



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OR WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

13 COLONIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA VS GREAT BRITAIN



1



STEPS TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

REVOLUTION

1. French and Indian War

2. British Parliament passes new laws

3. American colonists take action

4. British Parliament passes Townshend Acts

5. Boston Massacre

6. British Parliament passes Tea Act

7. Boston Tea Party

8. British Parliament passes Intolerable Acts

9. American colonists take action

10. Lexington and Concord

11. 2nd Continental Congress

12. Battle of Bunker Hill

13. Colonists react

1. FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR: (1754-1763)

- Fought between the **English** and **French** over control of the land in North America.
- The English wanted to push west, but the French blocked them. The war started over land disputes between the two nations.
- Each side used **Native Americans** to help fight the war.

The Albany Congress: 1754

- At the beginning of the war, the English colonies sent delegates to a meeting held in **Albany**, New York.
- **Iroquois** Indians were also present.
- **Ben Franklin** proposed a plan for unifying the English colonies.



- England wins the war.
- French lose colonies in North America.
- War was very expensive for the English. The British **Parliament** wants American colonists to help pay for cost of war.



This map shows both the French and English lands in North America.

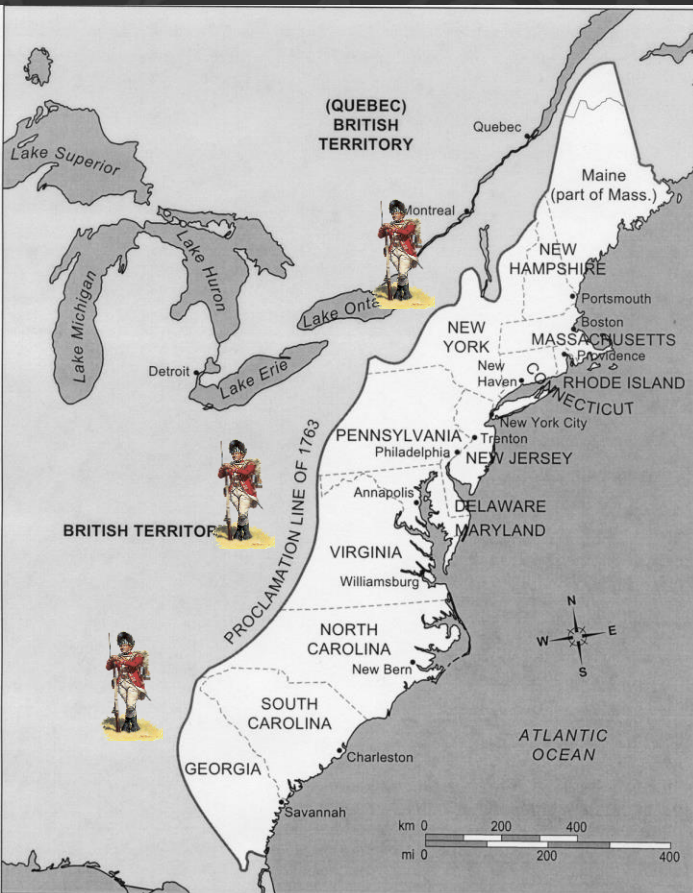


This map shows the English colonies and new land taken from the French in North America.

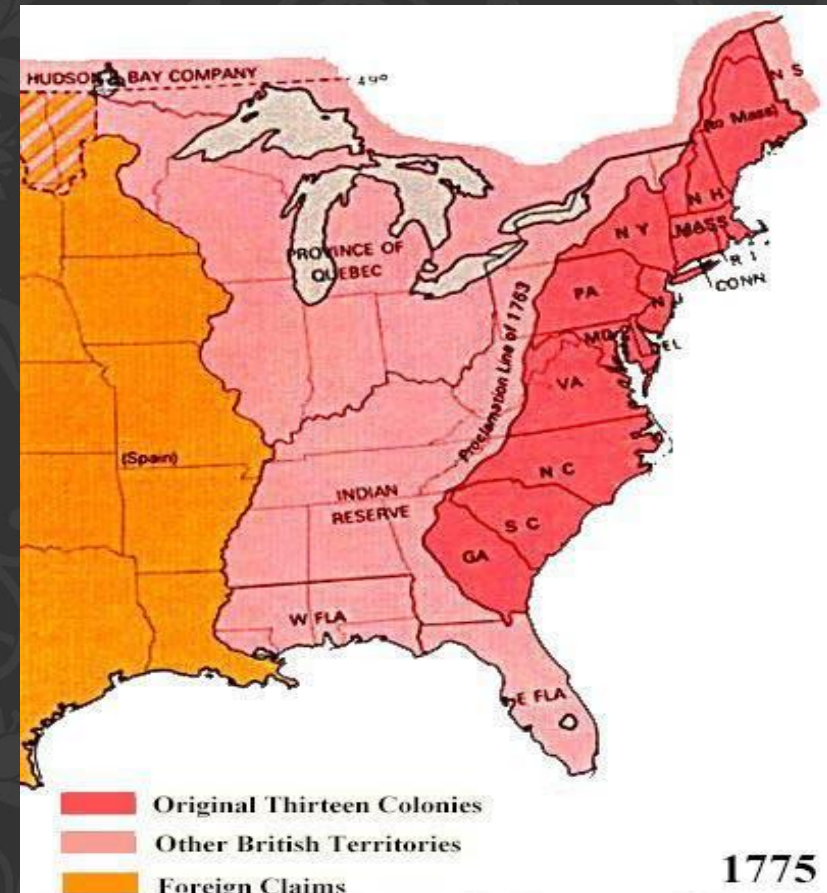
2. BRITISH PARLIAMENT PASSES NEW LAWS:

- Parliament passes taxes to control the colonies and raise money to pay for the war.

a. **Proclamation Act of 1763:** Forbade settlers from moving west across the Appalachian Mountains and into Indian territory. 10,000 soldiers sent to colonies to enforce law. Colonists angry with so many soldiers being sent to control them.



- British cannot afford another war.
- Many colonists ignore the law and move into new lands.



b. **Sugar Act (1764)**: England places a **tax** on **sugar**, coffee, indigo, and molasses.



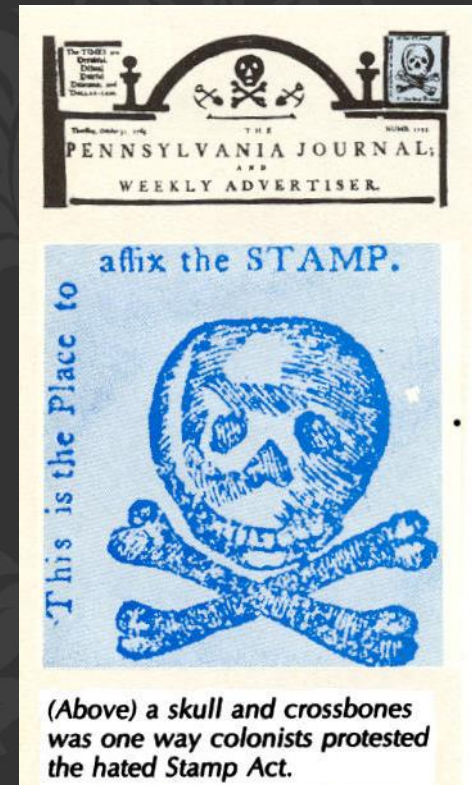
Sugar Cane used to make sugar.
Sugar used to make molasses.
Molasses used to make rum. Rum
was one of the most popular and
common drinks in the colonies.



Currency Act (1764): England passes a law requiring all colonists to pay debts using gold or silver. Colonists become angry over this.

c. Stamp Act (1765):

- England places a tax on all legal documents: bills of sale, contracts, wills, newspapers, cards.
- Americans are angry with tax: Say the tax is unfair: “No Taxation Without Representation.”
- Americans begin to organize and protest the taxes.



