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J O I N, or D I E.





# 1763 - A Turning Point Year

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- **1. Treaty of Paris** ends French and Indian War
- Canada and Florida to Great Britain
- Spain receives Louisiana

# 1763 - A Turning Point Year

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- 2. **George Grenville** appointed as new British P.M.
- thought colonies spoiled
- believed they should be taxed like all British citizens – to help pay war debt and costs of defense

# 1763 - A Turning Point Year

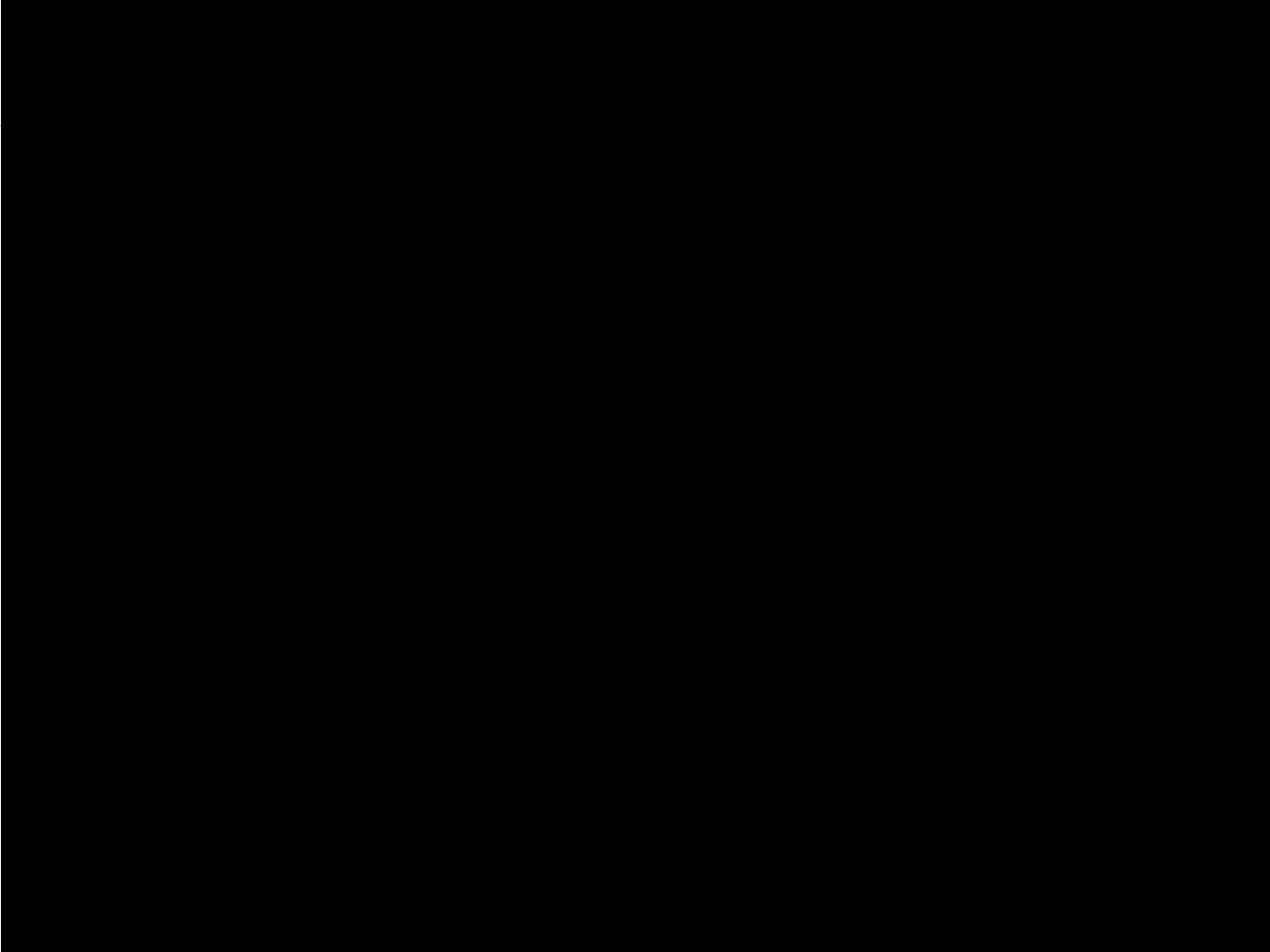
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- 3. Use of **writs of assistance** to reduce smuggling begins
- 4. **Pontiac's Rebellion** in VA and PENN
- Effects?

# 1763 - A Turning Point Year

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- **5. Proclamation of 1763** issued by King George III
- all colonists west of Appalachians forced back to east side
- Colonial resentment grows







# The Sugar Act 1764

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- set up vice-admiralty courts to try smugglers
- halved tax on molasses
- but created taxes/duties on other imports for the first time
- James Otis – protests that purpose was to raise \$ for England, not to improve conditions or trade in the colonies

# Sons of Liberty Article Quiz

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- Clear off your desks completely
- Put away all notes, binders, etc.
- Use a pen

# Sons of Liberty Article Quiz

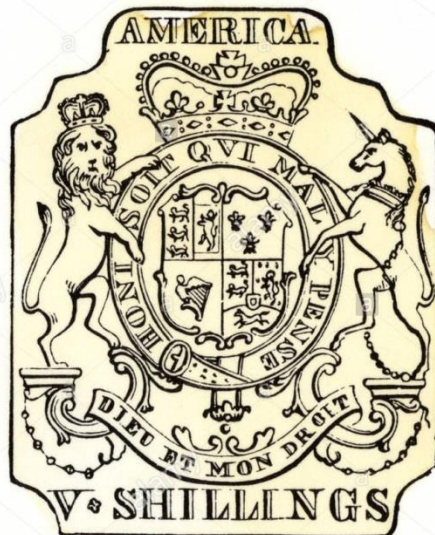
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- You may use your brain and the brains of anyone in this room younger than your teacher to obtain your answers.
- Be thorough.
- #10 – needs evidence

# The Stamp Act 1765

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- required printing in colonies on special taxed paper
- colonies again question the use of the \$\$ collected and the right of Parliament to tax
- British – colonies should pay a fair share for their defense



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BRITISH STAMPS FOR AMERICA.

