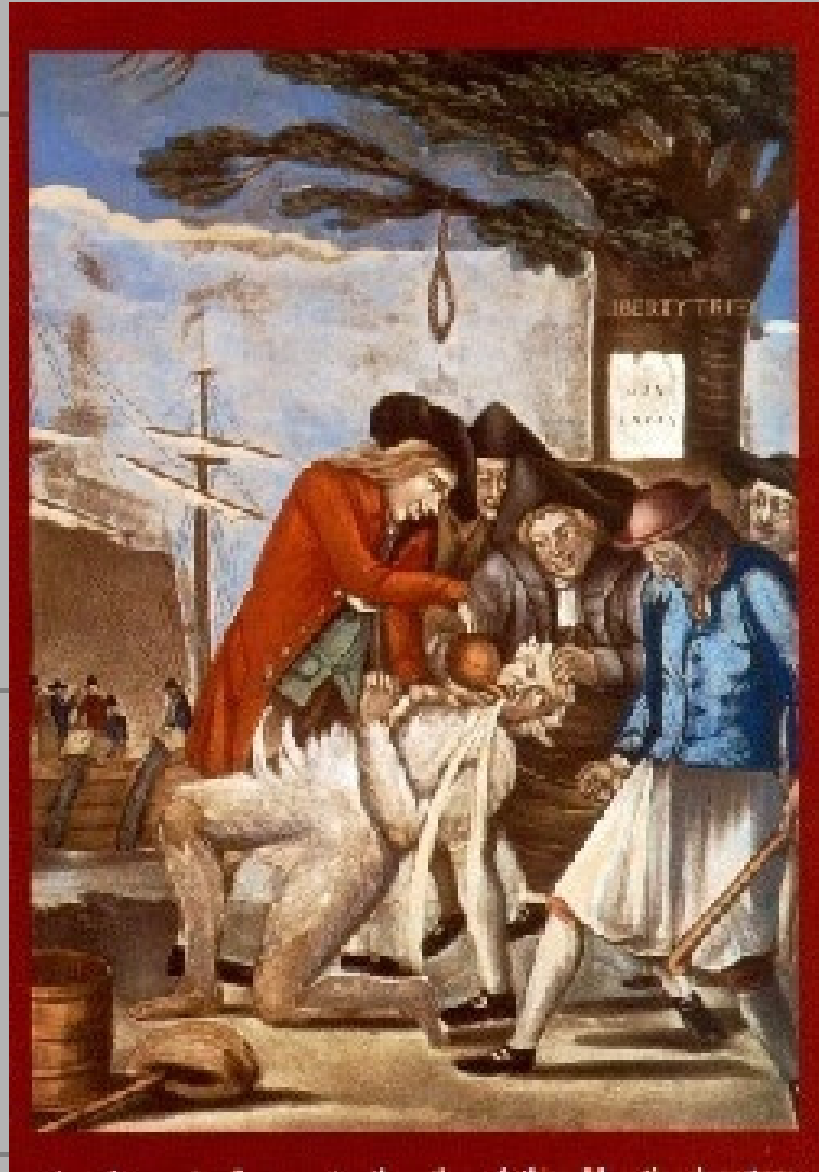
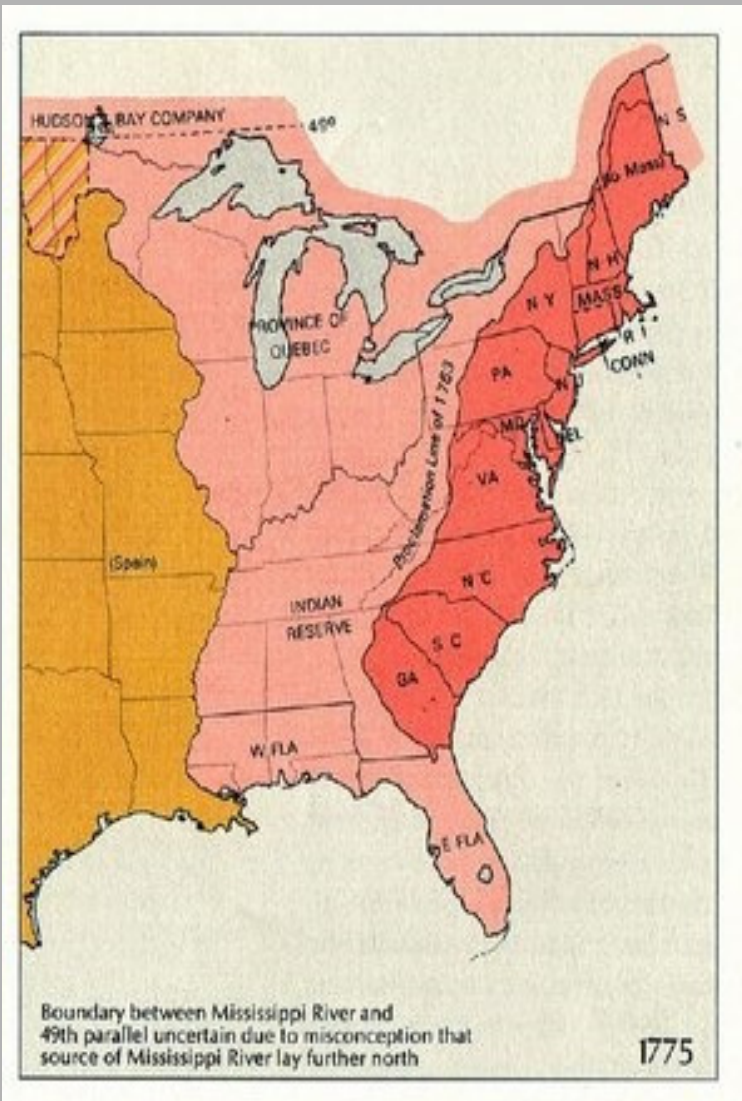


Trouble
'Brewing'
in the
Colonies



French and Indian War Aftermath



- Colonists began to become disenchanted with British rule after the French and Indian War
 - Treatment of colonial militias during war
 - Proclamation of 1763
 - Colonists denied the land they felt they had earned

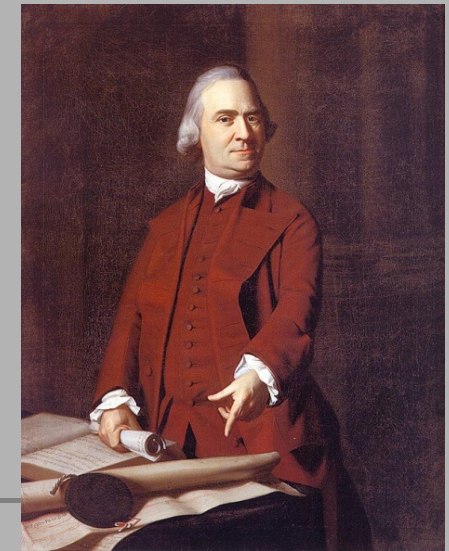
Let the Taxes begin

- George Grenville becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1763
 - Is responsible for paying off massive debt from Seven Years War
 - Parliament passes the Sugar Act in 1764
 - Duties on all sugar/molasses imported by the Colonists
 - Indirect tax – tax levied on businesses who paid to import goods.
Average colonists did not directly pay this tax
 - First tax specifically to raise money
 - NOT regulate trade
 - Began crackdown on smugglers
 - Searching ships
 - Vice-admiralty courts
 - No jury
 - Guilty until proven innocent



Adams and Otis in Boston

- Boston colonists Samuel Adams and lawyer James Otis began to spread their slogan “No Taxation without Representation”
- James Otis wrote pamphlets defending colonial rights
 - Along with Adams, he wrote letters to the editor
 - Britain should not be allowed to tax the colonies since they had no direct representation in Parliament
- Adams helped organize Committees of Correspondence
 - Local organizations who spread the word of new British laws and ways to challenge them
 - Communicated with other committees throughout the colonies
 - Led boycotts against sugar.



Quartering Act

- Passed in 1765 by Parliament
- Forced Colonial governments to provide free housing, food, drink, etc. to British soldiers stationed in the colonies
 - If governments refused, colonists had to provide
- Colonies felt that this violated their rights
 - No taxation without representation in Parliament
 - Standing army was not authorized by Parliament

The Stamp Act

- Parliament passed the Stamp Act in 1765
 - Required colonists to get a stamp on all paper items they bought
 - Newspapers, playing cards, legal documents,
 - Direct tax – a tax paid directly by colonists when they bought a product



An underground organization called The Sons of Liberty sprang up to devise ways to protest the tax:

- Tarred and feathered tax collectors
- Burned and hanged tax collectors in effigy
- Boycotted paper products, sugar, etc.
- Prominent members such as John Adams, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, and Paul Revere.

Patrick Henry

- Freshmen representative, Patrick Henry, proposed the Virginia Resolves
 - Passed the House of Burgesses by one vote
 - Claimed that Parliament did not have the right to tax the colonies
 - Only colonial representatives could levy taxes
 - The most anti-British legislation of the time
 - Proved that anti-British sentiment was spreading throughout the colonies, not just Boston



Stamp Act Repealed

- A Stamp Act Congress composed of nine colonies met in New York
 - Colonies begin to unify
 - Declared that Stamp Act was in violation of their rights and it needed to be repealed
- Due to mounting pressure from the Colonies, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act and the Sugar Act in 1766
 - Benjamin Franklin pleaded the colonial case before Parliament
 - Lord William Pitt, now a member of Parliament, led the movement to repeal the taxes



The Declaratory Act (1766)

- However at the same time, Parliament issued the Declaratory Act which states that
 - Parliament has the right to issue whatever taxes it sees fit and to make laws and policy for the colonies about anything they wished.
 - Trumps colonial authority of the legislatures
 - Parliament did not want to seem weak by repealing the Sugar Act and Stamp Act and so decided to assert their authority over the colonies *“in all cases whatsoever”*

Townshend Acts

- In 1767, Parliament placed taxes on glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea.
- British officials used Writs of Assistance
 - Allowed tax collectors to search for smuggled goods without a search warrant
 - Colonists respond with boycotts of British goods
 - Daughters of Liberty join the boycott
 - Sons of Liberty respond to the seizure *Liberty* by attacking the homes of customs officials
 - Governor requests British troops to restore order
 - British troops arrive in Boston in October 1768

