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THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION

1756-1775

A4W | 10.9.17

TWO | REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA

4 | ROAD TO REVOLUTION, 1754-1775 (Ch 4)

- A. Relationship with Britain
- B. The French and Indian War
- C. The Imperial Crisis and resistance to Britain
- D. Philosophy of the American Revolution

5 | THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1775-1787 (Ch 5)

6 | THE NEW REPUBLIC, 1787-1800 (Ch 6)

Key Questions

In 1755, although British North American colonists had areas of disagreement with the British government, most were proud citizens of the British Empire. Yet, within 20 years, the colonies were in open rebellion against Britain.

- **In what ways did the French and Indian War alter the political, economic and ideological relations between Britain and its American colonies?**
- **What were the causes of the American Revolution?**

Relationship with Britain

1. “Salutary Neglect”

2. Tradition of Self-Rule

- Role of Colonial Legislatures
- “Whig” political ideas: representation, virtue

3. Colonial Officials

4. Colonial Religious Ideas

- Religious dissenters
- Great Awakening

5. Loyalty – to Britain? Other colonies?

FRENCH & INDIAN WAR



FRENCH & INDIAN WAR: Broader Significance

Changed forever:

- Balance of power in North America
- Relationship between Indians and Europeans
- Relationship between Britain and its North American colonies

