

The Road to Revolution



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Yes... it was this awesome!

The French and Indian War



- The beginning of conflict between the colonies and Great Britain
- England and France had been building toward a conflict in America since 1689.
- Britain required **raw materials** for war, which included copper, hemp, tar, and turpentine.
- They also required a great deal of money, and so they demanded that all of these American products be shipped exclusively to England (**the Navigation Acts**).

Table Talk



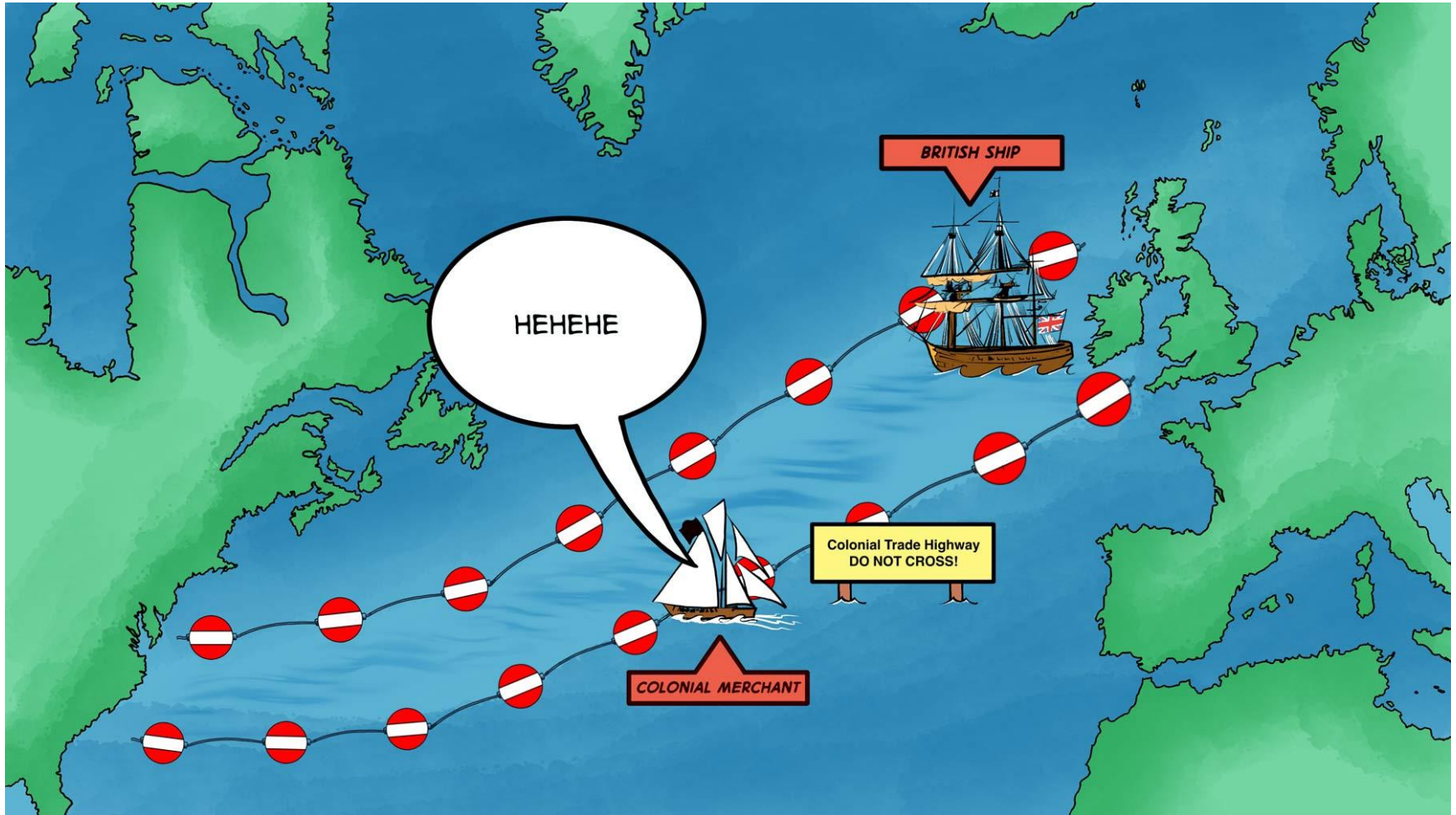
- How would you feel if you were asked to provide money and goods toward a war that no one you knew was fighting in?
- Would you be willing to work harder to help a country you never lived in be successful in a war?



