Images of Causes of American Revolution

 -Make inferences about what you see

 -#1-9 along with packet from textbook

1. What do you see?

Following the F & I War.

 Led to Proclamation of 1763

2. Map – review legend

 -13, Spain, Indians other British colonies, proc. Of 1763

 Lands already settled

 Only place for new farmland

 Sent army to keep peace

Why would the colonists be mad?

3. What do you see? What is happening?

 Riots, burning of papers

 How does this relate to the Stamp Act?

 Shows rebellion to government issued tax

4. Examples of Difference types of stamps

 - 1/2 penny, 2 shilling/4 pence, ½ penny, 1 penny sheet

 -Colonist had to stamp items in order to use important, necessary documents

 Things like legal documents, newspapers, licenses, playing cards, etc.

-Prime Minister George Grenville thought since England was already paying taxes to made sense for the Parliament to issue the tax to the colonies.

-After frequent riots and protests and violent actions to tax collectors- Parliament repealed (ended) the Stamp Act.

5. What is happening?

-Shortly after the Stamp Act is repealed, there was a law created that colonies must provide British troops with housing, foods, needs. Soldiers were in colonies to “protect” and monitor the colonists.

-Colonists were unhappy – felt that troops did nothing, they didn’t want them there. And the law still cost money. Essentially it was a way to tax without physically taxing

6. England would issue a tax in the colonies on the following everyday goods: paint, paper, tea, glass and lead.

-Charles Townshend was a British leader and politician

-He thought that the colonies were acting poorly and needed to pay for the army and all of the soldiers living and protecting throughout the colonies.

-He would convince parliament to charge or tax the colonies popular goods coming from Britain to the colonies. His thought was that they already bought those necessary goods from England and used them every day.

-Sam Adams convinced the colonists to boycott the English goods. He became a leader in the colonists’ movement.

-Colonies followed his message and boycotted and didn’t purchase goods. Ended up costing British merchants’ lots of money, therefore impacting England itself.

7. What do you see? What is happening?

 This image is of the Boston Massacre.

8. This is the location of the Boston Massacre.

-The conflict occurred just in front of the Old State House Building. The circle is the marker near the street light.

-Soldiers were guarding the Customs House. A colonist mob began taunting, rioting and antagonizing the group of soldiers. They ignored the soldiers’ pleas to “go home” and leave the area. They continued throwing snowballs and rocks at the troops.

-Soldiers would panic and fire on the crowd filling 5 of the protestors. Crispis Attucks, an African American male, is known to have been the first to die at the hands of the soldiers.

- The soldiers would be tried in court for manslaughter. All 8 for the troops would be acquitted or found not guilty of the criminal. Future statesmen, politician and cousin of Sam Adams, John Adams would defend the soldiers. He would call it his “best act of service”.

9. What is happening in the image?

 Boston Tea Party.

-This was in response to the Tea Act. A tax on tea. Tea was an essential part of British and colonial culture. It was a sign of unity, respectability and status. Very important to all people.

-The Tea Act was initially a low tax on the tea. It was designed to “trick” the colonists into buying tea and paying the tax. They were not fooled and refuse to buy it and boycotted the tea.

-The leading rebellion group, the Son of Liberty, dressed up a native Americans as to go unnoticed and under the cover of darkness snuck onto a British Tea ship.

-They would throw cases and cases of the tea overboard into the harbor making it useless.

10. The first box is from the East India Trading Company was the British owned trading company. They controlled all imports of tea into the colonies.

- The other box displays a symbol from the Sons of Liberty drawn by Ben Franklin following the Boston Tea Party.

What do you notice about it? What does it mean? Join or Die. The colonies must unite in the rebellion against England or the will fail.

-The last image is that of the Sons of Liberty with the phrase “No Taxation without Representation”. The colonists biggest and most notable complaint with the taxes issued by English parliament was that they had no say in what occurred. Demand fair representation in the national government.

11. What is happening in the 2 images? 1. Tax collector is punished in retaliation to the taxes 2. Boston is under siege/control of the English

-First image, Bostonians or patriots are retaliating against a tax collector by tar and feathering him and pour tea down his throat. The actions of the rebellion grew more and more violent against those who represented the English government and enforce the taxes. Most tax collectors were obligated to collect taxes in order to avoid punishment or penalties from the government.

-Second image, in reaction to the Boston Tea Party and the violent acts of the protestors in Boston, Lord North (head of the British parliament) believed that the colonists had gone too far and were out of control. The King and Lord North decided it wasn’t about taxes any longer, it was now about control and setting the colonists straight. They issued the Intolerable Acts. They focused these new laws on Massachusetts and Boston as it was the center of rebellion.

12. The Intolerable Acts had 4 major parts.

-It closed the Port of Boston until the colonists paid for the lost tea. This port was very important to the New England region.

-It banned all town meetings. This would eliminate the opportunity for protestors to meet and create plans.

-It would allow British officials who were thought to be criminals would stand trial in England rather than Massachusetts. This would appear to play favoritism and leniency.

-It would issue a new Quartering Act allowing British troops to stay and live in colonial building and homes.

13. As a response to the Intolerable Acts and actions of England, the colonies would establish the Continental Congress.

-This was a group of delegates from throughout the colonies that were to meet together. 12 colonies with 56 members, Georgia was not represented. Delegates included Sam Adams, John Adams and George Washington.

-Some were very strong Patriots who wanted complete split from England. Most were Loyalists who still wanted to be British and follow the King. Some were in the middle, unsure of which action to take (Geo. Washington).

-The congress forming and meeting was an act of rebellion due to this being against the new British laws. The congress would send the King a letter asking him to recognize their rights as British citizens. They would also suggest each colony for its own militia, a military made of volunteers who are “regular” citizens.

14. King George reigned over the English empire for more than 60 years.

-He thought that the colonies were British and he need to control them at all costs. He would refuse to recognize them and answer their pleas. He would call their actions a “big mistake” and set out to prove he was in control by sending more British troops to the colonies to squash the rebellion. Eventually he will go blind and deaf and die on the brink of insanity.

15. What is happening?

-Once the British troops landed in Boston, they were ordered to march further into Massachusetts to disarm and seize colonist weapons and supplies.

-In the middle of the night, Paul Revere and William Dawes were tasked with warning the colonists and towns along the way that the “British were coming”.

-Militia or minutemen gathered together at his call to go and defend the supplies and confront the oncoming troops.

16. Liberty Pole

-This last image is that of the Sons of Liberty setting up the “Liberty Pole” as a means to promote Patriotism.

In the end: King George wanted to teach and control the colonists and underestimated them. He made lots of mistakes with them. Patriots showed they would rather fight than have no rights. This would begin the Revolution.