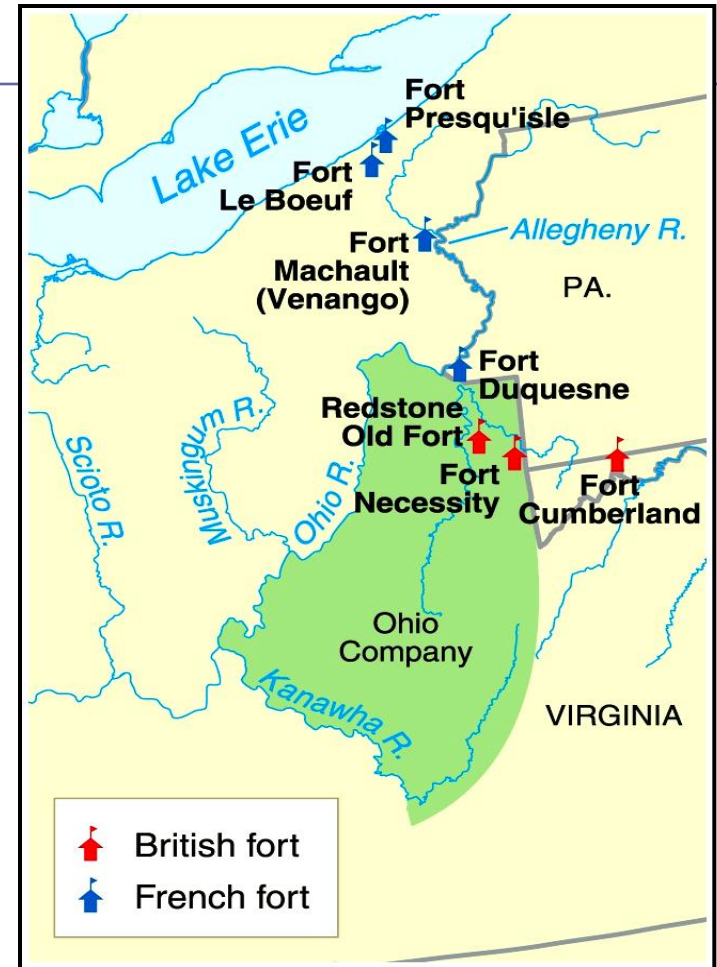


North America in 1754

European Spheres of Influence, 1754

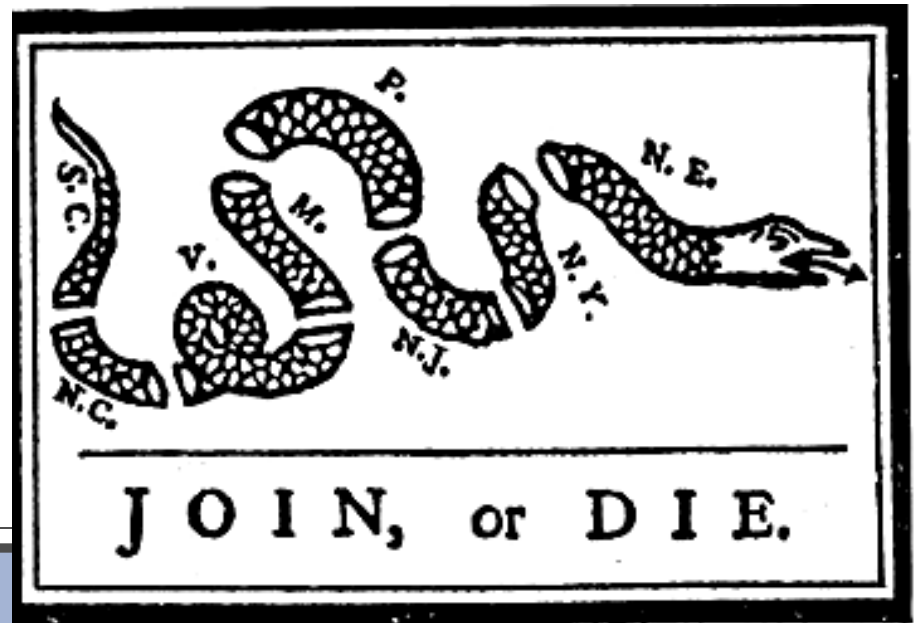
FRENCH & INDIAN WAR: Causes

- History of Anglo-French Conflicts
- Immediate cause? (after 1749)
- Ft. Necessity (1754)
 - G. Washington
- Ft. Duquesne (1755)



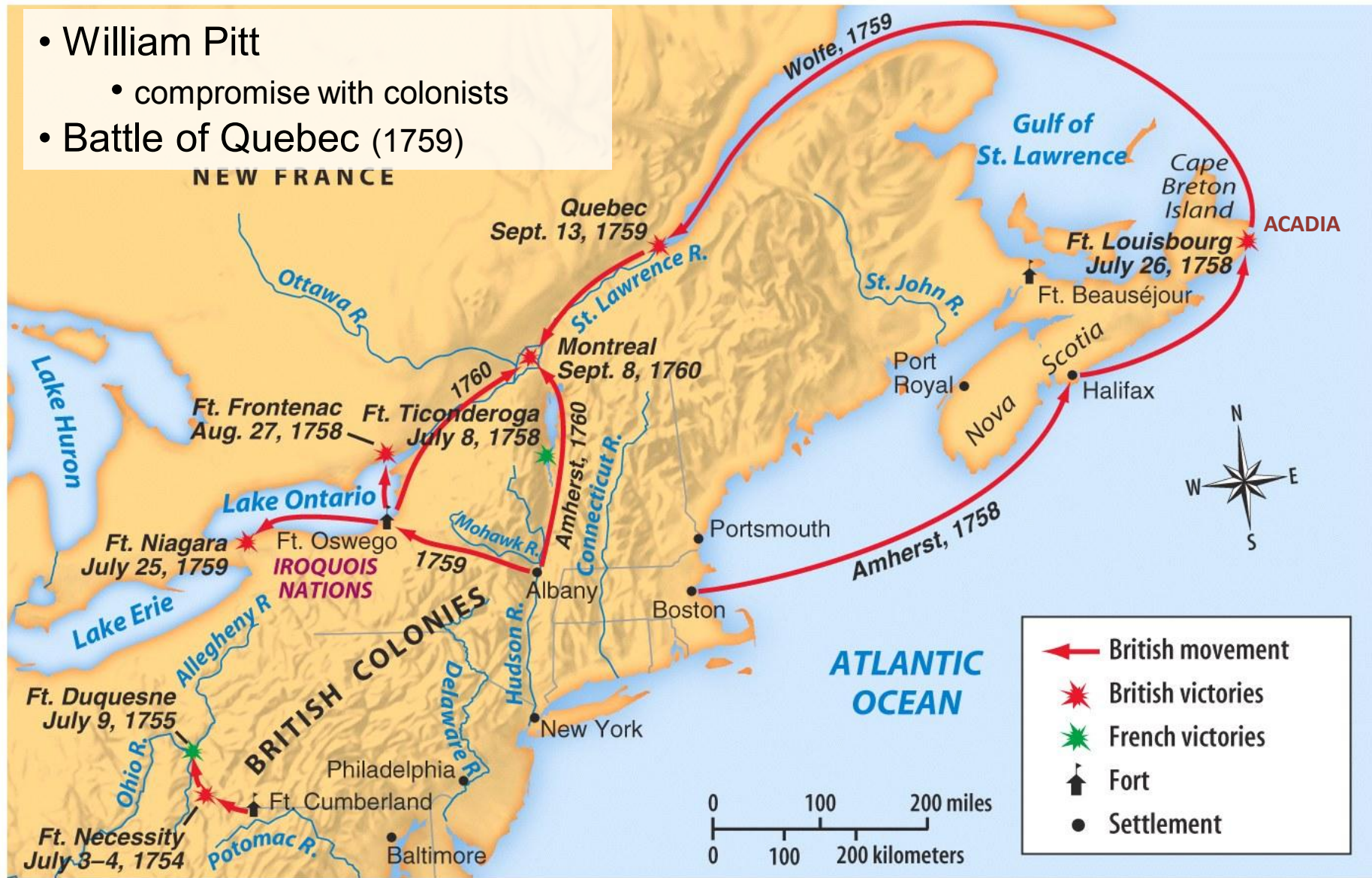
Albany Congress (1754)

