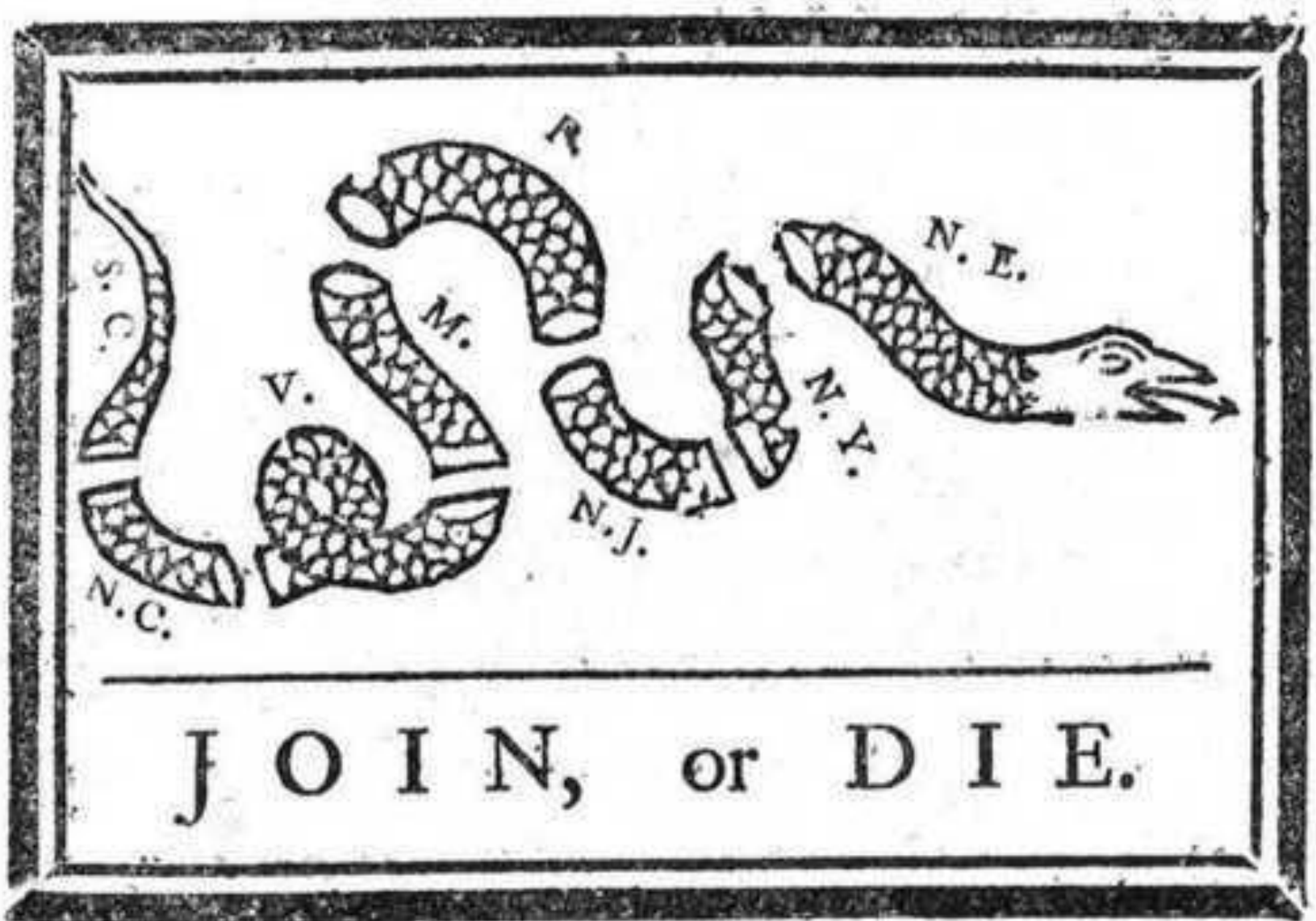


Causes of the American Revolution





TERRA NOVA

Gulf of St. Lawrence

ACADIA
NOVA SCOTIA

MAINE

N.H.

MASS.

CONN.

R.I.

PENNSYLVANIA

OHIO COUNTRY

VIRGINIA

MARYLAND

Atlantic Ocean

Wolfe (1759)

Quebec 1759

Montreal 1760

Ft. Frontenac

Montcalm (1756)

Ft. Oswego

Ft. Niagara

Prideaux (1759)

Ft. Presqu'Isle
Ft. Le Boeuf

Ft. Machault

Forbes (1757)

Ft. Duquesne
Ft. Necessity

Bradock (1755)

Washington (1754)

Philadelphia

New York

ANNAPOLIS

Richmond

Ft. Gaspereau

Ft. Beausejour 1755

Louisbourg

Amherst (1758)

N E W

F R A N C E

Lake Huron

L. Ontario
Lake Erie

Ohio

St. Lawrence

Ft. St. Frédéric

Ft. Carillon

Ft. William Henry

Portsmouth

Boston

New York

Philadelphia

ANNAPOLIS

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Louisbourg

Amherst (1758)

French and Indian War/Seven Years War

Old rivalry between France (both sides had different Native American tribes on their side) and England over disputed territory; NA allies would raid each other's settlements

1754: French begin building forts near the VA border

The French and Native Americans together win many early battles against the British



