**Unit 2 Part 2 notes: Events Leading to the American Revolution**

**British Rule leads to Conflict**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were proud of their contribution towards winning the French & Indian War.
* 10,000’s of colonists fought in it and many had died
* Colonists expected Britain to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their assistance (Britain wasn’t as grateful as hoped)
* Colonists expected only a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rise in taxes, if any at all.
* Colonies were still divided in many ways, however stronger ties between the colonies started to increase, especially after fighting & supporting each other during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* However at the end of the War in 1763, the vast majority of colonists still considered themselves loyal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subjects.
* Britain saw things differently. The French & Indian War left Britain with a massive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* After the War, British expenses in the colonies continued due to having to keep troops stationed in North America to protect against some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the possibility of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trying to retake its lost territories in America.

•Britain had to pay for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & for keeping troops in North America to protect the colonists. They didn’t want to fight the war in the 1st place & they sure didn’t want to pay to protect them.

**Sugar Act**

• Parliament passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1764) to tax colonists to help pay costs of the war. The Act put a \_\_\_\_\_ (**import tax**) on items like molasses & sugar. It called for harsh punishment for colonial smugglers

Important: The Sugar Act was the 1st act passed specifically to raise money in the colonies.

• Parliament’s actions upset many colonists, who turned to protesting, boycotting & increased smuggling.

•**Colonists slogan** against the taxes was “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**”**

Note: This was more a slogan than anything; we really didn’t want representation because we knew we would be out voted on any issue in Parliament.

**Quartering Act 1764**

In an attempt to save \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & enforce the Proclamation of 1763, England forced the colonists to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**house**) & provide10,000 British troops with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The colonists did this at their own expense. Colonists were angry & protested, sometimes violently.

**Stamp Act of 1765**

• Colonists had to pay for official \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or seal, on the purchase of paper items.

• Paper products that required a stamp were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_policies, land \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

• Protests and boycotts against the Stamp Act were immediate and widespread in the colonies.

**Define Boycott**:

**Patrick Henry**

• Virginia House of Burgesses member, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was on of the most adamant leaders for the protests. He was an eloquent and emotional speaker who spoke out against the Stamp Act. He was accused of treason. His famous response was “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

He will play a major role for the Patriots in the years leading up to and after the American Revolution.

In 1775, Patrick Henry gave his most famous speech calling for Virginians to take up arms against the British; it stated, “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

**Sons of Liberty**

• Colonists formed a secret society called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They sometimes used violence to protest the act. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped start this group in Boston. (Note: he also started committees of correspondence)

**Stamp Act Congress**

• In1765, the Massachusetts Assembly called for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Delegates from 9 colonies met in New York and declared the Stamp Act a violation of colonial rights.

• Because of the boycotts, British merchants pressured Parliament into repealing the Stamp Act in 1766.

• They petitioned British parliament to repeal the Stamp Act law.

 **Define Petition:**

**Declaratory Act of 1766**

• With the repeal of the Stamp Act, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act which states Parliament had total \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the colonies.

• Laws passed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carried the same weight in America as in Britain.

• Declaratory Act asserted Parliament's authority to pass any laws that were binding on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

• Colonial reaction was split between excitement at the repeal of the Sugar Act and fear that more taxes and Acts were on their way.

**Townshend Acts of 1767**

• Townshend Acts were named after Chancellor Charles Townshend (British finance minister at the time)

• **Purpose of the Townshend Acts:**

* British officials wanted to find a way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the colonists without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

- Under the Townshend Acts, Britain would no longer tax products or activities made within the colonies, the Townshend Acts would only tax products \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (imported) into the country.

• One of Townshend’s goal was to weaken the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

• These new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (taxes on imported goods) would only be on imported goods, not a tax on products or activities inside the colonies.

• The import tax would be on glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea.

• These taxes were enforced by force.

• \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (similar to our search warrants) were used to enforce the Acts.

