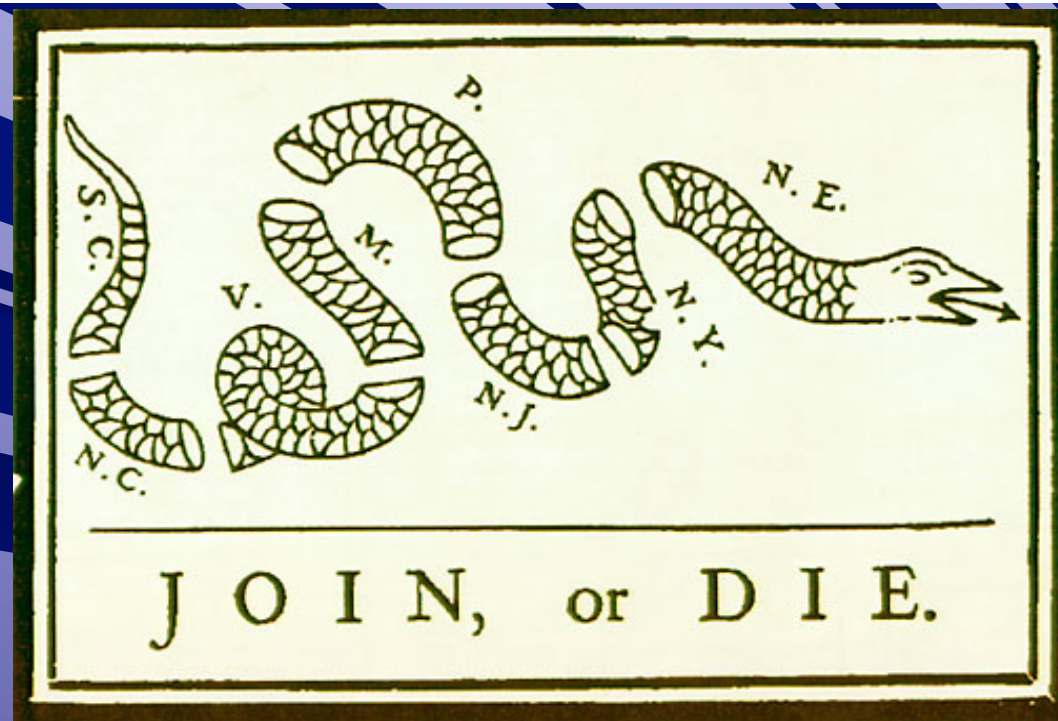


American Revolution: Events Leading to War



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1660: The Navigation Acts

■ British Action:

