

# UNIT 2

SSUSH3 – ANALYZE THE CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A. EXPLAIN HOW THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR AND THE 1763 TREATY OF PARIS LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

# Warm Up: Stamp Act Simulation

- Step 1:

1. How many sheets of paper did you use yesterday? (this includes pages you read, wrote on, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_: total

2. How many times did you access the internet yesterday (approx.) \_\_\_\_\_:total

- Step 2:

It currently costs \$.42 to buy a stamp to send a letter in the mail. This is a form of tax to pay for the postal service.

Now, imagine you had to pay that same tax on every sheet of paper you used and every time you accessed the internet (in the 1750s they didn't have internet but they got their news and current events from the newspaper so we will substitute the internet for modern times.)

So add up the total number of sheets of paper you used yesterday and the total number of times you accessed the internet. Then, multiply this number by .42. You may use a calculator if necessary. That's the amount you would owe EVERY DAY under the Stamp Act!

\_\_\_\_\_ number of times you used the internet + \_\_\_\_\_times you used paper x .42  
= \$\_\_\_\_\_ you owe in taxes every day!



1. Why would the English want to expand their territory?

2. How would this expansion lead to conflict?

3. Wars are expensive. The colonists are English citizens. Who will pay for war: the colonists or all English citizens (including those back in England)?

4. Why would English citizens in England resent paying for a war in the colonies?

# FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1756– 1763)

- In the early 1750s, France's expansion into the Ohio River valley. Conflict with the claims of the British colonies, especially Virginia.
- British military effort was hurt by lack of interest in England, rivalries among the American colonies, and France's winning the support of the Indians



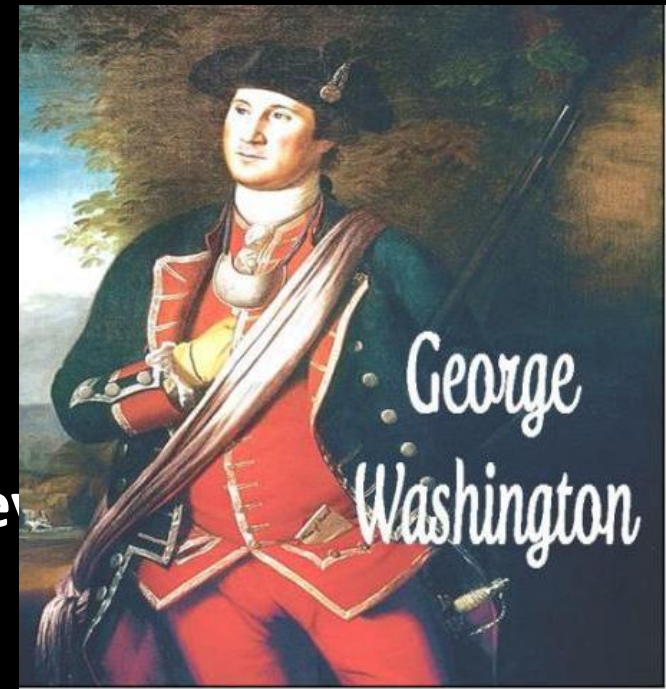
# RESULTS OF FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

- **Treaty of Paris peace conference in 1763:**
  - the British received Canada from France and Florida from Spain
  - Permitted France to keep its West Indian sugar islands
  - gave Louisiana to Spain.
  - The treaty strengthened the American colonies significantly by removing their European rivals to the north and south and opening the Mississippi Valley to westward expansion.



# FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR: HOW IT LEAD TO AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- The English did ultimately come to dominate the colonial outposts, but at a cost that the resulting debt nearly destroyed the English government. It was that debt that caused the escalation of tensions leading to the Revolutionary War.
- Parliament wanted:
  - 1. to tax the colonies to recover money expended on the battle over North America
  - 2. to restore the profitability of the East India Company to recover money spent on the battle over India



- SSUSH3 – ANALYZE THE CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
- B. EXPLAIN COLONIAL RESPONSE TO THE PROCLAMATION OF 1763, THE STAMP ACT, AND THE INTOLERABLE ACTS AS SEEN IN THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY AND THE COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

# PROCLAMATION OF 1763

- On October 7, 1763, King George III issued a proclamation that prevented colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- He hoped to placate Native Americans who had sided against him during French and Indian War.
- Enforcement was so weak that it did very little to curb the westward flow of pioneers. Even people like George Washington paid it no attention
- Colonists saw it as a source of anti-British sentiment leading up to the American Revolution.



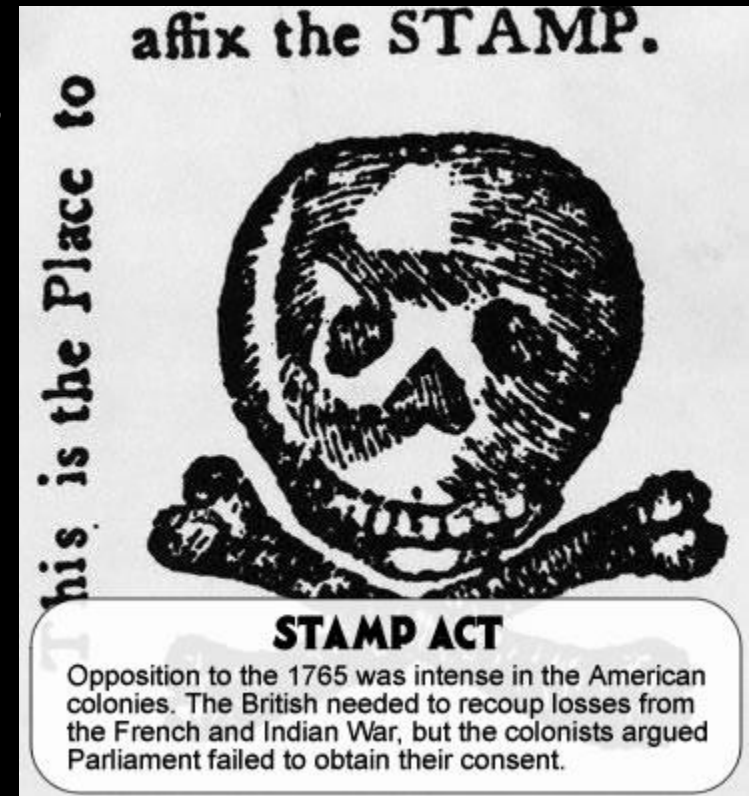


- required colonists to pay a tax on every piece of printed paper they used

- Ship's papers, legal documents, licenses, newspapers, other publications, and even playing cards were taxed

- The money collected was used to help pay the costs of defending and protecting the American frontier near the Appalachian Mountains

# STAMP ACT



# WHY WAS THE STAMP ACT CONTROVERSIAL?

- In the past, taxes and duties on colonial trade had always been viewed as measures to regulate commerce, not to raise money.
- The Stamp Act was viewed as a direct attempt by England to raise money in the colonies without the approval of the colonial legislatures

So we were sitting in class today

margareththemagicdragon:

and my U.S. History teacher was trying to get us to understand why it was such a big deal that England had put a tax on colonial sugar, and he goes,

"What if you had to pay a tax every time you logged onto wifi?"

And the whole class just went



and I heard *at least two* people whisper "I would murder someone"

# BOSTON TEA PARTY

- Seeking to boost the troubled East India Company, British Parliament adjusted import duties with the passage of the Tea Act in 1773.
- On the night of December 16, 1773, Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty boarded three ships in the Boston harbor and threw 342 chests of tea



