

Name:

Period:

Date:

ROAD TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION GUIDE

Video & Textbook Notes

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

OR ANY APUSH BOOK COVERING THIS TIME PERIOD

Explain how British colonial policies regarding North America led to the Revolutionary War

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

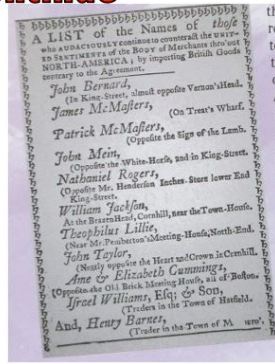
Colonial Responses

- **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

Big Ideas(s) / Topics You Need Help With:

Tensions Continue

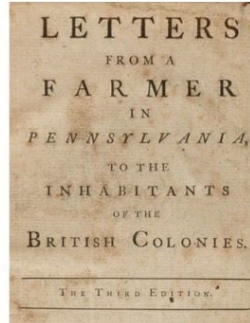
- **Boycotts (Nonimportation agreements)** against British imports were the most effective form of resistance!
 - Parliament voted to repeal Stamp Act
- After the Stamp Act was repealed: **Declaratory Act (1766)**: England says they still have power over the colonies
- **Charles Townshend** becomes new 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)



KC-3.1.II.A The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority in the colonies, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights.

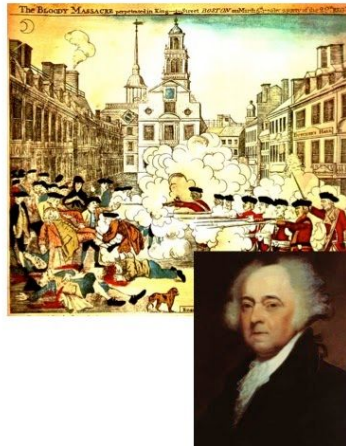
Resistance to Townshend Acts

- 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



Bloodshed and Relative Calm: 1770-1773

- **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



Boston, Massachusetts

April 1774

HIGH TEA IN BOSTON HARBOR

British Troops Sent to Massachusetts

Band of "Mohawks" dump 342 chests of Darjeeling off Griffin's Wharf
FRANKLIN in LONDON feels the SPITE

ROOTS OF THE CONFLICT

- **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**

KC-3.1.II.B Colonial leaders based their calls for resistance to Britain on arguments about the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, local traditions of self-rule, and the ideas of the Enlightenment

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

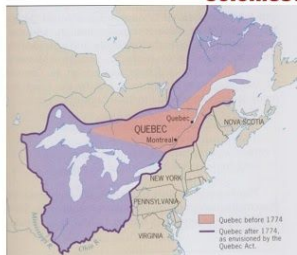
Coercive Acts (1774)



- **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

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?**



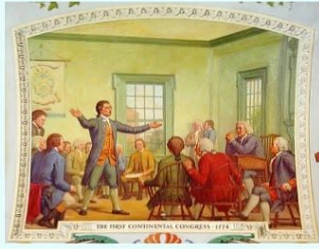
KC-3.1.II.C The effort for American independence was energized by colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements that included the political activism of laborers, artisans, and women.

Video & Textbook Notes

1st Continental Congress (1774)

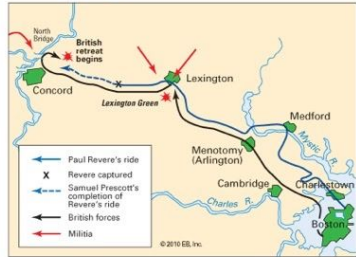
(In response to the Intolerable Acts)

- 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!



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Historical Thinking Skills Practice:
Continuity and Change Over Time

What changed and what stayed the same in the time period 1763-1775?

Continuities:

Changes: