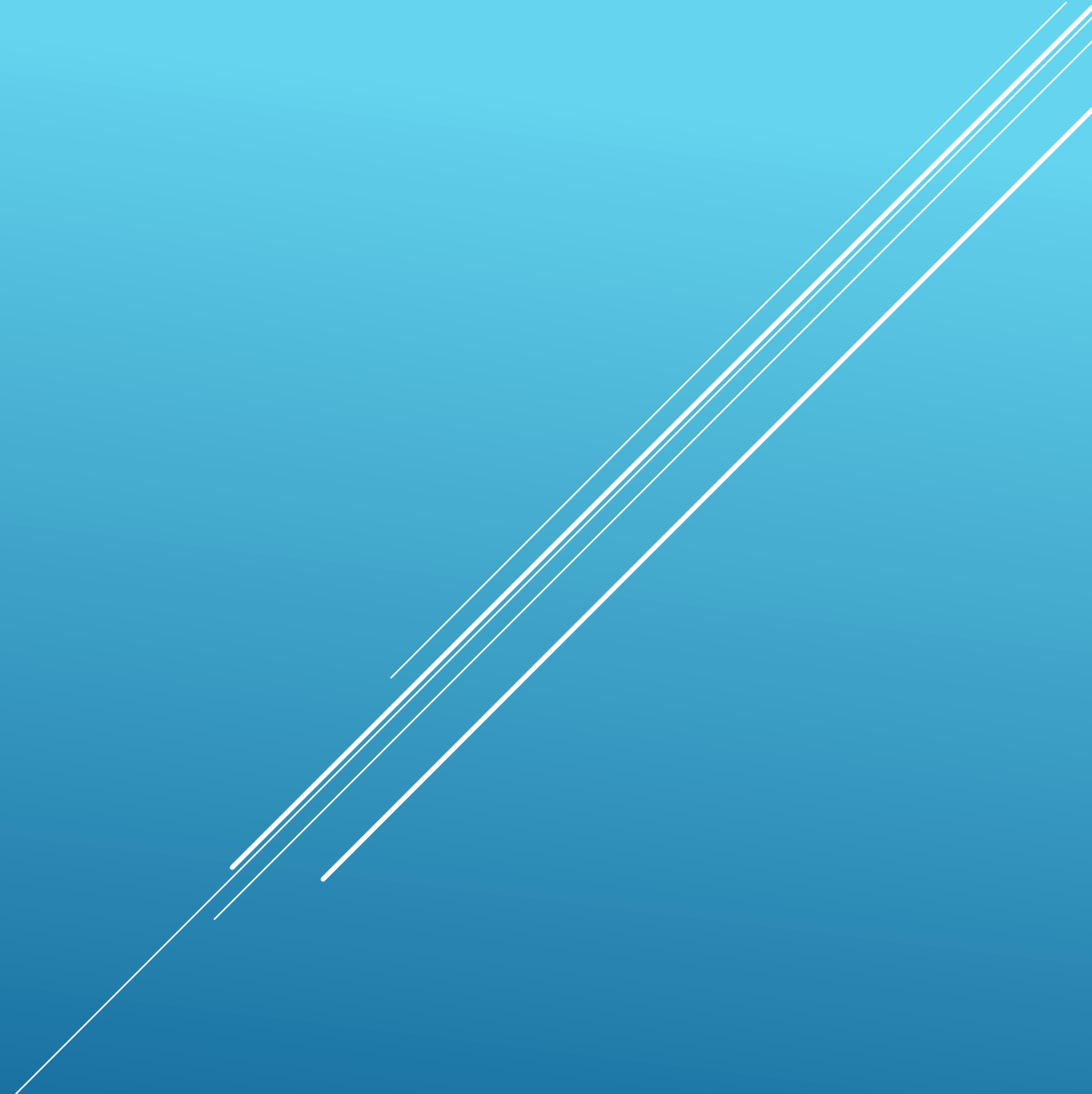


CHAPTER 5

APUSH - Mr. Muller



AIM: HOW DO THE BRITISH COLONIES REVOLT?

DO NOW: "O! YE THAT LOVE MANKIND! YE THAT DARE OPPOSE NOT ONLY THE TYRANT BUT THE TYRANT, STAND FORTH! EVERY SPOT OF THE OLD WORLD IS OVERRUN WITH OPPRESSION. FREEDOM HATH BEEN HUNTED ROUND THE GLOBE.... O! RECEIVE THE FUGITIVE AND PREPARE IN TIME AN ASYLUM FOR MANKIND."

-THOMAS PAINE, COMMON SENSE, 1776

5. The Age of Salutary Neglect drew to a close with

- (A) the Boston Tea Party
- (B) the formation of the Republic of Texas
- (C) the Salem Witch Trials
- (D) the end of the French and Indian War

10. Which of the following is the best explanation for why the British did not establish a powerful central government in the American colonies?

- (A) The British cared little how the colonists lived so long as the colonies remained a productive economic asset.
- (B) Britain feared that the colonists would rebel against any substantial government force that it established.
- (C) Few members of the British elite were willing to travel to the colonies, even for the opportunity to govern.
- (D) Britain gave the colonies a large measure of autonomy as a first step in transitioning the region to independence.

1. The Albany Plan of Union failed because

- (A) the plan required the Northeastern colonies to contribute a disproportionate share of the necessary troops and money
- (B) no political leader with national stature was willing to support the plan
- (C) there was no legitimate executive power to enforce it
- (D) none of the colonies was willing to share tax-collecting powers with a national entity

BIG IDEAS

- ▶ England attempts to reassert control over the colonies following the French and Indian War (1754-1763)
- ▶ The colonies react, declare their independence, and become a new nation
- ▶ Disagreements arose over the social, political, and economic identity of the new nation



❖ Period produced British interest in colonial affairs

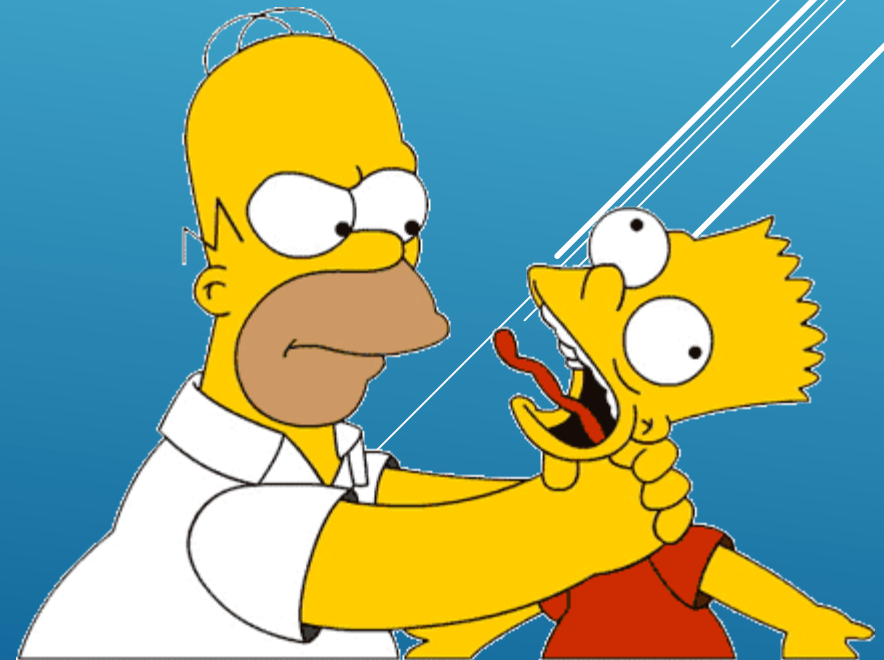
SALUTARY NEGLECT

PROTANTARY
NEGLECT

MEH...
DO WHATEVER
YOU WANT!



