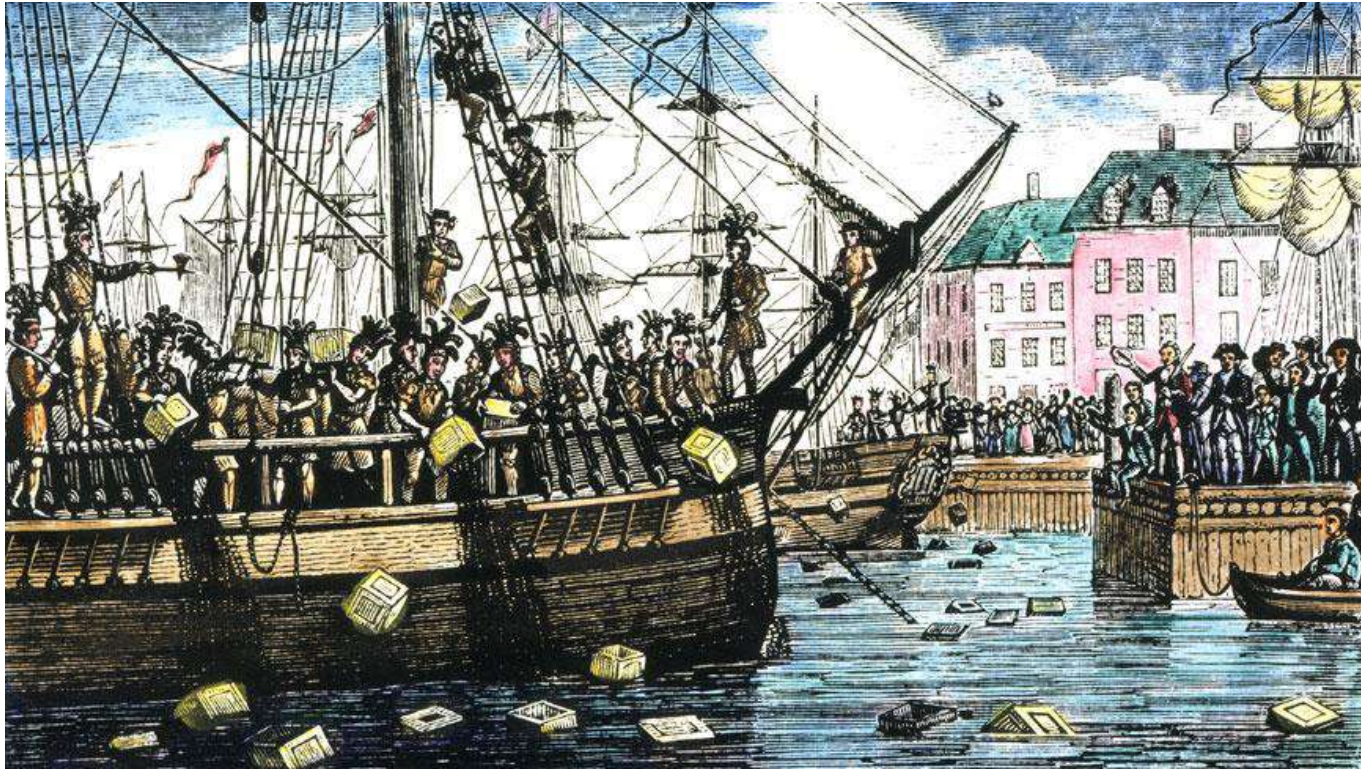


# CHAPTER 2, SECTION 1: COLONIAL RESISTANCE AND REBELLION

CONFLICTS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AMERICAN COLONIES ESCALATE, UNTIL THE COLONISTS FINALLY DECLARE THEIR INDEPENDENCE.



