

# Warm Up

*(write only the questions)*



## Imagine this...

You're 25 years old, living by yourself in an apartment in Los Angeles, CA. Your mother/father/guardian calls you one night from Houston to request a few things: They want you to eat better, so please stop eating junk food and fast food. They'd feel better if you were home early each night, so please be in by 10 PM at night every night. They'd like a better car, so please send \$100 a month to help with car payments.

- A) How would you feel about them telling you to do this?
- B) Would you do it? C) Why or why not?

# American Revolution



**FLT: I will be able to explain the causes and course of the American Revolution and its influence on the world.**

# Common Causes of Revolution

- **Religious Intolerance:**

- When a person refuses to accept the religious beliefs of another group or person

- **Economic Distress**

- Money trouble

- **Social Injustice**

- Unfair or unequal way of treating people in a society especially when it comes to freedoms

- **Enlightenment Ideas**

- New ideas about government and the way countries should be run

- **Unpopular Method of Rule**

- Rulers making unpopular choices on how to run the country

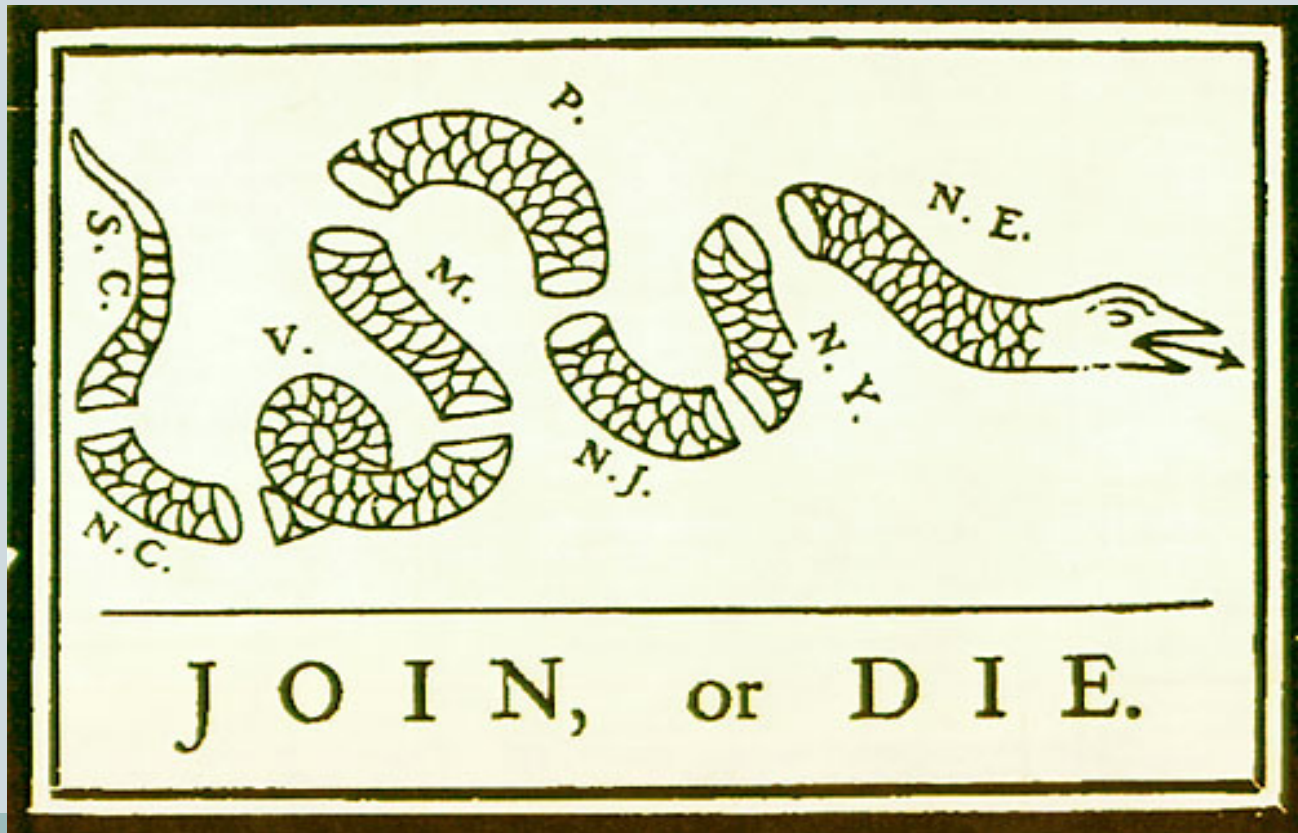
- **Nationalism**

- The belief that your country is the best or is better than everyone else

## Warm Up



What is the purpose of a political cartoon?  
What do you think this one means?



# “The Colonial Response: Events Leading to the American Revolution”



## • **SALUTARY NEGLECT**

*(Social Injustice – treated unfairly)*

- Britain didn't pay close attention to the colonies.
- Colonies governed themselves.

# “The Colonial Response: Events Leading to the American Revolution”

6

- Great Britain followed a policy of **MERCANTILISM**

*(Unpopular Method of Rule)*

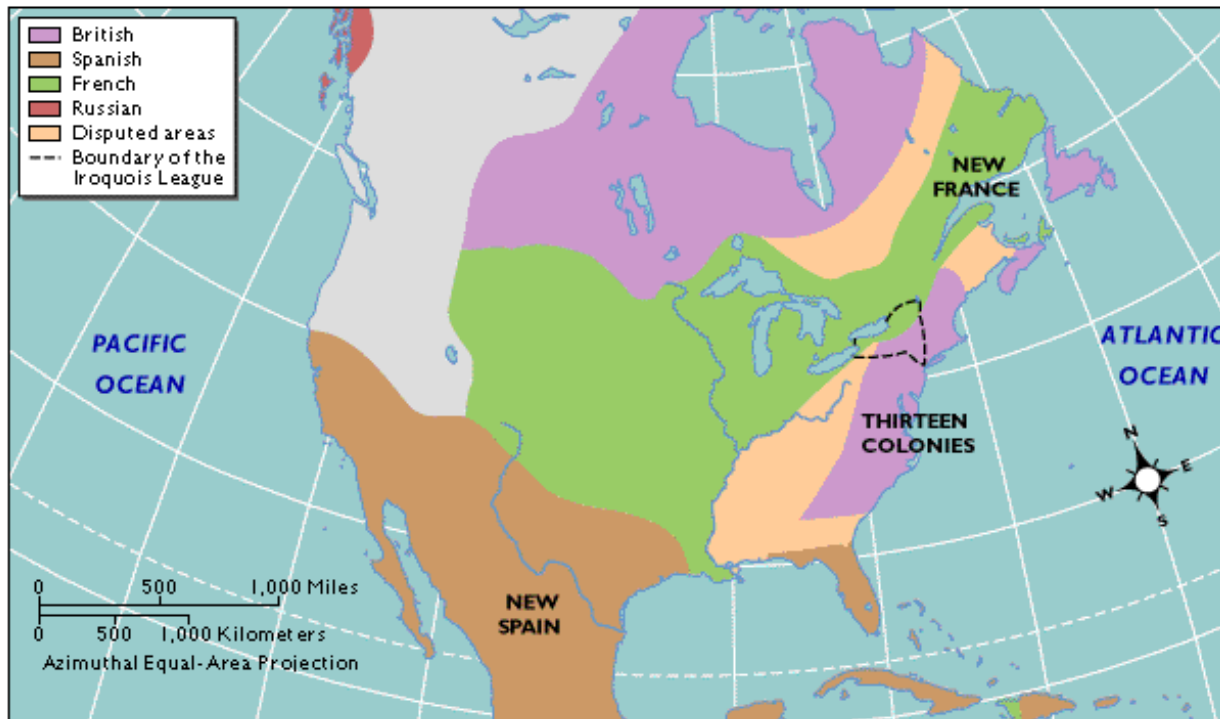
- The theory that a country should sell more goods to other countries than it buys
- Britain didn't care what the colonists wanted. They just wanted to get rich off of the American colonies.



# The French and Indian War

- French empire collided w/ British empire
- British debt = high American Taxes  
(*Economic Distress = money trouble*)

North America in 1754



# Treaty of Paris Proclamation of 1763

- Britain claimed land east of the Mississippi River
- Banned all settlement west of Appalachian Mts.
- Increased Independent Spirit (*Nationalism*)