**ENGLAND IS GOING TO ATTEMPT TO PUT THE
COLONIES IN CHECK FOLLOWING A PERIOD OF
SALUTARY NEGLECT**



SEVEN YEARS WAR

▶ Turning point in the relationship between the colonies and England



North America After 1763

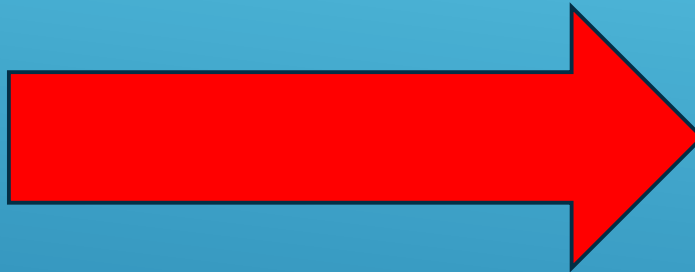
RESULT

- England emerges from war with **MASSIVE DEBT**
= **TAXES!**



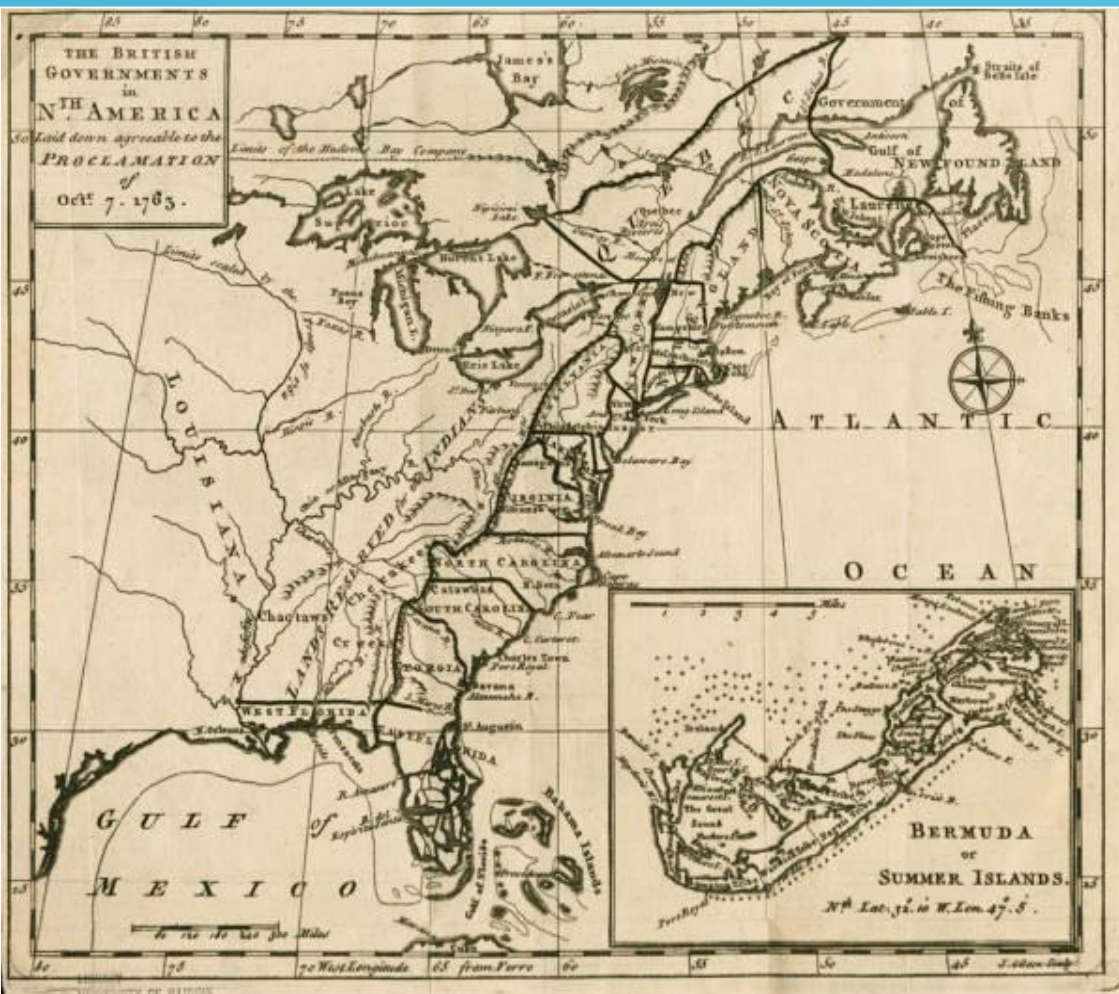
1763-1776

- ▶ Enforcement of Mercantile old laws (Navigation acts)
- ▶ Proclamation of 1763
- ▶ Sugar Act 1764
- ▶ Stamp Act 1765
- ▶ Quartering Act 1765
- ▶ Declaratory Act 1766
- ▶ Townshend Acts 1767
- ▶ Tea Act 1773
- ▶ Intolerable Acts 1774
- ▶ Quebec Act 1774



- Stamp Act Riots
- Stamp Act Congress
- Sons of Liberty
- Boston Tea Party
- Committees of Correspondence
- Continental Congress

Proclamation of 1763



- Faced with a difficult task of guarding an expansive empire in the New World, King George III issued the **Proclamation of 1763**, which restricted settlement to the east of a line drawn at the Appalachian Mountains.
- The Proclamation also sought to stop the exploitative sale of Indian land.
- The purpose of the Proclamation was to forestall further frontier warfare after **Pontiac's Rebellion**.

Sugar Act (1764)

- Passed by Parliament upon the urging of Prime Minister George Grenville.
- Increased tax duties colonists had to pay on goods such as **coffee, sugar, textiles, indigo, and wine.**
- Grenville hoped to increase his popularity with the British people by decreasing their tax burden, while increasing the responsibility of the colonists to pay the cost of maintaining British troops in the colonies.
- Colonists opposed the idea of being taxed without representation in Parliament, which was one of the fundamental causes of the American Revolution.



Prime Minister
George Grenville

The Stamp Act, passed by British Parliament March 22, 1765.

(279)

Anno quinto

Georgii III. Regis.

C A P. XII.

An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.



HEREAS by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, several Duties were granted, continued, and appropriated, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*: And whereas it is just and necessary, that Provision be made for raising a further Revenue within Your Majesty's Dominions in America, towards defraying the said Expences: We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled,

4 A 2

have

- The purpose of the law was to pay for the high cost of managing and protecting the colonies, as well as the war debt from the French and Indian War.

