

Name:		
Topic: The Revolution Begins		
Date:		
Essential Question: What final steps lead up to the Revolution?		
Questions:	Notes:	
1770	<u>Boston Massacre-</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clash between <u>British soldiers and Boston citizens</u> that left <u>5</u> colonists dead 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Captain Preston and 9 soldiers</u> were accused of murder. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were defended by <u>John Adams</u> who believed the accused soldiers had <u>the right to a fair trial.</u> 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First time "<u>reasonable doubt</u>" used to determine guilt in a trial 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All found <u>not guilty</u> of murder; two convicted of <u>manslaughter</u> 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trial results <u>restored the rule of law</u> and helped to <u>calm relations</u> between England and the colonies. 	
	<u>The Tea Act</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial <u>boycott</u> of British tea continued; <u>smuggling was big business</u> 	
May, 1773	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Tea Act</u> was passed which allowed only the <u>East India Company to import tea.</u> The law <u>lowered the price of tea,</u> but was opposed by those who made money from <u>shipping/smuggling.</u> 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the biggest opponents was <u>John Hancock,</u> the richest man in New England who <u>made his fortune from shipping/smuggling.</u> He co-founded the <u>Sons of Liberty.</u> 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Committees of Correspondence</u> formed at the suggestion of <u>Patrick Henry.</u> These <u>improved communication</u> among the colonial governments and helped <u>coordinate opposition.</u> In many cities, ships carrying tea 	
	Were <u>not allowed to dock or unload their cargo.</u>	

	Notes:
	<u>The Boston Tea Party</u>
	•Sons of Liberty organized a protest on <u>Dec. 16, 1773.</u>
	•Patriots dressed as Mohawk Indians <u>destroy tea on ships in Boston Harbor.</u>
	<u>Reaction to the Tea Party:</u>
	•The British were angered and <u>resolved to stop rebellious activities in Massachusetts</u>
	before they spread to other colonies.
	•An offer by businesses in Boston to <u>pay for the tea is rejected.</u>
	•In March of 1774, Parliament passed the <u>Coercive Acts,</u>
	which colonists called the <u>Intolerable Acts.</u> The Acts:
	<u>Closed the Port</u> of Boston, <u>banned</u> town meetings,
	<u>replaced</u> locally elected officials, gave royal governors
	<u>more power,</u> allowed British officials accused of crimes to
	<u>stand trial in England,</u> and allowed troops to be
	<u>placed in homes.</u>
	<u>Reactions to the Intolerable Acts:</u>
	- <u>First Continental Congress</u> meets in Philadelphia;
	colonists begin <u>forming militias.</u>
	- “Give me <u>liberty</u> or give me <u>death!</u> ” speech
	delivered by <u>Patrick Henry.</u>
	-Colonists <u>step up resistance</u> (such as tar and
	feathering of tax collectors)
Summary:	