

APUSH
1763-1775
ROAD TO THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
REVIEWED!

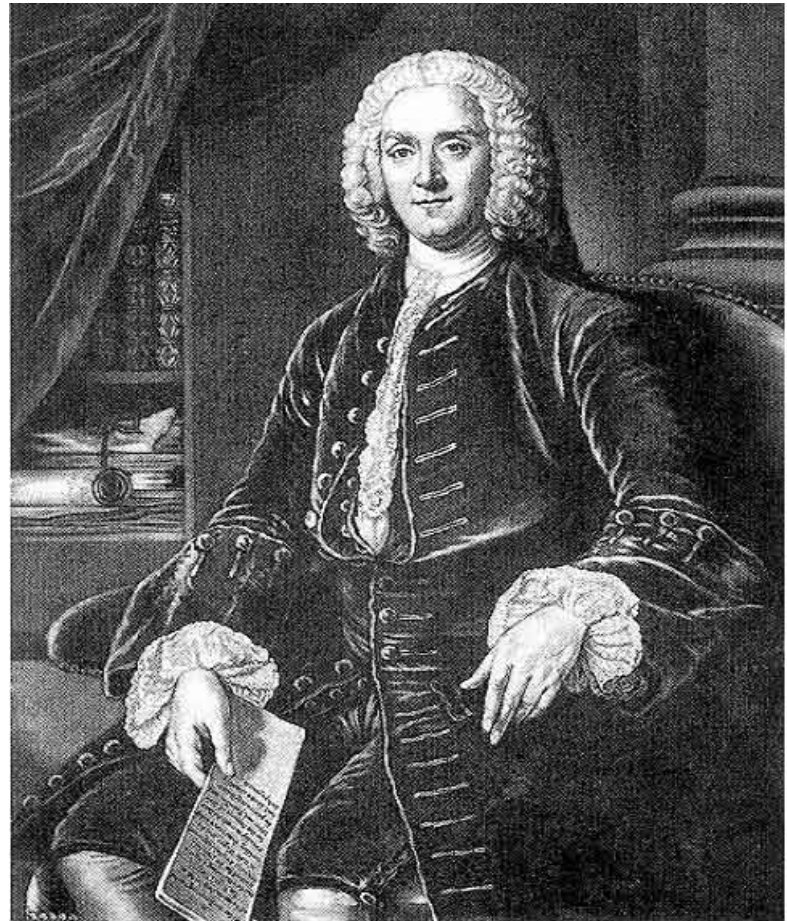
American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 7

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 4

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 5

Turning Point: 1763

- **End of 7 Years War, England in debt, salutary neglect comes to an end, Pontiacs Rebellion contributes to Proclamation Act of 1763, etc.**
- **King George III & Prime Minister George Grenville** advocated for acts to increase revenue.



Consolidating Imperial Control



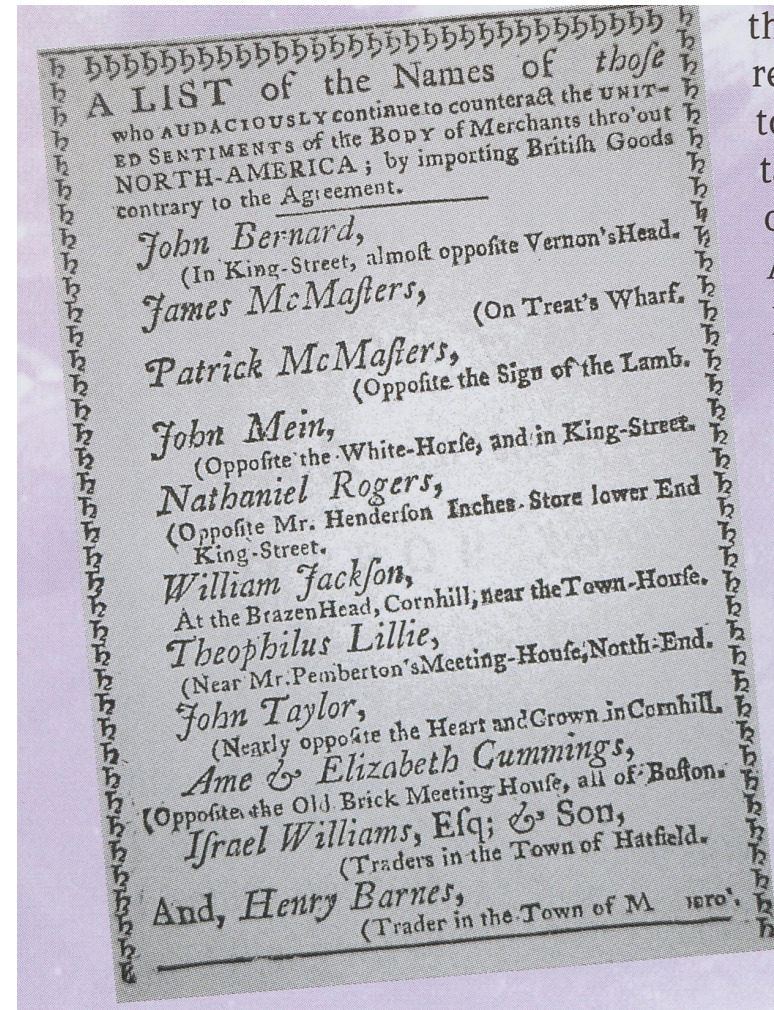
- **Sugar Act (1764)** passed on sugar to raise revenue
 - Also stricter enforcement of **Navigation Acts** & crackdown on smuggling (Violators be tried in **Vice-admiralty courts**)
- **Quartering Act (1765)** colonists required to provide food & housing for British soldiers
- **Stamp Act (1765)** placed a tax on a variety of legal documents & items
- Passed **without consent** of the colonial legislatures

Colonial Responses

- **Virginia Resolves** by **Patrick Henry** in House of Burgesses
- **Stamp Act Congress**- reps from **9 colonies met** to oppose British policies. move towards **inter-colonial unity**
- **Sons of Liberty**: Secret organization that at times used violence to disrupt enforcement of the act

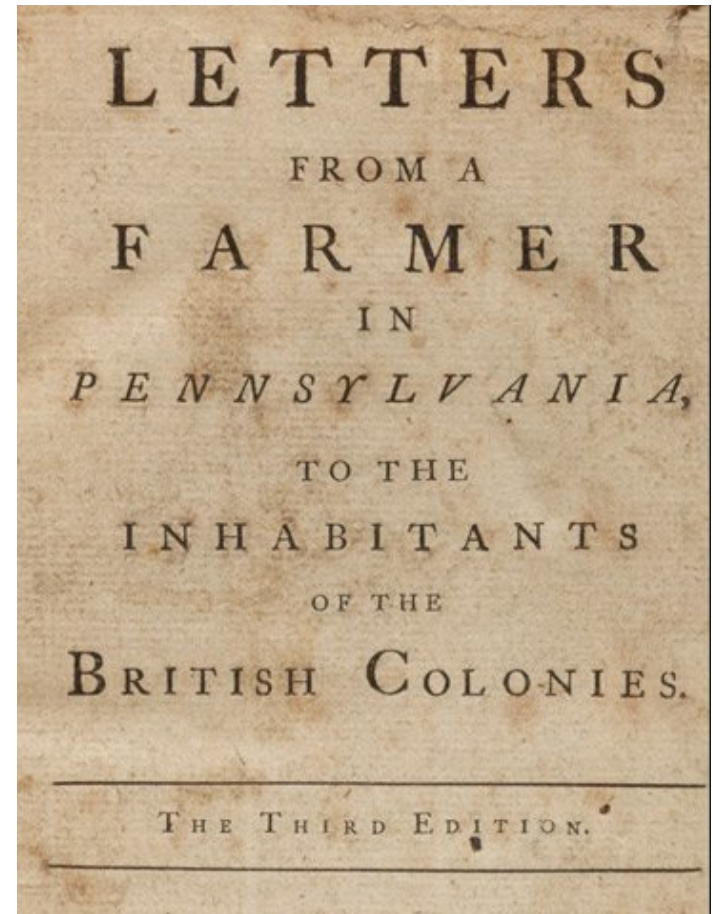
Tensions Continue

- **Boycotts (Nonimportation agreements)** against British imports were the most effective form of resistance!
 - Parliament voted to repeal Stamp Act
- After the Stamp Act was repealed:
 - Declaratory Act (1766):** England says they still have power over the colonies
- **Charles Townshend** becomes new chancellor of the exchequer & proposed his own revenue plan
- **Townshend Act (1767):** tax on imports such as paper, tea, glass, etc.
 - \$ would be used to pay royal officials in the colonies (previously paid by colonial assemblies)
 - Could search private homes for goods by getting a **writ of assistance** (rather than a warrant)



Resistance to Townshend Acts

- John Dickinson “**Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania**” argued “no taxation without representation”
 - England argues “**virtual representation**”
- Colonists created **nonimportation & non-consumption** agreements
 - Boycott British goods
 - **Daughters of Liberty** organized “spinning bees”
- England was losing more money than it was generating...
- Townshend duties repealed in 1770



Bloodshed and Relative Calm: 1770-1773

- **Boston “Massacre”** (1770):
British troops open fire near the customs house killing 5 colonists
 - **Paul Revere’s** engraving used as pro-colonial propaganda
 - **John Adams** defends the British soldiers against murder charges
- **Committees of Correspondence** (1772) led by **Samuel Adams** were used to keep up communication & resistance to British policies



TEA TIME



- **Tea Act (1773):** gave a monopoly to the **British East India Company**
 - **British tea was still cheaper than smuggled tea**
 - **Colonists still opposed the Tea Act- opposed the idea that Parliament could tax the colonies**
- **Boston Tea Party (1773):** Members of the Sons of Liberty dumped tea into Boston harbor
 - **Some colonists resisted the action: destruction of **private property****

Boston Tea Party leads the British to pass the...

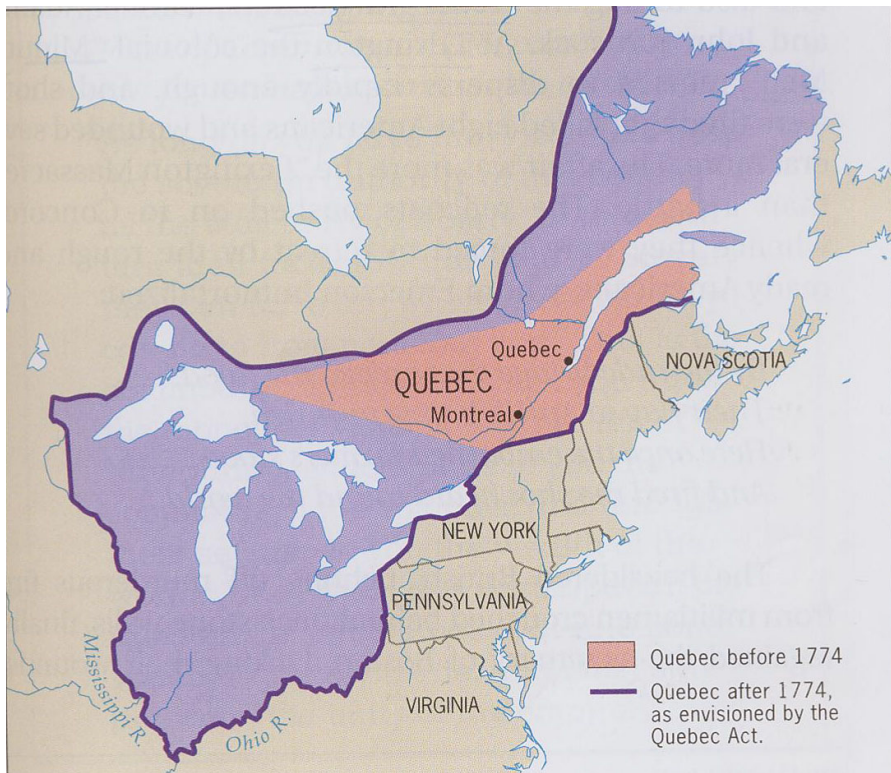
Coercive Acts (1774)



- **Coercive Acts (1774):**
 - **Boston port was closed until property was paid for**
 - **Drastically reduced power of Mass. legislature & banned town hall meetings**
 - **Quartering Act expanded**
 - **Royal officials accused of a crime would be put on trial in England**
- **The colonists were outraged and called the Coercive Acts the **Intolerable Acts****
- **Suffolk Resolves: boycott British goods until the Intolerable Acts were repealed**

QUEBEC ACT (1774)

- **Extended the boundary of Quebec into the Ohio Valley**
- **Roman Catholicism established as official religion**
- **Government allowed to operate without representative assembly or trial by jury**
- **Colonists claimed the land in the Ohio Valley was for them**
- **Protestant colonists not happy about Catholicism**
- **Will England try to take away representative government in the colonies?**



1st Continental Congress (1774)

(In response to the Intolerable Acts)

- All colonies (except Georgia) send representatives to meet in Philly in September 1774
- Wanted to repair their relationship with England
 - **NOT** calling for Independence
- Adopted the **Declaration of Rights & Grievances**
- Endorsed the Suffolk Resolves
- Created **the Association** to coordinate economic boycott
- Started making military preparations
- Planned to meet again in May 1775



The Opening Shots: Lexington & Concord

- British troops led by Gen. Gage left Boston to seize colonial weapons & arrest Sam Adams & John Hancock
- **Minutemen** warned by Paul Revere & William Dawes
- “**Shot heard round the world**” as 8 colonists killed at **Lexington** (April 1775)
- Another battle took place at **Concord**
- Start of fighting of the American Revolution!





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