

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1607 TO 1789

Revolution in Thought ***1607 to 1763***

- **Early settlers disliked England**
- **America's isolation and distance**
- **Weakened England's authority**
- **Produced rugged and independent people**
- **Allowed Colonies to govern themselves**
(made their own laws and taxes)
- **Produced a new civilization and culture**
"American"



AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1607 to 1789

Revolution in Action

1763 to 1789

- **Taxation without Representation**
 - **Colonial blood shed by British**
- **Battle of Lexington and Concord**
 - **Declaration of Independence**
- **War and Separation from Great Britain**
 - **Writing of the US Constitution**
 - **The New Nation**





England's Solutions

- ❑ Pass a series of tax laws and have the Colonists help pay back the debt.
- ❑ Pass a law restricting Colonists from moving westward into and settling the Northwest Territory.
- ❑ Keep British troops in North America to stop Indian attacks and protect the Colonies.
- ❑ Stop the smuggling of Colonials by enforcing the Navigation Acts with a series of unrestricted search warrants.





Was 1763
a "turning point"
in British-colonial
relationships???



King George III (1738-1820)

George



“Once vigorous measures appear to be the only means left of bringing the Americans to a due submission to the mother country, the colonies will submit.”

- **King of England.**
- **Instrumental in ending the French and Indian War in 1763.**
- **Strong supporter of taxing the colonies to pay for the debt.**
- **He opposed any compromise with the colonial government in America.**
- **After loosing of the colonies, he withdrew his efforts at personal government and went insane.**

Theories of Representation

Real Whigs

Q- > What was the extent of Parliament's authority over the colonies??

Absolute?

OR

Limited?

Q- > How could the colonies give or withhold consent for parliamentary legislation when they did not have representation in that body??



Great Britain vs. The Colonies

Virtual Representation

- The 13 Colonies were represented under the principle of “virtual” representation.
- It did not matter if the Colonists did not elect members from each colony to represent them in the British Parliament.
- Not all citizens in Britain were represented either.
- The British Parliament pledged to represent every person in Britain and the empire

Actual Representation

- Americans resented “virtual” representation.
- **Colonists governed themselves since the early settlers.**
- They had direct representation by electing colonial assembly members to represent their interests.
- **Colonists were not opposed to paying taxes because the Colonies taxed their citizens.**
- If the British Parliament was to tax them, they should be able to elect a representative from their colony to represent their interests in Parliament.

The Power to Tax is the Power to Destroy



- ❑ If you have the power to tax, you have the power to take all their wealth from them.
- ❑ If there is no check upon the people who possess the “power to tax” then they have the power to destroy.
- ❑ Colonists wanted an “**actual**” representative elected from them to address their concerns to Parliament.

The Power to Tax is the Power to Destroy



- ☐ If a politician wants to have power he needs votes of the people that elect him.
- ☐ He has to live among those people so he will not use his power to destroy them,
- ☐ Or, the people may in turn vote him out of power or worse destroy him.
- ☐ **Man's nature is greedy. Therefore, he cannot be trusted with unchecked power.**
- ☐ **Absolute power corrupts, absolutely.**



George Grenville's Program, 1763-1765

1. Writs of Assistance - 1761
2. Proclamation Line - 1763 ✨
3. Sugar Act - 1764
4. Currency Act - 1764
5. Quartering Act - 1765
6. Stamp Act - 1765 ✨





The Hated Stamp Tax

Stamp Tax



- Tax on legal documents, playing cards, newspapers, etc.
- A direct tax which went to the British government.
- Paid for debt and British troops in the Colonies.
- Colonists hated the Stamp Tax = “taxation without representation”
- British tax collectors were tarred and feathered.....
- Stamp Act protests led by the Sons of Liberty.....



The Hated Stamp Tax

Stamp Tax



DO NOT EVEN PONDER THE THOUGHT
OF SELLING OR TRADING GOODS
WITHOUT

THE ROYAL STAMP

IF YOU CHOOSE TO DISOBEY THIS LAW
A SEVERE PENILTY WILL BE PAID

Patriots or Terrorists

Paul Revere



- Sons of Liberty was a secret society formed in protest of British rule.

