

Warm-Up: Choose one of the two IDs and write as much detail you can remember about them. You have 5 minutes

■ **French and Indian War**

■ **Boston Massacre**

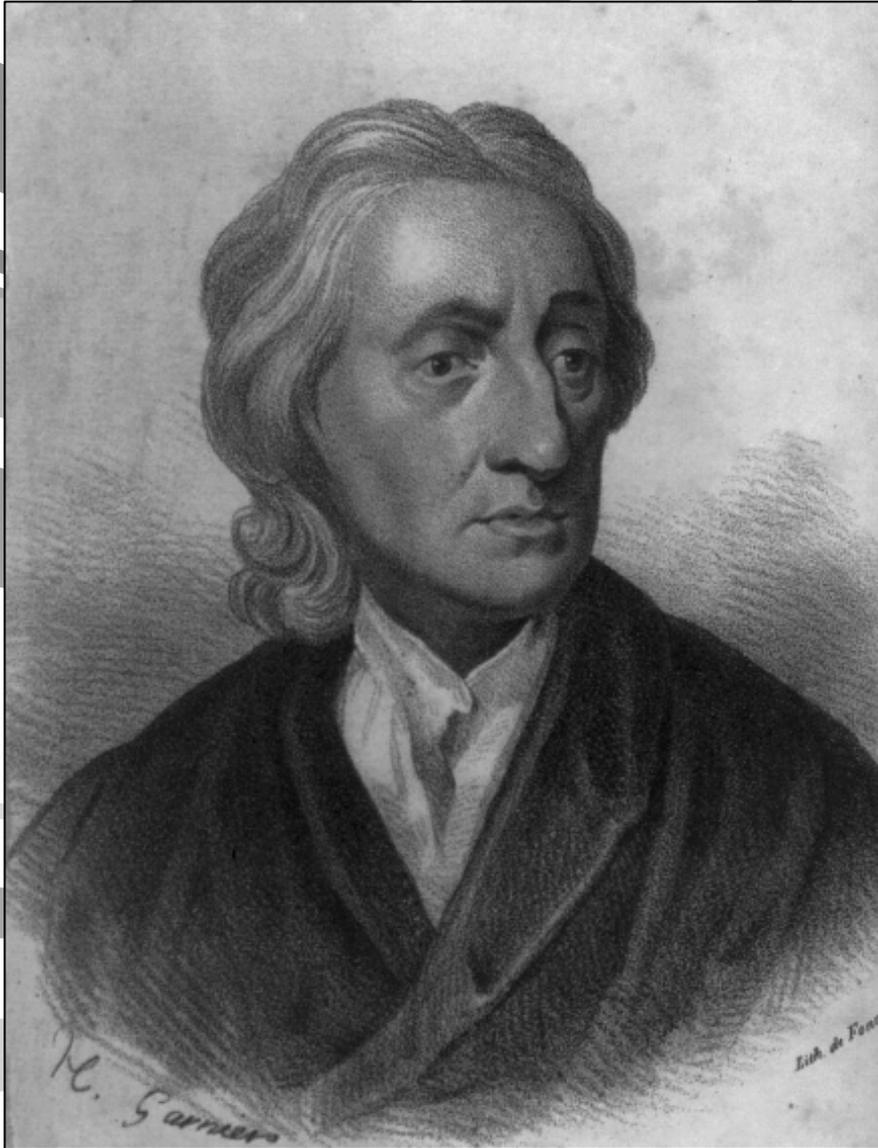
■ **Who, What, When, Where, and the Historical Significance**

The background of the slide features a series of gray lines that radiate from the right side towards the left. The lines vary in thickness and opacity, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall effect is reminiscent of a fan or a stylized sunburst.

Road to Revolution

1763-1775

Revolution in Thought:



John Locke
English Enlightenment
philosopher (1632-1704)

Wrote: “Two Treatises on
Government”

Believed that Government is
formed to protect *proprious*
(Latin: what is ones own)

***Proprious* = concepts of**
Life, Liberty, and Property

Revolution in Thought:

Authority of Government

Locke: A government's power comes from the consent of the people.

Jefferson: (governments) derive their just powers from the consent of the governed

Natural Rights

Locke: All people are born free and equal with God-given natural rights to life, liberty and property

Jefferson: All men are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Purpose of Government

Locke: To preserve himself, his liberty and property

Jefferson: To secure these rights (Natural Rights)

**Salutary Neglect
by Britain**

=

**Local government
in colonies**

The Mercantilist System

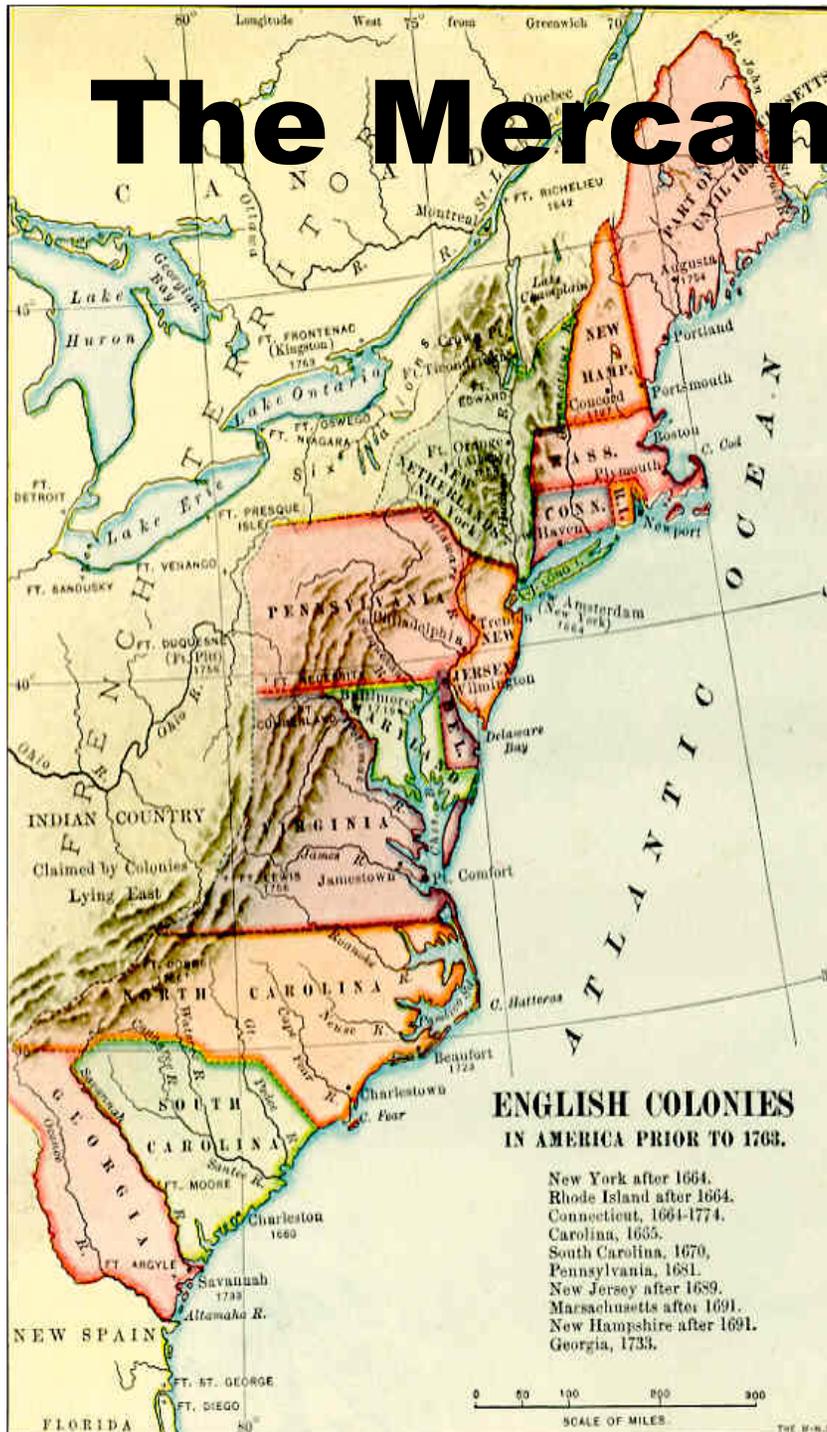
Colonies benefit Great Britain

Ensure British naval supremacy by furnishing ships, ships materials, sailors

Provide a large consumer market for British goods

Keep gold & silver in the empire treasury

– by growing cash crops like sugar that would otherwise have to be purchased from foreigners