- Reps. from N.E., NY, PA (Franklin), MD
- **Albany Plan of Union** (Franklin)
 - Iroquois threatened switch sides
 - *Colonial legislatures*



Anglo-American Conquest of New France, 1754-1760

- William Pitt
 - compromise with colonists
- Battle of Quebec (1759)



Impact of the War: British and colonial attitudes

- Tensions over:
 - Organization & discipline
 - Methods of fighting
 - Financing the war
- Resulting British attitudes toward colonists
- Resulting colonial attitudes toward the British government
- Effect on inter-colonial relationships?

FRENCH & INDIAN WAR: Peace of Paris (1763)

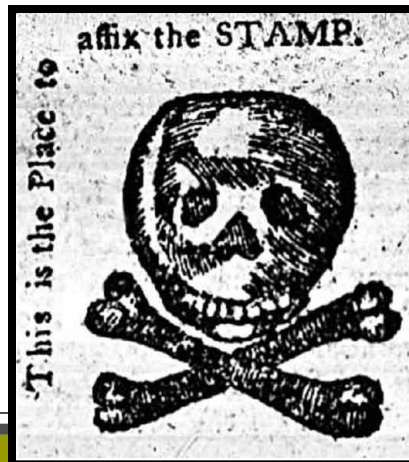
1. France transferred Canada and all land east of Mississippi River (Ohio Valley) to Britain
2. France ceded New Orleans and all claims west of Mississippi River to Spain
(Spain cedes Florida to Britain)
3. France granted some Caribbean Islands and all interests in India to Britain

■ Note: What did France keep in N. America?

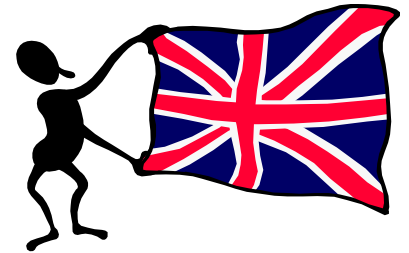
North America after 1763



IMPERIAL CRISIS



RESULTS OF THE WAR: Imperial Crisis for Britain



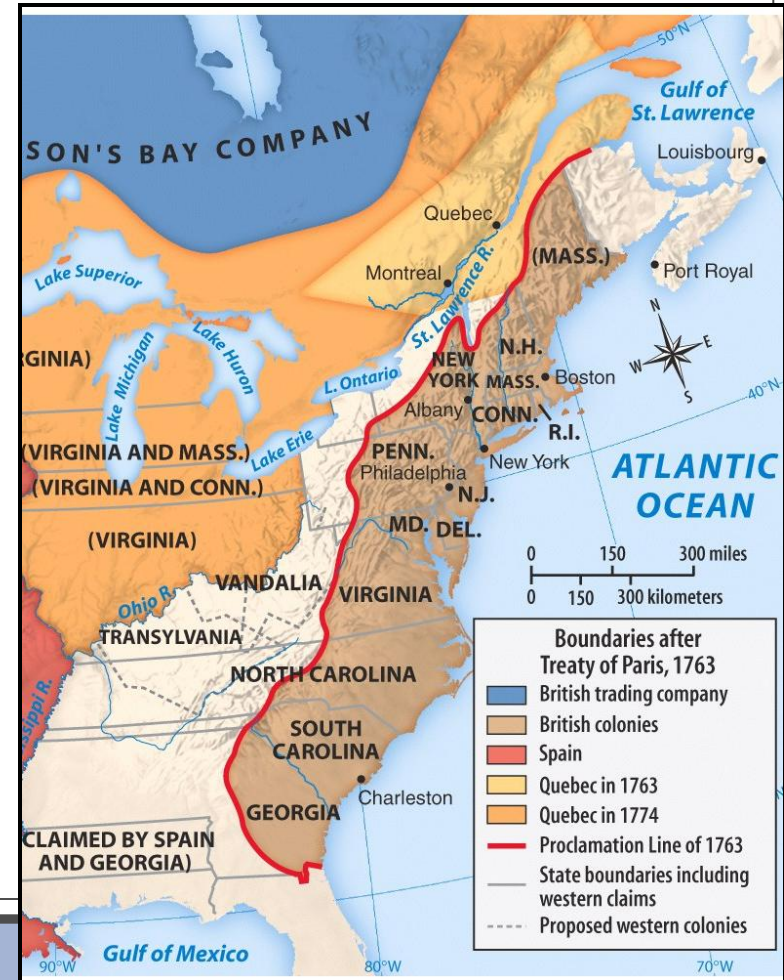
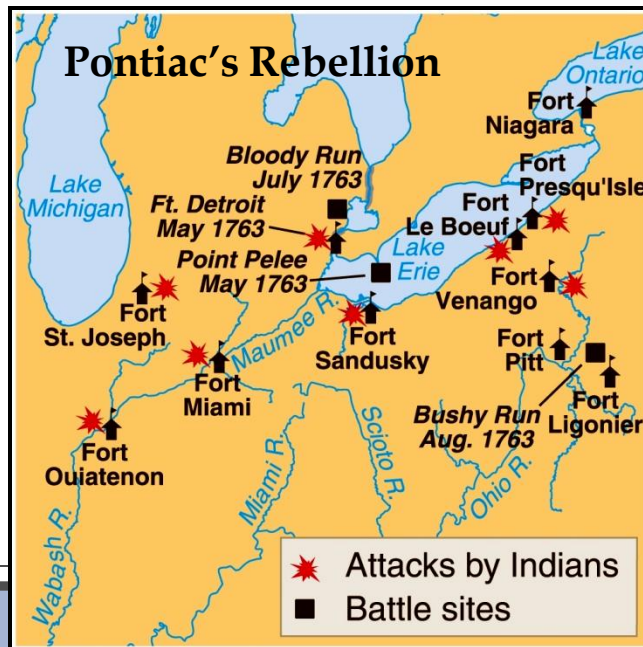
1. Greatly larger colonial empire in North America
 2. Huge war debt
 3. Resentment toward colonists
(military & financial role in war)
- Reorganization of American empire
 - **George III** (ruled 1760-1820)



King George III

RESULTS OF THE WAR: Defending the Borders

- Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)
- Proclamation of 1763



Westward Expansion and Land Conflicts, 1750-1775



RESULTS OF THE WAR: George Grenville's Program, 1763-1765

1. Sugar Act (1764)

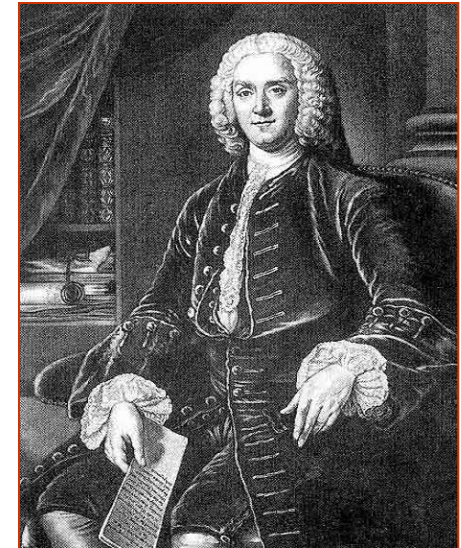
- Direct system of taxation
- Strict enforcement of trade laws

2. Currency Act (1764)

3. Quartering Act (1765)

- Permanent troop presence
(10K troops)

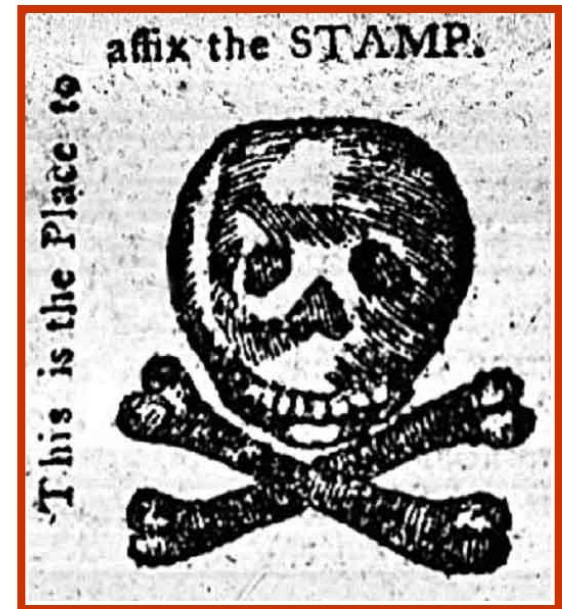
4. Stamp Act (1765)



George Grenville

Stamp Act Crisis

- **Stamp Act** (1765)
- Colonial opposition:
 - First internal tax – £, not trade
 - Not approved by assemblies
 - Broad impact
 - Postwar depression
- Sons of Liberty
- Stamp Act Congress
- boycott
- Stamp Act Repeal (1766)
- **Declaratory Act** (1766)



Theories of Representation

Real Whigs

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

Absolute?

