

APUSH

PowerPoint #3.2 (Part 1 of 2)

Unit #3 - Revolution & Republican Culture

Chapters 5-7

BFWT textbook

Topic 5

From Empire to Independence



I. Impact of the British
Victory in the Great War for
Empire

A. Situation after the British Victory over France

The British Empire

- In 1760, King George III became the monarch of the Empire at war.
- Under Prime Minister Pitt, the British had managed to remove the French from the North American mainland.
- The American colonies were diverse and bare cooperated between themselves.

B. Rumblings of American Nationalism

American View of the War

- Most Americans content, but some discontented about the behavior of the British Army in America (in war and peace).
- Ben Franklin's view of the war was positive.
- Despite celebrating the victory, colonists began to see themselves as Americans and looked to the future with confidence.

C. Awareness of Distinctions between British & American Military Systems

British Military & American Militia

- The British military was one of the best trained on the battlefield.
- A separate identity became evident in the war for empire by the brutalities of the British military.
- Militias were used to supplement the troops in battle.

D. Retaliation of the British Government for Colonial Actions in the War

Imperial Forces Won the War

Colonial Trade with the French

- Trading with the French in war (and now peace).
- Naval patrols and writs of assistance (search warrants).

Efforts to Use Writs of Assistance to Stop Trade

- In 1760, James Otis (Bostonian attorney) was hired by merchants to argue against the writs of assistance.

E. Colonists Used the War to Exact Concessions from Their Governors

The Role of the Colonies

- With the French out of the way, exactly how would the American colonists play a role in the relationship with Indians and the additional expenses of administering the territory won in the war?

F. Problems of Managing Defense in the Newly Captured Lands

Problems

- The issue of governing would be complex (especially on the new taxes and control imposed by Parliament.
- Statesmanship of the administrators of George III in question?



George III

II. British Politics & the Colonies

A. Government of George III

Whig Ideology

- Whigs were opposed to James II (a tyrant king).
- Champions of individual liberty Parliamentary supremacy over the monarch.

Instability in Administration

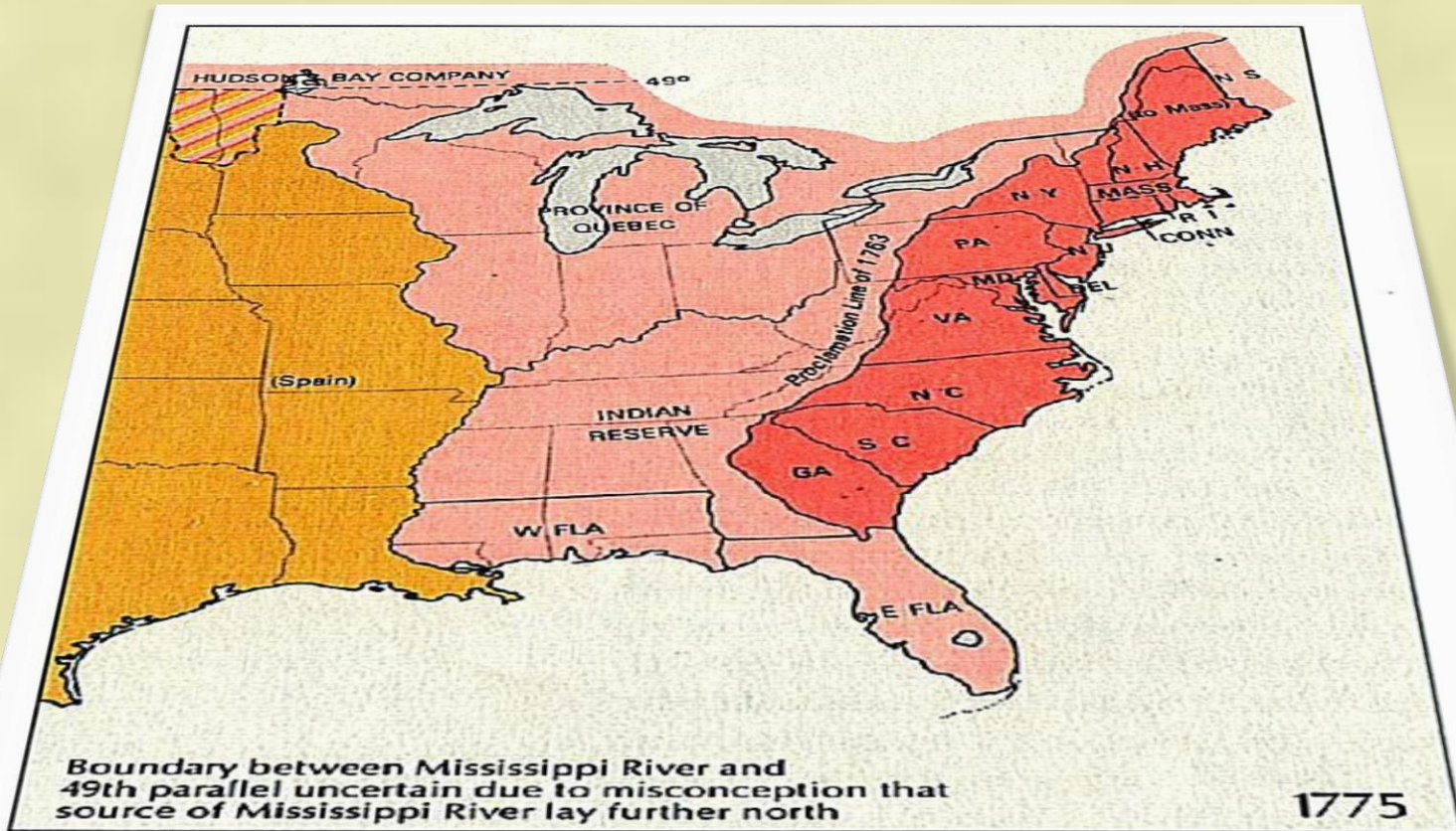
- Throughout the 1760s, the king placed and removed several Prime Ministers.
- Instability and inconsistency of Parliament.

B. Proclamation Line of 1763

The Proclamation of 1763

- To keep the peace on the frontier, Parliament passed the act to prevent colonists from settling west of Appalachia.
- The act also established the British administration of Florida and Quebec.
- Most settlers ignored the law.

Proclamation Line of 1763



C. Grenville Program & Effects

Revenues for Troops in the West



George Grenville

- Under Lord George Grenville, the protection of western lands was critical and the colonists would have to pay for it.
- Nearly 60% of the annual budgets were tied to interest on the debt (built up during the French & Indian War).

Vice-Admiralty Court

- A “maritime” court to deal with smugglers.

Sugar Act (or Revenue Act), 1764

- Reduced the tax on sugar by 50%, but levied new duties on imports of foreign textiles, wine, coffee, indigo, and sugar.

Currency Act, 1764

- Prohibited the colonists from printing their own currency.

Stamp Act, 1765

- Revenue stamps were to be purchased and fixed on legal documents and printed matter: newspapers, diplomas, deeds, licenses, bonds, playing cards, etc.
- The colonists were not too pleased and organized the “Stamp Act Congress” to attempt to repeal the act.

Quartering Act, 1765

- Colonists would have to supply British troops stationed in the colonies.

D. Ideology of Colonial Reaction

Radical Whig Philosophy

- The protest of the Stamp Act brought about the revival of the Whig ideology.

British Tyranny

- To the colonies, the Parliament (champion of liberty) was now viewed as tyrannical.

“No Taxation without Representation”

E. Stamp Act Crisis, 1765–1766

Colonial Demonstrations

- The Stamp Act set off a wave of demonstrations and the creation of the Sons of Liberty.
- Effigies and threats against tax collectors were present in all of the colonies.

Idea of Colonial Unity

Stamp Act Congress, October 1765

- Nine colonies sent delegates to New York and issued the Declaration of the Rights & Grievances of the Colonies.

Rockingham (Charles Watson-Wentworth) Ministry

- Replaced the Grenville administration with a more moderate leader who repealed the Stamp Act in 1766.

Repeal of the Stamp Tax, 1766

Declaratory Act, March 1766

Repeal of the Stamp Tax, 1766



III. Increasing Tensions
with British

A. Townshend Duties

Charles Townshend & New Taxes

- Prime Minister who pushed for the passage of new taxes on goods such as lead, paint, glass, paper, and tea.
- The act also suspended New York Assembly.
- Created a Board of Customs Commissioners in Boston.
- The duties would collect taxes for the Crown and increase regulation in Colonies.

B. Colonial Reactions

John Dickinson's Opposition

- Philadelphia lawyer who wrote "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania" protesting the Stamp Act arguing against levying taxes for revenue-only.

Samuel Adams

- Political agitator who organized the Sons of Liberty in Boston.

Sons of Liberty

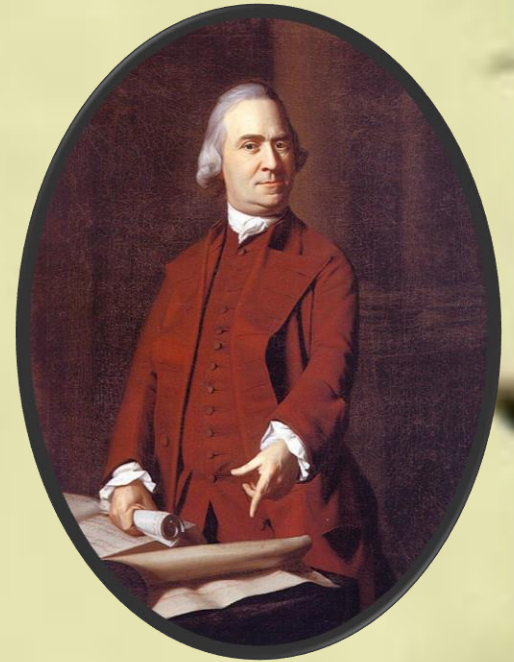




John Dickinson



Sons of Liberty



Samuel Adams

James Otis

- Wrote a letter to other colonies (with Sam Adams) in an effort to organize a unified front against “taxation without representation.”

“Boston Massacre”

- On March 5, 1770, colonists gathered around the custom house in Boston and taunted a single sentry.
- Reinforcements were called in as a fire bell rang.
- Five colonists killed (including Crispus Attucks).
- John Adams defended the British and two convicted of murder.



“Boston Massacre”



John Adams

C. Townshend Duties Repealed (Except for Tax on Tea)

Repealing the Townshend Duties

- News of the “Boston Massacre” led to the repeal of the Townshend acts.
- The tax on tea would stay in place.

D. Two Years of Relative Peace

Colonial Moderation

- For nearly two years, there was relative peace in the colonies.
- Soldiers were eventually recalled, but ships still patrolled the coast for smugglers.

E. Frontier Protests

Vermont Created (1791)

Paxton Boys of Pennsylvania

- Frontier dispute between western Pennsylvanians and Indians (Susquehannock in Lancaster), and Indian converts who took refuge in Philadelphia .

South Carolina Regulators

- Societies who committed vigilante activities.

North Carolina Protests

- Western farmers organized resistance against easterners who felt oppressed.

IV. Crisis Approaching

A. More Colonial Protests

H.M.S. Gaspee Burned, 1772

Committees of Correspondence Formed, 1772

Tea Act, 1773

- Parliament granted the East India Company a monopoly to undercut their competitors by not paying any duties while increasing the number of ships to stop smugglers.

Colonial Protests

"Boston Tea Party"

A. More Colonial Protests

“Boston Tea Party”

- On December 16, 1773, a group of Bostonian members of the Sons of Liberty dressed as Mohawks, boarded three ships of the East India Company, and dumped 342 chests of tea into the harbor.
- Many outrages by many colonial leaders over the loss of tea became public.
- Parliament and King pushed for strong action.

"Boston Tea Party"



B. British Respond with the Coercive Acts, 1774

Port of Boston Closed

Trials of Officials Transferred to England

New Quartering Act for Soldiers

Massachusetts's Council & Law Enforcement Offices

General Thomas Gage & Martial Law in Massachusetts

Prohibition of Town Meetings

C. Quebec Acts, July 1774

The Quebec Act, 1774

- Quebec, under British rule, would not have an elected assembly, but would be led by an appointed governor.
- It also gave land to Quebec which belonged to western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Connecticut.

D. First Continental Congress, September 1774

Adopts "Declaration of American Rights"

- Stated that Parliament could only rule on matters which regulated commerce imperial affairs.
- Each colony had the right to determine if military use was needed in its own province.

Endorses Continental Association

Boycott of British Goods

Massachusetts in Rebellion

Restrictions on Trade

END

- This is the end of PPT 3.2 (Part 1).
- See PPT 3.2 (Part 2) to complete this topic.