Navigation Acts (1751)



Meant to regulate the Mercantilist System

Forced colonies to trade only with Britain

Established in 1651 to regulate colonial shipping

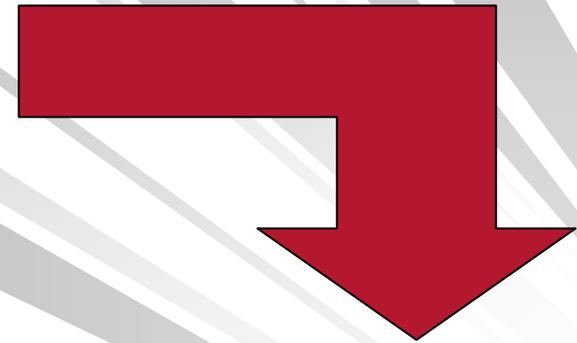
Difficulty in enforcement leads to period of Salutary Neglect by Britain

Grenville Acts

England's empire grew significantly with the acquisition of French holdings in America in 1763

PM Grenville ended "salutary neglect" and imposed new tax laws on British colonies in NA

Pay off war debt/quartering British troops in NA



Writs of Assistance(1763)

Proclamation of 1763

Sugar Act (1764)

Quartering Act (1765)

Stamp Act (1765)

Virtual vs Actual Representation

Virtual Representation

The 13 Colonies were represented under the principle of “virtual” representation

It did not matter if the Colonists did not elect members of the British Parliament

Not all citizens in Britain were represented either

The British Parliament pledged to represent every person in Britain and the empire

Actual Representation

Colonists governed themselves (Salutary Neglect)

They had direct representation by electing colonial assembly members to represent their interests

Colonists were not opposed to paying taxes because the Colonies taxed their citizens

If the British Parliament was to tax them, they should be able to elect colonial representatives

