

The 13 Colonies and the Road to War (1763-1774)

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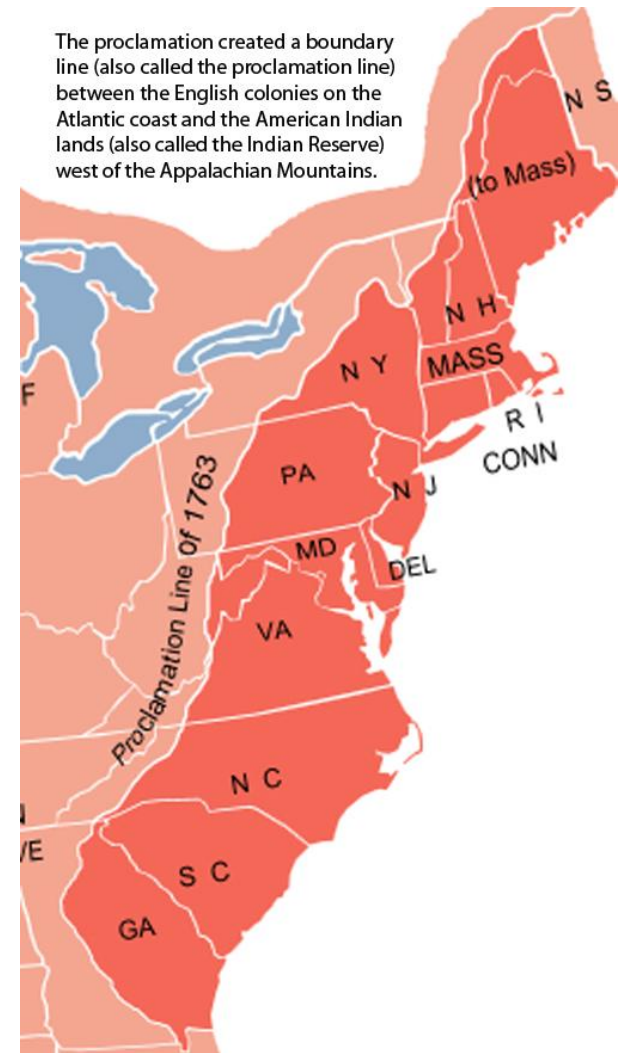
Ally, Dora, Jasper, Jackson

Resentment after the French and Indian War

- There were a number of conflicts between government and colonists.
- Campaigns had enhanced colonist soldiers with war training
 - They gained self-confidence
 - Realized they could fight just as well as the British
- North Americans resented how the system implemented that every british officer outranked colonial officers.
- The war create unity with the colonies.
 - State legislatures and officials
 - Men from an assortment of different provinces.

Resentment after the French and Indian War

- Proclamation Act of 1763
 - An agreement made by the British Government caused protest as it limited colonial lands.
 - British colonists couldn't settle West of the Appalachian Mountains
 - An effort to conciliate Native Americans
- Concentrated colonial pop. so that British domination was more clear, upsetting colonists
 - Those who felt controlled by location were also angered



Reason for Taxation

- After the Seven Years' War, Britain's national debt increased (costing about €210,000 at the time)
- Britain acknowledged that they had very little control over the colonies (sheer distance from the Americas made constant oversight challenging)



