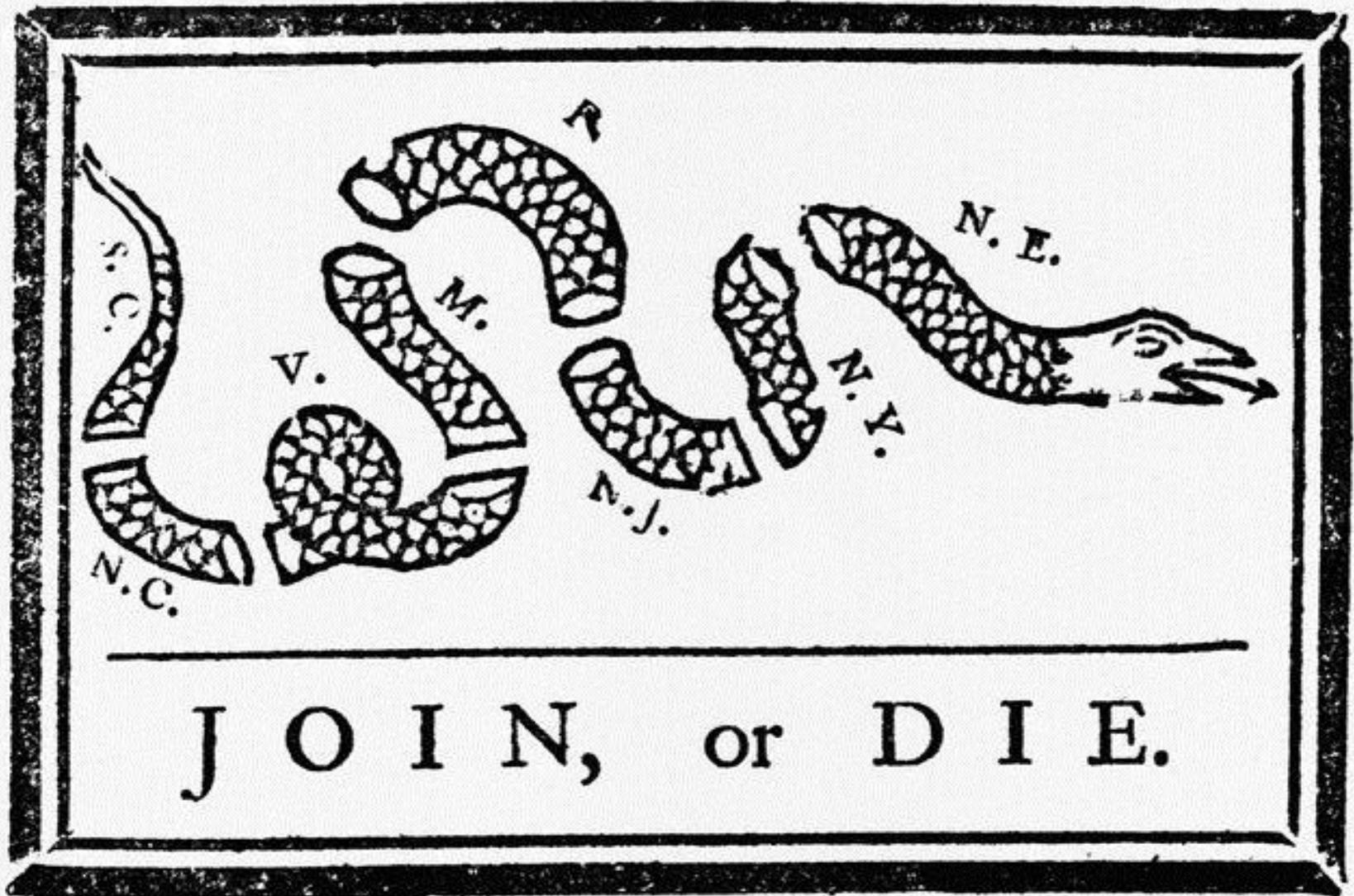


The American Colonies Declare Independence

- Take Cornell Notes from the slides.
- You will need to write one question for each slide of text, and a summary.
- Copy the notes in **red**.
- Write the notes in **blue** in your own words.
- The words in black are for your information.

The French and Indian War

- 1754 to 1763 war fought over the land in America between the English and French.
- It was called the Seven Years War in Europe.
- Called the French and Indian War because the Indians helped the French in the war against the British. The Indians had nothing to lose. The British were taking their land, the French were not.
- The British won, but at a cost a lot of money.



Join, or Die Political Cartoon by Benjamin Franklin

A political cartoon calling for American colonies to band together for protection against Indians and the French. First published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* on May 9, 1754.

Proclamation of 1763

- Forbid colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- Created to protect colonists from the Indians
- Many colonists reacted with anger toward the Proclamation. They did not like being told what to do or where they could live.

The American Revolution was like a parent/child relationship.

- Let's examine what this means.

Taxes

- French and Indian War cost a lot of money.
- Parliament (the British government) decided to tax to colonies to help pay for it.
- The first tax was the Sugar Act of 1764. It placed a tax on molasses and sugar imported by the colonies.
- Stamp Act of 1765 placed a tax on all printed material, such as newspapers and playing cards.
- This tax upset the colonists even more.

No Taxation without Representation

- The colonists claimed “no taxation without representation” because they were being taxed but had no vote in Parliament and had no say in how the colonies were being governed.
- The colonists started a boycott, or a refusal to buy certain goods, from the British.



April 4. 1775

1. One String Jack Deliver your Property.
 2. Begar Just so on France } Accomplices
 3. To Deum }
 4. I give you that man's money for my use

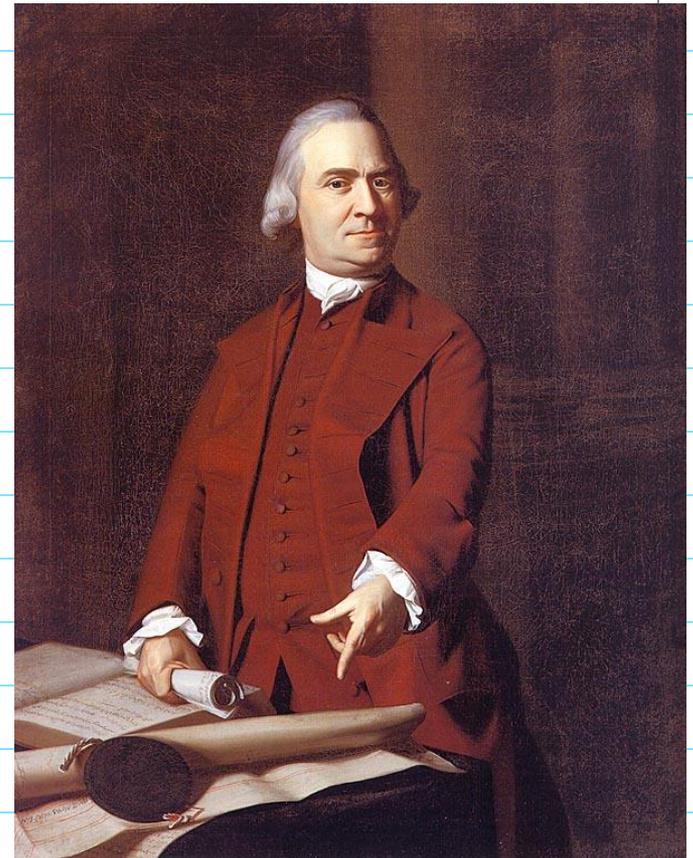
5. I will not be Robbed
 6. I shall be wounded with you
 7. I am Blinded
 8. The French Roman Catholic Town of Quebec
 9. The English Protestant Town of Boston

Price 6.

American political cartoon showing a man aiming a gun at a man representing colonial America; He tells a British member of Parliament, "I give you that man's money for my use", to which the American responds by saying, "I will not be robbed". Boston is burning in the background.

Sam Adams and the Sons of Liberty

- Samuel Adams led the protests in Boston against the taxes.
- He began a secret society called the Sons of Liberty.



Tar and Feather

- The Sons of Liberty used violence to scare off the tax collectors.
- The Stamp Act was repealed (to do away with) because of all the protests.



The Boston Massacre

- Colonial men were shouting insults at the British soldiers.
- They started throwing things, probably snow balls and rocks.
- Someone yelled “fire” and the Red Coats (what the British soldiers were called) shot.
- Five colonists were killed. These were the first Americans killed in the War for Independence.
- Sam Adams started calling the incident the Boston Massacre. He used the incident to get more people angry at the British.

The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King——Street BOSTON on March 5th 1770 by a party of the 29th REG^t



Engrav'd Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE BOSTON

Unhappy Boston! see thy Sons deplore,
Thy hallow'd Walks befear'd with guiltlefs Gore,
While faithlefs F—n and his savage Bands,
With murderous Rancour stretch their bloody Hands;
Like fierce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey,
Approve the Carnage, and enjoy the Day.

If scalding drops from Rage from Anguish Wring,
If speechlefs Sorrows lab'ring for a Tongue,
Or if a weeping World can ought appease
The plaintive O'flows of Victims such as these,
The Patriot's copious Tears for each are shed,
A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead.

But know Etern's summons to that awful Goal,
where JUSTICE strips the Murderer of his Soul;
Should venal C—ts the scandal of the Land,
Snatch the relentlefs Villain from her Hand,
Keen Execrations on this Plote infernal,
Shall reach a JUDGE who never can be brib'd.

The unhappy Sufferers were Mess^{rs} SAM^l GRAY SAM^l MAVERICK, JAM^s CALDWELL, CRISPUS ATTUCKS & PAT^l CARE
Killed Six wounded; two of them (CHRIST^l MONK & JOHN CLARK). Mortally