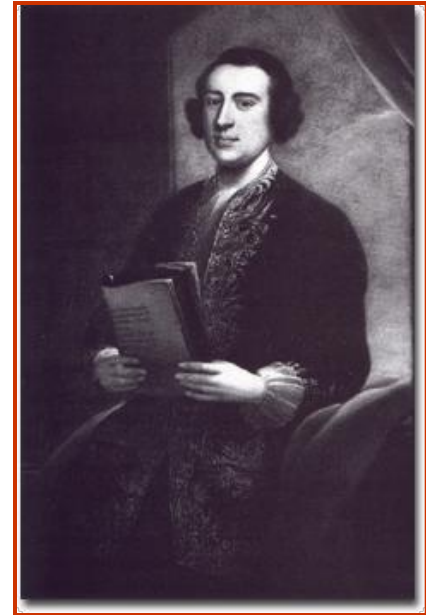
OR

Limited?

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

Townshend Acts (1767-1770)

- Tax on imported paper, paint, lead, glass, & tea
- Purpose: pay for col. gov't officials – not debt & armies
- Increased custom officials at American ports
- Colonial response:
 - John Dickinson "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania" (1768) .
 - 2nd non-importation movement (1768)
 - * "Daughters of Liberty"
 - * spinning bees
 - Riots against customs agents:
 - 4000 British troops sent to Boston.



Charles Townshend,
Chancellor of the Exchequer

Boston Massacre

- March 5, 1770
- 9 p.m.
- “Massacre”?



Unhappy Boston! see the Sons deplore,
Thy hallow'd Walks bein' cur'd with gull'd Gore,
While faithless P—n and his savage Bands,
With murderous Rancour stretch their bloody Hands,
Like fierce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey,
Approve the Carnage and enjoy the Day.

If falling drops from Rage from Anguish wring,
If Speechless Sorrow's lab'ring for a Tongue,
Or if a weeping World can ought appease,
The plaintive Olio's of Victims such as these,
The Patriot's copious Ears for each are flood,
A glorious Tribute which embales the Dead.

But know, Ev'n fiendish to that awful Goal,
Where Justice strips the Murderer of his Soul,
Should venal C—ts the scandal of the Land,
Snatch the reluctant Victim from her Hand,
Keen Execrations on this Plaque inscrib'd,
Shall reach a JUDG who never can be brib'd.

*The unhappy Sufferers were Messrs SAM^l GRAY SAM^l MAVERICK, JAMES CALDWELL, CRISPUS ATTUCKS & PAT^l CARE
Killed Six wounded, two of them (CHRISTOPHER MONK & JOHN CLARK). Mortally*

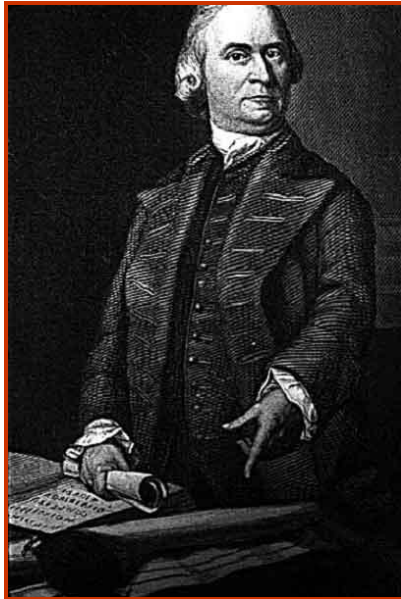
**Paul Revere's
engraving**



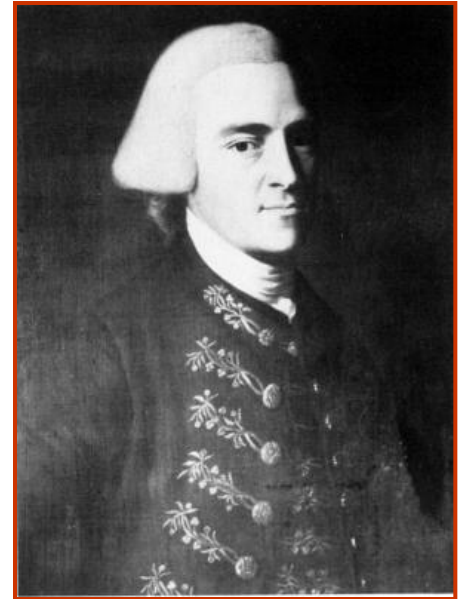
The "Boston Massacre": a different view

Why Boston??