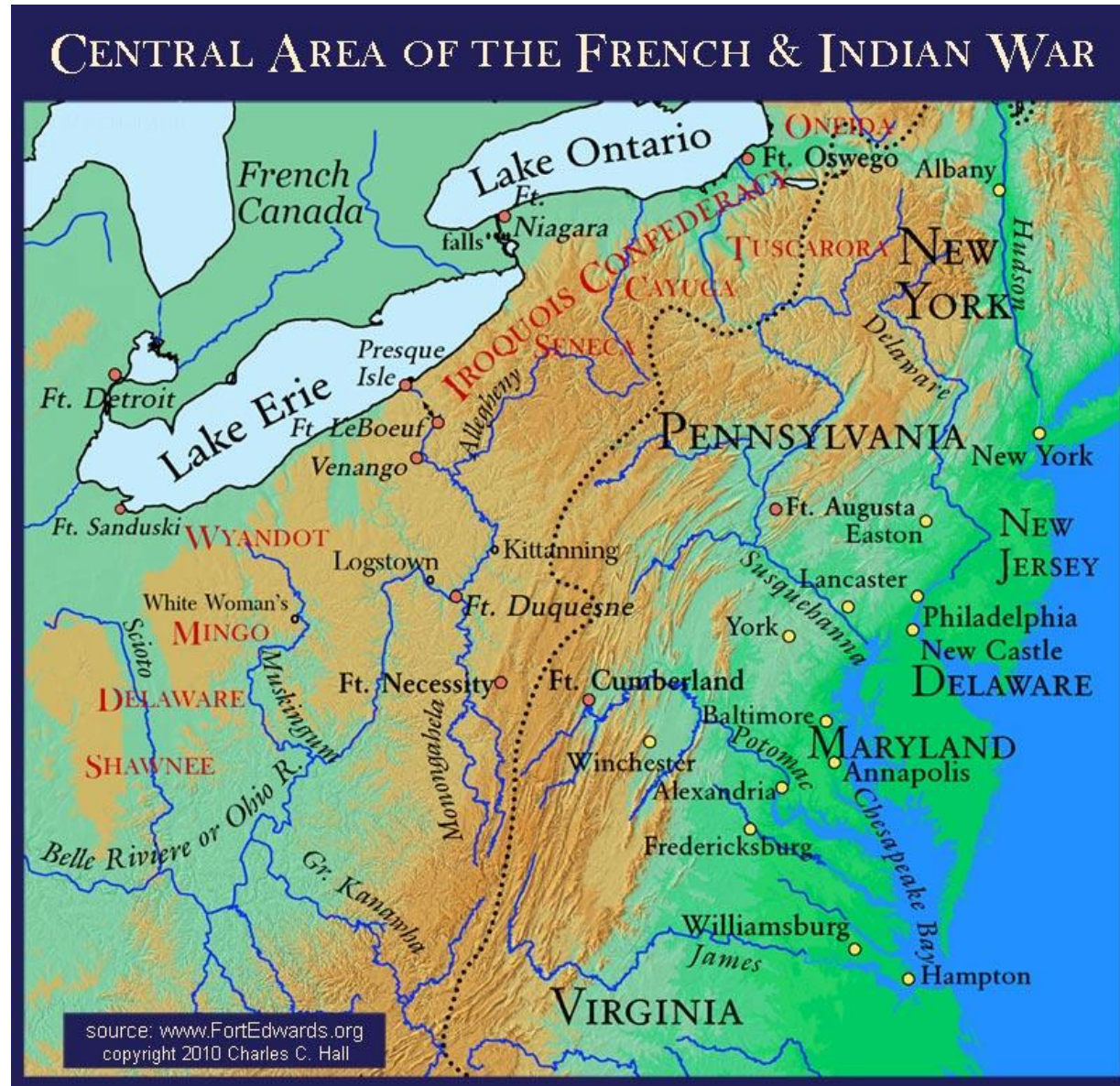
Albany Plan of Union -

colonies debated forming a central govt because of possible defeat in the war; proposed by Benjamin Franklin but never adopted

Why was the Albany Plan of Union important even though it was never put into action?

-Victory at *Quebec*: turning point of the conflict in favor of the British

Treaty of Paris, 1763 ends war & France lost all lands in America



French and Indian War: Causes and Effects

Causes of conflict between the French and British colonies:

1. Ongoing imperialistic competition between Great Britain and France
2. Colonial expansion into the Ohio River Valley and encroachment upon NA land (playing to intertribal rivalries of the Iroquois and Algonquin)
3. Washington's attack on Ft. Duquesne (catalyst)

WAR FROM:



Belligerents:

French and the Huron,
Algonquin and their
allies (Shawnee,
Abenaki, Ottawa)
Native American
tribes

VS

British military,
British colonial
militia, and the
Iroquois League
(Mohawk, Oneida,
Onondaga, Cayuga,
Seneca) & Cherokee
Native American
tribes

Effects of the F&I
War

War expenses for
Great Britain create
massive debt

Territorial changes
in the Ohio River
Valley for NAs

New land has NA
tribes that are
resentful of British
victory

British Response

GB forces
taxes upon
colonists



British soldiers
move into French
forts in the West

Proclamation of
1763 – illegal for
colonists to move
west of App. Mts.

Prewar Boundaries 1754

Postwar Boundaries 1763



	British territory
	French territory
	Spanish territory
	Disputed between Great Britain and France

Post-War Problems

Proclamation of 1763: British prohibited colonists from crossing over the Appalachian Mountains; NAs end of the deal →

Colonists ignored the law, bribed British troops along the border, & continued to provoke NAs by taking lands →

Need for a standing British army in the colonies to settle issues; England heavily in debt (140mil. pounds) b/c of war; resentment between colonists and England brews →



Roots of Republicanism

1. Idea developing in the colonies from the models of the ancient Greek and Roman republics
 - A “just” society: one in which all citizens willingly subordinated their private, selfish interests to the “common good” (stability of society & authority of govt)
2. Opposed to hierarchical and authoritarian institutions such as aristocracy and monarchy
3. Fear of totalitarianism caused citizens to be on guard against corruption and to be vigilant against possible conspiracies to deny them of their hard-won liberties

