

Chapter 5 Road to Independence

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Chapter 5 Road to Independence

p 132-135 Sec 1: Taxation Without Representation

Souring Relations with Britain

- Colonist saw Britain interfering with their liberties
 - ▢ British plans to raise taxes to help pay French & Indian war debt
 - ▢ Quartering 10,000 British troops in US during peace time
 - ▢ Proclamation of 1763- stopped westward expansion
- Advantages of stopping western settlement
 - ▢ Allowed British government to control expansion
 - ▢ Avoid conflict with Native Americans
 - ▢ Keep colonists on coast near British markets
 - ▢ Greater control of British fur trade


Stamp Act




- The **Stamp Act of 1765** was passed by Great Britain.
- It required all legal documents, permits, commercial contracts, newspapers, pamphlets, and playing cards in the American colonies to carry a tax stamp.

Stamp Act

- The act was made to reduce the cost of maintaining the military presence protecting the colonies.
- Colonists threatened tax collectors with tarring and feathering.



Protesting the Stamp Act

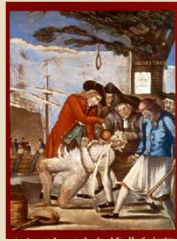


Members of the Sons of Liberty

- **No Taxation Without Representation** became a rallying cry for colonists.
- Americans didn't feel they should have to pay taxes when they did not have anyone to represent them in parliament.

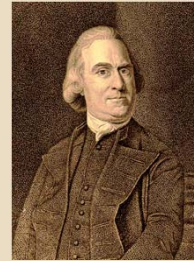
Sons of Liberty

- This group formed as a result of the **Stamp Act**
- Many times they would seize the stamps or the papers that were stamped and burn them.



Sons of Liberty

- **Samuel Adams** and **Paul Revere** headed the Sons of Liberty in Massachusetts.
- The Sons enforced boycotts and occasionally resorted to violence.
- Burned effigies of tax collectors



Patrick Henry & The Stamp Act Resolves

- Led by Patrick Henry, the Virginia Assembly passed 4 **resolutions** protesting the Stamp Act
- The resolutions declared that only the Virginia assembly had the "sole exclusive right and power to lay taxes" on its citizens
- The Governor of Virginia dissolved the assembly

The Stamp Act Congress

- Delegates from 9 Colonies met in New York for the Stamp Act Congress

Drafted petition for the King & Parliament declaring only colonial assemblies could levy taxes



Other ways colonists protested

- **Boycotts**- Colonists refused to buy British & European goods
- Nonimportation agreements – merchants, artisans & farmers pledged not to buy or use goods imported from Great Britain

The Stamp Act is Repealed

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

NEW TAXES

- The **Townshend Acts** (1767) called for new **import** taxes on glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea.
- Previous taxes were internal this was external – colonists did not care
- The Sons of Liberty protested and attacked customs officials.
- British troops were sent to Boston.

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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.
- 5 colonists were killed
- The soldiers and their officer were charged with murder.
- A jury found the officer and six of eight soldiers acted in self-defense and were not guilty.

The Boston Massacre

- Crispus Atticus, 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*
- The Boston Massacre led many to call for stronger boycotts against British goods
- Led to the Townshend Acts being repealed (except tea)



*Died from their wounds afterward

Boston Massacre



□ Engraving by Paul Revere titled *The Bloody Massacre*
□ Colonial leaders used the Boston Massacre as *propaganda* against the British

The Word Spreads

- Committee of Correspondence
 - organized by Samuel Adams
 - Acted as a unifying force within the colonies to circulate propaganda against the British
 - rallied opposition on common causes and established plans for collective action
 - The committees members became the leaders of the American resistance to British actions
 - largely determined the war effort at the state and local level.

Boston Tea Party

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

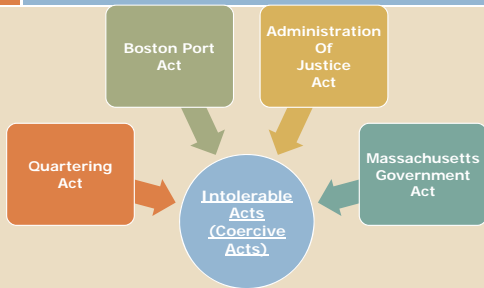
Boston Tea Party



Intolerable Acts

- The British government responded by
 - closing the port of Boston and
 - Passed the **Intolerable Acts** (1774).
- The Boston Tea Party eventually proved to be one of the many causes that led to the American Revolution.

Intolerable Acts



Quartering Act

- First was the **Quartering Act**. It was passed on June 2, 1774.
- It said that colonists were to house any British soldier who came to their door and asked to stay.

Boston Port Act

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

Administration of Justice Act

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

Massachusetts Government Act

- The fourth was the **Massachusetts Government Act**. This happened on May 20, 1774.
- It gave the British control of the town meetings and took control out of the colonists' hands.

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Sec 3: A Call to Arms

THE First CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



First Continental Congress

- Closing of Boston Harbor led to the 1st Continental Congress
- 56 delegates
- Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia; Sept 1774
- Middle-aged, well-educated, property owners

First Continental Congress

- Delegates were worried about the relationship between Great Britain and its American colonies
- The delegates had to decide how to respond to the closing of Boston Harbor, increased taxes, abuse by British government.
- Intense debates whether to fight or seek peace

First Continental Congress

- They encouraged the peaceful boycott of British goods but also began preparing for war.
- They drafted a Declaration of Rights, but King George III refused to consider it.
- Colonists who chose to fight for independence were known as **Patriots**.
- Most Colonists did not want separation from Britain; goal was to ask the King to correct problems.

Patrick Henry

- Patriot
- Known for "Give me liberty or give me death."
- Henry also said "I am not a Virginian, but an American." Trying to urge colonists to join forces.



Battles of Lexington and Concord

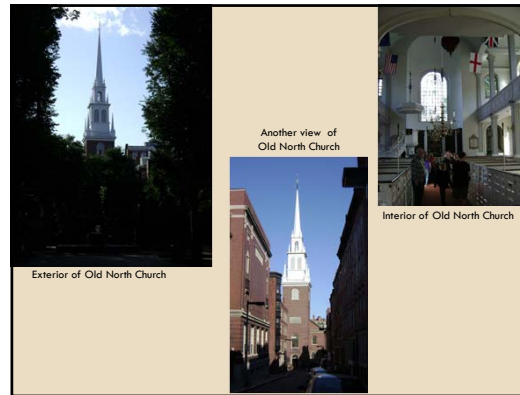
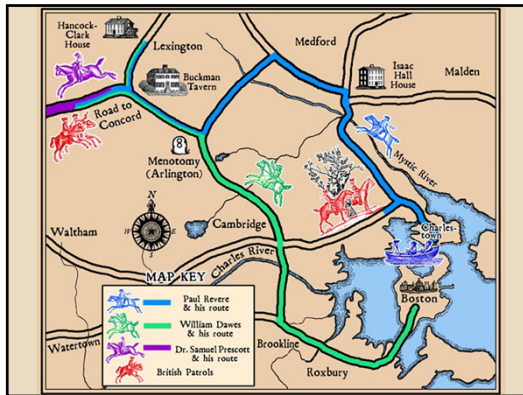
- This is where the war began!!
- As more British troops arrive in Boston, more American Militia are being organized.
- Minutemen (local militia) named because they were ready to fight at a moments notice.
- Gov. of Massachusetts, Thomas Gage, decided to seize weapons & powder in Concord (Apr. 1775)

Paul Revere's Ride

- April 19, 1775
700 Redcoats set out for Concord!
- Robert Newman to give "one if by land, two if by sea" signal on British advancement.
- Paul Revere, William Dawes & Samuel Prescott rode to sound the alert.



- Revere and others got the lantern signal from the Old North Church
- They rode through the countryside yelling "the regulars are out!"
- Revere was captured by British troops and later released



Lexington

- Seventy armed minutemen waited for the British at Lexington
- "The Shot Heard 'Round the World"
- To this day nobody knows who fired the first shot.
- The British killed eight minutemen
- Redcoats continued their last six miles to Concord

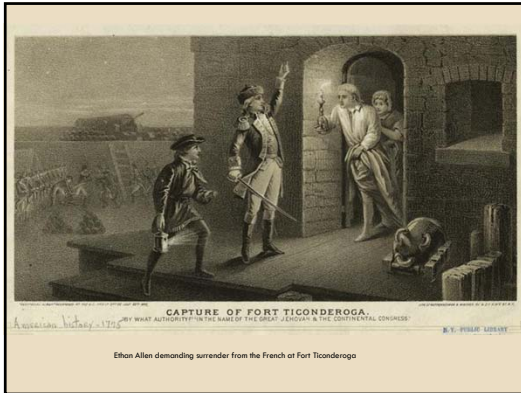
Concord

- Alarm bells rang in Concord
- When the British got there most of the armory had been moved
- The Alarm raised the militia & the British were surrounded and had to retreat back to Boston
- The British ended up with 174 wounded & 74 dead



Ticonderoga

- **Ethan Allen** and **Benedict Arnold** both realized that Fort Ticonderoga made an easy target for the American rebels.
- With a small band of Green Mountain Boys, they captured the Fort from the British in an early morning raid on May 10th, 1775 only three weeks after Lexington and Concord.
- This was "America's first victory" in the Revolution



Battle of Bunker Hill

- After the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the two armies faced off in Boston
- Americans low on ammunition
- "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes." –Colonel William Prescott
- Battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Breed's Hill & Bunker Hill

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL
17 June 1775
Disposition Before the Battle and British Plan

The British suffered over 40% casualties.

Battle of Bunker Hill

- June 17, 1775
- Two attacks of the hill were turned back
- Americans were soon running out of ammunition
- On third attack the British succeeded in overrunning them
- Most of the Americans were able to withdraw
- Thirty were caught and killed by the British

Battle of Bunker Hill

- British casualties were 1000
- American casualties were 450
- Colonists lost, but proved they could take on the British.

Choosing Sides

Side	Percentage
Patriots	45%
Loyalists	20%
Neutrals	35%
Other	0%

- Patriots**
 - Coined by Benjamin Franklin
 - Wanted complete American Independence
- Loyalists**
 - Also called Tories
 - Loyal to the British Crown

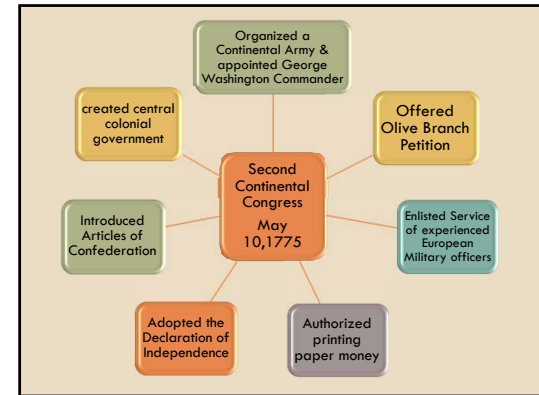
CHAPTER 5
ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

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2nd CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



- Assembled on May 10, 1775 in Philadelphia
- The Revolutionary war had already started

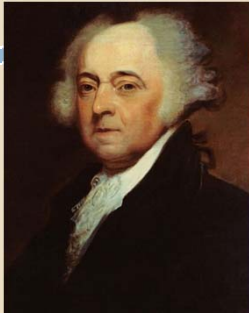


Founding Fathers



John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton,
John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and
George Washington

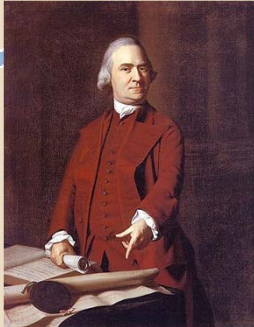
John Adams



President John Adams, 2nd president of the United States, by Adriaen B. Durand

- Delegate from Mass. to the Continental Congress
- Played a leading role in persuading Congress to declare independence
- Assisted Thomas Jefferson in drafting the Declaration of Independence.
- Major negotiator of peace treaty with Great Britain
- One of his greatest roles was as a judge of character
 - nominated George Washington to be commander-in-chief,
 - nominated John Marshall to be Chief Justice of USSC
- 2 term Vice President under Washington
- 2nd POTUS

Samuel Adams



Portrait of Samuel Adams (1722-1803) by John Singleton Copley

- Founding member of Sons of Liberty
- Created the **committee of correspondence** system, which linked like-minded Patriots throughout the Thirteen Colonies.
- organized 1773 Boston Tea Party
- Often thought of as a Rabble Rouser
- Delegate from Mass. to the Continental Congress
- Governor of Mass.
- A malter not a brewer

Patrick Henry

Influential orator for the struggle for Independence


led the opposition to the Stamp Act of 1765:

"If this be treason, make the most of it!"

one of the most influential exponents of Republicanism, promoters of the American Revolution and independence, especially in his defense of historic rights


helped gain adoption of the Bill of Rights

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, **Give me Liberty, or give me Death!**"



Peter F. Rothermel, "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses", a painting of Patrick Henry's, "If this be treason, make the most of it!" speech against the Stamp Act of 1765

George Washington



George Washington by John Trumbull

Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War

Presided over the convention that drafted the Constitution.

Washington, D.C., & Washington state is named for him

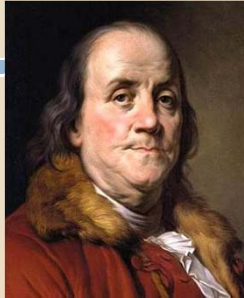
Unanimously elected the first president in 1788

he served two terms in office.

established many forms and rituals of government: cabinet system and the inaugural address.

universally regarded as the "Father of his Country."

Ben Franklin



A cropped version of a portrait of Benjamin Franklin by French artist Joseph-Benoist Duplessis

a leading author, printer, political theorist, politician, postmaster, scientist, musician, inventor, satirist, civic activist, statesman, and diplomat

Poor Richard's Almanac & Pennsylvania Gazette

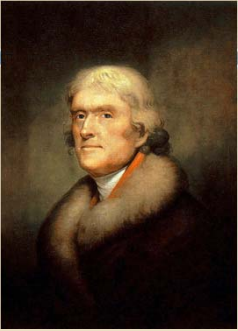
Formed first lending library & fire department, ran the first Post Office

Franklin "Father of Electricity" (Alessandro Volta discovered it)

Accomplished diplomat to Great Britain & France

"the most accomplished American of his age and the most influential in inventing the type of society America would become. — Walter Isaacson

Thomas Jefferson



Main author of the Declaration of Independence (1776)

Member of Continental Congress

Diplomat in Paris,


first U.S. Secretary of State

3rd POTUS (1801–1809).

purchased the vast Louisiana Territory from France (1803)


Sent the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804–1806) to explore the new west.

Women Writers of the Revolution



Mercy Otis Warren

- Sister of James Otis
- Good friends with Abigail Adams
- Wrote poetry & Plays
- Plays helped spread Revolutionary ideas
- Wrote a history of the Revolutionary war



Phyllis Wheatley

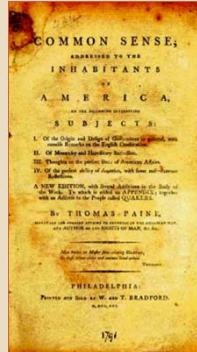
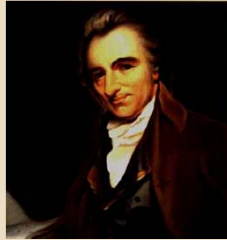
- African American slave
- Wrote poetry
- First African American to have her work published
- Had to prove in court that she wrote her poems
- Freed and died in poverty

Fortification of Dorchester Heights, Boston

- General Washington arrived in Boston in December 1775 and took command.
- Washington had the guns from Fort Ticonderoga brought in.
- Henry Knox brought 59 guns 300 miles.
- In March 1776, Washington moved his army to Dorchester Heights and positioned the cannons on Nook's Hill.
- American troops fired down upon the British.
- The British were forced to retreat from Boston.

Common Sense

- On January 10, 1776 **Thomas Paine** put his ideas on American independence into a pamphlet called ***Common Sense***
- It was the most influential political pamphlet ever written.



- Common Sense*** was written for the 'common man'; men who would shed their blood in the rebellion
- Paine states that sooner or later independence from England must come, because America had lost touch with the mother country.

Declaring Independence

- Common Sense*** had a huge impact on the hearts and minds of Colonial Americans.
 - Changed the way colonists viewed their king.
 - Made a strong case for economic freedom.
 - Believed colonists had the right to military self defense against tyranny—the abuse of govt. power.
 - Stated people should make the laws not the king or queen
 - people had a natural rights

THE COLONIES DECLARE INDEPENDENCE

- On July 2, 1776, the Second Continental Congress adopted Lee's Resolution and declared independence from Great Britain.
- Most of the world is ruled by monarchs at this time.

