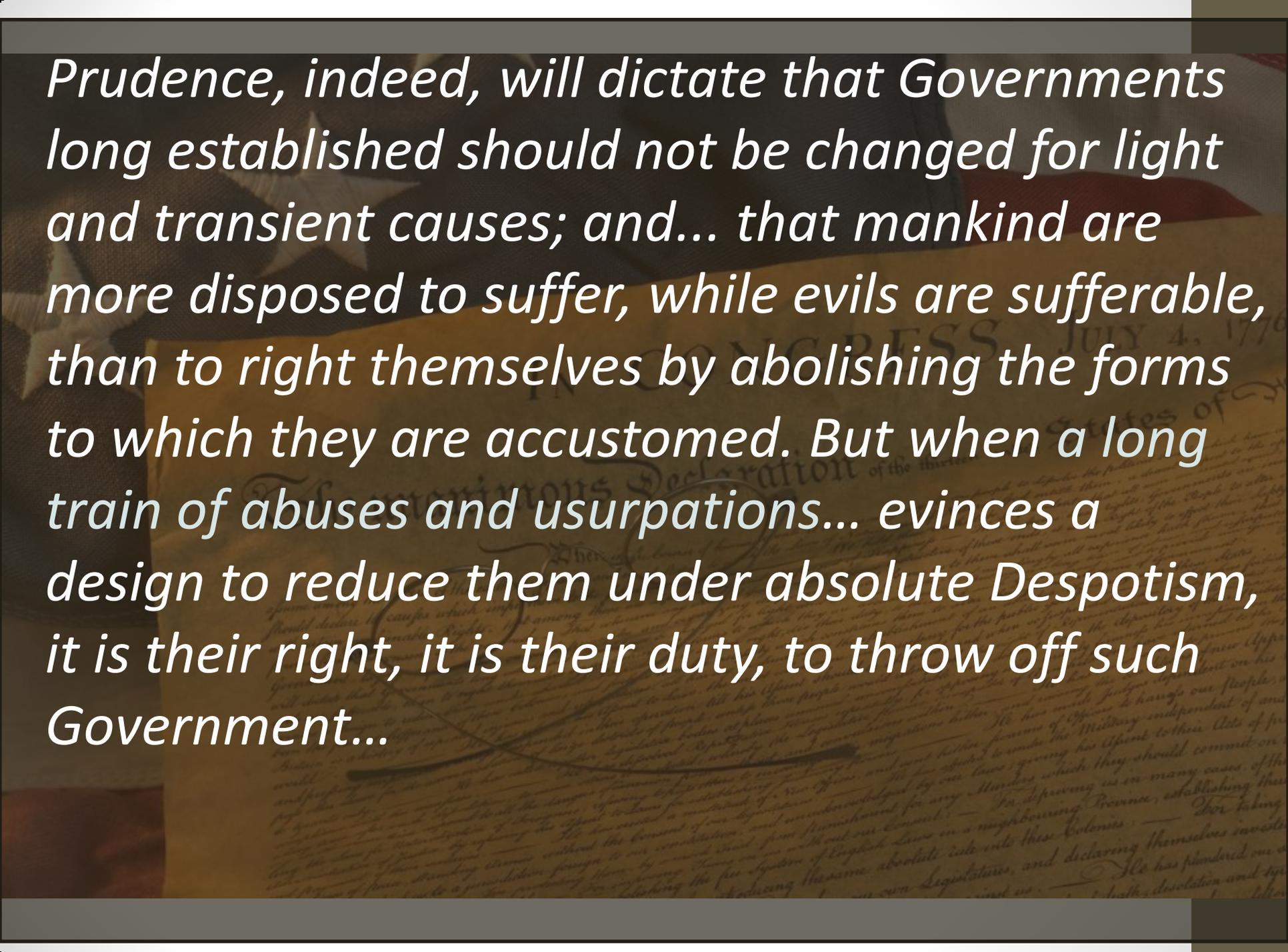


Train of Abuses Flipbook



Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and... that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations... evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government...

Key Concept 3.1 Britain's victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America led to new conflicts among the British government, American colonists, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States.

SSUSH3 The student will explain the primary causes of the American Revolution.

b. Explain colonial response to such British actions as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Intolerable Acts as seen in Sons and Daughters of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence.

Learning Targets

- Analyze the conflict between the colonial legislatures and the British Parliament over the right to tax that resulted in the American Revolutionary War.

