

- Essential Question:
  - How did England's changing policy towards its colonies lead to rising calls for independence?
  - CPUSH Agenda for Unit 2.3:
- The Road to Revolution activity
  - Unit 2 Test: Wednesday, Sep. 2

# Path to the American Revolution

## Action/Reaction Activity

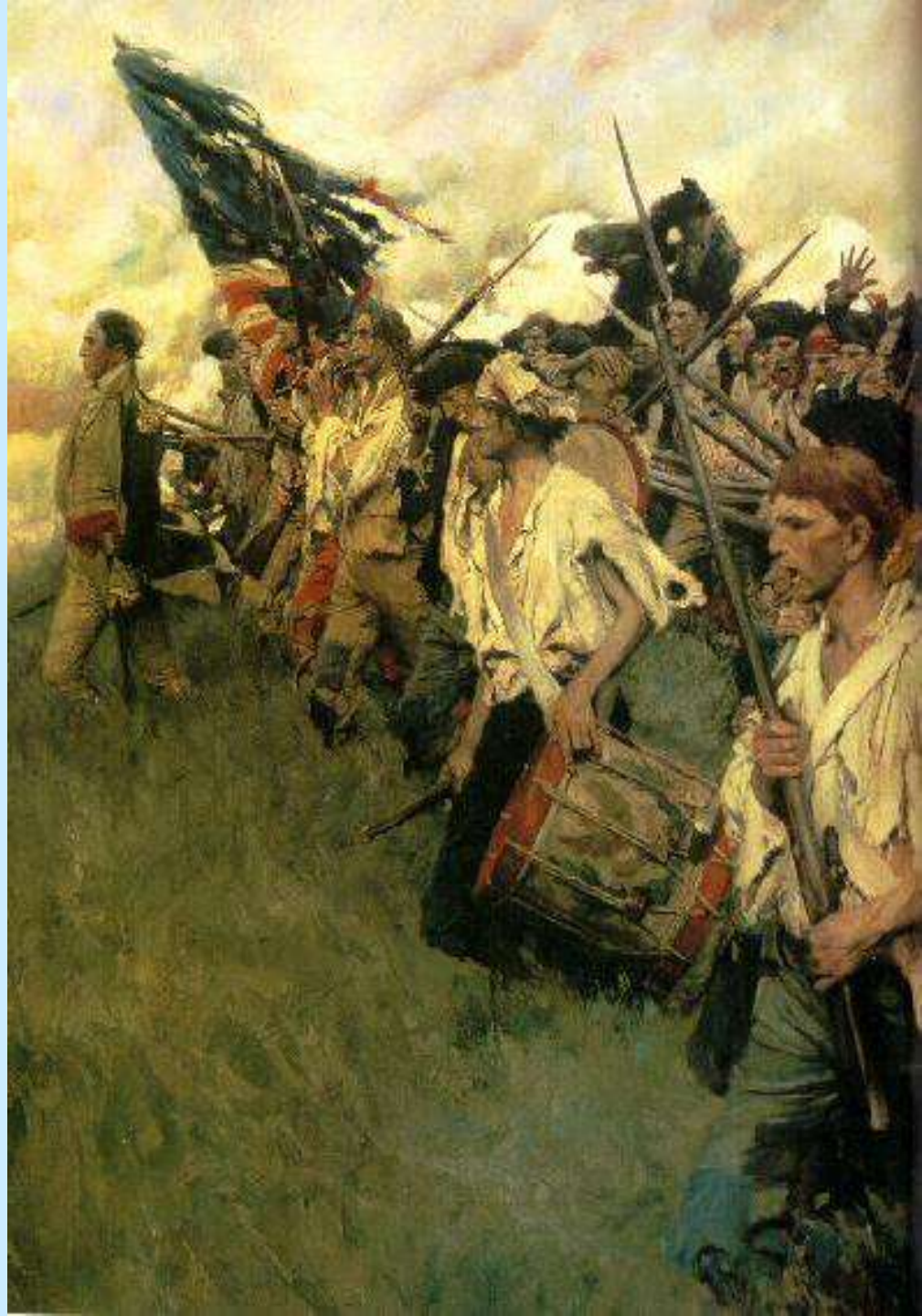
- From 1763 to 1776, key events occurred that slowly convinced colonists to sever ties with Britain & declare independence
- In groups, examine the placards and complete your charts
- Pay attention to the sequence of events and cause/effect relationships

# Path to the American Revolution

- Closure Activity:
  - From your charts, rank order the top 3 events that contributed the most to the growing divide between Britain & her colonies
  - What changed the most over this 13-year period (1763-1776)?
  - What could the English gov't have done to prevent this?
  - What could the colonists have done?

