

# The Road To Revolution





# The French and Indian War

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“England and France compete for  
North America”

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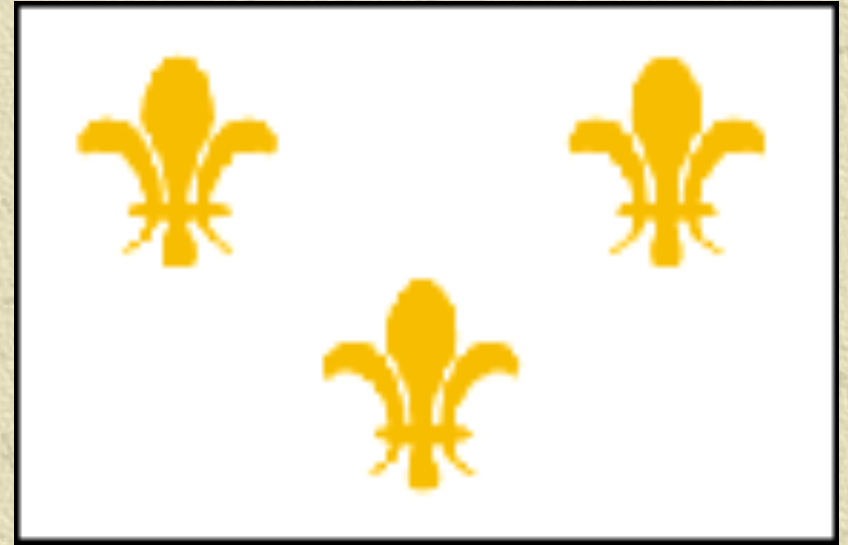
# The French and English Collide



✦ The “**French and Indian War**”, was part of a much larger war in Europe called the “**Seven Years War**”



British



French

✦ **The war in America was fought between the British and the French over disputed territory and trade in the Ohio River Valley**



# Ohio River Valley

✦ The French and English both claimed the **Ohio River Valley** and the trade in the area



# The French Point of View

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- ✦ Trade with the Native Americans was the basis for the French Colonies in North America
- ✦ The French believed that the English were forcing their way into that trade (stealing money)
- ✦ The French built forts in the valley to keep the British out



# The English Point of View

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✦ Land = wealth to the British.

✦ They wanted to settle and farm the land in the Ohio River Valley

✦ They also wanted more trade with the Native Americans

(Why can't they have a piece of the pie?)

# Native American Point of View

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- ✦ They wanted to protect their way of life which now included trading with Europeans
- ✦ They had become dependent on European Guns, Alcohol, and Cloth
- ✦ Some Native American Groups sided with the French and some with the British



# The War Begins

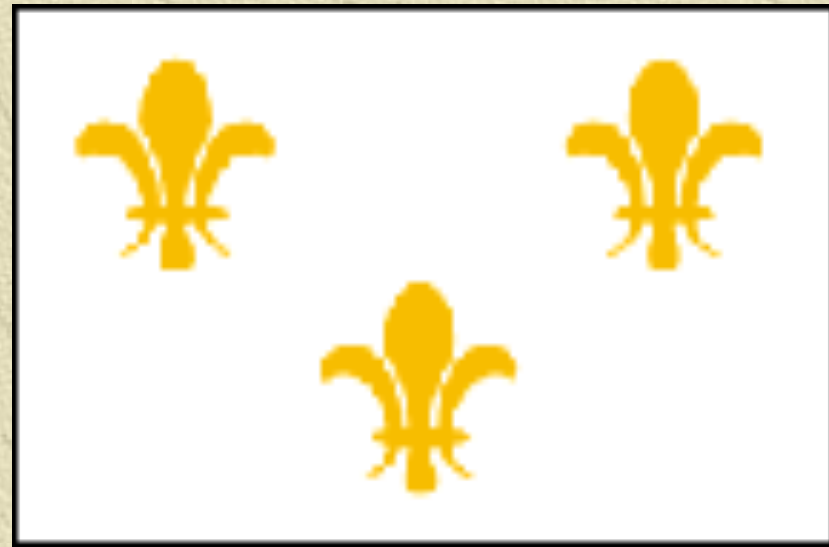
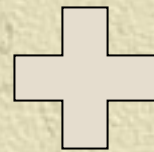
- ✦ the “French and Indian War” began when a young Virginian, **George Washington**, and a number of Virginia militia men clashed with French troops and their native allies in the Ohio River Valley.
- ✦ At the battle of Fort Necessity Washington is defeated



# Spain

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- ✦ In an attempt to protect Spanish colonies in North America Spain joins forces with the French in 1761





# **The British and American Approach was very Different**

## Colonials

## British

### **Methods of Fighting:**

- Indian-style guerilla tactics.

