

SSUSH3

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US History

SSUSH3



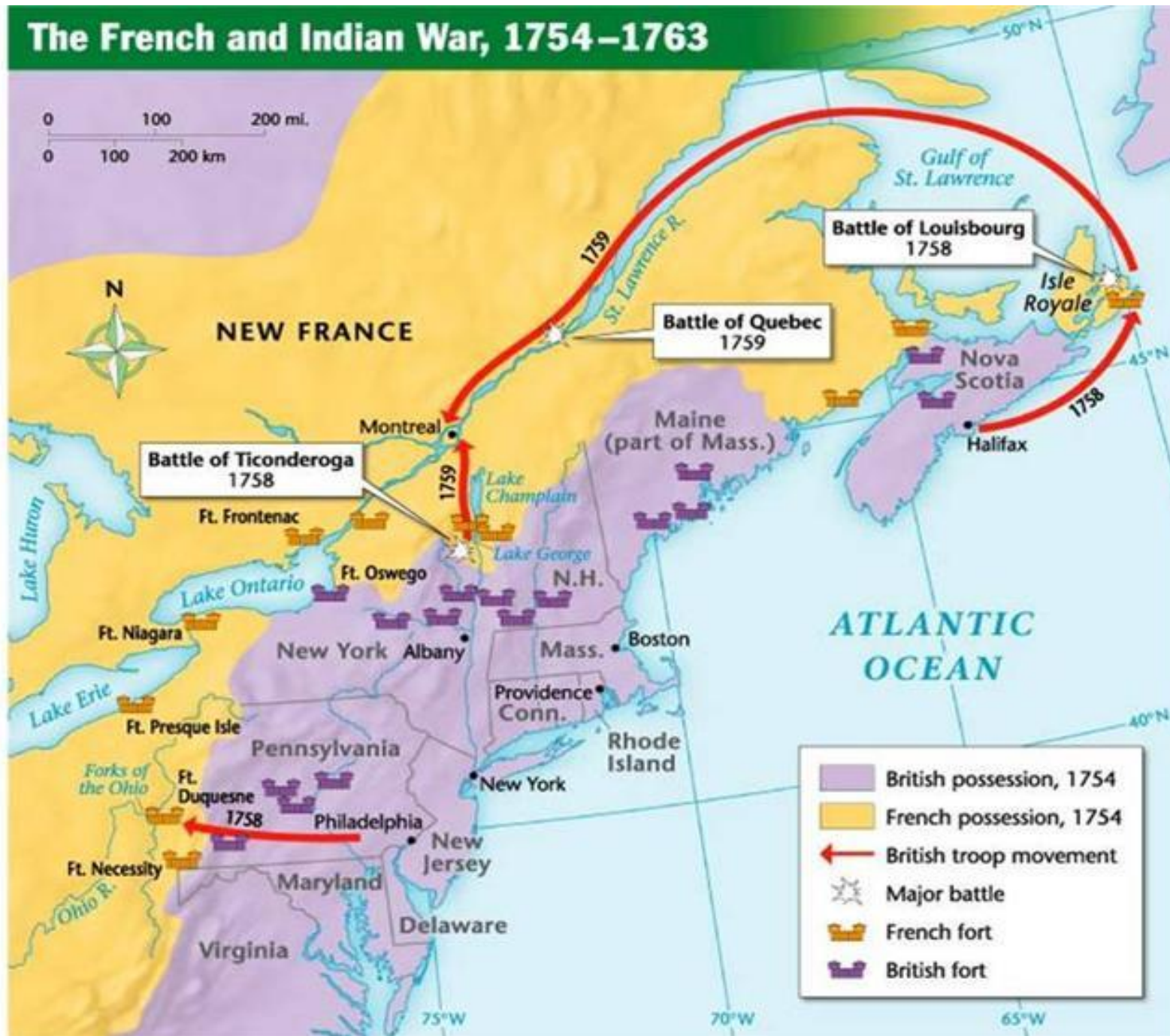
- ▶ The student will explain the primary causes of the American Revolution
 - ▶ a. Explain how the end of Anglo-French imperial competition as seen in the French and Indian War and the 1763 Treaty of Paris laid the groundwork for the American Revolution

French and Indian War 1754-1763

- ▶ Last of a series of wars fought between GB and France
- ▶ Began over the battle of the Ohio River Valley
- ▶ France's NA allies wanted to keep the colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains



The French and Indian War, 1754–1763



Take note of the GB and France's positioning of forts. How might the locations of forts aid or limit each country's aim of being victorious?