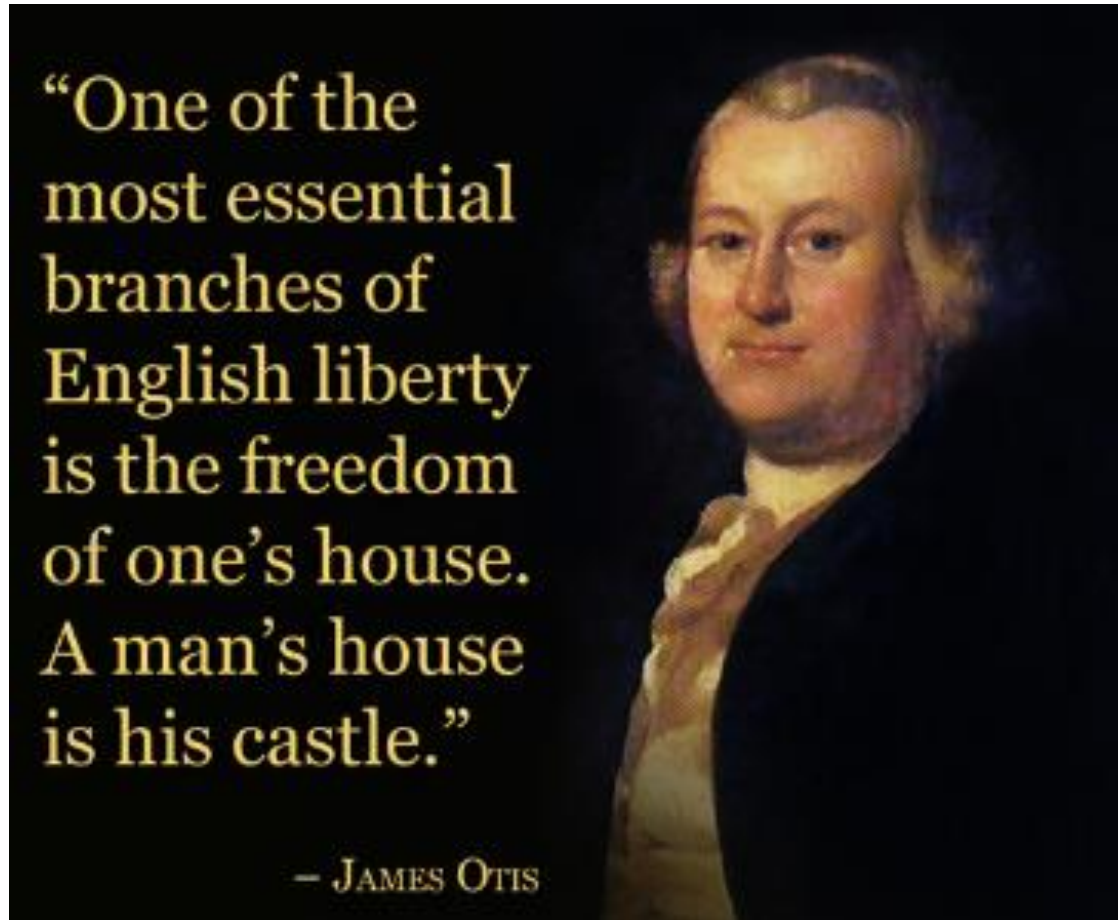


Solution: Parliament places taxes (called “duties”) on certain goods to help pay for their expenses in the colonies as well as strictly enforcing Navigation Acts →

Smugglers tried to *avoid* paying taxes →

1765: Writs of Assistance allowed British authorities search and seize smuggled goods

Why do the colonists have such a problem with this?



British Taxation

Sugar Act (1764): tax on *foreign* sugar, textiles, wine, coffee, indigo (cut the tax on British molasses in half) brought into the colonies; banned importation of French wines →
-GB now had monopolized the selling of sugar and molasses

Why is this a big deal?

Protests begin; James Otis “No taxation without representation”

What do you think GB’s response from the govt will be?



Taxation without
representation is
tyranny.

James Otis

England's response was that Parliament represented all British subjects, even those who did not vote. Parliament called this “**Virtual Representation**”

Stamp Act (1765): tax placed on imports such as tea, glass, paper and certain documents, paint, playing cards and other fine goods; PM Grenville was trying to raise money for defense

Colonists again reacted with protests & British reacted by sending more troops (seen as violating “innocent until proven guilty” right)



*Tug of war continued,
action then a reaction*

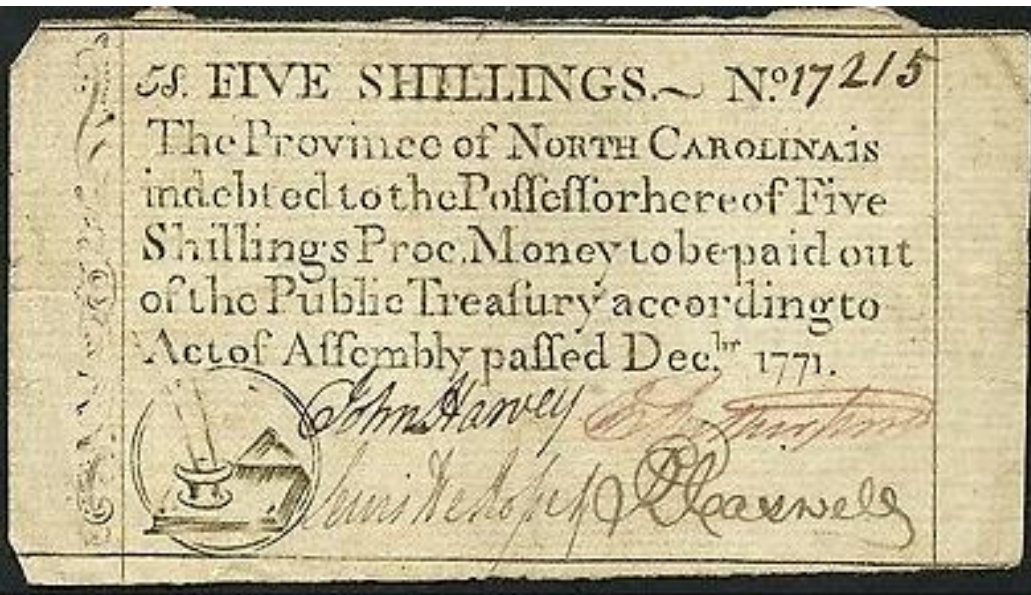


British policy

-Currency shortage: colonists bought more from Britain than they sold there, the difference had to be made up in hard cash → every year, gold and silver coins, mostly earned in illicit trade with the West Indies, drained out the colonies, creating an acute money shortage →

To facilitate everyday purchases, the colonists resorted to butter, nails, pitch, and feathers*** for purposes of exchange (colonies then issued paper money, which depreciated) →

Parliament prohibited colonial legislatures from printing paper currency and from passing lenient bankruptcy laws—Americans thought welfare was being sacrificed



Resistance Begins

-**Sons of Liberty**: revolutionaries in Boston, MA

Samuel Adams - founder

John Adams - cousin

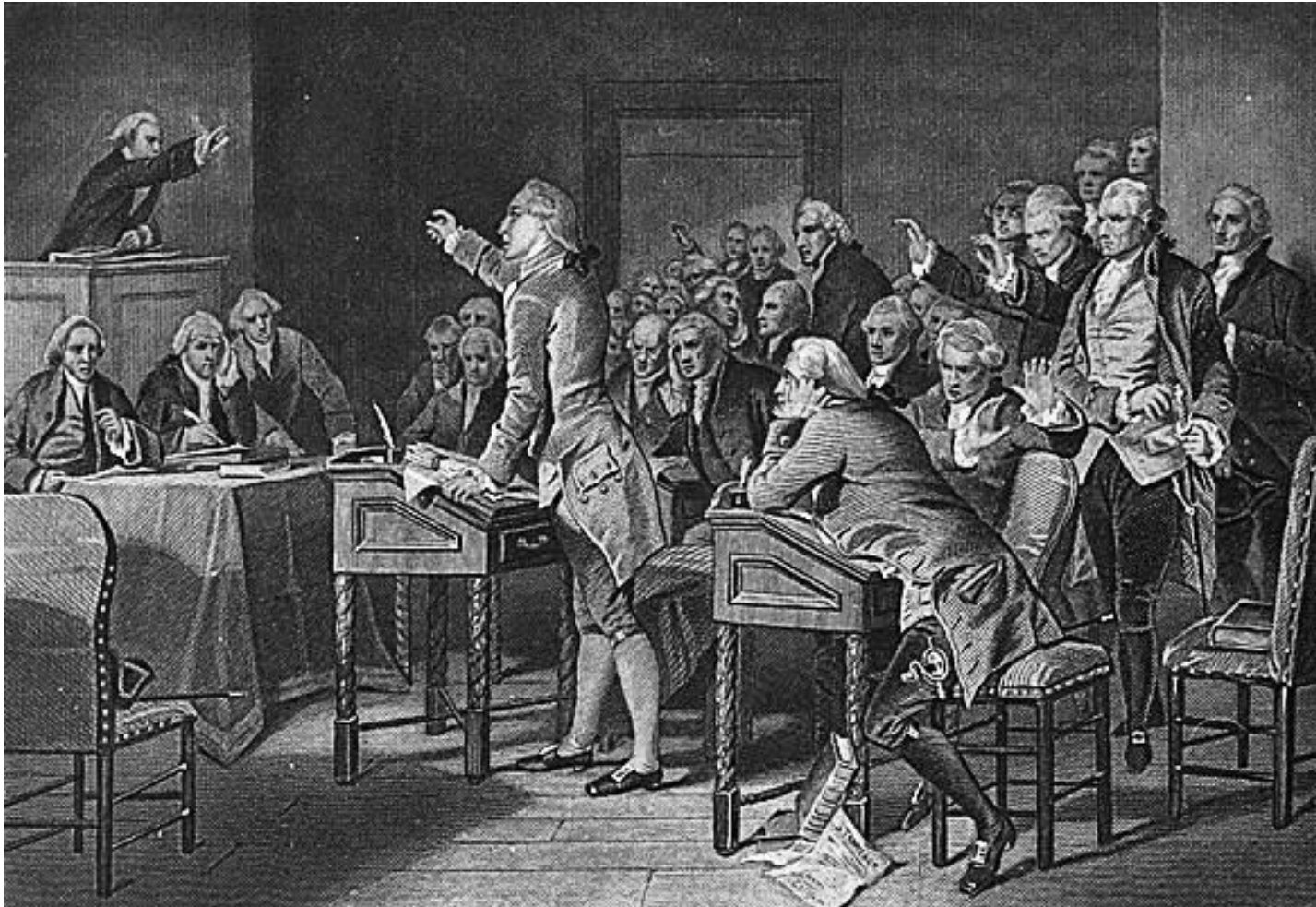
-Stamp collectors/agents were harassed (e.g. “tarred & feathered”, stormed officials houses, etc.)

-Women organized boycotts of taxed goods, handcrafted products (Daughters of Liberty)



Stamp Act Congress of 1765

- Held in NYC; 27 distinguished delegates from 9 colonies (NC, GA, NH, VA)
- Members drew up a statement of rights and grievances asked the king and Parliament to repeal the laws they had issue with
- Largely ignored, made little splash at the time in America but it tore down barriers between colonies and brought them together under a common enemy



Nonimportation Agreements

- Began as early as 1766
- Had a major effect on British merchants who could not sell to a country who wouldn't receive their goods or wouldn't be sold once they did
- 1768: Boston passed a nonimportation act → other colonies followed
- 1774: "The Association" created a colony-wide prohibition on British goods

**Philadelphia, in congress, Thursday 21d September,
1774.**

Resolved,

That the congress request the merchants and others in the several colonies, not to send to Great Britain any orders for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already sent, to be delayed or suspended, until the sense of the congress on the means to be taken for the preservation of the liberties of America.