**The law required that a tax be placed on nearly all
“everyday” transactions.**



The stamp

Included in the list were:

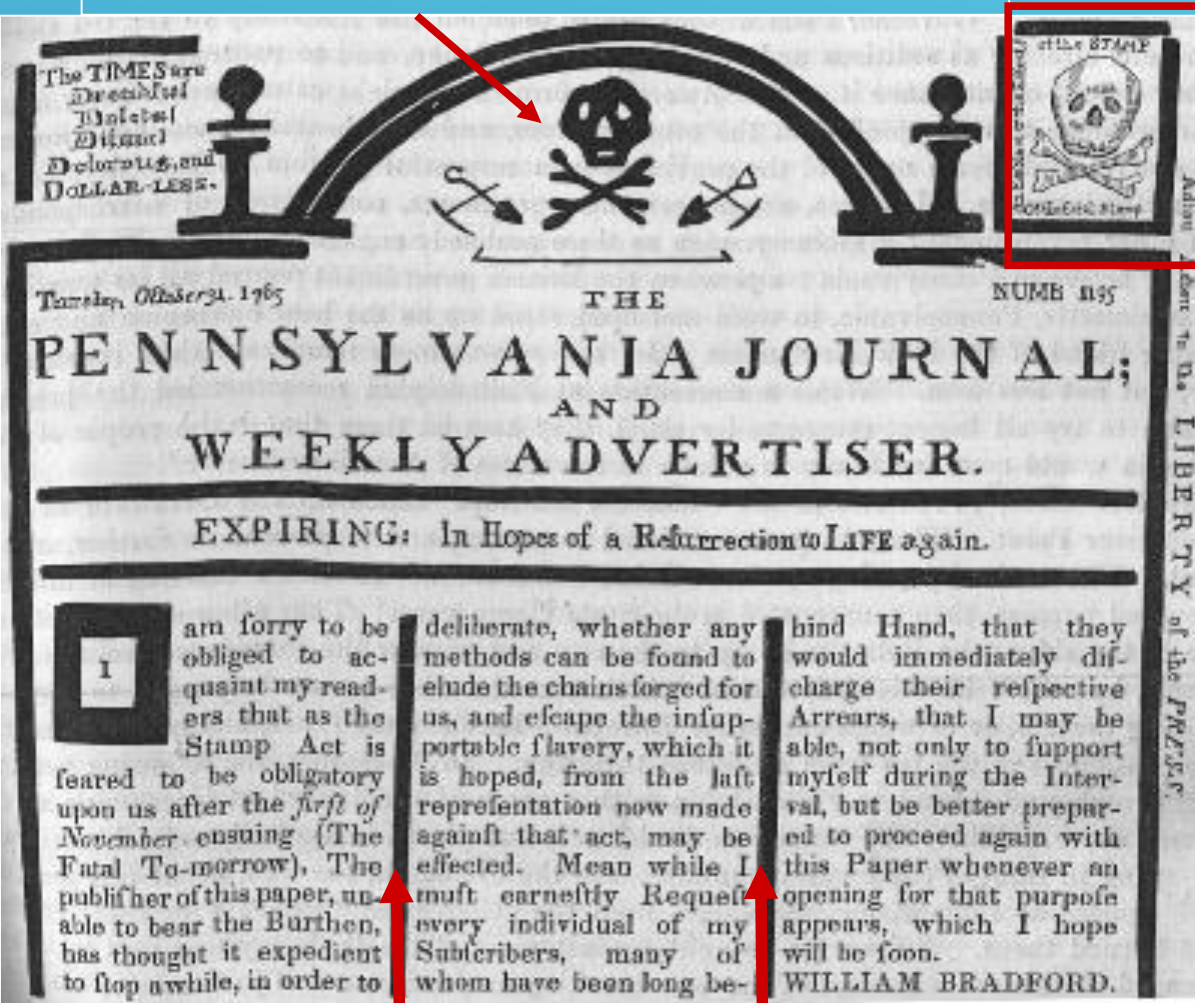
- **Newspapers**
- **Diplomas**
- **Playing cards**
- **Printed sermons**
- **Deeds for transacted property**
- **Nearly all printed materials**



**Colonists read with
dismay about the new
Stamp Tax imposed by
the British Parliament**

Protests against the Stamp Act

Skull and crossbones usually represent poison, notice the placement where the stamp goes, a direct threat to the Crown.



- The colonists were angry over being taxed without their consent and without representation in Parliament. The physical symbol of the stamp was affixed to any document proving the tax had been paid, a constant reminder of what they viewed as unfair treatment by the British government.
- The British viewed it as a fair and equitable way to provide revenue for the British government to pay for colonial defense, which the colonists benefitted from.

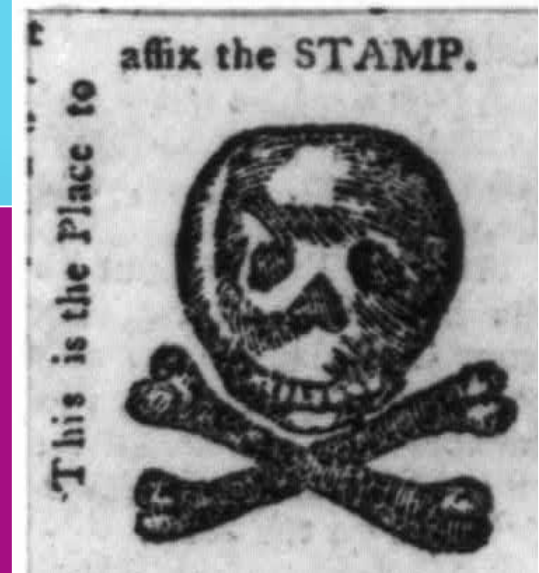
The thick lines in the margins were usually used in obituaries of famous people.

The Stamp Act Congress

❖ Delegates from nine colonies met in New York City in October, 1765 with the goal of convincing Britain to repeal the Stamp Act.

❖ The Congress issued a *Declaration of Rights and Grievances* which included:

1. Only the colonial assemblies had a right to tax the colonies.
2. Trial by jury was a right, and the use of Admiralty Courts was abusive.
3. Colonists possessed all the rights of Englishmen.
4. Without voting rights, Parliament could NOT represent the colonists.



▶ BRITISH MAKE A LAW THAT ALL COLONISTS HAD TO PROVIDE HOUSING, CANDLES, BEDDING AND SOMETHING TO DRINK TO ANY BRITISH SOLDIER THAT WANTED TO STAY IN THEIR HOUSE FOR THE NIGHT