Treaty of Paris 1763

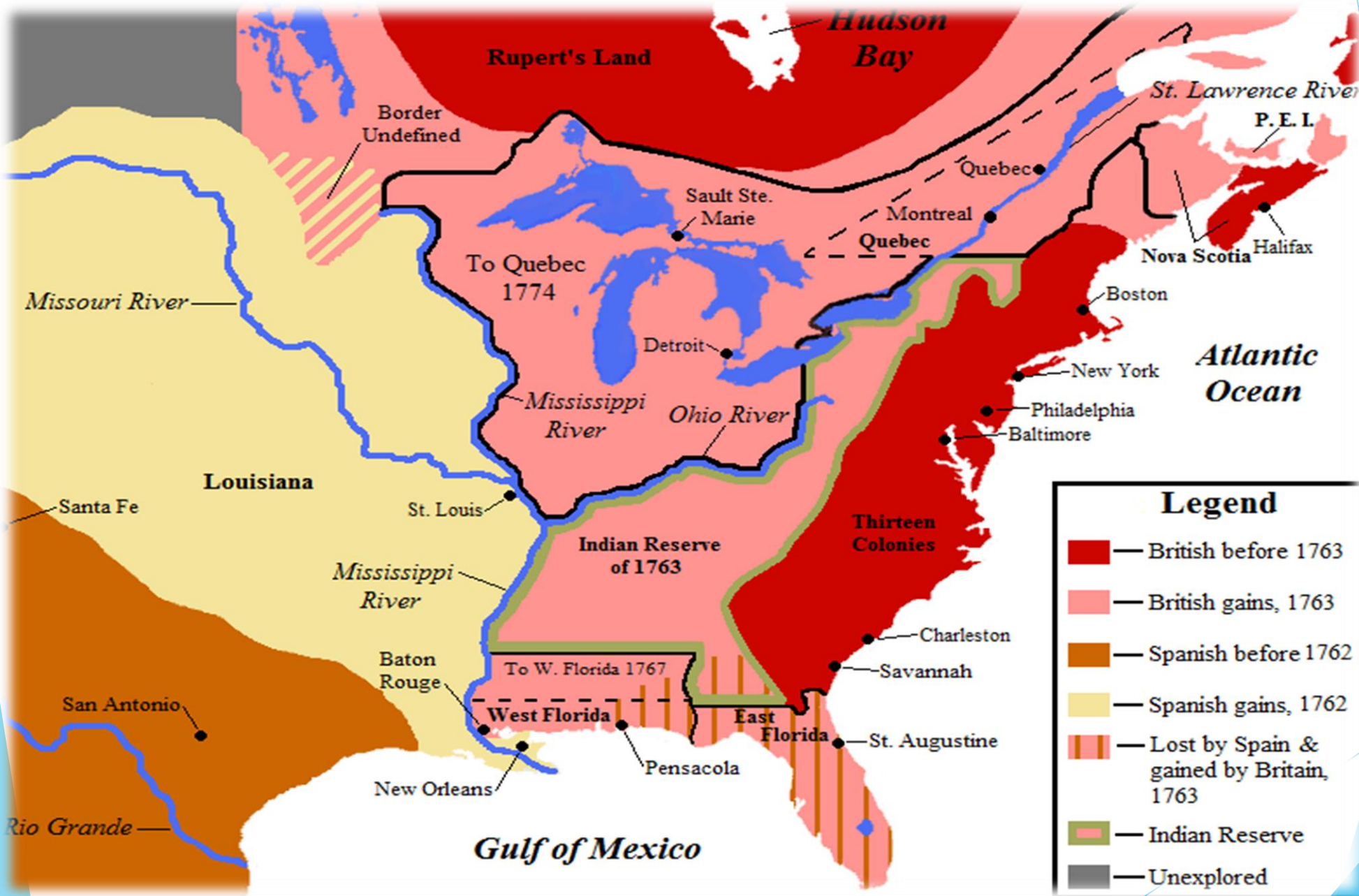
- ▶ Ended French and Indian War---GB Wins!
- ▶ France was forced to turn over Canada
- ▶ France surrender claim to all land east of the Mississippi River (except New Orleans)