- Committees of Correspondence
 - warn neighboring colonies about incidents with Br.
 - broaden the resistance movement.
- Sam Adams
- John Hancock



Samuel Adams



John Hancock (c. 1770-72)

Why Boston?

- Trade
- Economic decline

"The Bostonian's Paying the Excise-Man, or Tarring and Feathering."



The *Gaspee* Incident (1772)



Providence, RI coast

Toward Revolution

Tea Crisis: Tea Act (1773)



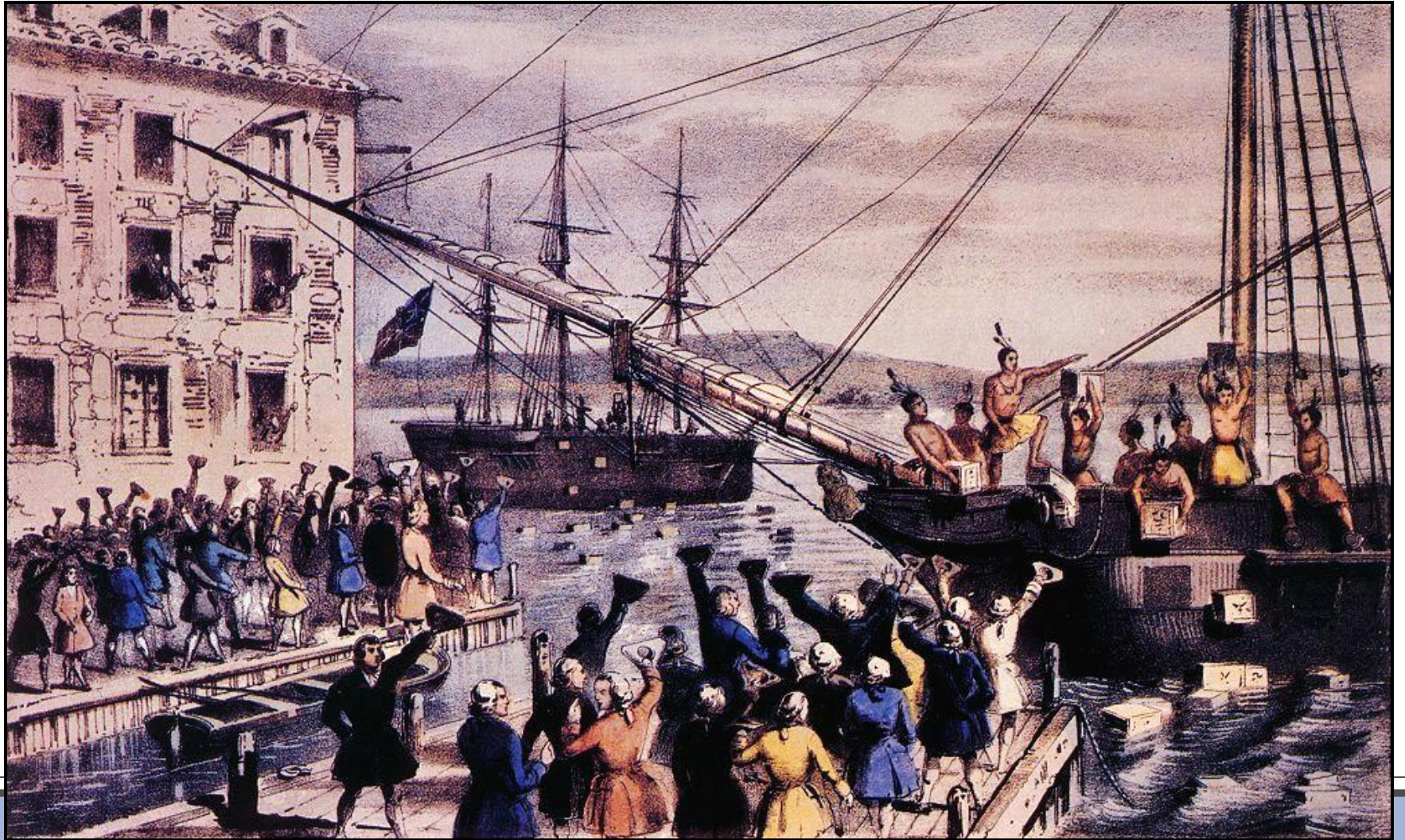
- British East India Co.
- British rationale & expectations
- Colonial response