The Navigation Acts



- 1660: specific colonial products – tobacco, cotton, indigo, and sugar – could be shipped **ONLY** to Britain.
- Enforcement of this regulation became difficult, so the English government created customs services whose job was to identify, try, and convict suspected **smugglers**, or thieves.
- *These rules were exclusive of, and superior to, the colonial methods of justice.*
 - *What does this mean?*



Proclamation of 1763



- The proclamation stated that all lands west of the Appalachian mountains were off-limits to the colonists.
- Most of the proclamation is devoted to the subject of Natives and Native lands.
 - It said that all of the Native peoples were under the protection of the King.
 - It required that all lands within the "Indian territory" occupied by Englishmen were to be abandoned.
 - ✦ ***TABLE TALK: WHY WOULD THIS BE A PROBLEM?*



Hints of Independence



- **The Albany Plan:**
- **1754**
- **Ben Franklin wanted each of the 7 north colonies to send delegates to an annual meeting.**
- **Colonists would have the power to raise a military, regulate inter-colonial trade and dealings with the Indians.**
- **It was rejected by crown and colonies but approved by those at meeting. Too advanced for the time.**

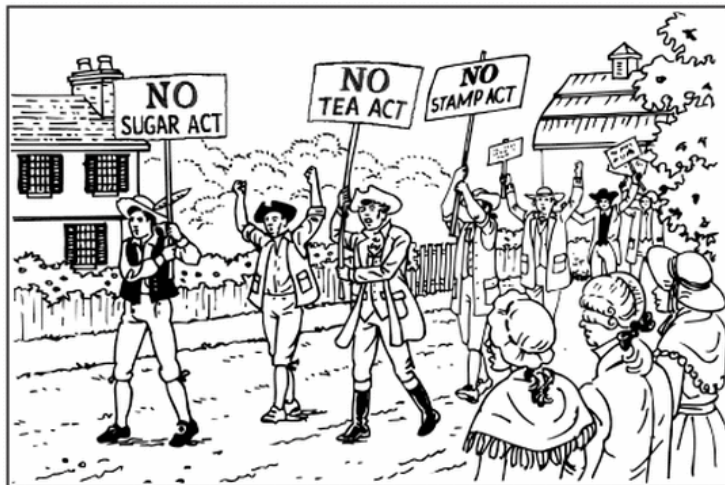
The Sugar Act



- The Sugar Act, also called the Molasses Act, was enforced in 1773.
- The Sugar Act actually LOWERED taxes on molasses that were brought into the colonies, hoping to prevent smuggling.
- Because officials were trying to stop smugglers, ships were searched by customs officers.
 - ✦ Any **contraband**, or stolen goods, would be taken away, even before the accused smuggler was convicted.



- Colonists believed the Sugar Act violated their right to trial as British citizens.
- They also believed that they didn't have to pay the taxes because they didn't have representation in the government.



The Stamp Act

- Parliament passed another new tax law for the colonists.
- It required that a tax be paid on almost all paper goods, newspapers, legal documents, etc.
- A stamp proved the tax was paid.
- The colonists petitioned the king, boycotted British goods and hung effigies of tax collectors.
- Parliament repealed the tax.





The Quartering Act - 1765



- The Quartering Act essentially said that the English Army was legally allowed to reside in anyone's home, barn, or place of business within the colonies.
- The Army was allowed to request food, drink, clothing, etc...without paying for any of it.

Quartering Act

By order of the British government all colonist must allow british troops to:

Stay in their homes

Use whatever supplies they need

Let them stay as long as they need

Provide them with food

This law shall come into effect on March 24, 1765
This law shall remain in effect until March 24, 1767



Townshend Act



- Taxes on glass, paint, oil, lead, paper, and tea were applied to raise £40,000 a year in taxes to take care of the colonies.
 - Basically, the colonists were paying taxes to help pay for themselves.
- More taxes meant more colonial anger, similar to the ones created by the Stamp Act.
- The colonists once again protested British goods, and the British forces had to force them to trade.

