American Revolution
The Colonies and Great Britain Grow Apart

Why were the colonists angered by Parliament’s new laws?

- Proclamation of 1763 limited the colonists’ ability to expand westward in search of new land. Land = Wealth  Britain sent 10,000 soldiers to the colonies to enforce the proclamation.
The Colonies and Great Britain Grow Apart

Text 157-159

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---**Stamp Act** required that all legal and commercial documents be stamped with an official stamp showing that the tax had been paid. The primary reason for the act was to pay off Great Britain's debt from the French and Indian War (7 Years War). Colonies organize for the first time as a unified group to protest Great Britain’s actions- Nine colonies form the **Stamp Act Congress** in 1765.

**Quartering Act** forced the colonists to house British soldiers at their own expense.

-**Sugar Act** taxed sugar and molasses and other products shipped to the colonies.
  
  Sugar/molasses = Rum (Alcohol)

* The Colonists weren’t upset over the money they paid in taxes, it was the idea of being taxed without their consent. “No Taxation without representation”
Started out as a farmer in the colony of Virginia. He was a representative in Virginia’s colonial legislature (House of Burgesses). He was one of the first colonial leaders to call for united opposition to Parliament’s taxes, and independence from Great Britain.

"Give me liberty, or give me death!"  

“If this be treason make the most of it”
**Boston Massacre**  How did the colonists react to this event?

**Causes** - Prior to the massacre, anger was growing in the colonies over the various acts of Parliament taxing the Colonists without their consent. March 5, 1770, British troops open fire on a mob of colonists, killing five. This event became known as the Boston Massacre.

**Effects** - John Adams, defended the British soldiers in court and all were found not guilty. Many colonists saw the Boston Massacre as an example of British tyranny. Propaganda is used in fuel hatred for Great Britain after the massacre.

Engraving of the Boston Massacre by Paul Revere. This image was used to spread hatred towards Great Britain all around the colonies.
What Would You Do?

• Work in your box group.
• Read the class set handout given to you in class together or independently.
• Answer the questions at the bottom of the page. Be ready to share your responses.
• A person-write down your groups answers.
• B person- Spokesperson
• C and D- Brainstormers
The Boston Tea Party
The Night Boston Harbor Was Turned into a Giant Pot of Tea

• To learn about the Boston Tea Party, we will be doing a readers theater in class.

• In groups, you will present a scene from the play to the class.

• While you listen to your fellow classmates present the play take notes on the Boston Tea Party on the bottom of page 7 and p. 8 in your Amer. Rev. Packet. You will create a Multi Flow Map (Causes and Effects)
The Boston Tea Party
The Night Boston Harbor Was Turned into a Giant Pot of Tea

Act 1: Scene: 1 (10)
Narrator
Woman 1
Woman 2
Man 1
Man 2
Man 3
Sam Adams
John Hancock
Instructional Leader
Director

Act: 2 Scene: 1 (9)
Narrator
Man 1
Man 2
Man 3
Woman 1
Woman 2
British Officer
Instructional Leader
Director

Act 1: Scene: 2 (6)
Narrator (2)
John Hancock
Captain
Instructional Leader
Director

Act: 2 Scene: 2 (7)
Narrator
Honor Turner
Liz Harrison
Thomas Boylston
John Hancock
Instructional Leader
Director

• Instructional Leader- At the end of the scene, or during the scene, should highlight some key learning points about the Boston Tea Party.
• Director- acts as the group leader and keeps everyone on task and organizes the scene.
Boston Tea Party, Tea Act and the intolerable Acts

Causes- Great Britain repealed all of its previous acts except the Tea Act. Colonists did not like the Tea Act because it forced the colonists to buy tea from one British company (British East India Company). This create a monopoly for that company and could end up costing the colonists more when they bought tea. The Sons of Liberty, led by Samuel Adams, dumped several British ships’ cargoes of tea into Boston Harbor.

Effects- In response to the Tea Party, Great Britain passed the Intolerable (Coercive) Acts to punish Massachusetts. Unified the colonies in support of Massachusetts (Boston). Led to the calling of First Continental Congress 12 of the 13 colonies sent representatives to Philadelphia to discuss what to do about the Intolerable Acts.
Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts)

In response to the Boston Tea Party, the British Parliament passed the “Intolerable Acts” in 1774 as a way to punish Boston until the cost of the tea was repaid.

1. They closed the port of Boston,
2. banned town meetings in Massachusetts,
3. replaced elected councils with appointed ones,
4. increased the British Governor’s power over the colonists,
5. British officials could not be tried in colonial courts,
6. Forced the colonists to house British soldiers in their homes.