- March in formation or bayonet charge.

### **Military Organization**

- Militias served under own captains.

- Br. officers wanted to take charge of colonials.

### **Military Discipline:**

- No mil. deference or protocols observed.

- Drills & tough discipline.

### **Finances:**

- Resistance to rising taxes.

- Colonists should pay for their own defense.

### **Demeanor:**

- Casual, non-professionals.

- Prima Donna Br. officers with servants & tea settings.

## The Sides are Set

- **English**
- **Native American**  
**Allies**
- **American**  
**Colonists**

**VS**

- **French**
- **Native American**  
**Allies**
- **Spanish**

Who do you think wins?



# English Win

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- ✦ The English win the conflict and the war is ended in 1763 with the signing of the **Treaty of Paris**. A **treaty** is an agreement between countries



# 1763 → Treaty of Paris

**France** --> lost its Canadian possessions, most of her empire in India, and claims to lands east of the Mississippi River.

**Spain** --> got all French lands west of the Mississippi River, New Orleans, but lost Florida to England.

**England** --> got all French lands in Canada, exclusive rights to Caribbean slave trade, and commercial dominance in India.



# North America in 1763



# Effects of the War on Britain?

1. It increased their colonial empire in the Americas.
2. It greatly enlarged England's debt.
3. Britain's contempt for the colonials created bitter feelings.



Therefore, England felt that a major reorganization of the American Empire was necessary!



# **Effects of the War on the American Colonials**

- 1. It united them against a common enemy for the first time.**
- 2. It created a socializing experience for all the colonials who participated.**
- 3. It created bitter feelings towards the British that would only intensify.**

# The Aftermath: Tensions Along the Frontier

1763 → Pontiac's Rebellion



Fort Detroit

13 forts attacked, 9 fell

British "gifts" of smallpox-infected  
blankets from Fort Pitt.



# Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)



# Proclamation of 1763


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- ✦ The British didn't want the Colonists to continue fighting the Indians and the remaining French Settlers
- ✦ So they made it illegal for Colonists to settle beyond the Appalachian Mts. With the **Proclamation of 1763**
- ✦ Colonists were not happy about this.



# Proclamation of 1763



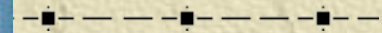


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Why do you think the colonists  
were upset about the  
Proclamation of 1763?



✦ North America 1763:



(13 colonies Video)



# Navigation Acts 1650-1763

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- ✦ Restricted colonial trade, manufacturing, and shipping to other countries (mercantilism)
- ✦ Colonists smuggled and disregarded the Acts
- ✦ Britain has allowed the colonies to prosper under their protection with little or no control





# Salutary Neglect

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- ✦ The unofficial policy by the British Government to ignore strict tax laws in the Colonies.
- ✦ Why neglect the taxes?
  - ◆ It was difficult and expensive to enforce
  - ◆ The colonies thrived by trading with other countries
  - ◆ The colonists were already governing themselves

# Salutary Neglect Ends!

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- ✦ Bitter feelings left by the cost of the French and Indian War combined with the debt the British Government developed due to the 7 years war caused Great Britain to start enforcing the tax laws on American goods
- ✦ This essentially outlawed free trade with other countries for the Colonists.



# British Point of View

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- ✦ Colonists should no longer be allowed to ignore their responsibilities to the British Government
- ✦ Colonists should share in the cost of waging a world war by paying more taxes.

The American Colonists  
are British subjects and  
should pay to support  
King and Country



King George III





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Do you agree or disagree with  
Great Britain's Point of View?

Why?  
(2 good reasons!)

# Writs of Assistance

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- ✦ British court orders that allow British officials to search ships in order to prevent smuggling.
- ✦ British Officials did not need a reason to search and confiscate goods they felt were smuggled.





# Sugar Act 1764

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- ✦ Tax placed on sugar and molasses that was imported into the Colonies
- ✦ Colonists protested and smuggled sugar and molasses into the country with out paying the import taxes



# Quartering Act 1765

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- ✦ Required colonies to provide British troops with quarters and supplies
- ✦ Many colonial assemblies voted to refuse to supply British soldiers





# Stamp Act 1765

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- ✦ Any item that was made of paper had to have a stamp to show the tax had been paid
- ✦ Colonists argued “No taxation without representation”,
- ✦ Stamp Act is **repealed** or removed

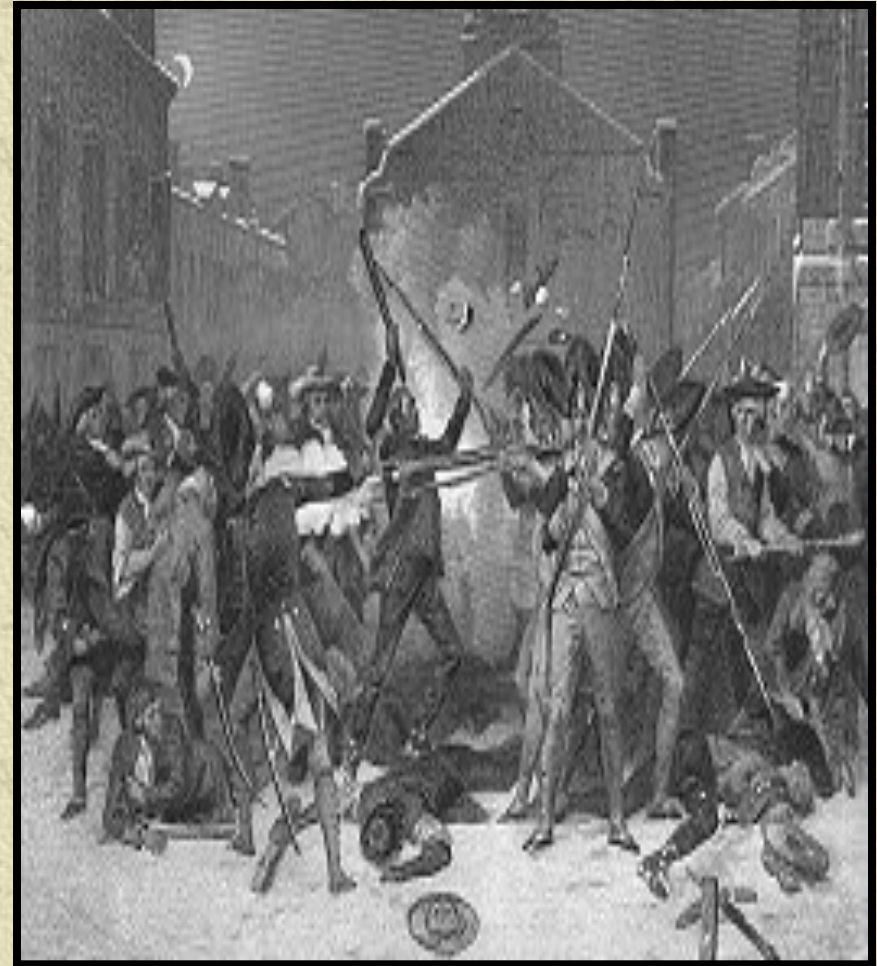




# Townshend Acts 1767

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- ✦ Tax on glass, lead, paper, paint and tea and British Customs Officials were sent to enforce the taxes.
- ✦ Colonists Boycotted British goods
- ✦ And fought with British troops and officials





# Tea Act 1773

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- ✦ Tax on tea in the Colonies. It actually made tea cheaper!!!
- ✦ The British Government gave the **British East India Company** exclusive rights to sell Tea in the colonies
- ✦ But all of it had to be taxed





✦ The British didn't understand that the American Colonists were used to Governing themselves

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House of Burgesses



# American Colonists Point of View

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- ✦ The American Colonists formed their own governments with representatives elected from the people.
- ✦ Colonists want to have a say in their government and are upset that King George and the British Gov. are taxing them “without representation”



No Taxation  
Without  
Representation!!

Jonathan Mayhew



# American Response to Taxation

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- ✦ **Boycott**- refusing to use or buy certain goods or services.
- ✦ Colonists actively boycotted the British goods which had taxes on them in protest of the new tax laws.

# Non-importation Agreement

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One way they boycotted these goods was by signing **Non-importation Agreements**, where merchants agreed they would not import British made goods.

*WILLIAM JACKSON,*  
an *IMPORTER*; at the  
*BRAZEN HEAD,*  
*North Side of the TOWN-HOUSE,*  
and *Opposite the Town-Pump, in*  
*Corn-hill, BOSTON.*

It is desired that the *SONS* and  
*DAUGHTERS of LIBERTY,*  
would not buy any one thing of  
him, for in so doing they will bring  
Disgrace upon *themselves,* and their  
*Posterity, for ever and ever, AMEN.*



# Son's of Liberty

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- ✦ Some angry colonists formed a group called the **Son's of Liberty**
- ✦ They organized boycott's against British goods, Staged mock hangings of tax collectors, and even threatened people who would not support them.



# Son's of Liberty

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✦ In some cases they went as far as to **Tar and Feather** tax collectors

✦ Massachusetts was the heart of action against the British.





The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street BOSTON on March 5<sup>th</sup> 1770 by a party of the 29<sup>th</sup> REG



Engraved Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE BARRON



Do these images support your idea of what happened in the Boston Massacre?





Do these images support your idea of what happened in the Boston Massacre?





# The Soldiers were put on trial

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✦ What do you think happened to the soldiers.