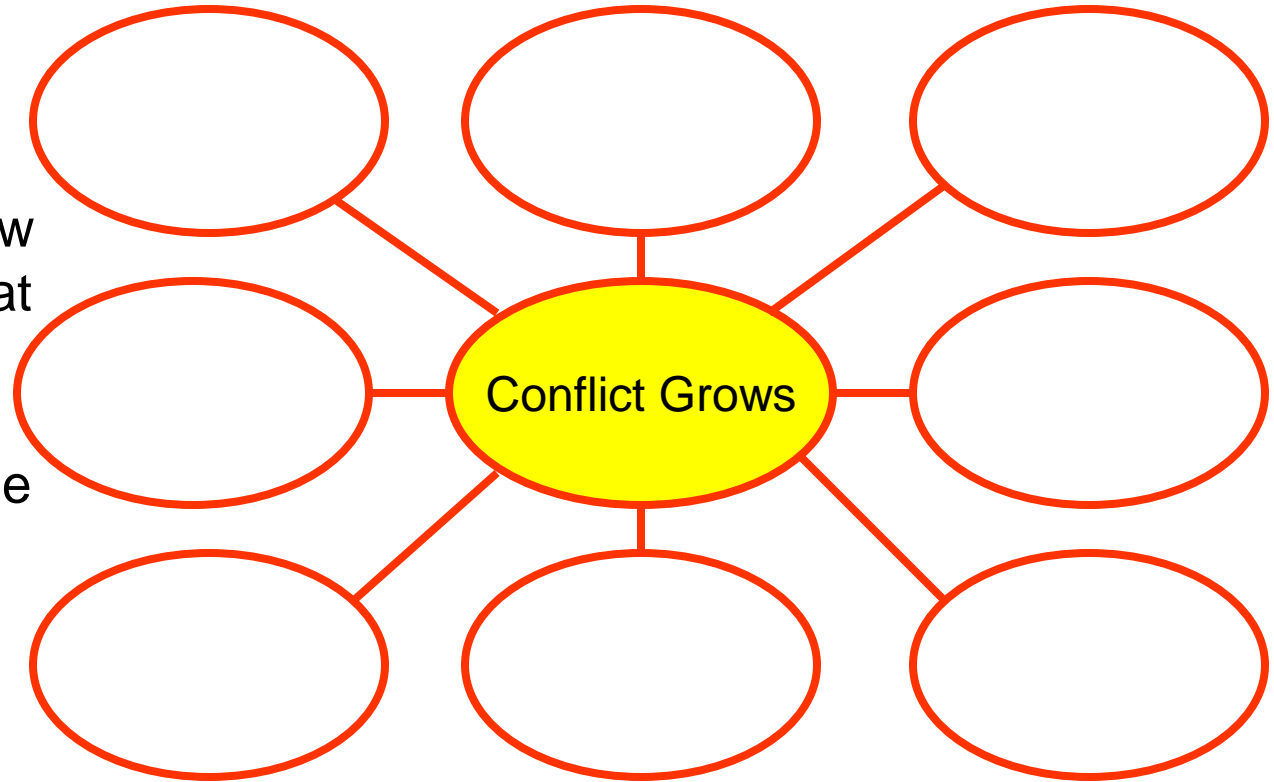
## Opening Activity:

In a paragraph write about a time when a small quarrel had mushroomed into a larger fight.

# TAKING NOTES

## Directions:

In the diagram below fill in with events that demonstrate the conflict between Great Britain and the American colonies.



## Define the following terms:

King George III  
Sugar Act  
Stamp Act  
Samuel Adams

Boston Massacre  
Boston Tea Party  
John Locke  
*Common Sense*

Thomas Jefferson  
Declaration of Ind.

# I. The Colonies Organize to Resist Britain

## A. The Sugar Act



-**King George III**—British king during the American Revolution.

-Writs of assistance allow searches for smuggled goods, even homes.

-Prime Minister George Grenville passes Sugar Act to end colonial smuggling.

-**Sugar Act (1764)**—taxes on imports changed.

-Lowered taxes by  $\frac{2}{3}$  on molasses and taxed other imports that hadn't been previously taxed.

-Violators tried by vice-admiralty court, not colonial court.