Benefits and Negative Effects of Victory

- ▶ GB now controlled the largest empire in the new world
- ▶ Doubled the country's debt
- ▶ Citizens in GB were experiencing
 - ▶ High debt
 - ▶ Heavy taxation
 - ▶ High inflation
 - ▶ High unemployment

Benefits to the Colonists

- ▶ Land speculators could sell land in the Ohio Valley
- ▶ Because the French, Spanish and Dutch markets were closed, colonial merchants could expand their regional trade networks with West Indies, Africa and other countries



How does the map support the idea that winning the FIW meant financial gains for the colonies?

Conflict between Great Britain and Colonies

- ▶ Great Britain was still providing protection for the colonies
- ▶ Colonies were beginning to profit and function economically without support from Great Britain
- ▶ GB looked to the colonies as a means of providing financial support to pay for the cost of the war

Smuggling and GB Response



▶ Vice-Admiralty Courts

- ▶ Superior to colonial courts

- ▶ No jury but a panel of military officers who served as judges

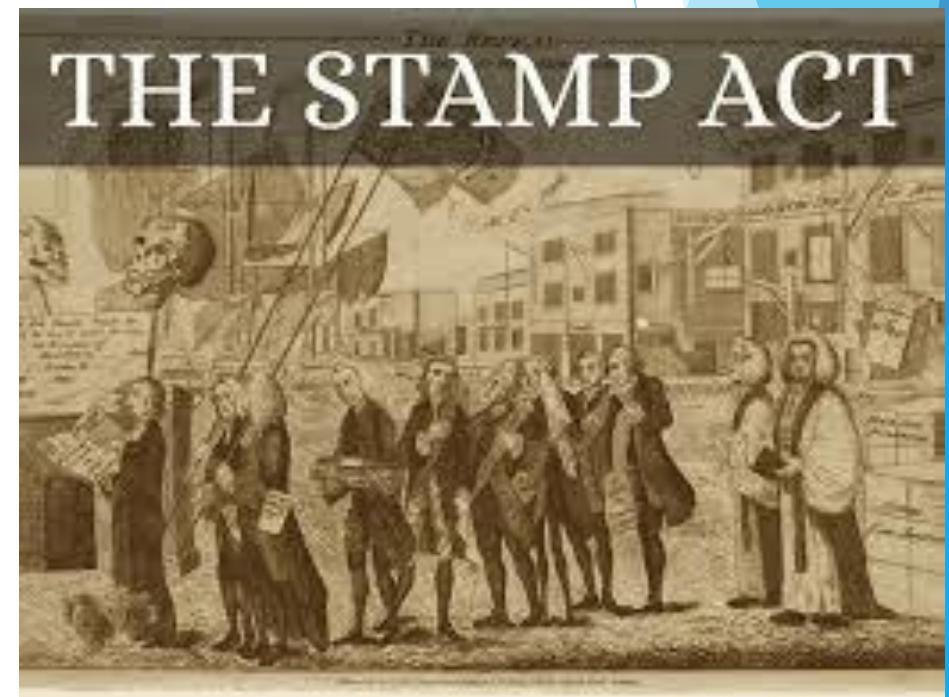
- ▶ *Colonists objected because they believed trial without a jury violated their English civil rights*

Immediate Effects of French and Indian War?

- ▶ Great Britain gained majority of France's land and trade markets
- ▶ Great Britain incurred a huge debt from the war
- ▶ American colonists began to profit from access to additional land and trade markets
- ▶ Great Britain began to increase taxes on exports and imports to offset debt
- ▶ Re-enforced the Navigation Acts
- ▶ Colonists began to smuggle products through their trade markets
- ▶ Vice-Admiralty Courts were created to prosecute smugglers

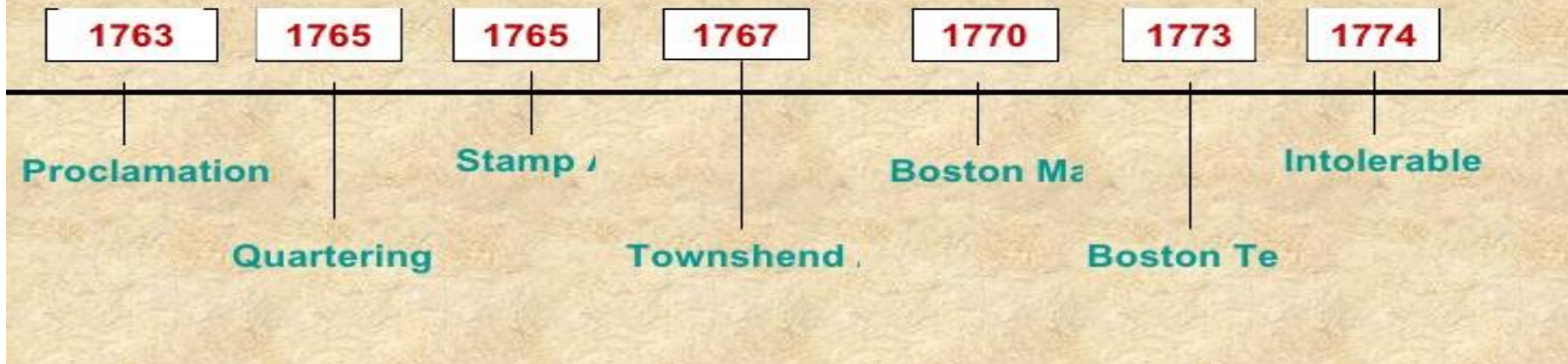
SSUSH3b.

Explain colonial response to such British actions as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act and the Intolerable Acts