This cartoon appeared in Ben Franklin's newspaper The Pennsylvania Gazette on May 9, 1754. It appeared as part of an editorial by Franklin commenting on the present disunited state of the British Colonies twenty years before the Intolerable Acts were passed.
Thomas Paine and *Common Sense*

Thomas Paine moved to the colonies in 1774 just as the revolution was starting. He was very much against the monarchy (king) and aristocracy in Great Britain. He wrote a short pamphlet entitled *Common Sense* in which he states the reasons why the colonies should be free of Great Britain. It was extremely popular throughout the colonies, and convinced many people that independence and war against Great Britain was necessary.

![Thomas Paine, author of Common Sense](image)
The Declaration of Independence was passed during the Second Continental Congress. Thomas Jefferson was the main author. John Adam, Ben Franklin, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman assisted Jefferson in writing the declaration. Many of the ideas are based on the writings of British Philosopher John Locke. People are born with natural rights (unalienable rights) that can’t be taken away by the government, all men are created equal, and they have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness (property). People have the right to abolish or break away from any government they denies them their natural rights.
Battles of Lexington and Concord

April 19, 1775, colonial militia and British troops fought at Lexington for the first time. The Colonists had to retreat back to Concord. At Concord the British were stopped. The colonial militia chased the British back to Boston. The British also failed to capture Sons of Liberty leaders Sam Adams and John Hancock. Showed the British that the Colonists were willing to fight for their independence.

Old North Bridge, Concord, MA. It was here during the Battle of Concord that the Colonial militia turned the British back.
Battle of Saratoga

Great Britain developed a Northern Strategy to cut off the New England from the rest of the colonies by taking the Hudson River Valley. In effect, they would cut the thirteen colonies in two. Three British Armies were to meet at Albany New York. The American Army had to stop this from happening. American forces led by General Horatio Gates and General Benedict Arnold defeated the British in a series of battle around Saratoga, New York. British General Johnny Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans. The American victory stopped the British from cutting off the New England colonies from the other colonies, and as a result France and Spain agreed to support the colonies in their fight against the British. This battle was a major turning point in the war for the colonies.

Surrender of General Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga, October, 1777
Battle of Saratoga

British Army under Gen. Burgoyne
Battle of Saratoga

France and Spain hoped to weaken Great Britain by helping the Americans. Spain was an ally of the French and a rival of Great Britain, so they decided to help the American cause. Both France and Spain, were hoping to expand their empires. France gave **money, supplies and troops to the Americans**. Spain attacked British strongholds from Louisiana to Florida. European military officers joined the American Army to fight the British. One of the most famous was the Marquis de Lafayette of France.
Battle of Trenton

December 25, 1776, General Washington leads his army across the Delaware River into New Jersey. They defeat a garrison of Hessian (German mercenaries) and gain needed supplies. Eight days later the defeat the British at Princeton, NJ. The Continental Army gets needed recruits from NJ. The victories show many people that the Continental Army is better than they thought, and that Washington was a competent leader. This battle helped to raise the spirits of the Continental Army.
**Battle of Yorktown**

British General Cornwallis had lost a series of battles in the southern colonies and moved north into Virginia. He camped along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay at Yorktown, VA and waited to be resupplied by the British navy. Washington moved the American Army south to Yorktown, where he surrounded the British Army. The French fleet blocked the Chesapeake Bay so the British navy could not help the British soldiers at Yorktown. Cornwallis realized that he was defeated and surrendered to Washington. The Revolutionary War went on for another two years, but for all purposes it was over.

General Cornwallis did not attend the surrender ceremony saying that he was not feeling well. His substitute, General O'Hara, first tried to surrender to the Comte de Rochambeau who directed the British officer to General Washington who in turn directed him to Washington's subordinate General Lincoln. During the ceremony a British band played the song "The World Turned Upside Down."
George Washington

Born and raised in Virginia. Fought with the British in the French and Indian War as the leader of the Virginia militia. Because of his military experience he was chosen to be the leader of the Continental Army. His leadership kept the Continental Army together and fighting. Trained them as an effective fighting force.
Was the King of England at the time of the America Revolution. He was King for almost 60 years (1760-1820), and was extremely well liked and popular in Great Britain. During his reign the power to rule was shared heavily with Parliament (Great Britain's law makers). Though Parliament was divided on letting the colonies become independent, King George wanted to keep them in the British Empire.
Franklin went to Great Britain at the start of the Revolution to **discuss the Colonists’ problems with Great Britain**. He was not well received by the British government, and this made Franklin realize that the colonies needed to be independent.

He was a part of the **committee that wrote the Declaration of Independence**.

He was the **ambassador to France during the war and helped to convince the French to help the Colonies in their fight for freedom**. Later, he **negotiated the Treaty of Paris**, which officially ended the war in 1783.