-Merchants and traders fear reduced profits.



# *The Sugar Act*

1764

## B. The Stamp Act

-**Stamp Act** (1765) taxes printed items like wills and newspapers—first tax on goods and services.

-Colonial assemblies protest lack of representation in Parliament.

-Merchants in New York, Boston, Philadelphia boycott British goods.

-Parliament repeals Stamp Act (1766), passes Declaratory Act same day—Parliament has right to do as it pleases.



-Townshend Acts (1767) tax imports from Britain, like lead, glass, paint, paper, tea.

-**Samuel Adams**, a founder of the Sons of Liberty, leads new boycott.



The Stamp Act

## II. Tension Mounts in Massachusetts

### A. Violence Erupts in Boston

-**Boston Massacre**—British guards fire on a colonial mob that was taunting them (1770), five killed.

-Lord Frederick North, prime minister, has most (except on tea) of the Townshend Acts repealed—cost more to enforce it (170,000£) than they collected (295£).





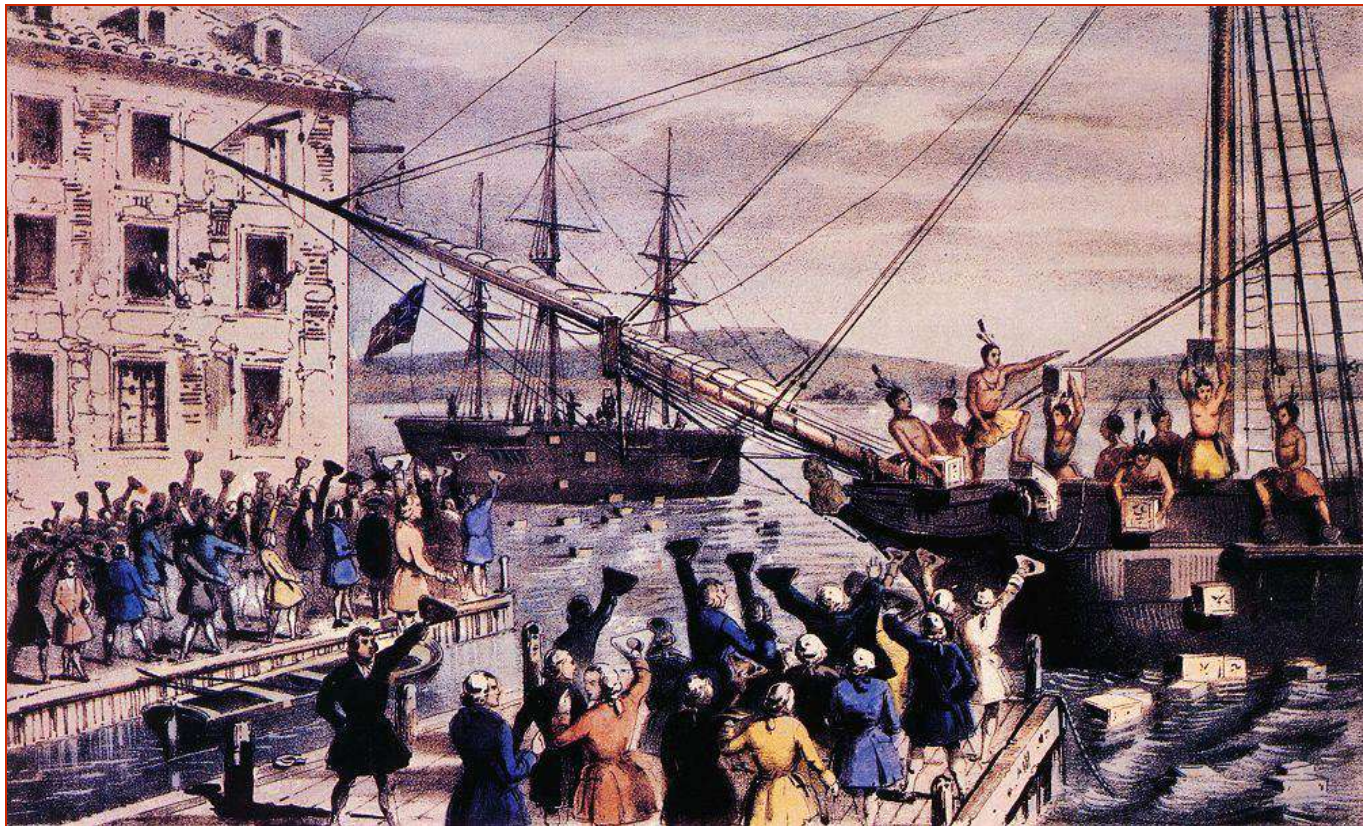
The Townshend Acts and the Boston Massacre