3. AMERICAN COLONISTS TAKE ACTION:

A. “No Taxation Without Representation”

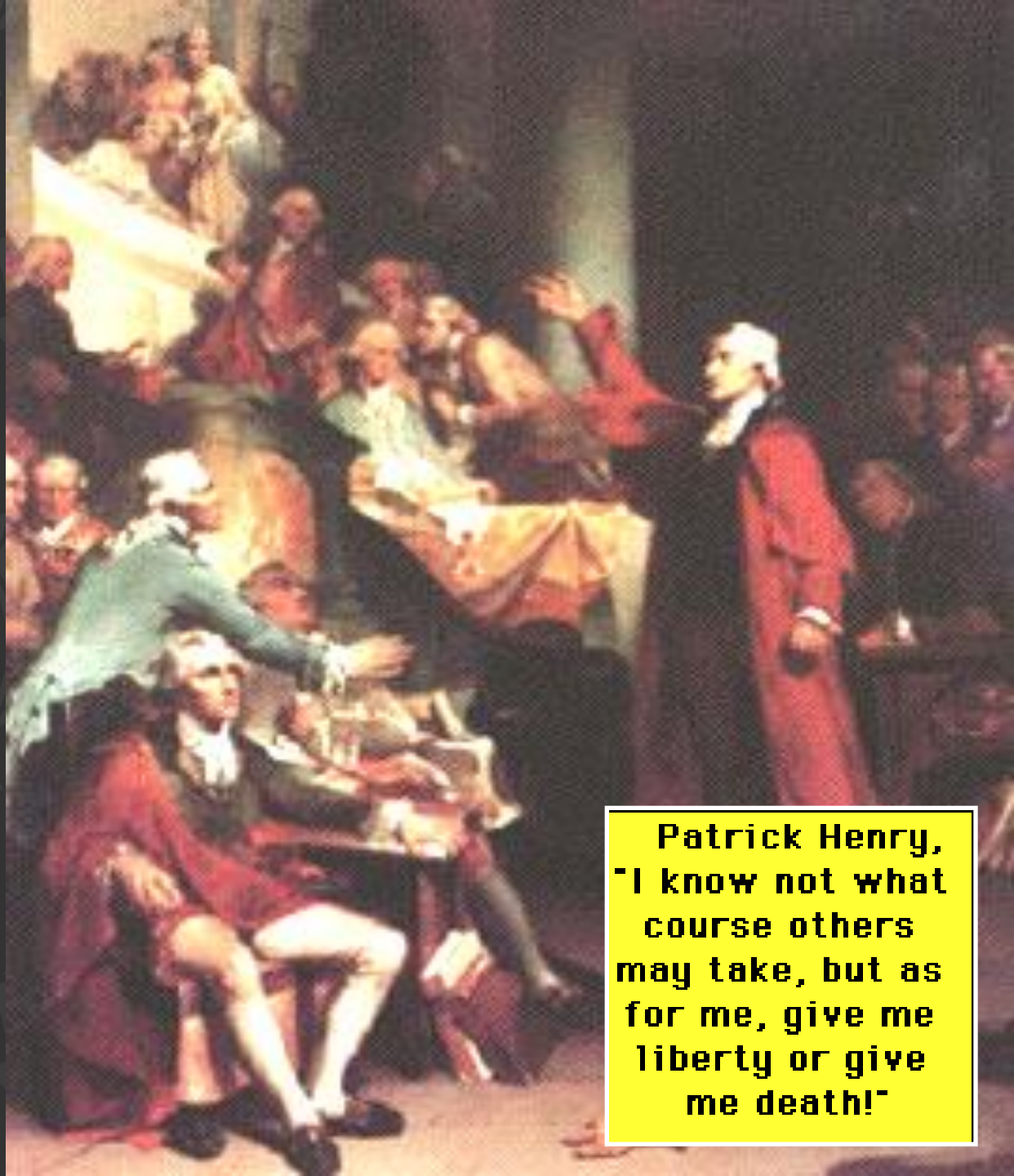
- Colonists very angry over new taxes and laws. Colonists felt that Parliament and the king did not have the right to tax the colonists without colonial representation in Parliament.

How it worked:

1. All taxes and laws are made by the King of England and Parliament.
2. Only people living in England may elect members to Parliament.
3. If Americans cannot elect members to Parliament, then they have no representation there.
4. These Americans say the taxes are unfair and refuse to pay them. They say that they have the same rights as Englishmen and want representation.

B. Stamp Act Congress (1765):

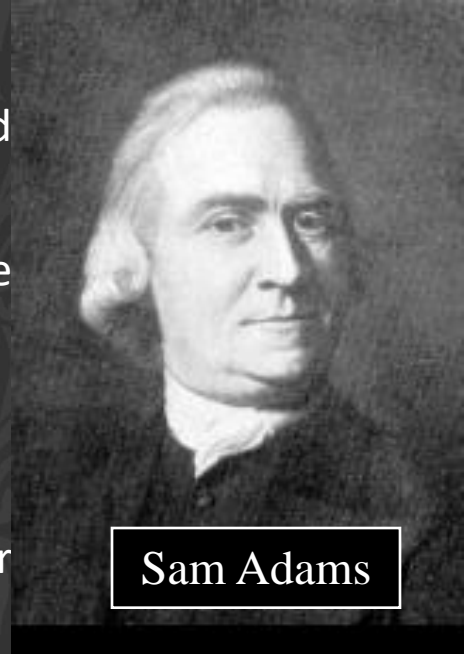
- 9 colonies sent delegates to NY to discuss Stamp Act.
- Wrote a petition and sent to British government.
- Stated that Parliament did not have the right to tax colonies, only the colonial assemblies had the right.



**Patrick Henry,
"I know not what
course others
may take, but as
for me, give me
liberty or give
me death!"**

C. Sons of Liberty (1765):

- Some colonists were not happy with a formal protest. They wanted more direct action.
- Sam Adams helped to create the Sons of Liberty to take a more active role against England
- Most effective protest was boycotting or refusing to buy English goods.
- Sometimes they used violence such as burning a tax collector's home or tarring and feathering.



Sam Adams

BOYCOTT: To not buy products from a business as a way of getting what you want.



Tarring and feathering a tax collector.

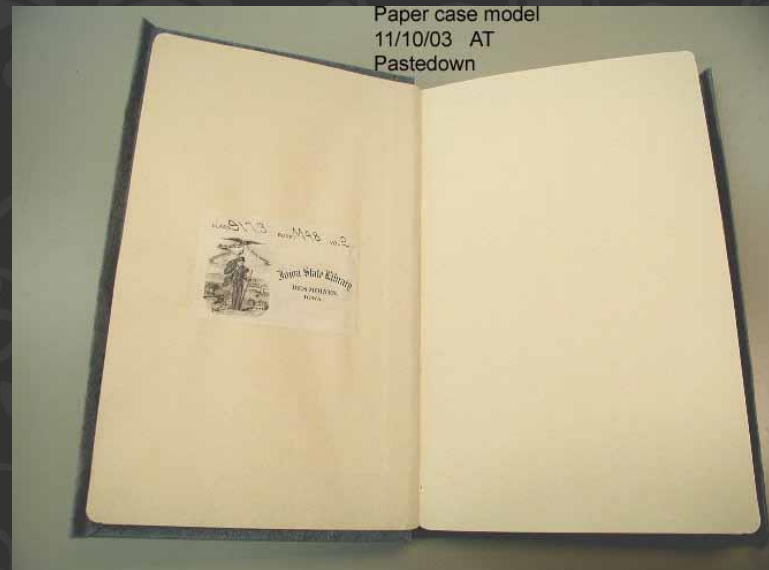
Burning down the house of a tax collector.



4. British Parliament Passes Townshend Acts (1767):

A. Navigation Acts enforced. This included the use of Writs of Assistance which gave British officials ability to search homes and boats for smuggled goods.

B. Taxes: Taxes on glass, lead, paper, paint, and tea.



Paper case model
11/10/03 AT
Pastedown

5. Boston Massacre: March 5, 1770

- Started as a protest against British government by colonists.
- Colonists threw snowballs at soldiers and taunted them by calling them names.
- Soldiers fired on crowd killing 5 colonists. Someone from the crowd yelled “fire.”
- Paul Revere, member of the Sons of Liberty, wrote about the event and called it the “Boston Massacre.”



6. Tea Act (1773):

- British Parliament passes law which lowers the price of tea, but still leaves the tax on the tea.
- Colonists see law as a way of hurting American merchants.
- In several cities, the Sons of Liberty did things to protest this law. In Boston, the Sons of Liberty held the Boston Tea Party.

7. Boston Tea Party (1773):

- Sons of Liberty, dressed as Mohawk Indians, boarded ships in Boston Harbor. They dumped crates of tea into harbor as a protest against Tea Act.



8. Intolerable Acts (1774):

British Parliament passes laws as a way of punishing the colonies for the Boston Tea Party and other acts of the Sons of Liberty.

- Closed port of Boston
- Quartering Act: Law requiring colonists to provide food and housing for British soldiers.
- British troops sent to colonies to enforce laws.

