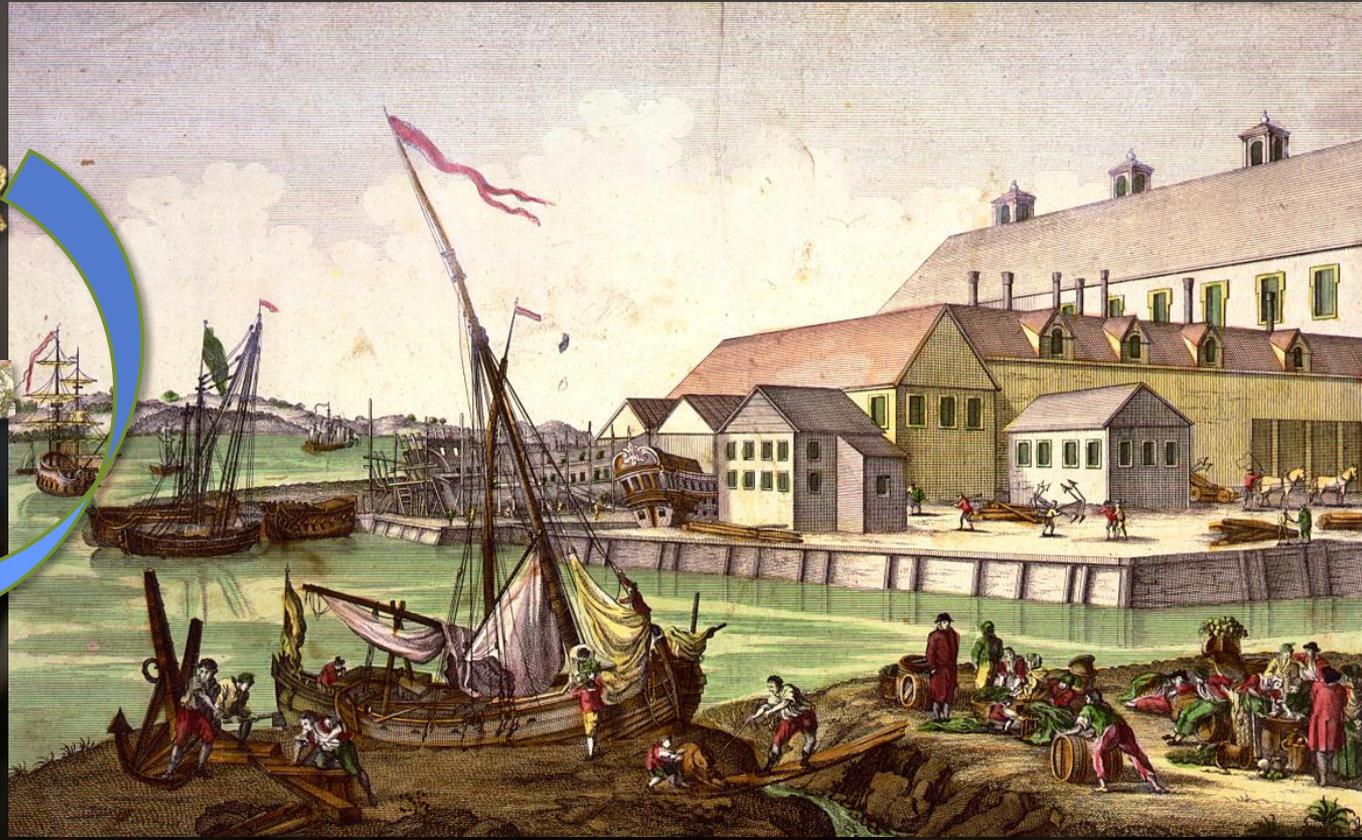




# Prelude to Revolution

1763-1775

# Salutary Neglect



A British policy which avoided strict enforcement of parliamentary laws which was believed to cause the colonies to flourish while keeping them obedient to the crown

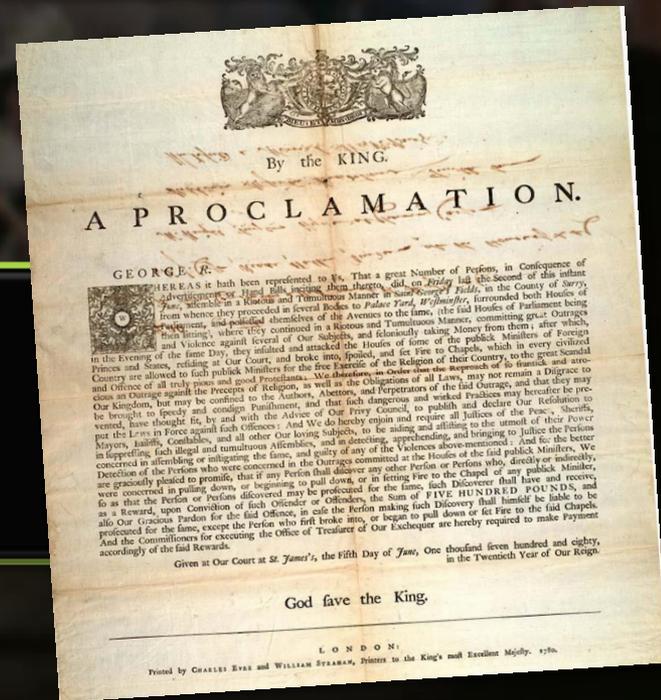
# French & Indian War (1754-1763)

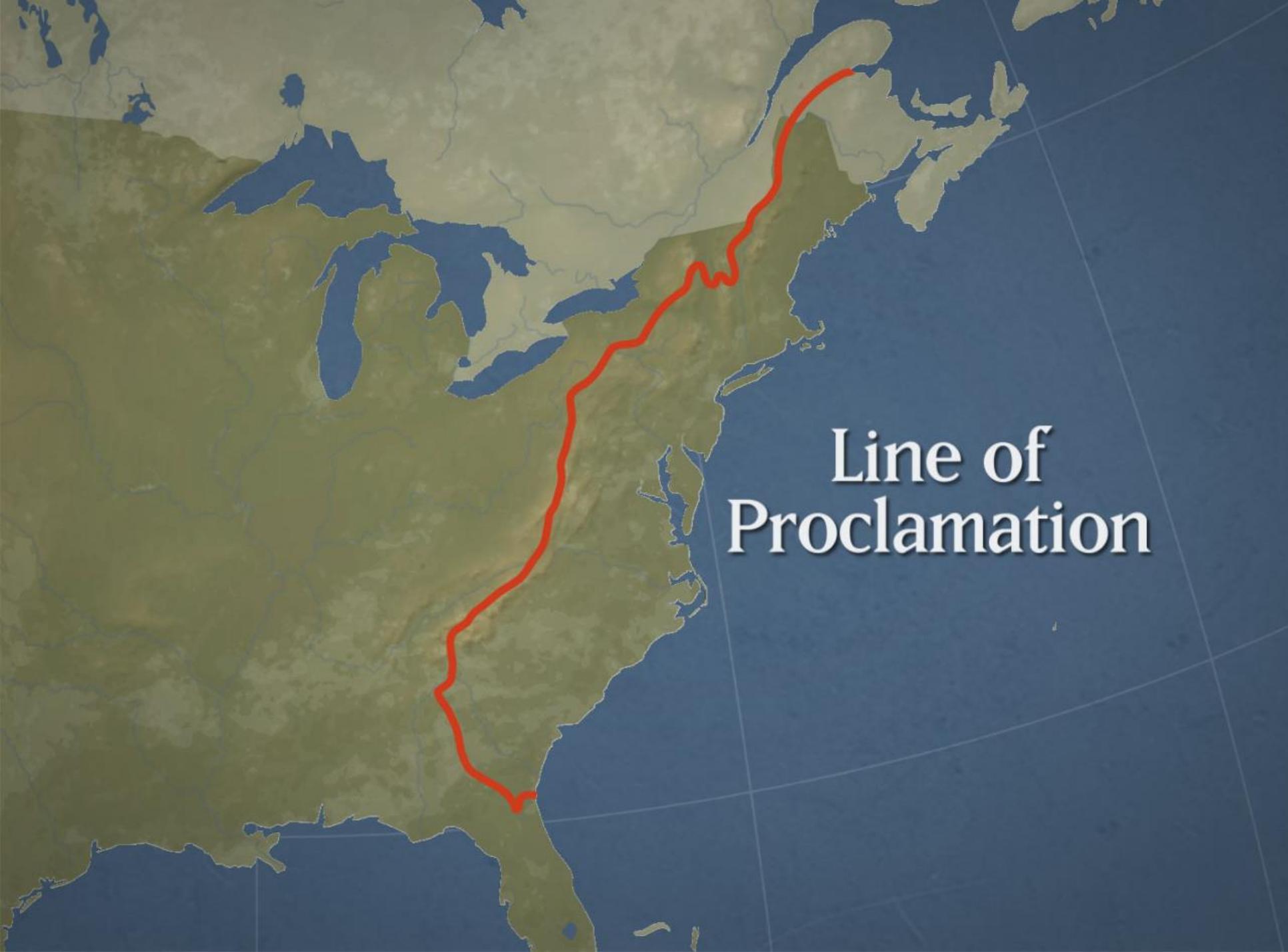


DEBT & Taxes

LEADS  
TO

LAND Disputes  
(Proclamation  
of 1763)





Line of  
Proclamation



# Sugar Act (1764)

Georgii III. Regis.