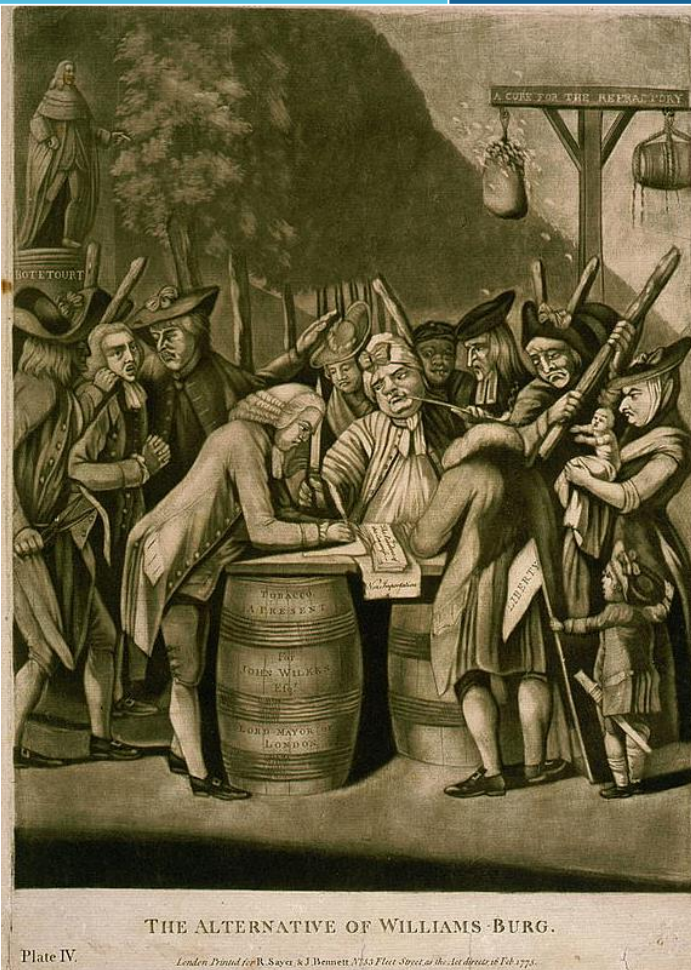
QUARTERING ACT

BOSTON MASSACRE

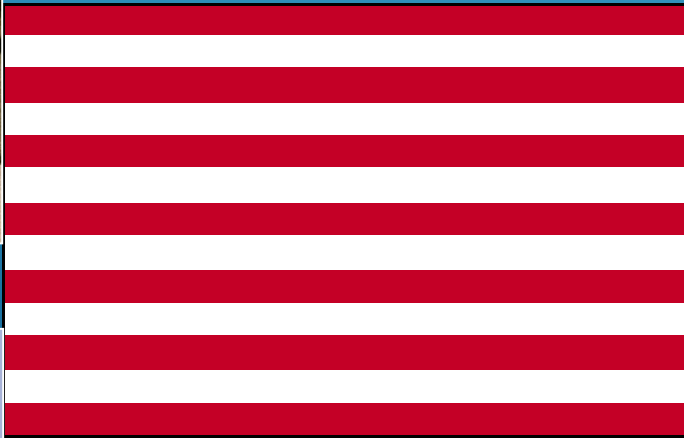
- ▶ Boston “Massacre” (1770): British troops open fire near the customs house killing 5 colonists
 - ▶ Paul Revere’s engraving used as pro-colonial propaganda
 - ▶ John Adams defends the British soldiers against murder charges
- ▶ Committees of Correspondence (1772) led by Samuel Adams were used to keep up communication & resistance to British policies



The Sons of Liberty, 1765

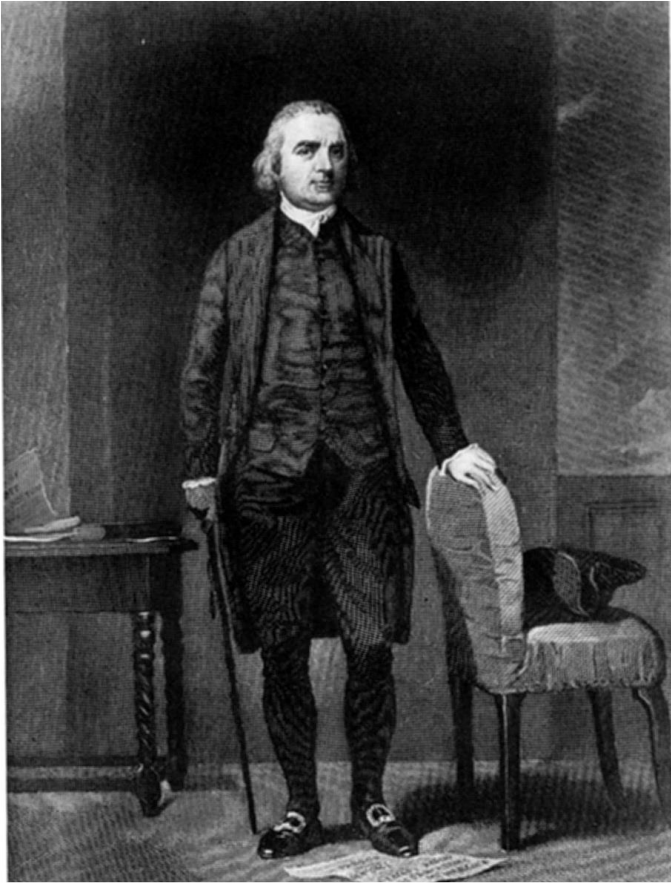


- The Sons of Liberty brought together several colonial groups that opposed the Stamp Act.
- Many members of the group were less educated shopkeepers, artisans, and laborers. Sometimes their protests turned violent; harassing tax collectors, or in one instance, burning the home of Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson.



This banner was the Sons of Liberty's official flag.

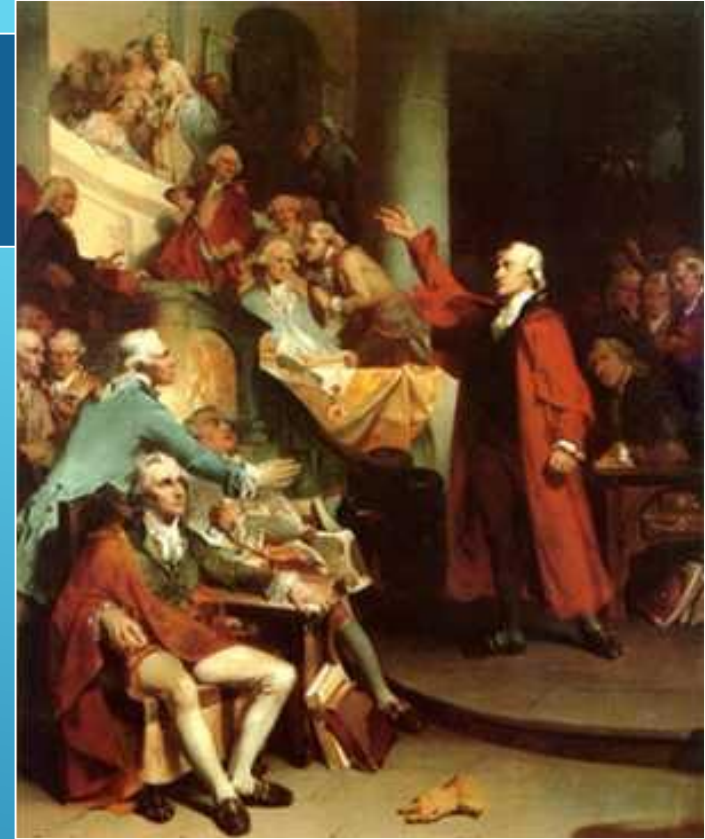
Founding members of the Sons of Liberty



Samuel Adams

Born in 1722, he attended Boston Latin School as well as Harvard. After graduation, he became partners with his father in a brewing business. Adams' father lost most of his fortune in a paper currency deal when the British government outlawed colonial paper currency, which may have been a factor in Samuel becoming a leader in the Sons of Liberty. Later he signed the Declaration of Independence and fought for the Bill of Rights to be included in the Constitution.

**Patrick
Henry**



Radical advocate of independence from Britain. Proposed the Virginia Stamp Act Resolutions, and in his speech introducing them, Henry remarked, "...if this be treason, make the most of it!". Henry's most famous quote: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!". Henry later served as governor of Virginia.

An eyewitness account

“In about three hours from the time we went on board, we had thus broken and thrown overboard every tea chest to be found in the ship, while those in the other ships were disposing of the tea in the same way, at the same time. We were surrounded by British armed ships, but no attempt was made to resist us.

...The next morning, after we had cleared the ships of the tea, it was discovered that very considerable quantities of it were floating upon the surface of the water; and to prevent the possibility of any of its being saved for use, a number of small boats were manned by sailors and citizens, who rowed them into those parts of the harbor wherever the tea was visible, and by beating it with oars and paddles so thoroughly drenched it as to render its entire destruction inevitable.”

**George Hewes,
Participant**

BOSTON TEA PARTY

- ▶ In 1773, colonists were angered when Parliament passed the Tea Act.
 - ▶ This made British tea less expensive than imported tea.
- ▶ Colonists felt they were being *Taxed without* being fairly represented in Parliament.
- ▶ Angered colonists (Sons of Liberty) protested by destroying three shiploads of British tea in the Boston harbor
→ ***Boston Tea party***.



Purposes of the Intolerable Acts

- ❖ Passed in response to the Boston Tea Party by Parliament in 1774
- ❖ Officially called the “Coercive Acts”, but they were nicknamed the “Intolerable Acts” in the colonies
- ❖ They were designed to punish the colony of Massachusetts until the tea destroyed in the Boston Tea Party was paid for



The Intolerable Acts

- 1) The **port** of **Boston** was closed until the colonists **paid** for the destroyed **tea**.
- 2) The royal governor could **ban** town **meetings**.
- 3) **British** officials accused of **crimes** would stand **trial** in Britain instead of in Massachusetts.
- 4) A new **Quartering** Act was passed allowing British **troops** to be quartered in unoccupied colonial **buildings** and homes.



The BOSTONIANS in DISTRESS.

"Intolerable Acts," one of which closed the port of Boston. In this print the artist symbolized the closing of the port by placing the Bostonians in a cage suspended from the Liberty Tree. One of the men in the cage holds a paper inscribed "They cried unto the Lord in their Trouble & he saved them out of their Distress. Psalm cvii 13." This scriptural passage may be a reference to the religious heritage of Massachusetts.

The three men in the small boat attempting to feed the hungry men in the cage represent the other American colonies that sent supplies to aid the citizens of Boston during the crisis. The fish have been placed on the ends of poles that are then thrust through the bars of the cage. British soldiers on the shore with cannons, and warships in the harbor symbolize the continued blockade.

Although published in a London paper, people on both sides of the conflict could have viewed this print favorably. A patriot viewer might see the print as a representation of the "poor Bostonians," caged and starving because of Great Britain's unfair policies and restrictions. A loyalist viewer might see the print as depicting a "we've got them now" attitude, showing colonists boxed in by their own illegal actions and paying the appropriate consequences for defying the authority of the Crown."

The major laws considered “intolerable”

⌘ **Boston Port Act**: Closed the Port at Boston Harbor until the tea was paid for.

⌘ **Quartering Act**: Forced the citizens of Massachusetts to house and feed British soldiers in their homes.

⌘ **Massachusetts Government Act**: Suspended the Massachusetts Colonial Legislature until the tea was paid for.

⌘ **Administration of Justice Act**: Guaranteed that British officials would not be tried in colonial courts for capital crimes, but extradited to Britain. This meant local courts could not try British officials giving them free reign.

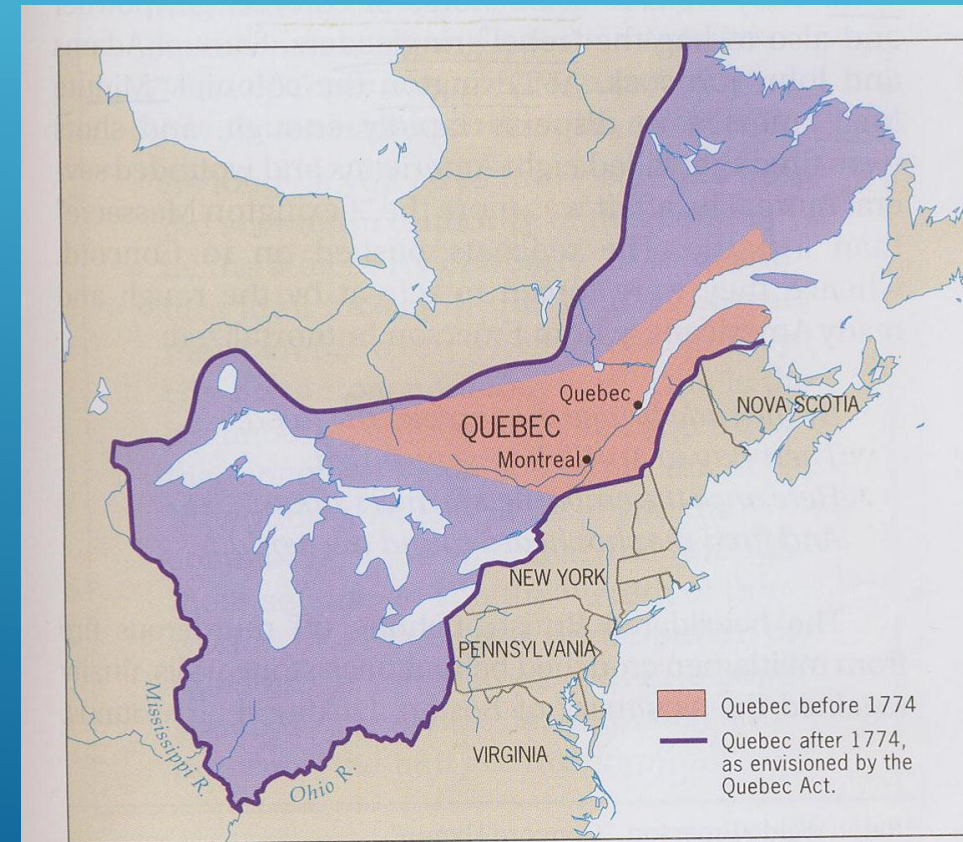
The Intolerable Acts primarily punished Boston, while these two laws passed around the same time affected a greater area

✦ **Quebec Act:** Restored French common law and moved the southern boundary of Quebec to the Ohio River. Since many colonial land speculators had claims in the frontier, this caused them to be concerned.

✦ **Currency Act:** Prohibited the colonies from issuing paper money. Since many colonies had already issued script, their money was worthless and the result was a severely handicapped colonial economy.

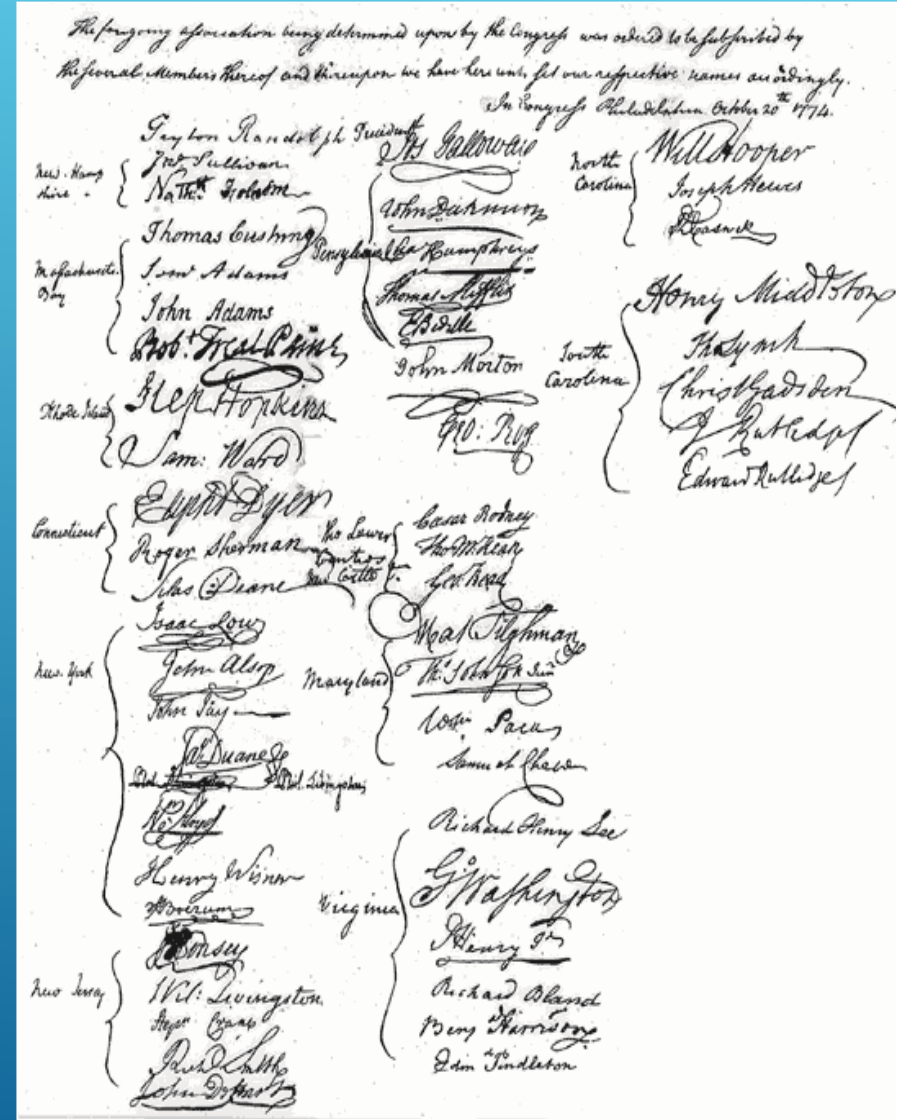
- ▶ Extended the boundary of Quebec into the Ohio Valley
- ▶ Roman Catholicism established as official religion
- ▶ Government allowed to operate without representative assembly or trial by jury
- ▶ Colonists claimed the land in the Ohio Valley was for them
- ▶ Protestant colonists not happy about Catholicism
- ▶ Will England try to take away representative government in the colonies?