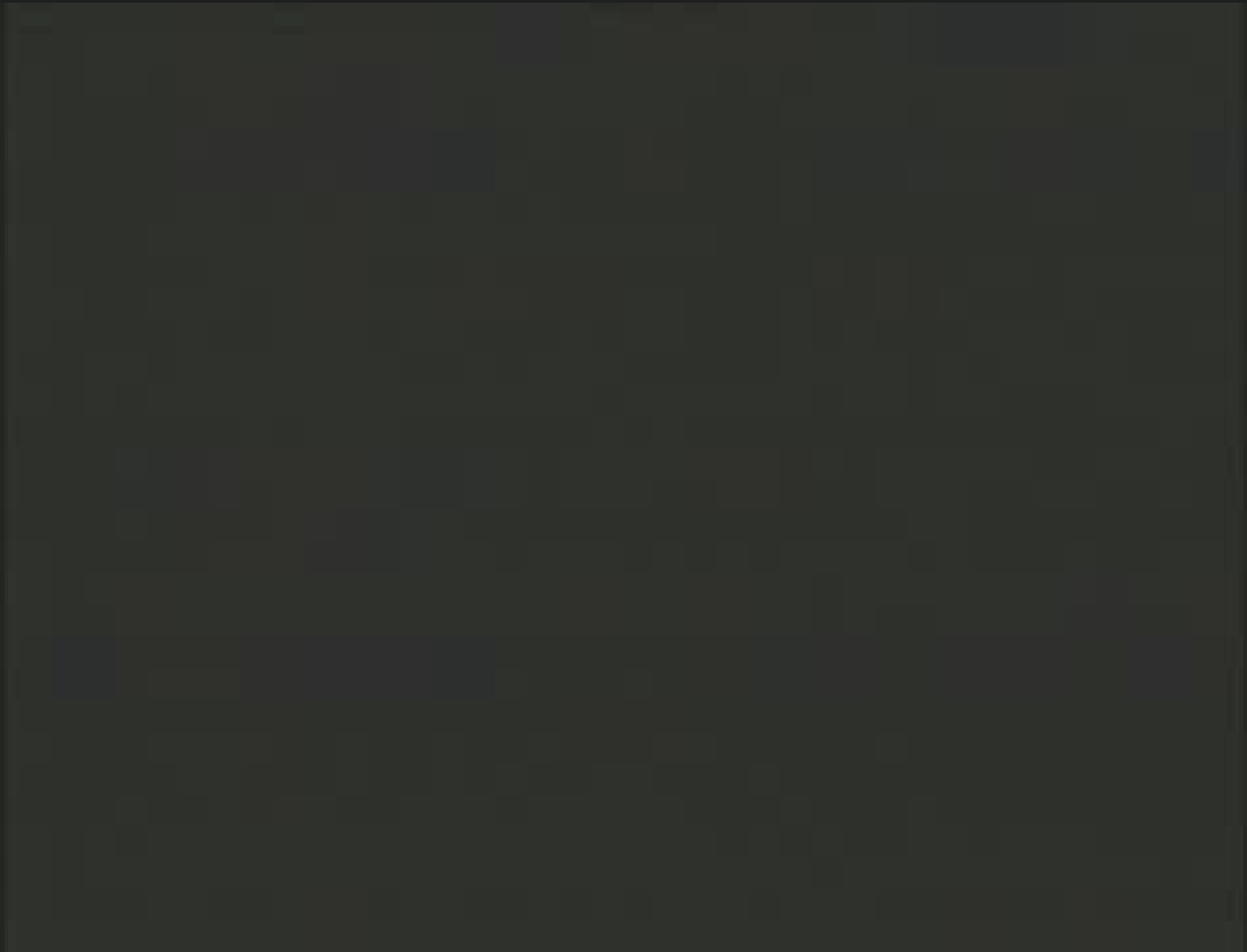


## B. The Boston Tea Party

-Tea Act (1773) lets British East India Co. avoid tax; undercuts colonists.

-**Boston Tea Party**—disguised Boston rebels dump 18,000 pounds of tea into Boston harbor.