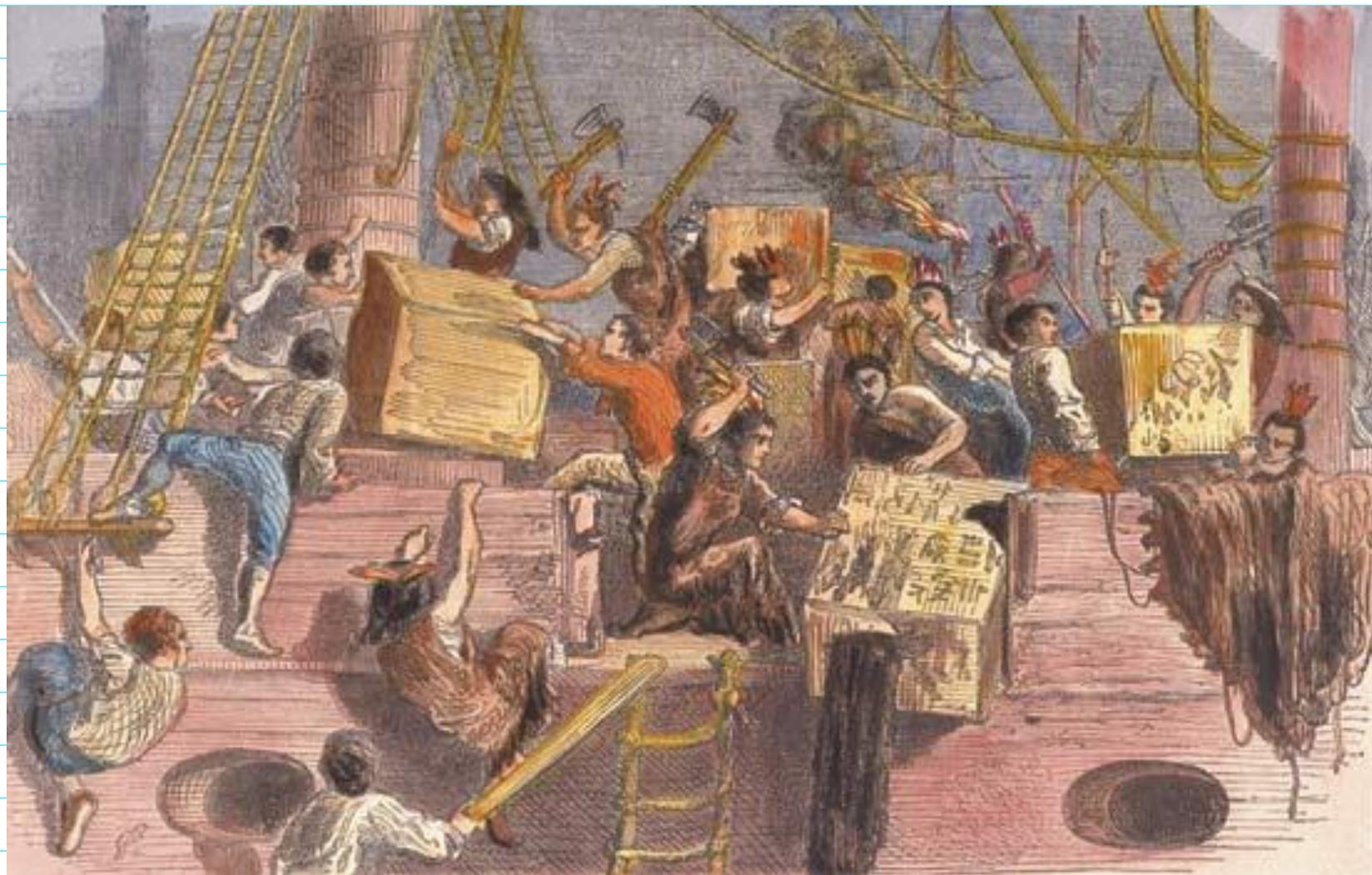
Reproduced 1954

A Tax on Tea

- Parliament began taxing tea. Tea was the most important beverage in the colonies.
- The colonists decided to boycott all British tea.

The Boston Tea Party

- Colonists dressed up like Mohawk Indians and boarded three British ships full of tea.
- The colonists dumped all the tea into the harbor, about 90,000 pounds.
- King George III was furious!





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The Intolerable Acts

- Laws passed to punish the colonists for the Boston Tea Party.
- The port of Boston was closed until the tea was paid for.
- The Quartering Act was put into place which forced colonists to quarter, or house and supply British soldiers.

More Tea Parties



- Boston was not the only city to have a “tea party.”
- They took place in Charleston, New York, Annapolis, and others.

The burning of the Peggy Stewart in Annapolis.



Political cartoon showing the reaction to the Boston Tea Party

Edenton Tea Party



- The Edenton Tea Party was one of the earliest organized women's political actions in United States history. The women joined in the boycott of British tea.

First Continental Congress

- A group of important men met to discuss the crisis in the colonies.
- **Militias** were set up.
(citizen soldiers)

Georgii III. Regis.

C A P. XIX.

An Act to discontinue, in such Manner, and for such Time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping, of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, at the Town, and within the Harbour, of *Boston*, in the Province of *Massachusetts Bay*, in *North America*.

 **HEREAS** dangerous Commotions and Insurrections have been somented and raised in the Town of *Boston*, in the Province of *Massachusetts Bay*, in *New England*, by divers ill-affected Persons, to the Subversion of His Majesty's Government, and to the utter Destruction of the publick Peace, and good Order of the said Town; in which Commotions and Insurrections certain valuable Cargoes of Teas, being the Property of the East India Company, and on Board certain Vessels lying within the Bay or Harbour

The “Shot Heard Round the World”

- British soldiers in Boston were sent to capture the militias weapons.
- Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Israel Bissell warned the colonists that, “The Red Coats are coming.”
- British troops marched to Concord to capture colonial leaders and the ammunition and weapons that were stored there.
- The first two battles of the American Revolution were fought at Lexington and Concord, when the American militia met up with British forces.

The Second Continental Congress

- The Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia to discuss the next move of the colonists.
- Appointed George Washington as commander of the colonial army.
- War with Great Britain was imminent.



The Declaration of Independence

- The United States first needed to declare independence from Great Britain.
- **Thomas Jefferson**, at the young age of 33, **wrote the Declaration of Independence.**
- The Declaration of Independence was **signed on July 4, 1776.**
- That is why we celebrate *Independence* Day on July 4th.
- This is the day that the United States of America declared their independence from King George and Great Britain.

Benjamin Franklin

- Benjamin Franklin, one of the most famous men in the world, was sent to France to ask for military aid as well as a loan.
- And the war was on!