# Protesting the Stamp Act

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- **1. Stamp Act Congress** – issues a *Petition of Grievances*, remains loyal to GB but colonial unity increases
- **2. Otis** – “*taxation without representation is tyranny*”

# Protesting the Stamp Act

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- **3. committees of correspondence**
- **4. Sons of Liberty protests**
- **5. colonies announce a series of non-importation agreements**
- **Stamp Act is repealed 1766**



# Protesting the Stamp Act

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- "...when people are oppressed, when their rights are infringed upon, when arbitrary rulers are put over them, when government is secret the people become alarmed, if they have any spirit of freedom they will fight for their liberties and they are justified in doing so."
- "If the stamp man tells you to kiss his ass shall he get away with it and live? Don't let your courage cool, or a few bullies scare you, we have nothing to fear but slavery, love your liberty, and fight for it like men who know its value. Once lost it will never never be regained. "
- - Samuel Adams, 1765



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# America's T

Sunday, November 2, 1773

## No More British Goods

PHILADELPHIA-PA On Committees of Ren  
 November 2, 1772, the Correspondence were follo  
 Committees of Dabney Carr, Thomas imp  
 Correspondence was Jefferson, John Rutledge, The  
 formed by leaders coming John Christopher, Patrick  
 from every single colony, Henry, Sam Adams, John that  
 except Georgia. The Jay, Adams Gadge, and rela  
 leaders came together to John Dicosen. This the  
 get rid of British taxes. committee encouraged beh  
 Some of those taxes were colonists to stop buying of a  
 the Stamp Act, the Tea British goods. expi  
 Taxes, and Townshend in li  
 Act. Some of the by Santo, Scott, and Chris its  
 representatives in the beh

Committee-Chamber, July 25, 1774.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE

### Committee of Correspondence.

MR. Henry Remsen, seconded by Mr. Abraham Duryee, made a Motion in the Words following.

Mr. CHAIRMAN,  
 I move that a Poll be opened at the usual Places of Election in each Ward in this City, on *Thursday* the 28th Inst. at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, to elect five Deputies for the City and County of *New-York*, to meet in Congress at *Philadelphia*, on the first of *September* next; and in order that the same may be conducted in the most unexceptionable Manner, I further move, That this Committee request the Favor of the Aldermen, Common Council, and Vestry in each Ward, to superintend the same; and that the Committee of Mechanicks be also requested to appoint two Persons in each Ward to attend with two of this Committee, for the same Purpose; that not only the Freeholders and Freemen, but all Persons who pay Taxes, be deemed qualified to vote.

Which being unanimously agreed to,

*Ordered,*  
 That the same be forthwith carried into Execution,

# The Quartering Act 1765

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- to fulfill colonial requests for defense
- increased # of Redcoats in colonies
- pay, house, clothe, feed
- relief to colonies at first

# British Responses

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- **“virtual” representation**
- **Declaratory Act 1766** – says future laws may be passed
- **Townshend Acts 1767-68**
- boycotts continue – success
- products were not significant

# Colonial Counter-Responses

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- John Dickinson – *Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer*
- protested the Townsend Acts as another illegal internal tax that simply raised revenue for England
- Daughters of Liberty, Spinning bees
- Common people

# This Week

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- Monday – notes and D of I, Paine Quotes due
- Tuesday – notes, D of I, return Pd 2 tests
- Wednesday – early release – 1,2,3,5
- Thursday – D of I discussion and assignment due
- Friday – finish American Revo
- Extra Credit – Blows Must Decide video by Friday
- Test Corrections – Wed, Thu, Fri after school

The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street BOSTON on March 5th 1770 by a party of the 29<sup>th</sup> REG<sup>t</sup>



Engraved Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE BOSTON

Unhappy Boston! see thy Sons deplore,  
 Thy hallow'd Walks befincard with guiltless Gore:  
 While faithless P—n and his savage Bands,  
 With murderous Rancour stretch their bloody Hands;  
 Like fierce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey,  
 Approve the Carnage and enjoy the Day.

If feebling drops from Rage from Anguish Wring,  
 If speechless Sorrows lab'ring for a Tongue  
 Or if a weeping World can ought appease  
 The plaintive Ghosts of Victims such as these;  
 The Patriot's copious Tears for each are shed,  
 A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead.

But know, EXECUTIONS to that awful Goal,  
 Where JUSTICE strips the Minder of his Soul,  
 Shou'd venal C—ts the scandal of the Land,  
 Snatch the relentless Villain from her Hand,  
 Keen Execrations on this Plate inscrib'd,  
 Shall reach a JUDGE who never can be brib'd.





# Steps To Revolution

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□ 1. **Boston Massacre 1770**

□ whose fault was it?

□ 2. **Committees of correspondence**  
increase activity – spread ideas and  
propaganda – 80+ towns

# Steps To Revolution

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- 3. The *Gaspee* Incident 1772
- British ship off RI coast explodes
- no one caught
- colonists blamed – SoL

# Steps To Revolution

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- **4. Tea Act 1773** passed by Lord North – new P.M.
- what it did?
- Dutch East India Company
- **Tea Parties** result – Boston and other cities

# Steps To Revolution

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- **5. The Intolerable Acts 1774**
- to punish Boston and Mass.
- A. Boston Port Act
- B. Town meetings closed
- C. Trials to England