- Essential Question:
  - How did England’s changing policy towards its colonies lead to rising calls for independence?
  - CPUSH Agenda for Unit 2.4:
- Clicker Questions
  - “The Road to Revolution” notes
  - Today’s HW: 4.2
  - Unit 2 Test: Friday, August 31

# The Road to the American Revolution



# The Road to Revolution (1763-1776)

- The end of the French & Indian War (1763), marked the start of the road towards the American Revolution:
  - 1763: Beginning of parliamentary sovereignty & Proclamation Line
  - 1765-67: Stamp & Townshend Acts
  - 1773-75: Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts, Lexington & Concord
  - 1776: Declaration of Independence

# The Navigation Acts

Mercantilism meant that Britain began to control & regulate colonial trade

In 1660, Britain began the first of a series of Navigation Acts designed to **restrict colonial trade** & increase British wealth

The Navigation Acts led to large amounts of **smuggling**

- No country could trade with the colonies unless the goods were shipped in either colonial or English ships.
- All vessels had to be operated by crews that were at least three-quarters English or colonial.
- The colonies could export certain products only to England.
- Almost all goods traded between the colonies and Europe first had to pass through an English port.

# 1764 Sugar Act



The Sugar Act put a tax on molasses and sugar

Hoped to eliminate smuggling. It did not work.



# 1765 STAMP ACT

## British Action

Britain passes the Stamp Act, a tax law requiring colonists to purchase special stamps to prove payment of tax.

The Stamp Act required colonists to **purchase special stamps for all paper goods**

## Colonial Reaction

Colonists harass stamp distributors, boycott British goods, and prepare a Declaration of Rights and Grievances.

The Stamp Act placed a tax on **books, deeds, newspapers, wedding license, playing cards and dice**



The "Sons of Liberty" & "Daughters of Liberty"  
were formed to protest British restrictions  
&  
became the leaders of colonial resistance



The colonial **boycotts** were effective  
&

Britain **repealed the Stamp Act**

# 1767 TOWNSHEND ACTS

## British Action

Britain taxes certain colonial imports and stations troops at major colonial ports to protect customs officers.

## Colonial Reaction

Colonists protest “taxation without representation” and organize a new boycott of imported goods.

This was a series of “indirect” taxes on lead, glass, paper, tea, etc.

# More Boycotts





Colonists  
created  
committees of  
correspondence  
to **communicate**  
**with each other**

# 1770 BOSTON MASSACRE

## British Action

British troops stationed in Boston are taunted by an angry mob. The troops fire into the crowd, killing five colonists.

## Colonial Reaction

Colonial agitators label the conflict a massacre and publish a dramatic engraving depicting the violence.

The **first person killed** was Crispus Attucks; a son of a slave and a Native American

# Paul Revere's etching of the Boston Massacre became an American best-seller

Colonists injured British soldiers by throwing snowballs & oyster shells

With only 4 dead, this was hardly a "massacre" but it reveals the power of colonial propaganda