More Taxes, More Protests

- Colonial boycotts continued when Britain imposed other taxes
- Their claim, “No taxation without representation.”
 - What does this mean?



The Boston Massacre – 1770



- The **Boston Massacre** was a street fight that occurred on March 5, 1770, between a "patriot" mob, throwing snowballs, stones, and sticks, and a squad of British soldiers.
- Several colonists were killed and this led to a campaign by speech-writers to rouse the **ire**, or frustration, of the citizens.
- The Boston Massacre was a signal event leading to the Revolutionary War. It would soon bring the revolution to armed rebellion throughout the colonies.

Boston Massacre

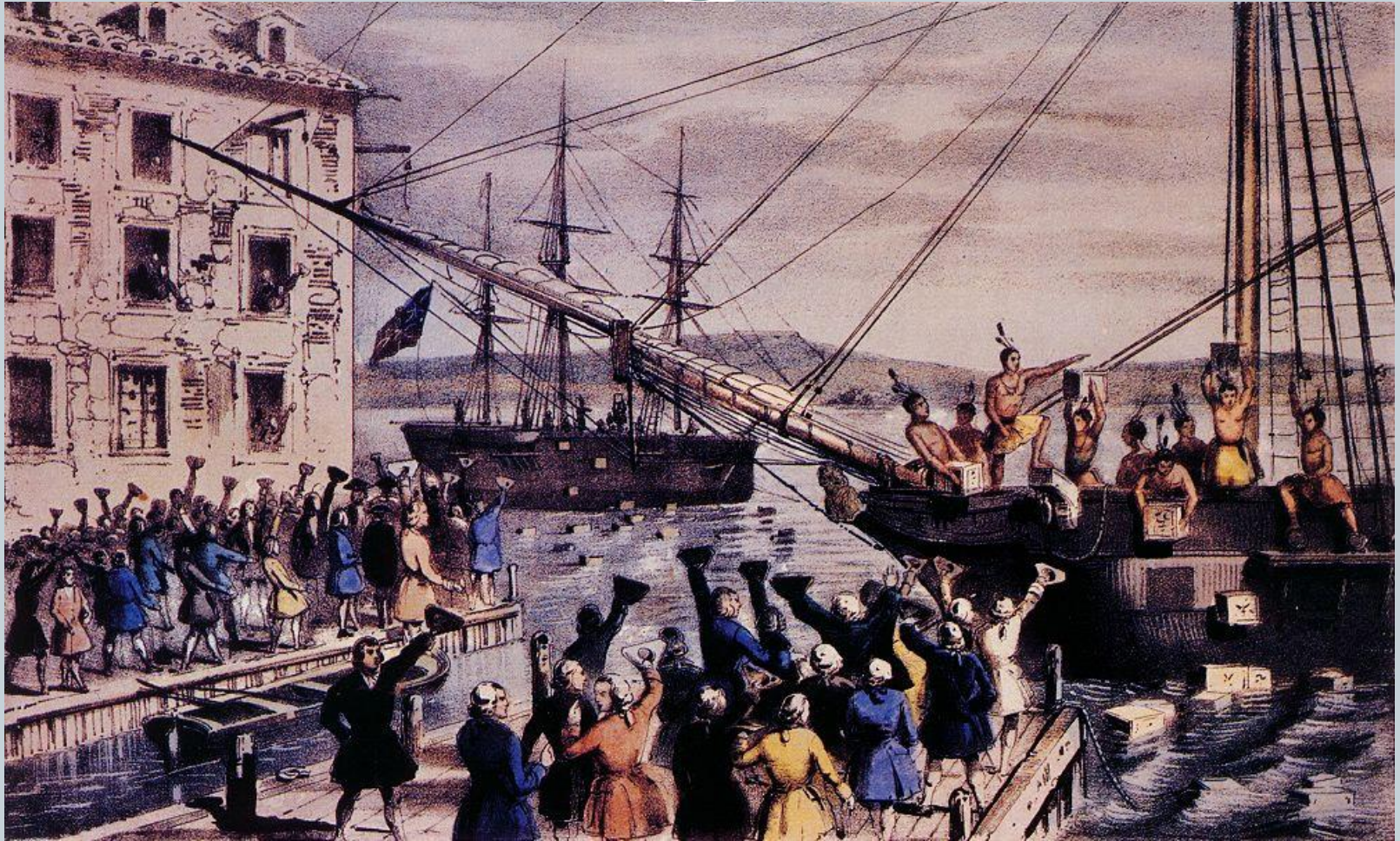


The Tea Act - 1775



- The Tea Act, passed by Parliament on May 10, 1773, would launch the final spark to the revolutionary movement in Boston.
- **The act imposed no new taxes.**
- It was designed to help the East India Company which was suffering financially and burdened with eighteen million pounds of unsold tea.
- This tea was to be shipped directly to the colonies, and sold at a bargain price.
- The Townshend Duties were still in place, however, and the leaders in America saw this as a way to get more taxes from Colonists.

Boston Tea Party





Did the Declaration of
Independence **START** or
END the War?



- Neither!
- The war started in 1775 and ended in 1783
- The Declaration was issued on July 4th, 1776

Loyalist vs. Patriots



Loyalists vs. Patriots



- We know that the colonists were unhappy with the British.
 - But, not all colonists were unhappy.
 - Those who supported the king no matter what were called **loyalists**. They wanted to remain part of the British empire.
 - Those who opposed the king were called **patriots**. They worked and fought to break away from England.
 - Stop here! 😊

The American Revolution



The British are Coming by Sea!



Paul Revere



- So after the Boston Tea Party, Britain began to mobilize troops to fight against these “patriots.”
- Two famous patriots, Paul Revere and William Dawes, set forth at midnight to warn the patriots of the British Army advancement.
- Paul Revere’s ride comes to be known as “The Midnight Ride.”



JosephWarren

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♥ WillDawes, PaulRevere