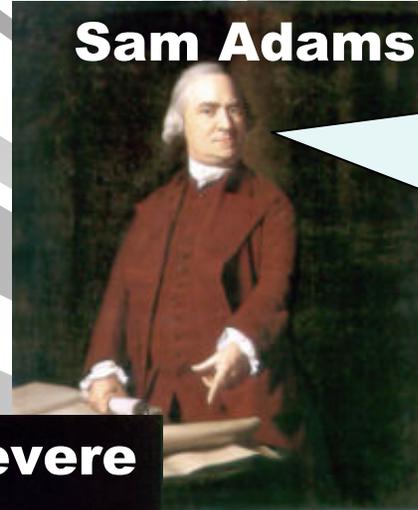
Stamp Act Congress

**organized
“nonimportation
agreements”
(boycotts) against
British goods until
the Stamp Act was
repealed**

**These further
united colonies
against British
authority**

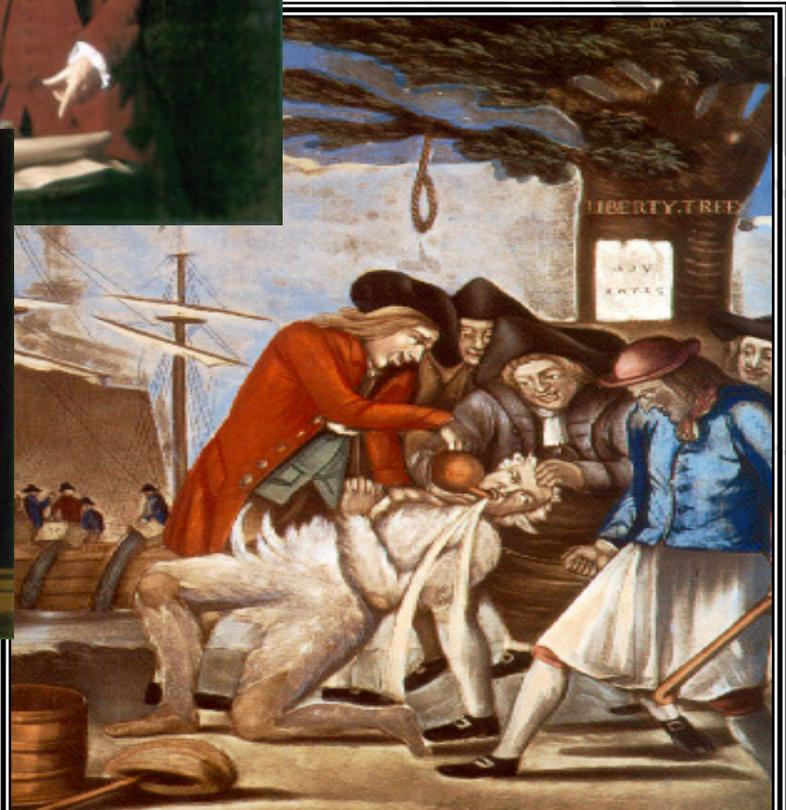
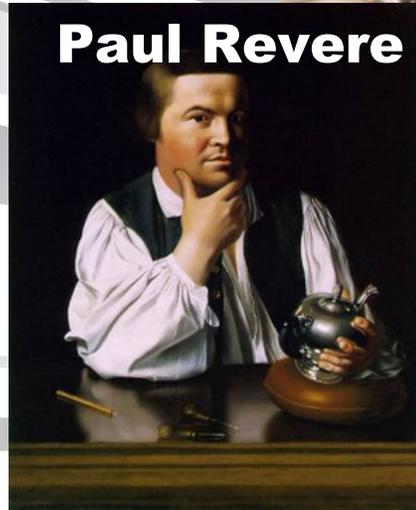
**Colonists mobilized
into groups like the
Sons of Liberty and
the Daughters of
Liberty**