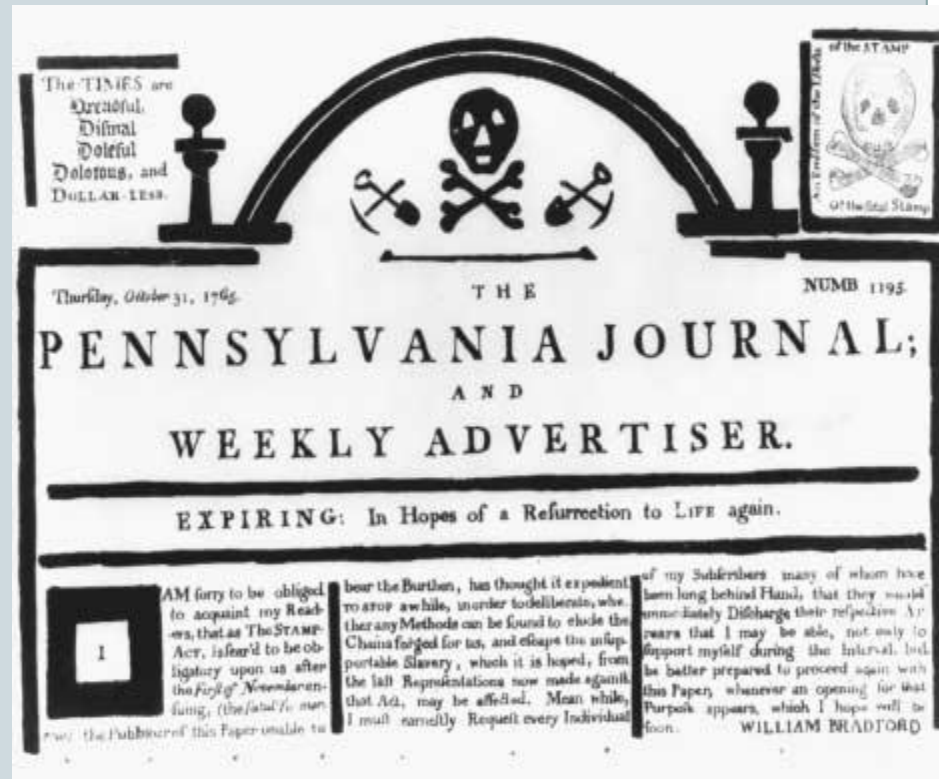
# 1764: Sugar Act



- British Action:
  - Raised taxes on goods like...
  - Sugar
  - Textiles
  - Wine
  - Coffee
  - Indigo
- Colonial Response:
  - First time a tax had been passed to raise revenue rather than regulate trade
  - Colonial merchants protested the increased duties

# 1765: The Stamp Act

- British Action:
  - Taxed all documents, newspapers, and playing cards by forcing colonists to place a special stamp on the items
  - Direct tax



# “No taxation without representation”



- ✦ Colonists felt they should not be taxed because **they did not get to elect anyone** to Parliament – no one to represent them
- **Boycotted English goods**
  - ✦ Boycott = refusal to buy or use
- **Sons of Liberty was formed**
  - Group that opposed English Rule and advocated independence

# British response...



- Parliament **repealed** the Stamp Act
  - Boycotts so successful not one stamp was ever sold



# Declaratory Act 1767



- The British could make any law they needed and the colonists had to follow it.

## Townshend Acts

- Taxed good imported into the colonies from Britain:  
ex. Lead, Glass, Paint, Paper, and TEA!

# 1765: Quartering Act

- British Action:
  - Colonists had to keep British troops in their homes
  - Purpose: Keep an eye on the colonists and restrict dissent
- Colonial Response:
  - Colonists did not get along with army and did not want them there permanently
  - They despised the British “occupation” and the soldiers
  - Began to form meetings about the Acts they disliked



# March 3, 1770: The Boston Massacre

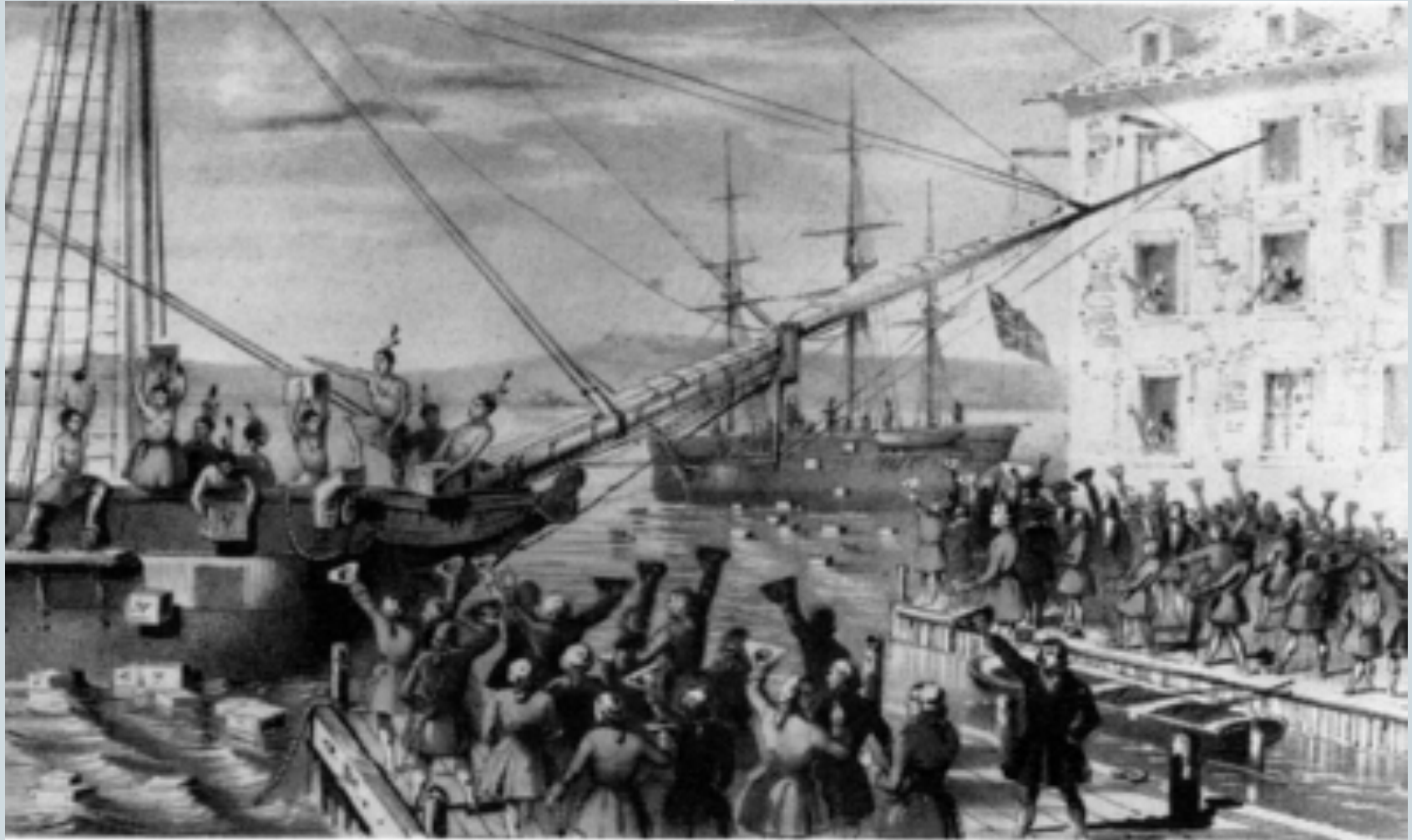


# 1773: Tea Act



- Parliament repealed Townshend Acts except for the tax on tea
- Reduced taxes on tea, but forced colonies to buy tea from a certain company
- The colonists saw through the trick; how did they react.....?

# Dec. 16, 1773: Boston Tea Party



# Dec. 16, 1773: Boston Tea Party



- The Boston Tea Party
  - A group of colonists called the “**Sons of Liberty**” dumped tea into Boston Harbor in protest
  - They were thinly disguised as Native Americans

# Spring 1774: The Intolerable Acts



- Designed to **punish the colonists** for Tea Party
  - Closed Boston Harbor
  - Restricted trial by jury
  - Searches without warrants
  - Quartering troops without permission
  - No town meetings allowed in Massachusetts
    - Boston under military rule
- Tried to isolate Massachusetts, **but only strengthened the colonies' unity**

# 1774: First Continental Congress



- 12 colonies... sent delegates to **Philadelphia**
- Every colony except Georgia was there
- Lasted 7 weeks
- **Divided on the issue of declaring independence**
- Sent letter to the King asking for rights to be restored, wanted to remain loyal to England
  - Defended colonies' right to run their own affairs
  - Supported the protests in Massachusetts
  - Olive Branch Petition

# Lexington and Concord

## April 19, 1775



- Start of the revolutionary war
- British troops were marching to **Concord**
- They met local militia in **Lexington**, asked them to disperse, they refused
- **Someone fired a shot**
  - “Shot heard round the world”
- Eventually, British were chased back to Boston; militia fired at them from the woods

# Second Continental Congress



- Started May 1775
- Divided in beliefs - independence v. loyal
- Declared Independence from England
- Wrote the Declaration of Independence
- Supported the troops in Boston
- Chose a general
  - George Washington
- Adopted Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776