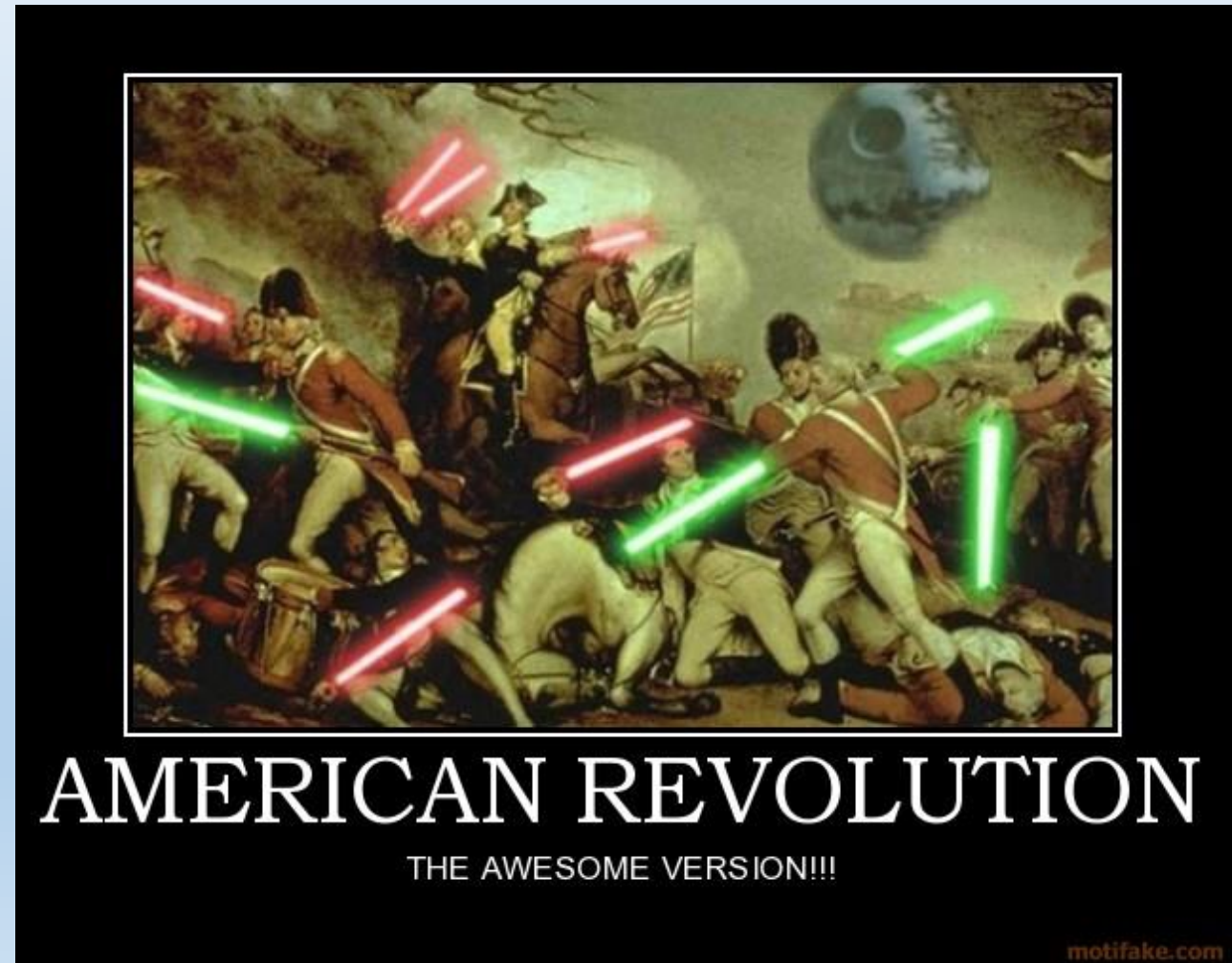


APUSH

Chapter 7: The Road to Revolution



Background

- The British spent a lot on the French and Indian War
- They need money to pay of debts

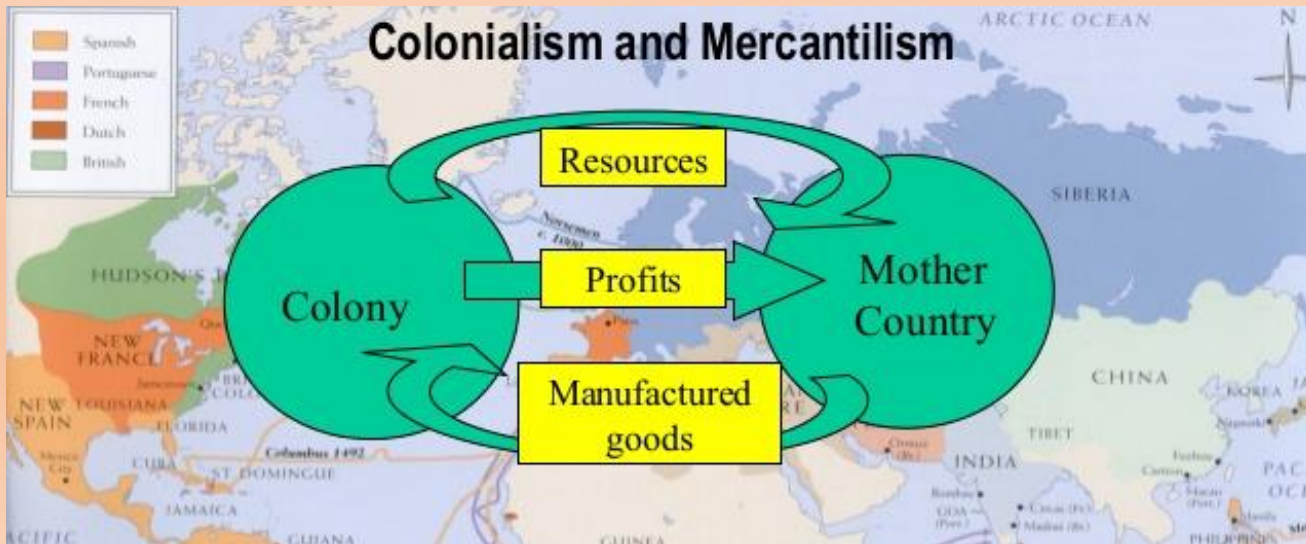


The Deep Roots of Revolution

- Two ideas took root in the minds of the American colonists by the mid 18th century (not mutually exclusive):
 - 1) **Republicanism**: citizens work towards common good, trumps private interests. **Stability of society depended on selflessness, self-sufficiency, and courage.**
 - 2) **Radical Whigs**: The Radical Whigs **criticized the monarchy's corruption** and encouraged citizens to safeguard liberty.

Mercantilism and Colonial Grievances

- Georgia - only colony formally created by Britain.
- Colonies exist to provide raw materials to Britain
- **The Navigation Law of 1650: All goods to and from the colonies must be in British ships.**



The Stamp Tax Uproar

- **Sugar Act of 1764.**
- **Quartering Act of 1765**
- **Stamp Tax of 1765**
- American colonists rebel against taxation



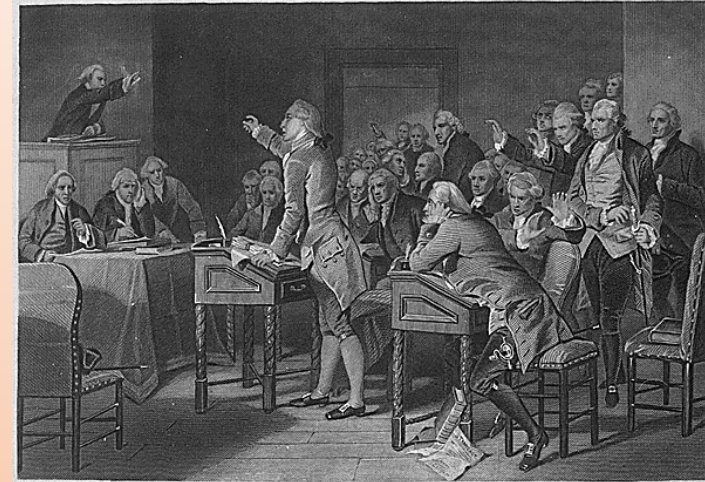
Prime
Minister
George
Grenville
→



Forced Repeal of the Stamp Act

- Stamp Act Congress of 1765 – Ignored in England, began colonial unity
- **Nonimportation agreements**
- The Stamp Act was repealed in **1766**
- The **Declaratory Act (1766)** reaffirmed England's **right to rule American colonies.**

“[Congress] ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America ... in all cases whatsoever“ – Declaratory Act



The Townshend Tea Tax and the Boston Massacre

- **Townshend Acts (1767)** - Put an import tax on glass, white lead, paper, paint, and **tea**.
- British landed troops to reaffirm control
- On **March 5, 1770**, 11 civilians wounded
 - The Boston Massacre



The Boston Massacre



Paul Revere (1770)



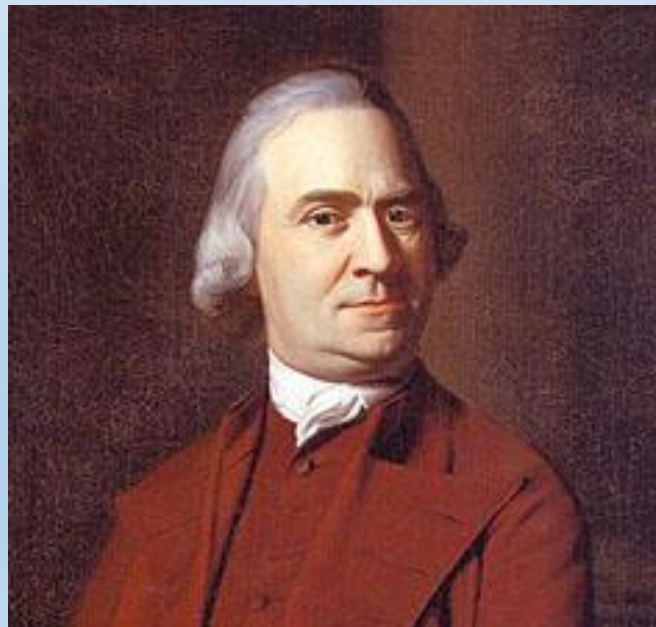
William L. Champney (1855)

The Seditious Committees of Correspondence

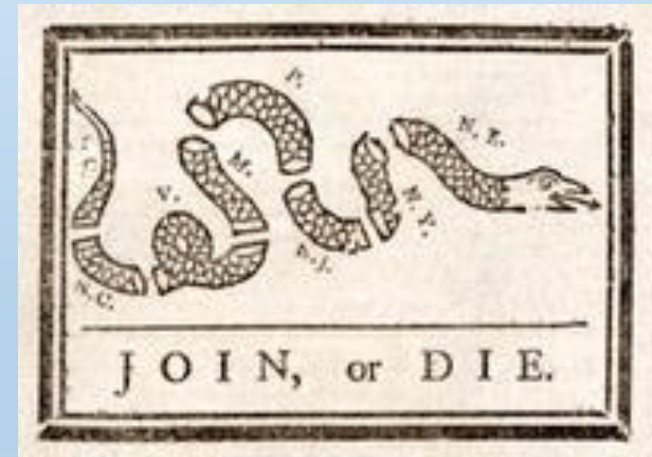
- Lord North, British Prime Minister, wanted to repeal Townshend Acts
- Samuel Adams: Formed local committee of correspondence
 - Committees of Correspondence - created to maintain communications



Lord North



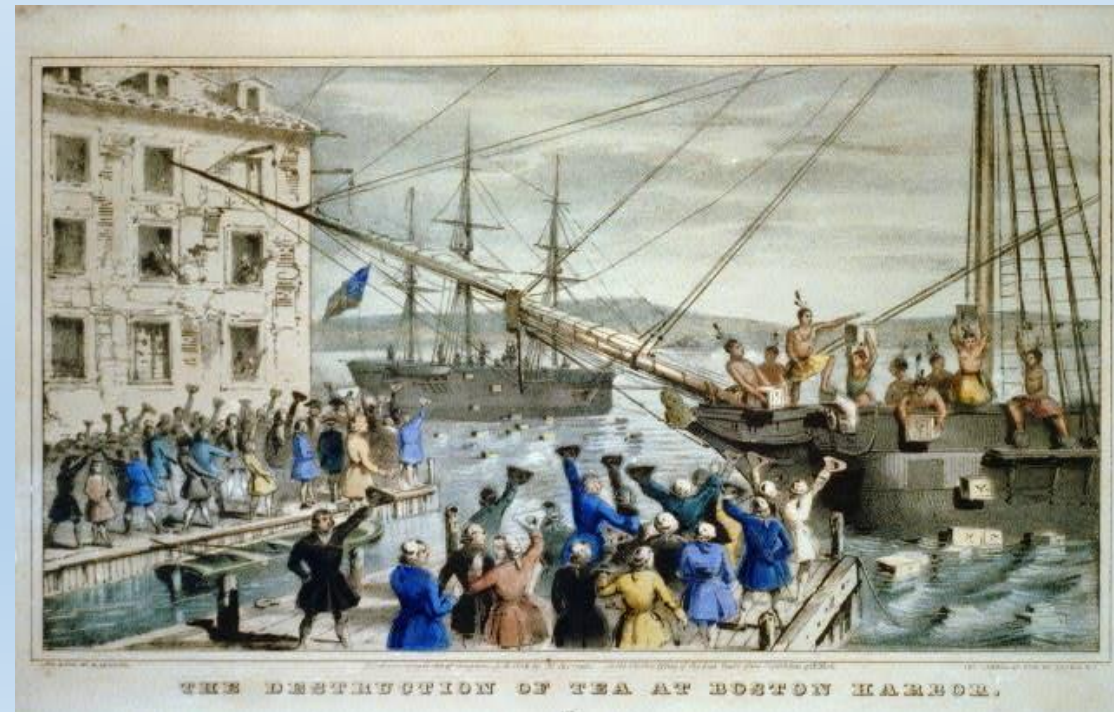
Samuel Adams





Tea Brewing in Boston

- In **1773**, **British East India Company** exclusive seller of tea
- Colonist reject the tea
- On **December 16, 1773**, Boston Tea Party



Parliament Passes the “Intolerable Acts”

- Intolerable Acts (1774)
 - Restricted town meetings and tried British soldiers in Britain
- The **Boston Port Act** and the Quebec Act



Bloodshed

- In **1774**, the **First Continental Congress** met in Philadelphia.
 - Declaration of Rights
- **The Continental Association** called for a **boycott** of British goods
 - Non-importation, Non-exportation, and Non-consumption.



Bloodshed

- **April 1775**, the British wanted to seize stocks of gunpowder and capture Samuel Adams and John Hancock.
- Paul Revere, William Dawes, Samuel Prescott – Midnight Ride



Bloodshed

- Lexington: British fire on militia
- Concord: British were met with unconventional resistance



Lexington Commons



Concord Bridge

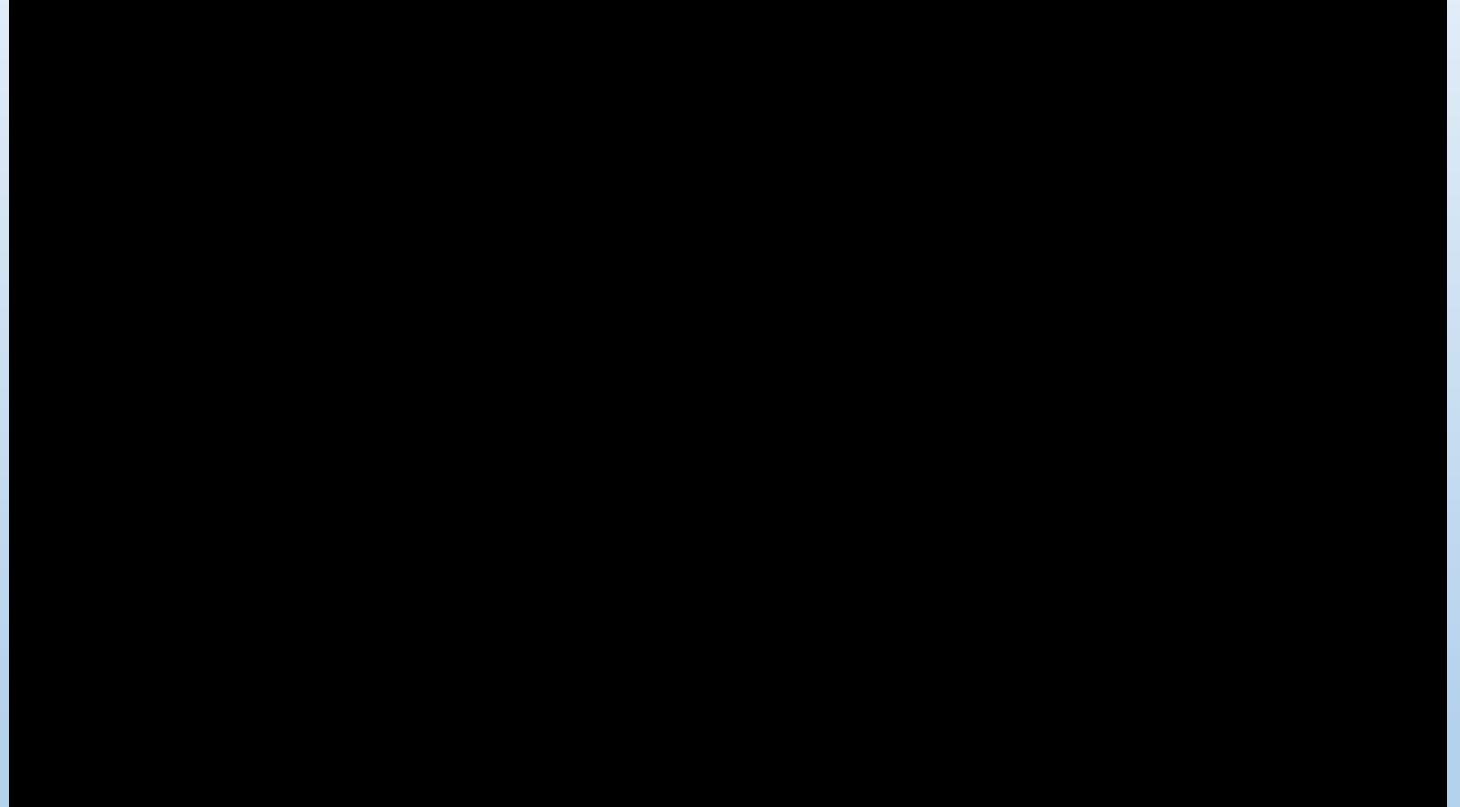
The Battles of Lexington and Concord

*By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.*

from *Concord Hymn*, Ralph Waldo

Emerson, 1837

Emerson was a
famous
transcendentalist
author



Imperial Strength and Weaknesses

- Britain much stronger than America
- The British were occupied in many places
- Britain's army in America had to operate under numerous difficulties
 - Short provisions
 - Officers not well-trained
 - Far from home
 - Decentralized enemy

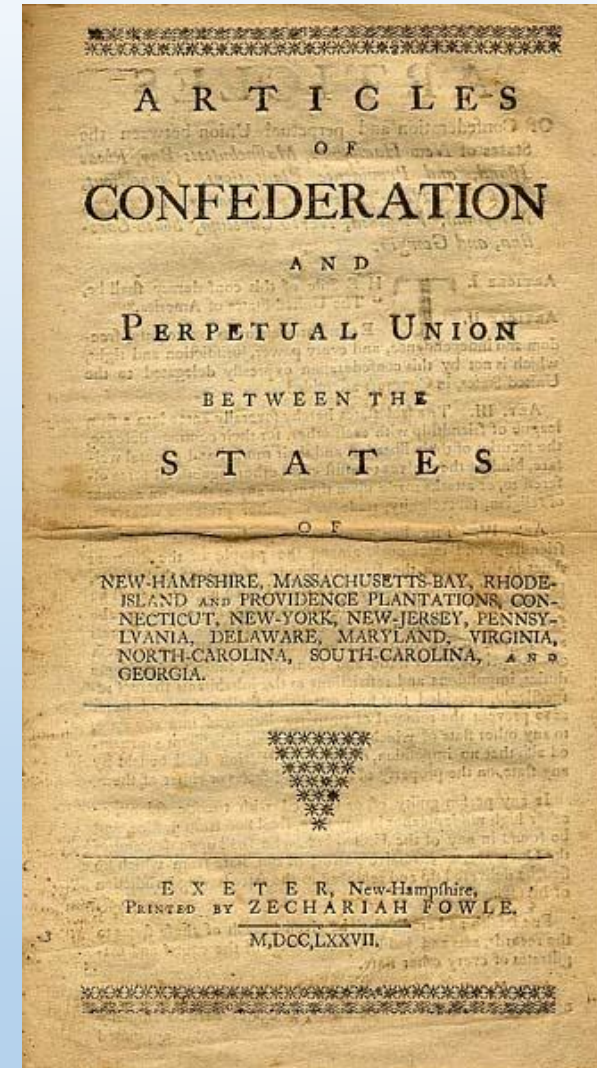


American Pluses and Minuses

- Americans benefited from defense
- Marquis de Lafayette: Frenchman who helped gain support of France.
- Articles of Confederation (1781)
- Continental money

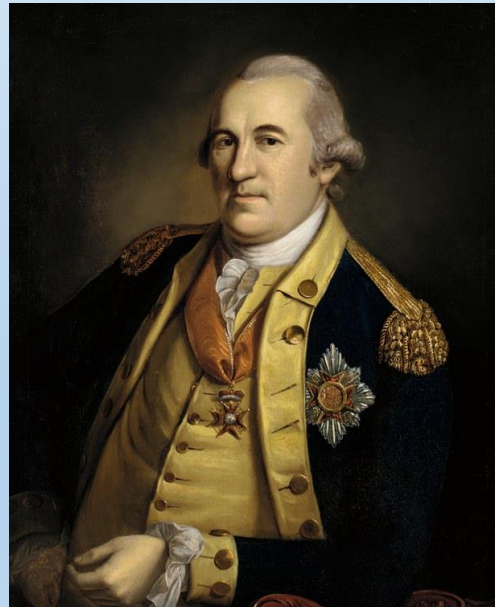


Lafayette



A Thin Line of Heroes

- Valley Forge – Winter camp
- Baron von Steuben: German who trained the American fighters
- Lord Dunmore: Loyalist governor of Virginia



Baron von Steuben



Lord Dunmore