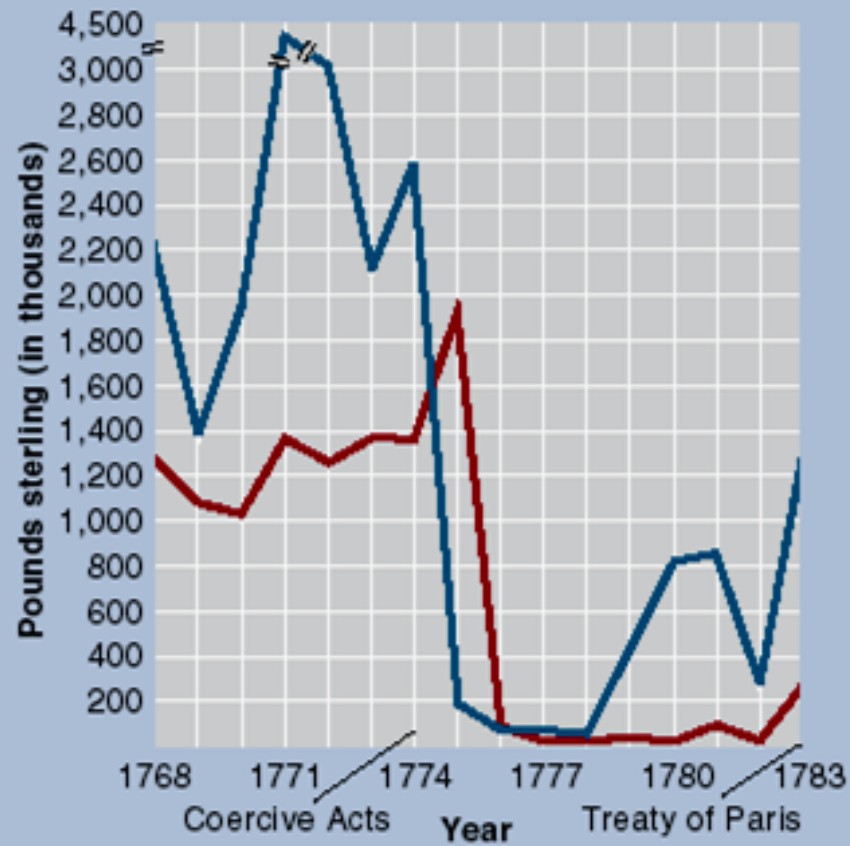
# Steps To Revolution

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- D. Boston placed under martial law
- E. Mass. governor replaced with a military governor appointed by KG3

# Exports & Imports: 1768-1783

Nonimportation affected colonial commerce during the late 1760s and early 1770s, but exports as well as imports plummeted with the Coercive Acts and the outbreak of war:



— Imports — Exports

# Steps To Revolution

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- **6. First Continental Congress**  
meets – Philly 1774
- to respond to Intolerable Acts –  
rally around Mass.

# Steps To Revolution

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- express anger to KG3 – still loyal however – angry at Parl.
- 1st CC adopts the Suffolk Resolves
- 1. Mass. to form own gov't and keep all taxes



# Steps To Revolution

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- 2. All colonies to train militias
- 3. complete trade boycott with GB
- 4. Plans to meet in May 1775 if demands not met

# Steps To Revolution

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- *“America stands armed with resolution and virtue; but she still recoils at the idea of drawing the sword against the nation from whom she derived her origin. Yet Britain, like an unnatural parent, is ready to plunge her dagger into the bosom of her affectionate offspring.”* Mercy Otis Warren

# The War Begins

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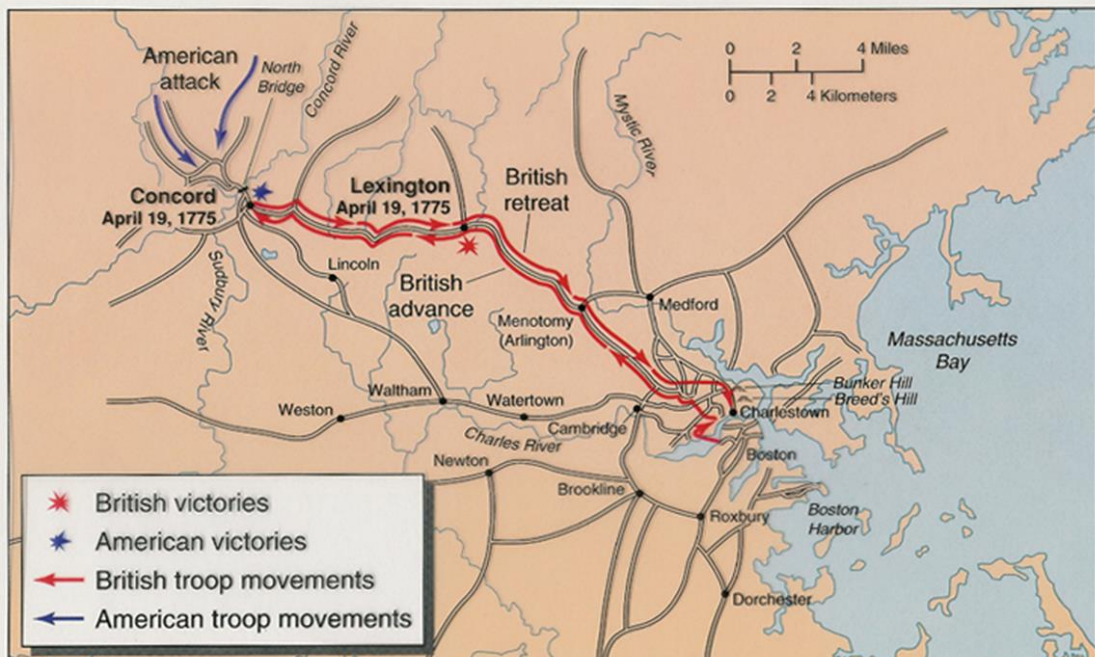
□ Spring 1775

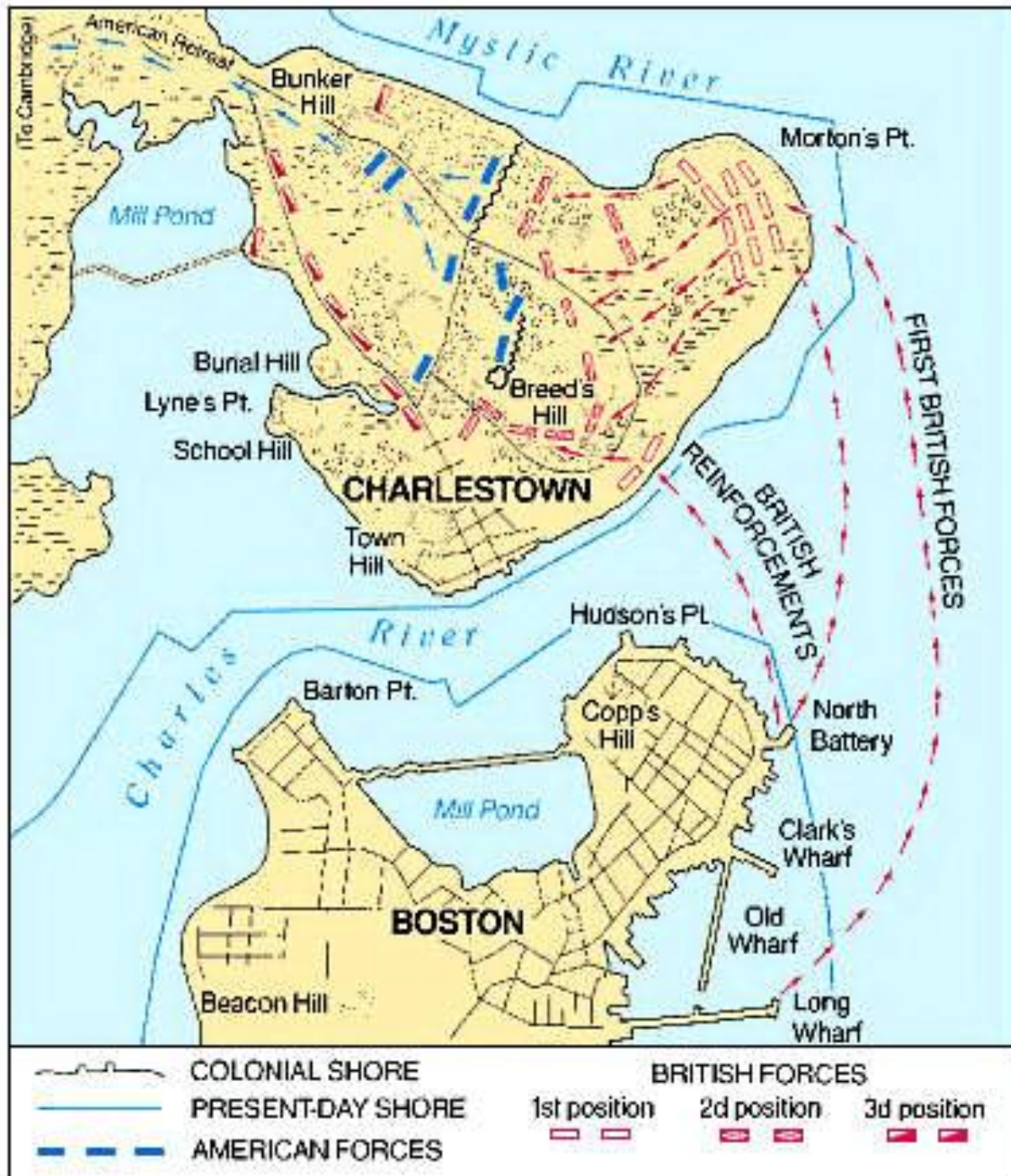
□ **Lexington and Concord**

□ minutemen

□ **Bunker Hill**

□ mixed success, confidence high





# BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL 17<sup>th</sup> June 1775

□ English Troops  
■ American

Retreat of  
Americans  
←

Bunker  
Hill

Breeds  
Hill

Charlestown

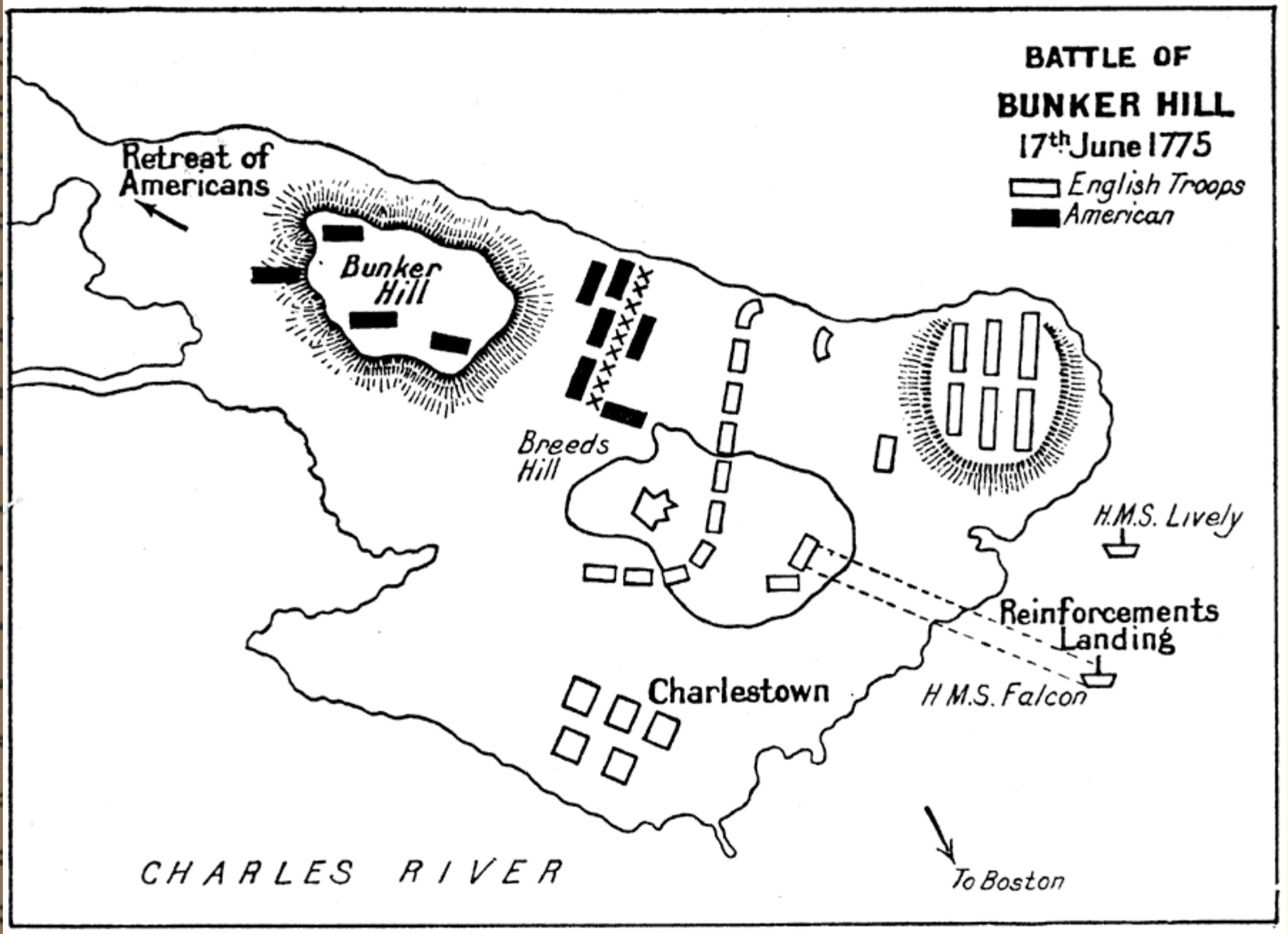
H.M.S. Lively

Reinforcements  
Landing

H.M.S. Falcon

CHARLES RIVER

↓  
To Boston



# The War Begins

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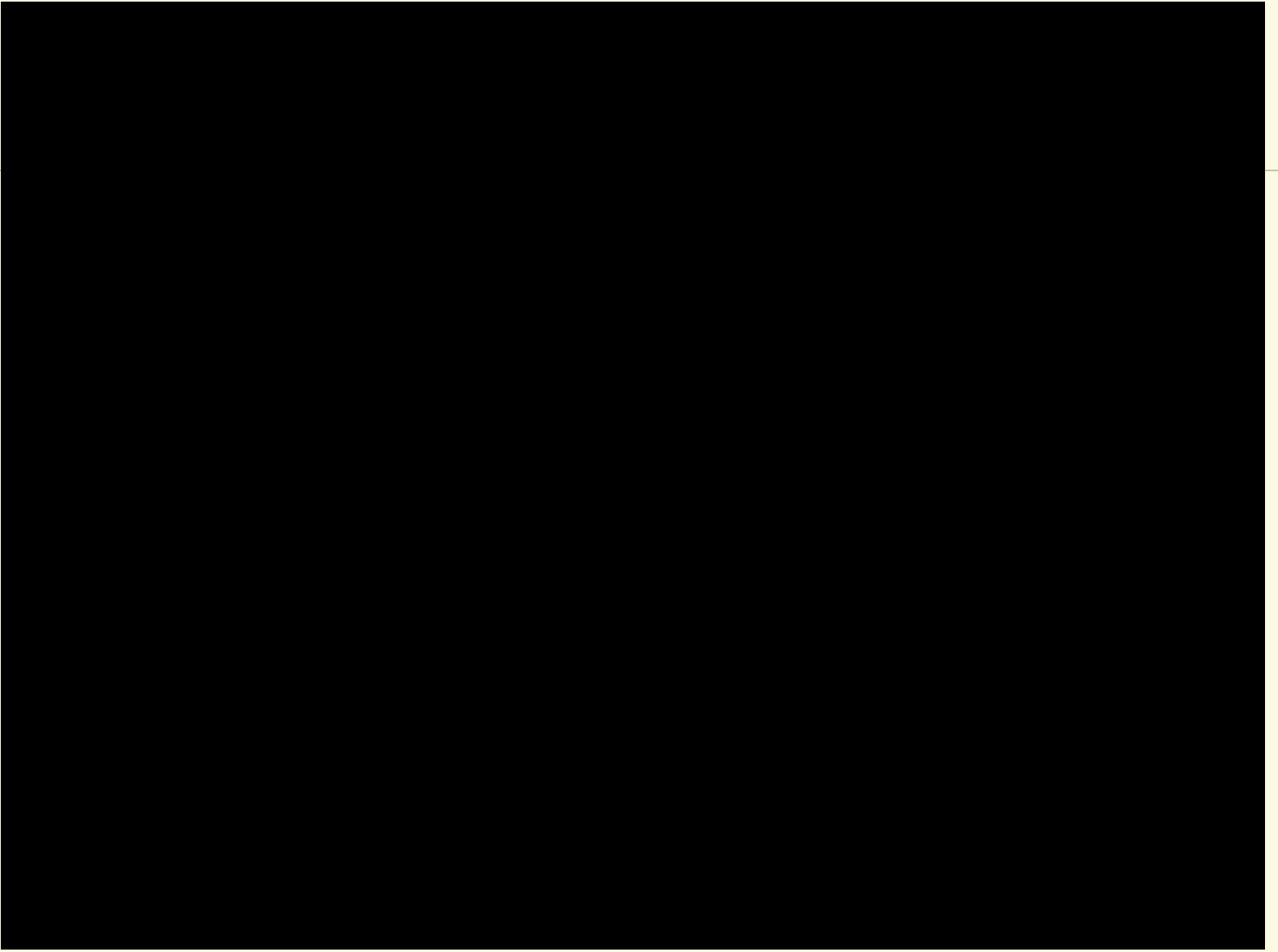
- **2nd Continental Congress – May 1775**
- more belligerent, anxious
- **Olive Branch Petition** (*John Dickinson – PA*) rejected by KG3

# The War Begins

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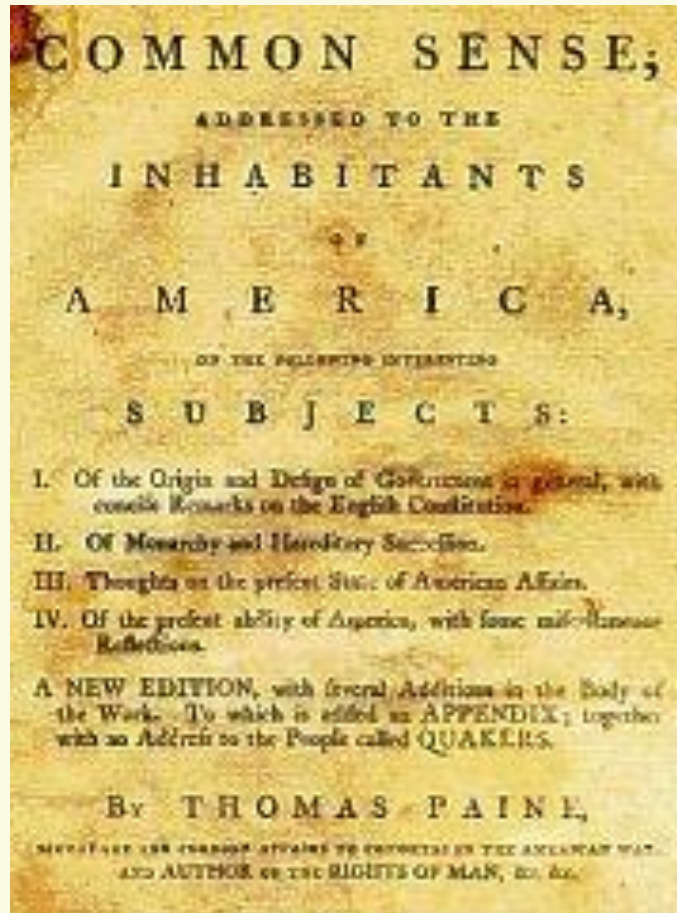
- 2nd CC forms **Continental Army** in Mass.
- GW appointed to command – by John Adams
- colonies remain divided however – Patriots/Whigs vs. Loyalists/Tories (majority)