Assemble your flipbook

- Use 4 slips, stagger the paper into steps, fold into your flipbook, staple to anchoring pages like we did last unit.

Our tabs will be:

- 1. British Try to Raise \$ After the French & Indian War
- 2. Stamp Act Congress
- 3. Sons & Daughters of Liberty
- 4. Declaratory & Townshend Acts
- 5. Boston Massacre
- 6. Boston Tea Party
- 7. The Fight Begins

British try to raise revenue after the French & Indian War



Top Flap

England looked to the colonies to help relieve some of the tax burden from subjects in the mother country.

Harsher tax collection began with the passage of the **Sugar Act** (raised tax on molasses and sugar from Molasses Act of 1733).

British try to raise revenue after the French & Indian War

Bottom Flap

Quartering Act of 1765 required colonial citizens to provide room and board to British soldiers stationed in the colonies

The **Stamp Act** of 1765 made colonists truly aware of the impact of British taxation. The funds of the tax were intended to raise a build a new colonial army. All purchased paper had to have a stamp to prove the tax had been paid.

(direct vs indirect tax)



Stamp Act Congress



Top Flap

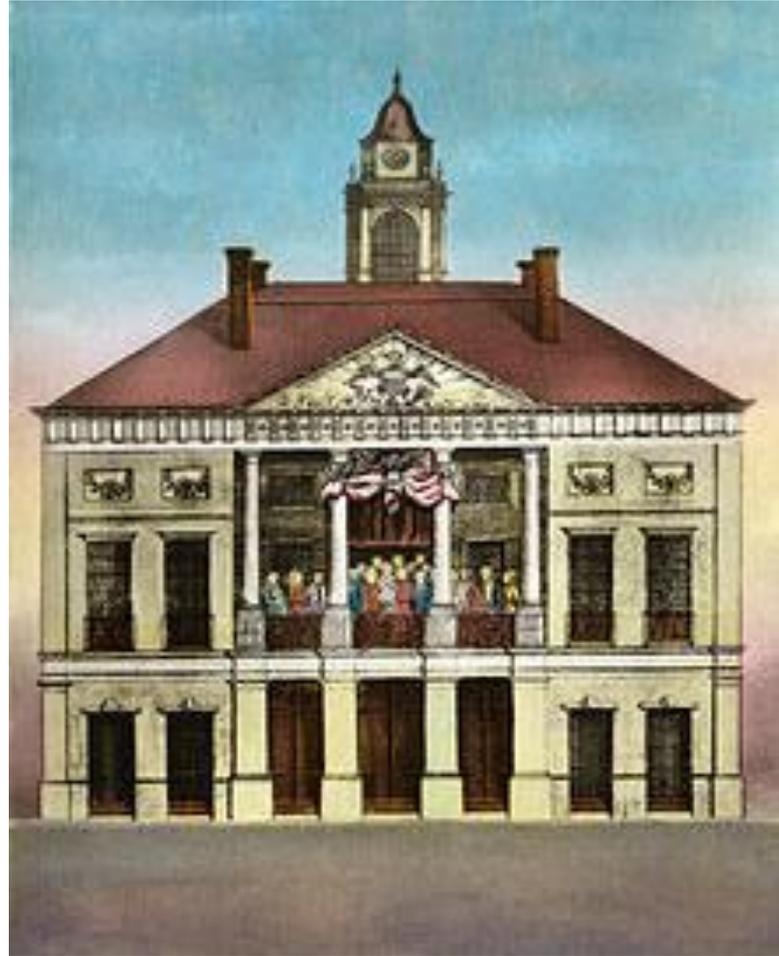
Rallied by James Otis, the man most associated with the phrase “No taxation without representation,” 9 of 13 colonies sent representatives to meet in New York as the **Stamp Act Congress.**