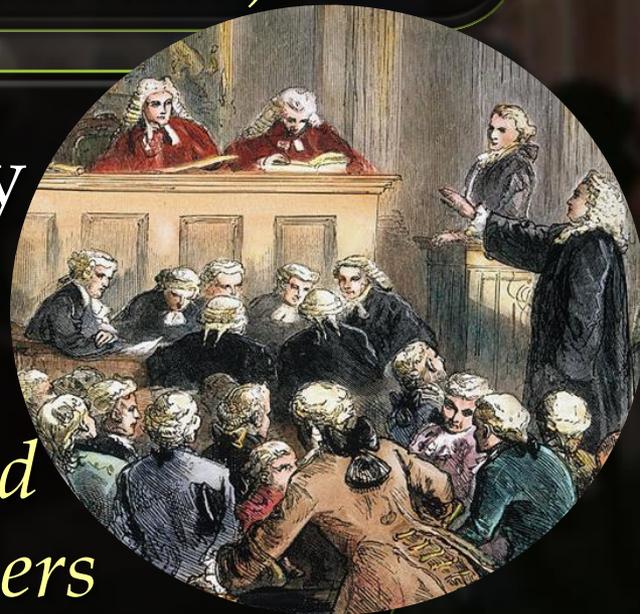
C A P. XV.

An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, (intituled, *An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America*); for applying the Produce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, (intituled, *An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade*); and for disallowing several Drawls from this Kingdom, and preventing the clandestine Goods to and from the Plantations, and improving the Trade by the same.

Placed a tax on imported sugar in the hopes of raising revenue  
*(British lower the tax, but then try and collect)*

Admiralty Courts

*Jury trials were denied To smugglers*



# Stamp Act (1765)

( 279 )

Anno quinto

Georgii III. Regis.

C A P. XII.

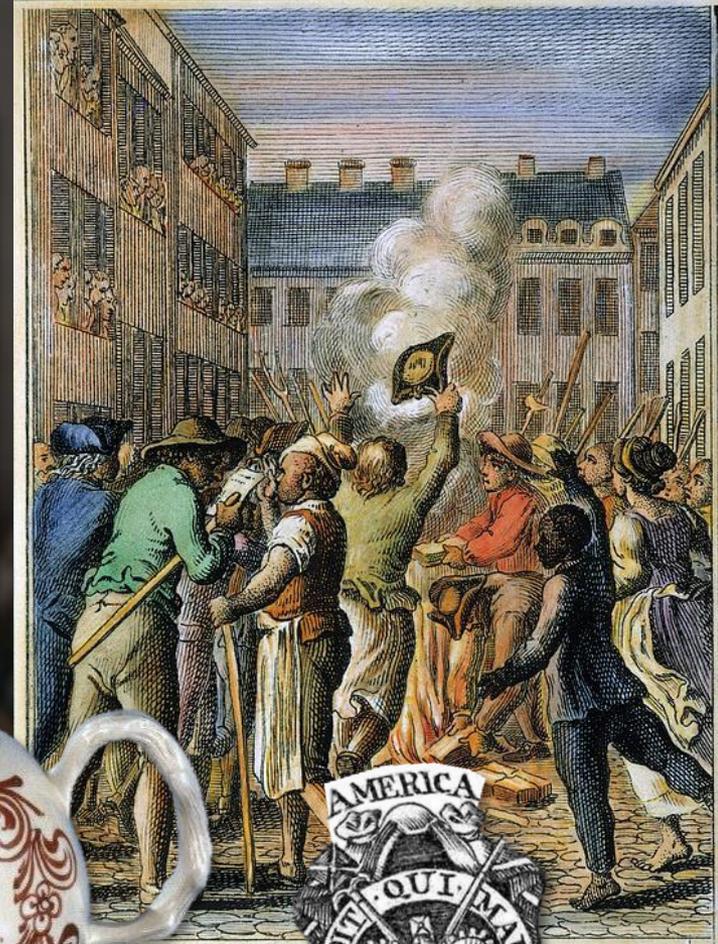
An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.



WHEREAS by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, several Duties were granted, continued, and appropriated, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British Colonies and Plantations in America: And whereas it is just and necessary, that Provision be made for raising a further Revenue within Your Majesty's Dominions in America, towards defraying the said Expences: We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled,



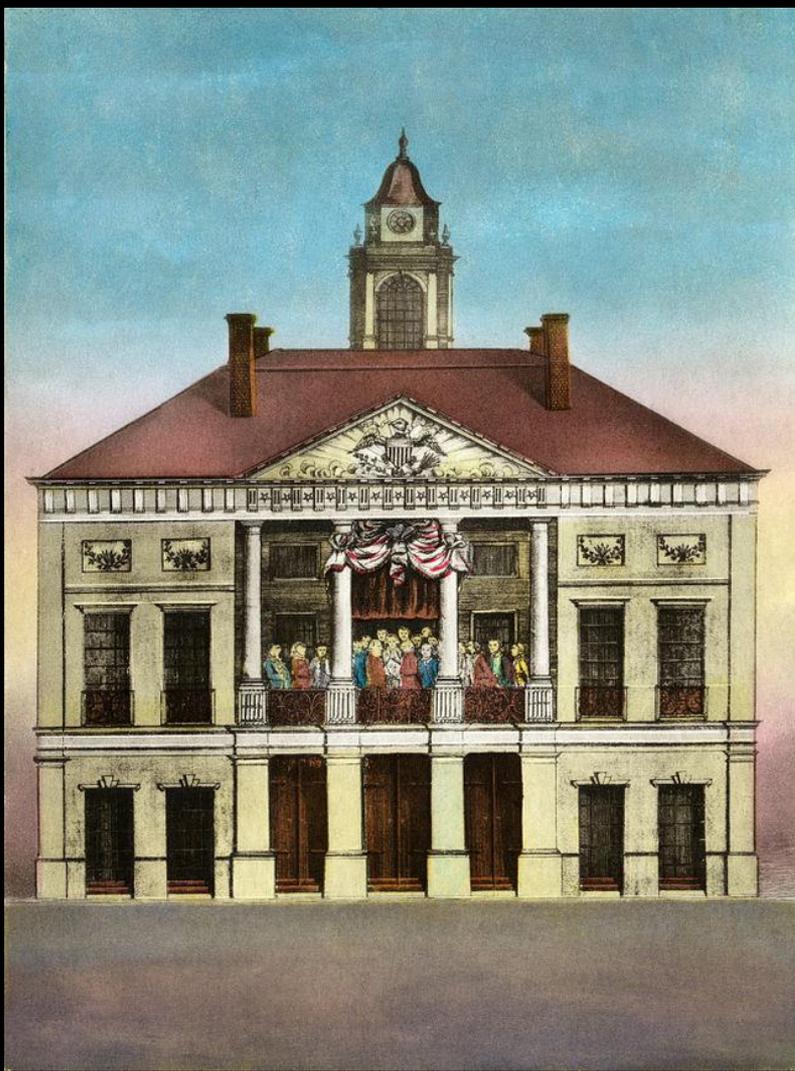
Placed a tax on most printed items that were produced and sold throughout the American colonies



# Stamp Act (1765)

## Stamp Act Congress

First gathering of elected representatives from of the American Colonies in a united fashion to protest British taxation (October 7 & 25, 1765, New York City)



# Committees of Correspondence

“Shadow governments” organized by colonial leaders to communicate about threats to their liberty & to coordinating action against Britain.