Timeline of Events

Leading up to American Revolution



Proclamations and Acts that Angered Colonists

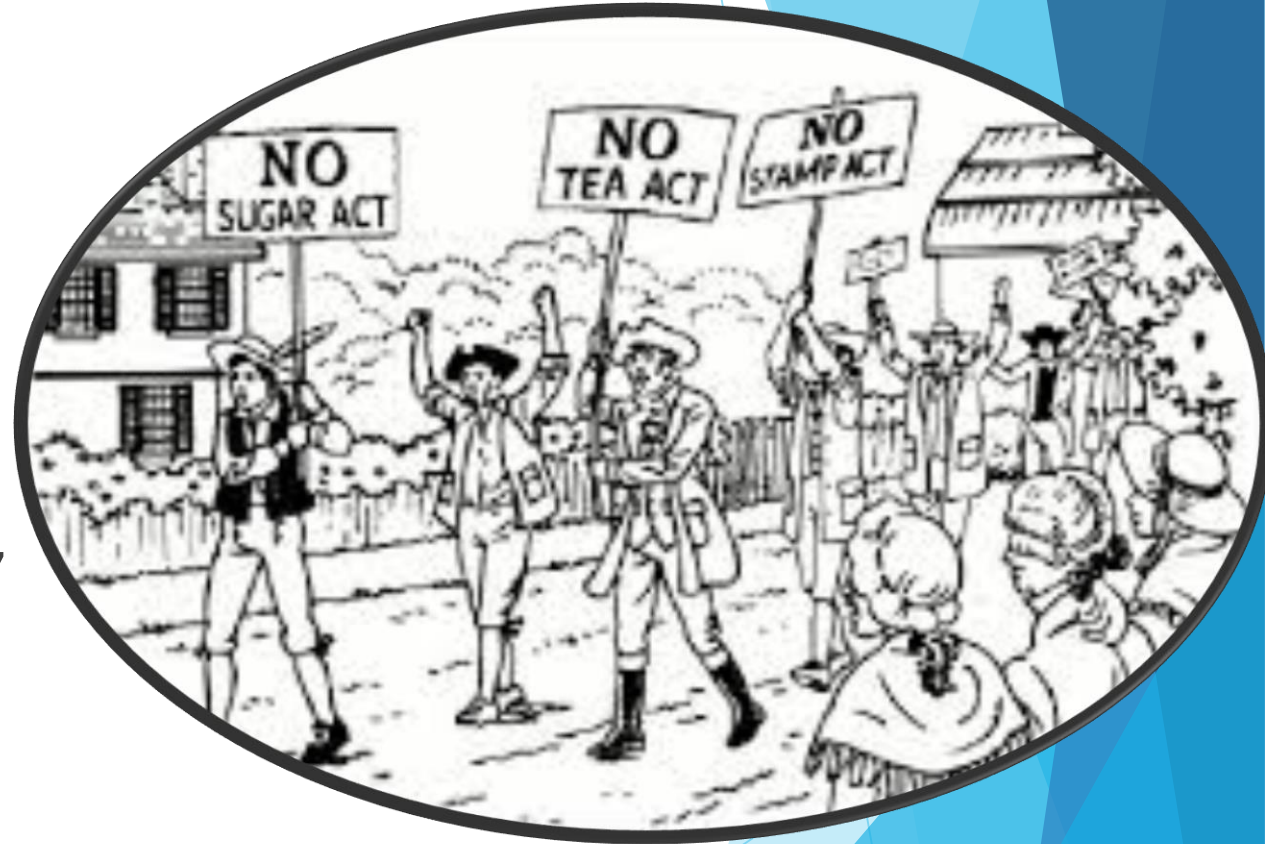
Proclamation 1763

- ▶ Ended American settlement beyond the Appalachian Mountains
 - ▶ Pontiac's Wars -Ottawa Nation led advances against settlers in the Ohio Valley. With the help of the Iroquois Confederacy, GB and colonists were able to come to resolution and end the fighting.



Taxes to Pay for the War

- ▶ Sugar Act of 1764
- ▶ Stamp Act of 1765
- ▶ Townshend Act 1767
- ▶ Tea Act 1773



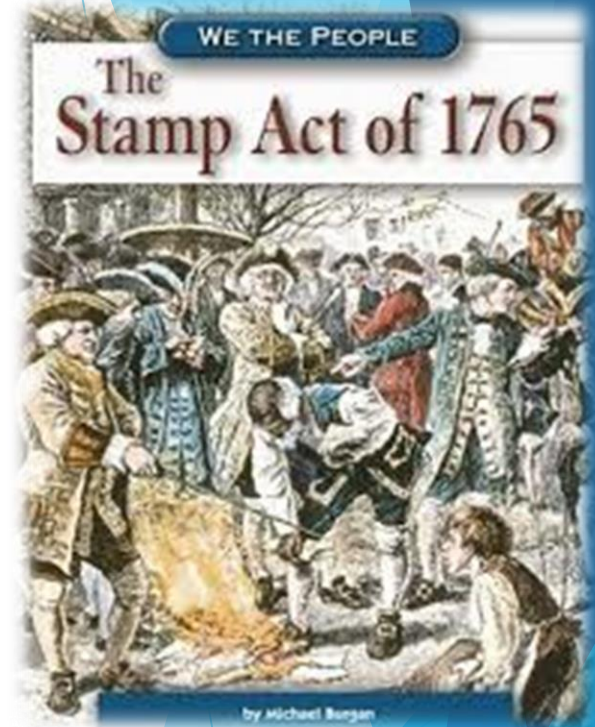
Sugar Act 1764



- ▶ Imposed a tax on the importation of molasses, the key ingredient for making rum
- ▶ Created vice admiralty courts—military court rather than civilian court
 - ▶ *Basically ignored by colonists*
 - ▶ *Smuggling and bootlegging increased*