✦ Think

✦ Pair

✦ Share



# Boston Tea Party

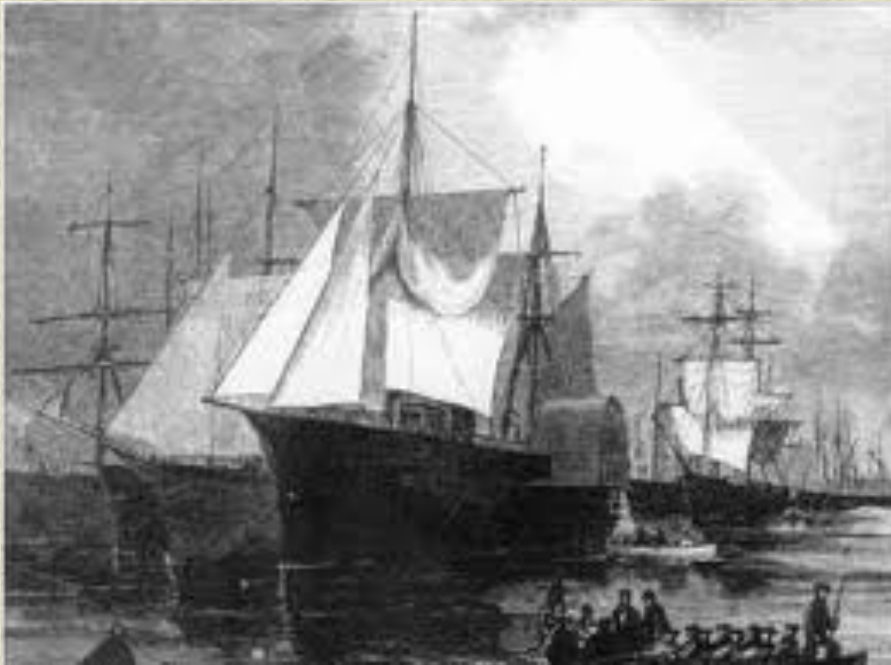
- ✦ On the night of December 16, 1773, The Sons of Liberty dressed as Native Americans and climbed aboard British ships carrying tea.



- ✦ They opened hundreds of boxes of tea and threw them into the water. No tea, no tax! This became known as the **Boston Tea Party**


# British Response

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- ✦ **King George and Parliament were furious.**
- ✦ **British warships were sent to **blockade** Boston Harbor meaning they kept any ship from sailing into or out of Boston.**






**We will block the harbor until the tea has been paid for!**



✦ **The British blockade ruined Boston's trade.**

# Intolerable Acts

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✦ The British Government passed a series of laws in response to the Boston Tea Party later referred to as 

✦ **The Intolerable Acts:**

- ◆ Blockade Boston Harbor
- ◆ Forbid town meetings
- ◆ Increased the number of British troops
- ◆ Pushed trials to locations outside of Massachusetts
- ◆ Kicked out the Governor and replaced him with General Thomas Gage



# The First Continental Congress

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- ✦ The rest of the American Colonies decided to support Boston in their struggles against the British
- ✦ In September 1774 the leaders from each colony met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to decide how to deal with the British
- ✦ They called this group the **Continental Congress**

# The First Continental Congress

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The results of the First Continental Congress

- ✦ boycott all British goods
- ✦ Accept no new taxes without representation
- ✦ sent a **Petition** or formal written request to the King to ask if he would remove the taxes and laws

The British did not respond!



# Rebellion in the Colonies

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- ✦ British General Thomas Gage was ordered to use military force to put down the rebellion in the colonies
- ✦ He sent 900 troops to destroy the colonists weapons at Concord Massachusetts



# Paul Revere's Midnight Ride

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- ✦ Paul Revere and two others rode out to Lexington and Concord to warn the people that the British were coming.







# Paul Revere's Midnight Ride

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Listen, my children, and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,  
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;  
Hardly a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march  
By land or sea from the town to-night,  
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch  
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,  
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;  
And I on the opposite shore will be,  
Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
Through every Middlesex village and farm,  
For the country folk to be up and to arm.

# Lexington And Concord



✦ The British Troops  
were stopped by

70 colonials at Lexington Massachusetts

✦ These colonials were known as **Minutemen**  
because they were ready to fight within a  
minutes notice



# Lexington and Concord

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✦ The British soldiers ordered the minutemen to leave

**"Lay down your arms, you damned rebels..."**



# The Shot Heard Round the World

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- ✦ The minutemen refused and someone fired a shot.



- ✦ This became known as “**the shot heard round the world**” because it is considered the first shot of the American Revolution



# The Shot Heard Round the World

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✦ To this day no one is sure who shot first but it remains the beginning of what would become the war for American Independence from Great Britain