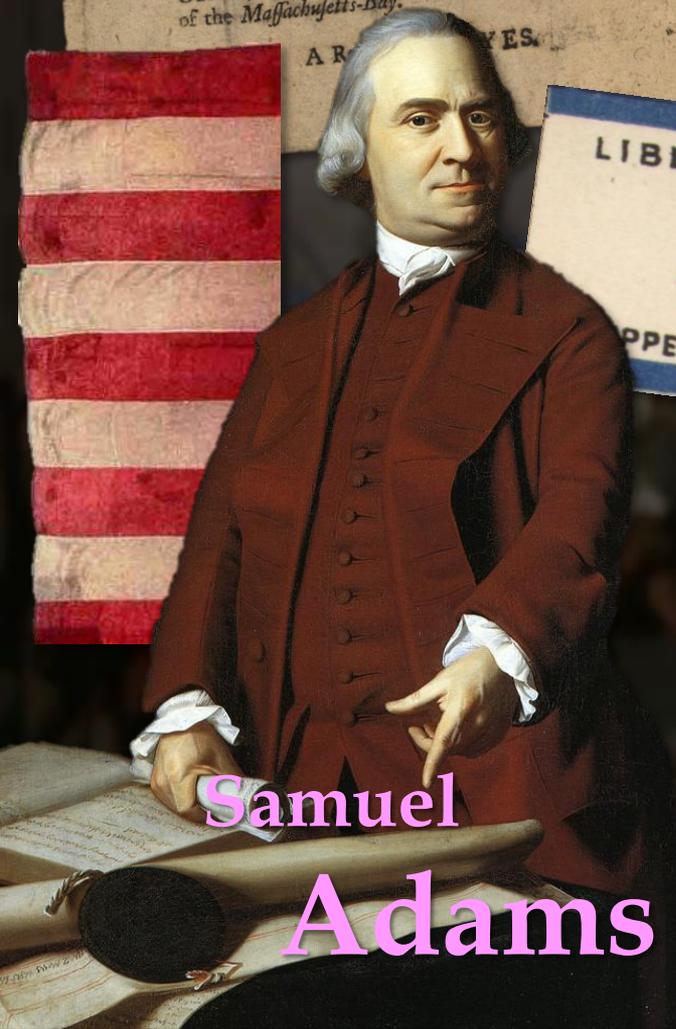
St-p! R-p! R-p! No:  
Tuesday-Morning, December 17, 1765.  
**THE True-born Sons of Liberty**, are desired to meet under LIBERTY-TREE, at XII o'Clock, THIS DAY, to hear the public Resignation, under Oath, of ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; Distributor of Stamps for the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

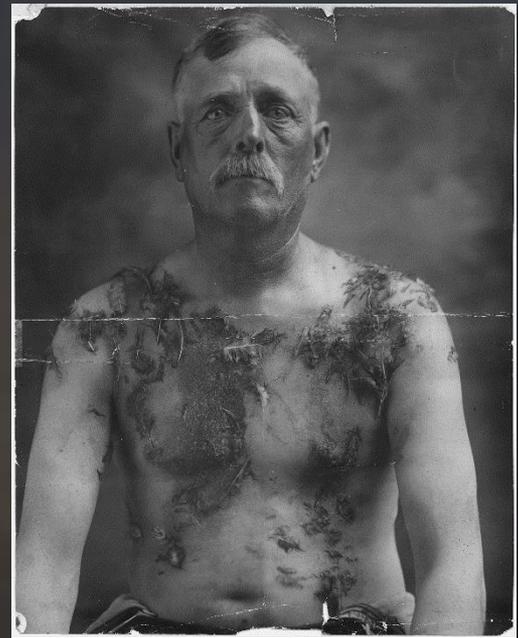
A R... ES.



**Sons of Liberty**  
Secret society formed to protect the rights of the colonists with coordinated words & force

Samuel Adams

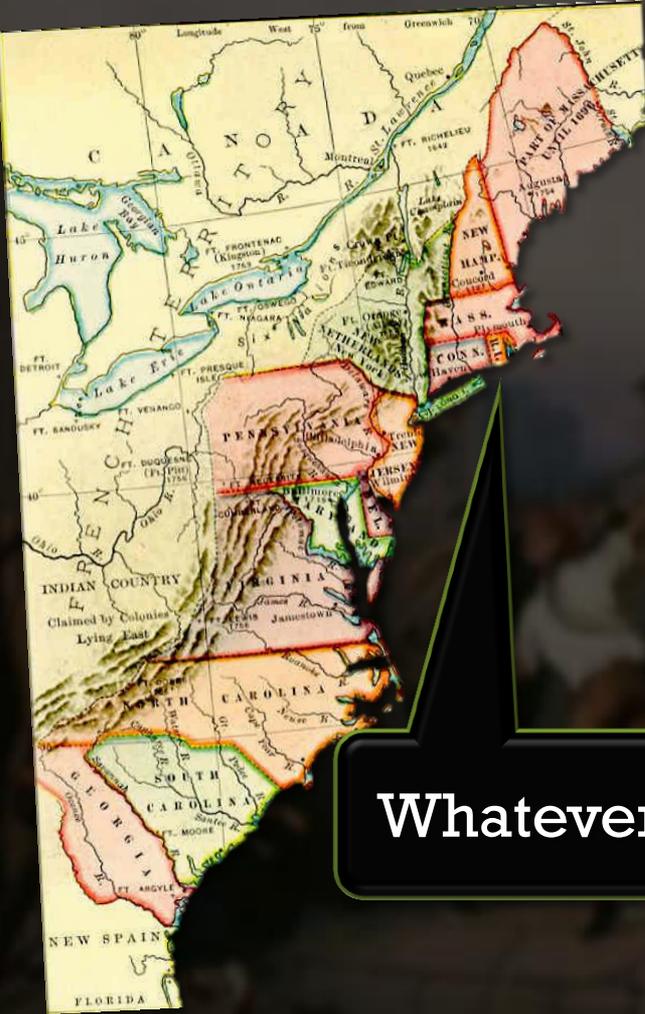
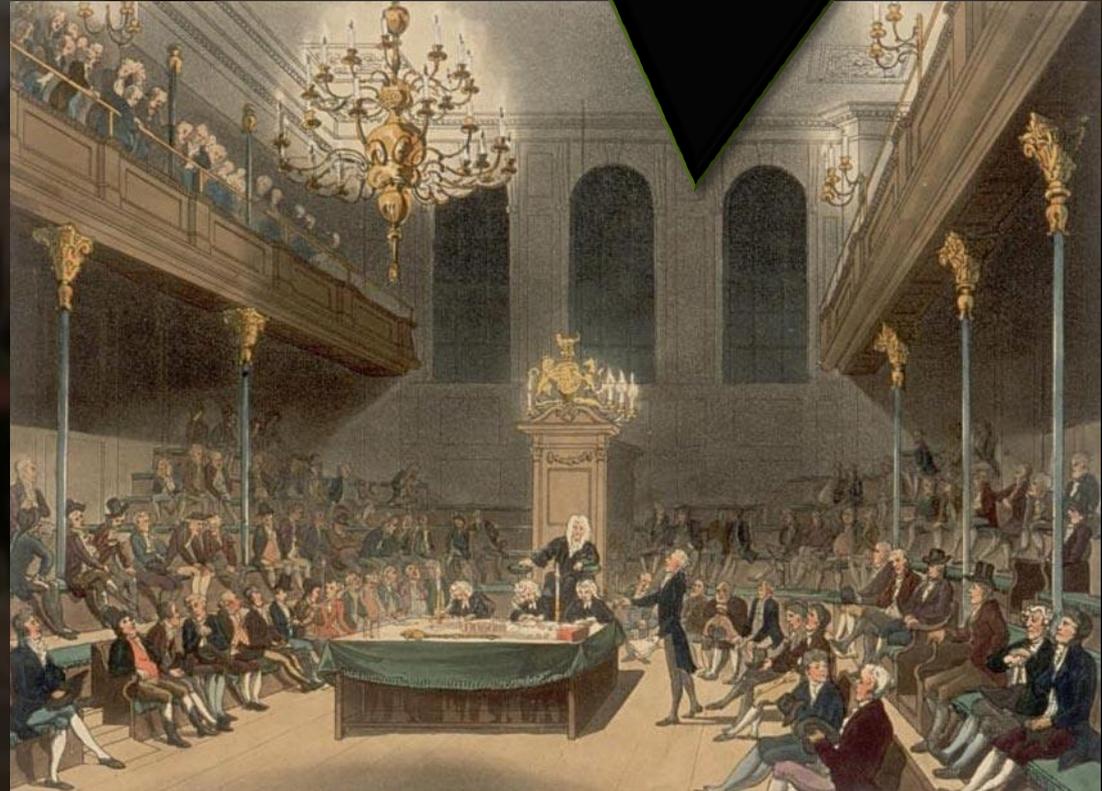




# Declaratory Act (1766)

We declare that we have the power to tax you if we want to!

Whatever...



# Townshend Act (1767)



Laws that placed a tax on specific goods such as glass, paper, paint, & lead imported into the colonies (indirect tax)

Charles  
Townshend

*British Prime Minister*  
1766-1767

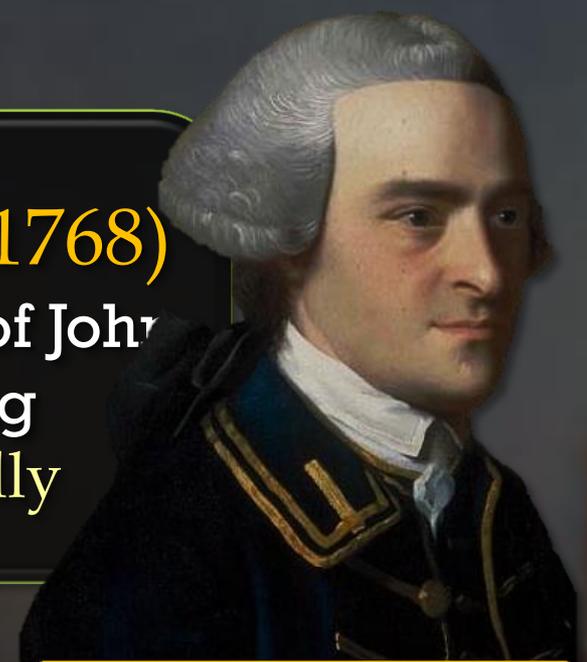


3¢ tax on tea

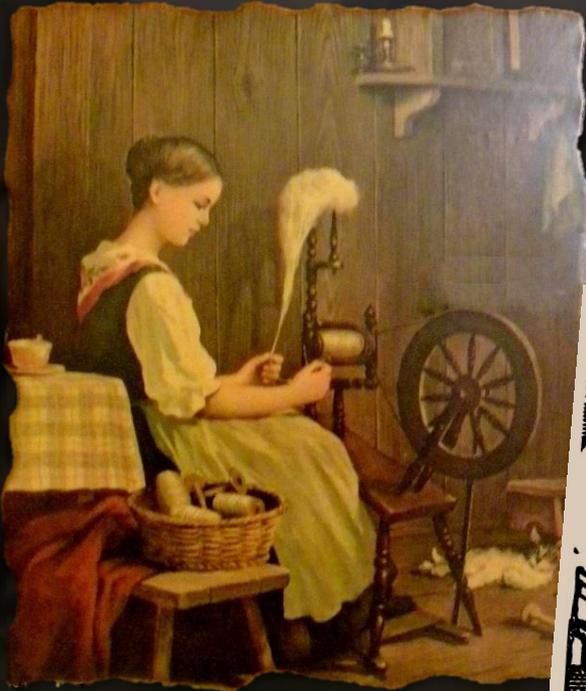
# SMUGGLING

## Seizure of the HMS Liberty (1768)

British agents seized merchant ship of John Hancock suspected of smuggling  
Smuggling – moving goods illegally



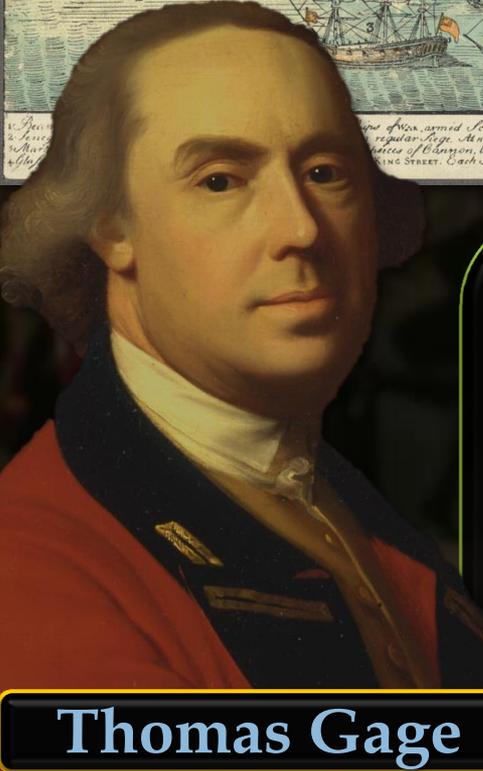
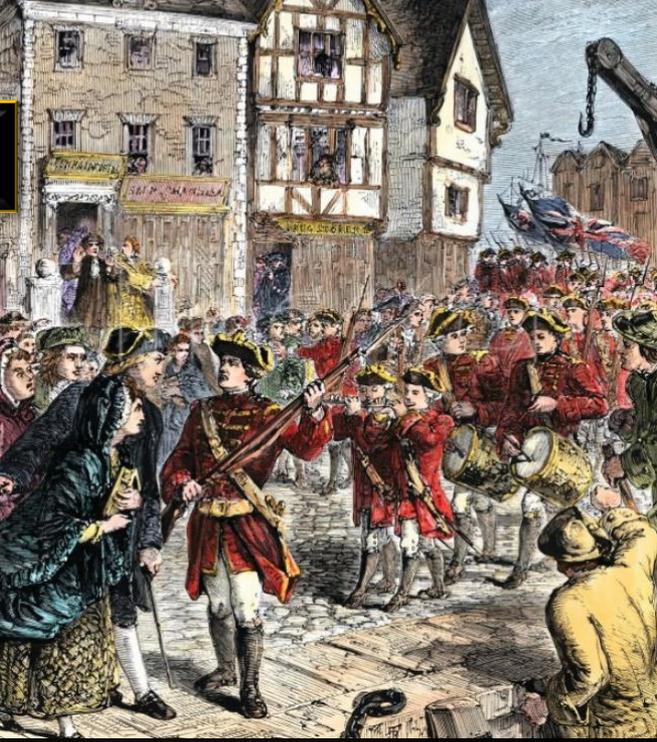
John Hancock



# BOYCOTTING

## Daughters of Liberty

Group of 92 women who looked to rebel against British taxes by making home goods instead of buying them from the British



1768

**British Response**  
Over 2,000 "red-coats" (soldiers) under General Thomas Gage are stationed in Boston to enforce taxes & institute martial law (military rule)

**Thomas Gage**

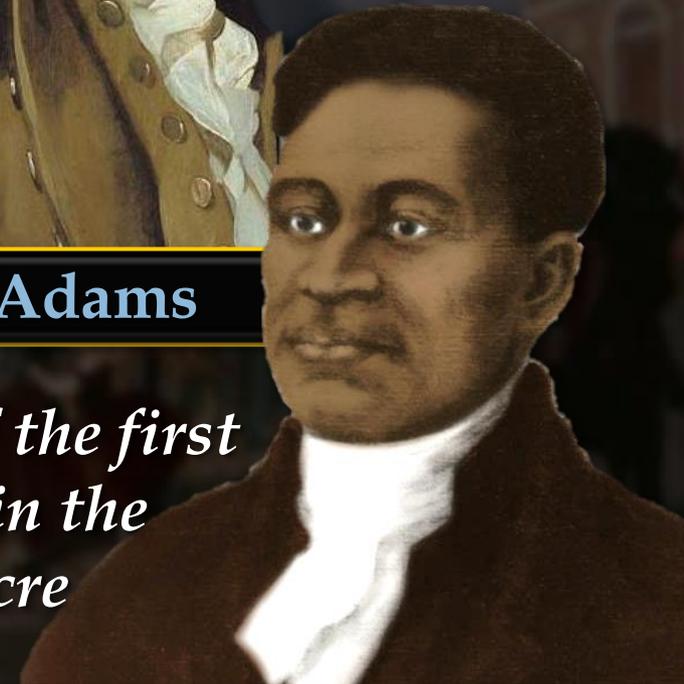
# Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770)



*Lawyer  
who  
defended  
British  
soldiers*

**John Adams**

*One of the first  
killed in the  
massacre*



**Crispus Attucks**

The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street Boston March 5<sup>th</sup> 1770 by a party of the 29<sup>th</sup> REG<sup>t</sup>







