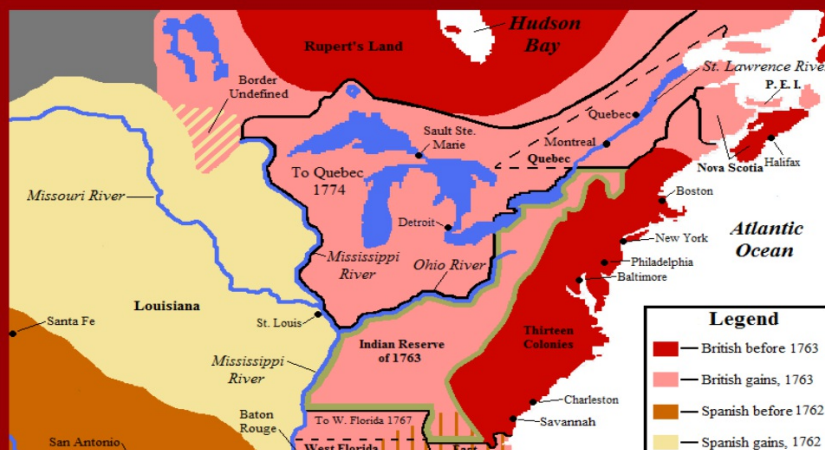


Chapter 5 Section 1

Although the British had won the French and Indian War, still faced many challenges.

-The Proclamation of 1763 prevented colonists from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains.

1. Allowed the British to control westward movement.
2. Keeping the colonists in the east ensured the British had a market for their goods.
3. Allowed the British to control the fur trade.



British Trade Laws

The British needed to generate revenue to pay for the war.

-Thought the colonists should pay part of the cost, so they imposed a series of new taxes, and enforced existing ones.

-George Grenville knew that smugglers were often found innocent.

-Parliament authorized writs of assistance, and sent smugglers to vice-admiralty courts.



The Sugar Act

1764-Parliament passes the Sugar Act

-Lowered the tax on imported molasses.

-Also allowed officers to seize items from smugglers without having to go to court.

-Colonists became enraged, especially since the vice-admiralty courts made defendants prove their innocence.

-James Otis, a Boston lawyer, began arguing against taxation without representation.



The Stamp Act

1765-Parliament passed the Stamp Act.

-This law placed a tax on almost all printed material, including newspapers, wills, and playing cards.

-Colonists began to protest on the point that they had not consented to the tax.



Protesting the Stamp Act

Patrick Henry of the Virginia House of Burgesses encouraged members to pass a resolution stating only they can tax their citizens.

-Samuel Adams of Boston organized the Sons of Liberty.

-Some protestors burned effigies. Others tarred and feathered tax collectors.

-The Stamp Act Congress sent a petition to the King and Parliament stating that only the colonies can levy taxes.

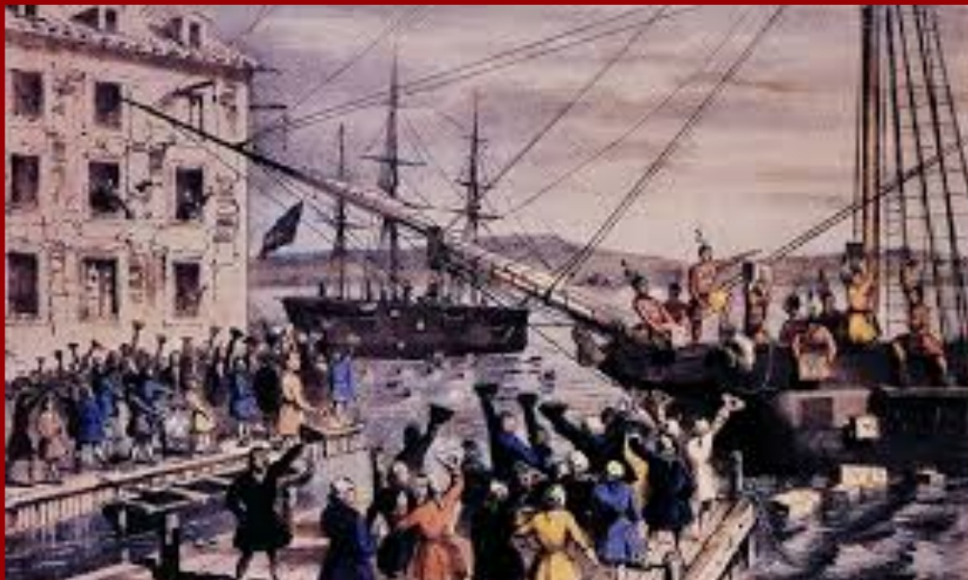


The Townshend Acts

March-1766-Parliament repeals the Stamp Act, but implements the Declaratory Act. This stated that Parliament had the right to tax the colonies.

