

## TERMS AND PEOPLE

- **duty – import tax**
- **petition – written request to a government**
- **writ of assistance – court order that allowed officials to make searches without saying what they were searching for**

**Pick up tablet when finished**

# ASSIGNMENT

**Canfieldz.weebly.com**

**- Take the quiz**

**Turn in on my desk when finished.**

**- Lead up to the Revolution Research assignment**

## TERMS AND PEOPLE

- **John Adams – Massachusetts lawyer and colonial leader; future president**
- **Samuel Adams – colonial leader who established the Committees of Correspondence**
- **boycott – organized campaign to refuse to buy certain products**

# LEAD UP TO THE REVOLUTION 1



## OBJECTIVES

- **Explain the conflict between Native Americans and British settlers in 1763.**
- **Describe how the colonists responded to British tax laws.**
- **Describe what happened during the Boston Massacre.**



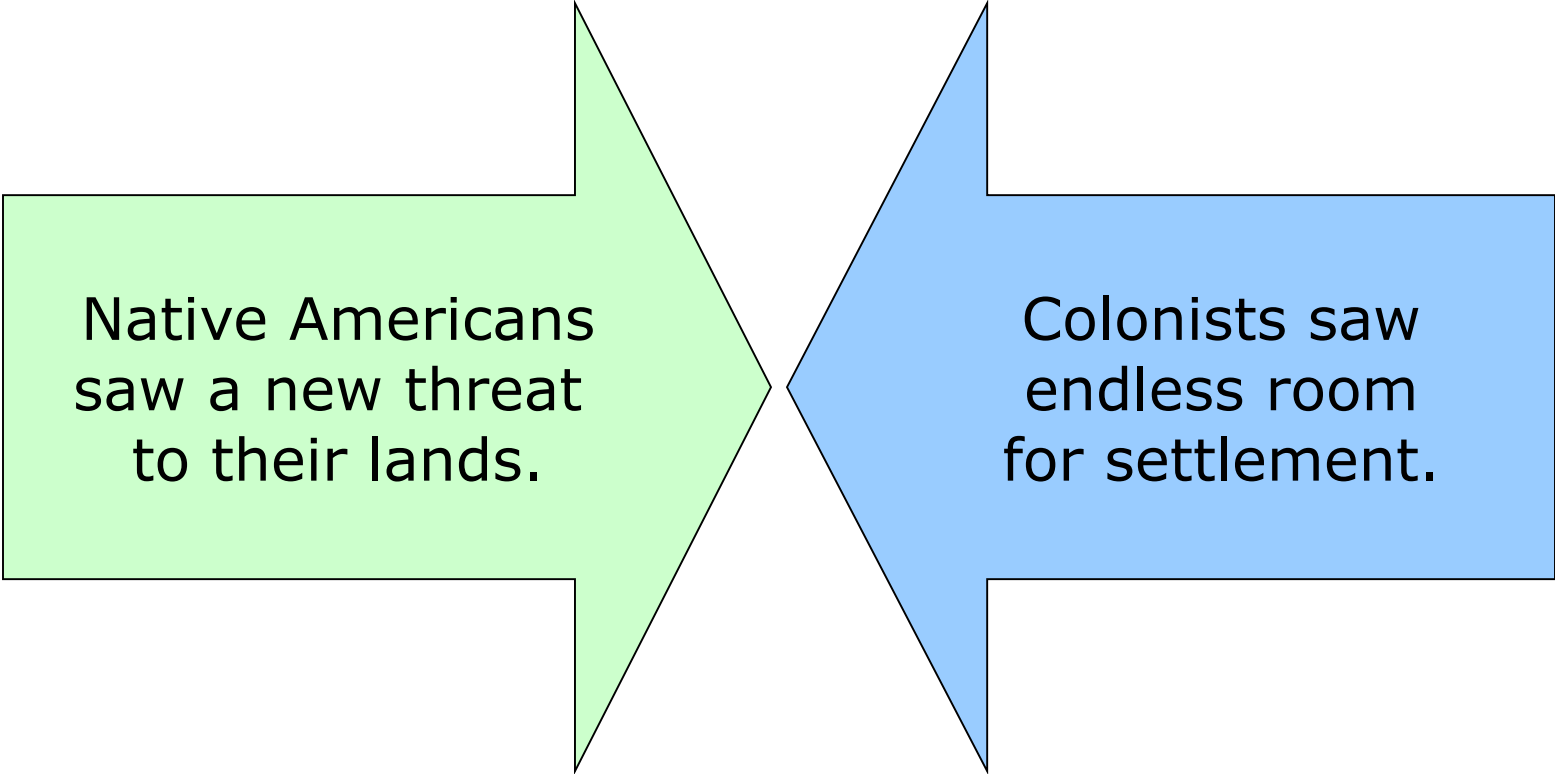
## **Why did the French and Indian War increase friction within the colonies and with Britain?**

The end of the war brought celebration. But it did not bring peace. New conflicts soon threatened to tear the colonies apart.

**Fighting with  
Native  
Americans**

**Disputes with  
the British  
government**

**With the French defeat in the Seven Years' War, Britain gained vast new lands in North America.**



Native Americans  
saw a new threat  
to their lands.

Colonists saw  
endless room  
for settlement.

Pontiac, the leader of the Ottawa nation, took action to stop settlers from pushing farther west.



Pontiac and his allies launched a bloody attack on British forts and towns. The British responded with equally brutal attacks against Native Americans.



The British defeated Pontiac in 1764, but thousands of settlers and Native Americans had been killed.

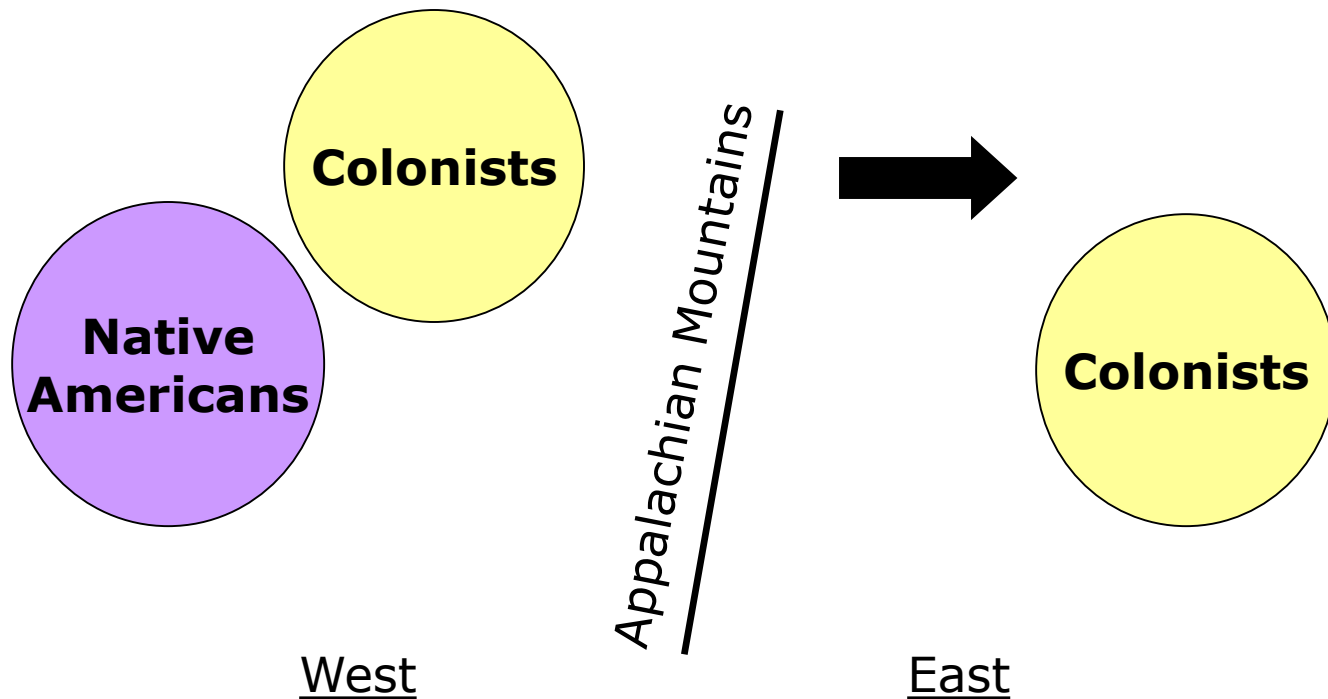


Hoping to avoid further wars, the British issued the Proclamation of 1763.

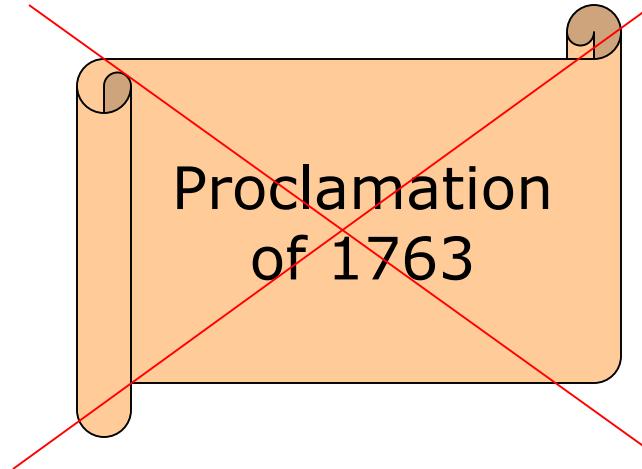
**It forbade colonists from settling west of a line drawn along the Appalachian Mountains.**



Frontier settlers who had already moved west were told to move back. Colonists could settle only east of the line.

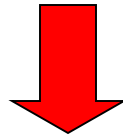


**The Proclamation of 1763 angered many colonists, who believed they had the right to settle wherever they wanted.**

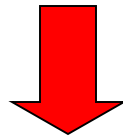


The colonists largely ignored the proclamation, and Britain found it impossible to enforce. Tensions rose.

**Colonists increasingly believed their rights were being threatened.**

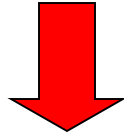


Colonists had fought and died to help win the war.	Colonists expected Britain to be grateful for their help.
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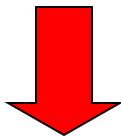


**Colonists were loyal subjects; they expected to have the same rights as other British citizens.**

**British leaders were concerned about paying for their costly colonies.**



Britain had spent a great deal on the war and was now in debt.	Britain continued to spend money on troops to protect colonists from Native Americans.
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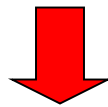


**British leaders expected the colonists to help pay expenses.**

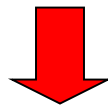
To raise money, British leaders imposed a series of new laws forcing the colonists to share the financial burden.

<b>Sugar Act</b>	1764	Put a <b>duty</b> on products such as molasses
<b>Quartering Act</b>	1765	Required colonists to house British troops
<b>Stamp Act</b>	1765	Required colonists to buy special stamps for many products and activities

**The colonists were outraged, and protests quickly spread throughout the colonies.**

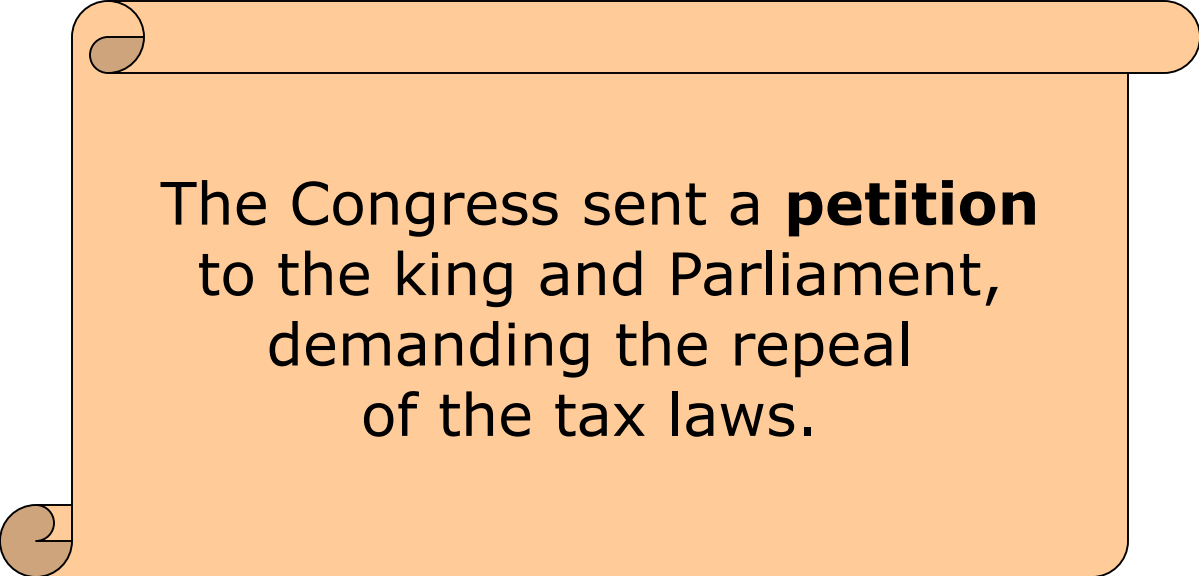


The Virginia House of Burgesses and other colonial assemblies—the only places where the colonists were represented—declared that they alone had the right to tax the colonists.



Merchants organized **boycotts** against British goods.

Of all the new laws, the Stamp Act was the most unpopular. Delegates from nine colonies formed the Stamp Act Congress to take action.

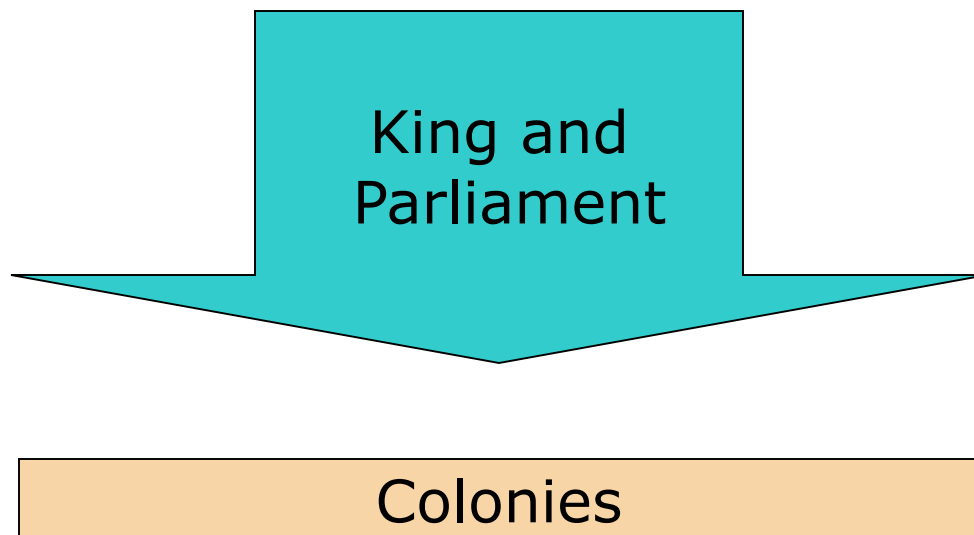


The Congress sent a **petition** to the king and Parliament, demanding the repeal of the tax laws.

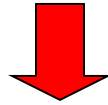


Parliament did repeal the Stamp Act.

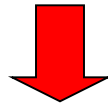
But at the same time, it passed the Declaratory Act , stating that Parliament had total authority over the colonies.



More new laws, and more protests, followed.



The Townshend Acts taxed goods brought into the colonies. Because so many colonists objected to the taxes, and to the **writs of assistance** that enforced them, Parliament repealed all but the tax on tea.



**Anger on both sides soon led to a bloody confrontation.**

In 1770, an angry crowd surrounded a group of soldiers in Boston.

Frightened, the soldiers fired, killing five people.



**John Adams**, a colonial leader, defended the soldiers, believing they should receive a fair trial. Still, the Boston Massacre became a rallying point for the colonists.

Leaders from different colonies began exchanging information and ideas, helping to unite the colonists against the British.



Committees of  
Correspondence

## Quiz

1. import tax
  2. court order that allowed officials to make searches without saying what they were searching for
  3. written request to a government
  4. organized campaign to refuse to buy certain products
- a. Minimum
  - b. Emotional
  - c. Duty
  - d. Boycotts
  - e. Petition
  - f. writs of assistance

5. Pontiac was leader of the Ottawa nation.

6. The Quartering Act required colonists to house British troops.

7. The Boston Massacre occurred in 1771.

8. Committees of Loyalists were set up in various colonies to spread negative information about British actions.

9. Why was the killing of 5 people in Boston, known as the Boston Massacre?