Stamp Act Congress

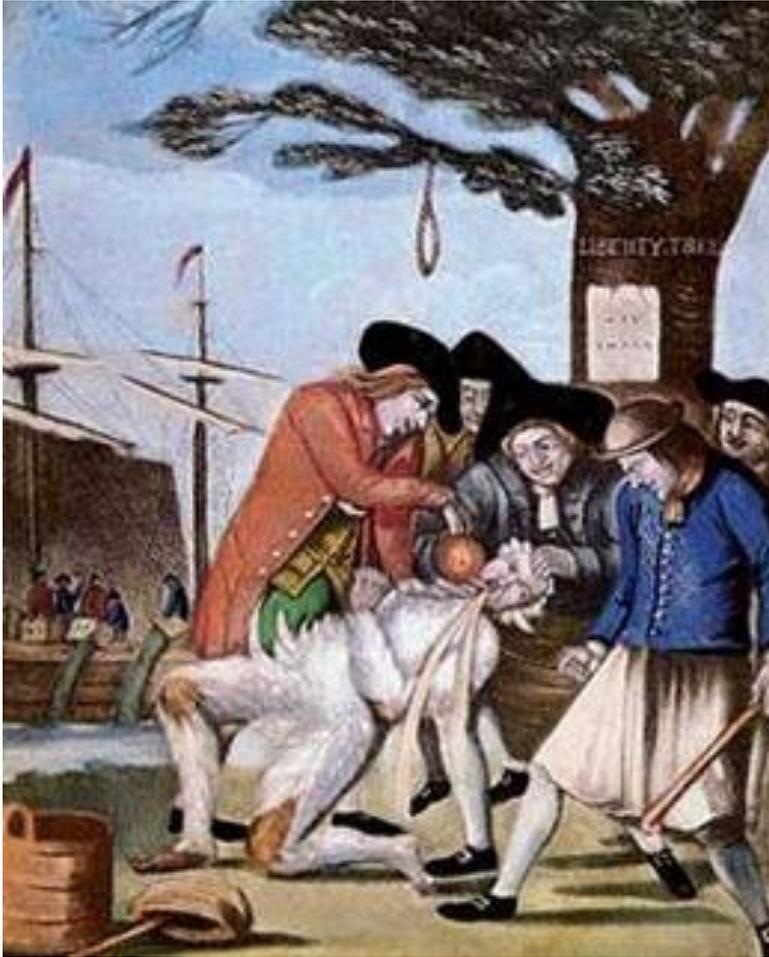
Bottom Flap

This group sent word to England that only colonial legislatures had the authority to tax the colonists. They agreed that external taxes (taxes imposed on traded goods throughout the empire) were within the rights of the crown to impose. They argued that internal taxes (taxes imposed directly on the people) were only within the rights of locally elected people to put into place.

The Prime minister responded that Parliament governed the entire British Empire, therefore the colonists had **virtual representation** Parliament.



Sons & Daughters of Liberty



Top Flap

- Led by Samuel Adams
- Intimidated tax collectors by attacking their homes, burning them in effigy, and even tar and feathering them
- Even ransacked and burned down warehouses that held stamps

Sons & Daughters of Liberty

Bottom Flap

- It became fashionable for colonists to protest the Stamp Act by participating in boycotts (refusing to buy goods from the British). They wore homespun clothing and drank Dutch tea as a means of quiet protest.
- The boycotts negatively impacted trade and the British were forced to repeal the Stamp Act in 1766.

To the PUBLIC.

AS I am convinced that my refusing to store my Goods, was wrong; I do promise and consent, That they shall be deposited in the public Store with other Goods which were imported contrary to the *Non-importation Agreement*;---which I hope will appease the Minds of my injured Fellow Citizens, and convince them that I do not regard sacrificing my private Interest for the *Good of the Public.*

Simeon Coley.

New-York, 21st July, 1769.
Afternoon, 2 o'Clock.

Declaratory Acts & Townshend Acts

Bottom Flap

Passed in 1767, the Townshend Acts placed higher taxes for those that sold goods such as glass, paper, and tea. In addition, it appointed a board to enforce writs of assistance. These allowed customs officials to search colonial homes, warehouses, stores, etc. for smuggled goods without a search warrant.

Colonists did not like the harsher taxes, but they were slow to begin protesting because these were external, rather than internal taxes. Samuel Adams distributed writings that there was no distinction between internal and external taxes, sparking boycotts. Hoping to avoid the sort of trouble caused by the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts were repealed.



London. Printed for Bowles & Carver, No. 69, St. Pauls Church Lane.
A South-East View of the CITY of BOS