An extract from the minutes,

Charles Thomson, secretary.

Stamp Act eventually repealed in 1766 →

Declaratory Act (1766): Parliament has the right to *declare* laws for British colonies



Townshend Act (1767)

Tax placed on imports such as tea, glass, oil, lead, paper, paint

-Revenue would be used to pay colonial governors so they wouldn't be bound to listen to the colonists

Hmm...

-Actually a lighter tax and taken indirectly, but nonetheless seen as another oppression →

Smuggling →

-King George III sent two more regiments of “Redcoats” to Boston



Boston Massacre

March 1770: protests by colonists due to Townshend Acts

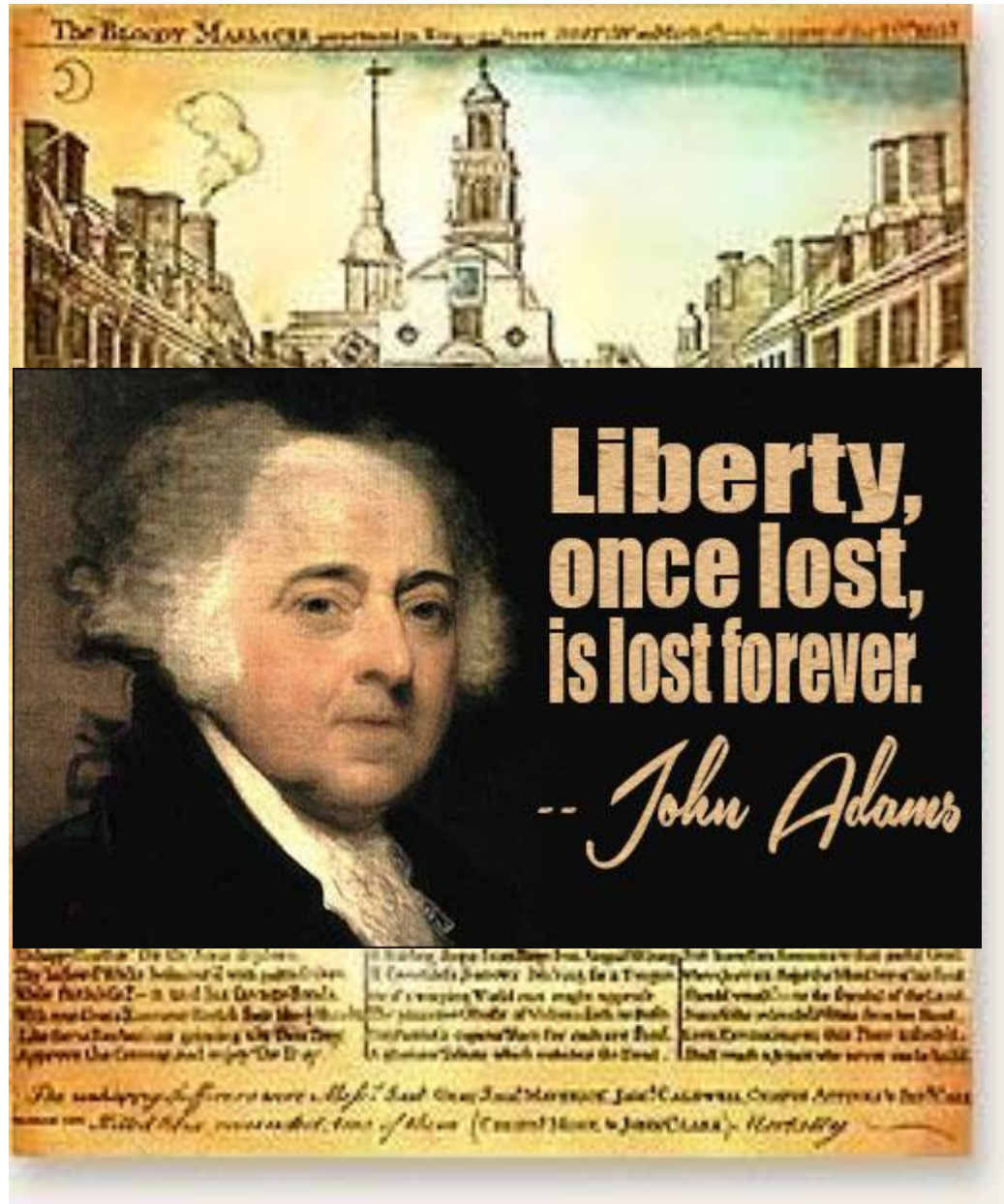
British troops fire on crowd; 5 colonists killed, 11 wounded including Crispus Attucks (escaped slave)

British officer in charge, Capt. Thomas Preston, was arrested and charged with manslaughter, along with eight of his men

John Adams served as attorney for the soldiers

Why????

Most soldiers acquitted at their trial for murder; ruled they acted in self-defense