Lord
North



The Boston Tea Party (Dec. 16, 1773)



The Coercive Acts (January 1774) (AKA the "Intolerable Acts")

- **Port Bill** - Boston Harbor
- **Government Act** - Town meetings forbidden, Gov's Council
- **Administration of Justice Act** - trials involving royal officials out of NE
- **New Quartering Act** - uncompensated quartering of troops in colonists' homes



"The Bostonians in Distress"

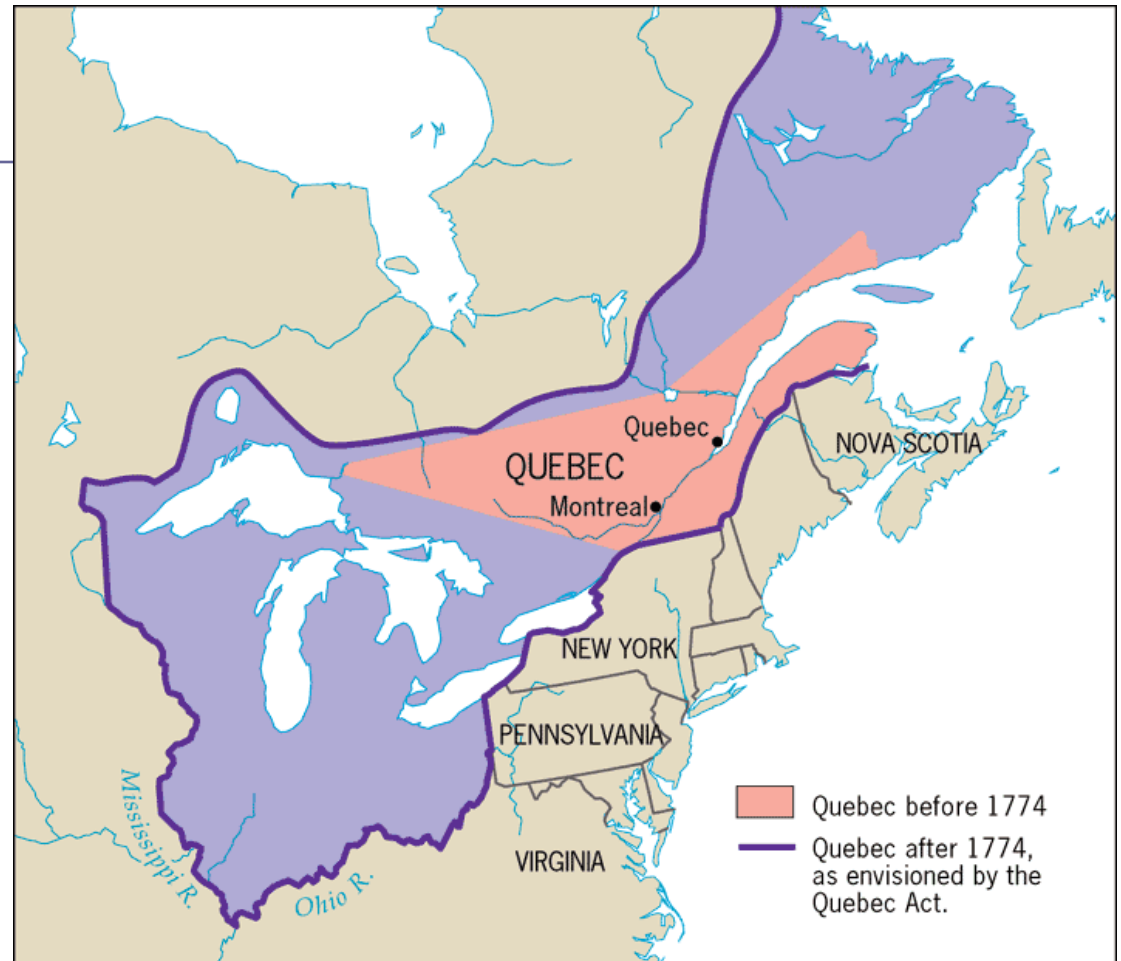
attributed to Philip Dawe, 1774

➡ **Colonial response?**

Why?

Tea Crisis

- **Quebec Act (1774)**
- **Colonial response**



(First) Continental Congress (1774)

- Who: 55 delegates from 12 colonies
 - Purpose: response to Coercive & Quebec Acts
 - Goals? (*Radical vs. moderate delegates*)
 - Declaration of Rights and Grievances
 - Continental Association
 - Follow-up meeting
 - **British response: “state of rebellion”**
- 

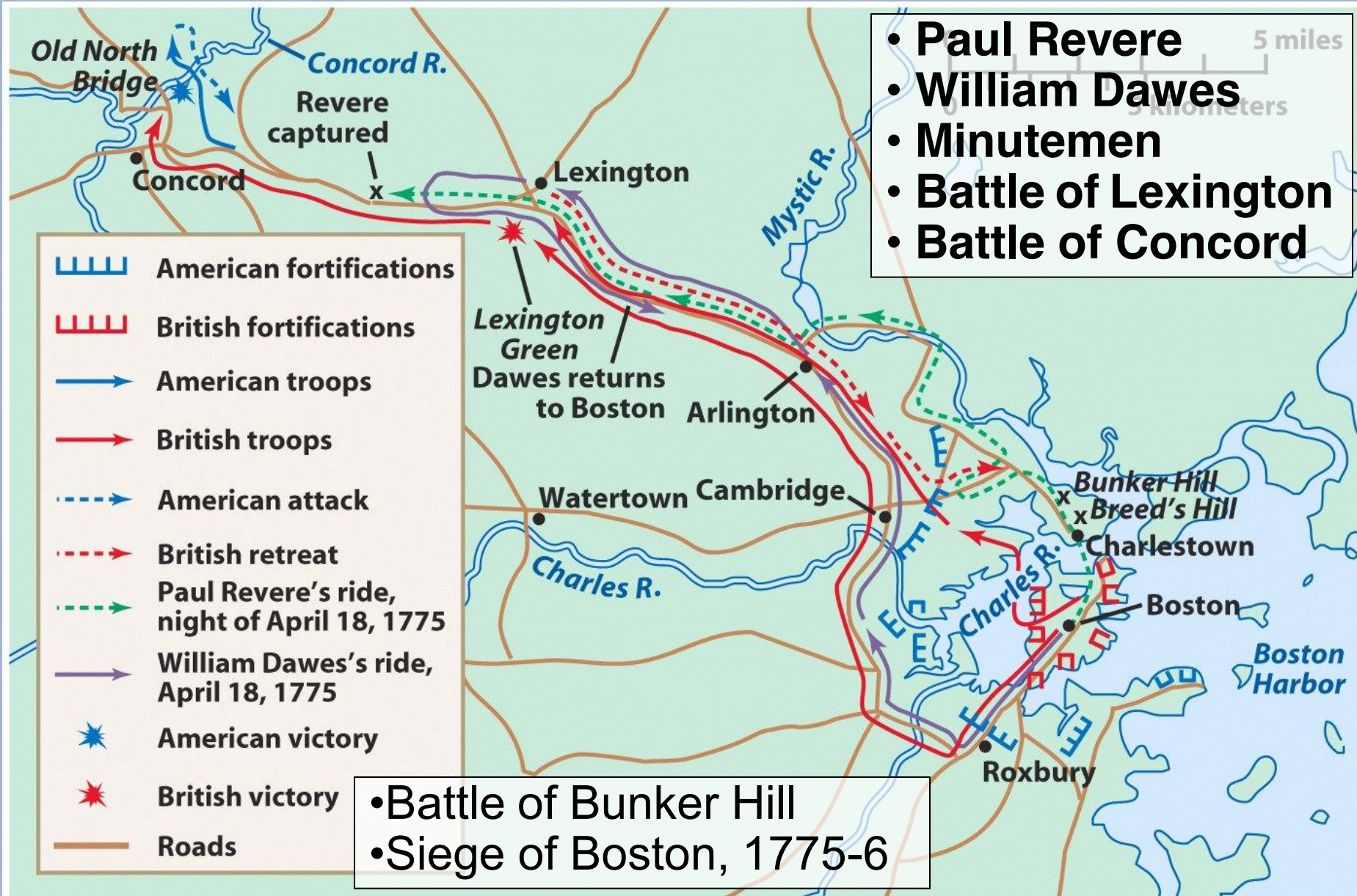
1775

QUEBEC



British Troop Deployments, 1775

Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775



Lexington & Concord

Battle of Lexington



Lexington Green today



The Old North Bridge



The Philosophy of the American Revolution

Why did the Colonists revolt? *(examples?)*

- Preserve self-rule: “Taxation without (actual) representation”
- Protect Fundamental rights & liberties (J. Locke)
- Protect economic interests
- British corruption, aristocracy

Was the Revolution inevitable? Could Britain have avoided it?

Who was right?