🗨️ JosephWarren @PaulRevere you gotta let them know that the @thebritish are coming!

PaulRevere I'll make the 'Midnight Ride'!

♥ Like

🗨️ Comment



And just like that, the Revolution had begun.



- **Minutemen**, or colonists who were “on call” or ready to fight at a moment’s notice, clashed with the British at Lexington and Concord.
 - It is at Lexington and Concord that the War officially starts with the “shot heard round the world.”
 - It was a British march from Boston to seize arms and ammunition stored by colonists in these two towns. The colonists put up a strong fight against the British Army.

Continental Congress



- Keep in mind, during this time the Continental Congress was holding meetings in which they discussed the War and what to do after the War.
 - War had begun and the patriots knew they needed a leader.
 - The Congress commissioned George Washington of Virginia to be the supreme commander, or *Commander in Chief*, who chose to serve without pay.
 - The Congress tired to settle things with the King, and offered the Olive Branch Petition.
 - The King rejected this petition and sent **Hessians** (German mercenaries) to control the colonists.
 - Now the Congress knew they had to start fighting back, full force.

The Battle of Bunker Hill



- **Was really fought on Breeds Hill.**
 - Patriots fortified the top of the hill.
 - Brought in cannons to hit British ships in the Boston Harbor.
 - British finally drove the patriots off after 3 attempts when the patriots finally ran out of ammo.
 - This battle showed both sides it was going to be a long, hard war.

Trenton



- Christmas Night – Washington’s army crosses the Delaware River and defeat the Hessians.
- Huge morale booster!

Majestic ->



Princeton



- Washington's Army leaves Trenton and are heading for **Valley Forge** (Washington's first winter camp – terrible conditions – lost about 1/3 of the Army here due to starvation and cold.).
- They run across a small British unit.
- The patriots stop running and immediately begin to fight them and win.

Saratoga



- Two day battle just north of Albany.
- The British was forced to surrender their army to the Americans.
- This battle is significant because it was
 - 1. A turning point of the war – the Americans were fighting with strength and winning.
 - 2. The French joined the American effort against the British.