- They had a large role in the repeal of the Stamp Act and the Boston Tea Party.

- 9 original members which included the leaders Samuel Adams and Paul Revere

“If our trade be taxed, why not our lands, or produce, in short, everything we possess? They tax us without having legal representation.”

Samuel Adams



Colonial Resistance



Boycotts: Colonists refused to trade or buy British goods until Stamp Act was repealed.

Protests: Led by the Sons of Liberty up and down the colonies from 1765 to 1766.

Committees of Correspondence: Colonies kept in contact with one another and described British actions through letters exchanged by carriers on horseback.



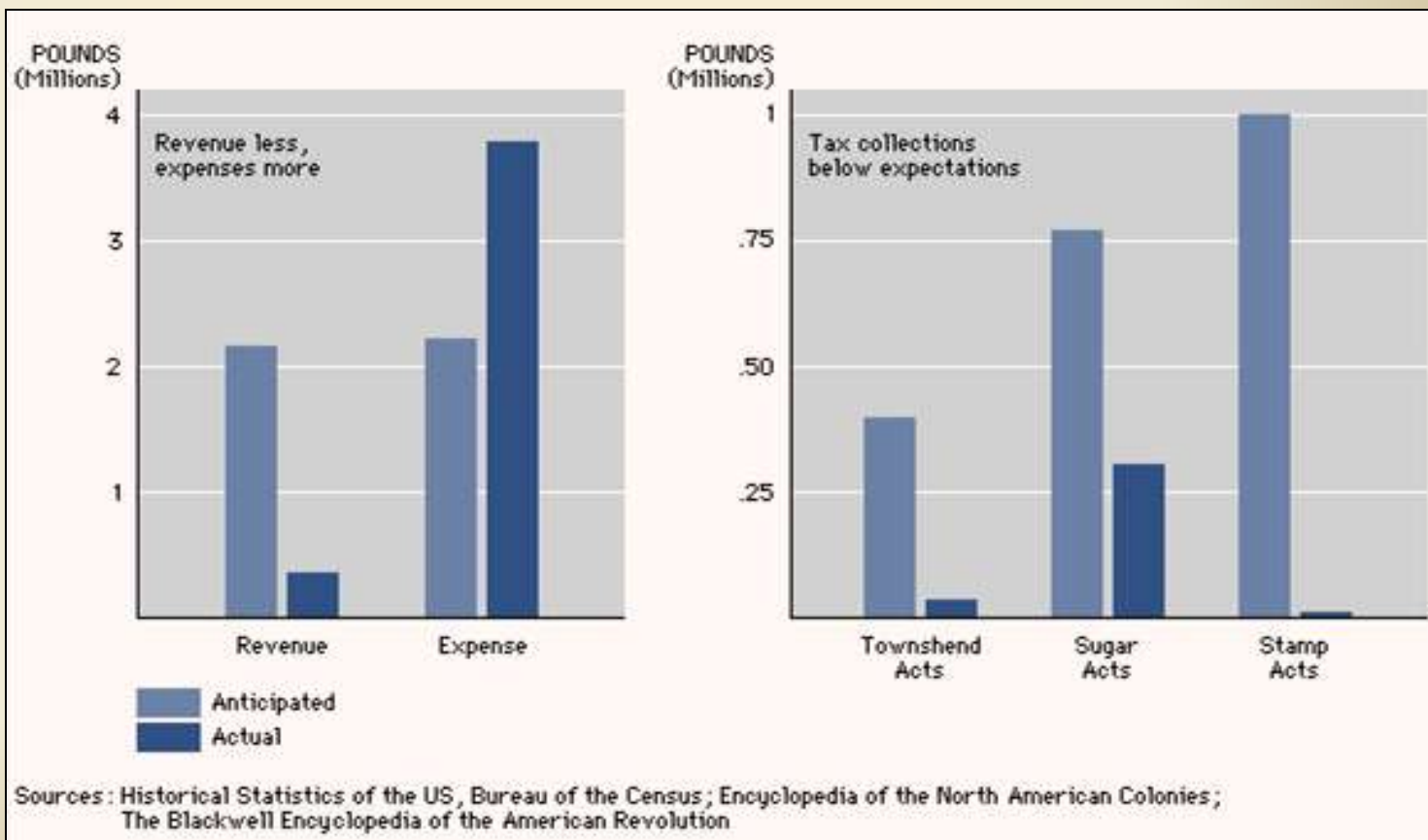
STAMP ACT PROTESTS

- Between 1765 to 1766, the Sons of Liberty led over 40 protests up and down the colonial coastline.
- Most of the protests are located in the Middle Colonies up through the New England Colonies.
- Successful in forcing the British Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act.





Costs of Colonial Resistance



BRITISH RESTRICTIVE POLICIES

•Stamp Act of 1765

- Parliament repeals Stamp Act.

Declaratory Act, 1766

- declared Parliament had the power to tax the colonies both internally and externally, and had absolute power over the colonial legislatures.



Townshend Duties

Crisis: 1767-1770

1767 → William Pitt, P. M. & Charles Townshend, Secretary of the Exchequer.

- ⌘ Shift from paying taxes for Br. war debts & quartering of troops → paying col. govt. salaries.
- ⌘ He diverted revenue collection from internal to external trade.
- ⌘ Tax these imports → paper, paint, lead, glass, tea.
- ⌘ Increase custom officials at American ports → established a Board of Customs in Boston.



Colonial Response to the Townshend Duties

1. John Dickinson → 1768
 - * *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania.*
2. 1768 → 2nd non-importation movement:
 - * "Daughters of Liberty"
 - * spinning bees
3. Riots against customs agents:
 - * John Hancock's ship, the *Liberty*.
 - * 4000 British troops sent to Boston.





**For the first time,
many colonists began calling people
who joined the boycott
movement,**

"patriots!"



BOSTON MASSACRE

1770



□ 1768—1770, British soldiers arrived in Boston, MA to maintain order and enforce the taxes the colonists were asked to pay after the French and Indian.

□ The people of Boston resented the British soldiers and considered them a foreign presence.

BOSTON MASSACRE

Boston Mass



- ❑ High tensions between British and Bostonians over enforcing British policies.
- ❑ March 1770, the British shed Colonial blood for first time blood.
- ❑ The relationship between the Colonies and England would never improve
- ❑ Used as propaganda to convince people of the colonial cause.

The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street BOSTON on March 5th 1770 by a party of the 29th REGT

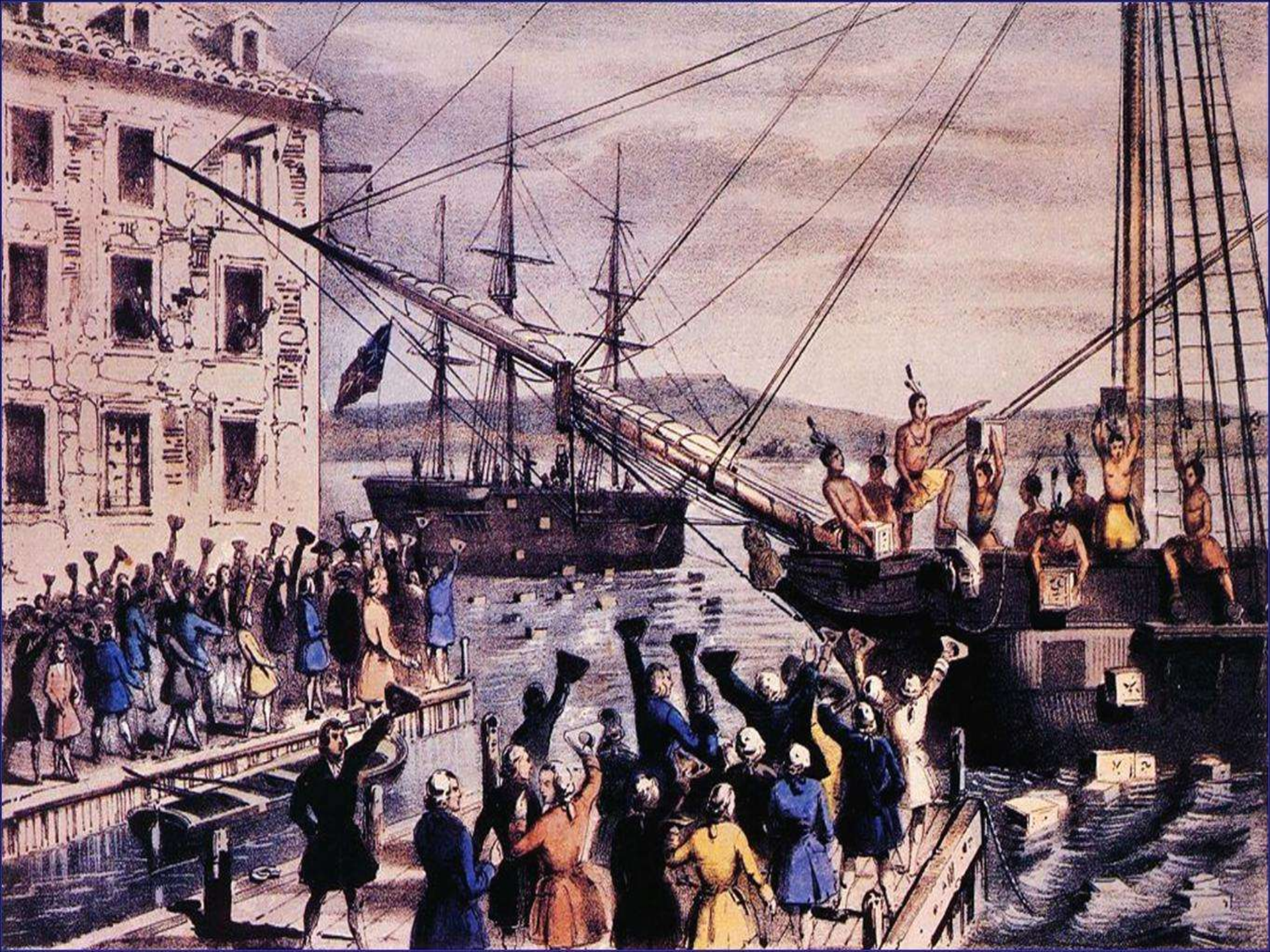


Engraved Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE BOSTON

BOSTON TEA PARTY

Tea Act, East India Company

- Made it illegal for the colonies to buy non-British tea and forced the colonies to pay the tea tax of 3 cents/pound.
- The Colonists had to buy tea from the East India Tea Company---gave them a monopoly
- Colonists claimed it was “taxation without representation”
- Sons of Liberty protested against the Tea Act in Dec. 1773 by dumping 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor



BOSTON TEA PARTY

- To the British, the Boston Tea Party represented a *crucial change* in the relationship with the Colonies, *an act of defiance.*

- The Colonists refusal to buy tea from the British and dumping it overboard was a “*gesture*” to the British that the Colonists were saying, *“you can take your tea and stuff it where the sun doesn’t shine”.*



COERCIVE ACTS

Closed the port of Boston from Colonial trade and placed Massachusetts under martial law until Colonists paid for the tea.

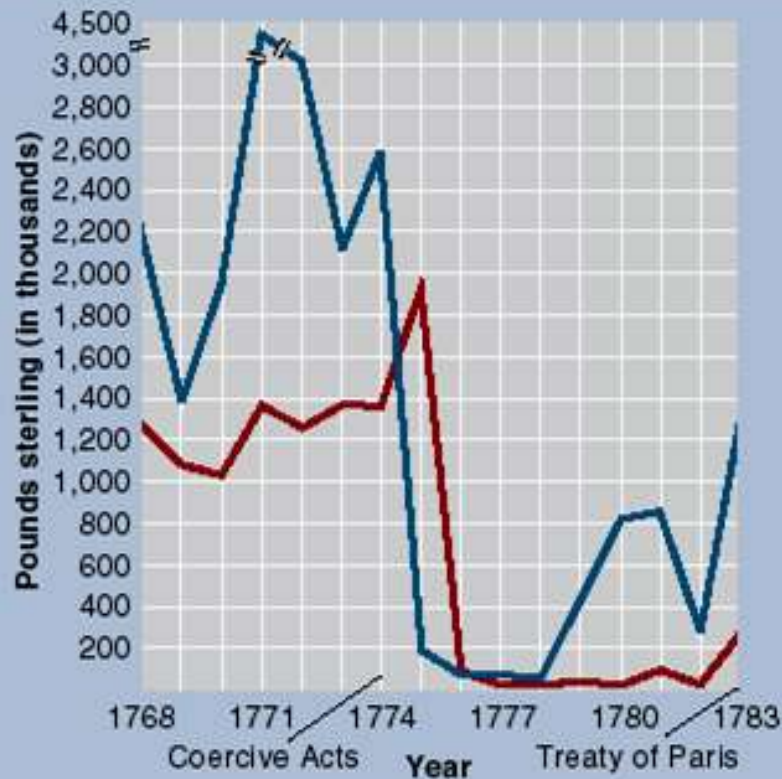
Colonists referred to these as the “Intolerable Acts”



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

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The Intolerable Act closed the port of Boston from Colonial trade and placed Massachusetts under martial law.

1ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

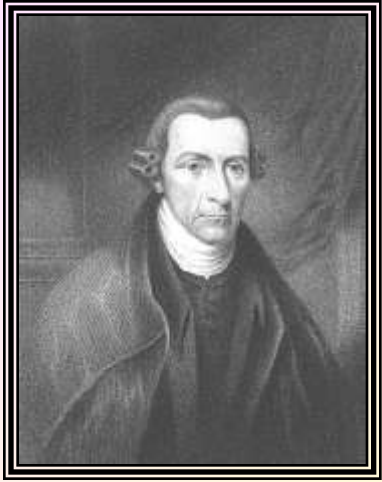
DOI-2



- Colonies send their representatives to Philadelphia to form a Congress in response to the Intolerable Acts in 1774
- Main goal was to try and negotiate with King George and Parliament

- Moderates argue with Radicals whether or not to go to war.
- Representatives send a document “Declaration of Rights and Grievances” in 1774 to King George and Parliament
- In the meantime, Congress ordered militias to prepare for war.

Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death



There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged! Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! The war is inevitable and let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come.

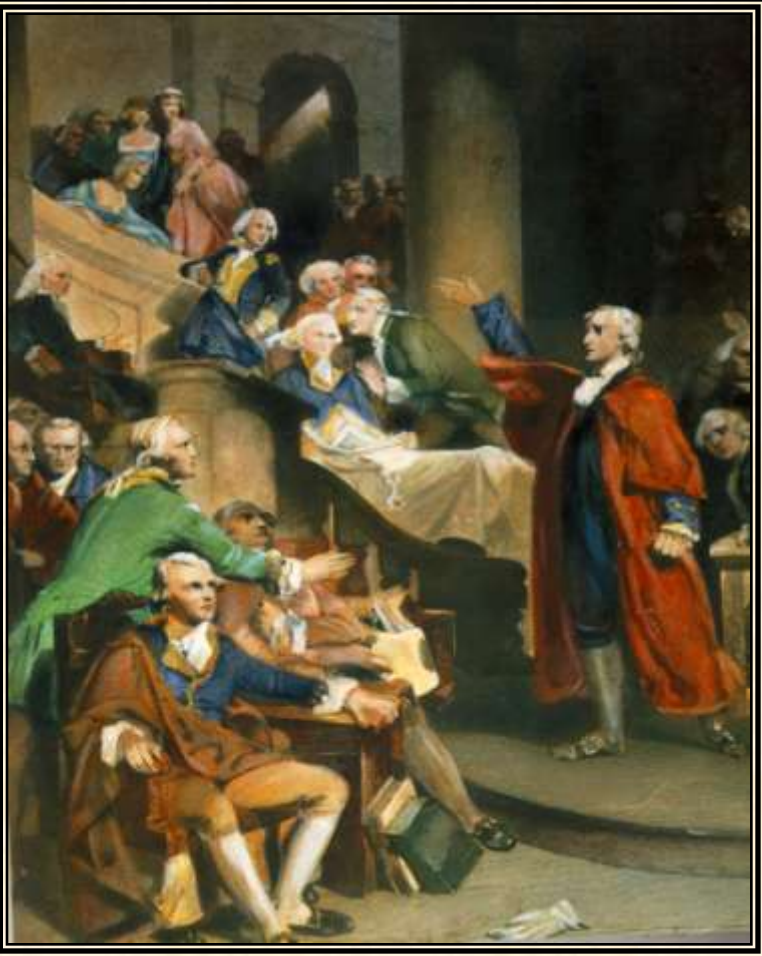
**Patrick Henry
(1736-1799)**

Revolutionary War orator, radical and statesman. In a speech urging armed resistance against the British. Speech was given in March of 1775.