# “Bostonians Paying the Excise Man”

**1773**

**British**

Britain  
India C  
conces  
colonia  
and sh  
tea me




**tion**

Boston  
g  
ds of  
mpany  
on

Only  
Comp  
tea in

d with  
s and  
Party

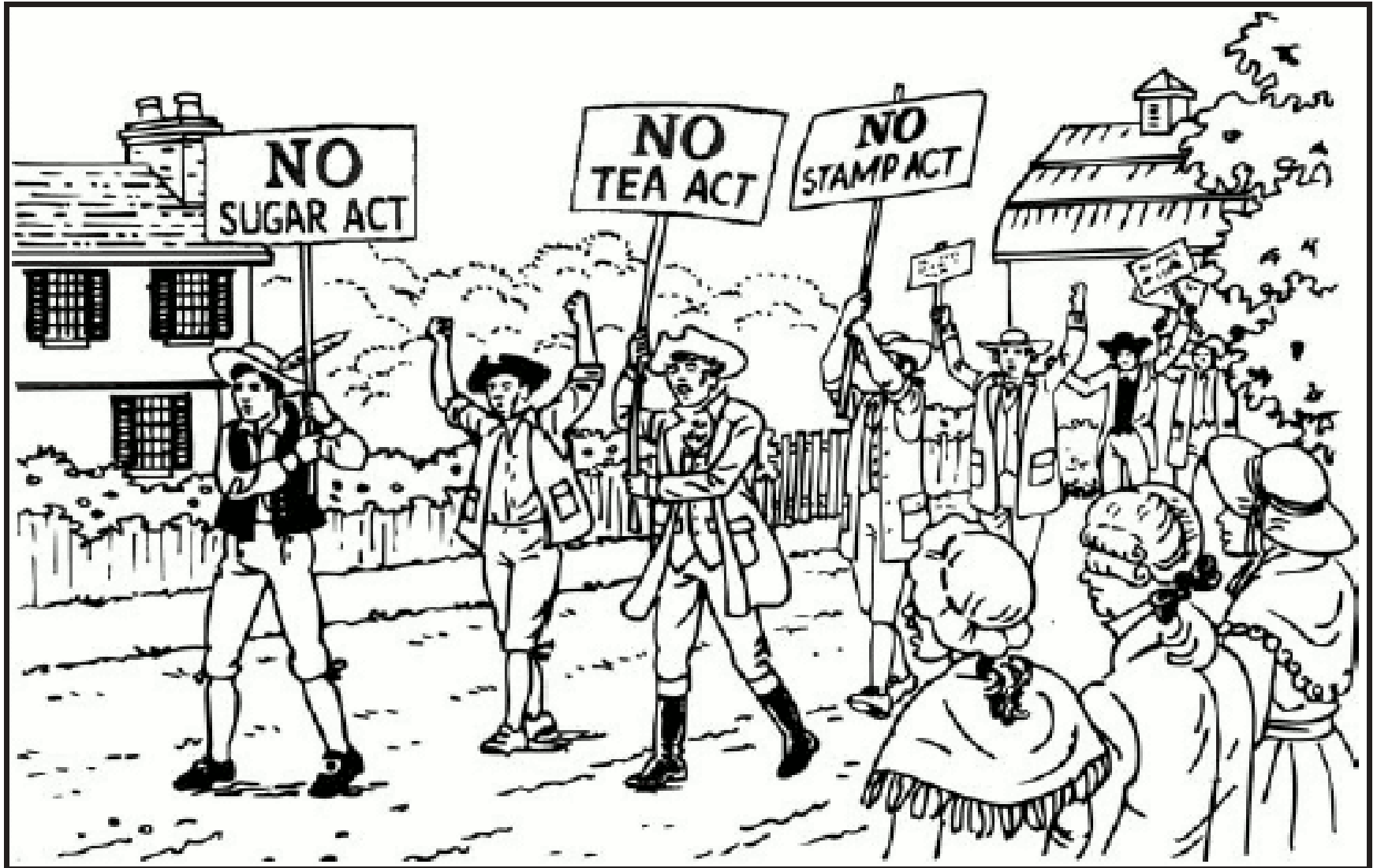
Tarring and feathering of Boston Commissioner of Customs John Malcolm



The Tea Act permits the East India Company to sell its wares tax free in the colonies.

The colonials say this is unfair because they have to pay taxes on their goods and therefore they have to charge higher prices. So no one will buy their tea.

Colonists began to cry “No Taxation, Without Representation”

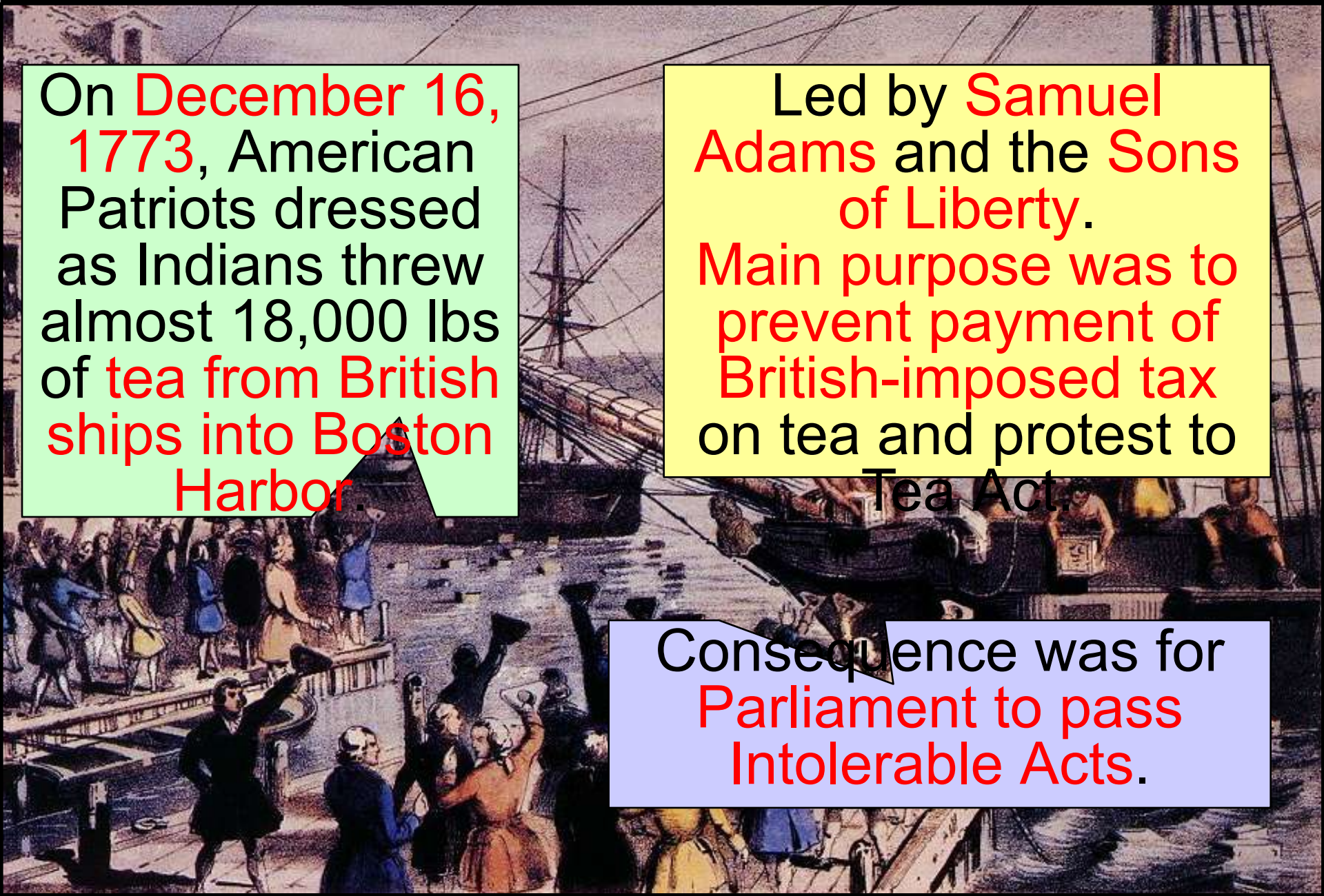


# Boston Tea Party

On **December 16, 1773**, American Patriots dressed as Indians threw almost 18,000 lbs of **tea from British ships into Boston Harbor**.

Led by **Samuel Adams** and the **Sons of Liberty**.  
Main purpose was to prevent payment of **British-imposed tax on tea** and protest to **Tea Act**.

Consequence was for **Parliament to pass Intolerable Acts**.