 **What was a major issue with these writs of assistance?**

• Many Colonists boycotted British goods.

• Secret society of colonists, called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, attacked tax collectors.

- Sons of Liberty members would **tar & feather** tax collectors or other offending government official.

• Because of the unrest and protests, more British troops were sent to the colonies in 1768.

• However, the protests were successful & Parliament backed down repealing all of the taxes except \_\_\_\_.

• The problem was Parliament hadn’t acted soon enough, because on March 5, 1770 an incident happened in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that increased tensions between the colonists and British officials.

**The Boston Massacre (**March 5, 1770)

• A crowd gathered in Boston after a British soldier & a colonist got into an argument. Colonist got struck.

• A few hours later a crowd of colonists gathered to confront the British solider. Things got out of hand after colonists threw snowballs and other objects at the British soldiers.

• British Soldiers panicked & fired into the crowd, killing 5, including African American sailor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many historians identify him as the possible 1st true casualty of the Revolution (which started in 1775)

• The colonists called the shootings the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

• Patriot silversmith **Paul Revere** immediately used this to create a **propaganda** campaign. He created an engraved silver image of the Boston Massacre. Newspapers reprinted this image throughout the colonies but it obviously showed a very biased idea of what really took place: peaceful protesting colonists & malicious British soldiers just shooting into assembled colonists. This propaganda was very successful.

• This caused more resentment against the British. News spreads very fast around the colonies, causing Britain to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get rid of) all of the laws except for the tax on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Note**- The repealing of the laws was something they had planned on doing even before the Massacre.

•\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a Massachusetts lawyer defended the British soldiers in court.

**Why did John Adams defend them?**

**Committees of Correspondence**

• **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**,a colonial leader, set up the Committees of Correspondence to protest.

(Committees created to help colonists share information about resisting British law)

**Tea Act**

• In 1773, British Parliament passed the ­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act.

• Tea Act was intended to help the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Company, one of Britain’s most important companies.

• It effectively gave the British East India Company a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on selling tea in the colonies.

• Colonial boycotts of tea had severely hurt the company.

• Colonial outrage over the Tea Act led to more boycotts as it hurt colonial tea merchants.

• This outrage led to the incident called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Boston Tea Party**

• Colonial merchants smuggled tea to avoid paying the British tea tax.

• Parliament passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1773 to allow the British East India Company to sell cheap tea **directly** to the colonists. Beforehand they had to ship it to Britain first. Some colonial merchants and smugglers were opposed to this act because they felt it would put them out of business.

• On December 16, 1773, colonists, a few disguised as Indians, attacked British tea ships and dumped the tea overboard.

• The incident was called the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Great Britain responded to colonial actions by passing the Coercive Acts.**

**The colonists called them the** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts):**

1.

2.

**Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts) continued:**

3.

4.

5.

**Note:** A 6th measure was passed but was **not part** of the Intolerable Acts, but still upset the colonists:

6.

**Colonial Response to the Intolerable Acts**

• The Intolerable Acts were the final straw that caused the colonists to call for a meeting. They were especially upset about the closing of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**1st Continental Congress**

• Twelve of the Thirteen Colonies sent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (representative) at Carpenters Hall in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on October 1774.

• Only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not send a representative to the meeting.

• This meeting was known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

• The 1st Continental Congress was a gathering of colonial leaders, who were deeply troubled about the relationship between Great Britain and its colonies in America.

• Most members of the 1st Continental Congress hoped to come to an agreement that would resolve the growing tension between the colonists and the British government.

• However, there were also a small, growing group of colonists that pushed for Independence from Britain, but at the 1st Continental Congress they were not able to fully push for War.

**Actions decided by the 1st Continental Congress:**

1. Congress demanded the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (official end) of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Acts
2. Declared that the colonists had a right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves.
3. They called for the training of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stand up to British troops, if necessary.
4. The Congress also called for a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of British goods.
5. They also voted to meet again in May 1775, if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.