Sam Adams

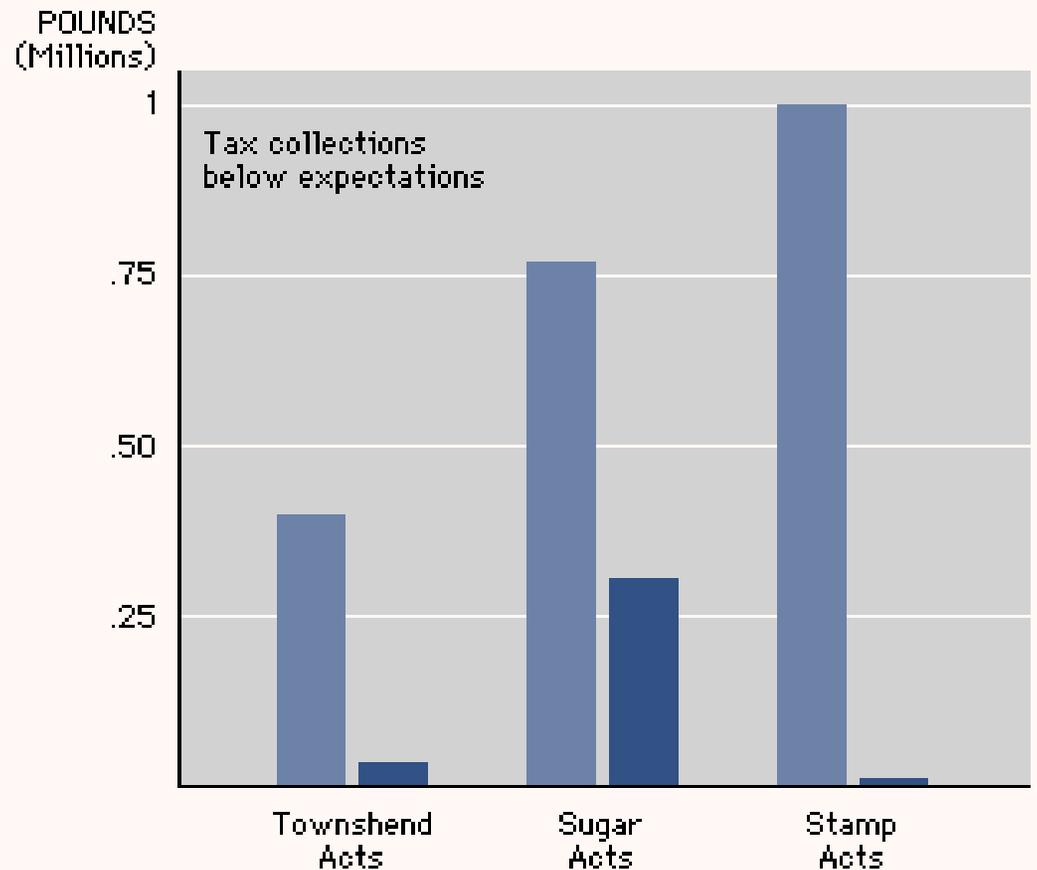
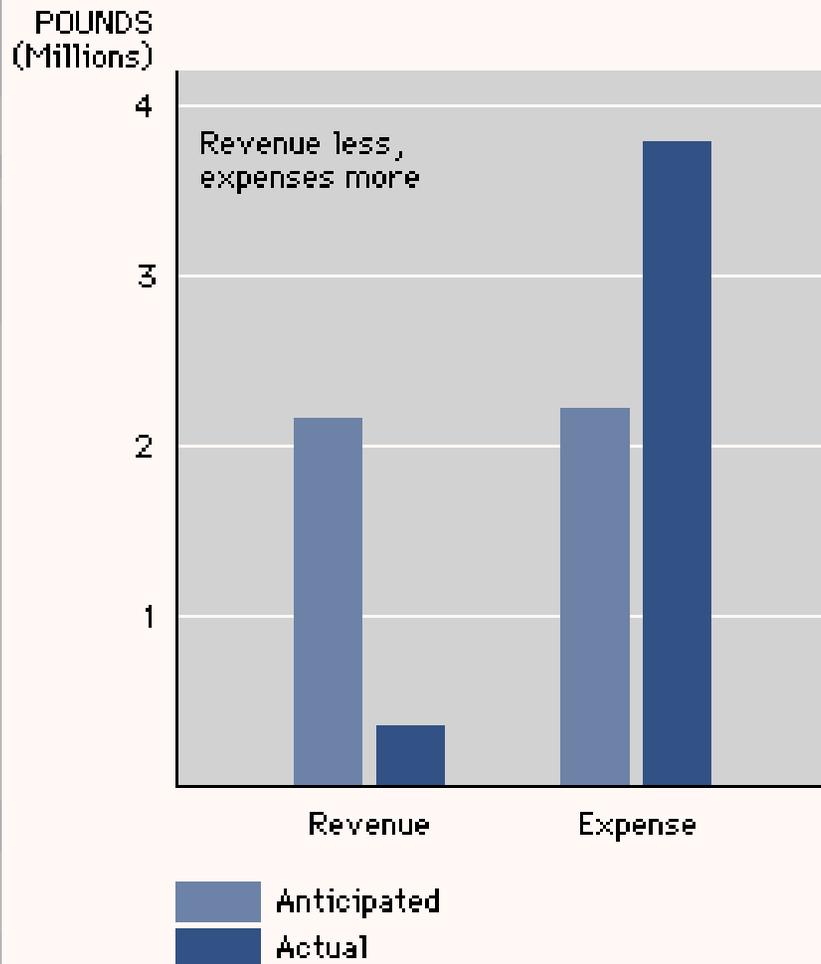


**“If our trade be taxed,
why not our lands, or
produce, in short,
everything we
possess? They tax us
without having legal
representation.”**

Paul Revere



Power of Colonial Boycott



Sources: Historical Statistics of the US, Bureau of the Census; Encyclopedia of the North American Colonies; The Blackwell Encyclopedia of the American Revolution

Declaratory Act (1766)

British Manufacturers and merchants who suffered loss in profits put pressure on Parliament to negotiate

