APUSH
1763-1775
ROAD TO THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
REVIEWED!
American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 7
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 4
America’s History (Henretta) Chapter 5

Turning Point: 1763
- End of 7 Years War, England in debt, salutary neglect comes to an end, Pontiacs Rebellion contributes to Proclamation Act of 1763, etc.
- King George III & Prime Minister George Grenville advocated for acts to increase revenue.

Consolidating Imperial Control
- Sugar Act (1764) passed on sugar to raise revenue
- Also stricter enforcement of Navigation Acts & crackdown on smuggling (Violators be tried in Vice-admiralty courts)
- Quartering Act (1765) colonists required to provide food & housing for British soldiers
- Stamp Act (1765) placed a tax on a variety of legal documents & items
- Passed without consent of the colonial legislatures

Colonial Responses
- Virginia Resolves by Patrick Henry in House of Burgesses
- Stamp Act Congress- reps from 9 colonies met to oppose British policies. move towards inter-colonial unity
- Sons of Liberty: Secret organization that at times used violence to disrupt enforcement of the act
Boycotts (Nonimportation agreements) against British imports were the most effective form of resistance!
- Parliament voted to repeal Stamp Act
- After the Stamp Act was repealed: Declaratory Act (1766): England says they still have power over the colonies
- Charles Townshend becomes new chancellor of the exchequer & proposed his own revenue plan
- Townshend Act (1767): tax on imports such as paper, tea, glass, etc.
  - $ would be used to pay royal officials in the colonies (previously paid by colonial assemblies)
  - Could search private homes for goods by getting a writ of assistance (rather than a warrant)

John Dickinson “Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania” argued “no taxation without representation”
- England argues “virtual representation”
- Colonists created nonimportation & non-consumption agreements
  - Boycott British goods
  - Daughters of Liberty organized “spinning bees”
- England was losing more money than it was generating…
- Townshend duties repealed in 1770

Boston “Massacre” (1770):
British troops open fire near the customs house killing 5 colonists
- Paul Revere’s engraving used as pro-colonial propaganda
- John Adams defends the British soldiers against murder charges
- Committees of Correspondence (1772) led by Samuel Adams were used to keep up communication & resistance to British policies
**TEA TIME**

- **Tea Act (1773):** gave a monopoly to the British East India Company
  - British tea was still cheaper than smuggled tea
  - Colonists still opposed the Tea Act—opposed the idea that Parliament could tax the colonies
- **Boston Tea Party (1773):** Members of the Sons of Liberty dumped tea into Boston harbor
  - Some colonists resisted the action: destruction of private property

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**Boston Tea Party leads the British to pass the...**

**Coercive Acts (1774)**

- Coercive Acts (1774):
  - Boston port was closed until property was paid for
  - Drastically reduced power of Mass. legislature & banned town hall meetings
  - Quartering Act expanded
  - Royal officials accused of a crime would be put on trial in England
- The colonists were outraged and called the Coercive Acts the **Intolerable Acts**
- **Suffolk Resolves:** boycott British goods until the Intolerable Acts were repealed

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**QUEBEC ACT (1774)**

- Extended the boundary of Quebec into the Ohio Valley
- Roman Catholicism established as official religion
- Government allowed to operate without representative assembly or trial by jury
- Colonists claimed the land in the Ohio Valley was for them
- Protestant colonists not happy about Catholicism
- Will England try to take away representative government in the colonies?
1st Continental Congress (1774)
(In response to the Intolerable Acts)
• All colonies (except Georgia) send representatives to meet in Philly in September 1774
• Wanted to repair their relationship with England
  – NOT calling for Independence
• Adopted the Declaration of Rights & Grievances
• Endorsed the Suffolk Resolves
• Created the Association to coordinate economic boycott
• Started making military preparations
• Planned to meet again in May 1775

The Opening Shots: Lexington & Concord
• British troops led by Gen. Gage left Boston to seize colonial weapons & arrest Sam Adams & John Hancock
• Minutemen warned by Paul Revere & William Dawes
• “Shot heard round the world” as 8 colonists killed at Lexington (April 1775)
• Another battle took place at Concord
• Start of fighting of the American Revolution!