Boston Massacre



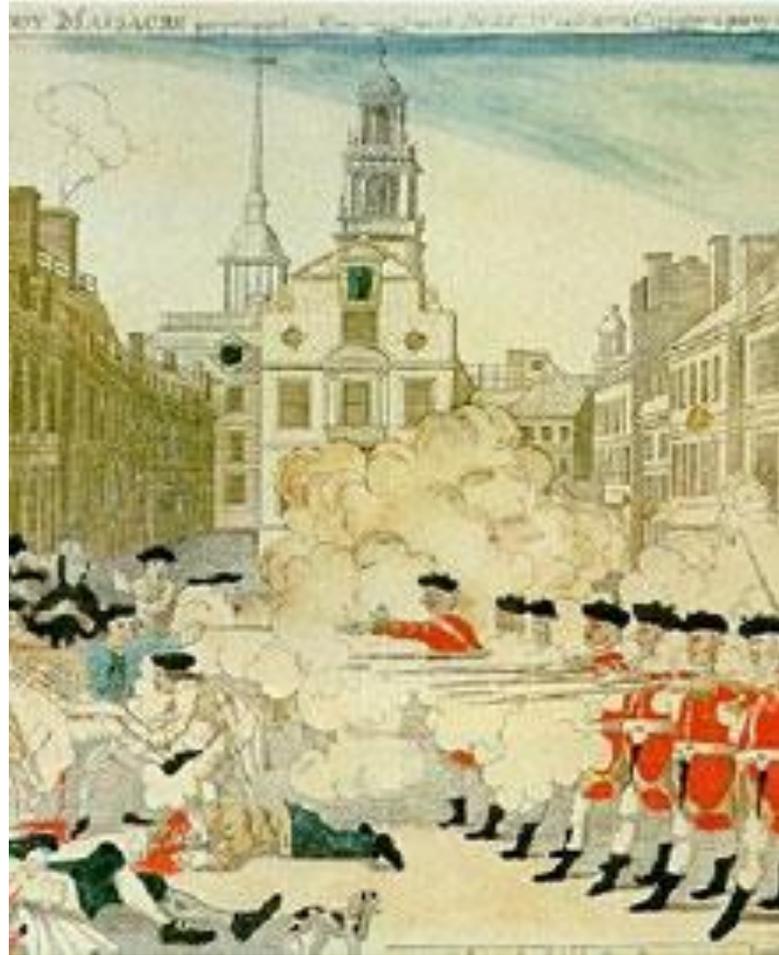
Top Flap

- Relative peace between the repeal of the Townshend Acts in 1770 and 1772 was disrupted by the Boston Massacre.
- Frustrated by the enforcement of the Quartering Act, a group of disgruntled Bostonians began to harass troops guarding the customs house by throwing rocks and frozen oysters. The guards fired into the crowd killing five and wounding six protesters.

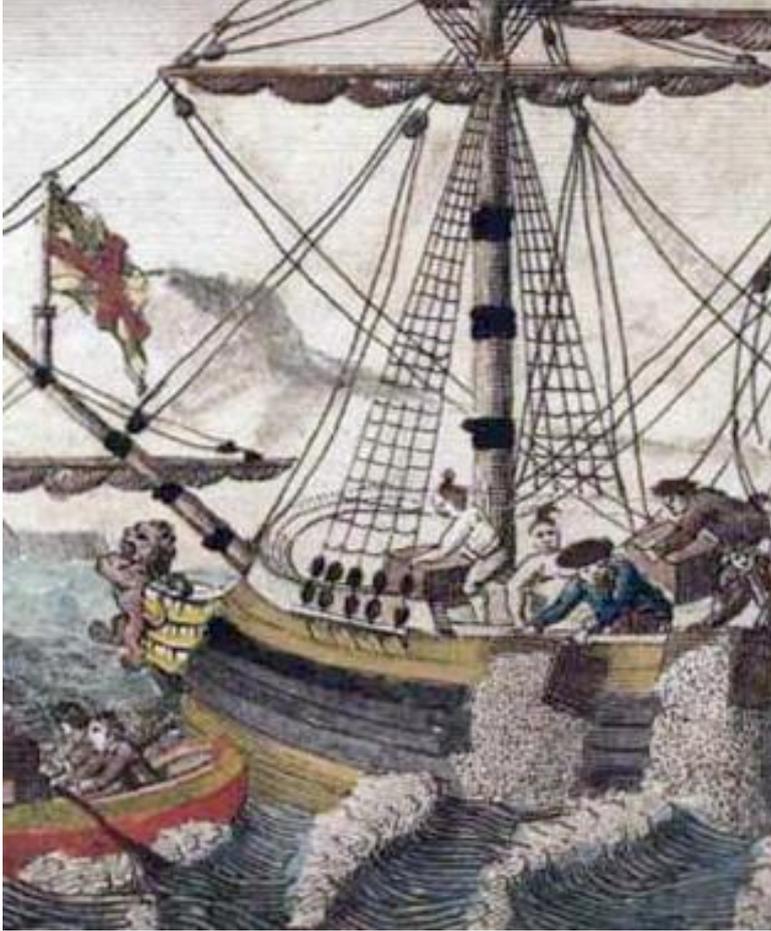
Boston Massacre

Bottom Flap

- Propaganda by the Sons of Liberty popularized the term “Boston Massacre.”
- With the help of the Committees of Correspondence, the Sons of Liberty continually circulated letters of protest against the British policies.