Boston, Massachusetts *April 1, 1774*

HIGH TEA IN BOSTON HARBOR

British Troops Sent to Massachusetts

Band of "Mohawks" dump 342 chests of Darjeeling off Griffin's Wharf

FRANKLIN in LONDON feels the SPITE

ROOTS OF THE CONFLICT

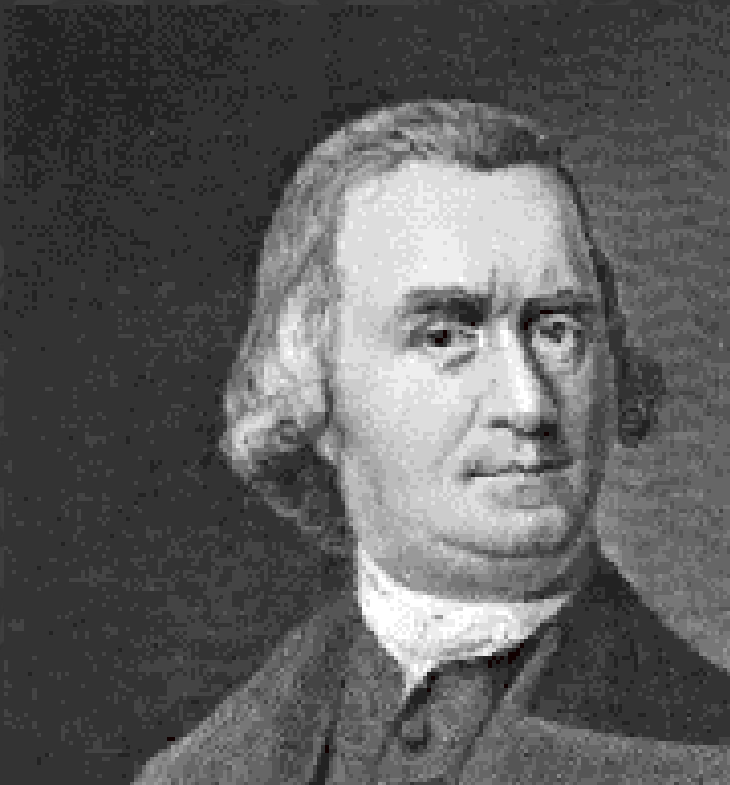
Quartering Act: Colonist being ordered to provide housing, food, candles, bedding for soldiers.



British soldiers:

9. American Colonists Take Action: Colonists viewed the new laws as an attack on their right to self-government. Took steps to organize their protests.

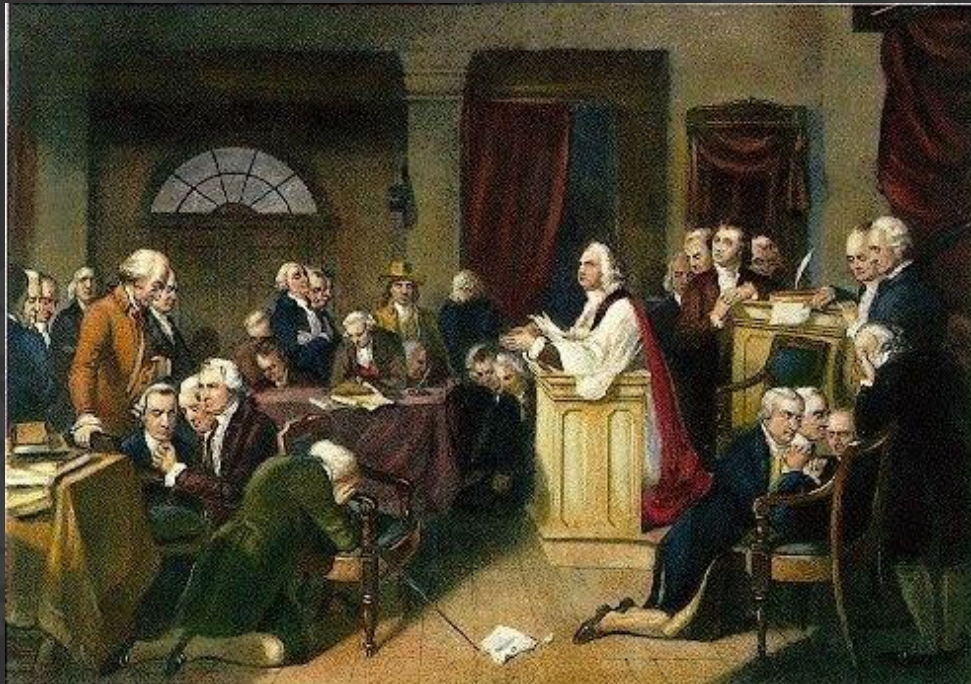
A. Committees of Correspondence: Groups created in every colony in order to spread information about the British.