QUEBEC ACT



THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

- ▶ Philadelphia in 1774
- ▶ Delegates from all colonies except Georgia.
- ▶ Purpose? → Respond to Britain's alarming threats to colonial liberties (Intolerable Acts). **PROTEST!!**
- ▶ Little desire for Independence.



DELEGATES

- ▶ **Radicals** (demand great concession of Britain):

- ▶ Patrick Henry of Virginia
- ▶ Sam & John Adams of Mass.

- ▶ **Moderates:**

- ▶ G.W. of Virginia
- ▶ John Dickinson of Penn.

- ▶ **Conservatives** (mild form of protest):

- ▶ John Jay of NY
- ▶ Joseph Galloway of Penn.

- ▶ **NO LOYALISTS!!!**



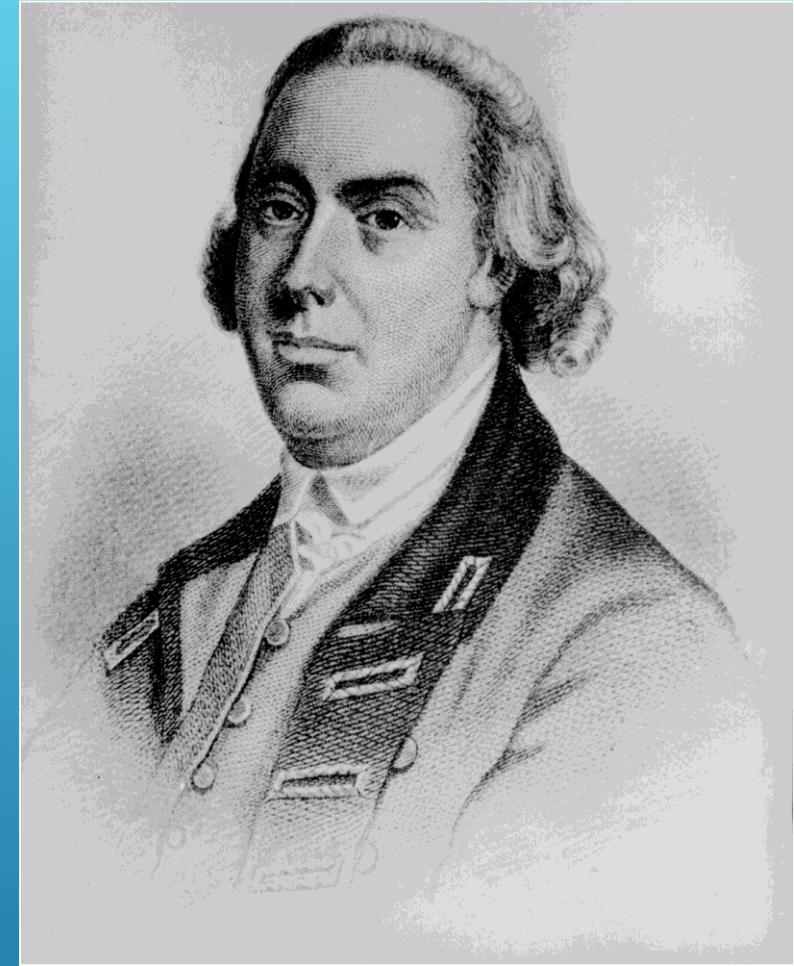
ACTIONS OF THE CONGRESS



1. **Suffolk Resolves** → Immediate repeal of the Intolerable Acts, colonies to make military preparations and boycott British goods
2. **Declaration of Rights and Grievances** → petition urging King to address colonists grievances and restore rights.
3. **Continental Association** → Committees set up to enforce Suffolk Resolves
4. Declared if colonists rights weren't recognized, they would meet again in May 1775

Colonists prepared for combat

- In several Massachusetts towns people had begun to stockpile weapons and train openly for combat
- General Thomas Gage, British military governor of Massachusetts, learned of colonial military preparations, and ordered British troops to Lexington and Concord to seize weapons



General Thomas
Gage

The riders



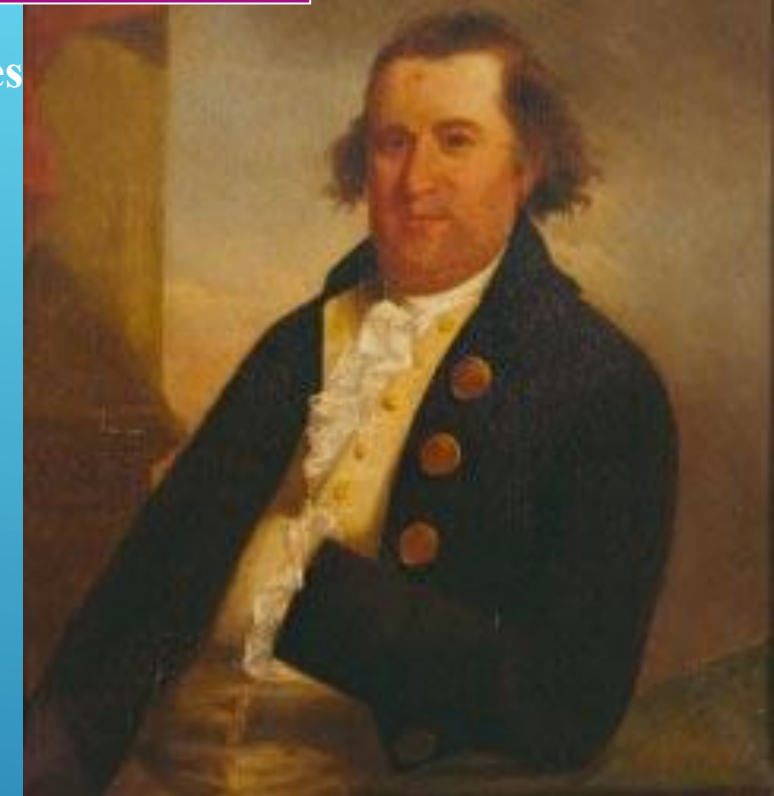
Paul Revere

Revere was captured, but lied to the British about colonial troop strength, and was eventually released to return to Boston on a poorly rested horse.



Only Prescott was able to make it to Concord

William Dawes



Dawes took the longer “by land” route across the isthmus of Massachusetts and was able to elude capture by British forces and warned militia at several locations along the route the British traveled to Lexington and Concord. Dawes was thrown from his horse and was captured.

FIGHTING BEGINS!