-1767-The Townshend Acts placed taxes on imported goods such as glass, tea, and paper.

-Colonists organized protests to show their dissatisfaction.



The Tea Act

The Boston Massacre led to stronger boycotts on British goods in the colonies.

-Parliament repealed all of the Townshend Acts, except the tax on tea.

-Samuel Adams and the Committees of Correspondence continued to air grievances against the British.

-1773-The British East India company was in financial trouble. Parliament passed the Tea Act to establish a monopoly on the tea market.



The Boston Tea Party

Crisis was starting to steep in (see what I did there? Steep, like tea steeps..?).

-The East India Company continued to ship their tea to the colonies.

-Colonists forced them to turn back in New York and Philadelphia.

-When ships arrived in Boston Harbor, the governor refused to force the ships to leave. Instead, he ordered the ships to be unloaded.



The Sons of Liberty Act

Enraged by the Tea Act, on December 16th, 1773, -the Sons of Liberty boarded the ships and threw 342 chests of tea overboard.

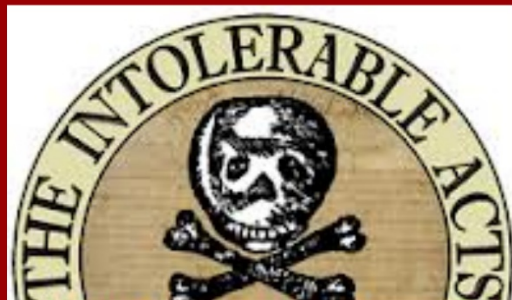
- Colonists celebrated the action
- King George III was obviously unhappy.
- Proclaimed, "We must master them or totally leave them alone."



The Coercive Acts

The Coercive Acts were passed in 1774 with the purpose of punishing the people of Massachusetts for their resistance to British laws.

- Closed Boston Harbor
- Banned town meetings
- Forced citizens to shelter soldiers in their homes
- Other colonies sent supplies to Boston to help them through the new restrictions.
- Also passed the Quebec Act, which gave Quebec the land west of the Appalachians and north of the Ohio River Valley.
- Colonists also renamed the Coercive Acts the Intolerable Acts.



The Continental Congress

September, 1774: 55 delegates from all of the colonies, except for Georgia, arrived in Philadelphia to establish a political body.

-They were called the Continental Congress.

-Comprised of History All-Stars-Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Jay, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, and George Washington.

-Created a list of grievances and asked for the repeal of 13 acts of Parliament.



The First Battles

It was widely suspected that if fighting broke out, it would be in New England.

- Militias in Massachusetts began training immediately.
- The British were also preparing.
- Thomas Gage was sent to seize the weapons of the Massachusetts militia, and arrest their leaders.
- The militia's arsenal was in Concord.



Alerting the Colonists

April 18th, 1775-Dr. Joseph Warren notices a British regiment marching out of Boston.

-Warns Paul Revere and William Dawes of the Sons of Liberty



Lexington and Concord

At dawn, the British encountered 70 minutemen in Lexington, led by Captain John Parker.

-A shot rang out, and the fight began.

-8 colonists lay dead, and the British continued their march towards Concord.

-Once reaching Concord, the British found most supplies had already been moved from the colonial arsenal.

-The British were turned back, and as they marched back towards Boston, they were ambushed. The War had begun.



Further Military Action

After Lexington and Concord, Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen joined forces to take Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain.

-They caught the British off guard and forced them to surrender in May of 1775. (Later, Benedict Arnold sold military info to the British. He was a traitor, and is still now hated).

-The colonies continued to build their military through the support of volunteers.



Bunker Hill

June 16th, 1775, 1,200 militia members under Colonel William Prescott created a fort near Breed's Hill near Boston.

-The Redcoats assembled at the bottom of Breed's Hill and charged upward.

-Colonel Prescott ordered his men not to fire until they see the whites of the British eyes.

-Although the British were driven back, they charged twice more and forced the colonists to retreat...a victory for the British.



Difficult Decisions

Citizens were split...some remained loyal to Britain (Loyalists), and some were entirely in favor of the war for independence. They were called Patriots.

-May 10th, 1775-The Second Continental Congress met to discuss the events with the British.

-Many great minds were present: John Adams, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock (President of the Congress), Thomas Jefferson.



The Congress Acts

The Second Continental Congress began to govern the colonies with new regulations.

-Post Office (Run by Franklin)

-Set up a communication network with Native Americans.

-Authorized the printing of money.

-Created the Continental Army, with George Washington in charge.



Colonial Action

The Congress sent a petition to King George III known as the Olive Branch Petition.

-The colonists learned that the British in Canada were planning to invade New York. The colonists marched north from Fort Ticonderoga and captured Montreal. However, an attack on Quebec failed.

-Meanwhile, Washington began a training regiment for the Continental Army.

-They successfully chased the British, under Sir William Howe from Boston.