Boston Tea Party



Top Flap

- The Tea Act of 1773, actually lowered the price of tea, but many colonists were unwilling to cooperate with any attempt by the British to collect tax revenue and refused to purchase tea.
- As a new shipment of tea sat in Boston Harbor awaiting unloading, a group of colonists dressed as Native Americans boarded the ship, broke open the crates, and dumped the tea into the harbor.
- Colonists debated whether this act was justified protest or childish destruction of property.

Boston Tea Party

Bottom Flap

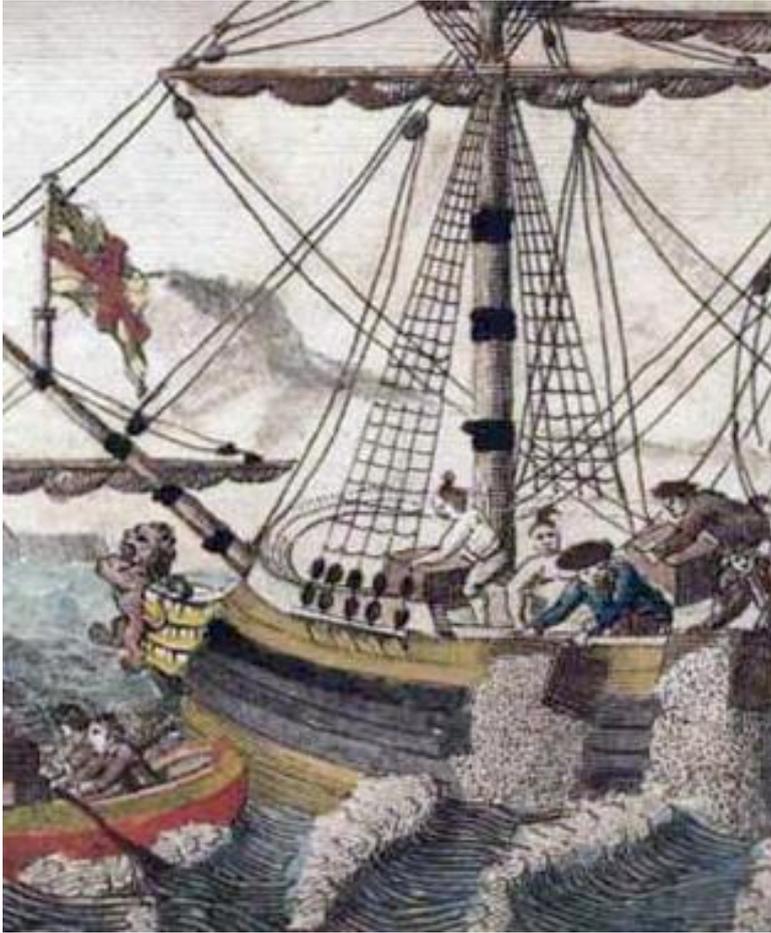
- Prime Minister North was not pleased with the news of the Boston Tea Party and decided to punish the citizens of Boston. He persuaded Parliament to pass the Coercive Acts, which closed Boston Harbor until the tea was paid for and revoked the Massachusetts charter. This resulted in an expansion of the Quartering Act. Along with the *Quebec Act*, colonists name these the Intolerable Acts.



The Fighting Begins

Top Flap

- Citizens of Massachusetts were ready to fight after the punishment by the Coercive Acts. British soldiers were sent to seize the weapons and arrest rebels at Concord. The militiamen (minutemen) assembled at nearby Lexington to stop the British soldiers. As they met on Lexington Green, the American Revolution began.
- “The shot heard round the world”
- The American minutemen were forced to retreat, and the British moved to march on Concord.



The Fighting Begins

Bottom Flap

- June 17, 1775: The Battle for Bunker Hill was a defeat for the colonials, but they celebrated the massive casualties they were able to inflict upon the most powerful army in the world.
- After this, the King declared the colonies in rebellion (basically declaring war).
- After Hessians from Germany (known for their ruthlessness in battle) were employed by the British, the conflict with Mother England seemed less of a family affair. Patriots felt even more removed from England as a result.

