strengthened
- Quebec Act is passed- took land away from colonists

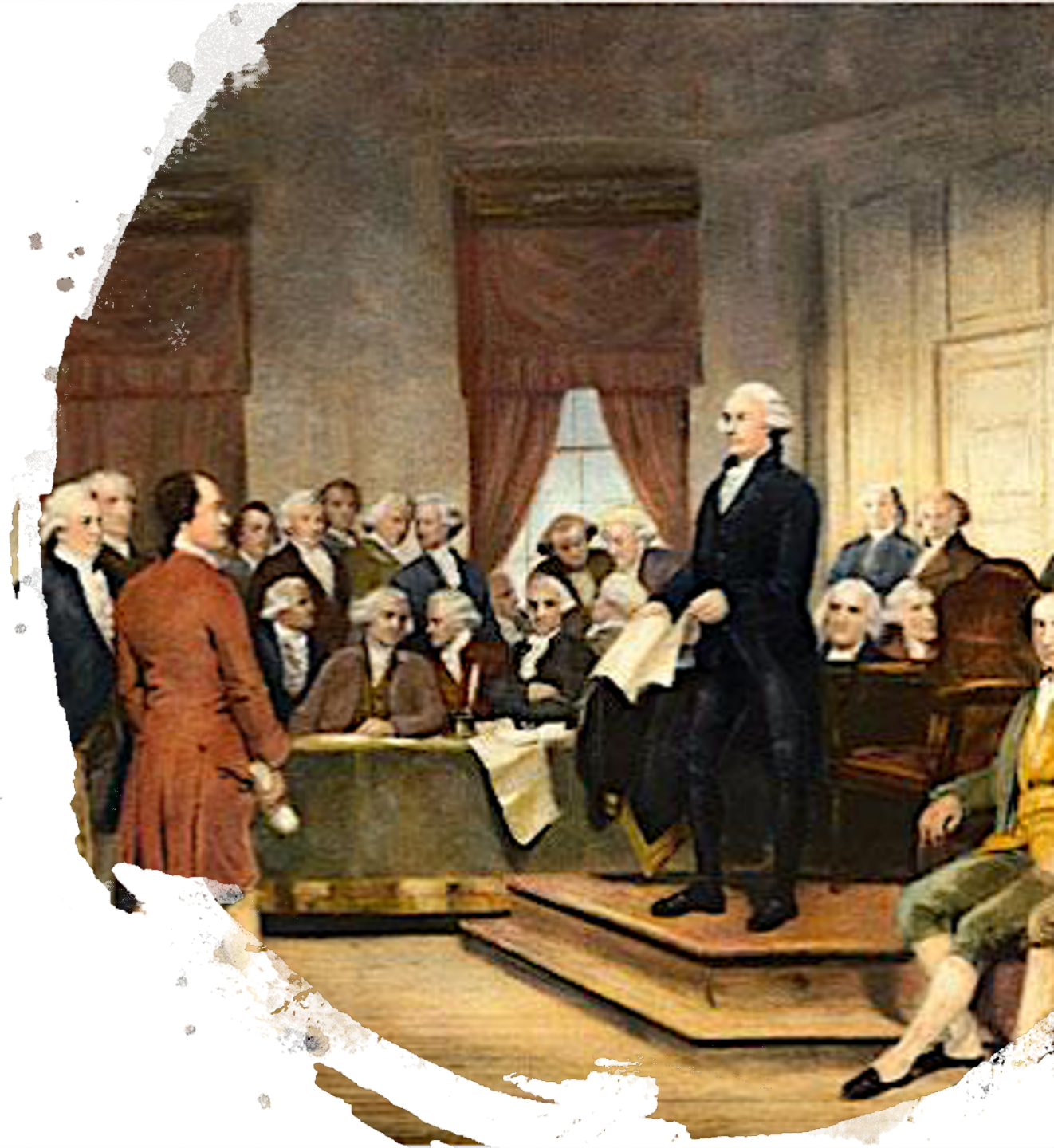


The Final Straw

1. The Committee of Correspondence called a meeting of all the Colonies
2. 12 out of 13 sent delegates to Philadelphia in September 1774
3. Delegate: someone elected to represent others, usually sent to a conference
4. This conference became known as the First Continent Congress

The First Continental Congress

- The delegates met in secret because colonial governments were illegal
- They demanded a repeal of the Intolerable Acts & the right to govern themselves
- They also decided to train their own militias
- Militia: a military force raised from civilian population to be used as a regular army in an emergency





Two types of Americans



Patriots/Rebels:

1. Want American independence
2. Against the British
3. Sons of Liberty
4. Support boycotts/protests

Loyalist/Tories:

1. Remain loyal to the King
2. Pro British government
3. Think SOL are troublemakers
4. Usually wealthy colonists

Demands Rejected

1. England rejected the Continental Congress list of complaints
2. England had no intention of meeting the demands and decided to use military force instead





Military Force

- Along with militias, minutemen were trained
- **Minutemen:** citizen soldiers who could be ready to fight at a minute's notice
- April 1775 the governor of MA learned minutemen were storing weapons at Concord (20 miles from Boston)



Sons of liberty

- On April 18, 1775, General Thomas Gage (governor of MA) sent British troops to seize the weapons
- They were also sent to arrest colonial leaders like Samuel Adams and John Hancock
- The Sons of Liberty created a spy network and were ready for the attack
- They had a signal for minutemen and the militia



The Red Coats are coming!

- The Patriots would give the signal to the minutemen from the steeple of the Old North Church
- One lantern would be hung if the British were coming on land
- Two lanterns would be hung if the British were coming by river
- On the night of April 18, 1775 two lanterns were lit in the Old North Church



The Red Coats are coming!