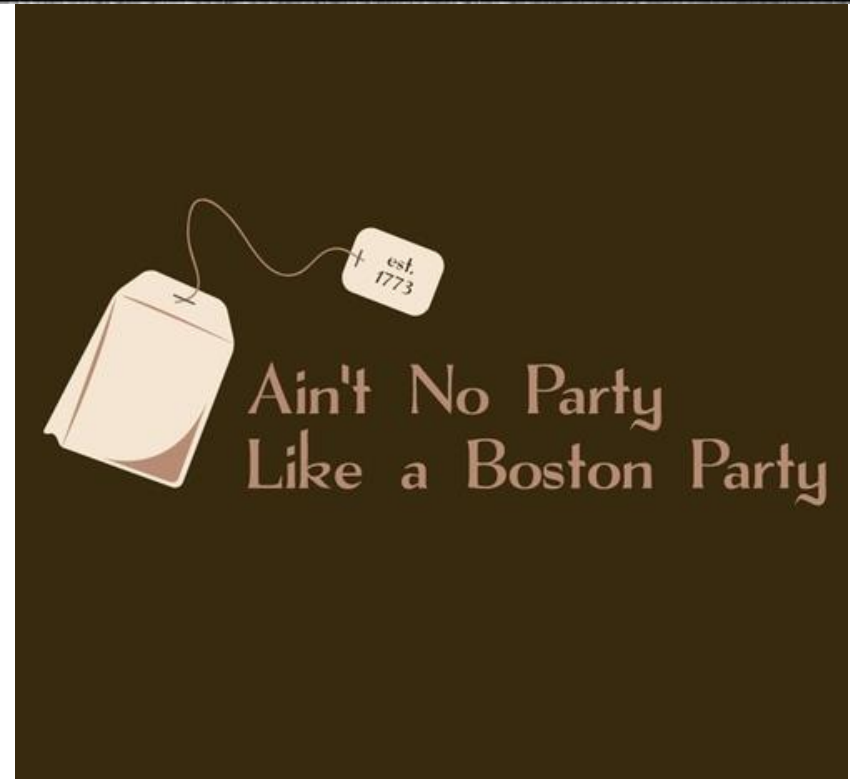


Boston Tea Party

Tea Act (1773): placed a 3-cent tax on each pound of tea – actually made British East India Tea Company's product more inexpensive

Dec. 1773: Sons of Liberty raid Boston harbor dressed as Mohawk NAs & dumped 90,000 lbs. of tea overboard

Some praised action, some condemned, why?



Intolerable Acts (1773)

Parliament passes Coercive Acts to punish Boston

Colonists called it the Intolerable Acts:

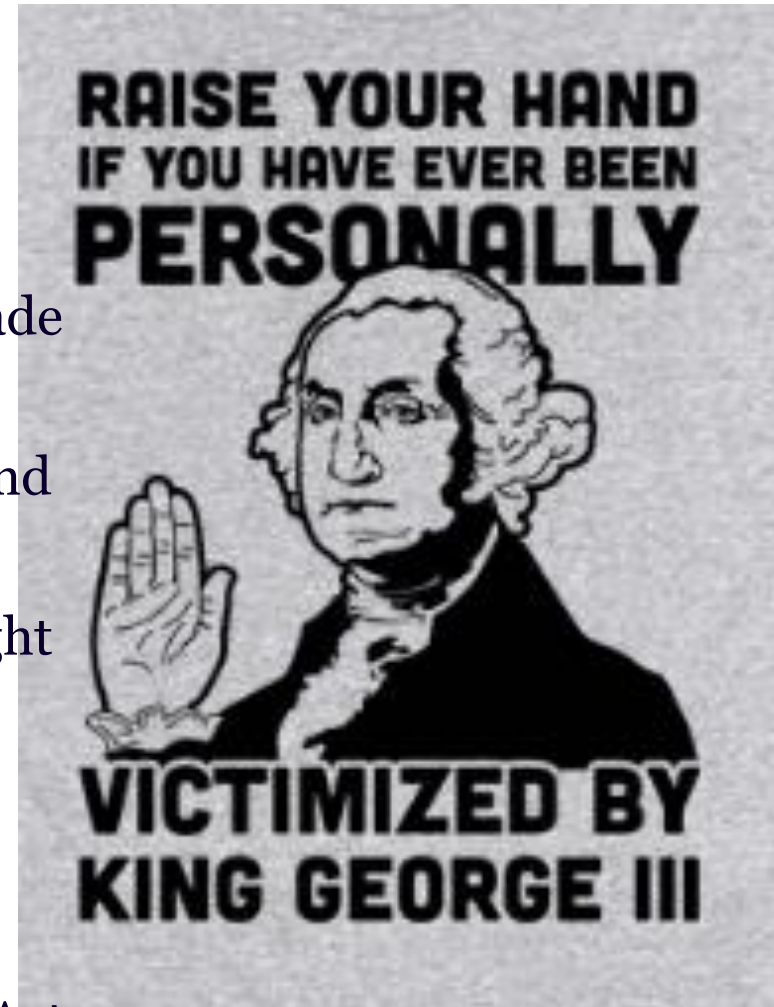
Why was it named differently by the British/Colonists?

1. Closed Boston harbor until payback was made for the destroyed tea
2. Royal Governor could ban town meetings and the elected assembly was shut down
3. Suspended basic civil rights – took away right to a trial by jury for colonists

-British officials would be tried in England

4. Housed troops in citizen's homes aka the "quartering of troops" required; Quartering Act 1765 (pissed about that since the F&I War)