# The War Begins



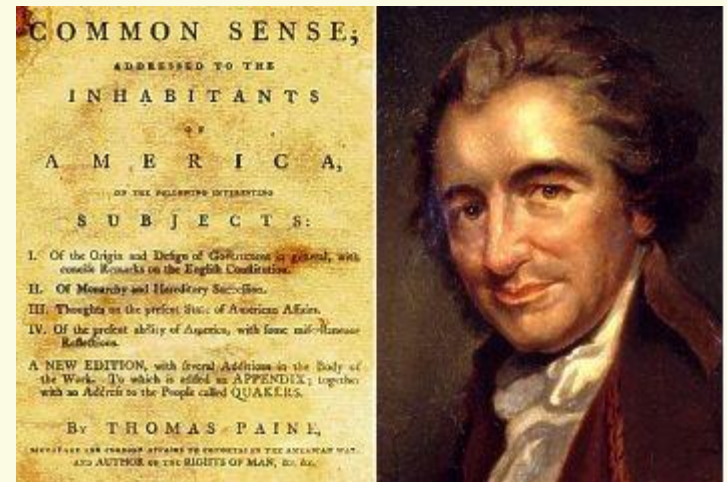
# The War Begins

□ *Common Sense* published in January 1776

□ Thomas Paine

□ view on kings

□ impact in colonies



# Thomas Paine

*“Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil; in its worst state an intolerable one...”*

*“Why is it that we hesitate? From Britain we can expect nothing but ruin. If she is admitted to the government of America again, this continent will not be worth living in.”*

*“But where, says some, is the King of America? I'll tell you. Friend, he reigns above, and doth not make havoc of mankind like the Royal Brute of Britain.”*

# Towards Independence

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- June 11 – committee formed to state the colonies' case to England aka the Committee of Five
- Thomas Jefferson (VA) chosen to write it – reluctant

# Towards Independence

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- July 2 – 2nd CC votes to declare independence
- adopts the D. of I. with few changes
- July 4 – D. of I. is formally accepted – official statement

# Towards Independence

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## □ Influences on Jefferson

□ \*the Enlightenment

□ \*John Locke – “Two Treatises on Government”

□ natural rights – L,L, and P

□ role of a gov't and its people



# Towards Independence

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- D. of I. as a propaganda document
- “he has plundered.....”
- D. of I. – reality??
- “all men are created equal”

# Significant Events of the War

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- post Decl. of Indep.
- **Benjamin Franklin** appointed ambassador to Fr.
- Battle of New York July 1776
- morale low, desertion high

# Significant Events of the War

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- **Battle of Trenton**

- Christmas 1776

- The Delaware crossing

- Surprise attack on British and  
**Hessians**

- Keeps independence alive



# Significant Events of the War

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- Philadelphia falls Sept. 1777
- **Battle of Saratoga** – Oct. 1777
- significance?

# Significant Events of the War

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- Winter at **Valley Forge**, PA  
1777-1778
- Washington's troops trapped  
by the winter
- significance?

# Significant Events of the War

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- **Cornwallis** takes over Carolina campaign for England
- victories won but army weakened – May 1780
- heads north to Virginia





# Significant Events of the War

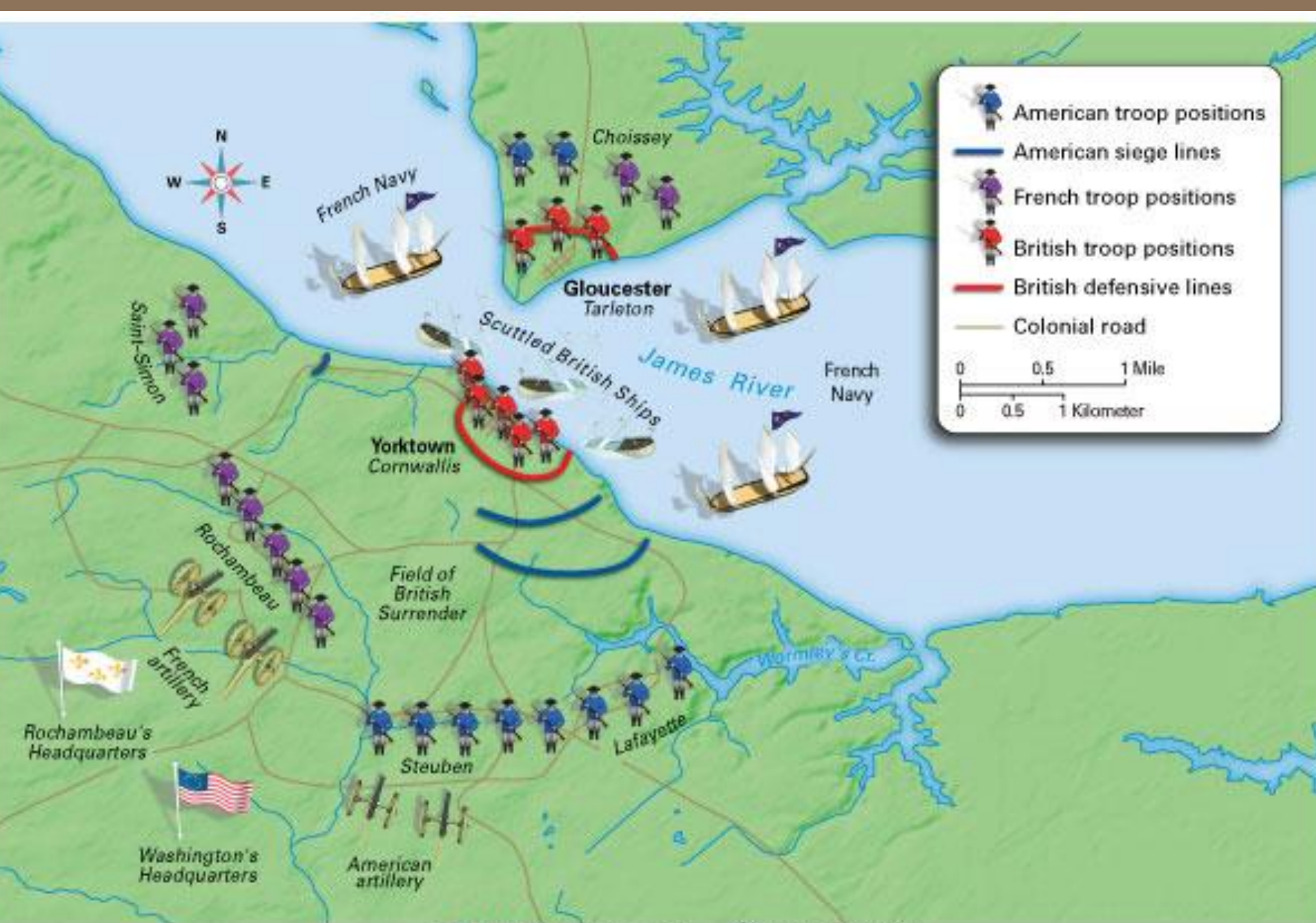
- *NOTE: 1781 – Continental Congress adopts the Articles of Confederation as the government for the new nation*
- **Battle of Yorktown** – August 1781
- Washington and **Lafayette** vs. Cornwallis
- decisive battle – Br. Army trapped against the sea – good timing, assistance of geography



