

# American Revolution

The Road to Revolution

Long term causes of the war



The student will analyze long-term and immediate causes of the American Revolution..

# French and Indian Wars

- 1754-1763

- French claimed

  - Ohio River valley

  - Mississippi River valley

  - Great Lakes region

  - French territory of Louisiana

    - main settlements-Quebec & Montreal



ENGLISH

NORTH AMERICA

NEW FRANCE

ENGLISH COLONIES

zoom

NEW SPAIN

NEW SPAIN

Missouri

Mississippi

Rio Grande

Gulf of Mexico

PACIFIC OCEAN

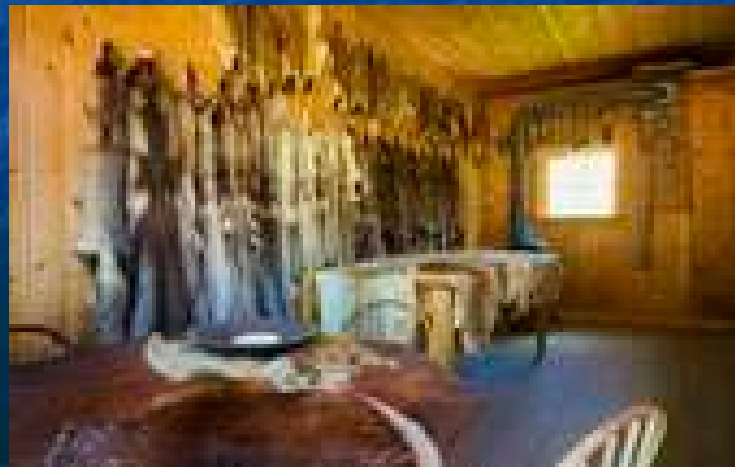
ATLANTIC OCEAN

E:\Road to Revolution\ANIMATED MAP OF  
COLONIES.mht



# New France

- 80,000 (1760)
- Jesuit priests/convert Native Americans to Christianity
- Others/fur traders/Natives traded furs for goods: iron pots & steel knives





# Native American Alliances

- English competed with French for fur trade
- Fur trade = economic & military alliances between Europeans /Native American trading partners
- These alliances led to involvement in each other's wars
- When France & England declared war on each other in Europe, French & English colonists began to fight





- **With Native American allies, they attacked each other's settlements and forts**
- **During the 1700s, 2 more wars between France & England fueled war in their colonies**
- **Neither side won a clear victory in these wars**
- **A final war, French and Indian War, decided which nation would control the northern and eastern parts of North America**

- **As the British fur traders began moving into Ohio River valley, trouble started**
- **British land companies planning to settle colonies there**
- **French/Native American allies/alarmed**
- **Attack led on British trading post to keep British out of the valley**
- **British left/French built forts/upset Virginia colony which claimed title to that land**
- **1753, letter sent to French to clear out!**

- Spain promised to help France/too late/ Britain won war



- cost of war so staggering that the resulting debt nearly destroyed the English government.
- It was that debt that caused the escalation of tensions leading to the Revolutionary War.



# The Treaty of Paris

- **TERMS**-Britain claimed all land east of Mississippi River
- the French gave Spain New Orleans and Louisiana (also) lands west of Mississippi River
- Britain had taken Cuba & Philippines from Spain/returned in exchange for Florida
- The treaty ended French power in North America

# Aftermath of war

- French left/ British took over forts/refused to give supplies to Native Americans
- British settlers moved into Native American lands/Natives attacked & destroyed forts west of Appalachian Mts.
- British settlers reacted viciously/killing all Indians
- British officers invited Delaware war leaders to talk/gave them small pox infested blankets as gifts/deadly outbreak



- Native Americans retreated/British government realized defending western lands would be costly/ issued Proclamation of 1763/forbade colonists to settle west of Appalachian Mts.
- Colonists angry/won right to settle Ohio River valley/British gov. angry with colonists, who did not want to pay for their own defense
- This hostility between colonists/British government helped the cause for the war

# OUTCOME:

- BRITAIN WON THE WAR
- FRANCE LOST MOST OF ITS POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA\Treaty of Paris
- TENSION BETWEEN COLONISTS AND BRITAIN GREW\Proclamation of 1763



# How did the fur trade contribute to the French and Indian War?

- British fur trade threatened French fur trade.

# Why did the British begin to win the war after 1758?

- They had sent their best generals to America and began to pay colonial troops for fighting.

# What was George Washington's role in the French and Indian War?

- He told the French to leave the Ohio Valley. His surrender of Fort Necessity was one of the first battles of the war.

