

CUE NOTES:

As you are taking notes, keep the cue column empty. Soon after the lecture, reduce your notes to concise phrases as cues for reciting, reviewing, and reflecting.

OVERVIEW: Section5 Conflict in the Colonies

Great Britain Raises Taxes

No Taxation without Representation
Committees of Correspondence
Stamp Act & the Son's of Liberty
Townshend Act

Boston Massacre

Paul Revere's Engraving as Propaganda

Boston Tea Party

Intolerable Acts

Admin of Justice Act Mass Gvt Act
Boston Port Act Quartering Act

Key Terms & People:

Committees of Correspondence - _____

Stamp Act of 1765 - _____

Propaganda - _____

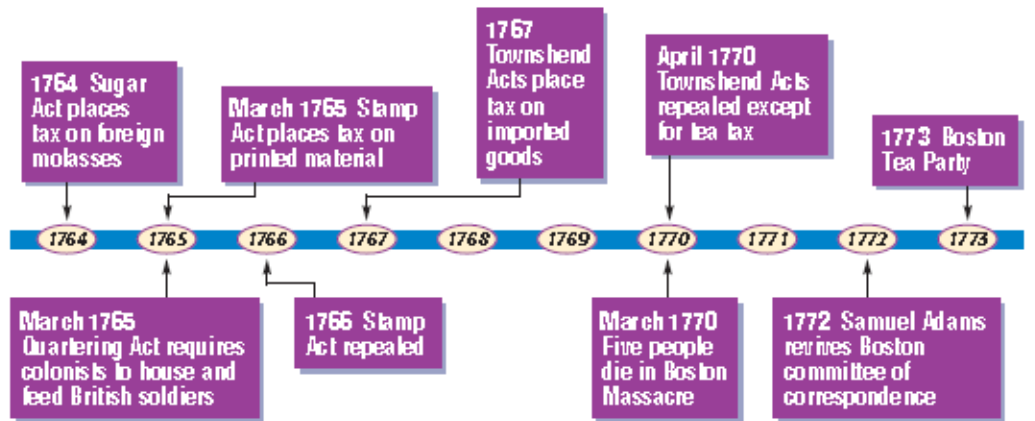
Tea Act - _____

Intolerable Acts - _____

SUMMARY SECTION:

Summarize your notes in a sentence or two. Write down any questions you have to be answered

Taxes and Boycotts



Colonist saw Britain interfering with their liberties

- British plans to _____ taxes to help pay French & Indian war debt
- _____ 10,000 British troops in US during peace time
- Proclamation of 1763
 - stopped _____

No Taxation without Representation

- "No _____ Without _____" became a rallying cry for colonists.
- _____ wrote a pamphlet outlining colonists' _____
- Americans didn't feel they should have to pay taxes when they did not have anyone to represent them in parliament.

Committee of Correspondence

- organized by _____ Adams to
- Acted as a _____ force within the colonies to circulate _____ against the British
- rallied opposition on common causes and established plans for collective action
- The committee members became the _____ of the American resistance to British actions, and largely determined the war effort at the state and local level.
- Created a _____ government

Stamp Act

- The Stamp Act of 1765 was passed by Great Britain.
- It required all legal documents, _____, commercial contracts, _____, pamphlets, and playing cards in the American colonies to carry a tax stamp.
- The act was made to _____ the cost of maintaining the military presence protecting the colonies.
- Colonists threatened tax collectors with _____ and _____
- Unified the colonists against _____ & directly led to the revolution
- Repealed in _____

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1:12 AM

Sons of Liberty

- This secret society formed as a result of the _____ .
- Many times they would seize the stamps or the papers that were stamped and burn them.
- _____ Adams and _____ Revere headed the Sons of Liberty in Massachusetts.
- The Sons enforced boycotts and occasionally resorted to violence.
- Burned _____ of tax collectors

Patrick Henry & the Stamp Act Resolves

- Led by _____ Henry, the _____ Assembly passed 4 resolutions protesting the _____ Act.
- The resolutions declared that only the _____ assembly had the "sole exclusive _____ and _____ to lay _____" on its citizens.
- The Governor of Virginia dissolved the assembly

The Stamp Act Congress

- Delegates from _____ Colonies met in New York for the Stamp Act Congress
- Drafted _____ for the King & Parliament declaring only _____ assemblies could levy taxes

Other ways colonists protested

- Virginia assembly passed a _____ declaring it has the "sole exclusive right and power to lay taxes" on its citizens
- _____
 - Colonists refused to buy British & European goods
- _____ agreements
 - merchants, artisans & farmers pledged not to buy or use goods imported from Great Britain

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1:12 AM

The Stamp Act is Repealed

- British Parliament decided to _____ the Stamp Act in _____ since no one was obeying it.
- At the same time, they passed the _____ Act (1766) which was an attempt to control the behavior of the colonies.
- Said British government had right to tax _____ & _____ citizens of the realm at their _____

Townshend Acts

- The _____ called for new import taxes on glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea.
- In March _____, the Townshend Acts were _____ except for the tax on _____.
- Previous taxes were _____ this was external – colonists did not care
- The Sons of Liberty protested and _____ customs officials.
- British troops were sent to _____.

Response to Townshend Acts

- Colonists _____ was even more widespread
- Daughters of Liberty
 - Urged women to wear homespun & produce goods previously imported from Britain
 - Goal to become economically independent of Britain
- In March _____ the Townshend Acts were repealed

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Boston Massacre

- On March 5, 1770 the Boston Massacre occurred when a few troops fired on Bostonians who were throwing snowballs, rocks & clamshells at them.
- _____ colonists were killed
- The soldiers and their officer were charged with _____
- A jury found the officer and six soldiers acted in self-defense and were _____.

- _____, a dockworker who was part African, part Wampanoag, was the first man killed in the Boston Massacre
- Also killed were
 - Samuel Gray
 - James Caldwell
 - Samuel Maverick*
 - Patrick Carr*
*died from wounds later

- The _____ led many to call for stronger _____ against British goods
- Led to the _____ Acts being _____ (except tea)



Boston Massacre

- Engraving by _____
- Entitled _____
- Colonial leaders used the Boston Massacre as _____ against the British

Boston Tea Party

- When repealing the Townshend Acts, British Parliament kept the _____
- The Tea Act (_____, _____) enraged the Colonists
- A group of colonists, led by _____ Adams and Paul _____ disguised themselves as Native American, boarded ships on the night of Dec. 16, 1773, and threw tea in the harbor

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Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts)

- The British government responded by
 - closing the port of _____
 - passed the _____.
- The Boston Tea Party eventually proved to be one of the many causes that led to the _____.

Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts)

Administration of _____ Act

- The first was the Administration of Justice Act. It was passed on May 20, 1774.
- This bill said that _____ officials would not be able to be tried in _____ courts.
- Officials would be sent back to _____ and tried there.

Massachusetts _____ Act

- The second was the Massachusetts Government Act. This happened on May 20, 1774.
- It gave the British control of the _____ and took control out of the _____ hands.

Boston _____ Act

- The third was the Boston Port Act. This bill was passed on June 1, 1774.
- This bill _____ the port of Boston until the damages from the Boston Tea Party were _____ for.

_____ Act

- Fourth was the Quartering Act. It was passed on June 2, 1774.
- It said that _____ were to house any _____ soldier who came to their _____ and asked to stay.