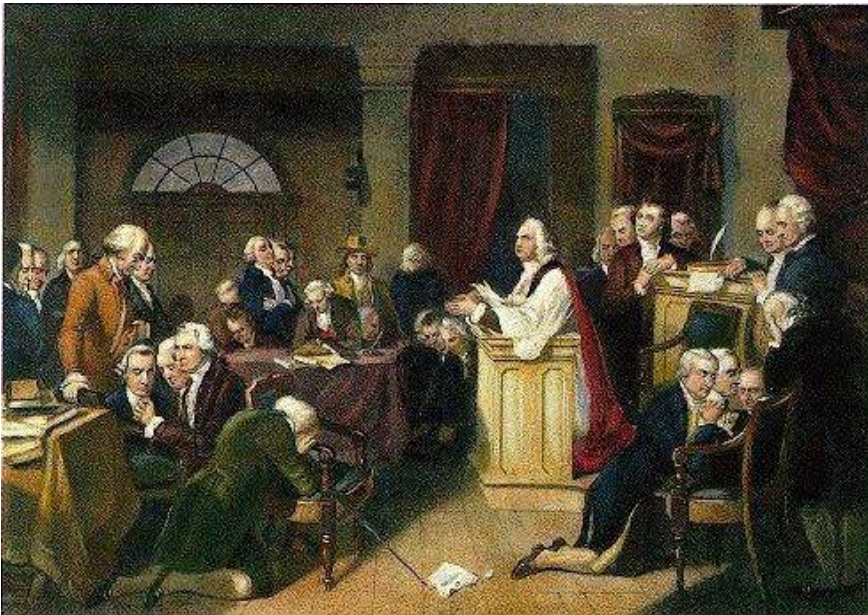
## The Boston Tea Party

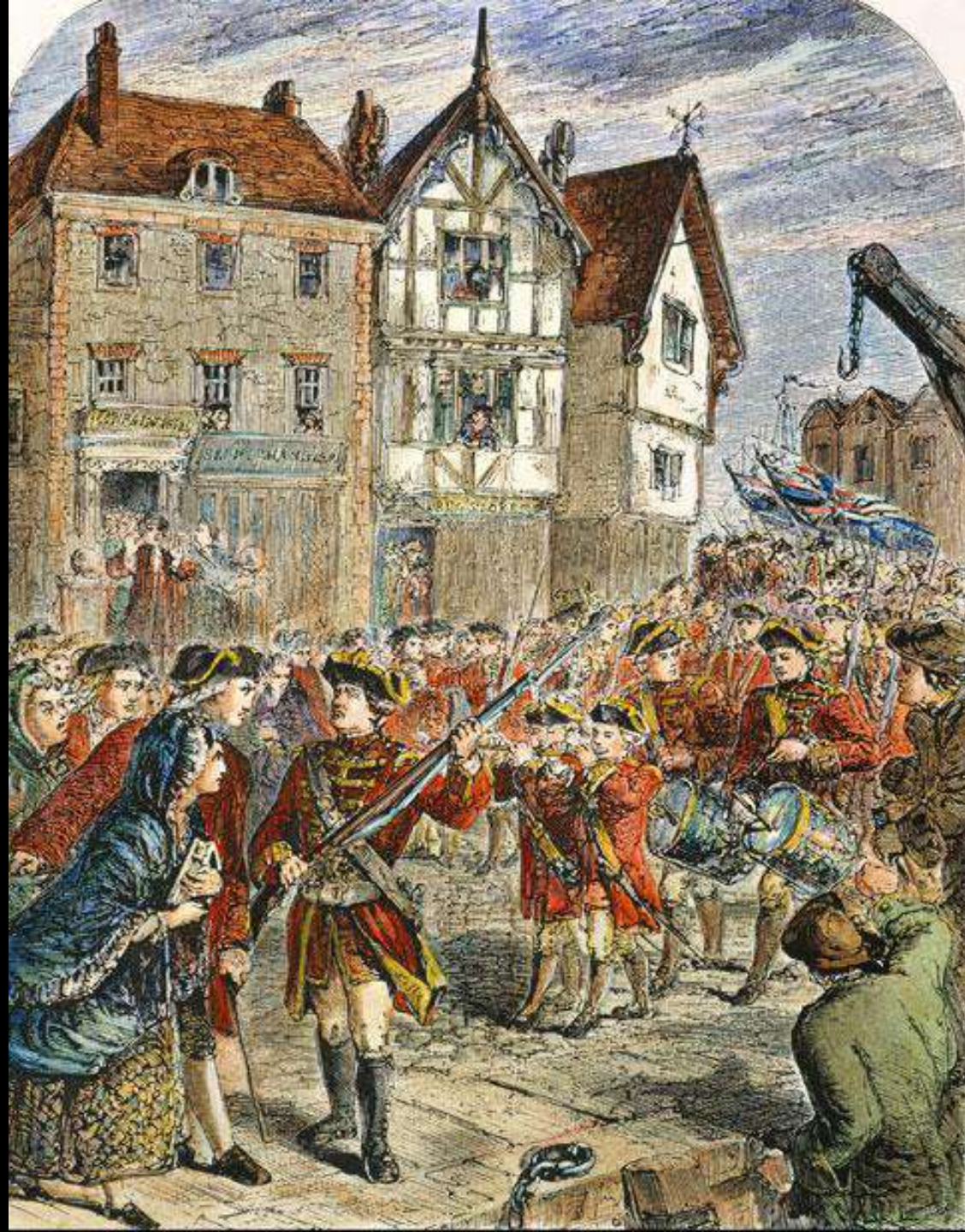
## C. The Intolerable Acts

-Intolerable Acts (1774) close Boston harbor; place Boston under martial law.

-Part of which was the second Quartering Act (1774)—colonists had to house British soldiers.

-In 1774 First Continental Congress meets, declares colonial rights—Minutemen, civilian soldiers, began to stockpile weapons.