# Proclamation of 1763

- During French & Indian War/ British & colonists fought side-by-side
- After war, problems arose
- Britain wanted to govern its 13 colonies & the territories gained in the war in a uniform way
- British Parliament imposed new laws & restrictions

## ■ Colonists angry!!

- Had risked lives for Britain
- They had hoped to move to fertile Ohio Valley/restricted
- Some colonists had bought land as an investment/many ignored the law
- Britain failed to protect Indian territory it created



- all of the Indian peoples were thereafter under the protection of the King.
- all lands within the "Indian territory" occupied by Englishmen were to be abandoned
- the King sided with the Indians, against the perceived interests of the settlers



Boundary between Mississippi River and 49th parallel uncertain due to misconception that source of Mississippi River lay further north

# Why did the Proclamation of 1763 anger colonists?

- It tried to prevent them from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains



# Why didn't the king want colonists settling beyond the Appalachian Mountains?

Colonists could not trade with mother country and they would be self-sufficient living so far from the coast

The land was to remain in the hands of the Native American allies to prevent war; war was too costly.

It was too expensive to pay the soldiers to keep the peace between colonists and Native Americans

# IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- 1<sup>st</sup> of Parliament's laws was **Proclamation of 1732:**
  - Colonists could not settle west of Appalachian Mountains/couldn't trade with mother country/would be self-sufficient living so far from coast
  - Land to remain in hands of Native American allies to prevent war/war was too costly/soldiers to preserve peace costly

- NAVIGATION ACTS OF 1763
- PROCLAMATION OF 1763
- SUGAR ACT 1764
- QUARTERING ACT 1765
- STAMP ACT 1765
- DECLARATORY ACT 1766
- TOWNSHEND ACTS 1767
- BOSTON MASSACRE 1770
- TEA ACT 1774

- BOSTON TEA PARTY 1773
- INTOLERABLE ACTS 1774
- FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 1774
- BATTLES OF LEXINGTON & CONCORD  
1775
- SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 1775
- DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 1776

# Sugar Act

- was intended to raise revenue to repay England's national debt.
- It imposed duties on a number of goods including molasses and other forms of sugar, textiles and dye, coffee, and wines.
- The duty on molasses, a key ingredient in rum and one of the more important products that the colonists used, was actually cut in half under the **Sugar Act**.

# Navigation Acts

- New England made enormous profits from trade
- England wanted part of profits
- Navigation Act passed for those profits
- Smuggling/problem
- Pirates interfered with shipping
- 4 major provisions:
  - All shipping-English ships or ships made in English colonies
  - Tobacco, wood, & sugar sold to England/colonies
  - European imports/pass through colonies
  - English officials taxed any colonial goods not shipped to England

- Not a problem in Georgia
- Georgia mostly traded with England

# Georgia---

- Georgia yielded lumber which had become major export of colony by 1754.
- One major consumer of Georgia lumber was Caribbean Islands whose molasses exports help pay for the lumber.
- When the **Sugar Act** was passed Georgians were concerned about sale of lumber to customers in Caribbean who would be using money gotten from export of molasses to pay for lumber.



- Georgia was also concerned because they might not be able to adhere to the strict shipping requirements of the act
- Georgians protested the act in England on strictly economic terms, unlike the other colonies who protested the levy of a tax without approval of those being taxed.

# QUARTERING ACT

- King George III/sent 10,000 soldiers to colonies to keep peace with Britain's Native American allies & to enforce the Proclamation of 1732
- Cost-saving measure
- Required colonies to quarter (or house) British soldiers & provide them with supplies
- Most troops put in New York/New York Assembly punished for not complying. (The king could not house troops in subjects homes in England, but permitted to do so in the colonies.)

- Having troops in colonies would increase war debt
- Britain needed more revenue (income) to meet expenses
- Wanted colonies to help pay part of war debt
- Wanted colonies to contribute to costs of frontier defense & colonial government

- Previously, colonies had been allowed to develop on their own without interference from the king
- Colonists now felt their freedom was being limited