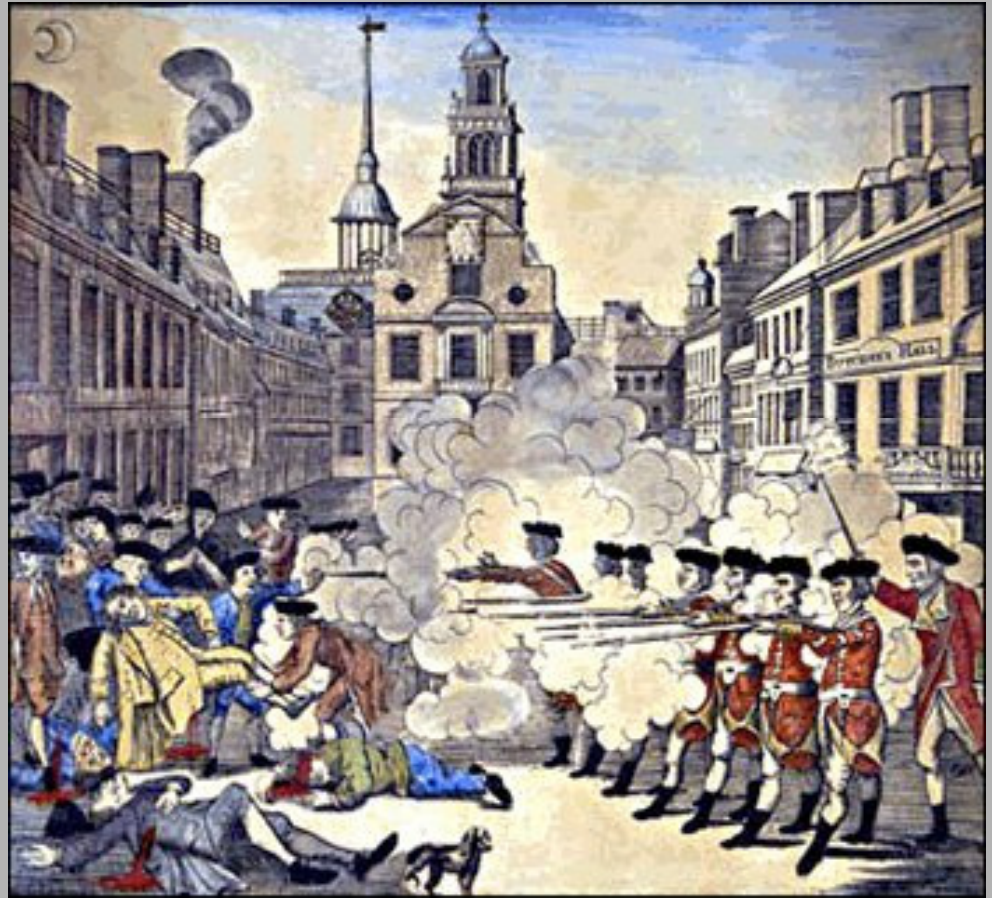
Boston Massacre

- British troops in Boston were perceived by the colonists as a threat.
 - “I look upon [British soldiers] as foreign enemies”— Sam Adams
 - Each side resented the other—disagreements were common.
- March 5, 1770—British soldier and a colonist argue; a crowd gathers, throwing snowballs and shouting insults. Soldiers fire into the crowd, killing five people, including Crispus Attucks.

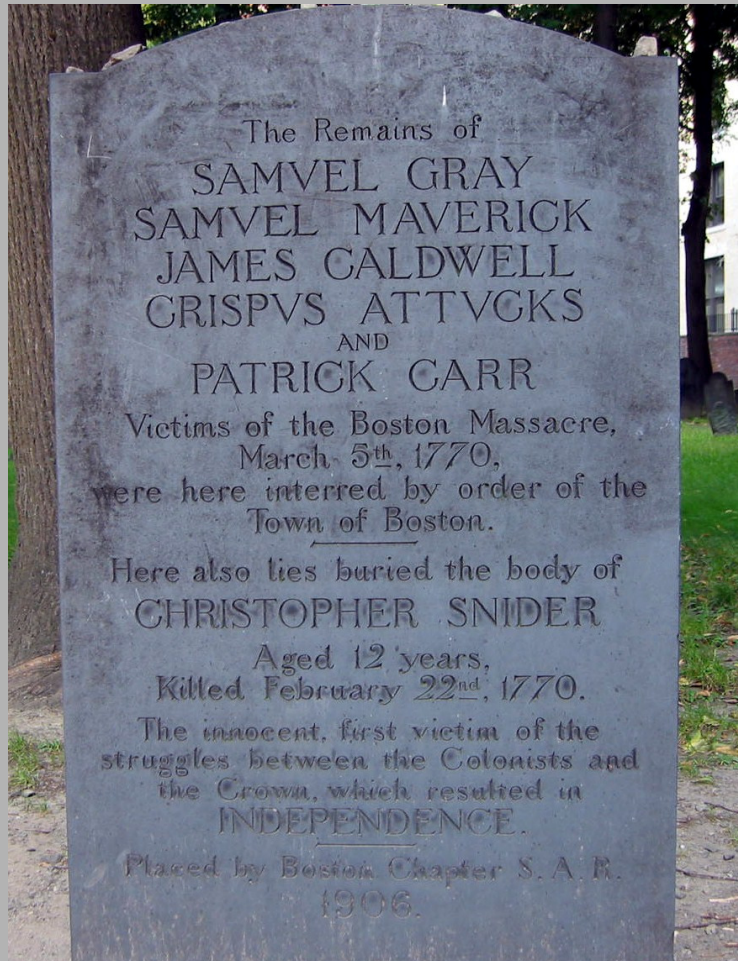
The Bloody Massacre perpetrated in King Street

Sam Adams & Paul Revere use this incident to increase the anger that was building against the British.

Propaganda: stories or images designed to persuade and support a particular point of view.



Boston Massacre



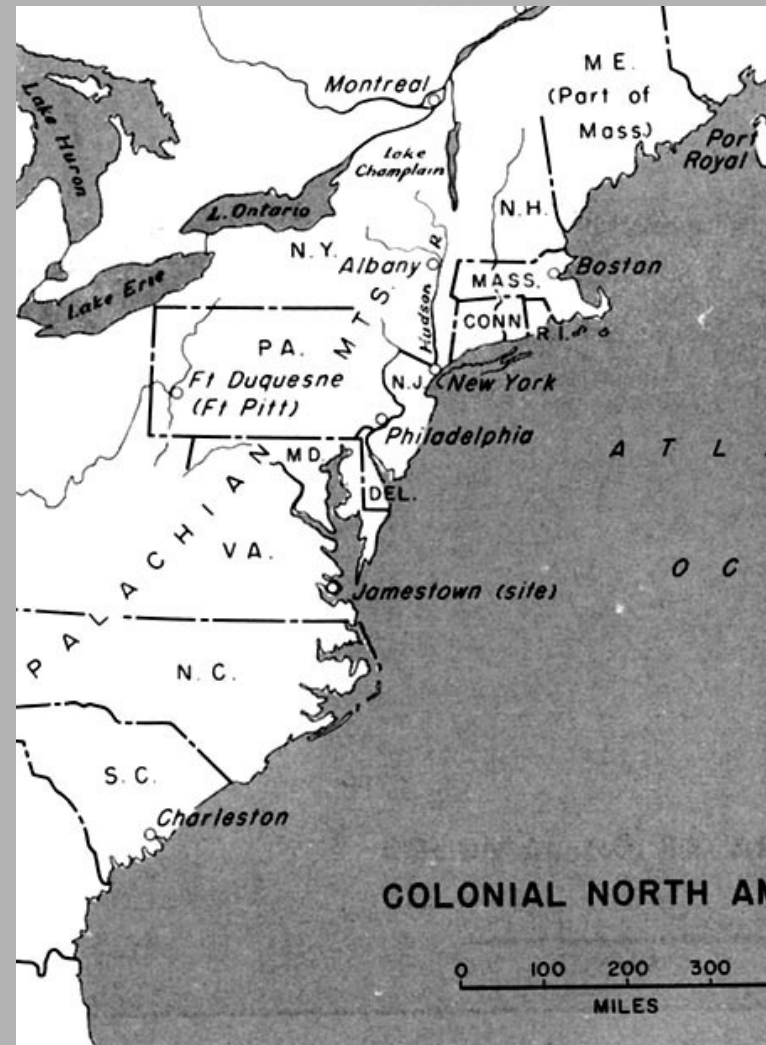
- The British soldiers were charged with murder.
- John Adams and Josiah Quincy defended them at trial, pleading self-defense.
- 6 were acquitted
- 2 were convicted of killing people in the crowd by accident.

The Tea Act—1773

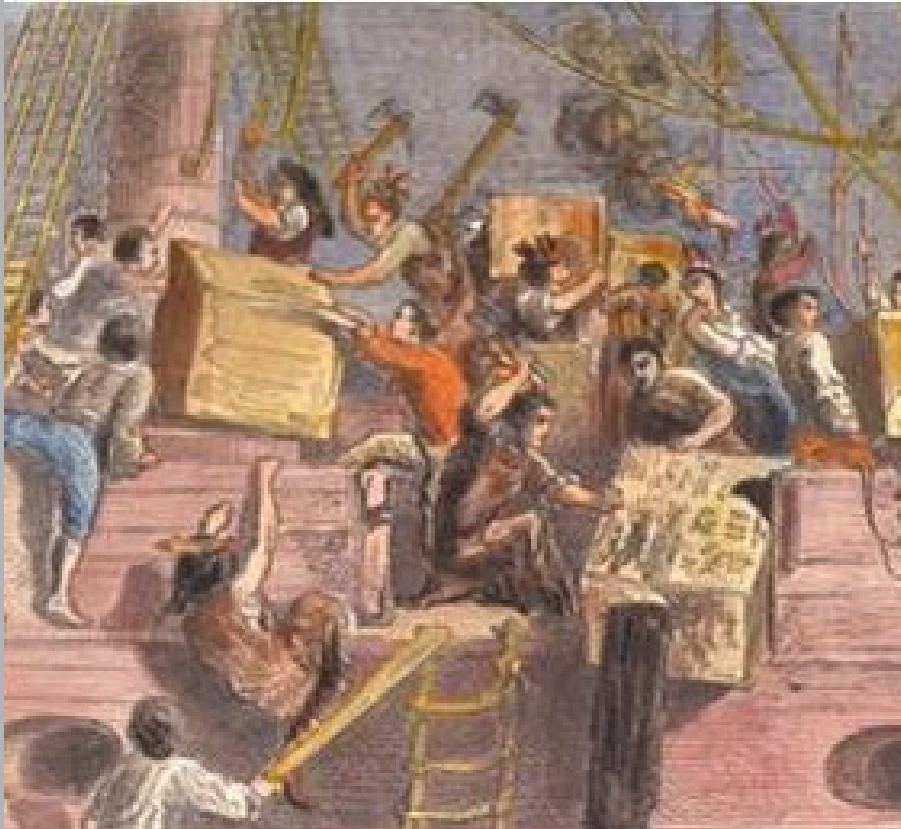
- To reduce tensions in the colonies, the British repealed the Townshend Acts, except for the tax on tea.
- Tea Act, 1773—British East India Company proposes to sell tea directly to the colonists.
 - Low prices would discourage smuggling
 - Resulting in more tax money for Great Britain
- Colonial merchants and smugglers feared that the East India company tea would put them out of business.

Colonial Response to the Tea Act

- Colonists in Philadelphia and New York turned tea ships around
- In Charleston, the cargo was left to rot on the docks
- In Boston, the ships were held in the port.

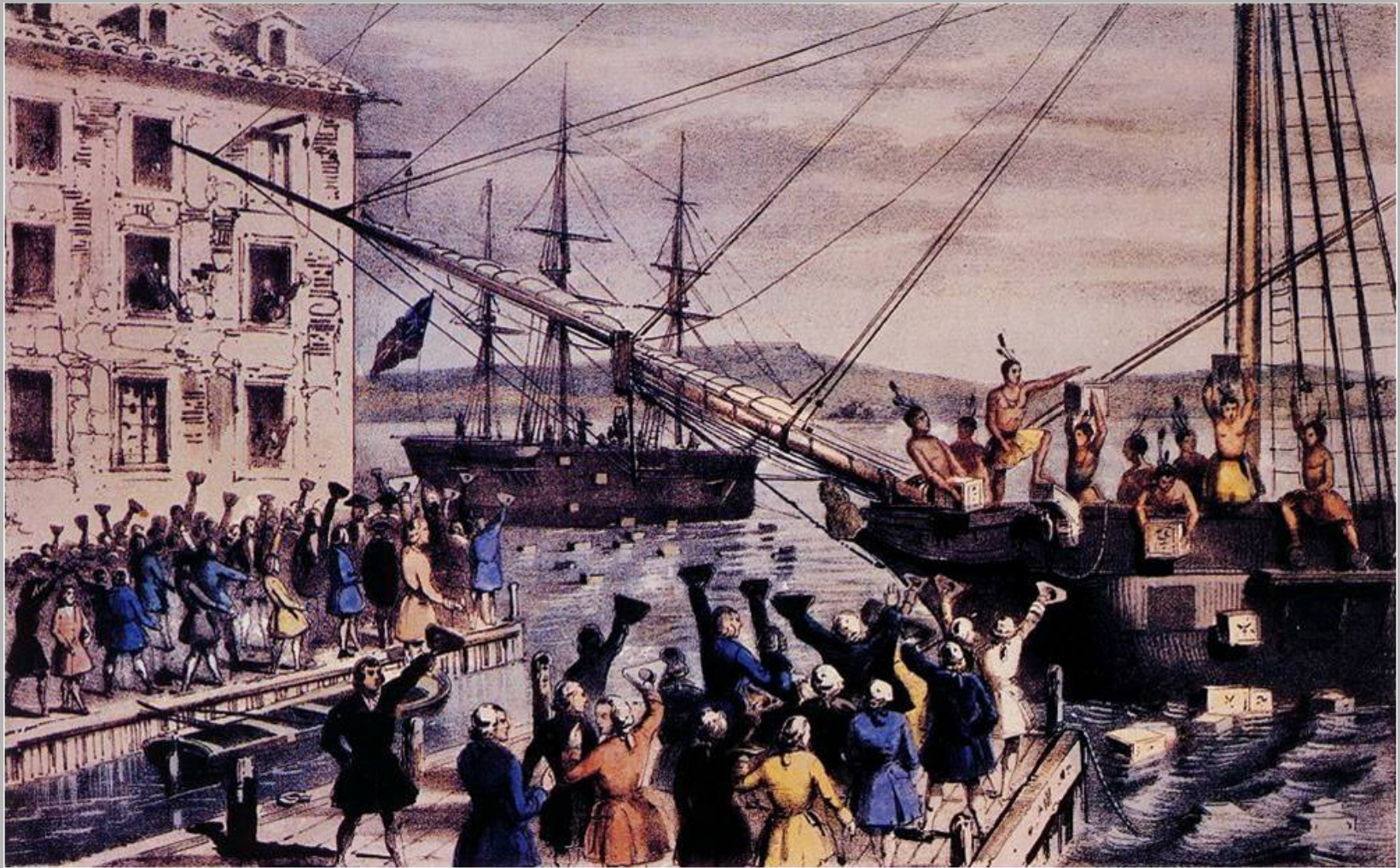


Boston Tea Party



- Sam Adams organized 150 members of the Sons of Liberty to raid the 3 East India Tea Company Ships
 - Dressed like Mohawk Indians
 - Took hatchets and opened/dumped 342 cases of tea into Boston Harbor
 - £10,000 worth of tea
- The Sons of Liberty destroyed only tea.
- They hurt no one, took off their shoes, swept the deck, and repaired the one padlock that they broke.

Boston Tea Party



Coercive (Intolerable) Acts—1774

- A set of laws passed by Parliament in 1774 aimed at bringing the colonies, especially Massachusetts, back into submission.
 - Punishment for Boston Tea Party
 - Consisted of several laws
 - Boston Port Act – closed the port of Boston to all trade
 - Massachusetts Governance Act – did away with elected officials in Massachusetts; now appointed by the crown—Gen. Thomas Gage
 - Quartering Act – required colonists to provide lodging, food, and supplies to British soldiers
 - Administration of Justice Act – authorized Royal Governor to transfer trials of British officials to London to avoid hostile colonial juries
 - Colonists called them “Intolerable”