- ▶ Lexington and Concord
 - ▶ The British are coming! (did that happen?)
 - ▶ Colonists success?
- ▶ Bunker Hill



Lexington and Concord

April 19, 1775

“The shot heard round the world”

The Minutemen

- Based on English militia model
- All males over age 16 were required to join militia and attend musters. Minutemen were selected from colonial militia rosters
- The average age was about 25 years old, and many were veterans of the French and Indian War
- Term “minute men” first used in 1756; but not officially used for colonial militia until 1774; meant they would be ready to fight “in a moment’s notice”



BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

- ▶ The first major battle of the American Revolution
- ▶ June 16, 1775
- ▶ Bunker Hill is located in Boston Harbor
- ▶ 1200 minutemen against 2400 redcoats
- ▶ Because the Americans did not have enough gunpowder or ammunition, the Americans were told: “Don’t shoot until you see the whites of their eyes” This means the British would have to be very close before the Americans could shoot.
- ▶ The Americans lost the battle, but more British died than Americans



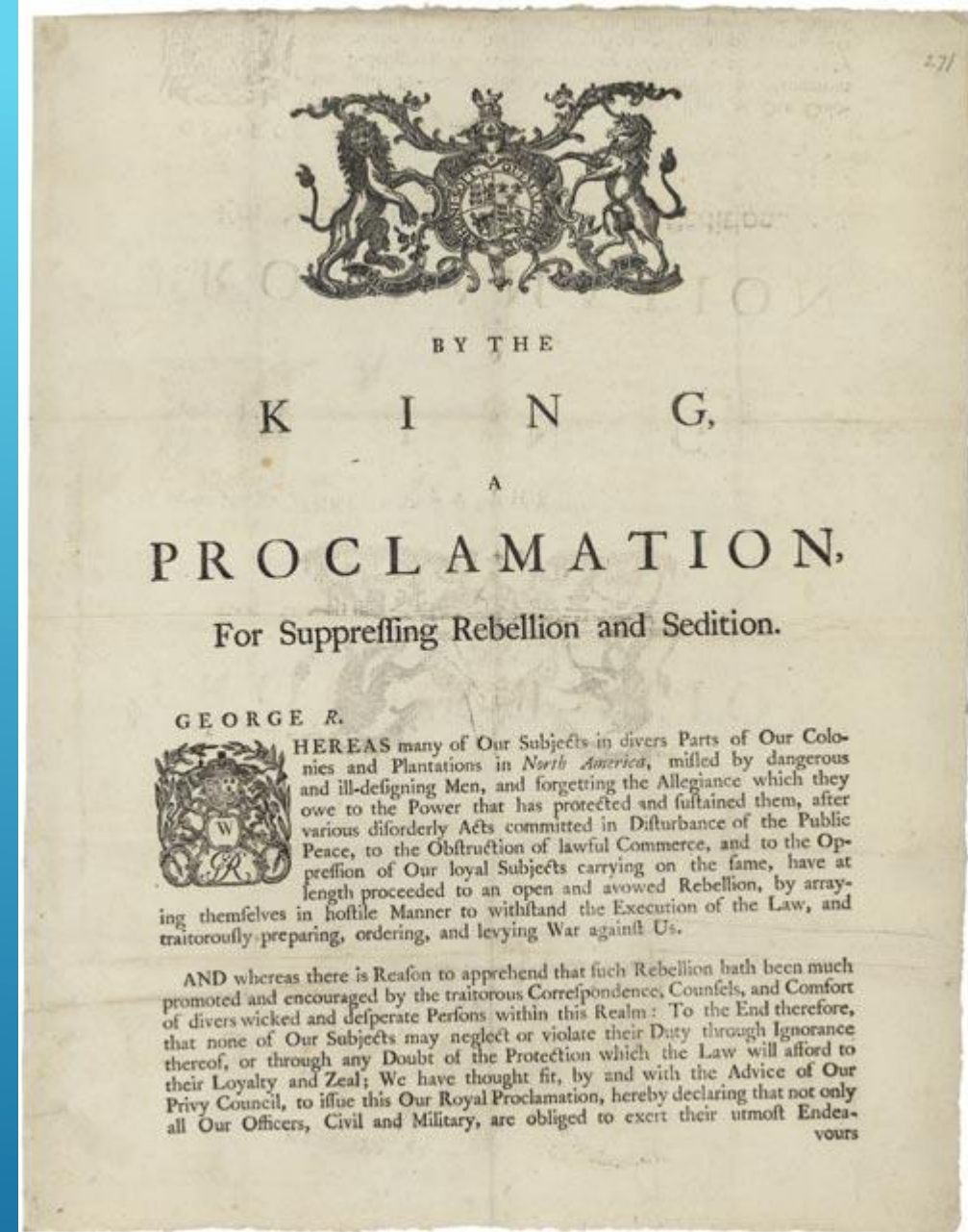
THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

- ▶ Following Lexington & Concord....
- ▶ **Mostly New England delegates, believed in Independence.**
- ▶ **Middle colony delegates believe resolution is in negotiations with Britain.**
- ▶ **Declaration of the Causes and Necessities for Taking Up Arms:**
 - ▶ Colonies are to provide troops
 - ▶ G.W. = Commander in Chief
 - ▶ Benedict Arnold also given a force in Quebec.
- ▶ **Bunker Hill** (June 1775) British take hill, but colonists hold their own---Builds confidence!
- ▶ At the same time sought peace by sending **Olive Branch Petition** to King George III (July 1775)
 - ▶ King dismissed the OBP and declared colonies in rebellion
- ▶ **Important**: 1775 still no clear consensus for independence



LAST TRY FOR PEACE

- ▶ Despite the battles of Concord and Lexington, the colonies still wanted peace with England.
- ▶ The Olive Branch Petition was an effort by the Continental Congress to ask for peace
- ▶ In the Olive Branch Petition the colonies declared their loyalty to the King of England and asked for a repeal of the Intolerable Acts.
- ▶ The King refused.

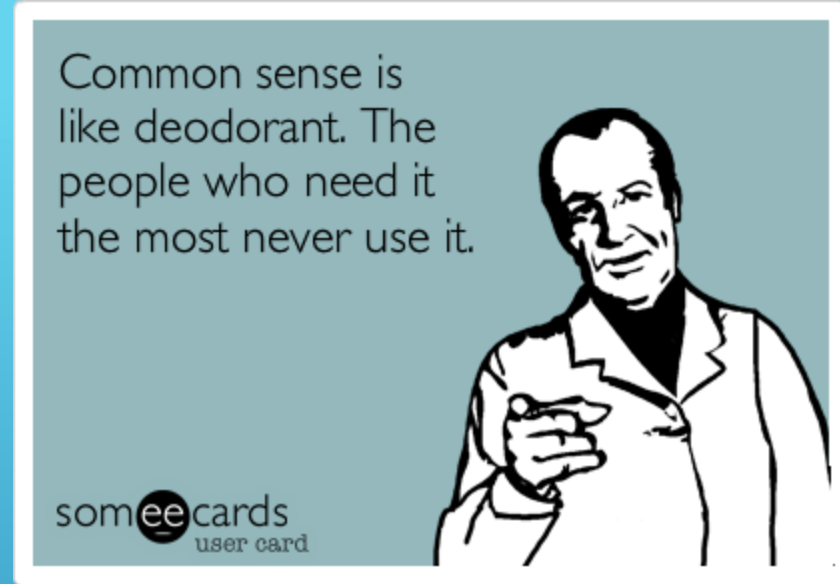


COMMON SENSE

- ▶ A pamphlet is a short book.
- ▶ **Common Sense** was a pamphlet that argued why the colonies should be free and independent from England
- ▶ Author (writer) of Common Sense was

THOMAS PAINE

Thomas Paine argues that the colonies have nothing to gain under British rule.



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

List 3 facts from the video clip

-
-
-



- ▶ To declare to the world, the colonies represented a new and **independent nation!**
- ▶ To explain/justify the reasons the united colonies decided to become the **United States of America.**



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

SLOW MOVEMENT TO THE REVOLUTION...

- ▶ Inspiration of **Enlightenment** ideas, colonial elites, and role of grassroots movement
- ▶ Why do colonies win?
 - ▶ **Home-field advantage, French, superior leaders**
- ▶ Creation of new governmental structures
 - ▶ Fear of strong centralized power, based upon Enlightenment principals

ENGLAND VS AMERICA

BRITISH STRENGTHS / COLONIAL WEAKNESSES

- **Great Britain was militarily and economically superior to the colonies**
- **Considerable loyalist opposition**
- **Weak government structure under the Continental Congress (& eventually the Articles of Confederation)**

COLONIAL STRENGTHS / BRITISH WEAKNESSES

- **Colonists had greater familiarity with the land**
 - **Use of guerilla warfare**
- **Resilient military and political leadership**
 - **(Washington at Valley Forge)**
- **Ideological commitment**
- **Eventual support from European allies (FRANCE!)**
 - **Following Battle of Saratoga**

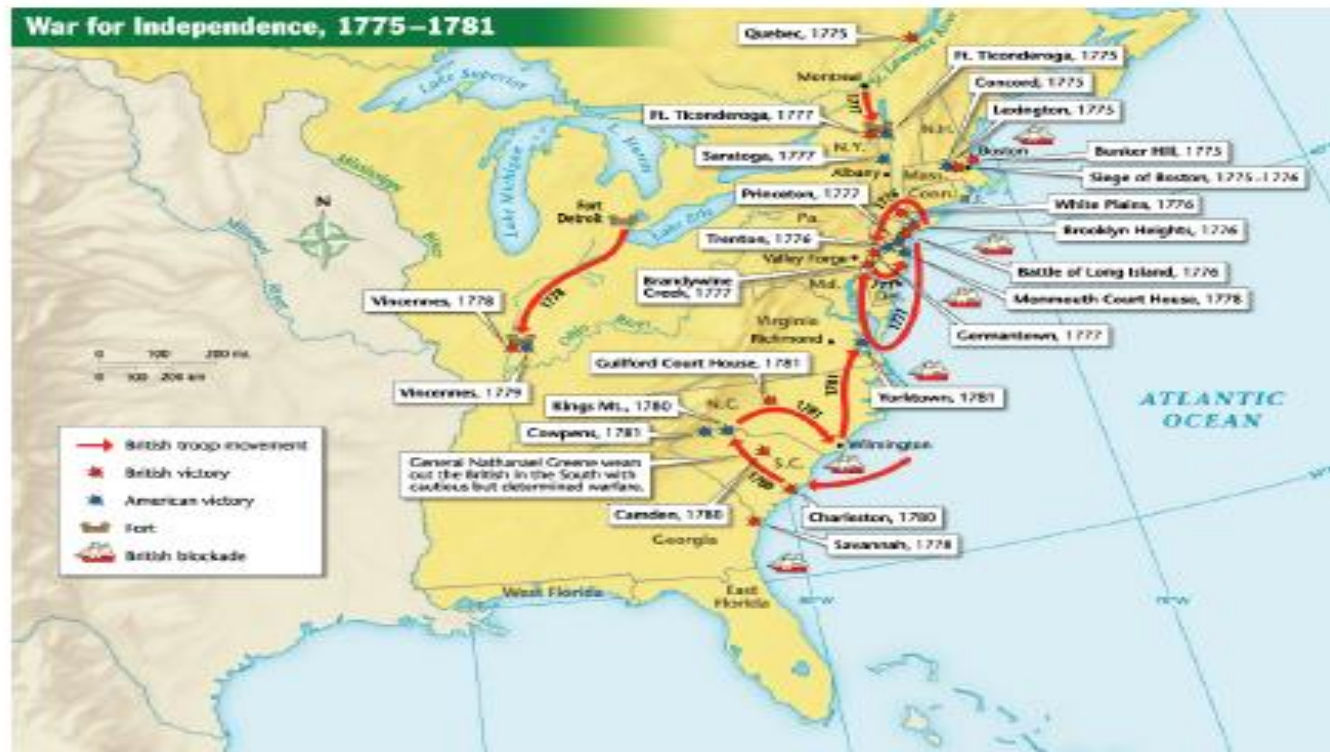
FRANCE

- **France hoped to regain its power in North America and Europe**
 - Remember the bad defeat in the 7 Years War
- **Other reasons for France to support the colonists:**
 - End of **British mercantile policies** means free to trade with colonies
 - Caught up in the **idealism** and **Enlightenment** ideas
- **Benjamin Franklin** helped negotiate the treaty
- **Formal alliance (1778) followed the Battle of Saratoga**
 - Colonists receive money, weapons, naval support, and soldiers



Significant Battles of the Revolution

- **Lexington & Concord (April 1775)**
- **Bunker Hill (June 1775)**
- **Trenton (Dec. 26 1777)**
Washington crossed Delaware river and captured 1,000 Hessian soldiers
- **Battle of Saratoga (Oct. 1777)**
British surrender
 - France joins the war on the side of the Americans
- Later in war England focused war effort on the South (loyalist and high slave population)
- **Battle of Yorktown (Oct. 1781)**
General Cornwallis surrenders to American, French troops
 - French blockaded the sea



Questions 4–6 refer to the excerpt below.

"A Declaration of Rights made by the representatives of the good people of Virginia . . .

Section 1. That all men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights. . . .

Section 2. That all power is vested in and consequently derived from, the people. . . .

Section 4. That no man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusive or separate . . . privileges from the community. . . .

Section 5. That the legislative and executive powers of the state should be separate and distinct from the judiciary. . . .

Section 6. That elections of members . . . as representatives of the people, in assembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with and attachment to the community, have the right of suffrage. . . .

Section 12. That freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty. . . .

Section 16. All men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion."

—Virginia Declaration of Rights, 1776

4. In the context of the various disputes between the colonists and Britain, which of the following would be the most important right cited?
- (A) Section 1: all people are by nature free
 - (B) Section 2: all power comes from the people
 - (C) Section 4: no person has special privileges
 - (D) Section 16: people should be able to worship freely
5. Which of the rights in the excerpt is expressed in a way that would today be considered a limitation of individual rights?
- (A) Section 5: separation of government powers
 - (B) Section 2: origins of governmental power
 - (C) Section 6: right to vote
 - (D) Section 12: freedom of the press
6. The group most likely to oppose the ideas expressed in this excerpt would have been
- (A) the Minutemen of Lexington
 - (B) advocates of a unicameral legislature
 - (C) Tories such as William Franklin
 - (D) supporters of Shays's Rebellion

Questions 1–3 refer to the image below.



Paul Revere, Engraving of the Boston Massacre, 1770

1. The above engraving was used as propaganda to promote which of the following?
- (A) Grassroots mobilization to defend the rights of colonial British subjects
 - (B) A memorial for British losses during the Revolutionary War
 - (C) A condemnation of the threat to property created by riots in Boston
 - (D) An increase in Bostonian support of British rule to preserve peace in the colonies
2. All of the following causes led up to the event portrayed in the engraving EXCEPT
- (A) imperial control over North American markets.
 - (B) British implementation of what colonials believed to be unfair taxation.
 - (C) the British navy's refusal to protect colonial interests from the Barbary pirates.
 - (D) Great Britain's massive debt from the Seven Years' War.
3. The above engraving represents a general trend of colonial discontent occurring in which of the following time periods?
- (A) 1491–1607
 - (B) 1607–1754
 - (C) 1754–1800
 - (D) 1800–1848