

Objectives

- Identify the causes of the American Revolution.

Guiding Thought: What important ideas and major events led to the American Revolution?



Terms and People

- **Thomas Jefferson** – wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776
- **George Washington** – General of the Continental Army during the American Revolution



What important ideas and major events led to the American Revolution?

From Part A: Enlightenment and the Great Awakening.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



ROAD TO WAR

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

I. FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

ENGLISH COLONIES

Salutary Neglect

Policy where Britain gave its colonies more freedom to govern themselves

- rarely enforced trade/tariff acts

Why?

- colonies made England \$
- England didn't have resources for enforcement



Significance:

Colonies grew independent & disliked British interference in their business.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

NORTH AMERICA BEFORE 1754



FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

(7 Years War) France & Natives vs. Britain 1754 – 1763. Britain wanted French-controlled land: the Ohio River Valley.

- Britain wins
- Treaty of Paris 1763 - France lost most of its land in Canada and east of the Ohio River in N. America to Britain

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

NORTH AMERICA BEFORE 1754



Chief Pontiac

“ When I go to see the English commander and say to him that some of our comrades are dead, instead of bewailing their death, as our French brothers do, he laughs at me and at you. If I ask for anything for our sick, he refuses with the reply that he has no use for us. From all this you can well see that they are seeking our ruin. Therefore, my brothers, we must all swear their destruction and wait no longer.”
- Chief Pontiac

NORTH AMERICA | 1763



Smallpox victim

Pontiac's Rebellion - war by Native American tribes led by Chief Pontiac against British rule after the French and Indian War

- Natives lose - led to smallpox-infected blankets being given to 2 Delaware chiefs, killing thousands.

Proclamation of 1763 - banned all settlement west of the Appalachians to avoid conflict w/Native Americans - W. of line for Native Americans

- Colonists ignored proclamation

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



II. GROWING APART

Increase Revenue Strategies After Expensive War

- Crack down on colonial exports (avoid taxes)
- 1761 → writs of assistance → British customs officials to search any ship or building → outraged the merchants of Boston.

Increase in Troops

10,000 troops were stationed in NA to protect the colonies, the colonists viewed it as a standing army that might turn against them. Also expensive.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



II. GROWING APART

George Grenville

British Prime minister who tried increase revenue (rather than regulating trade) by promoting Sugar Act

Sugar Act 1764 - tried to stop smuggling

- taxed sugar, wine, indigo & coffee
- smuggling trials taken out of sympathetic colonial courts



George Grenville - British Prime Minister

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



II. GROWING APART

STAMP ACT

Stamp Act of 1765 - tax paid for the right to print (1st Internal Tax)

Sons of Liberty - protest group led by Samuel Adams

Declaratory Act (1766) Parliament ended Stamp Act.

- but also restates Parliament's power over the colonists

Embossed tax stamp on paper - 1765



Samuel Adams - Sons of Liberty Leader

10 YEARS UNTIL WAR

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



II. GROWING APART

TOWNSHEND ACTS

Townshend Acts 1767- indirect taxes, on imported materials

- glass, lead, paint, paper & tea
- “no taxation without representation” led to boycotts under Samuel Adams’ leadership

2,000 Redcoats stationed in Boston.

2 Groups Emerged:

Colonists who challenged British authority and will eventually seek independence (Patriots)

Colonists who remained loyal to the British Monarchy (Loyalists)



Samuel Adams - Massachusetts Patriot Leader



YEARS UNTIL WAR

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

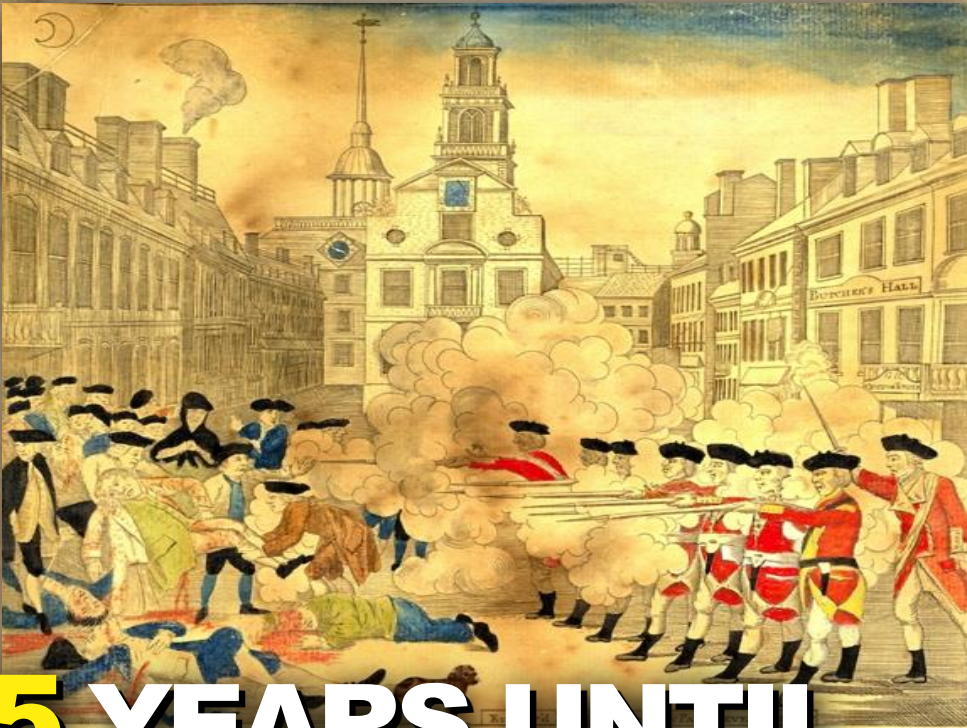
II. GROWING

APART

Boston, Massachusetts

March 12, 1774

FIVE DEAD IN BOSTON MASSACRE IN BOSTON



5 YEARS UNTIL

WAR

Boston Massacre

(1770)

- 5 Colonist dead
- Britain ended taxes except on tea

Tea Act 1773

British East India Company, (tea imports) nearing bankruptcy by the colonial boycotts. Allowed to sell tea to the colonies directly. Cut colonial merchants out of the tea trade (EIC sell its tea directly to consumers for less). Protests.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

II. GROWING

APART

Boston, Massachusetts

December 16, 1773

PARTY ON! IT'S TEA TIME!

SONS OF LIBERTY PROTESTS DUMP TEA



Boston Tea Party

(1773)

- protested by dumping tea into Boston Harbor

Intolerable Acts

- punishment for tea party
- closed Boston harbor
- Quartering Act: colonists to feed and lodge British soldiers.
- Boston under Martial Law
- Limit the rights of self-government, banned the town meetings and the Committees of Correspondence, (colonial organization against British "oppression")

2 YEARS UNTIL WAR

The Americans won the war after trapping a British army in Yorktown, Virginia.

The Americans benefited from the leadership of George Washington and assistance from France.

The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783.