Parliament wanted to make sure they saved face

Stamp Act is repealed in 1766 coupled with passage of Declaratory Act

Declaratory Act reasserts Britain's sovereign authority over the colonies

Colonists also assert their own authority over local affairs



Townshend Duties (1767)



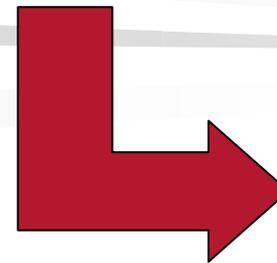
**Tax on colonial imports:
Tea, Lead, Glass, Paint, Paper**

**Shift in how tax revenue spent:
War debt – governor's salaries**

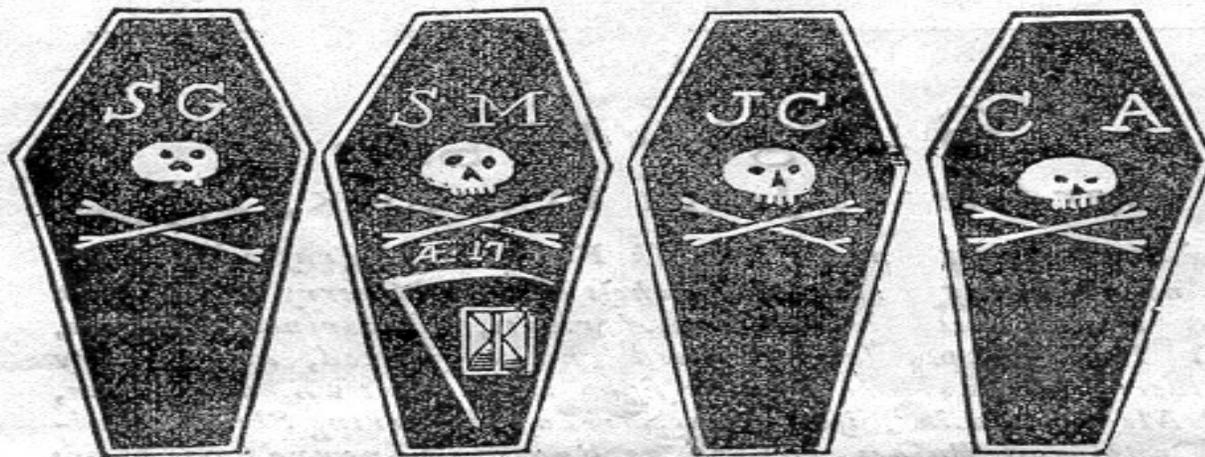
**Sons of Liberty stage protests
that turn violent**

**British troops are sent to
restore order in Boston**

**Townshend duties are repealed
except for the Tea tax**



Last Thursday, agreeable to a general Request of the Inhabitants, and by the Consent of Parents and Friends, were carried to their *Grave* in Succession, the Bodies of *Samuel Gray*, *Samuel Maverick*, *James Caldwell*, and *Crispus Attucks*, the unhappy Victims who fell in the bloody *Maffacre* of the Monday Evening preceding !



On this Occasion most of the Shops in Town were shut, all the Bells were ordered to toll a solemn Peal, as were also those in the neighboring Towns of Charlestown, Roxbury, &c. The Proceffion began to move between the Hours of 4 and 5 in the Afternoon; two of the unfortunate Sufferers, viz. Mess. *James Caldwell* and *Crispus Attucks*, who were Strangers, borne from Faneuil-Hall, attended by a numerous Train of Persons of all Ranks; and the other two, viz. Mr. *Samuel Gray*, from the House of M. Benjamin Gray, (his Brother) on the North-side of the Exchange, and Mr. *Maverick*, from the House of his distressed Mother Mrs. *Mary Maverick*, in Union-Street, each followed by their respective Relations and Friends: The several Hearses forming a Junction in King-Street, the Theatre of the inhuman Tragedy! proceeded from thence thro' the Main-Street, lengthened by an immense Concourse of People, so numerous as to be obliged to follow in Ranks of six, and brought up by a long Train of Carriages belonging to the principal Gentry of the Town. The Bodies were deposited in one Vault in the middle Burying-ground: The aggravated Circumstances of their Death, the Distress and Sorrow visible in every Countenance, together with the peculiar Solemnity with which the whole Funeral was conducted, surpass description.