# The Stamp Act

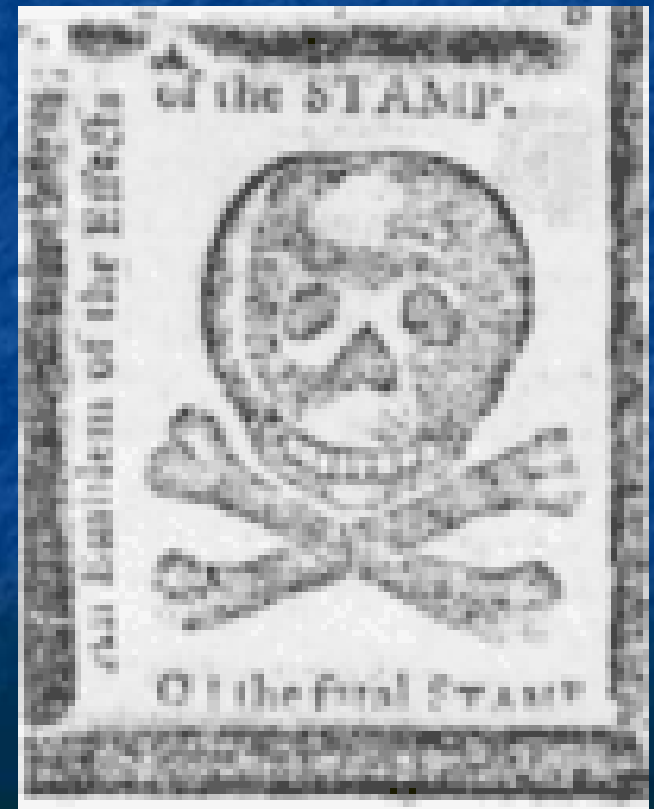
- The Stamp Act was passed by British Parliament on March 22, 1765.
- The new tax was imposed on **all** American colonists and required them to pay a tax on every piece of printed paper they used.
  - Ship's papers, legal documents, licenses, newspapers, other publications, and even playing cards were taxed.

- Money to help pay costs of defending/protecting American frontier near Appalachian Mts. (10,000 troops to be stationed on American frontier)
- Viewed as direct attempt by England to raise money in colonies without the approval of the colonial legislatures



# Reaction

- Asserted Stamp Act was attempt to raise money in colonies without approval of colonial legislatures.
- Resistance to act was demonstrated through **debates in colonial legislatures, written documents** (including legislative resolves, prints, and songs), and **mob/crowd actions** such as tarring and feathering tax collectors.
- brought the first true rift between loyalist and colonist in Georgia.



- Massachusetts took the lead in organizing resistance to the act, calling for a **Stamp Act Congress** of the colonial governments.
- When word reached Georgia, **Alexander Wylly** called members of Commons House to Savannah
- **Governor Wright** refused to call session to order so no official action could be taken
- Consensus of the members-unofficial document of support was forwarded to the **Stamp Act Congress**



# In Georgia:

- On January 3 the royal stamp master, Mr. **George Angus**, arrived below the port of Savannah and was immediately taken to Governor Wright's house.
- With his arrival the colony began to issue stamps as required by law. Some stamps were purchased, but in general Georgians had decided to "wait and see" if the act would be rescinded – they were repealed

# Declaratory Act

- It stated that Parliament had the right to make laws for the colonies "in all cases whatsoever".
- Accompanied the repeal of the Stamp Act



# Sugar Act

- tax on sugar, molasses, dyes, coffee, textiles and wine & other imported goods
- called for strict enforcement of the act and harsh punishment of smugglers
- "Taxation without representation is tyranny!"  
James Otis



- Georgia yielded lumber/ major export of colony by 1754/major consumer/Caribbean Islands whose molasses exports help pay for the lumber.
- When **Sugar Act** passed Georgians concerned about sale of lumber to customers in the Caribbean who would be using money gotten from the export of molasses to pay for the lumber.
- Georgians might not be able to adhere to the strict shipping requirements of act. Georgians protested the act in England on strictly economic terms, unlike the other colonies who protested the levy of a tax without approval of those being taxed.

# Townshend Acts

- Charles Townshend
- king's finance minister
- way to raise revenue in colonies
- 1<sup>st</sup> act-suspended New York's assembly until NYers agreed to provide housing for troops/quartering act
- other acts- placed duties import taxes) on goods imported to colonies:
  - glass
  - paper
  - paint
  - lead
  - tea

- taxed before goods came into colonies
- may not anger colonists as Stamp Act did
- money would pay salaries of British governors/other officials in colonies

- Enforcement:
  - British officers used Writs of Assistance (search warrants) to enter homes/businesses to search for smuggled goods

# Protest

- NY-angry assembly suspended
- Colonies upset:
  1. new taxes
  2. Writs of Assistance
  3. threatened rights & freedoms
- Georgia-reaction was quick and predictably negative
- Lower House immediately voted to order its agent in London, **Benjamin Franklin**, to work for repeal of these oppressive acts.

Savannah businessmen and some nearby planters decided to act (small minority):

- Encourage local manufacturing
- Raise sheep and discourage killing lambs
- Raise and "manufacture" cotton and flax
- Don't import English or European goods, with the exception of:
  - Cheap textiles, clothing, shoes and hose
  - Hardware and plantation tools
  - Hats
  - Paper
  - Firearms and ammunition
  - Mill and grindstones
  - Wool and cotton cards and wire
  - Items for the Indian trade
- Discontinue the custom of giving gifts at funerals
- Curtail slave trade
- Do not buy wine
- Do not buy from merchants who do not sign this pledge