

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION GALLERY WALK



FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

In the 1750s, France and Britain were fighting in Europe. The war was now spreading to North America.

CAUSES OF THE WAR: British Colonists wanted to take over French land in North America. The British wanted to take over the fur trade in the French held territory.

WHO FOUGHT?: British soldiers fought against French soldiers and Native Americans. Native Americans joined in the battle against the British because they were afraid the British would take over their land.

The French and Indian War

CAUSES

- France claims the interior of North America, while British colonists settle along the coast.
- French and British trade for furs with different Native American groups.
- France and Britain arm the Native Americans.
- British colonists move into Ohio River valley, claimed by France.
- France builds forts to keep the British out.



FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

EFFECTS

- Britain defeats France.
- Britain wins control of all of North America east of the Mississippi River.
- Spain gains New Orleans and French territory west of the Mississippi River.
- Native Americans revolt against the British.
- Britain bans further settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- Colonists become angry.

EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

Treaty of Paris ended the war: It provided these things:

1. End of France as a power in North America
2. Britain is in deep debt, so they tax the colonists to earn \$
3. Distrust of British Government.

Proclamation of 1763

King George III: Announcement to the people

SCANE ME



PROCLAMATION OF 1763

BRITISH ACTION

- ◆ PROCLAMATION LINE OF 1763: would bar westward settlement on Indian lands and, in turn, protect the colonists from invading Indians.
- ◆ 10, 000 BRITISH TROOPS: would protect this frontier line—with colonists required to pay one-third of the \$1,000,000 annual cost.

AMERICAN REACTION

“UNFAIR,” the colonists protested, arguing that their original charters included land west of that line. Furthermore, they declared, “We don’t want a standing army during peace time!”



SUGAR ACT AND STAMP ACT

BRITISH ACTION

1764—SUGAR ACT

Placed duties on sugar and molasses—not just to regulate trade (as before) but to produce revenue for Britain.

Smugglers would be tried in admiralty courts without juries.

1765—STAMP ACT

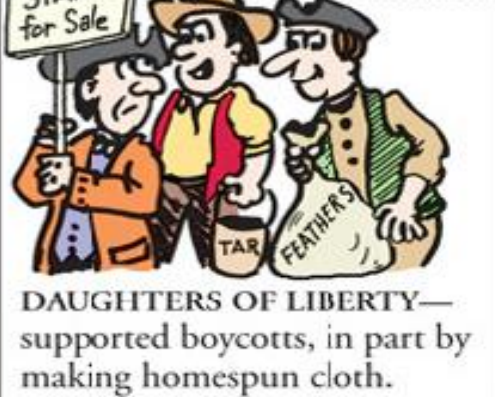
Required revenue stamps for all publications and official documents.

Englishman Isaac Barre warned his fellow Parliamentarians:

“Americans are sons of liberty and won’t surrender their rights without a fight.”

He was right!

COLONIAL REACTION



VIRGINIA RESOLVES

In the Virginia Assembly Patrick Henry helped write the Virginia Resolves, denying Parliament's right to tax Virginia. He warned:



STAMP ACT CONGRESS

IN THEIR FIRST SHOW OF UNITY 9 COLONIES SENT DELEGATES TO NEW YORK TO PROTEST. THEY ALSO AGREED TO BOYCOTT ALL BRITISH GOODS.



Sugar Act 1764

King George III Announcement

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Stamp Act 1765

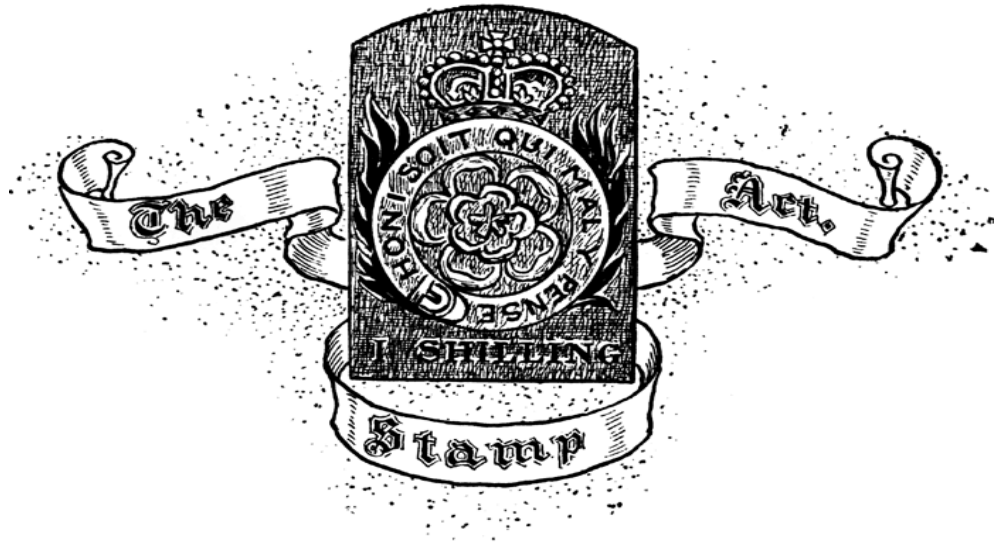
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SUGAR / STAMP ACT PRIMARY SOURCE 1