# 1774 INTOLERABLE ACTS

## British Action

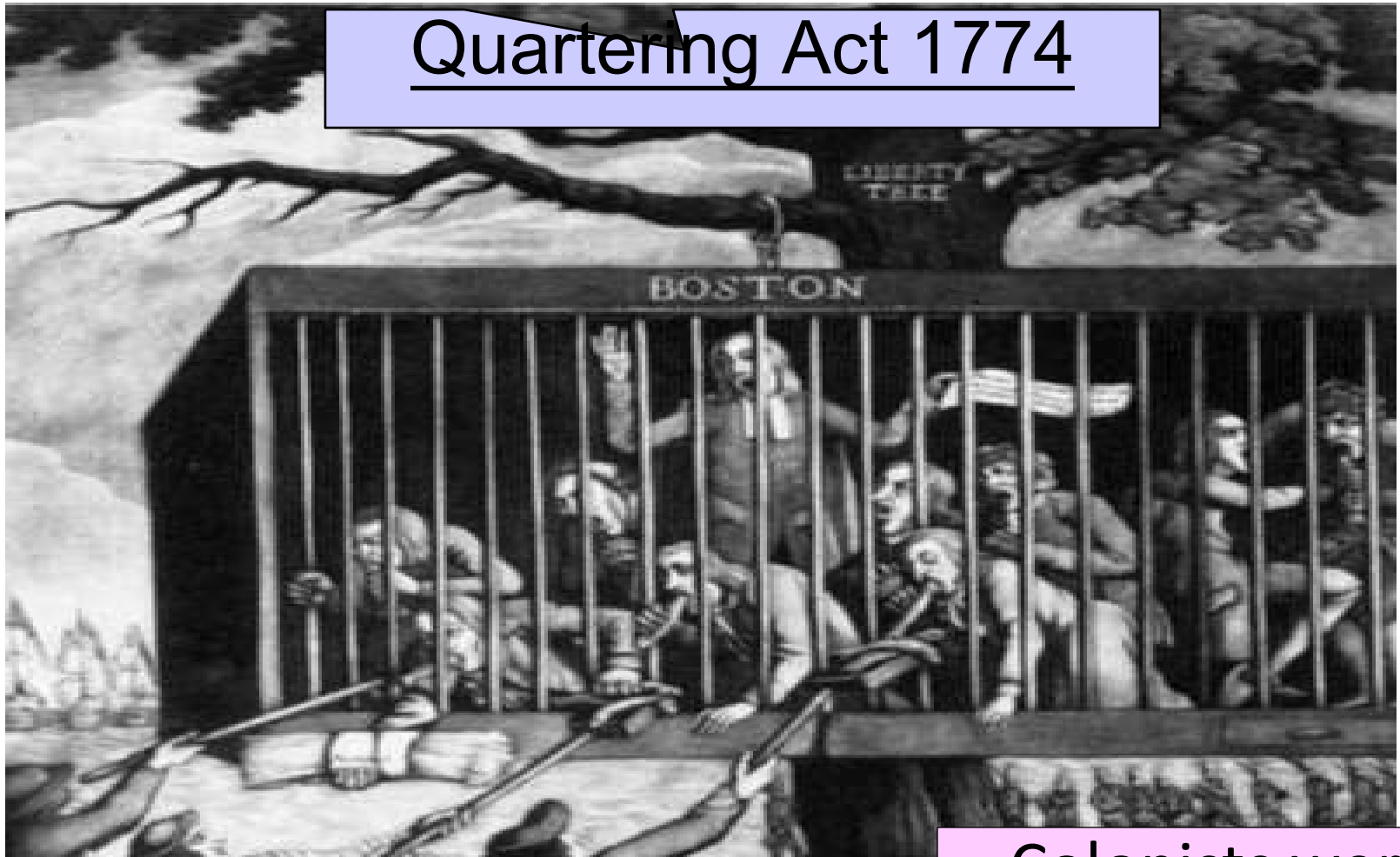
King George III tightens control over Massachusetts by closing Boston Harbor and quartering troops.

The Intolerable Acts were called the **Coercive Acts** in Britain

## Colonial Reaction

The Intolerable acts were a series of Acts that **1 – Closed the Boston Harbor 2- Placed Boston under “martial law” 3 – Quartering Act 4 – Placed royal governor in charge of colony**

# Quartering Act 1774



The Quartering Act  
angered the colonists  
the most

Colonists were  
forced to house  
and supply the  
British troops in  
Boston

# First Continental Congress

“We have to help Boston”



At the First Continental Congress, the delegates did 2 things:

1 – Wrote a list of grievances to send to the King

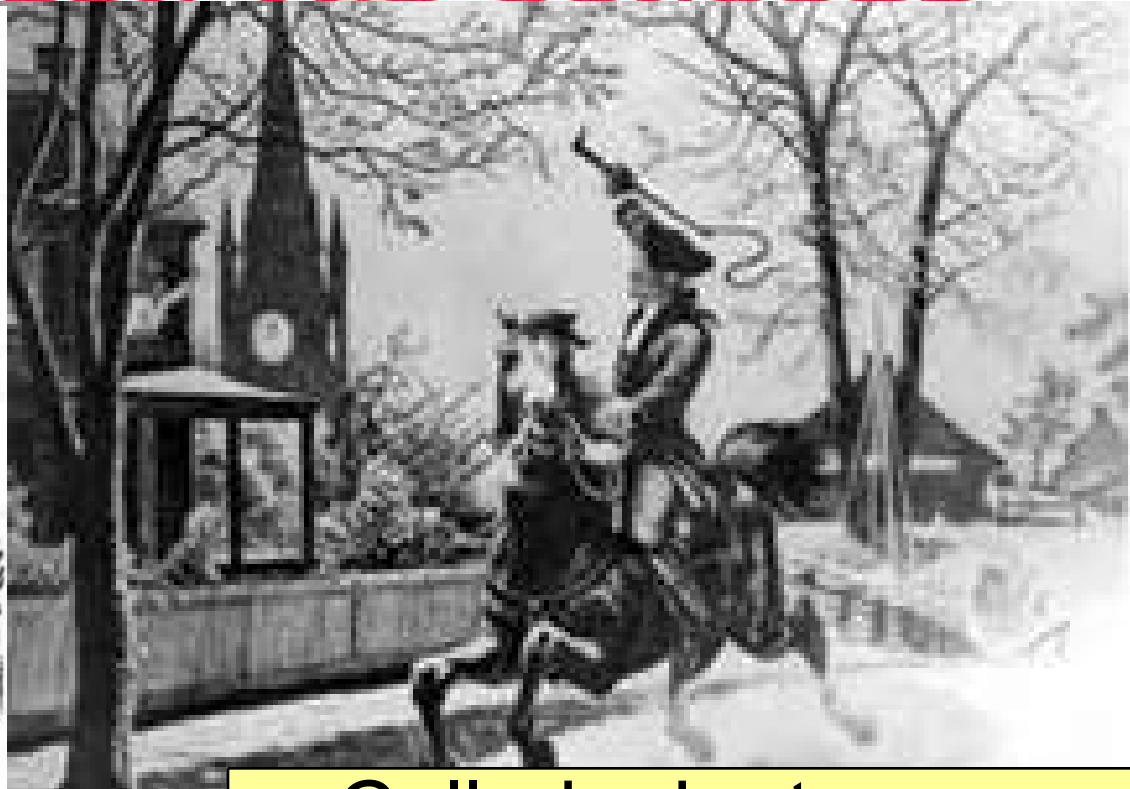
2 – Agreed to meet again in the future



Troops were searching for **Samuel Adams** and **John Hancock**. **Paul Revere** was sent to warn them



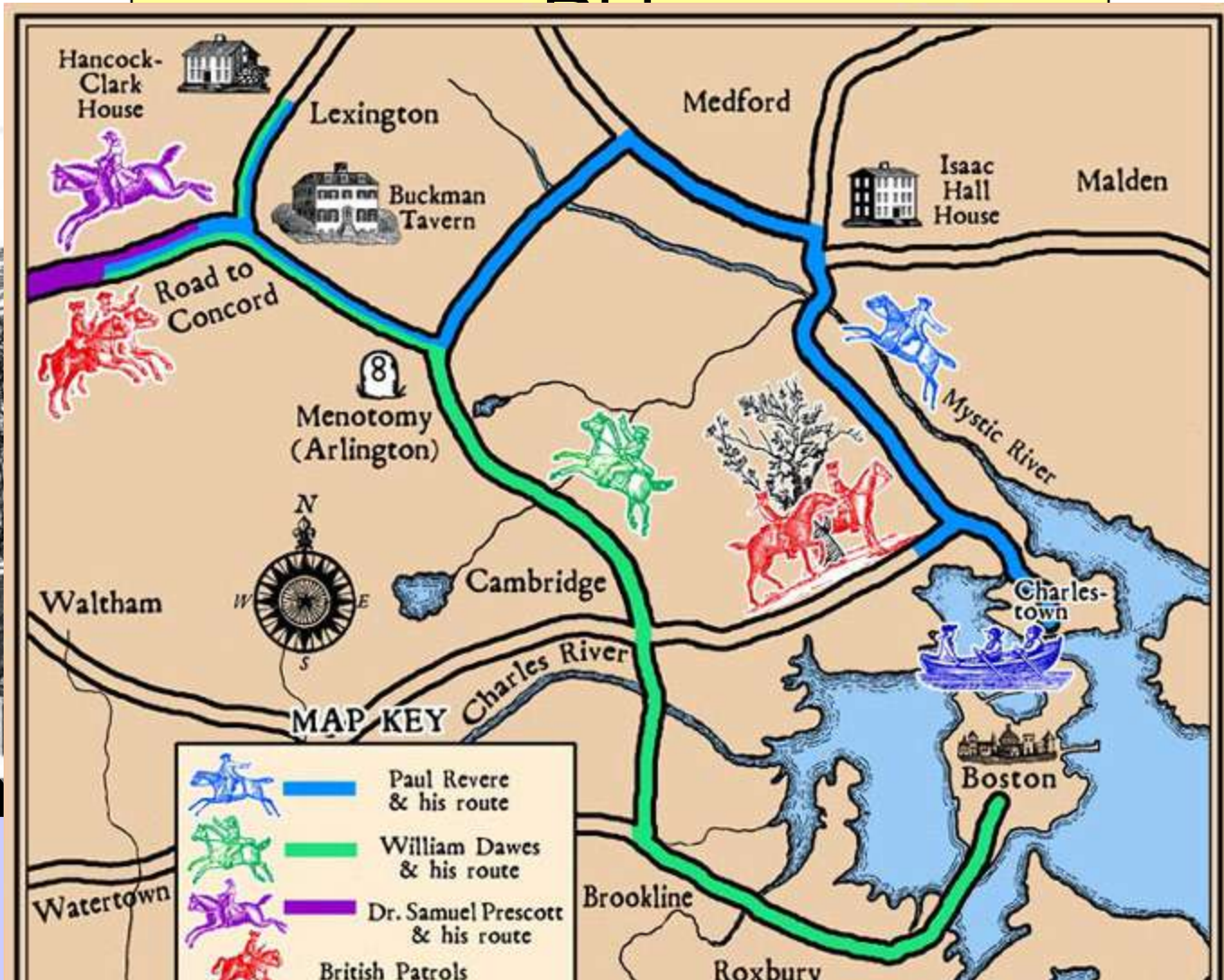
**British troops** march to **Lexington** to halt colonial minutemen



Called minutemen because they could be **ready at a moment's notice**



# Paul Revere's Midnight



“On an

Revere sent **William Dawes and Samuel Prescott** different directions in case they were captured

# Lexington & Concord

About 700 British Army regulars were ordered to capture and destroy military supplies that were reportedly stored by the Massachusetts militia at Concord.

The first shots were fired just as the sun was rising at Lexington. Militia outnumbered and fell back.

Casualties  
Colonists: 50 killed, 5 missing, 39 wounded  
British: 73 killed, 6 missing, 174 wounded



# The Second Continental Congress



**WASHINGTON, APPOINTED COMMANDER IN CHIEF.**

The Continental Congress, since 1777, elected George Washington, Commander in Chief of all the Armed Forces, to be raised, for the Defense of the Colonies. Having then 40 years of age, and a number of his body, when President Hancock announced to Washington his appointment, he modestly and with great dignity signified his acceptance of the important trust.

Met from  
May 10, 1775,  
to March 1, 1781

Met to discuss what  
to do next

- 1 – Olive Branch Petition
- 2 – Create Continental Army
- 3 – Appoint George Washington Commander
- 4 – Draft Declaration of Independence



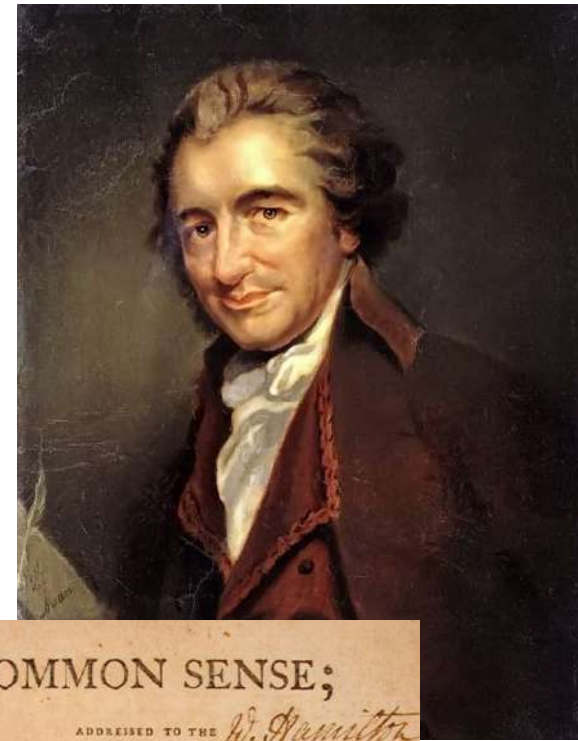
# The Enlightenment

- Colonists used the ideas of the Enlightenment to justify their protest
  - John Locke wrote that people have **natural rights** (life, liberty, & property) & should oppose tyranny
  - Rousseau believed that citizens have a **social contract with their gov't – Can replace government if abusing power**
  - Montesquieu argued that **power** should not be in the hands of a king, but **separated among gov't branches**