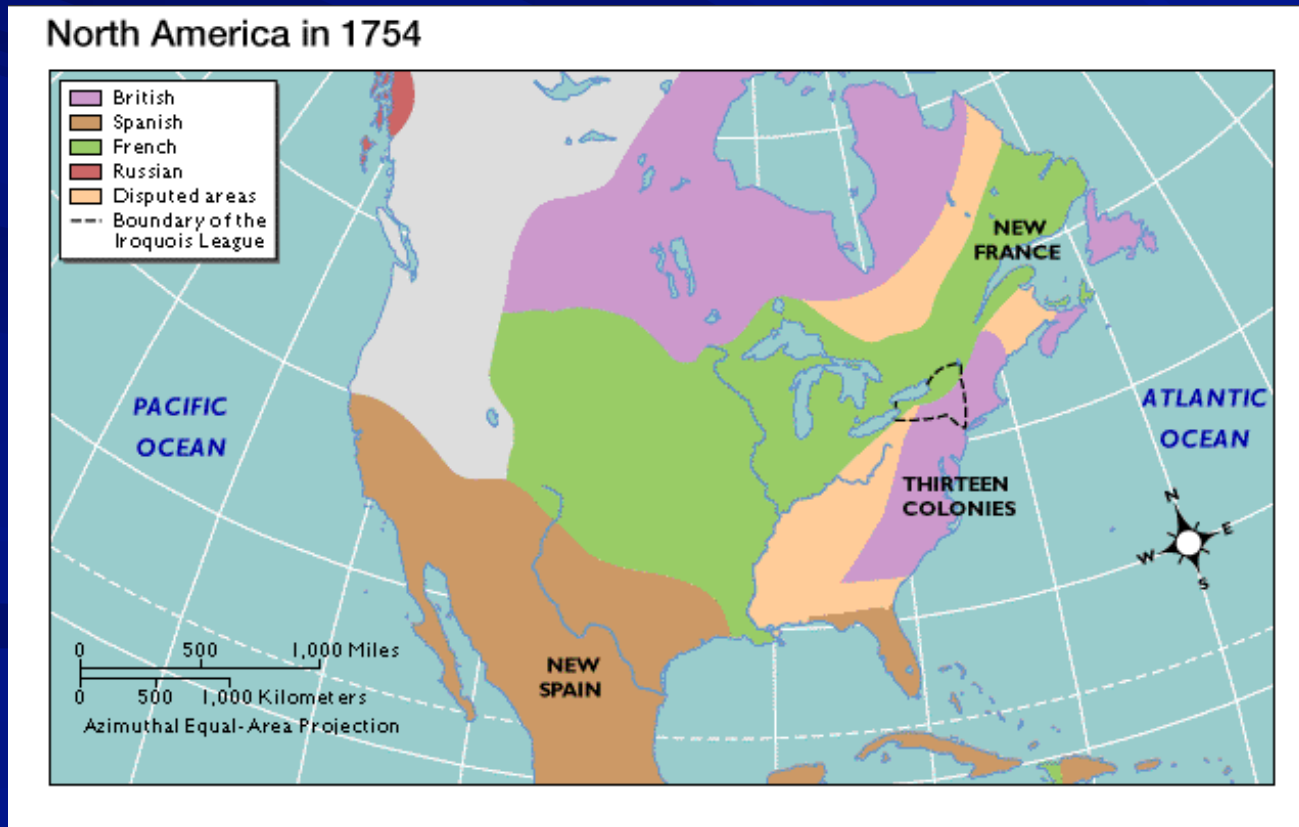
- Designed to keep trade in England and support **mercantilism**
- Colonists could only trade goods with England
- All colonial ships must stop in a British harbor before going to another country

■ Colonial Response:

- Ignored them (profitable to trade with other countries)
- **Salutary Neglect** (relaxed enforcement for continued loyalty)

The French and Indian War

- French empire collided w/ British empire
- Competing over the Ohio River Valley



Treaty of Paris

Proclamation Line of 1763

- Britain claimed land east of the Mississippi River
- Proclamation Line: banned all settlement west of Appalachian Mts. (to ease tensions w/ N.A.)
- Increased Independent Spirit



Writs of Assistance

■ British Action:

- Designed to crack down on colonial smuggling
- Search warrants that allowed British officials to search any place, seize anything at any time

■ Colonial Response:

- Outraged the merchants of Boston

Britain's New Policy for Colonial America

- New Policy had three basic objectives:
 - Place the colonies under strict British political and economic control
 - Make the colonies respect and obey British laws
 - Make the colonies pay their part in maintaining the British Empire

1764: Sugar Act

■ British Action:

- Cut the tax on molasses but raised it on other goods such as textiles, wine, coffee, indigo, and sugar
- Strengthened Vice-Admiralty courts
 - Cases decided by a single judge, not a jury

■ Colonial Response:

- First time a tax had been passed to raise revenue rather than regulate trade
- Colonial merchants protested the increased duties

1765: Quartering Act

■ British Action:

- Purpose to keep troops in the colonies and reduce the cost
- Colonists had to keep troops in their homes

■ Colonial Response:

- Colonists did not get along with army and did not want them there permanently

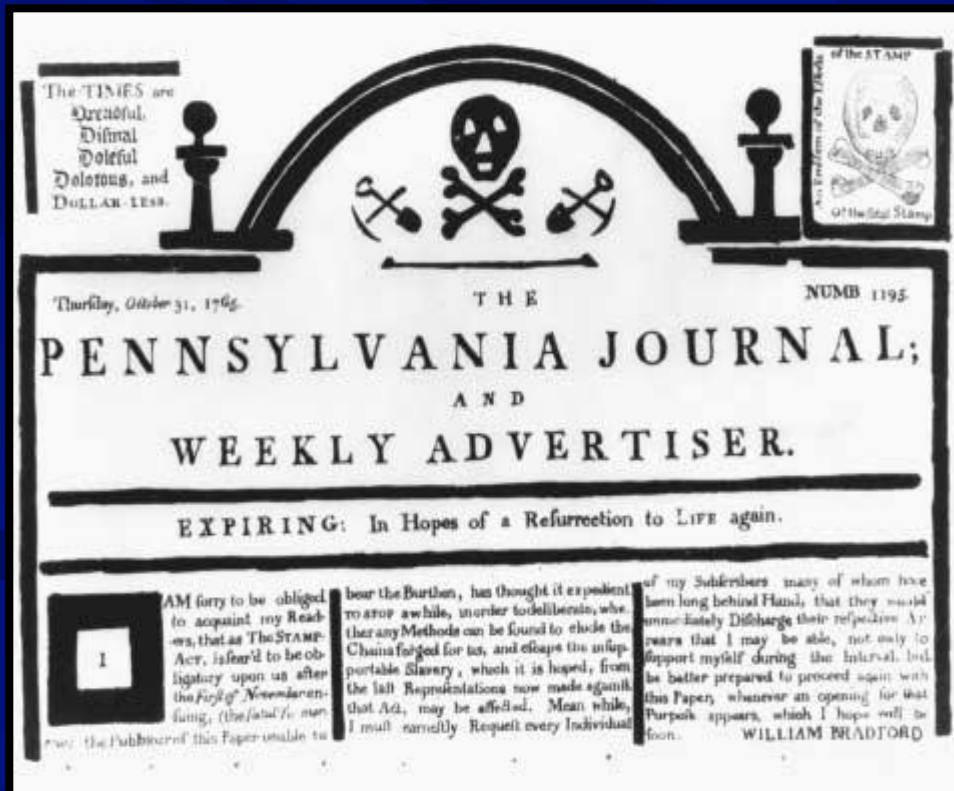
1765: The Stamp Act