1. The lantern signaled riders led by Paul Revere to alert the minutemen
2. The light was only shown for 60 seconds before extinguishing so the British would be surprised
3. The men rode throughout the night to alert colonists that the British were coming to Concord and Lexington (MA)
4. The message went as far as New Hampshire and Connecticut



*"The shot heard around
the world"*

When the British arrived in Lexington 77 minutemen were waiting

The British commander ordered them to leave, they refused

Suddenly a shot was fired—no one knows where it came from

This is the first shot of the American Revolution

The battle begins and 8 Americans were killed

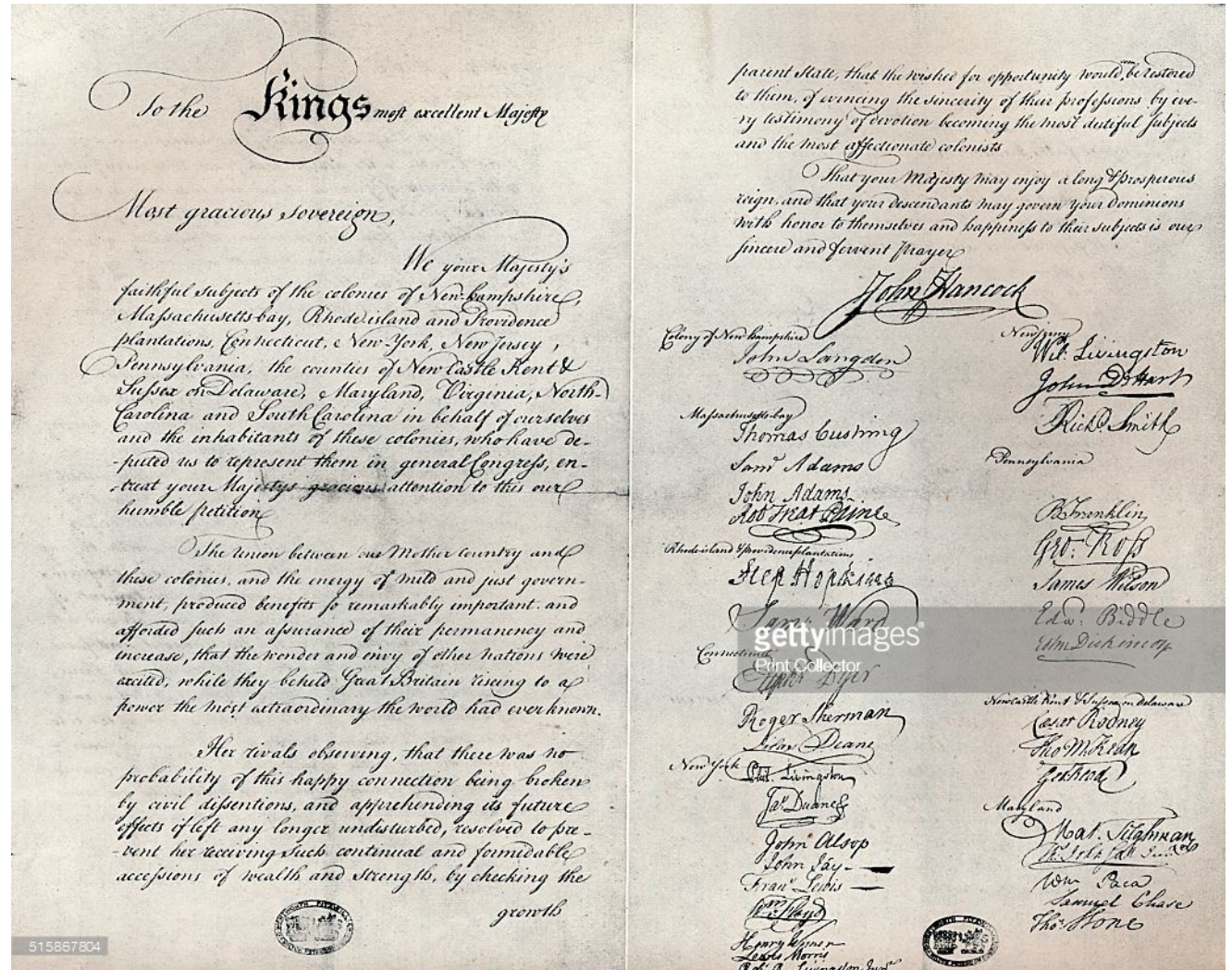


- In Concord there were 400 minutemen waiting for the British
- They fired on the British and killed 3 soldiers- they retreat
- As the British retreated, 4,000 Americans fired guns and threw rocks at them from behind trees and fences
- By the time the British reached Boston 300 of their soldiers were dead

Concord

The Second Continental Congress

1. The Congress met again in May 1775- after Lexington and Concord
2. George Washington was appointed to be the Commander in Chief of troops
3. They also tried for peace ONE. LAST. TIME. They sent the Olive Branch Petition
4. King George III rejected their Petition and declared the Americans were in open rebellion



Declaring Independence

1. After the petition for peace was rejected Congress began to plan for independence
2. A year into war, Congress agreed to declare America as independent from England
3. Thomas Jefferson was assigned to write the Declaration of Independence



Declaration Breakdown:



1. Preamble: Introduction
2. Natural Rights: how Americans felt government should be conducted
3. List of Grievances: formal complaints against the King
4. Dissolving the Bonds: the official breakup of America with England
5. Signatures: most notable Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and Thomas Jefferson (56 Total)

July 4, 1776

- The Declaration of Independence was presented to Congress on July 2, 1776
- On July 4 they agreed to sign and send the Declaration of Independence to King George III
- If America had lost the war, all who had signed would have been hung for treason