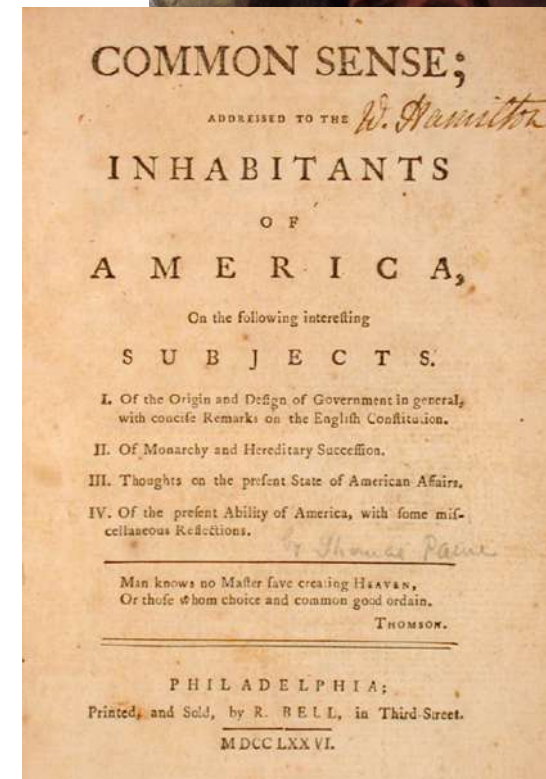
# Conclusions

- By December 1775, the British and American colonists were fighting an “informal revolutionary war” ...but:
  - Colonial leaders had not yet declared independence
  - In 1776, Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* convinced many neutral colonists to support independence from Britain
  - By July 1776, colonists drafted the *Declaration of Independence*

# Examining Excerpts from Thomas Paine's Common Sense



- In teams, read the 6 excerpts from Common Sense
- Match each quotation in the chart with its appropriate interpretation in the slides that follow
- Write the summarized main idea in your chart



Examining Excerpts from the  
pamphlet *Common Sense*:

Match each quotation in the chart  
with its appropriate interpretation  
in the slides that follow

# 1

If Britain is the “mother”  
country, then why is she  
treating us this way?

Mothers are not supposed  
to “eat” their children



2

America is a continent that is  
controlled by a small island...  
this is crazy

# 3

It is incorrect to say that  
America can only be wealthy if  
we remain connected to Britain

4

The only reason Britain  
protected the colonies  
was to protect herself

# 5

The only way to maintain  
peace is by achieving  
independence from Britain;  
We should declare  
independence now while  
we remain calm

# 6

There is nothing to gain from  
improving our relationship  
with Britain and remaining  
her loyal colonists

## Common Sense Answer Key

- A. 3—It is incorrect to say that America can only be wealthy if we remain connected to Britain
- B. 4—The only reason Britain protected the colonies was to protect herself
- C. 1—If Britain is the “mother” country, then why is she treating us this way? Mothers are not supposed to “eat” their children
- D. 6—There is nothing to gain from improving our relationship with Britain and remaining her loyal colonists
- E. 2—America is a continent that is controlled by a small island... this is crazy
- F. 5—The only way to maintain peace is by achieving independence from Britain; We should declare independence now while we remain calm

- Class Discussion:
  - Rank order the top 3 events that contributed the most to the growing divide between Britain & her colonies
    - Should Common Sense be included in this top 3 ranking? If so, where? If not, why?
  - What changed the most over this 13-year period (1763-1776)?
  - What could the English gov't have done to prevent this?
  - What could the colonists have done?

# Town Hall Meeting Class Discussion

- It is June 1776 & you are gathered to decide *“Should the colonies declare independence?”*
  - Students are divided into 3 groups: Patriots, Loyalists, “Undecideds”
  - Goal: Convince the “Undecideds” to join your side by presenting reasoned arguments



If the colonists declare  
independence, how will they  
govern themselves?

If the colonists declare  
independence, how will they  
ensure that they will remain  
united?

If the colonists declare independence, who will the new nation trade with?

If the colonists declare independence, what will the new nation do about taxes?

Is taxation without  
representation fair?

If the colonists declare independence, how will the new nation deal with Indians?

If “liberty” is so important,  
what will independence  
mean for slaves, women,  
and poor people?