- “Do not even ponder the thought of selling or trading goods without **THE ROYAL STAMP!**”



- If you choose to disobey this law a severe penalty will be paid.”

SUGAR / STAMP ACT PRIMARY SOURCE 2

- “Our Colonies must be the biggest Beggars in the World, if such small Duties appear to be intolerable burdens in their eyes.” - British Newspaper



Townsend Duties 1767

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Townsend Acts/Duties 1767

BRITISH ACTION

1767—TOWNSEND ACTS

1. Revenue duties on tea, glass, lead, paper, paints
2. Strict customs enforcement, including Writs of Assistance

Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Treasury), boasted he could raise revenue through duties, because Americans accepted these external taxes to regulate trade as legal.

John Dickinson, a Pennsylvania lawyer, argued in his "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania," that external taxes to regulate trade were illegal if used to raise revenue.



"Those who are taxed without their consent... are slaves."

This influential pamphlet urged repeal of the Townshend Acts.

AMERICAN REACTION

Samuel Adams and fellow radicals in the Massachusetts legislature circulated letters to all the colonies, urging them to boycott (refuse to buy) British goods.



SORRY, I'M NOT BUYING.



Colonists revived James Otis' 1761 claim that Writs of Assistance violated their English right to sanctity of the home: the right not to have their homes searched without a warrant.

HEY! I THOUGHT A MAN'S HOME WAS HIS CASTLE!



PROTESTING TAXES 2

- Colonists took other steps to change the law.
- They joined together to boycott British goods.
- The boycott reduced British trade by 14% in the colonies and by 1766 Parliament repealed (canceled) the stamp act.



Quartering Act 1765

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QUARTERING ACT

Quartering Act of 1765 & 1774

**GET OUT OF
OUR HOMES!**

Both Quartering Acts helped to trigger the American Colonists into revolution.



The Quartering Act of 1765 was passed to ensure that the British soldiers were getting proper housing and food. The law stated that colonists had to give away their own food and drinks to the soldiers. Many people went against the law and it was expired in 1767.

Housing and getting food for soldiers.

The Quartering Act of 1774 was passed due to out of control colonies. This act addressed the issue of housing soldiers. It did not include the providing of food and water from colonists.



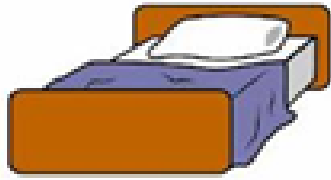
The Quartering Acts can now be found in the Bill of Rights. It says that only in wartime can soldiers be quartered in any house.



QUARTERING ACT

- The Quartering Act made the colonists upset in two ways:
- First, housing and supplying the soldiers was costly.
- Second, soldiers essentially possessed the ability to search anyone's home whenever they pleased.
- Colonists lost their sense of rights over their own property.

Quartering Act



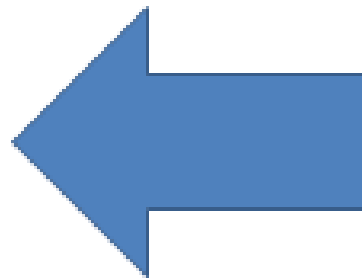
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Quartering



The Boston Tea Party

December 16, 1773



Angry and frustrated at a new tax on tea, American colonists disguised as Mohawk Native Americans boarded three British ships and dumped 342 whole crates of British tea into Boston harbor.

The Boston Tea Party was organized by the Sons of Liberty and led by me, Samuel Adams.



The Intolerable Acts

The Sons of Liberty were male patriots that formed to protest British rule and defend their rights. Members of the Sons of Liberty included John Adams, John Hancock, Paul Revere, and many more.

Dorky Times

As a result of the dumping of the tea, the British Parliament developed a set of laws called the Intolerable Acts of 1774 to punish the Americans. Within the act Boston Harbor was closed until the Americans paid for the tea that was destroyed. They could not come up with the money for the tea and this eventually led to the Revolutionary War.

