

SSUSH3 The student will explain the primary causes of the American Revolution.

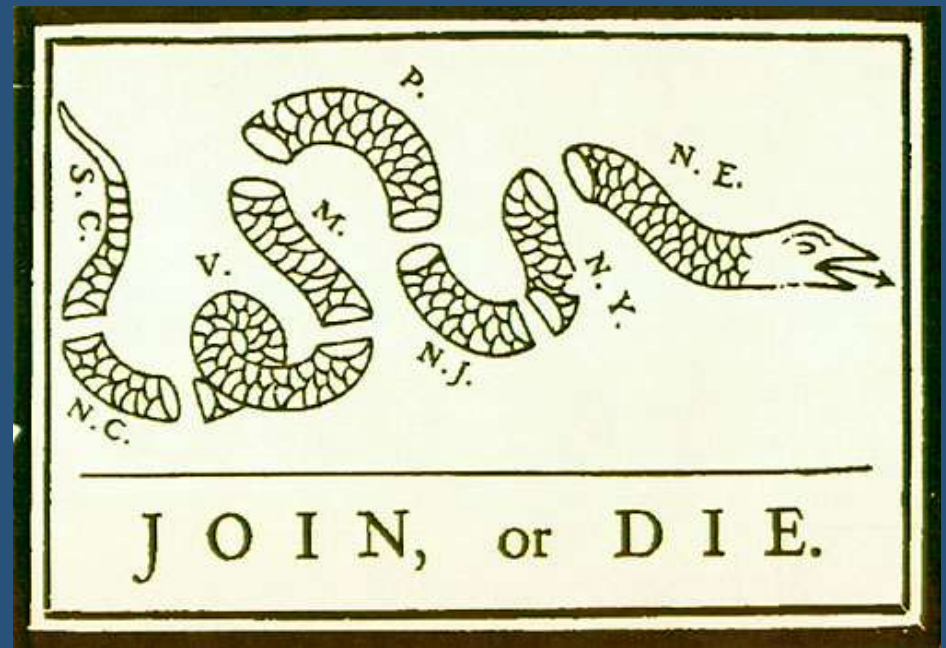
- a. Explain how the end of Anglo-French imperial competition as seen in the French and Indian War and the 1763 Treaty of Paris laid the groundwork for the American Revolution
- b. Explain colonial response to such British actions as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Intolerable Acts as seen in Sons and Daughters of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence.
- c. Explain the importance of Thomas Paine's Common Sense to the movement for independence.



Bell Ringer



1. What do you see?
2. What does this cartoon show?
3. What political message is presented here?
4. Hypothesize as to the intended purpose of this political cartoon.



French and Indian War



- A European war that spread to America in 1754: British and French began fighting over the Ohio River Valley (transportation, farming, and fur)

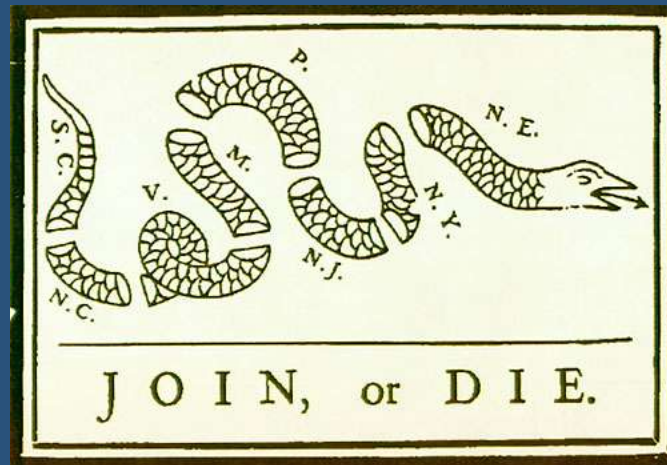




French and Indian War

- The English recruit colonial militias to help fight the French (including George Washington who was a Lt. Colonel for the British)
- The British defeat the French in the early 1760s

America's first political cartoon (Ben Franklin 1754)



What do you think this cartoon was supporting? Why?

French and Indian War



- The war officially ends in 1763 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris
- The treaty all but eliminated French power in North America
- Additionally, the treaty gave the British government control of all of Britain's American colonies.
Parliament began taxing the colonists to pay for the war.
- The colonists objected to the loss of control over their own affairs, & some Americans began to think about an American revolution..

How do you think many of the colonist felt about the British making them pay for the war?

French and Indian War



The British issued the Proclamation of 1763 which prohibited colonists from crossing the Appalachian Mountains in an attempt to keep peace with western Indian tribes. The British did not want to have to put the resources into protecting western colonial farmers.

Why would this policy upset some colonists?



Colonial Response to the British Actions



- Britain's American colonists believed the king & Parliament were violating their rights as Englishmen.
- Among the rights they felt were being violated were protection from taxation without representation, the right to a trial by a jury of their peers, protection from searches without warrants, & protection from having troops quartered on their property.
- Parliamentary actions to tax the colonists or to enforce the tax laws provoked a negative reaction from the colonists that eventually led to open rebellion.
- These actions included the Stamp Act & the Intolerable Acts.



Colonial Response to the British Actions



- **Stamp Act (1765):** a British tax on most printed material- was the first direct tax on the colonies. (legal docs, playing cards, etc.)
- **Sons of Liberty(1765)** organized protest meetings and intimidated tax collectors -led to the formation of the Stamp Act Congress which sent a petition to King George
- The **Daughters of Liberty** and the Sons of Liberty both organized effective boycotts of British goods: Daughters of Liberty promoted wearing “homespun” fabric
- The British repeal the Stamp Act in 1766





Sons of Liberty

Colonial Response to the British Actions



- Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts) (1774): Laws intended to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party. Massachusetts was where the majority of the boycotts against the British were taking place. The Intolerable Acts:
 - Shut down the port of Boston
 - Limited colonial voting rights
 - Limited the power of colonial courts
 - Forced the colony to house British soldiers
 - Placed a military governor over Massachusetts
- Colonists called for the First Continental Congress to protest these actions & formed colonial militias to resist enforcement of these acts.

Colonial Response to the British Actions



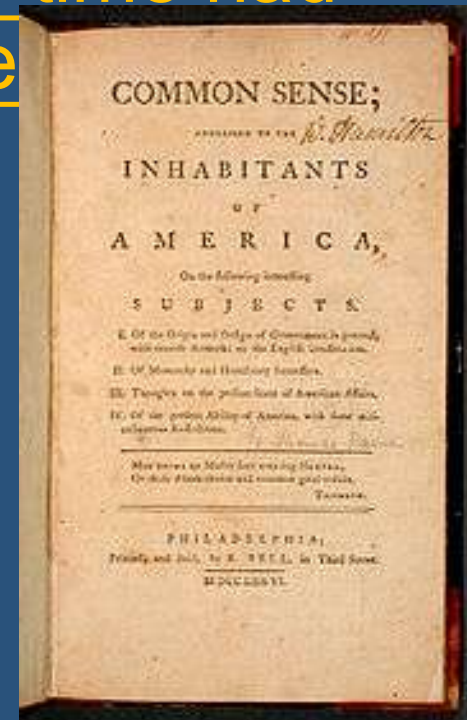
- Much of the planning for the First Continental Congress was carried out by committees of correspondence.
- These committees were formed because American patriots could not communicate publicly.
- One committee would exchange written communications with another committee within or between the colonies.
- Committees of correspondence were the first organization linking the colonies in their opposition to British rule.



Thomas Paine's Common Sense



- Published in 1776 by patriot Thomas Paine
- A persuasive pamphlet which blamed King George III and not Parliament for punishing the colonies
- Significance: Paine declared that the time had come for the colonies to declare independence using plain English
- Sold nearly 500,000 copies
- Helped to persuade the Continental Congress to issue the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776)



SSUSH 3 – Essential Questions



1. Why was the French & Indian War fought?
2. What were the terms created by the Treaty of Paris?
3. What were the colonial responses to British actions such as the Proclamation Act of 1763, Stamp Act, & Intolerable Acts?
4. What was the importance of T.Paine's *Common Sense*?