It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace -- but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms!



Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death



Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God!

I know not what course others may take but as for me:

“Give me liberty or give me death”.



BRITISH TROOP DEPLOYMENT

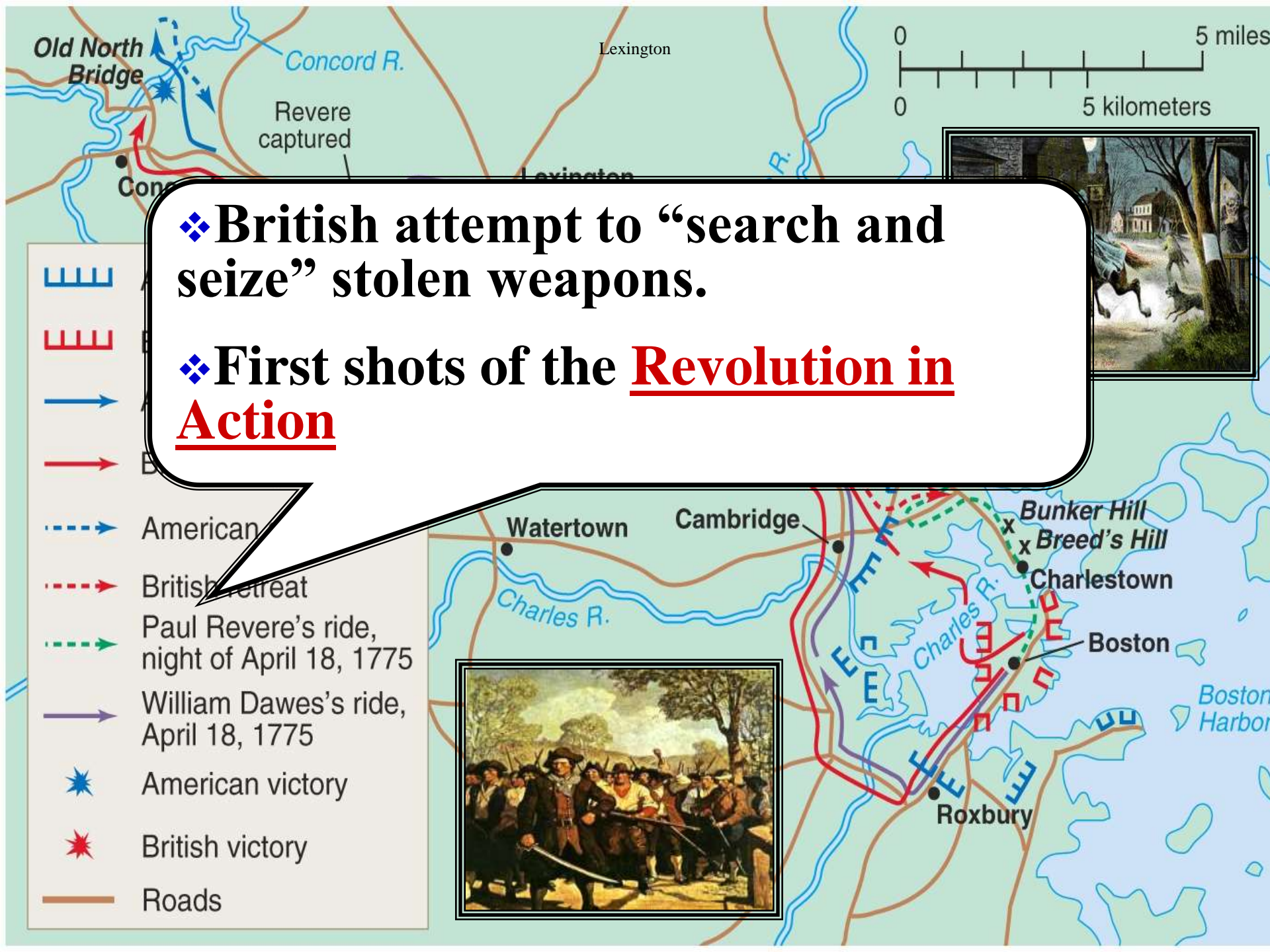


BRITISH TROOP DEPLOYMENT



- After the Boston Tea Party the British send more troops to enforce the Intolerable Acts.
- Colonial militias prepare for war.