## The Intolerable Acts

## The First Continental Congress



# III. The Road to Revolution

## A. Fighting at Lexington and Concord



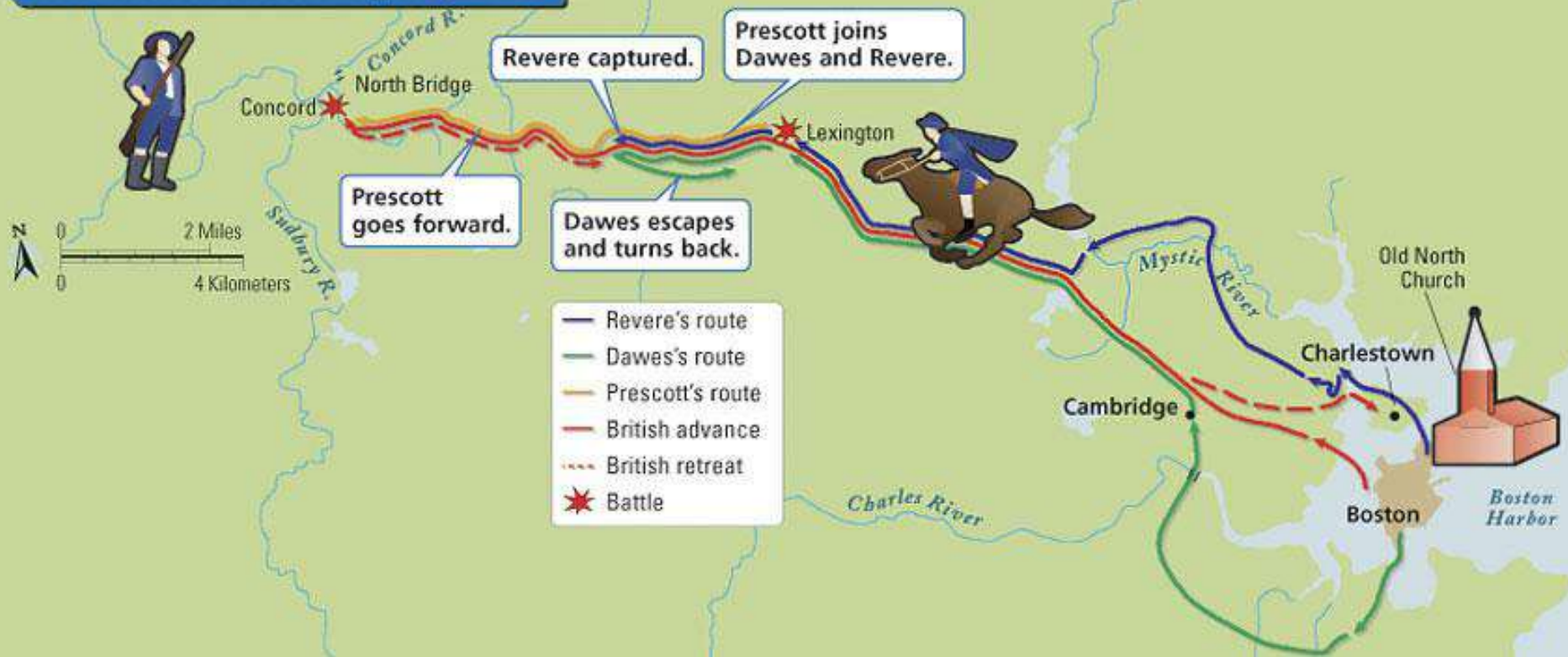
-April 18, 1775, Paul Revere and others road to spread the word about the British troops.

-700 British troops march to Concord to disarm colonial militia.

-At Lexington, British soldiers fight 70 minutemen, 8 colonists killed— “Battle of Lexington” lasted 15 minutes.

-British find Concord’s arsenal empty; return to Boston, are ambushed by 4 to 5,000 minutemen—British under siege by colonists.

## The Revolution Begins, 1775





Dortch





## B. The Second Continental Congress

-Congress forms Continental Army; George Washington in command.



## C. The Battle of Bunker Hill

-2,400 British battle militia on Breed's Hill, suffer 1,000 casualties.

-King George III rejects Continental Congress's Olive Branch Petition which called for the return to "the former harmony."

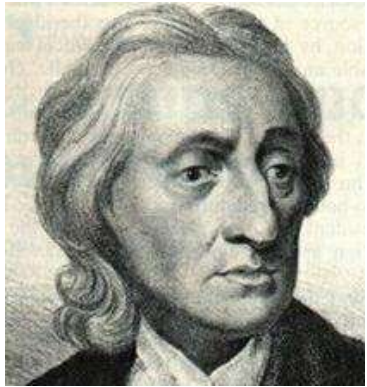


# IV. The Patriots Declare Independence

## A. The Ideas Behind the Revolution

-1760s to 1770s—Enlightenment ideas spread throughout colonies.