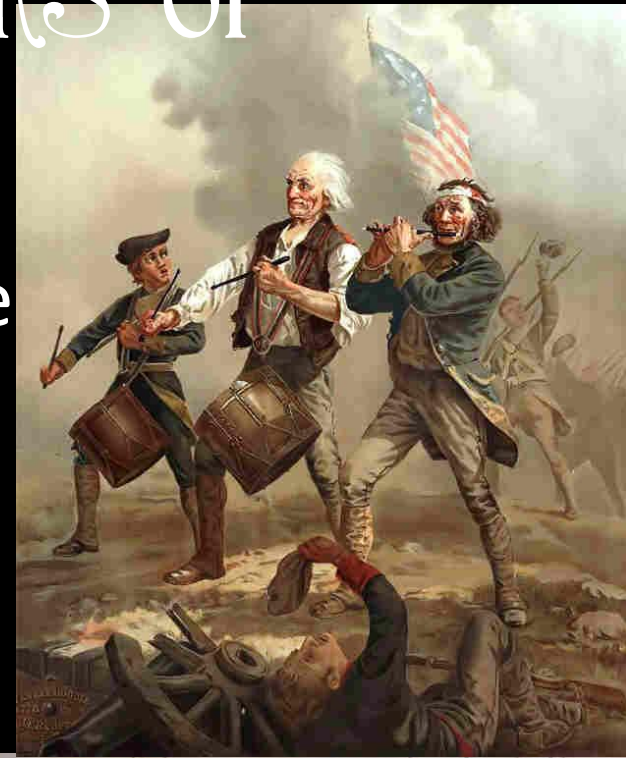
# INTOLERABLE ACTS

## Used to punish colonists for Boston Tea Party

- Boston Port Bill: Boston Harbor was closed to trade until the owners of the tea were compensated. Only food and firewood were permitted into the port.
- Massachusetts Government Act: Town meetings were banned, and the authority of the royal governor was increased.
- Administration of Justice Act: protected British officials charged with capital offenses during law enforcement by allowing them to go to England or another colony for trial
- Quartering Act: Greater freedom was granted to British officers who wished to house their soldiers in private dwellings.

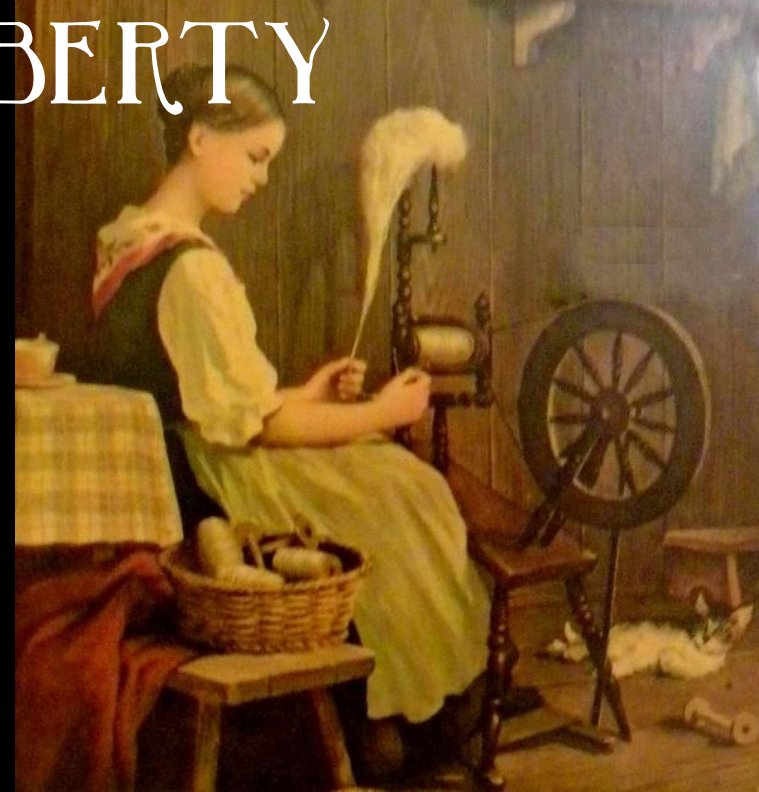
# SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY

- Originally formed in response to the Stamp Act, their activities were far more than ceremonial. It was the Sons of Liberty who ransacked houses of British officials. Threats and intimidation were their weapons against tax collectors, causing many to flee town. Images of unpopular figures might be hanged and burned in effigy on the town's Liberty Tree. Offenders might be covered in warm tar and blanketed in a coat of feathers.



# DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY

- The Daughters of Liberty performed equally important functions. Once nonimportation became the decided course of action, there was a natural textile shortage.
- Mass spinning bees were organized in various colonial cities to make homespun substitutes.
- Since women often purchased consumer goods for the home, the Daughters of Liberty became instrumental in upholding the boycott, particularly where tea was concerned.



# COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE

- Another important function of the Sons of Liberty was correspondence.
- found up and down the colonial seaboard.
- Often they coordinated their activities
- this private band of societies provided an inter-colonial network that would help forge unity. It should come as no surprise that the members of the Sons of Liberty were also often delegates to the later various Congresses



Samuel Adams Planning the "Committee of Correspondence"

Dear Sir  
Boston Nov<sup>r</sup> 4 1772

I have not at present time or inclination to take up your Writ in complaining of Tyranny and Oppression. It is more than time that this Country was rid of both - your colleagues & the newspapers will inform you of the Transactions of this Town at a late Meeting, and your opinion of Hutchinson, if it is necessary, may be expressed. The Town thought it proper to take what the Town apprehend to be leading steps. We have long had it thrown in our faces, that the Town's interest is under no real fear of

**CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION**

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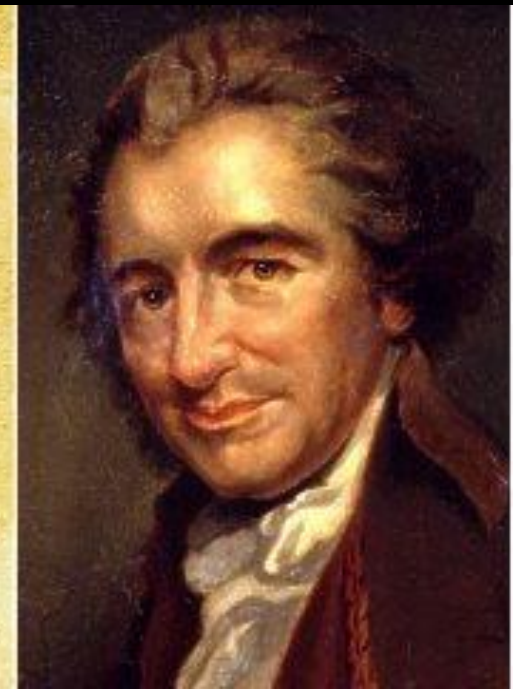
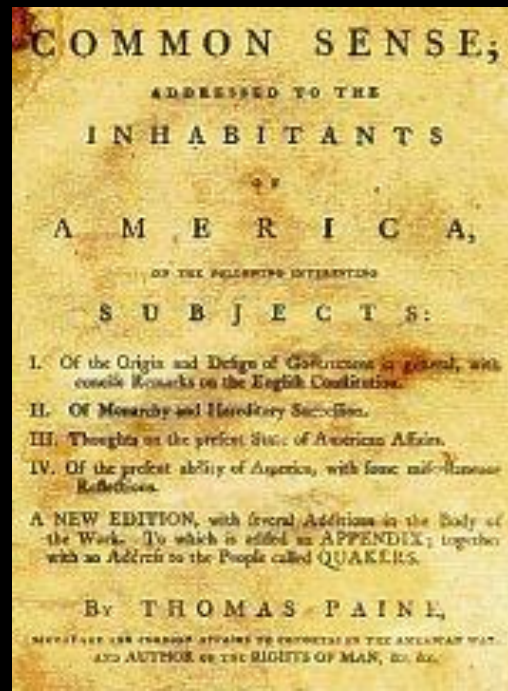


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C. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THOMAS PAINE'S COMMON SENSE TO THE MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

# What is *Common Sense*?

- inspired people in the 13 Colonies to declare and fight for independence from Great Britain in 1776
- Explained advantages & need for immediate independence
- in a style that common people understood- no quotes from ancient philosophers, used only Biblical references that common people would be familiar with



- If the colonies continue increasing, it will become necessary to augment the number of representatives, and that the interest of every part of the colony may be attended to, it will be found best to divide the whole into convenient parts, each part sending its proper number
- Small islands not capable of protecting themselves, are the proper objects for kingdoms to take under their care; but there is something very absurd, in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island. In no instance hath nature made the satellite larger than its primary planet, and as England and America, with respect to each other, reverses the common order of nature, it is evident they belong to different systems: England to Europe, America to itself.

# WORLD MAP



- |                           |                   |                       |                                    |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Netherlands            | 10. Austria       | 20. Ghana             | 29. Liechtenstein                  |
| 2. Belgium                | 11. Hungary       | 21. Togo              | 30. Montenegro                     |
| 3. Luxembourg             | 12. Serbia        | 22. Benin             | 31. Kosovo                         |
| 4. Switzerland            | 13. Moldova       | 23. Cameroon          | 32. Palestinian Territories        |
| 5. Slovenia               | 14. Macedonia     | 24. Equatorial Guinea | 33. St. Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 6. Croatia                | 15. Albania       | 25. Rwanda            |                                    |
| 7. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 16. Cyprus        | 26. Cambodia          |                                    |
| 8. Czech Republic         | 17. Lebanon       | 27. Panama            |                                    |
| 9. Slovakia               | 18. Guinea-Bissau | 28. Malawi            |                                    |