Samuel Adams promoted the formation of the Boston chapter of the Sons of Liberty and sponsored the Committee of Correspondence of Boston.

B. First Continental Congress (1774): Representatives from colonies meet in Philadelphia to discuss their rights.

- Sent petition to King to try to restore peace.
- Asked King to repeal the Intolerable Acts.
- Said they had the right to make colonial laws.
- Threatened to halt exports to Britain
- Organized a boycott of British goods.
- Parliament responded by adding new taxes to the colonies.
- Colonies form militias to prepare for war. Minutemen created to respond in case of attack.



Minutemen:

- Nickname for colonial militia or citizen soldiers.
- They supplied their own weapons and had little military training.
- Ready to defend their families and homes.



10. Lexington and Concord (1775):

- Patriots had stored arms and ammunition in Concord.
- British wanted to capture arms and ammunition. Also, wanted to capture 2 patriot leaders: Sam Adams and John Hancock.[
- British march out of Boston on April 18, 1775.
- Patriots ride to warn the countryside of British.
- Lexington: Minutemen confront British. Exchange fire: 18 Minutemen killed or wounded.
 - ❖ British march to Concord: Destroyed supplies. Exchange fire.
 - ❖ British march back to Boston: Minutemen fire on British all the way back.
 - ❖ 300 British killed, wounded, or missing.
 - ❖ Americans surround Boston.

11. Second Continental Congress (1775): Representatives from the colonies met in Philadelphia to discuss plans.

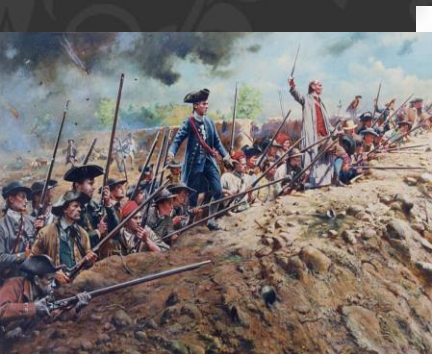
A. Olive Branch Petition (1775): Sent petition to King George III asking to restore peace. King refuses petition.

B. Continental Army (1775): Created an army to prepare for war under the command of George Washington.



12. Battle of Bunker Hill (1775):

- American army surrounded Boston after Lexington and Concord.
- British army attacks rebels to drive them back. Beaten back twice. Rebels run out of ammunition. Forced to retreat when British attack a 3rd time.
 - 2200 British start battle. 1000 killed or wounded.
 - British forced to abandon Boston. They sail out of Boston.



13. American Colonists Take Action:

A. Thomas Paine writes *Common Sense* (1776):

- Argues for American independence. Most Americans read this book and agree with him.

B. *Declaration of Independence* (1776): Written by Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Ben Franklin, and several others. Issued by the Second Continental Congress in July 1776.

- Declared independence and created the United States of America.

Purpose: Break ties with England and create United States of America.

Purpose of Gov't: Protect the rights, liberties of the people.

Power comes from the people.

Ideas did not apply to women, slaves, or Indians.



“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” - **Declaration of Independence**



BRITISH ACTION:

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

PROCLAMATION OF 1763

STAMP ACT



QUARTERING ACT

TEA TAX

INTOLERABLE ACTS

LEXINGTON – CONCORD

BUNKER HILL



AMERICAN REACTION:

REFUSAL TO PAY SHARE OF WAR

DISOBEY THE LAW

PROTEST STAMP ACT

SONS OF LIBERTY

BOYCOTTING ENGLISH GOODS

NO TAXATION WITHOUT

REPRESENTATION

BOSTON MASSACRE

BOSTON TEA PARTY

MINUTEMEN

AMERICAN REVOLUTION





Mnemonics for Events Leading up to the Revolution:

<u>P</u> r- etty	Proclamation of 1763
<u>S</u> i -ladki	Stamp Act, 1765
<u>T</u> -adne Ke	Townshend Acts, 1767
<u>B</u> - aad	Boston Massacre, 1770
<u>T</u> - ea	Tea Act, 1773
<u>C</u> - ookies	Committees of Correspondence
<u>I</u> - cecream	"Intolerable Acts," 1774
<u>F</u> -rench Fries	First Continental Congress, 1774
<u>L</u> e Ayenge	Lexington and Concord, 1775
<u>S</u> amjhe	Second Continental Congress, 1775
<u>D</u> hakkan	Declaration of Independence, 1776