Yorktown



- Washington and the French Army fought General Cornwallis at Yorktown.
- The British navy had been ordered by Cornwallis to be picked up and taken up the coast to N.Y.
 - The British had thought a big battle was coming.
- The French Navy blockaded and stopped the British Navy from being picked up.

Yorktown continued



- Washington's Army then came in and trapped the British troops.
- The *siege* began.
 - A violent storm stopped Cornwallis from escaping.
 - He was forced to surrender.
- Yorktown was the *last major battle* of the War.

Declaration of Independence

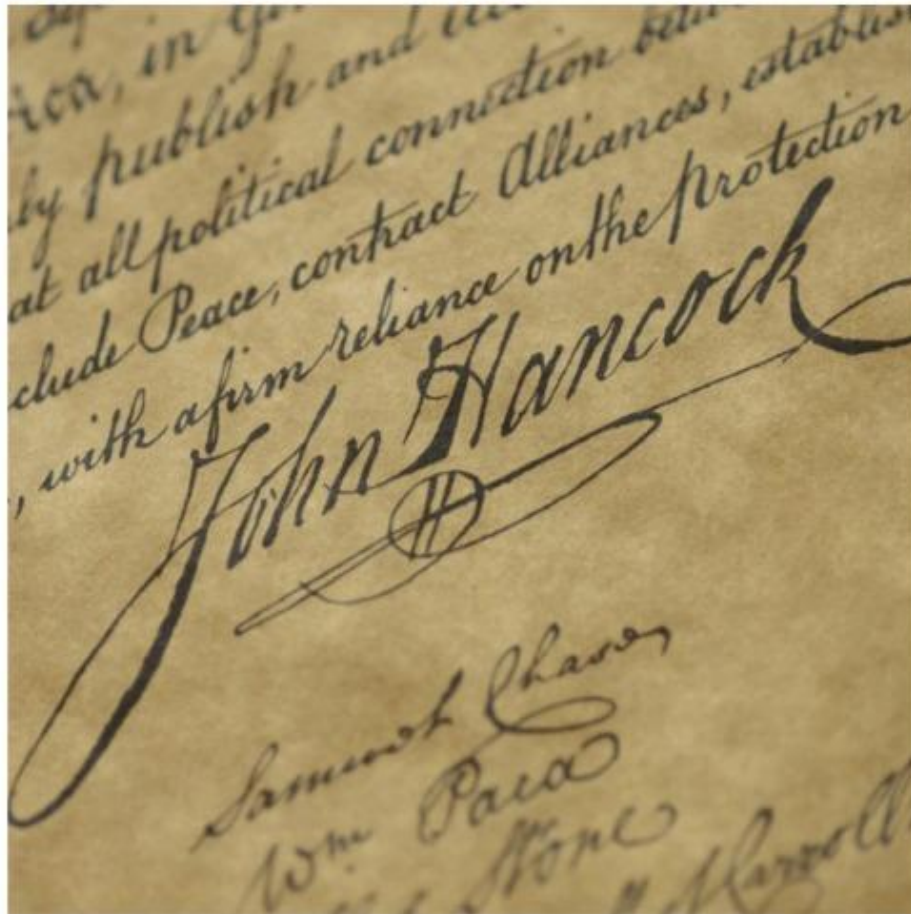


- **July 4, 1776: The Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence and it is sent to the printer.**
 - Men such as Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington all helped create the Declaration.
 - The United States are a free nation from British rule.
 - The British still continue to conflict with the Americans for the next decade, but they have ultimately lost the war.



JHanc0ck

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♥ **nicholas_cage**

🗨 **JHanc0ck** just signed your independence whatupppp!! . #independence #typography #boutthatpaper #followme #freedom

♥ Like

🗨 Comment



Postwar Effects Continued



- September 17, 1787: The US Constitution is signed.
- - Thomas Jefferson was one of the main writers of the US Constitution.
- By June 21, 1788 the US Constitution is officially adopted after New Hampshire *ratifies* it.
 - (Ratify – to agree.)

