

Chapter 7-Causes of the Revolution

The American Revolution (Vocabulary)

ally: person or group that joins with another to work toward a goal.

congress: group of representatives who meet to discuss a subject

rebellion: fight against a government

proclamation: an official public statement.

The American Revolution (Vocabulary)

tax: money that people pay to their government in return for services.

protest: event where people complain about an issue.

smuggling: to import goods illegally

boycott: group of people refusing to buy, sell, or use certain goods.

liberty: freedom from being controlled by another government.

repeal: cancel a law

The American Revolution (Vocabulary)

massacre: killing of many people

correspondence: written communication

quarter: give people food and shelter

delegate: someone chosen to speak and act for others

The American Revolution (Vocabulary)

patriot: colonists who opposed (disliked) British rule

militia: group of ordinary people who train for battle.

minutemen: militia with special training.

commander: officer in charge of an army

petition: written request from a number of people.

Chapter 7

Who fought in the French and Indian War? France and Britain

Purpose for Fighting: for the land called the Ohio River Valley (French territory)

Who won? Britain

How was the French and Indian War paid for? The British charged the colonists through tax money to help pay for the war.

What treaty ended the French and Indian War? The Treaty of Paris (gave Britain control of Canada and land east of the Mississippi)

What problems did Britain's victory over France cause?

-*Pontiac's Rebellion*=Britain wanted all Indians off the land and the Indians rebelled and fought Britain.

-*Proclamation of 1763*= a) colonists could not settle west of the Appalachian Mtns.

b) Britain declared Indians had rights to their land.

What were the ways colonists had to pay for the French and Indian war? TAXES

- **Sugar Act (1764):** Britain taxed sugar, coffee, and cloth. Colonists rebelled by smuggling the goods to the colonies illegally to avoid paying the tax.
- **Stamp Act (1765):** tax on newspapers, contracts, pamphlet, court documents, AND playing cards
 - Stamp Act angered colonists
 - **two groups formed as the result of the Stamp Act: **Sons of Liberty** (led by Samuel Adams protested Stamp Act) and **Daughters of Liberty** (women colonists who wove their own cloth and made their own clothes to prevent buying British cloth)**
 - both groups organized protests against the Stamp Act by boycotting British goods that were imported into New York and Philadelphia.
 - Stamp Act repealed (canceled) by Britain in 1766 as result of boycott.
- **Townshend Acts (1766):** taxed glass, paint, lead, paper, and tea
 - angry colonists
- -"No taxation without representation!"= colonists wanted to be heard in the British Parliament (government) to have a say in what was taxed. They wanted their representatives from their colony to speak for them. They wanted to allow them to pass taxes for their own colonies.
- **Tea Act (1773):** allowed the British East India Company to sell the tea directly to the colonists at a low price, with tax included.
 - angry colonists because they were still paying tax.
 - colonists did not want to be forced to drink the tea from the British East India company.
 - businessmen in the colonies were mad because they would lose money since the tea was not sold through them.

What were the Effects of Colonists paying for French and Indian War?

- **Boston Massacre:** colonists protested British soldiers living in Boston and having to house them in their house. Arguing began between colonists and British soldiers in the streets. Snowball fights began. A British soldier fired a shot and 5 colonists were killed.
- **Boston Tea Party:** Sons of Liberty dressed as American Indians boarded the tea ships in the Boston Harbor. They dumped tons of tea from the British East India Company into the water to protest
- **How did the British government react to the Boston Tea Party?** they passed new laws called the *INTOLERABLE ACTS* (punished colonists)

Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts) stated:

- closed the port of Boston
- Massachusetts could no longer govern themselves
- British officials accused of crimes could be taken to England for trial
- Quartering Act (colonists FORCED to house British soldiers in their own houses!!)

First Continental Congress

- colonists from every colony met to discuss the Intolerable Acts and how to respond to Britain
- delegates wrote a letter to Britain and American colonies stating they should have the same rights as the British citizens.
- letter asked King George III to stop taxing colonists without agreement and repeal the Intolerable Acts.
- King George III REFUSED the requests and sent more British soldiers over to the colonies
- Colonists began to train themselves for battle and refused to trade with Britain.

Other Information

- Committees of Correspondence: leaders in Boston led by Samuel Adams helped spread written communication to all colonies about the British treatment. Soon all colonies had Committees of Correspondence.

Battles of Lexington and Concord

Moving Toward War

-conflict between colonists and the British government led to the Battles of Lexington and Concord

-Where was the first fight between colonists and British soldiers? Lexington and Concord

-What was the difference between a Patriot and a Loyalist?

Patriot: colonists who wanted independence from Great Britain

Loyalist: colonists were "loyal" or dedicated to King George III.

-Who was in charge of the British Army? General Thomas Gage (Loyalists)

-Who was in charge of the Continental Army? George Washington (Patriot)

-Why did Gen. Thomas Gage send British soldiers to Concord? he had learned the colonists were storing up gun powder and cannons in Concord.

-Describe Paul Revere's Ride. A patriot who rode on horseback to warn the colonists' militia when the British soldiers were coming to town to take the gunpowder and cannons. Patriots in Boston lit lanterns in the church tower to warn Patriots outside of the city when the British soldiers were coming. Paul Revere announced, "The Regulars are coming, the Regulars are coming!" Regulars is another word for the British.

-Battle at Lexington:

- British soldiers told minutemen to leave.
- Minutemen turned to leave and a shot was fired (no one knew if it came from British soldiers or colonists). Caused both sides to start shooting
- 8 colonists died, 1 British soldier hurt.

-Battle at Concord:

- took place AFTER Lexington
- British searched for hidden weapons
- more minutemen gathered and more fighting started
- "the shot heard 'round the world'" (written by Ralph Waldo Emerson about Battle of Concord.
- many British soldiers killed by minutemen on way back to Boston

*******After Battles of Lexington and Concord, more and more militia came to Boston to help fight the British soldiers**

Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill)

-Why did the militia choose the hill to fight? They chose the hill so they could fire cannons at the British soldiers in Boston

-Why did the hill make it difficult (hard) for British troops to attack them? It was difficult because the British troops had a hard time pushing the cannons up the hill and carrying their weapons up the hill. The militia had already built a fort at the top of the hill to fight the British.

-Why did the British win the Battle of Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill)? They won because the Patriots ran out of gunpowder/ammunition.

The Second Continental Congress

-met in 1775

-decided to create a new army called the Continental Army and would train like soldiers.

The Olive Branch Petition

-a request the Second Continental Congress sent to King George to offer as a symbol of peace to end the conflict between colonists and British soldiers.

-An olive branch is the symbol for peace.

-King George IGNORED the Olive Branch Petition and sent MORE British troops to Boston.

Important People of the American Revolution

- **King George III:** king of Britain; thought taxing colonists was a good way to pay for the French and Indian War; he did not understand why the colonists did not want to pay taxes.
- **George Washington:** commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the Revolution. Washington was born in Virginia and had military experience. He served during the French and Indian War; elected 1st president of the U.S. and served two 4-yr. terms.
- **Benjamin Franklin:** inventor, scientist, publisher, political leader; served on the committee of Congress to write the Declaration of Independence and delegate to the Constitutional Convention; wrote *Poor Richard's Almanac*.
- **Thomas Jefferson:** author of the Declaration of Independence; lawyer, inventor, architect, and writer; elected 3rd president of the U.S.
- **Benedict Arnold:** served in the Continental Army during American Revolution; he became a **traitor** when he did not get other promotions in the army and made a secret agreement with the British to hand over the fort at West Point in New York.
- **Patrick Henry:** member of the House of Burgesses (legislature); spoke out AGAINST the Stamp Act and Intolerable Acts by giving a famous speech declaring, "Give me liberty or give me death!"
- **John Adams:** convinced delegates to sign the Declaration of Independence; nominated George Washington to be commander-in-chief of the Continental Army; helped set up the U.S. Navy and Marines; served as president of the U.S.