Boston Massacre

British soldiers in Boston to enforce Townshend Duties cause tension

British soldiers fire on a mob in Boston, killing 5

Event used as Propaganda to fan flames of rebellion throughout colonies

Committees of Correspondence (Sam Adams)

Tea Act (1773)



Made it illegal for the colonies to buy non-British tea from the British East India Company

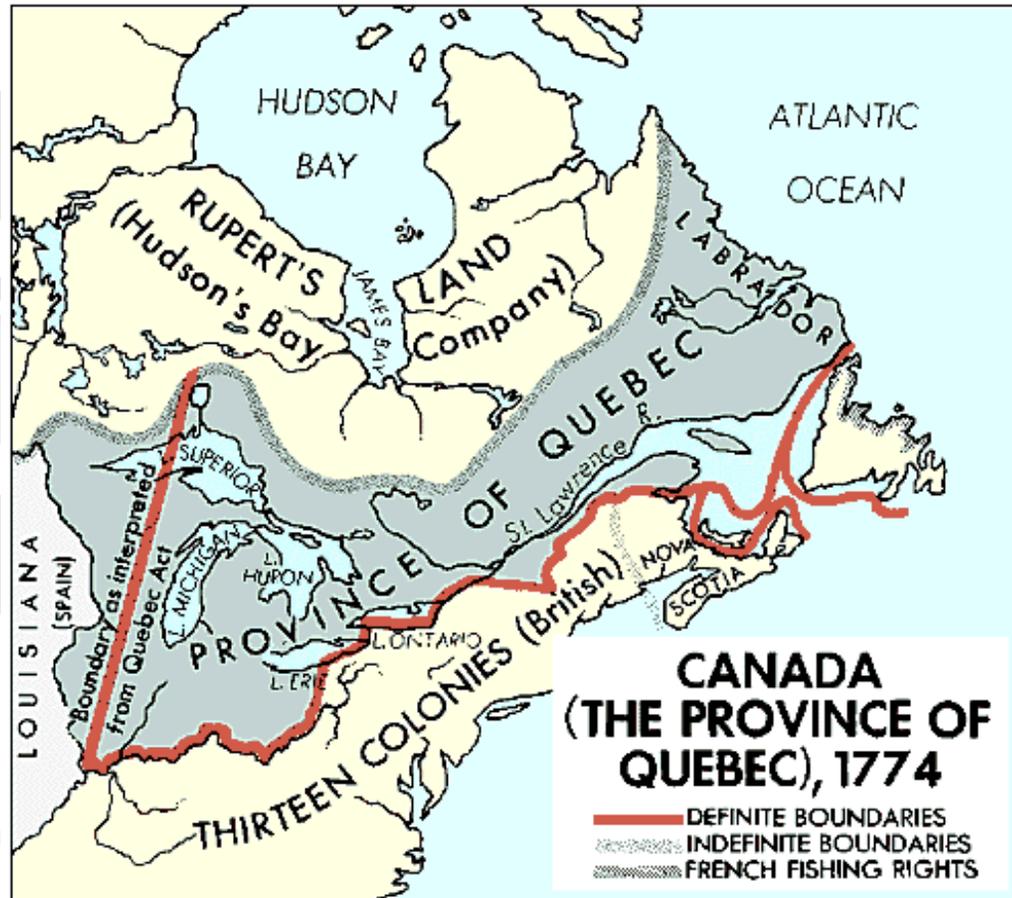
“Monopoly”/Tax/Principle

Sons of Liberty protested against the Tea Act in Dec. 1773 by dumping 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor (Boston Tea Party)

Shipments sent to other cities were forced to turn back

New York/Charleston/Philly

Intolerable/Coercive Acts



Passed to punish Boston for Boston Tea Party

- **Boston Port Act**
- **Governors in Authority**
- **Reinstated Quartering Act**
- **Trials in Britain for soldiers**

Quebec Act (1774)

- **Land**
- **Catholicism**
- **Precedent (no local authority/trials)**