Coercive Acts lead to →



1st Continental Congress

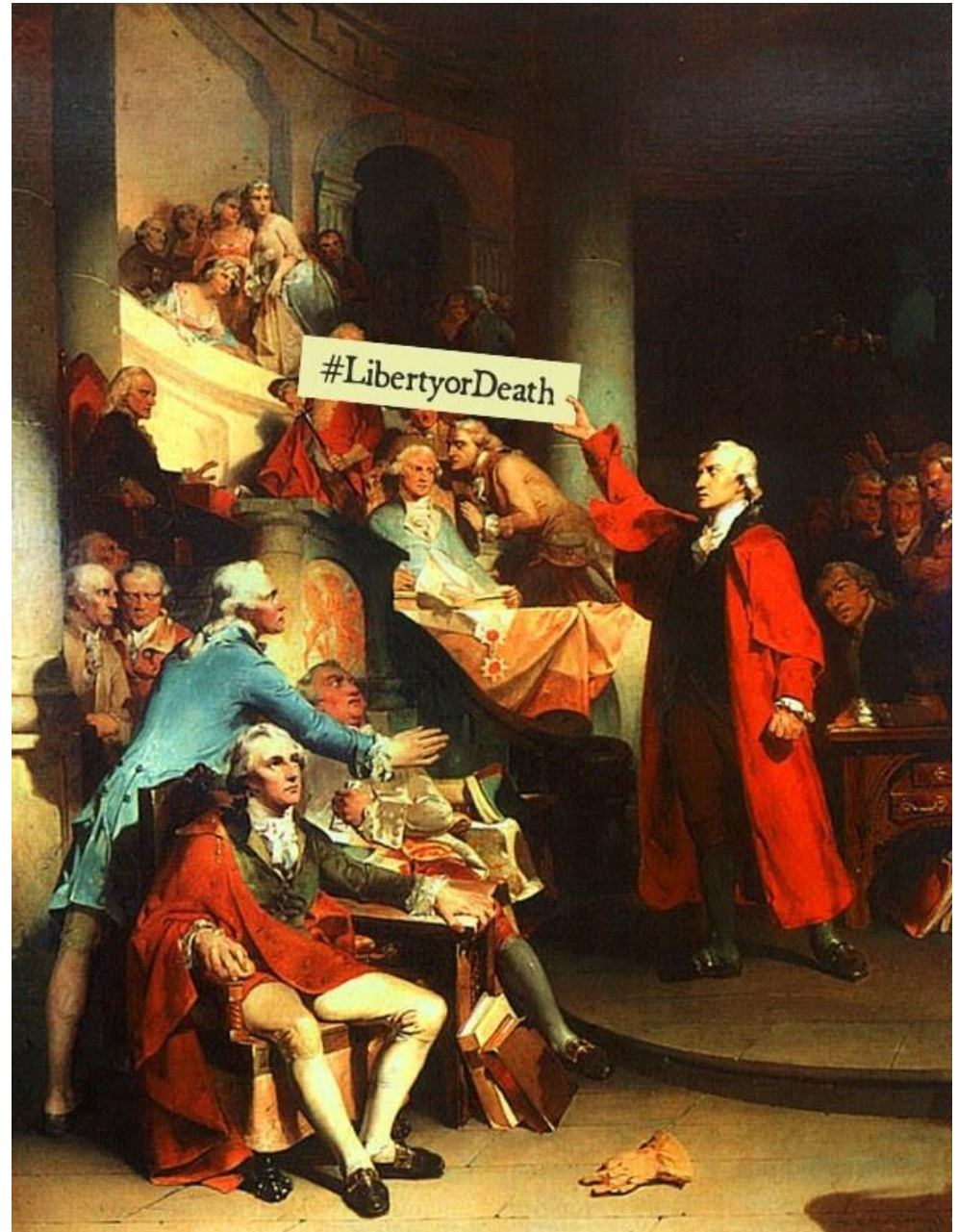
4 Sept. 1774 – 26 Oct. 1774

Committees of Correspondence:

“shadow govts” that increased communication between colonies & united opposition to Britain's recent actions – (Sam Adams was a huge engineer)

- Discussed rights of colonies
- Demanded King George III restore those rights
- Agreed to meet again in 1 year

Militias (local men volunteering to give service) begin to form; “minutemen”



Lexington and Concord



19 April 1775: British try to seize militia stockade

“Minutemen” (Paul Revere, William Dawes, Samuel Prescott and others) warn colonists

Militia gather and wait at Lexington for the British in the early morning →

Shots fired: “The Shot Heard ‘Round the World”

Colonists conduct guerilla-style warfare along road at Concord killing redcoats that were retreating back to Boston

- Total losses: British 273
American 95



Lexington and Concord

2nd Continental Congress

May 1775 in Philadelphia

Some talk of compromise & some of independence

Matters discussed:

-Agreed to form the Continental Army & appointed George Washington as leader due to experience in F&I War