The American Revolution



The Tea Act 1773

King George III Announcement

SCAN ME



Alternate Boston Tea Part Slide (NEW 2016)

1773—TEA ACT

In a costly blunder, Parliament tried to bail out the (British) East India Company—near bankruptcy because of 17,000,000 pounds of surplus tea—by giving it a monopoly of the American market.

Parliament hoped the colonists would start buying British tea again (instead of smuggling Dutch tea) when they saw the new bargain prices.

1773—THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

The Tea Act united America's conservative merchants (outraged by the monopoly) and radical patriots (angered by the tea tax) in resisting Great Britain. In New York and Philadelphia, tea ships were forced back to England.

Then, on December 16, about 60 Bostonians disguised as Mohawk Indians—believed to be Sons of Liberty,

led by Sam Adams—war-hooped onto three tea ships in Boston Harbor and threw overboard all 342 chests of East India Company tea.



The Intolerable/Coercive Acts

King George III Announcement

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Alternate Intolerable Acts Slide (NEW 2016)

1774—COERCIVE ACTS (called “INTOLERABLE ACTS” by the colonists)
An angry King and Parliament decided to teach all the colonies a lesson by punishing Massachusetts through four acts, which:

1. closed Boston's port until the city paid for the tea
2. deprived Massachusetts of self-government and placed it under the military rule of British General Thomas Gage
3. allowed British officials to be tried in England if charged with crimes while enforcing British laws
4. issued a stronger Quartering Act for all the colonies

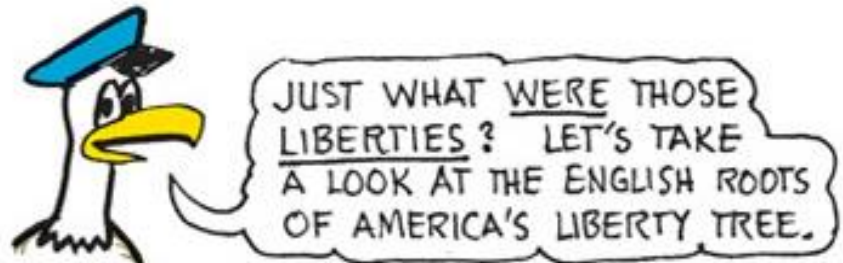
1774—QUEBEC ACT

1. extended Quebec's boundaries to Ohio and Mississippi rivers—land claimed by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Virginia
2. gave Quebec's Catholic Church preferred status and sanctioned Quebec's French law of trial without jury (Would America be next? Some colonists feared so.)

FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Sept. 5-Oct. 26, 1774

Blasting the Intolerable Acts as tyrannical, Committees of Correspondence rallied support in all the colonies for beleaguered Massachusetts and arranged for an unprecedented gathering: a Continental Congress. Fifty-six delegates, from every colony except Georgia, met in Philadelphia to chart a unified response to Britain. The results:

1. an Association, pledged to boycott British trade
2. adoption of Suffolk Resolves, declaring the Coercive Acts unconstitutional and urging Massachusetts to form its own government and collect its own taxes and to form and arm a militia
3. a Declaration of Rights and Grievances, stating that the colonists were defying Britain because their LIBERTIES AS ENGLISHMEN had been violated



Reaction to the Intolerable/Coercive Acts...



THE ENGLISH WANTED TO PUNISH THE COLONISTS IN RESPONSE TO THE BOSTON TEA PARTY. THE KING PASSED LAWS CALLED THE COERCIVE ACTS.



TRIALS WERE CONDUCTED IN ENGLAND IF A BRITISH SOLDIER WAS INVOLVED. THE BRITISH WERE SCARED THAT THE COLONISTS WERE BIASED. NOW THE SOLDIERS WERE IN THEIR SUPPORTIVE HOMETLAND AND WERE GUARANTEED TO WIN, SINCE THERE WOULD BE NO WITNESSES.



THE LAW ALSO STATED THAT TOWN MEETINGS WERE NOT ALLOWED. THE BRITISH DID THIS BECAUSE THEY WERE LOSING CONTROL OVER THE COLONIES, BUT ALSO AS A PUNISHMENT TO MASSACHUSETTS.



THE BRITISH BLOCKED THE PORTS IN BOSTON. BOSTON RELIED ON THESE PORTS FOR EVERYTHING FROM FOOD TO JOBS! THIS CREATED A BIG PROBLEM FOR BOSTON SO...

THE OTHER COLONIES SENT FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES TO BOSTON!



WE CAN FINALLY GOVERN OURSELVES! HOORAY!



THE COLONISTS ALSO CREATED THE 1ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS!