

What caused the American Revolution?



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French and Indian War

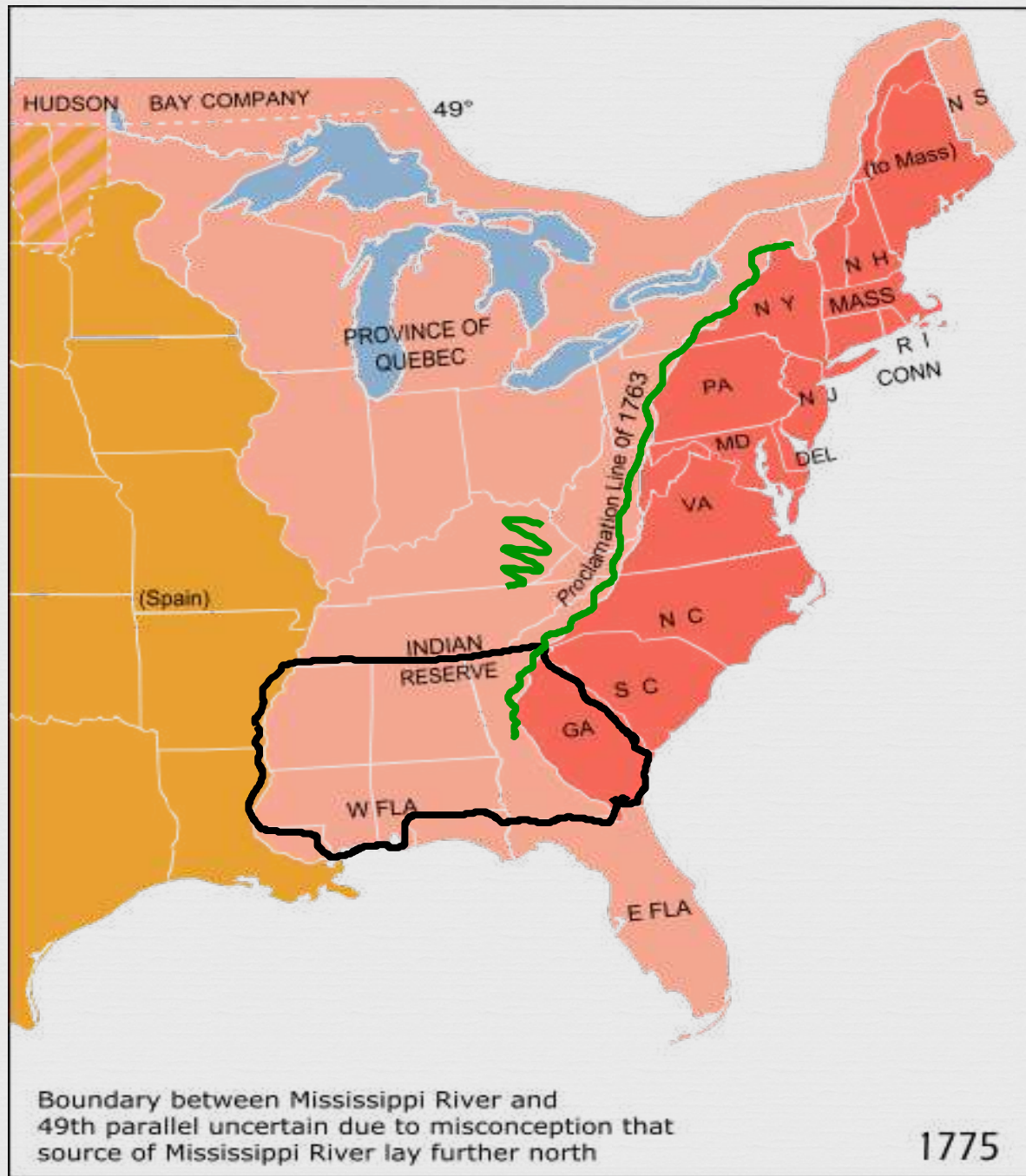


- ❧ French and Indian War lasted from 1756-1763.
- ❧ Was a dispute between Britain and France over land in Ohio River Valley and areas of Canada.
- ❧ When it was over, France had been driven out of North America and British colonists could move further west.

Proclamation of 1763



- ❧ The Treaty of Paris (1763) ended the French and Indian War.
- ❧ King George II also issued the **Proclamation of 1763**. The proclamation was designed to set a boundary for Britain's colonies in North America.
- ❧ It stated that no British colonists could settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.




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

1775

Britain's answer to debt



- ❧ Britain had spent a lot of money defending the American colonies during the F&I War.
- ❧ Britain decided to pass taxes on products used in the colonies to make the colonies help pay the bill.
- ❧ The colonies weren't opposed to paying taxes, but they were opposed to paying taxes when they had no representatives in Parliament.
- ❧ These acts led the way to Revolutionary War.

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Pre-Revolutionary Acts Matrix

Name & Date of Act	Description of Act	Colonial Reaction	Effect on Georgia
Sugar Act - p. 115			
Stamp Act p. 115			
Townshend Acts p. 115			
Tea Act p. 115			
Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts)			

1764 – Sugar Act



- ❧ This was a tax on sugar, molasses, coffee, indigo, and wine
- ❧ Colonial reaction – staged protests and began the rallying cry of “No taxation without representation.”
- ❧ Effect on GA - did not openly protest and just paid the added taxes.

1765 – Stamp Act



- ❧ Taxed paper and items made with paper – newspapers, pamphlets, legal documents, dice, playing cards
- ❧ This was the first direct tax – the stamp was attached to the document to show the tax had been paid.
- ❧ Colonial Reaction –
 - ❧ The majority of colonies staged protests and boycotts of the stamp.
 - ❧ The Sons of Liberty was formed.
 - ❧ The Stamp Act Congress was held (only 9 colonies were there)



Effect on GA - Georgia was the only colony that sold any stamps.

1767 – Townshend Acts



- ❧ Tax on glass, lead, paper, paints, and tea
- ❧ Colonial Reaction –
 - ❧ Colonists were discouraged from purchasing those particular items.
 - ❧ Many important colonists wrote letters/pamphlets disagreeing with the acts

1767 – Townshend Acts



Effect on Georgia - Georgia formed a colonial assembly that spoke against the act.

1773- Tea Act



Decreased the cost of British tea and increased taxes on imported tea

1773 – Tea Act



☞ Colonial Reaction –

☞ Boycotted cheap British tea

☞ Some of the Sons of Liberty
dumped tea into Boston harbor
– a.k.a. “Boston Tea Party”



Effect on Georgia - No tea ships came to Georgia, so there was no protest.

1774 – Intolerable/ Coercive Acts

- ❧ Closed the port of Boston until tea was paid for
- ❧ British officials that were arrested in the colonies could stand trial in Britain
- ❧ Colonists in Massachusetts could not hold town meeting or elect public officials – turned back into royal colony
- ❧ Colonists HAD to provide food and shelter for British soldiers if they came to their homes (Quarterming Act)

1774 – Intolerable/Coercive Acts

Colonial Reaction

- ❧ First Continental Congress met
- ❧ Minutemen groups were formed in Mass.

Effect on Georgia

- ❧ Georgia did not attend the Continental Congress
- ❧ Had Provincial Congress but only half of parishes (counties) showed up
- ❧ Voted to send delegates to 2nd Continental Congress (group that wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776)