❖ British attempt to “search and seize” stolen weapons.

❖ First shots of the Revolution in Action



BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

SHOT HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD



- British searching for stolen weapons—
“search and seizure”
- Stopped at Lexington and encountered 56 Minutemen
- Minutemen stood up for what they believed was their land

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD



- Minutemen engage British troops at Concord Bridge.
- British find some weapons at Concord.
- British return to Boston, 5,000 Minutemen attack British troops.

Americans

- 90 dead wounded or captured

British

- 250 dead, wounded, or captured



2nd CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



•Came together again after the battles of Lexington and Concord, May 10, 1775.

- Organized first American army called the Continental Army and appointed George Washington as our Commanding General.
- Willing to stay part of the empire but King must “redress our grievances”
- Congress prepares for war.....



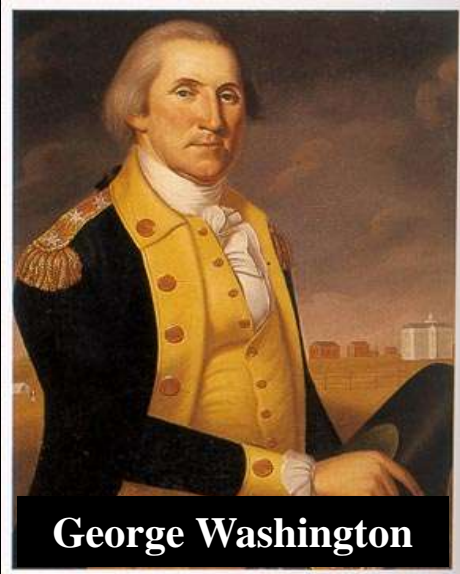


OLIVE BRANCH PETITION

- Colonial leaders met in Philadelphia, PA to discuss their options in response to the Intolerable Acts.
- The decision was to negotiate with King George III and send him a declaration of their willingness to remain British.
- BUT, they have grievances (problems) which they want the King and Parliament to address.
- AND, they instructed the local militias in each town to begin preparing for war with the MINUTEMEN!

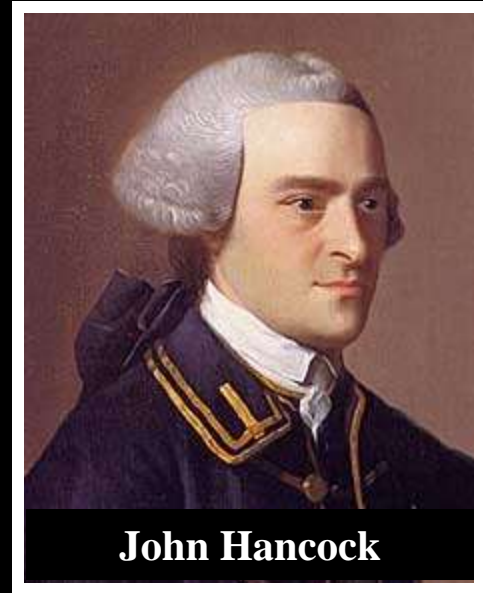


OUR FIRST GENERAL



George Washington

VS



John Hancock

Who would be our first commanding general?

• 2nd Continental Congress based their decision on the following:

- Political
- Economic
- Military
- Social



George Washington was chosen based on his qualifications.

CONTINENTAL ARMY



- First US Army made up of volunteers, militias and Minutemen.
- George Washington chosen as the first Commanding General.
- Not an army of professionals but mostly farmers.

- Lacked the discipline of a professional army at first....
- Lacked resources, men weren't paid and some quit after the first few battles.
- 2nd Continental Congress lacked \$\$\$\$ to supply army...