-**John Locke**, English philosopher, influences colonists:



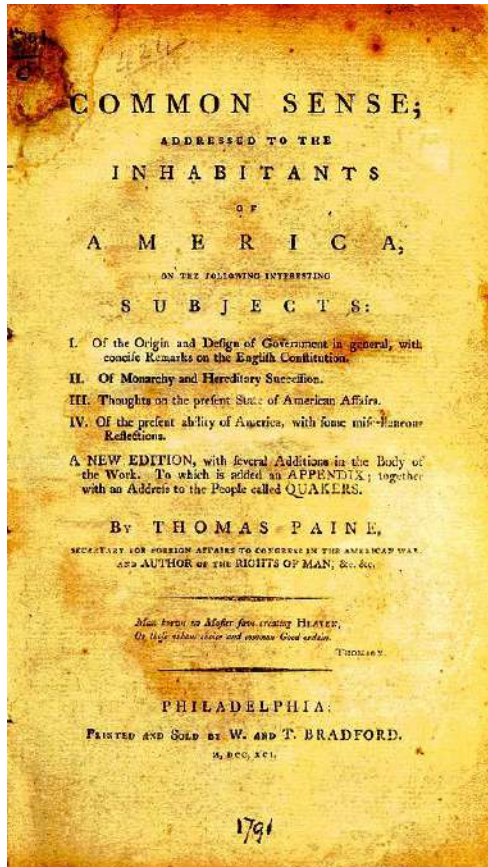
- \*People have natural rights to life, liberty, and property.
- \*People consent to obey a government that protects these rights.
- \*People can resist or overthrow government.

-British have religious, legal tradition of civil and property rights—  
Magna Carta, 1215.

## B. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*

-***Common Sense***—pamphlet attacking King George and monarchy.

-Argues for independence, influences many colonists.

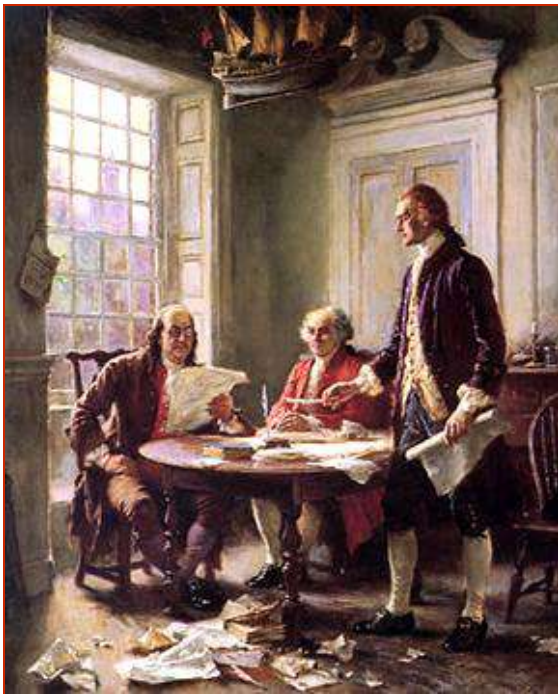


## C. Declaring Independence

-Congress appoints committee to prepare declaration to Britain.

-**Thomas Jefferson**, Virginia lawyer, writes document.

-**Declaration of Independence** is colonies' formal statement of freedom.



-Lists British violations and colonists' rights as citizens.

-July 4, 1776 delegates adopt declaration—now the colonist would have to fight for their freedom.









# REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. The Declaration of Independence elaborates on the Enlightenment idea of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. John Locke's idea of an agreement in which people consent to choose and obey a government so long as it safeguards its natural rights is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Thomas Paine's \_\_\_\_\_ argued that the American colonies should be independent of England.
4. When writing the Declaration of Independence, \_\_\_\_\_ drew on John Locke's idea about how people have the right to replace a government that does not respect their rights.
5. Both the Stamp Act and the Townsend Act were attempts to \_\_\_\_\_ the colonists.
6. 18,000 pounds of \_\_\_\_\_ were dumped in the Boston Harbor in 1733 in protest of Britain's tax policies.

## Words:

tea

social contract

tax

natural rights

*Common Sense*

Thomas Jefferson