Stamp Act 1765

- ▶ Tax was collected on every document or newspaper printed
- ▶ A stamp to be affixed to taxable property to show that the tax had been paid
- ▶ Tax had to be paid with hard currency and not colonial paper money
- ▶ Any disputes were held in the vice-admiralty courts

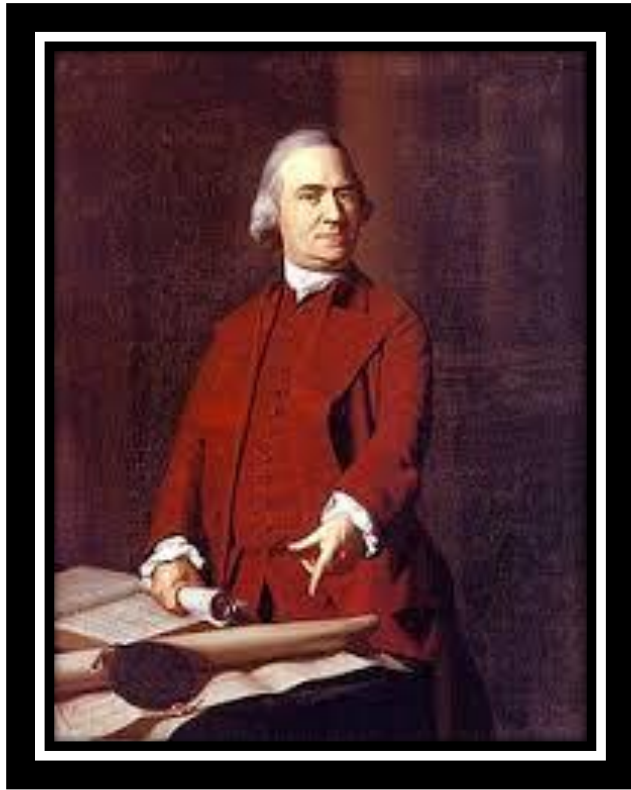


Colonial Reaction

- ▶ No Taxation without Representation
- ▶ Believed taxes violated English civil liberties
- ▶ Massachusetts Colonial Assembly created ***Committee of Correspondences***
 - ▶ Passed communications between colonies
- ▶ New York organized ***Stamp Act Congress***
 - ▶ Draft formal petitions against Parliament
- ▶ ***Sons of Liberty*** was organized in Boston under Samuel Adams

Sons of Liberty

Samuel Adams



Protests

- ▶ Were often violent
- ▶ They hung tax collectors in effigy
- ▶ Destroyed tax collectors property
- ▶ Led boycotts
- ▶ Denied port access to ships carrying British goods
- ▶ Stamp Act was repealed in March 1766

Daughter's of Liberty



- ▶ were a successful Colonial American group,
- ▶ established in the year 1765, that consisted of women who displayed their loyalty by participating in boycotts of British goods following the passage of the Townshend Acts.
- ▶ Boycotted the luxuries of British goods
 - ▶ Fine tea
 - ▶ Dresses
 - ▶ Furs
 - ▶ Jewelry
- ▶ They spun cloth and made clothes for minutemen

SSUSH3c.

Explain the importance of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* to the movement for independence



Common Sense

- ▶ Pamphlet published (anonymously) by Thomas Paine in January 1776
- ▶ 100,000 copies shared throughout colonies
- ▶ Argued the rationale for independence
- ▶ Helped to persuade many who were undecided to support the cause of independence