■ British Action:

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

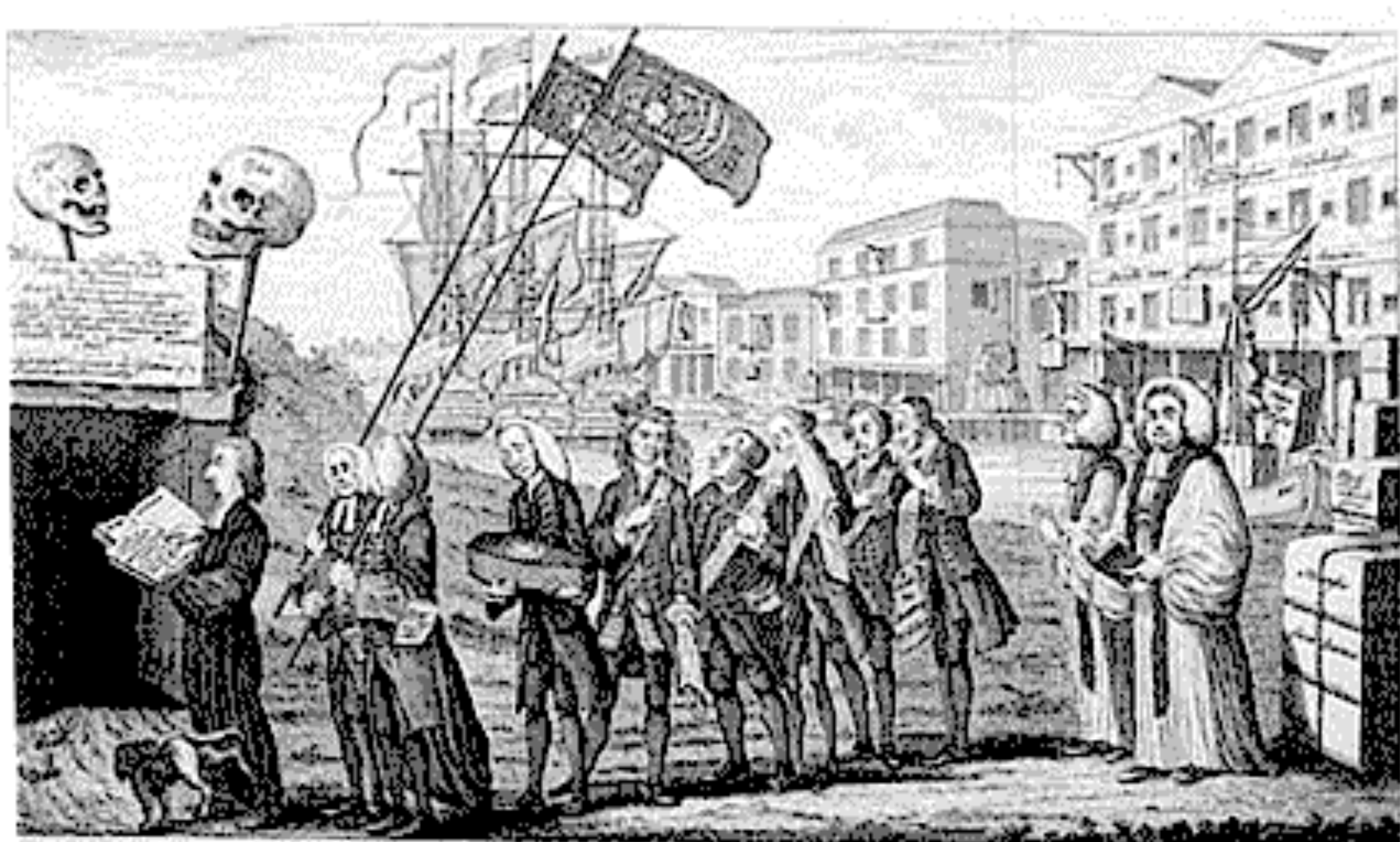
■ Colonial Reaction:

- Sons of Liberty
- Harassed stamp distributors
- Boycotted (a collective refusal to use, buy or deal with) English goods
- Stamp Act Congress issued a Declaration of Rights and Grievances (9 legislatures)



Stamp Act: British Response

- Parliament repealed the Stamp Act
 - Boycotts so successful not one stamp was ever sold
- Declaratory Act – asserted Parliament's right to make laws that “bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever”



The Repeal in the Funeral Procession, of Miss AMERICA STAMP.

How do I feel on this day? I feel as if I were
 standing on the brink of a precipice, and
 that once I step off, I shall never be able
 to get back. I feel as if I were
 standing on the brink of a precipice, and
 that once I step off, I shall never be able
 to get back. I feel as if I were
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It is a day of great importance, and one
 which will be remembered for many years.
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1767: The Townshend Acts

■ British Action:

- Put tax on goods such as paper, glass, paint, and tea
- Revenue raised would be to pay salaries of British officials in the colonies

■ Colonial Reaction

- Organize new boycott of goods
- Protest “No taxation without representation”
- Demonstrations and clashes between colonists and soldiers
- Women get involved in protests

Press Release

- Write a press release as if you were a British official explaining why the new British policy of strict control and taxation is necessary.

March 3, 1770: The Boston Massacre



1772: Committees of Correspondence formed

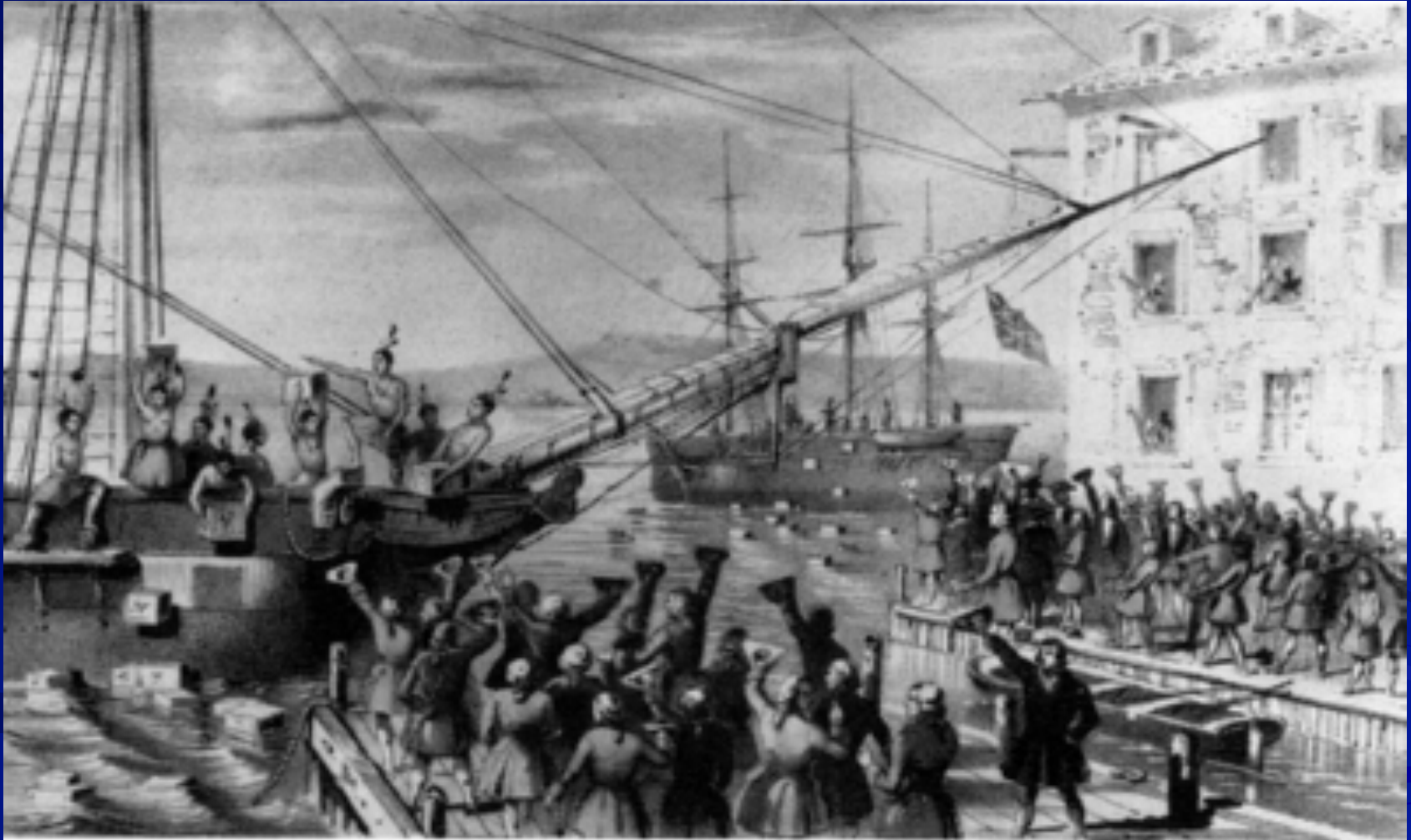
- Started by Samuel Adams
- Used to pass information between the colonies
- It was a secret organization



1773: Tea Act

- Parliament repealed Townshend Acts except for the tax on tea
 - In the first year the taxes raised 295 pounds, but the cost of sending British troops to Boston was 170,000 pounds
- Allowed the East India Tea Company to sell tea without the tax to make it cheaper
 - Had been hurt badly by the boycotts

Dec. 16, 1773: Boston Tea Party



Spring 1774: The Intolerable Acts

- Designed to punish the colonists for Tea Party
- Closed the port at Boston
- Brought British soldiers to England for trials
- No town meetings allowed in Massachusetts – Boston under military rule
 - Trying to isolate Massachusetts, but only strengthened the colonies unity

1774: First Continental Congress

- Met in Philadelphia
- All colonies had representatives except Georgia
- Divided on the issue of declaring independence
- Sent Declaration of Rights and Grievances to King George III
 - Defended colonies' right to run their own affairs
 - Supported the protests in Massachusetts

April 19, 1775

- Shot heard round the world fired at the Battle of Lexington
- Start of the revolutionary war

Watch this short video about the “shot heard round the world”:

http://earlyamerica.com/shot_heard.htm