



# The Road to Revolution (1763-1775)

## Chapter 7

# Roots of Revolution (Republicanism)

- Modeled after governments of Greece and Rome
- Just society = all citizens put their private interests aside for the “common good.”
- Emphasized selflessness, self-sufficiency, courage, and civic involvement
- Opposed aristocracy and monarchy

# Roots of Revolution (Whig Ideals)

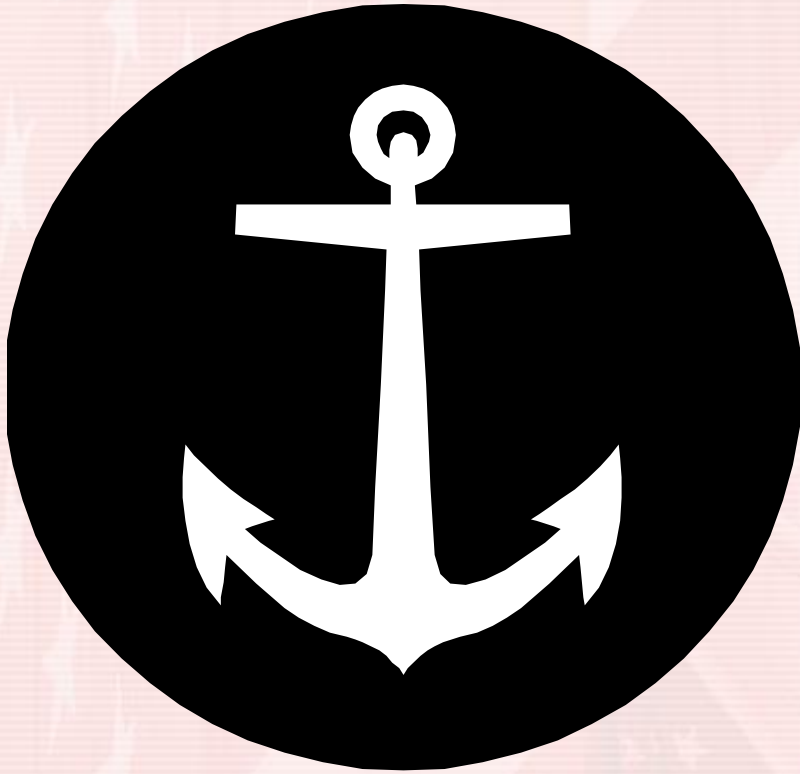
- British politicians, known as Whigs, believed that monarchical power would ultimately threaten personal liberties.
- The political writings of Whigs were widely read in the British colonists in North America.

# Mercantilism and Colonial Grievances



- Mercantilism
- The colonial “relationship”
- Navigation Laws
- Colonial currency shortage

# The Merits and Menace of Mercantilism



- Up until 1763, Navigation Laws were loosely enforced
- Mercantilism **BENEFITS** the colonists!!!
  - VA tobacco monopoly
  - Protection from British navy

Colonists feel “used”

# The Stamp Tax Uproar

- Big war + big empire = Big debt (French and Indian War)
- Who should pay?
  - Half of debt incurred defending the colonies
- Redefining the relationship

# Making the Colonists Pay



- 1763 – Grenville orders navy to enforce Navigation Laws
- Sugar Act (1764)
- Quartering Act (1765)

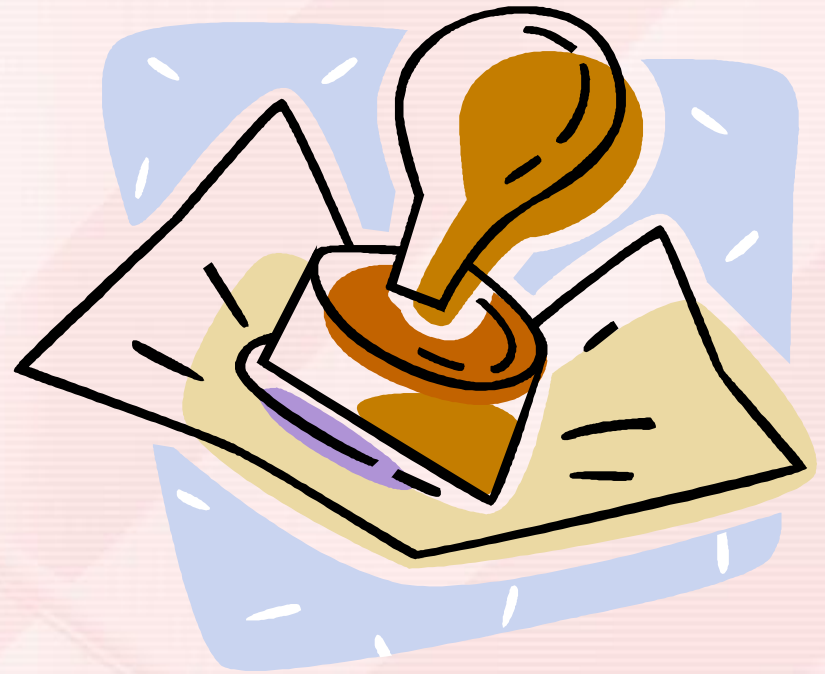
# Stamp Act (1765)

- Mandated the use of stamped paper
- Commercial and legal documents, playing cards, pamphlets, diplomas, etc.
- What's the big deal?
- "No taxation without representation"



# Reaction to Stamp Act

- Arguments against Stamp Act
- British answer – “Virtual representation”
  - Parliament represents ALL ENGLISH SUBJECTS
- Problem: By denying the authority of Parliament to levy taxes, colonists were denying \_\_\_\_\_



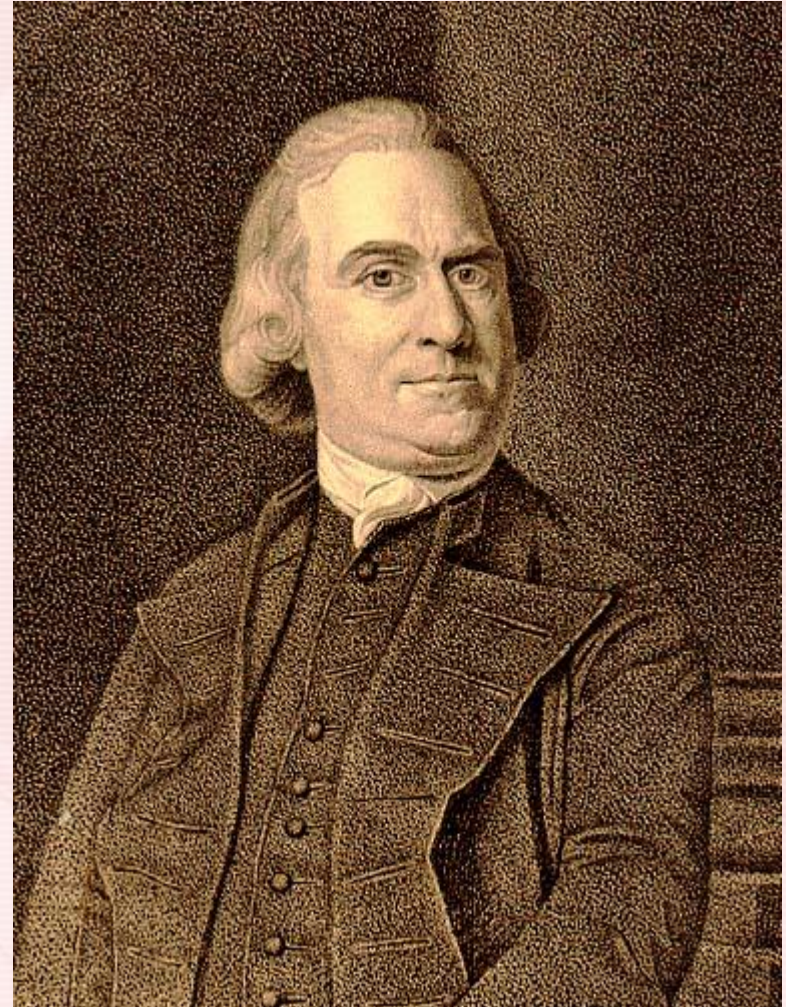
# Protesting the Stamp Act

- Stamp Act Congress (1765)
- Nonimportation agreements
  - Role of ordinary men / women

Sons / Daughters of Liberty

# Repeal of the Stamp Act

- Were the protests successful?
- Parliament passes the Declaratory Act
  - In short: Parliament had the right to make laws for the colonies in ALL MATTERS
  - The “line in the sand”



# Townshend Acts (1767)

- Light import tax on imported glass, paper, paint, tea, etc.
- Internal / external taxes
- Purpose: Pay the salaries of royal governors and judges



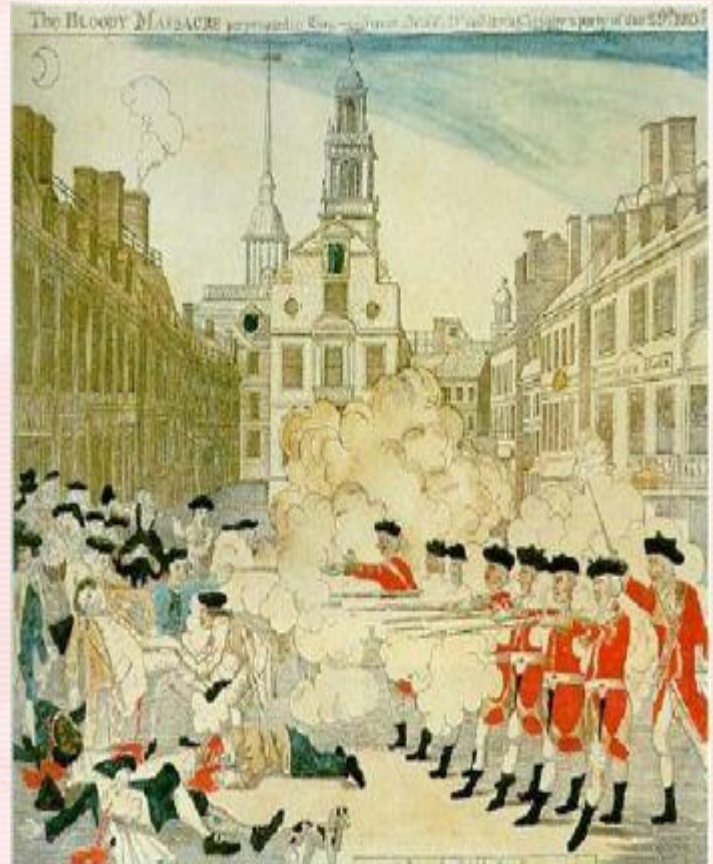
# Colonial Reaction



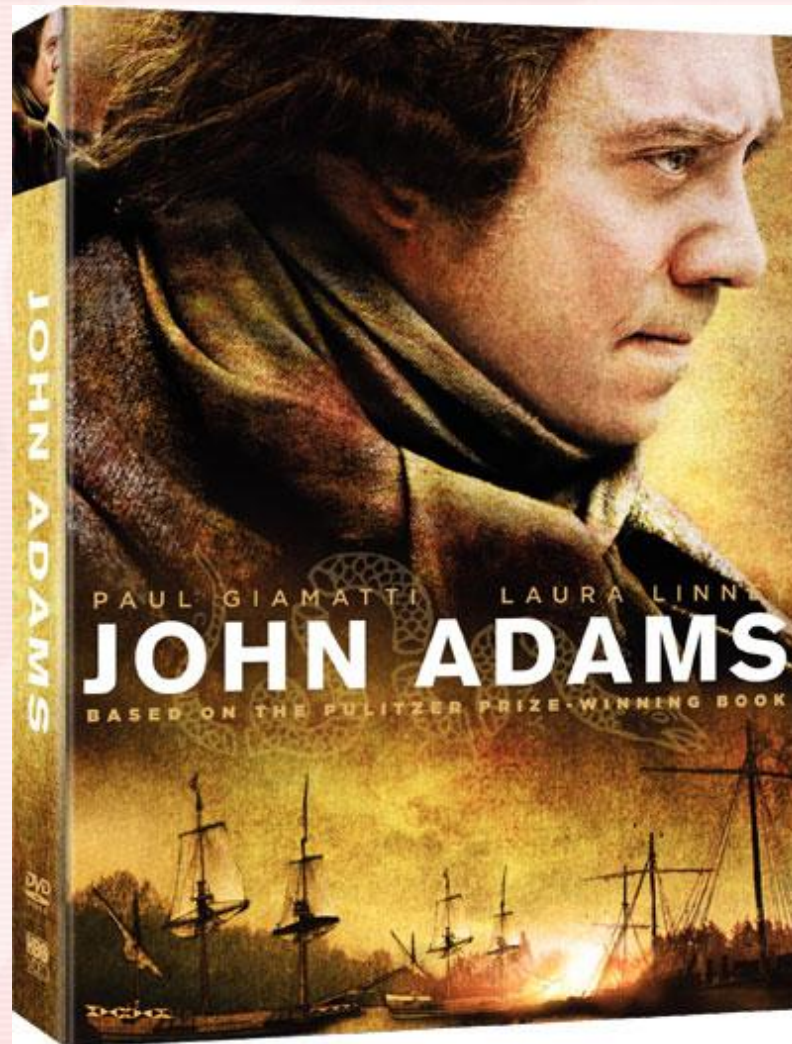
- Revival of nonimportation agreements
- Increased smuggling of tea
- 1768 – British send two regiments of troops to Boston

# The Boston “Massacre”

- 5 March 1770
- Crowd begins to harass British soldiers in Boston
- British troops open fire, wounding or killing 11
  - Crispus Attucks



Video...



# The Committees of Correspondence

- Townshend Duties repealed
- Exception:
- Sam Adams organizes local committees of correspondence
  - Purpose: Spreading the spirit of resistance (Stirring the pot)



# Tea Brewing in Boston

- 1773 – Rebellion not inevitable
- British East India Company faces bankruptcy
- BEIC given exclusive rights to tea business in America
  - Cheaper tea!!!
  - Colonial reaction:



# Tea Brewing in Boston



- British decide to enforce the law
- BEIC ships not accepted
- Mass. Governor Thomas Hutchinson

# Boston Tea Party

- 16 December 1773
- Around 100 Bostonians, disguised as Indians, boarded ships and dumped tea into Boston Harbor
- Reaction:

# The “Intolerable” Acts

- Series of acts passed in 1774 aimed at punishing the colonists, in particular Boston

Port of Boston shut down

Colonists can no longer hold town meetings without the governor's permission

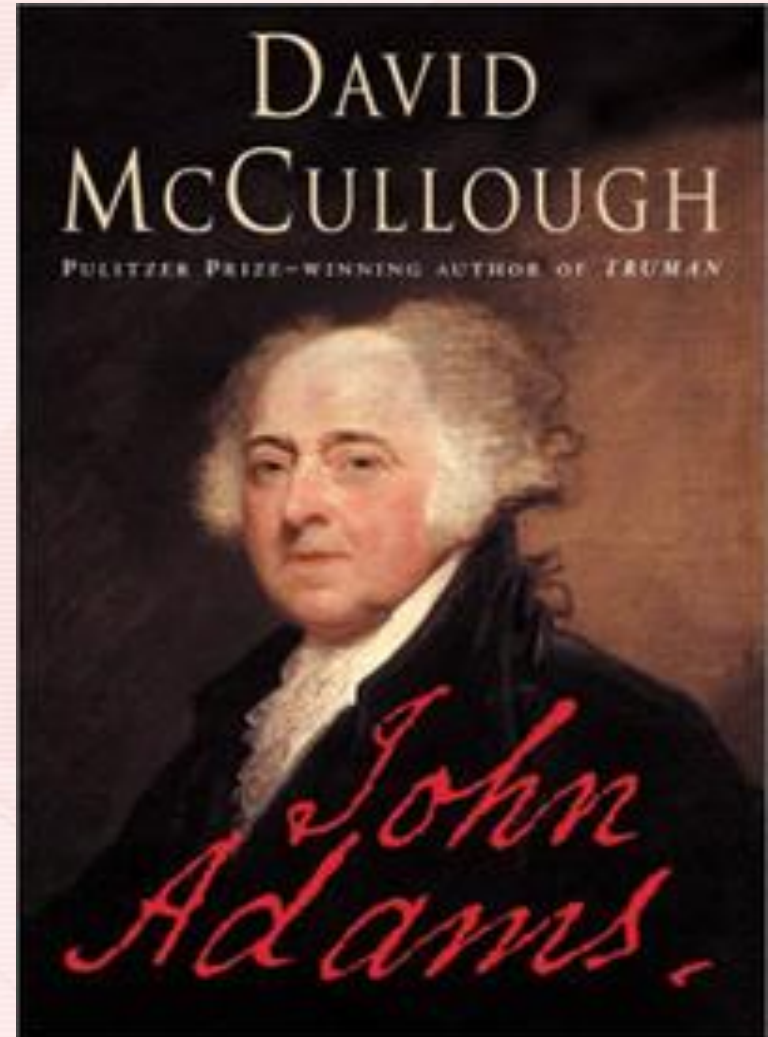
Quartering Act - British commanders could force citizens to house troops

Customs officials and other officers must stand trial in Britain

Intolerable Acts

# First Continental Congress (1774)

- Philadelphia
- 12 out of 13 colonies attend
- Sam Adams, John Adams, George Washington



# First Continental Congress



- Significance: The Association
- COMPLETE BOYCOTT of British goods
- Parliament rejects
- Violators of The Association...

# First Shots

- April 1775 – Lexington and Concord
- British troops sent to seize colonial gunpowder supplies and capture Sam Adams and John Hancock
- “Minute Men”
- WAR – No turning back



# British Strengths

- Strengths
  - Larger population – Outnumber colonists 3 to 1
  - More money, better navy
  - Professional army

# British Weakness

- Weaknesses
  - French looking for revenge
  - No William Pitt – lack of leadership
  - Lack of motivation
  - Lack of “home field advantage”
  - No “nerve center” in America

# American Strengths...

- Strengths
  - Leadership
  - Foreign aid?
  - Defensive war
  - Fighting for a belief

# American Weaknesses

- Weaknesses
  - Lack of coordination
  - State rivalries
  - Economy
  - Desertion
  - Lack of supplies