

Objectives – Unit 2 Part 1

- Describe the methods the colonists used to protest British taxes.
- Understand the significance of the First Continental Congress in 1774.
- Assess why Congress declared independence and the ideas underlying the Declaration of Independence.
- Explain the advantages the British held at the start of the war, and Evaluate the major military turning points of the war.
 - Describe how the British were finally defeated.
 - List the terms of the peace treaty.
 - Explain how the war and the peace treaty affected minority groups and women.
 - Assess the impact of the American Revolution on other countries.

What caused the colonists to rebel against the British?

Great Britain	American Colonies
	Governor Appointed by the King but paid by colonial legislature
Parliament	
	Upper House or Council Prominent citizens appointed by the governor
House of Commons Elected by the few wealthy property owners	

Parliament rejected colonist complaints by claiming

The Stamp Act : In 1765 Parliament passed the Stamp Act, a law that taxed almost all printed material in the colonies. Colonists united against the British for taxing them directly without the consent of the colonial legislatures. Patrick Henry persuaded members of the Virginia House of Burgesses to pass a *resolution*, or formal opinion, which stated that only they could levy taxes on their citizens.

Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty protested the Stamp Act in Boston by burning *effigies*, life-size rag figures representing the hated tax collectors. They marched through the streets and raided and destroyed the homes of royal officials. Colonists refused to use the stamps. They *boycotted*, or refused to buy or use, imported British or European goods and signed *nonimportation* agreements pledging not to use goods from Britain.

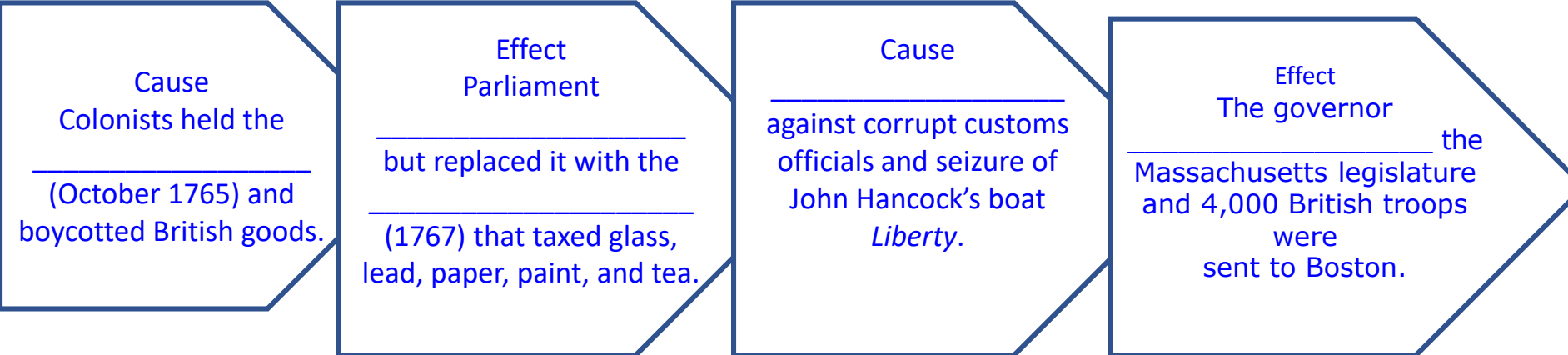
Delegates, or representatives, from nine colonies met in New York at the Stamp Act Congress. They sent a petition to the king and Parliament stating that only colonial legislatures could tax colonists. These actions cost British merchants to lose money, so Parliament *repealed*, or officially cancelled, the Stamp Act. Parliament also responded with the Declaratory Act of 1766, stating that they could legally tax and make decisions for the colonies.

How did the colonists protest the Stamp Act?

What does repeal mean, and what did the British Parliament repeal?

New Taxes : Parliament understood that the colonists wanted to govern themselves and decide on any taxes forced on the colonies. Hoping to avoid the kinds of problems caused by the Stamp Act, Parliament passed a new set of laws in 1767, known as the Townshend Acts. These acts taxed imported goods at the port of entry. The imported goods that were now taxed included basic items the colonists needed because they did not produce them. At this point, colonists opposed any taxes enforced by Parliament. Once again, the colonists boycotted imported goods. Women organized groups called the Daughters of Liberty that supported the boycott of British goods. They began to make their own fabrics and other goods previously imported from Britain so they would not have to rely on Britain for anything.

STOP4: How did the colonists react to the Townshend Acts?



Grievances

Major Acts put on the colonists by King of England

** Place grievances in the rain drops on your worksheet

1. _____: colonists must house British troops
2. _____: placed a tax on sugar goods
3. _____: tax on all paper goods
4. _____: import tax on tea arriving in colonies
5. _____: Necessary items from England were directly taxed at ports. (ex: lead, glass, cloth)
6. _____: no trading with other countries
7. _____: no paper money
8. _____: British punished the colonists and placed military rule over Boston, Massachusetts

5. BOSTON MASSACRE: March 5, 1770

- ❖ Started as a _____ against British government by colonists.
- ❖ Colonists threw snowballs at soldiers and taunted them by calling them names.
- ❖ Soldiers fired on crowd killing 5 colonists. Someone from the crowd yelled “fire.”

Trouble in Boston Parliament sent British troops, known as redcoats, to Boston, worried that the colonists were planning a rebellion. The soldiers were rude and, at times, violent. This made the colonists even angrier. The people of Boston hated the redcoats. A fight broke out between redcoats and townspeople. People from Boston marched toward the customhouse, picking up any weapons they could find, such as stones, sticks, and shovels. The soldier on duty called for help and seven soldiers responded. The crowd screamed and threw things at the soldiers, daring them to fire their guns. When a soldier was knocked down, several shots were fired, killing five colonists, including Crispus Attucks, an African American who may have led the crowd. This event became known as the Boston Massacre.

Colonial leaders used the Boston Massacre as *propaganda*, or information to convince others, against the British. This information increased the colonists’ hatred of the British. They proposed stronger boycotts on British goods. Parliament repealed, or officially cancelled, the Townshend Acts except for the tax on tea. Samuel Adams and the *committee of correspondence*, a group that helped pass along news about Parliament, distributed a list of grievances, or complaints, the colonists had against Britain. These communications helped the colonists unite against the British.

Why did the Boston Massacre occur?

What was the Boston Massacre used as by colonists?



This image, created by Paul Revere, makes the colonists look innocent and the British guilty. This image created hatred towards the British by the colonists.

This image shows a more accurate story of what happened. The colonists were more aggressive towards the British than shown in Revere’s image.

Boston Massacre Activity

TASK: Using provided documents, identify who was at fault for the Boston Massacre.

PART I: Document Analysis

BACKGROUND: Shortly after the conclusion of the French and Indian War, the relationship between Great Britain and the American colonies began to deteriorate. Most of the hostility was created by new laws enacted by Great Britain, which the colonists viewed as unlawful and a violation of their rights as citizens. By 1770, hundreds of British soldiers were stationed throughout the colonies, primarily in large cities, enforcing the new laws. These soldiers became a daily reminder to colonists of the British unfair rule. In March 5, 1770, growing tension between the colonists and the British soldiers erupted into a conflict in Boston Massachusetts, resulting in the deaths of five colonists. This event became known as the Boston Massacre.

A) Document #1 Excerpt of Article from *The Boston Gazette*



On the evening of Monday, being the fifth current, several soldiers of the 29th Regiment were seen parading the streets with their drawn cutlasses and bayonets, abusing and wounding numbers of the inhabitants.

A few minutes after nine o'clock four [colonists], named Edward Archbald, William Merchant, Francis Archbald, and John Leech... [were walking through a] narrow alley leading to Murray's barrack (housing for soldiers) [where] a soldier brandishing a broad sword of an uncommon size against the walls.... A person of mean countenance (expression) armed with a large cudgel (club) [was in his] company. ... the soldier turned round and struck E. Archbald on the arm, then pushed at Merchant and pierced through his clothes inside the arm close to the armpit and grazed the skin. Merchant then struck the soldier with a short stick he had; and the other [soldier] ran to the barrack and brought with him two soldiers, one armed with a pair of tongs (gripping tool), the other with a shovel. He with the tongs pursued Archbald back through the alley, collared (grabbed at the neck) and laid him over the head with the tongs.

The noise brought people together; and John Hicks, a young [colonist] coming up, knocked the soldier down but let him get up again; and more lads (men) gathering, drove them back to the barrack where the boys stood some time as it were to keep them in. In less than a minute ten or twelve of [the soldiers] came out with drawn cutlasses (short swords), clubs, and bayonets and set upon the unarmed boys and young folk who stood them a little while but, finding the inequality of their equipment, dispersed (spread out/left).

Boston Colonists: Edward Archbald, William Merchant, Francis Archbald, John Leech, John Hicks, Samuel Atwood

[continue on next page]

[continued from previous page]

On hearing the noise, ...Samuel Atwood came up to see what was the matter; and entering the alley from dock square, heard the latter part of the combat; and when the boys had dispersed he met the ten or twelve soldiers...rushing down the alley...and asked them [the soldiers] if they intended to murder [the colonists]? They answered, by G-d, root and branch! With that [one] of the soldiers] struck...Atwood with a club which was repeated by another; and being unarmed, [Atwood] turned to go off and received a wound on the left shoulder which reached the bone and gave him much pain. Retreating a few steps,...Atwood met two officers and said, gentlemen, what is the matter? They answered, you'll see by and by.

Immediately after, those heroes [soldiers] appeared in the square, asking where were the boogers? Where were the cowards? But notwithstanding their fierceness...one of them advanced towards a [young colonist] who had a [club] in his hand and said, damn them, here is one of them. But the young [colonist] seeing a [soldier] near him with a drawn sword and good cane ready to support him, held up his [wooden board] in defiance (non-cooperation); and they quietly passed by him up the...alley by ... where [the soldiers] attacked single and unarmed [colonists] till they raised much clamour (loud noise), and then turned down [another street], insulting all they met in like manner and pursuing some to their very doors.

Thirty or forty [colonists], mostly lads, being by this means gathered in King Street, [Captain] Preston with a party of men [soldiers] with charged bayonets, ... took place by the custom house [building used by British tax collectors] and, continuing to push to drive the people off, pricked some in several places, on which [the colonists] were clamorous (loud) and, it is said, threw snow balls. On this, the Captain commanded [the soldiers] to fire; and more snow balls coming, he again said, damn you, fire, be the consequence what it will! One soldier then fired, and a [colonist] with a cudgel (club) struck him over the hands with such force that he dropped his firelock; and, rushing forward, aimed a blow at the Captain's head which grazed his hat and fell pretty heavy upon his arm. However, the soldiers continued the fire successively till seven or eight or, as some say, eleven guns were discharged.

By this fatal maneuver three men laid dead on the spot and two more were struggling for life; but what showed a degree of cruelty unknown to British troops, was an attempt [of the soldiers] to fire upon or push with their bayonets the persons who tried to remove the slain [murdered] and wounded!

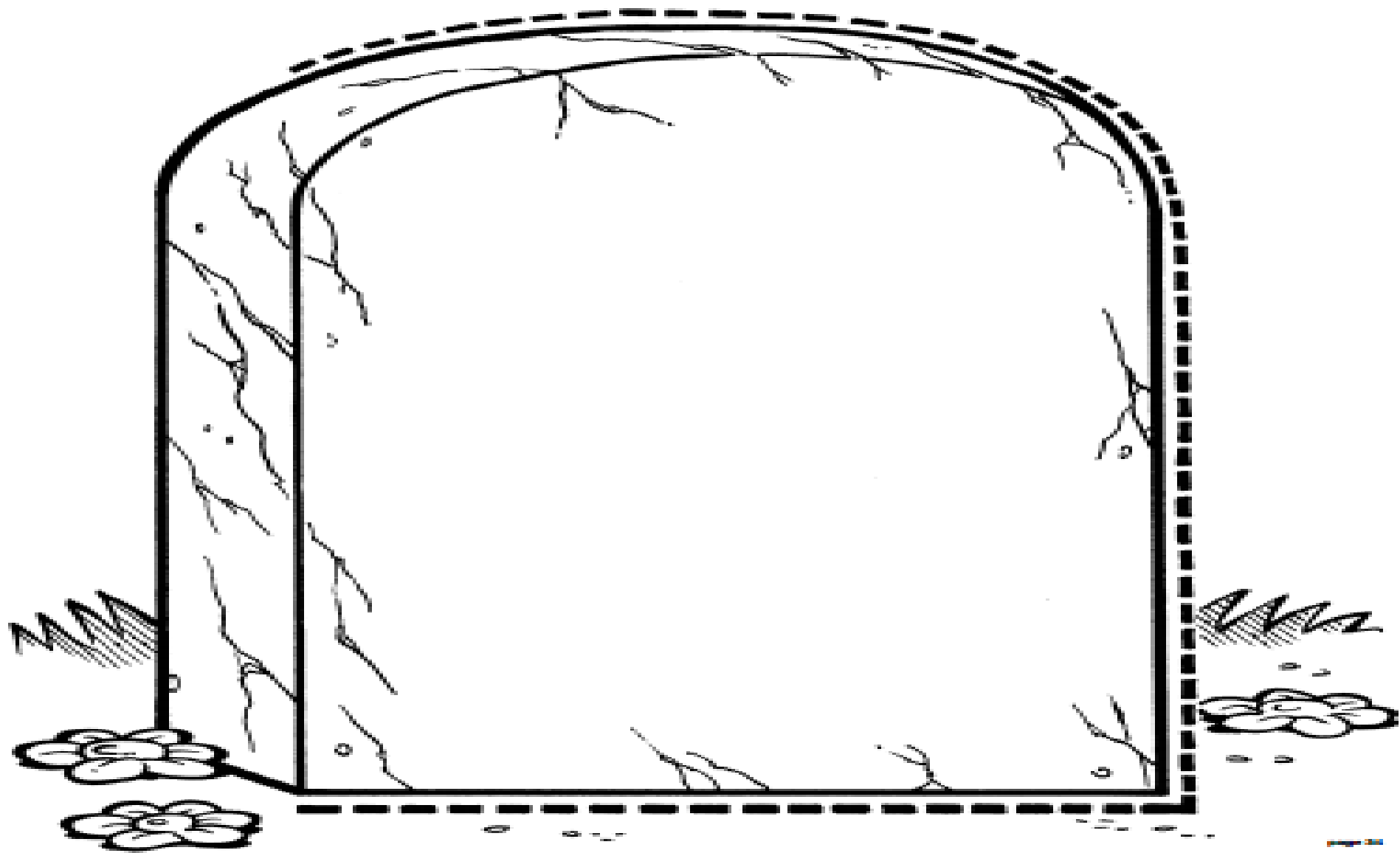
Document #2



Crispus Attucks was a Boston colonist, who was one of the five colonists killed on March 5, 1770.

Death of Crispus Attucks, Boston Massacre- painting by J.E. Taylor, 1899

A Gravestone for Crispus Attucks



A.	
Document #1	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. From whose perspective was this article written? (the colonists or the British)2. After reading the article, who was at fault for the incident?3. Provide two details from the article to support your answer to question #2.
Document #2	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. What conclusions can you make after viewing the illustration in Document #2? (what do you see?)5. From whose perspective was this illustration created?
Main Idea What conclusion can you make from the documents?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">6. After analyzing both documents, create a statement reflecting the main idea.

Document #3

Excerpt of *Captain Preston's Account of the Boston Massacre*

On Monday night about 8 o'clock two soldiers were attacked and beat. But the party of the townspeople in order to carry matters to the utmost length, broke into two meeting houses and rang the alarm bells, which I supposed was for fire as usual, but was soon undeceived (informed). About 9 some of the guard came to and informed me the town inhabitants (people living there) were assembling to attack the troops, and that the bells were ringing as the signal for that purpose and not for fire, and the beacon (guiding light) intended to be fired to bring in the distant people of the country. This, as I was captain of the day, occasioned my repairing (fixing) immediately to the main guard.

In my way there I saw the [colonists] in great commotion, and heard them use the most cruel and horrid threats against the troops. In a few minutes after I reached the guard, about 100 people passed it and went towards the custom house [building where British tax collectors worked] where the king's money is lodged. They immediately surrounded the sentry (guard) posted there, and with clubs and other weapons threatened to execute their vengeance on him. I was soon informed by a townsman their intention was to carry off the soldier from his post and probably murder him. On which I desired him to return for further intelligence, and he soon came back and assured me he heard the mobb declare they would murder him. This I feared might be a prelude to their plundering (robbing) the king's chest. I immediately sent a non-commissioned officer and 12 [soldiers] to protect both the sentry and the king's money, and very soon followed myself to prevent, if possible, all disorder, fearing lest (in case) the officer and soldiers, by the insults and provocations (baiting) of the rioters, should be thrown off their guard and commit some rash (reckless) act.

[The soldiers] soon rushed through the people, and by charging their bayonets in half- circles, kept them at a little distance. Nay, so far was I from intending the death of any person that I suffered the troops to go to the spot where the unhappy affair took place without any loading in their pieces; nor did I ever give orders for loading them... The mob still increased and were more outrageous, striking their clubs or bludgeons one against another, and calling out, come on you rascals, you bloody backs, you lobster scoundrels, fire if you dare, G-d damn you, fire and be damned, we know you dare not, and much more such language was used. At this time I was between the soldiers and the mob, parleying (negotiating) with, and endeavouring all in my power to persuade them to retire peaceably, but to no purpose. They advanced to the points of the bayonets, struck some of them and even the muzzles of the pieces, and seemed to be endeavouring to close with the soldiers. On which some well-behaved persons asked me if the guns were charged. I replied yes.

They then asked me if I intended to order the men to fire. I answered no,...

[continue on next page]

[continued from previous page]

...my giving the word fire under those circumstances would prove me to be no officer. While I was thus speaking, one of the soldiers having received a severe blow with a stick, stepped a little on one side and instantly fired, on which turning to and asking him why he fired without orders, I was struck with a club on my arm, which for some time deprived me of the use of it, which blow had it been placed on my head, most probably would have destroyed me.

On this a general attack was made on the men by a great number of heavy clubs and snowballs being thrown at [the soldiers], by which all our lives were in imminent danger, some [colonists were]... calling out, damn your bloods-why don't you fire. Instantly three or four of the soldiers fired, one after another, and directly after three more in the same confusion and hurry. The mob then ran away, except three unhappy men who instantly expired, in which number was Mr. Gray at whose rope-walk the prior quarrels took place; one more is since dead, three others are dangerously, and four slightly wounded.

The whole of this melancholy (depressing) affair was transacted in almost 20 minutes. On my asking the soldiers why they fired without orders, they said they heard the word fire and supposed it came from me. This might be the case as many of the mob called out fire, fire, but I assured the men that I gave no such order; that my words were, don't fire, stop your firing. In short, it was scarcely possible for the soldiers to know who said fire, or don't fire, or stop your firing.

On the people's assembling again to take away the dead bodies, the soldiers supposing them coming to attack them, were making ready to fire again, which I prevented by striking up their firelocks with my hand. Immediately after a townsman came and told me that 4 or 5000 people were assembled in the next street, and had sworn to take my life with every man's with me. On which I judged it unsafe to remain there any longer, and therefore sent the [soldiers] and sentry to the main guard...

The Bloody Massacre- engraving by Paul Revere, 1770



B.

Document #3

1. From whose perspective was this article written? (the colonists or the British)
2. After reading the article, who was at fault for the incident?
3. Provide two details from the article to support your answer to question #2.

Document #4

4. What conclusions can you make after viewing the illustration in Document #4? (what do you see?)
5. From whose perspective was this illustration created?

Main Idea

What conclusion can you make from the documents?

6. After analyzing both documents, create a statement reflecting the main idea.

PART 2: Written Conclusion

BACKGROUND: The morning following the Boston Massacre, Captain Preston and eight British soldiers were arrested and indicted (formally accused) of murder. The British soldiers were granted a fair trial in the colonies. John Adams, a known colonial patriot and supporter of colonial rights, agreed to defend Captain Preston and the British soldiers.

Why did John Adams agree to defend Capt. Preston and the British soldiers?

Using the information you have gathered, identify who was at fault for the Boston Massacre, and provide at least two details to support your answer.
(In other words, should the British soldiers be found guilty?)

Effects of the Boston Tea Party = Intolerable acts

- _____ the port of Boston
- _____ soldiers in Boston homes
- _____ the governor's power at expense of legislature
- _____ British officials to be tried in Britain

The Continental Congress

In September 1774, 55 political leaders, or delegates, from every colony except Georgia met in Philadelphia and established the Continental Congress. The delegates formed this united political organization to represent the interests of all American colonists against the British. While the colonies did not agree on all issues, they knew they had to work together to protect their freedom. The delegates at the Continental Congress accomplished three important things:

- They wrote a statement of grievances, or complaints, calling for the repeal of 13 acts of Parliament passed since 1763.
- They voted to boycott all British goods and trade, not allowing any British goods to be brought into the colonies or any colonial goods to be shipped to Britain.
- They passed a resolution to form **militias**, or their own armed forces of citizen soldiers.

STOP: What was the most important decision made at the Continental Congress? Why?

First Continental Congress (1774): Representatives from colonies meet in Philadelphia to discuss their rights.

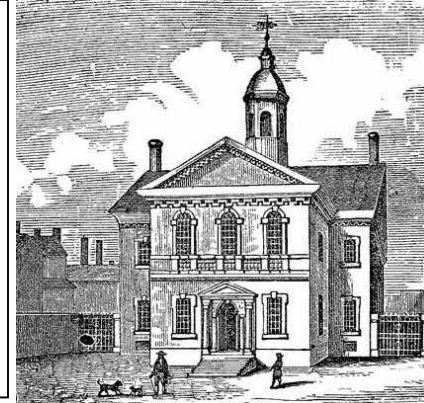
- Asked King to repeal the Intolerable Acts.
- Said they had the right to make colonial laws.

Second Continental Congress

Independence Hall: Philadelphia

-This is where the First and Second Continental Congress met.

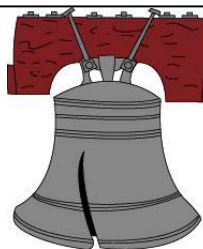
-Also, the Declaration of Independence was signed and issued here in 1776.



Minutemen earned the nickname “Minutemen” because they were expected to be ready in a minutes time.



The Liberty Bell, located at Independence Hall, was rung when we issued the Declaration of Independence in 1776.



George Washington attended the First and Second Continental Congress as a delegate from Virginia.



A speech being made to the delegates at the First Continental Congress.

What events led the colonists to declare their independence from Britain?

Responses to Intolerable Acts

--	--	--

The First Battles

New England colonists were expecting the fighting with the British to break out in their colony, so they began training, making bullets, and collecting rifles and muskets. Some militia companies bragged that they would be ready to fight on a minute's notice, and thus became known as *minutemen*.

King George and Parliament sent several thousand troops to the Boston area and had more on the way. The troops were sent to take all weapons from the Massachusetts militia and arrest all leaders. They hoped to stop the rebellion. Seven hundred British troops were sent to Concord, where arms and ammunition were being stored by the colonists. Dr. Joseph Warren saw the British troops march out of the city, and he warned Paul Revere and William Dawes, leaders of the Sons of Liberty. They rode on horseback to Lexington, east of Concord, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that the British were coming.

Seventy minutemen were waiting for the British troops at Lexington. Shots were fired. When it was over, eight minutemen were dead. The British troops marched on to Concord and destroyed any supplies that were left. As they headed back to Boston, minutemen hidden along the route fired at them and killed 73 and wounded at least 174. The Battles of Lexington and Concord began the American Revolution, America's fight for independence from Britain.

Who won the battles of Lexington and Concord?

Were the armies evenly matched? Explain.

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD (1775):

- Patriots had stored arms and ammunition in Concord.
- British wanted to capture arms and ammunition and 2 patriot leaders: Sam Adams and John Hancock.
- British march out of _____ on April 18, 1775.
- Patriots ride to warn the countryside of British.
- Lexington: Minutemen confront British. Exchange fire: _____ Minutemen killed or wounded.
- British march to Concord: Destroyed supplies. Exchange fire.
 - British march back to Boston: Minutemen fire on British all the way back.
 - _____ British killed, wounded, or missing.
 - Americans surround Boston.



1. Sons of Liberty were watching the British in Boston and saw them leaving. Members of the Sons of Liberty rode through the countryside to warn the militias that the British were on the move. One rider was Paul Revere.



2. Once people knew that the British were on the move, minutemen were called out to meet the British.



3. When the British reached Lexington, minutemen were waiting for them. A brief battle took place and 18 minutemen were killed or wounded.



4. The British continued to march to Concord where they were unable to find any weapons or ammunition.

Patriots

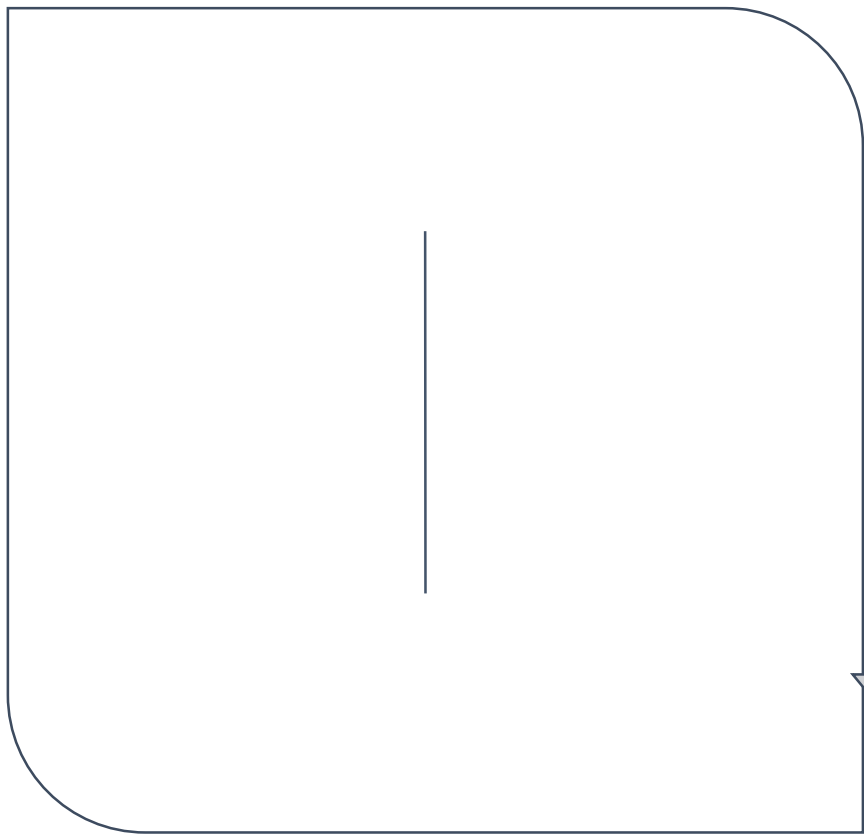


5. At Concord, a brief fight took place at the North Bridge. The British left Concord and started back to Boston.

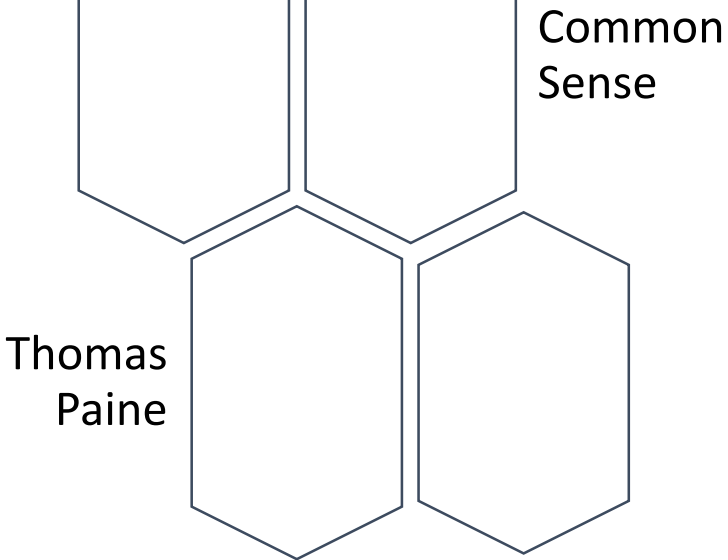


6. On the way back to Boston, the British were fired on by minutemen. Over 300 British were killed, wounded, or missing by the time they got back.

Loyalists



CRQ DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



“When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. ... We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. ... That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;... That, whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness...”

– Thomas Jefferson, *Declaration of Independence*, 1776

1. According to Jefferson, why was it necessary to declare the causes which led the colonists to separate from Britain?

2. What are the three “unalienable rights” mentioned in the Declaration of Independence?

3. How does Jefferson justify declaring independence from Britain?

What factors helped the Patriots win the war?



Advantages and Disadvantages

- Well-organized, long established government.
- Produced many more ships and weapons.
- British troops were well trained and supplied.

- Continental Congress just starting out.
- The Continental Congress had no money nor authority to tax.
- Continental soldiers were cold, hungry, and poorly equipped.

The colonists endured

More Military Action

The Green Mountain Boys, a group of New Englanders led by Ethan Allen, captured the British Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain a few weeks later. They surprised the British who surrendered easily. Twenty thousand people answered the call for volunteers made by the committees of correspondence. The militias met in Boston where both sides waited for the other to make the next move. About 1,200 militiamen set up a fort at Bunker Hill and Breed’s Hill across Boston Harbor on June 16, 1775, under the command of Colonel William Prescott. The next day, British soldiers with bayonets, or spear-like weapons, charged the militiamen on Breed’s Hill and Bunker Hill. The militiamen fired on them, held off during two attacks, but were forced to retreat after they ran out of ammunition. Even though the British won the battle, more than 1,000 British soldiers were dead or wounded. It was not an easy victory. Across the colonies, people were choosing sides. Some colonists, known as *Loyalists*, did not want to rebel and remained loyal to the king. Others, called *Patriots*, were ready to fight until America won its independence from Britain.

STOP5: Why was the Battle of Bunker Hill a moral victory for the Americans?

1776 March: British troops leave Boston
 July: Congress declares independence
 September: American troops leave New York; British troops enter it

1777 October: Americans win at Saratoga
 December: Americans win at Trenton

1778 January: Americans win at Princeton
 June: British troops leave Philadelphia
 December: British capture Savannah

1779 January: British capture Augusta

1780 May: British capture Charleston
 August: British win at Camden
 October: Americans win at King's Mountain

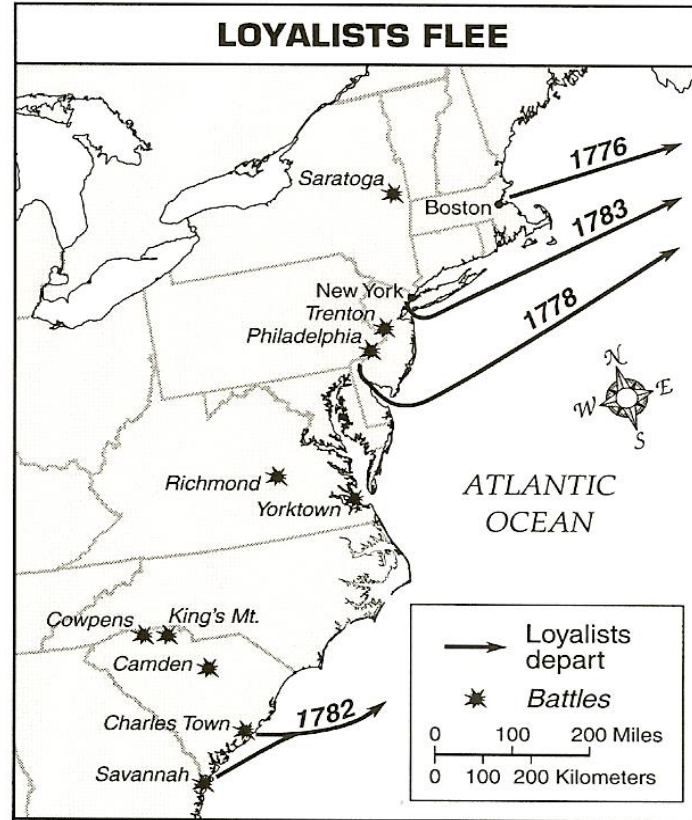
1781 January: Americans win at Cowpens
 October: British surrender at Yorktown

1782 June: British troops leave Savannah
 November: British agree to recognize American independence
 December: British troops leave Charleston

1783 December: last British troops leave United States from New York

During the American Revolution, people who stayed loyal to Britain suffered in many ways. As a result, about 100,000 Loyalists left the United States during the war. Many left their homes and then quickly fled the country, sailing to England or to the islands of the West Indies. Many more moved to large cities first-but even these Loyalists left the United States later. Most of the Loyalists who fled the country left from these cities during four specific periods of time.

Why did Loyalists first move to cities and only later leave the country? To find out, study the events listed below and the map. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions that follow.



CRQ : REFUGEES OF THE AMERICAN

1. What events happened before Loyalists left Boston and Philadelphia?

2. What city did the British hold the longest?

The American Revolution inspired other revolutions around the world.

Outcomes of the treaty of Paris

-
-
-
-
-