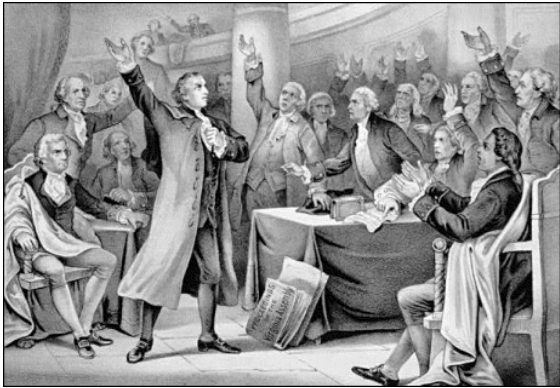
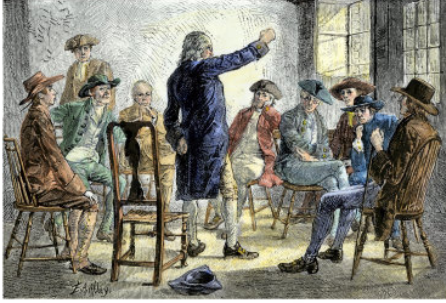


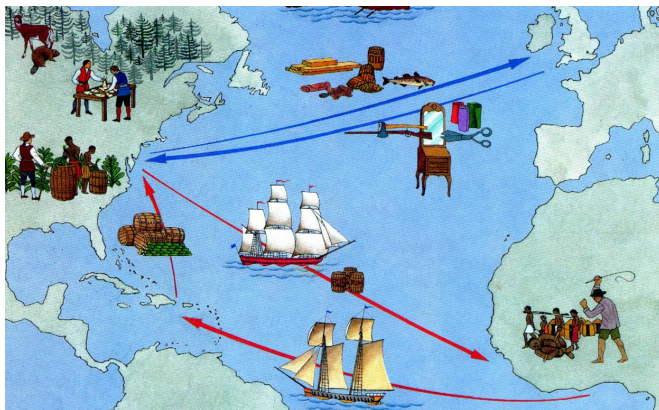
The Road to Revolution

Part 1



Trade and Navigation Acts

England told the colonists that all goods shipped out of the colonies had to be carried on English ships



some specifically listed (**enumerated**) goods could *only* be shipped to Britain

all ships heading to or from the colonies must stop in Britain to pay duty (tax)



Britain had been letting the colonies basically run their own affairs, called **salutary neglect** or non-interference

Albany Congress

(1754)



representatives from several colonies met with Native Americans to try to get them to fight together against the French

remember: this meeting happened in the middle of the French and Indian War (1754-1763)

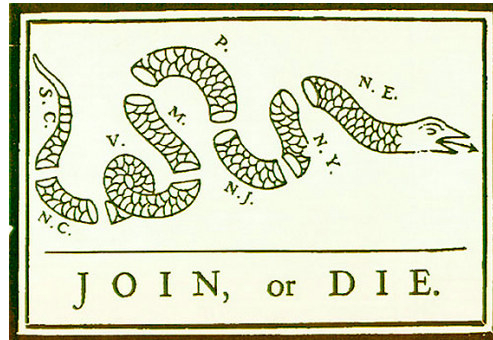
the Indians and French were fighting against the colonists and British

Albany Plan of Union

Ben Franklin suggested that the colonies create a colonial council so they could make their laws (not Britain)

although a group of colonies were in favor of the idea, they couldn't get everyone to agree so it wasn't followed

it was the first attempt at colonial union



Ben Franklin drew this cartoon to illustrate colonial unity

1763 Treaty of Paris



this is the treaty that was signed between England and France at the end of the French and Indian War

(Britain and the colonies won)



France had to give Canada and all the land east of the Mississippi River to Britain

Spain had helped France during the war, so they were forced to give up Florida

BUT - France gave Spain all of the Louisiana Territory as a “thanks for helping”

Proclamation of 1763



westward migrating settlers were being attacked by Indians
the British government didn't want to have to pay for extra troops to protect them
they told the colonists they were forbidden from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains

colonists got very angry:
they just fought for (and won) the land
but now they can't settle there (!)



Taxes, Taxes, Taxes

the British had a lot of debt (money owed to lenders) from the French and Indian War

they need to raise the money - and wanted to make the colonists pay their share

Stamp Act of 1765

tax on newspapers, pamphlets, licenses, or other printed documents

Quartering Act of 1765

required colonies to provide royal troops with food and a place to live

Townshend Acts of 1767

placed import duties (taxes) on tea, paper, glass, and paint



“No Taxation Without Representation”



Parliament is the British lawmaking body (like our Congress)

colonists had no representatives in Parliament, where taxation laws were being passed

they said they should have members there to vote on tax laws

demanded to elect their own members to Parliament*

* the colonists didn't *really* want representative in Parliament
the number of representatives someplace had was based on it's population
there were fewer people in the colonies than in Britain
the colonists would have had very few votes!

Boston Massacre

March 5, 1770

began as a harmless prank (throwing snowballs at British soldiers)

someone gave the order to fire

three Bostonians died immediately

two more died later from their wounds



Paul Revere, a Bostonian silversmith, made the engraving above
it was printed in many newspapers
although only 5 people died, he called the event a “massacre”
he wanted to dramatically illustrate British tyranny (**propaganda**)