Seven Years' War and British Crown

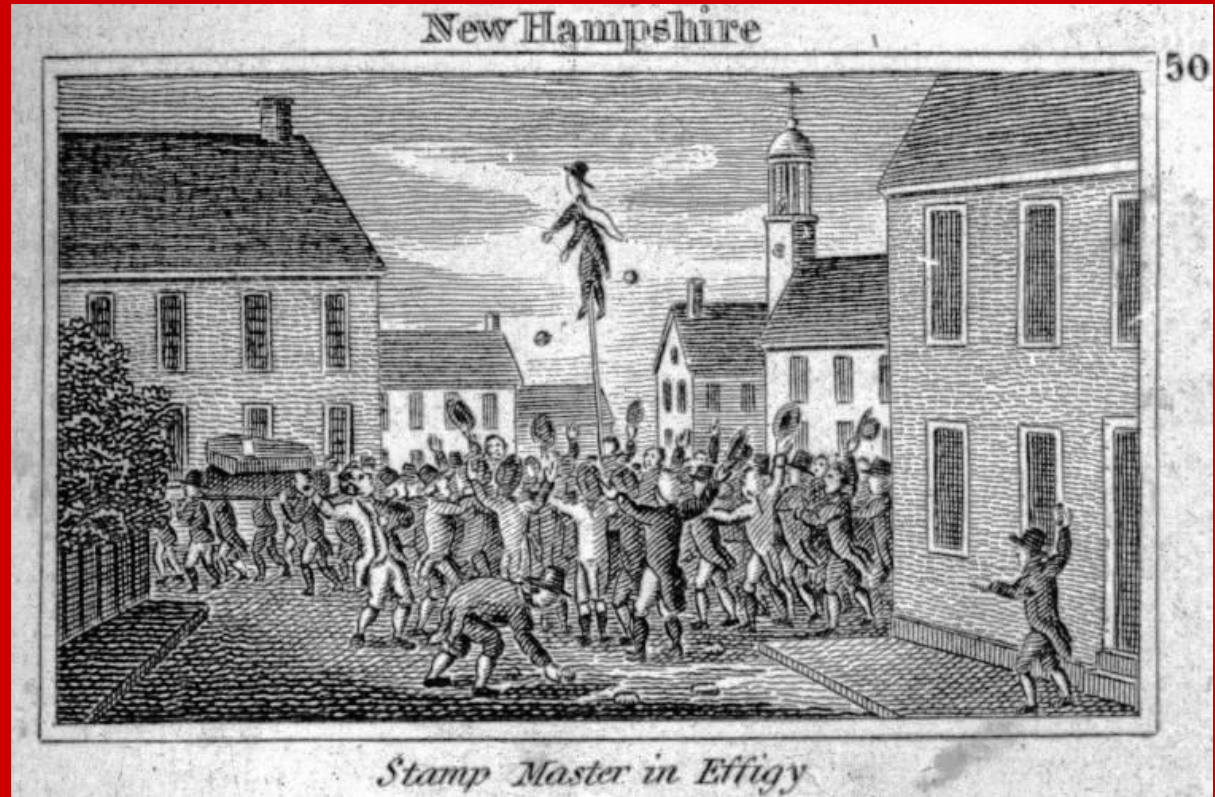
British Taxation in the Colonies

- As a result, British Parliament passed punitive laws with the goal to better control the colonies
 - The Sugar and Quartering Acts (1764): lowered price of sugar to curb smuggling, forced some colonists to house British soldiers
 - The Stamp Act (1765): all paper products were to be subject to tax
- “No taxation without representation.”

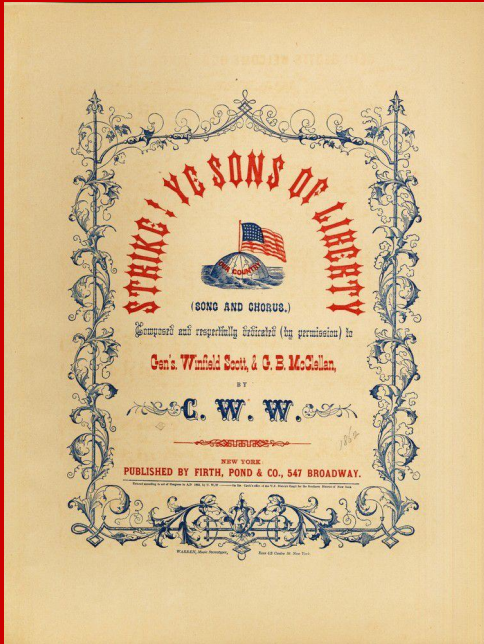
There were multiple boycotts and riots, born from the resentment colonists had towards the taxes. The riots became organized acts of rebellion as educated colonists joined forces.

Stamp Act Riot (1765)

In Portsmouth, an angry mob hung a model of the British official that administered the Stamp Act, leading to a crowd of angry colonists voicing their complaints of the Crown.



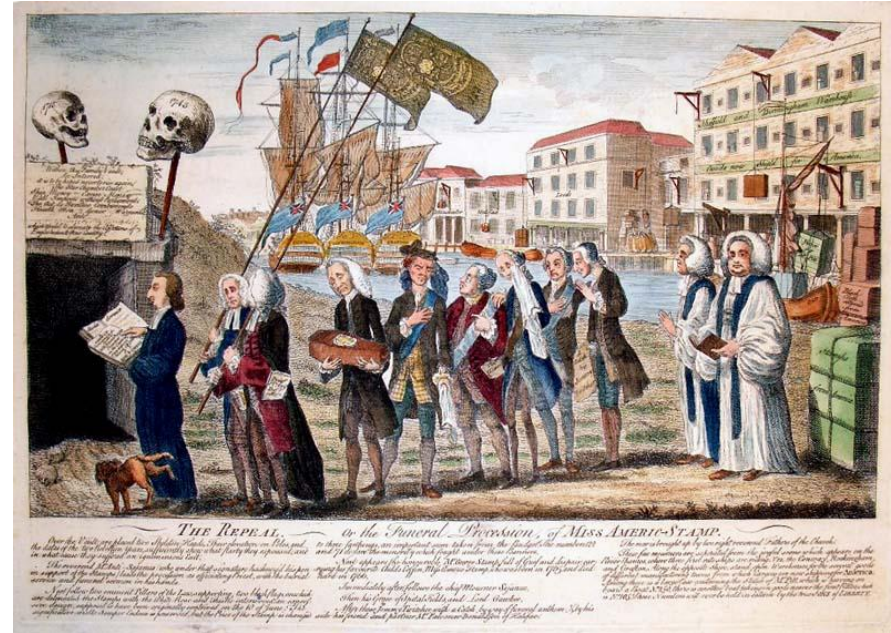
The taxes also sparked the movement of congresses, and the beginning of unified actions within the colonies.



Groups like “Sons of Liberty” began to emerge.

Repeal of the Stamp Act (1766)

- The British Parliament voted to repeal the stamp act in 1766
- The Marquis of Rockingham (Prime minister of the time) hired Benjamin Wilson to draw a satirical cartoon to convince British of the benefits (Melby)
- Along with the repeal, the British enacted new “duties:”
 - The Townshend Act (1767): levied tariffs on lead, paper, paint, glass, and tea
 - Tea Act (1773): put a tax of three pence per pound of tea



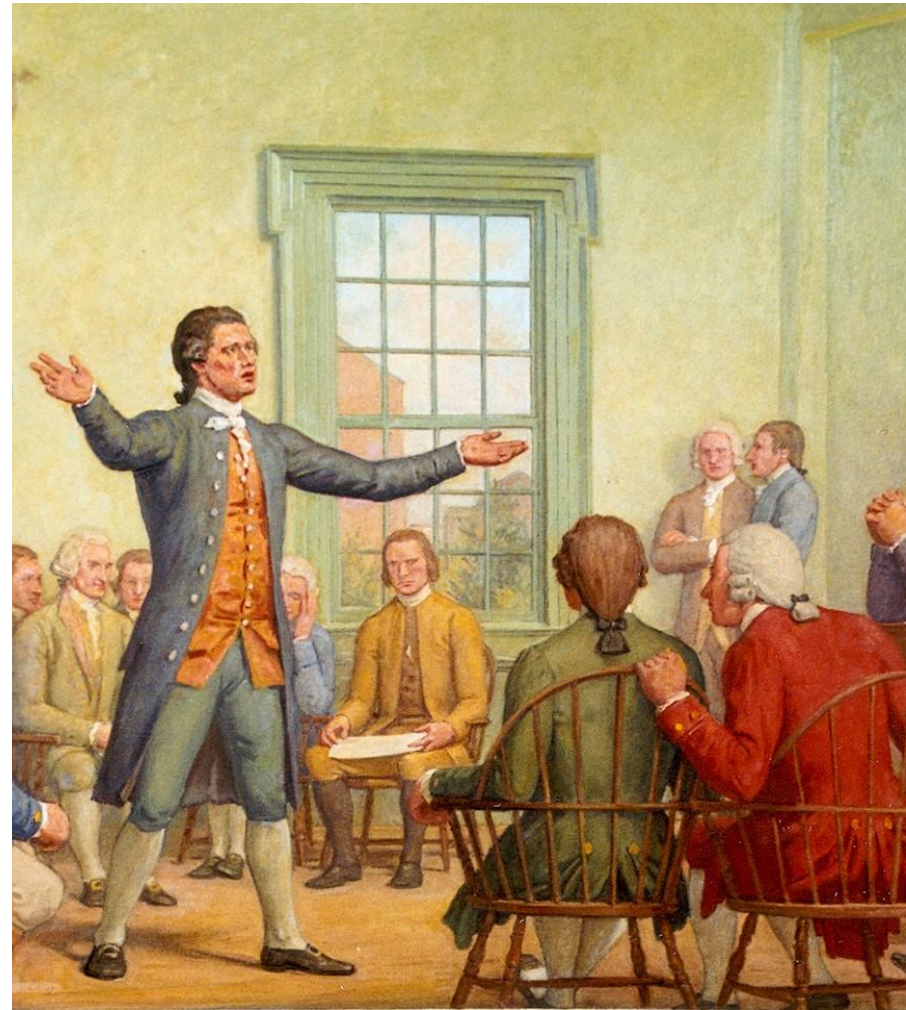
Boston Tea Party

- The British Parliament passed the Tea Act in 1773
- Merchants would lose profit
- The company gave franchises to select companies
- Colonists organized a boycott
- They dressed up as Native Americans and threw East India Tea into the harbor



Boston Tea Party (cont.)

- The British Parliament passed the Coercive or Intolerable Acts
- All Boston commerce was closed until the company was repaid
- The First Continental Congress was brought together to form a boycott
- They protested the acts and started the independence movement



Additional Info - George Washington

- George Washington was born to a Virginia planter family in 1732. He had a wealthy upbringing and a private education.
- In the 7 years war he became a lieutenant colonel, and later a commander, winning a number of important battles despite low supplies and few men.
- He went on to rise in the Virginian political scene, becoming a state legislator, and then a delegate to the Continental Congress.
- In 1775 Congress chose to make him Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Despite a few defeats, he kept the army alive and perfected ambush and proto-sniper tactics against the british.
- Famously held together a half-starved army at Valley Forge through a long winter.
- After victory in the Revolutionary war, he was elected nearly unanimously to be the first President of the US, serving two terms before retiring.
- Died on his Virginian estate of Mount Vernon in 1799.

Works Cited

Melby, Julie. "The Repeal, or The Funeral Procession of Miss Americ-Stamp - Graphic Arts." *Princeton University*, The Trustees of Princeton University, 5 Jan. 2010, www.princeton.edu/~graphicarts/2010/01/the_repeal_or_the_funeral_proc.html.

The End



Thanks for watching!