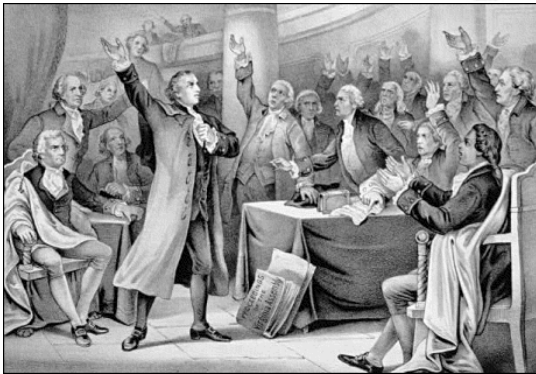
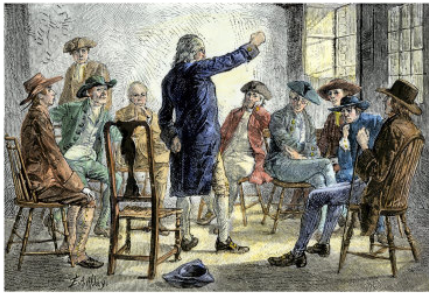
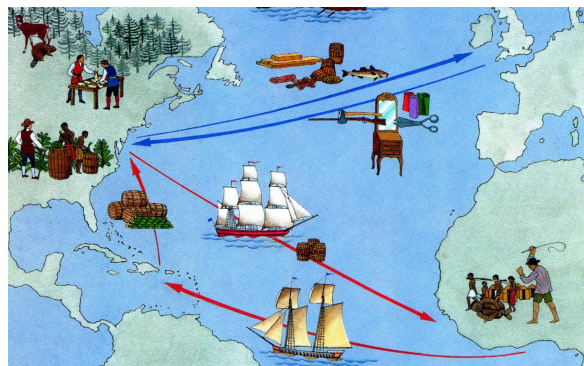


The Road to Revolution



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

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 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 legal documents

Quartering Act of 1765
required colonies to provide royal troops with
provisions and barracks

Townshend Acts of 1767
placed import duties (taxes) on **tea**, paper, glass, and paint

“No Taxation Without Representation”

colonists had no representatives in **Parliament**
(the British lawmaking body - like our Congress)

demanding to elect colonial members to Parliament
so they could vote on tax laws

*the colonists didn't really want representatives in Parliament
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

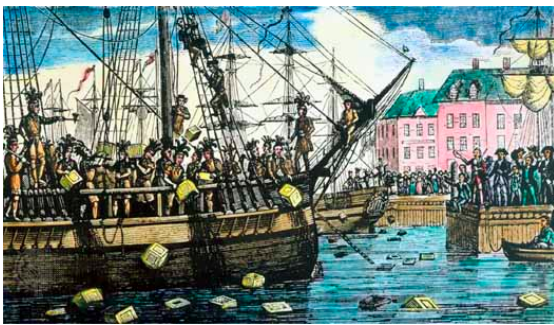
although only 5 people died, he called the event a “massacre”

he wanted to dramatically illustrate British tyranny (propaganda)

Boston Tea Party

December 16, 1773

Parliament granted the East India Company a
monopoly on all tea exported to the colonies



Boston Tea Party

price increase + tax
(Townsend Acts)

=

angry colonists

men disguised as Indians and led by
Samuel Adams

boarded British ships in Boston Harbor and
dumped their tea into the sea

Coercive / Intolerable Acts
1774

to punish the colonists for the Boston Tea Party,
Parliament did the following:

closed the port of Boston

until the tea was paid for

banned most town meetings

required Bostonians to continue to quarter

British troops in their private homes



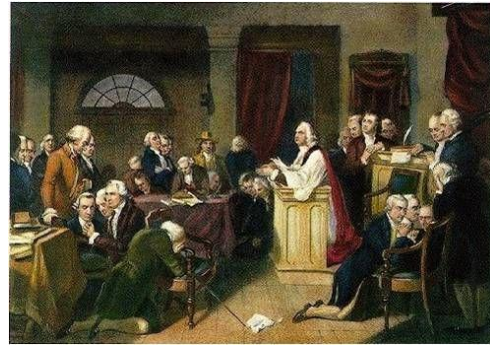
First Continental Congress

September, 1774

55 delegates met in Philadelphia to decide how to respond to the Coercive Acts
at the meeting they came up with:

Declaration and Resolves

listed why the colonies were upset with Britain



The Association

a group that would organize boycotts of British goods throughout the colonies



Sons of Liberty

secret colonial organizations formed to protest the British, often through violent means

Committees of Correspondence

colonial committees that communicated by writing letters to other colonies about British activities

Lexington and Concord

April 19, 1775

Massachusetts colonists were collecting munitions in Concord

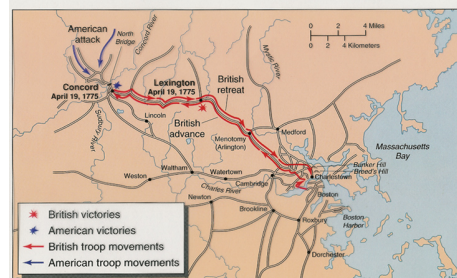
British General Thomas Gage sent Redcoats to confiscate them

British troops met Minutemen mustered on the town green at Lexington

a Minuteman (mistakenly) fired a shot and the British troops returned fire at the Minutemen

British charged with bayonets, leaving eight dead and 10 wounded

Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote that it was "the shot heard 'round the world"



Lexington and Concord

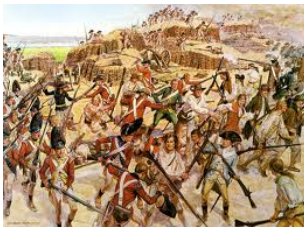
Battle of Bunker / “Breed’s” Hill

June, 1775

Bunker and Breed’s Hills are both just outside Boston



colonial troops marched up Breed’s Hill
were surrounded by British
held their ground until they ran out of ammunition
lost the hill but killed many British soldiers



Colonial Forces
115 killed,
305 wounded,
30 captured
Total: 450

British Army
226 killed,
828 wounded
0 captured
Total: 1,054



Second Continental Congress

May of 1775 – July 1781

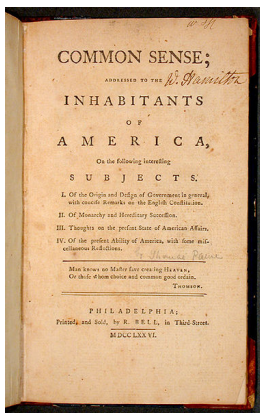
created:

Olive Branch Petition

asked King George III to stop the fighting until an agreement could be worked out
the king ignored it

The Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms

explained why the colonies were fighting while insisting that they did not want independence



Common Sense

by Thomas Paine
pamphlet written in January, 1776

listed reasons to separate from Britain in language that everyone could understand

had the largest sale and circulation of any book published in American history at that point