# Battle of Yorktown, 1781



American	Dark Blue
British	Red
French	Purple

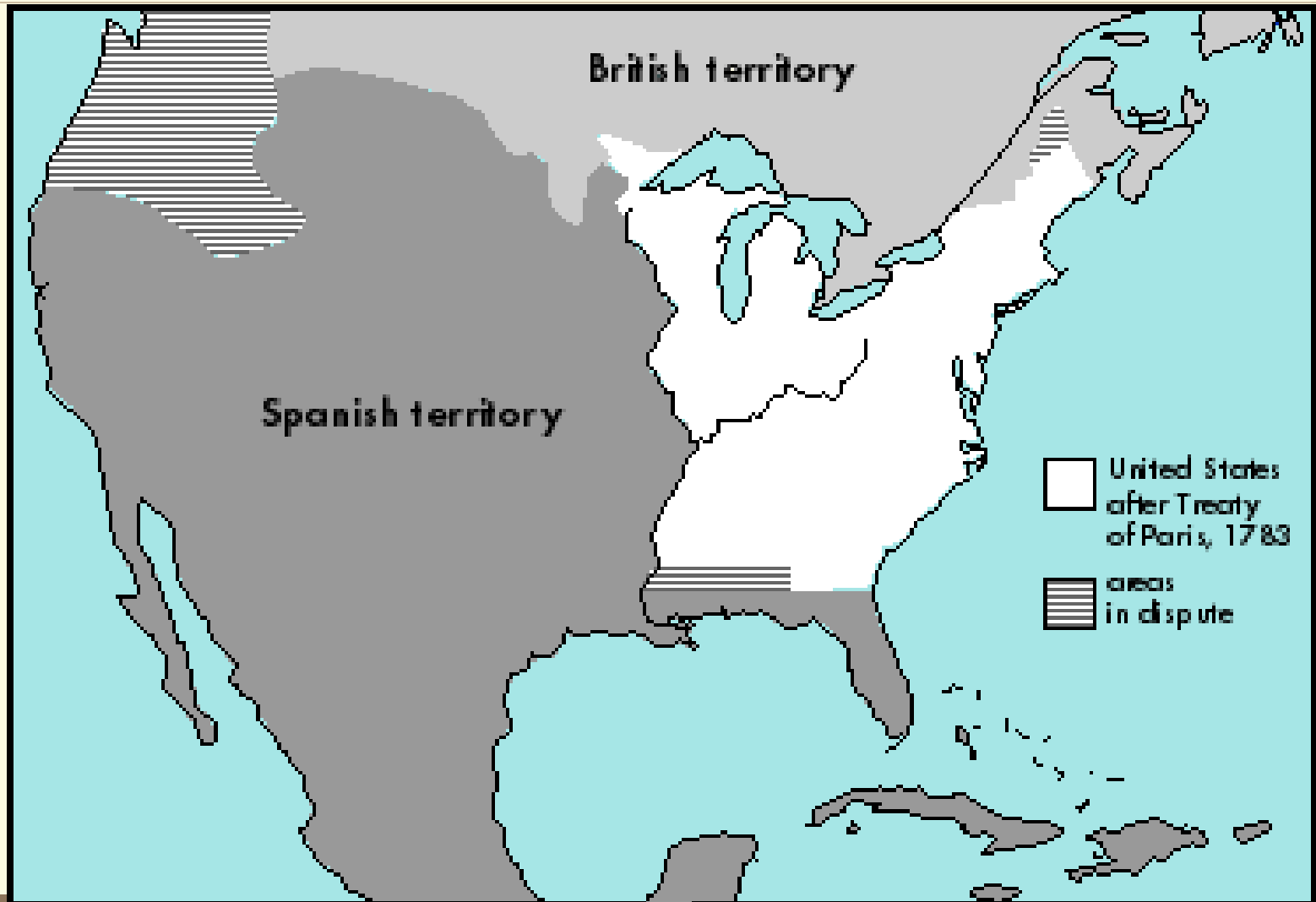


# Treaty of Paris 1783

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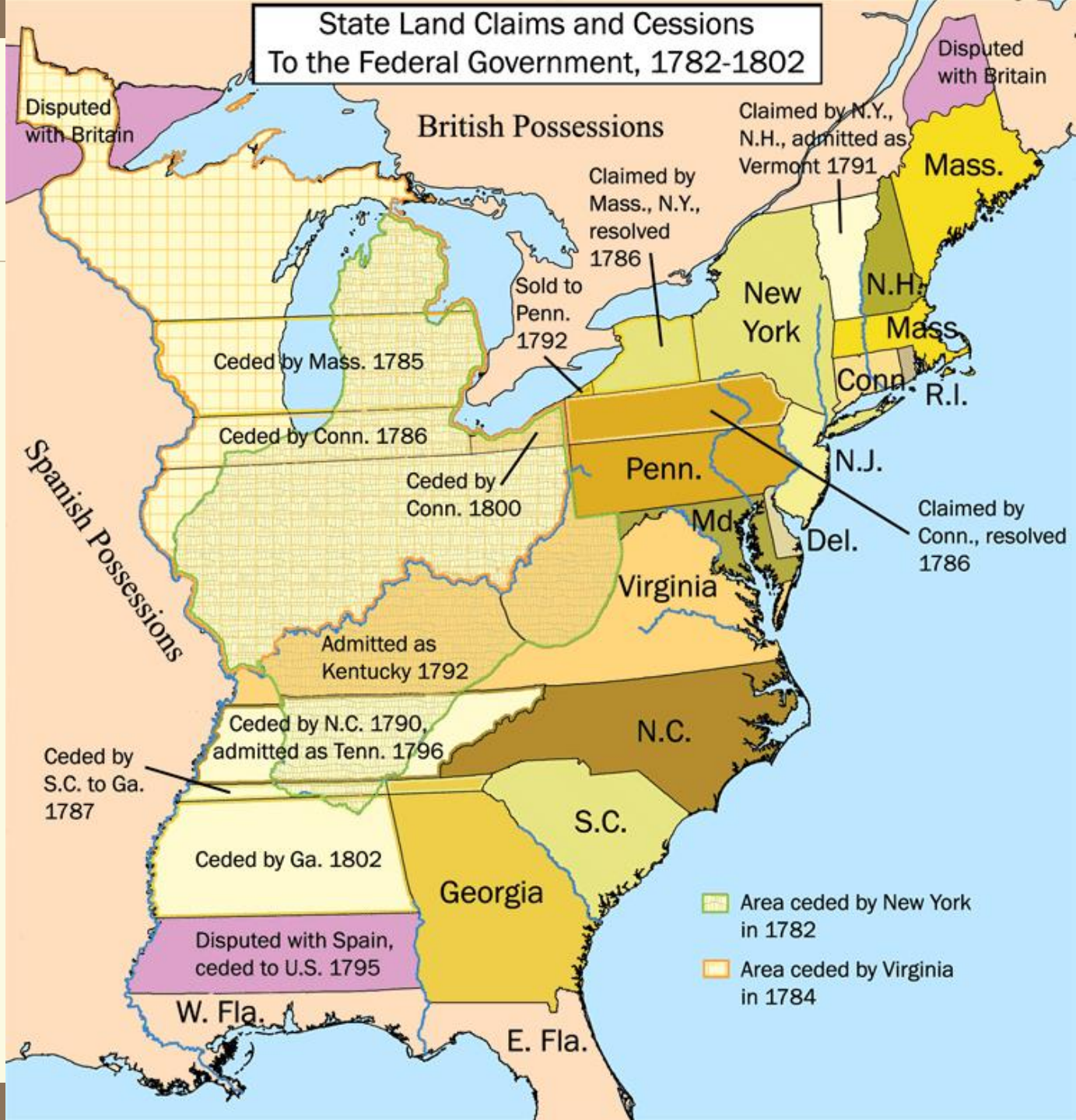
- the British officially recognized the United States of America
- U.S. borders set at Miss. R. to Canada and to Florida – returned to Spain

# Treaty of Paris 1783





# State Land Claims and Cessions To the Federal Government, 1782-1802



# Treaty of Paris 1783

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## □ **The Treaty did NOT**

- 1. require Br. to evacuate its forts in the NW region and Great Lakes
- 2. provide efficient means of economic separation from Eng. – private debts owed to Br. merchants



# Treaty of Paris 1783

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- 3. protect land claims of Native Americans – uncertain future
- 4. provide a means for restoring Loyalist property to thousands of “American Loyalists”



States and Territories of the United States of America  
 March 4 1789 to August 7 1789

# Foreigners and the Revolution

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- France/Marquis de Lafayette
- \*French motive to help?
- Friedrich von Steuben
- \*German “drillmaster”
- Hessian mercenaries – many changed sides/became “Americans”

# Women and the Revolution

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- replaced husbands, assisted troops
- self-reliance – boycotts, sacrifices
- Abigail Adams' letters
- “remember the ladies....”
- **shift in attitude but not status**