-Wrote the Olive Branch Petition



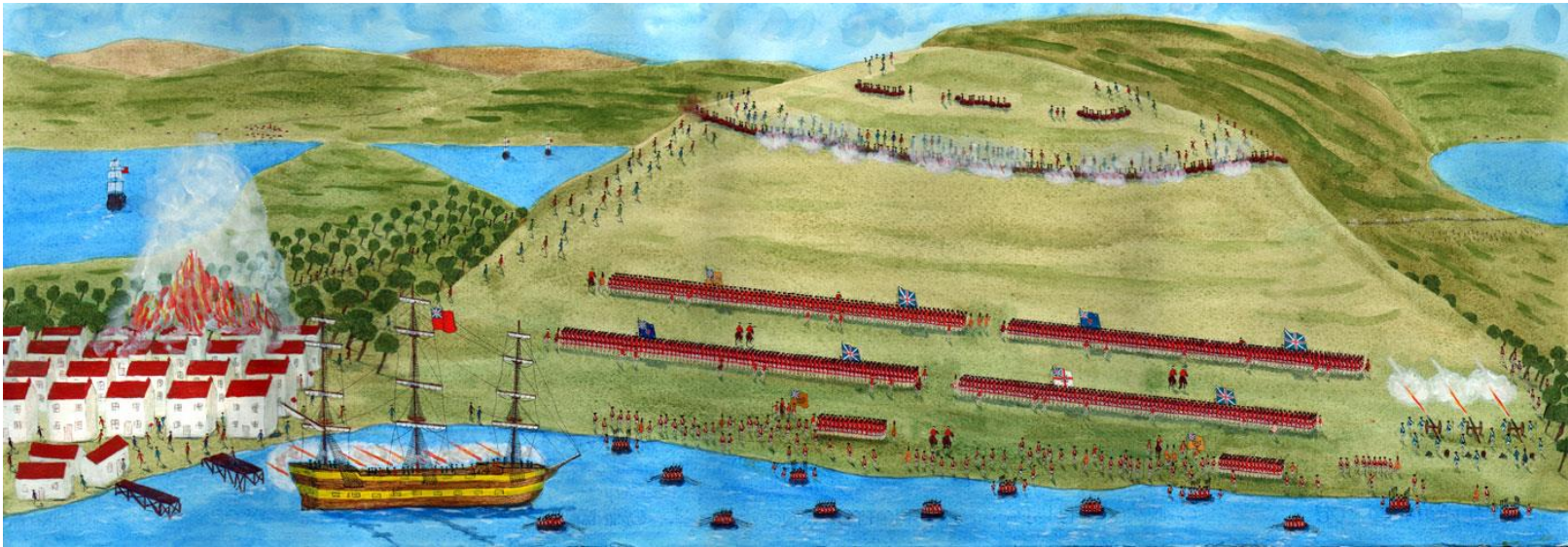
Battle of Bunker Hill, MA

17 June 1775: Continentals (led by Samuel Prescott) take hill overlooking Boston (Breed's Hill)

-British charge the hill three times

-Technically the British won **but** the battle proved colonists could compete with the British army; proved that a knowledge of the diverse geography would be an advantage of the Continentals

-Deadliest battle of the Revolutionary War



British: 200 killed, over 800 wounded
Continental: 100 killed, over 300 wounded

Olive Branch Petition

2nd Continental
Congress sends King
George III a petition
to return to the
peace of the past

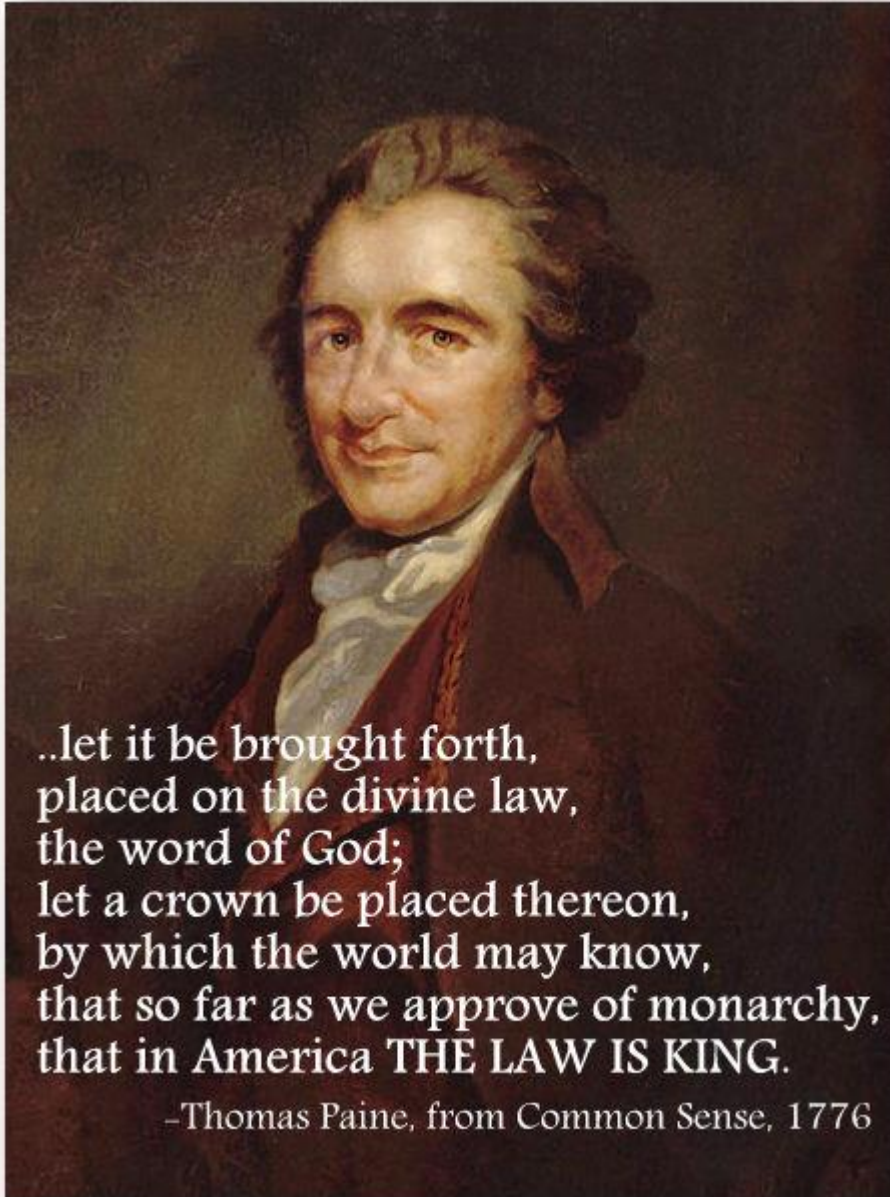
July 1775: After
Bunker Hill

He refuses the
petition & urges the
rebellion put down
with a formal
proclamation
(August 1775)

Significance?



Common Sense



..let it be brought forth,
placed on the divine law,
the word of God;
let a crown be placed thereon,
by which the world may know,
that so far as we approve of monarchy,
that in America **THE LAW IS KING.**

-Thomas Paine, from *Common Sense*, 1776

- Many colonists were loyal to England – **why would they be?**
- Many “**Loyalists**” were merchants intertwined in GB’s commercial success
- Patriots**: colonists who wanted revolution

Common Sense: pamphlet that urges independence for the colonies

-Targeted farmers and others who were still “on the fence”

Authored by Thomas Paine, Jan. 1776

Loyalists aka “Tories”

- Older
- Merchants and wealthy landowners
- Members of the Anglican Church
- Pennsylvania-Dutch colonists (owned land granted to them by the king)
- Many decided to leave the colonies fearing persecution by patriots, many left after the Revolutionary War concluded

The King's Men

*Loyalist Military Units
in the American Revolution*

Hudson Valley and New York City Loyalists



Patriots aka “Whigs”



- Younger generation
- Sons of Liberty members
- Also from areas where self-govt had been in place and mercantilism was not a heavy influence
- From Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist denominations (1st GA spinoffs)