# Women and the Revolution

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- notions of traditional marriage, status/roles, and even divorce are questioned
- “obey”
- “republican motherhood”

# Effects of Revolution

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- creation of the American identity
- Attitudes on slavery shift
- anti-slavery movement grows New England region
- slavery becomes more deeply entrenched in South

# Effects of Revolution

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- westward expansion will continue to threaten NAs
- challenge to create a new government – most believed a republic was best suited

# Period 3A TEST – Tues. Sept 25

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## □ Possible Short Answer Topics

- 1763 – turning point year in Br./Am relations
- Colonial reactions to British policies – Stamp/Intolerable
- GW – roles and experiences of
- D of I – philosophical principles



1763

Treaty of Paris

~~Writs of Assistance~~ Grenville  
- P.M.

Writs of Assistance

Pontiac's Rebellion

Procl. of 1763

Stamp Act

Intolerable Acts

St. Act Congress  
- petitions

Comm. of Corresp.

Otis - tax w/o  
rep.

Sons of Lib

non-importation  
- Daughters of  
Lib

1st CC meets  
- to support  
Mass

Suffolk Resolves

① Mass forms  
own govt

② train militias  
- All cols

③ boycott Br  
goods

## Decl. of Indep

\* the Enlightenment

- John Locke

- role of govt

- role of the people

\* Deism

\* Thomas Paine

- view on

kings

## GW

Fort Mifflin - Br. officer

2nd CC - Cont. Army

B. of Trenton

Valley Forge

Yorktown