Adams

1854







1770

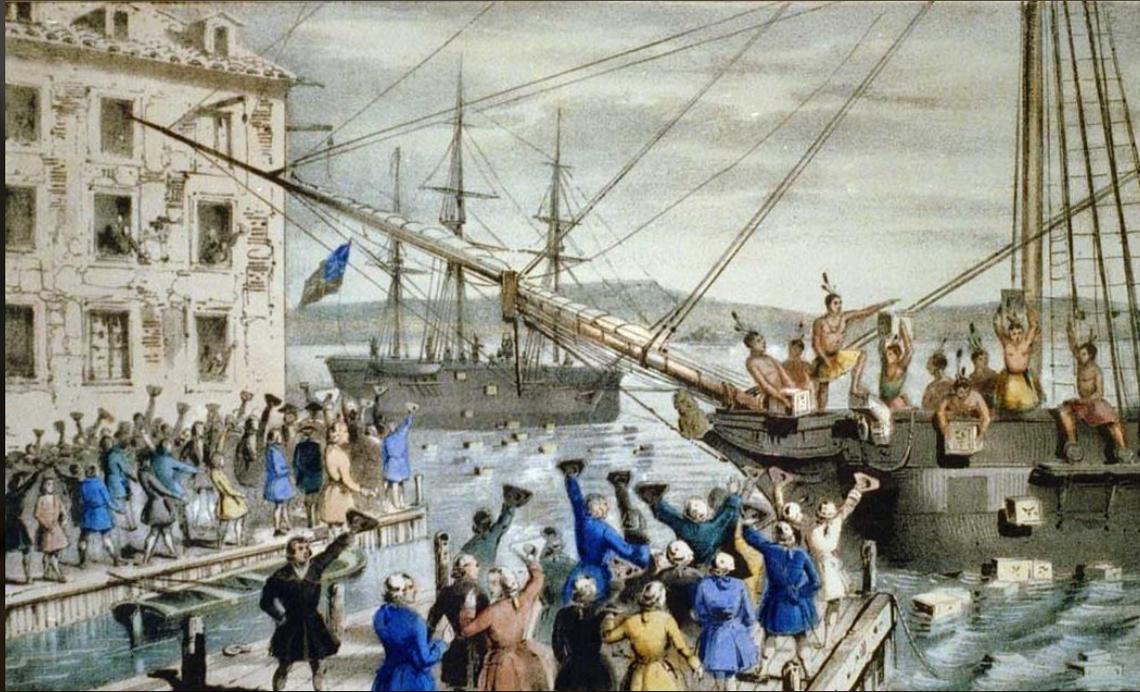
## British Response

Parliament repealed all of the Townshend Act duties except for the one on tea – to keep as a symbol of Parliament's power over the colonies.

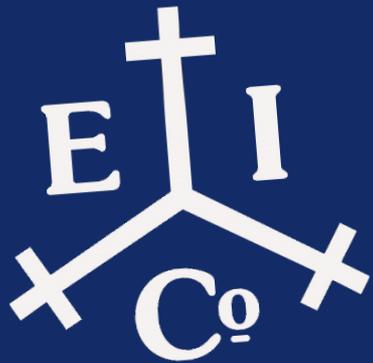


**Lord North**  
British Prime Minister  
1770-1782

# Boston Tea Party (Dec. 16, 1773)



**WHY:** Brits had to bail out East India Company, so they lowered price of tea in colonies (Tea Act) – bad for colonial merchants



**December 16, 1773**

Colonists, dressed like Indians, destroyed 340 chests of tea by throwing it into the Boston harbor  
= 46 tons = 18,523,000 cups of tea = \$2 to 4 million



NO

Taxation

*Without Representation*

## Virtual

# Representation

All subjects of England were represented by all of Parliament, not just special geographic groups



# VS



## Direct

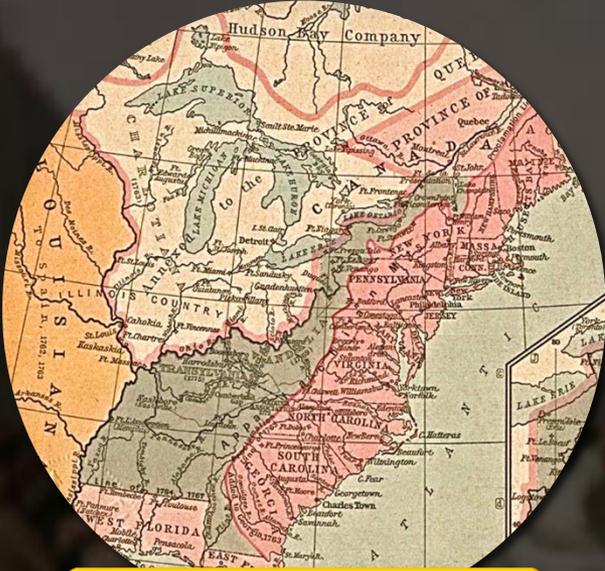
# Representation

Elected representatives who can vote the will of the people who elected them & also defend their liberties

# Intolerable (Coercive) Acts (1773)



# Intolerable Acts



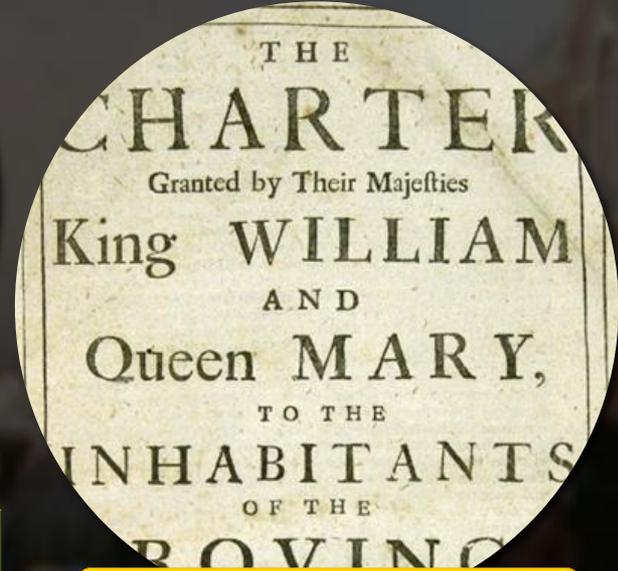
## Quebec Act

*Extended the southern border of Quebec & called for religious toleration of Catholics*



## Quartering Act

*Forced colonists to house British soldiers when ordered to*



## Mass. Gov. Act

*Closed Boston harbor and revoked colony charter – under royal control*

# First Continental Congress



**BIG DEAL:** First official unified colonial government

**When:** Sep. 1774

**Where:** Philadelphia (Carpenters Hall)

**Who:** 56 delegates from 12 colonies  
(except Georgia)

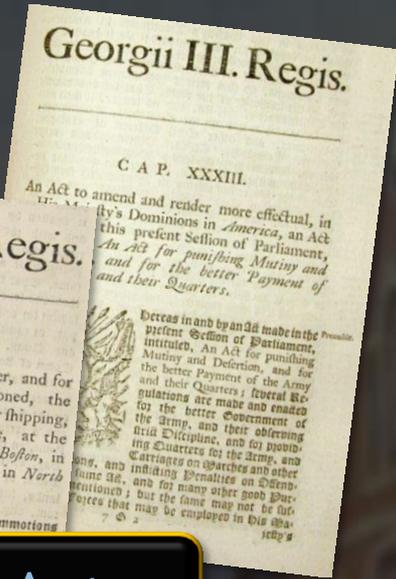
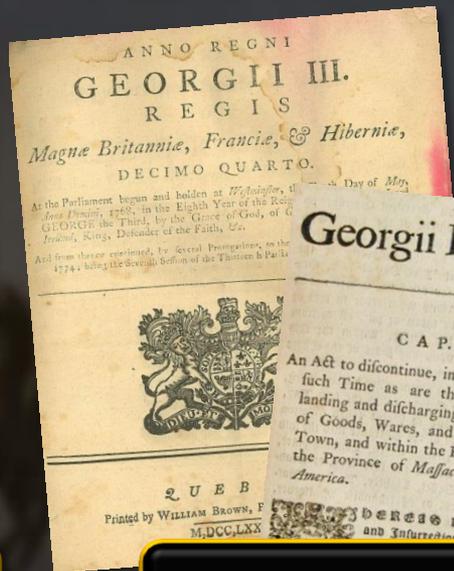
**Why:** To discuss a united response  
to Britain; **NOT** declare independence

**Outcome:** Encourage boycotts of  
British goods, domestic manufacturing  
& decided to meet again (May 1775)





British Military Buildup



Intolerable Acts

# LEADS TO



Mass. Provincial Congress



Armed Colonials

*“Give me  
liberty, or give  
me death!”*

*—Patrick Henry*

*March 23, 1775*



April 1775

Civilian soldiers  
who would be  
ready for service  
at any time



Minute Men



Lieutenant Colonel  
Francis Smith



**British  
Orders**  
Go into  
countryside  
get weapons  
& arrest  
rebel leaders  
(Sam Adams)  
(John Hancock)

*The  
redcoats  
are coming!*

A portrait of Paul Revere, a man with a white cravat and a dark vest, sitting at a desk with a quill pen and a teapot. He is resting his chin on his hand.

**Paul Revere**

A portrait of Samuel Prescott, a young man with a blue tricorn hat and a blue coat over a white shirt and yellow waistcoat.

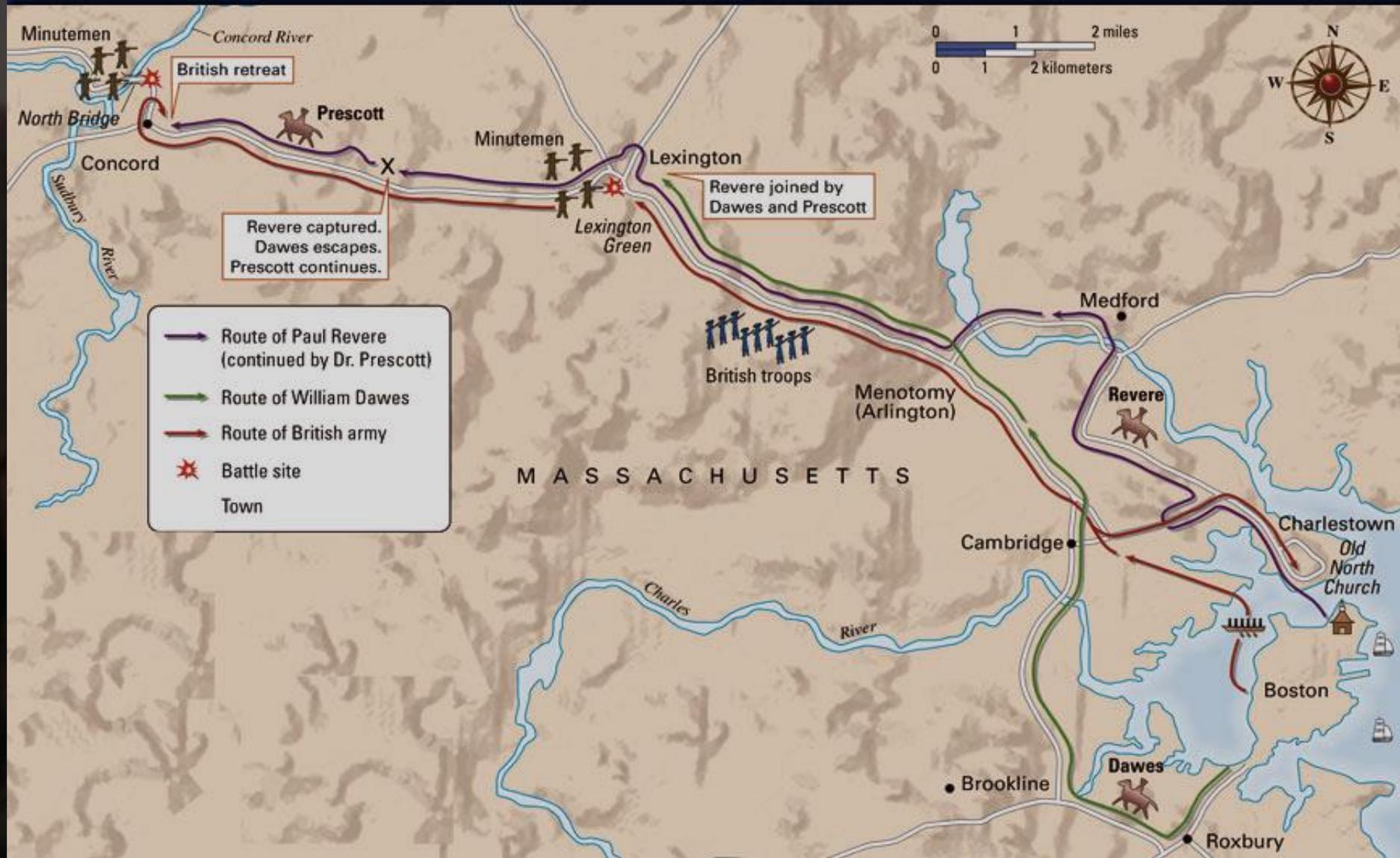
**Samuel Prescott**

A portrait of William Dawes, a man with a white cravat and a dark coat over a yellow waistcoat.

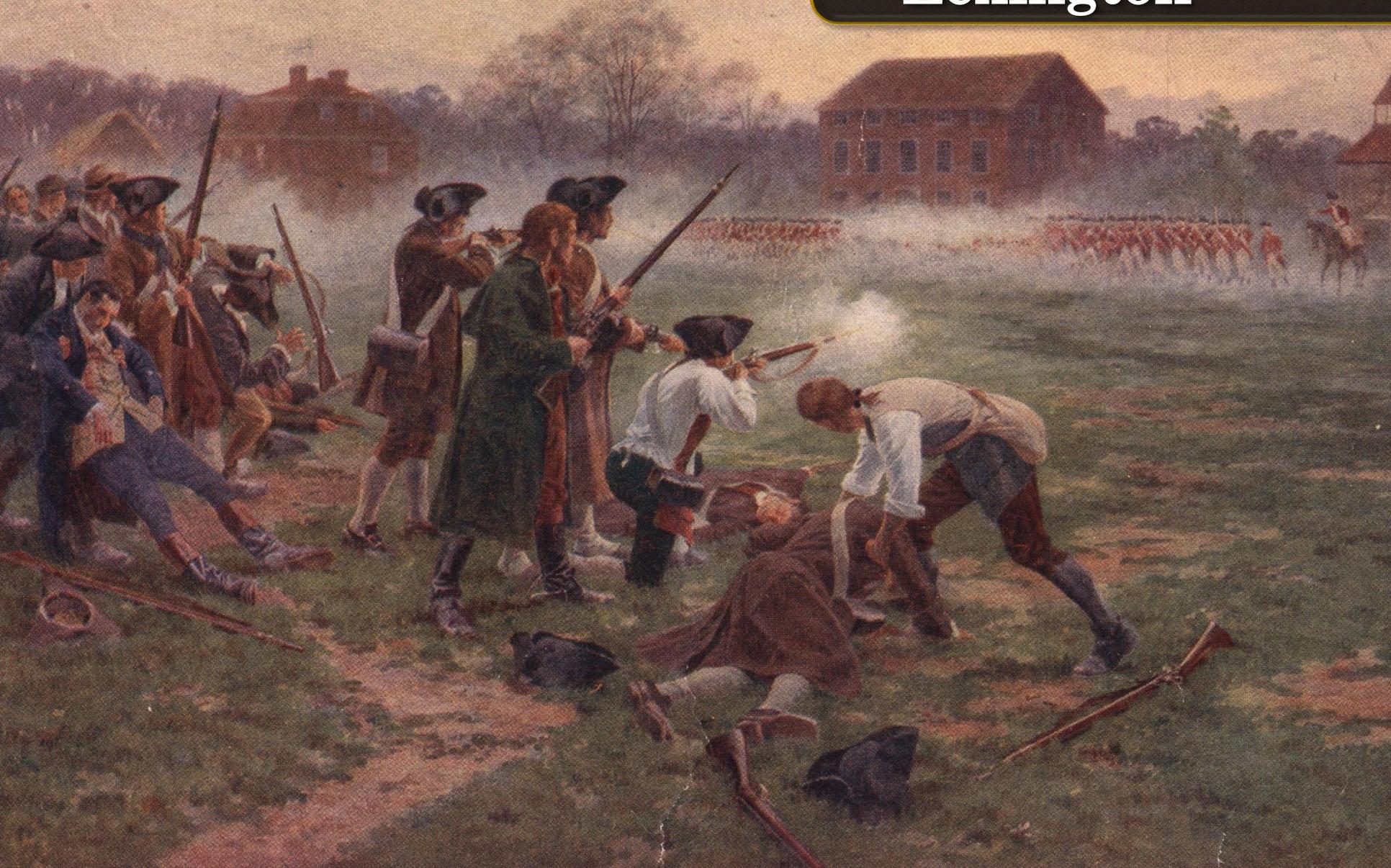
**William Dawes**



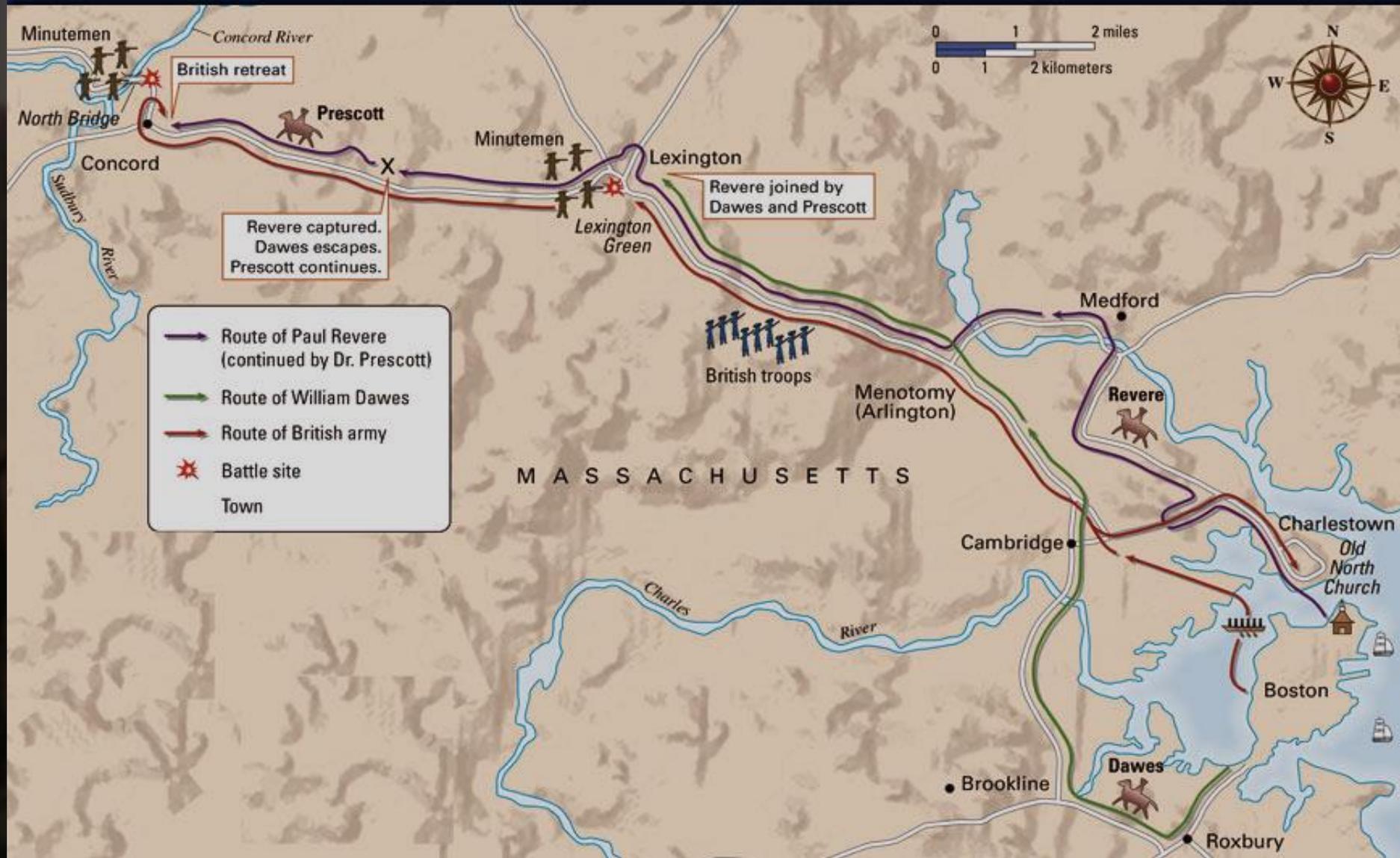
# Route to Concord 1775



April 19, 1775  
Lexington

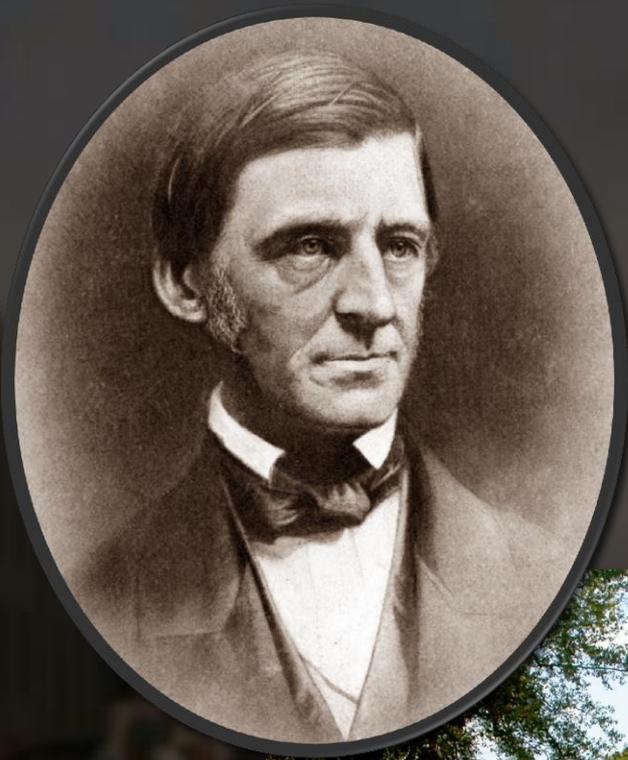


# Route to Concord 1775



April 19, 1775  
Concord





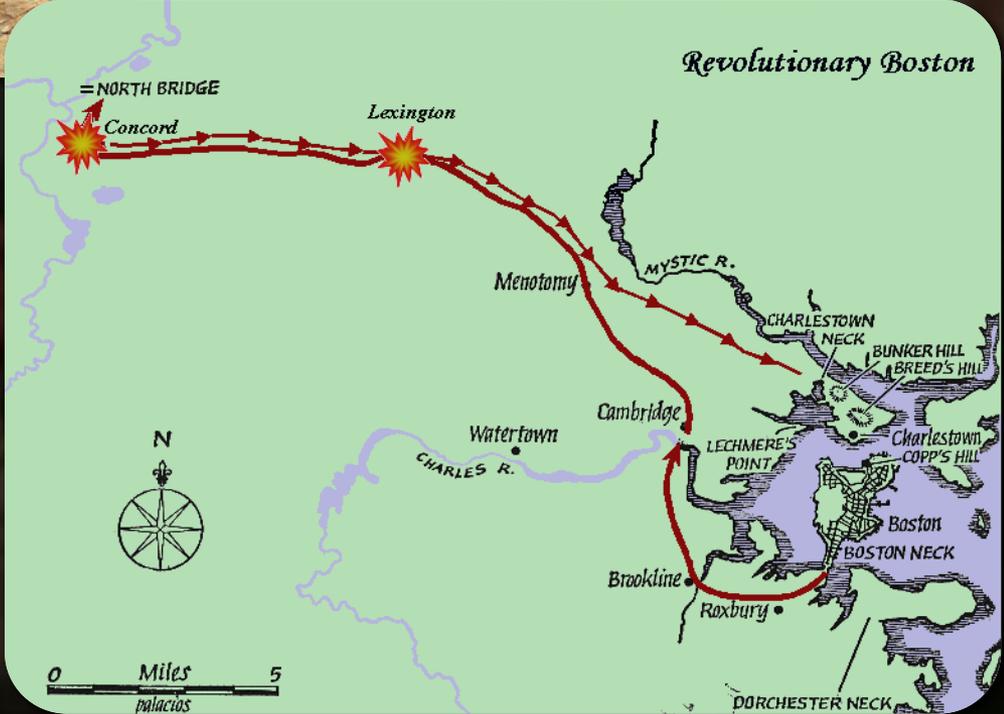
*By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,  
Here once the embattled farmers stood,  
And fired the shot heard round the world.*  
—*Ralph Waldo Emerson*



BY THE RUDE BRIDGE THAT  
ARCHED THE FLOOD,  
THEIR FLAG TO APRIL'S  
BREEZE UNFURLED,  
HERE ONCE THE EMBATTLED  
FARMERS STOOD,  
AND FIRED THE SHOT HEARD  
ROUND THE WORLD.



Lexington & Concord  
**OUTCOME**  
 90 Colonials  
**VS**  
 250 British

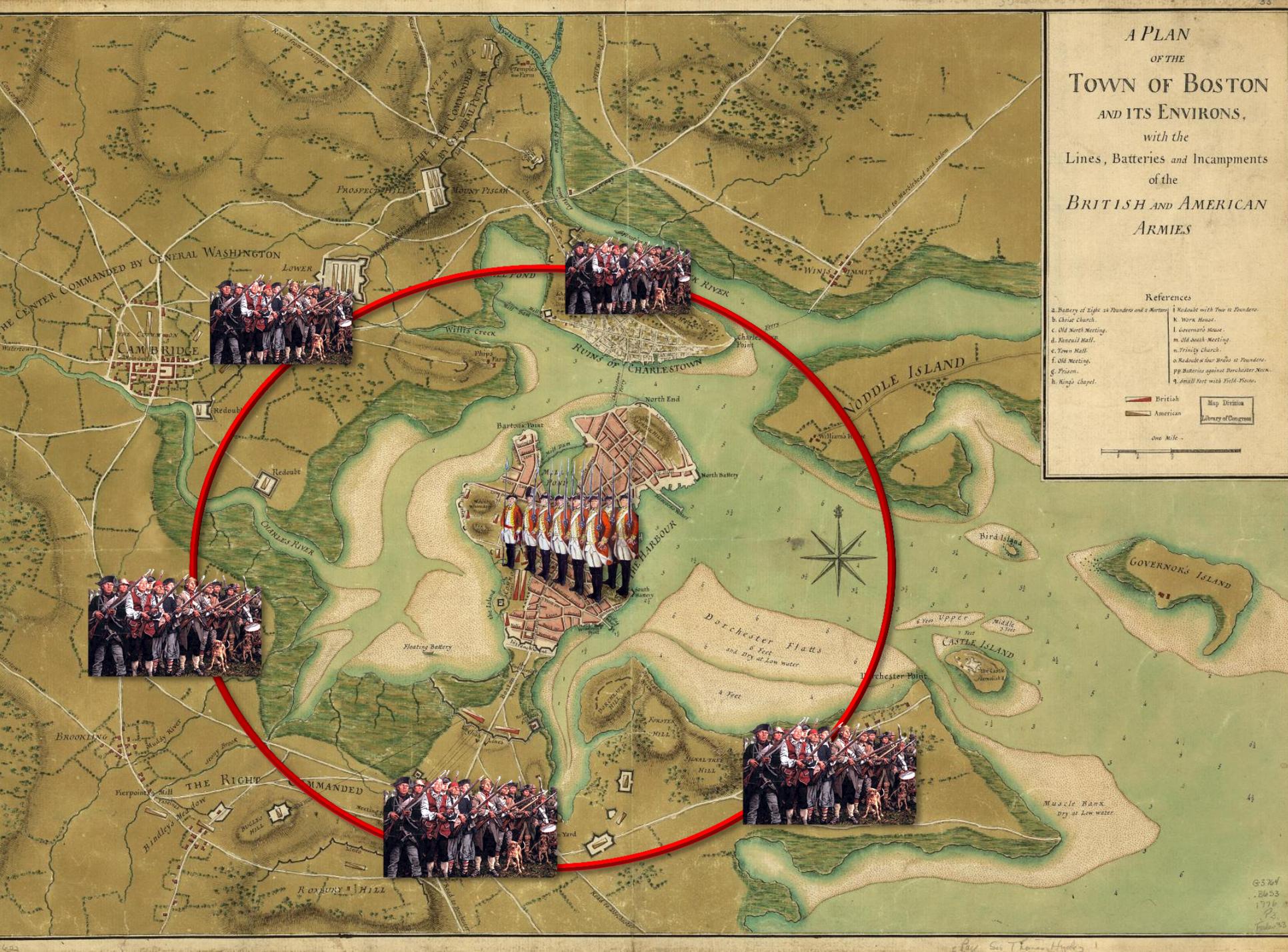


*A PLAN*  
 OF THE  
**TOWN OF BOSTON**  
 AND ITS ENVIRONS,  
 with the  
 Lines, Batteries and Incampments  
 of the  
*BRITISH AND AMERICAN*  
 ARMIES

References

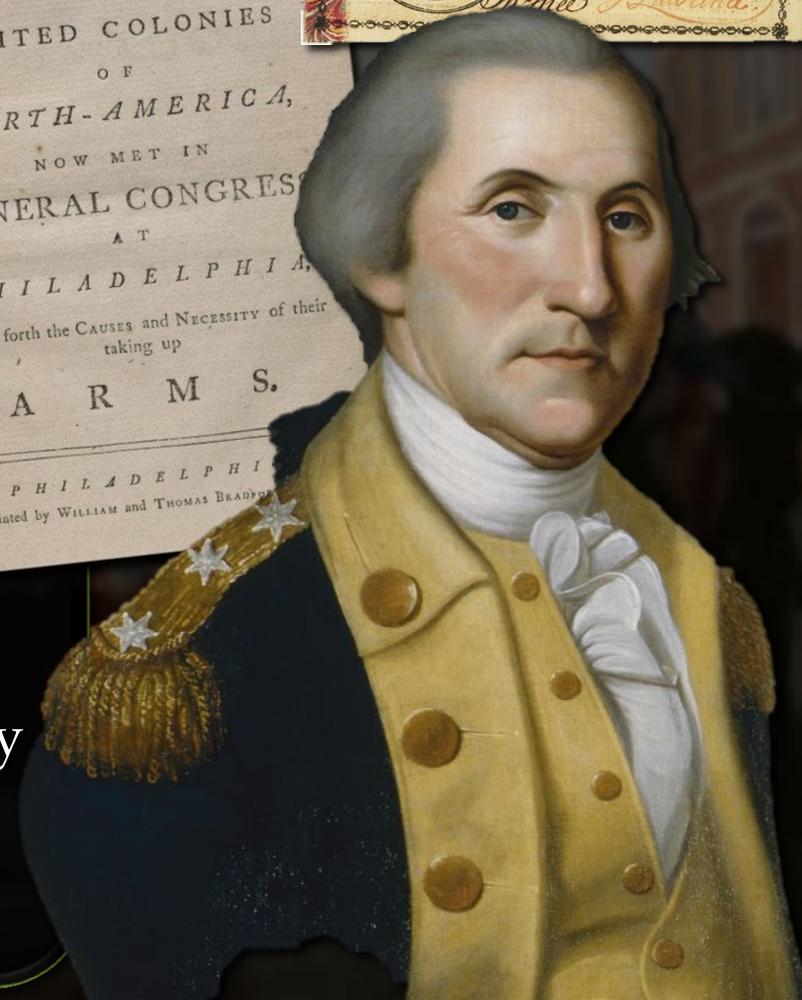
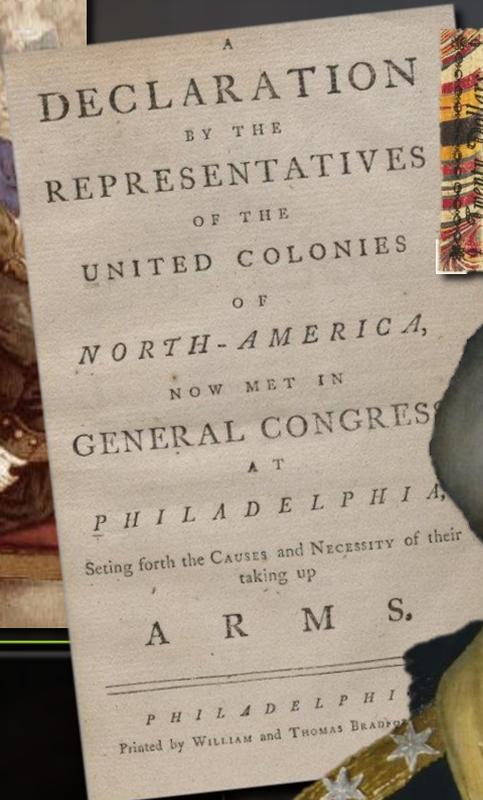
- a. Battery of Eight or Thunders and a Mortar
- b. Christ Church
- c. Old North Meeting
- d. Faneuil Hall
- e. Town Hall
- f. Old Meeting
- g. Prison
- h. Kings Chapel
- i. Redoubt with Two or Thunders
- k. Work House
- l. Governor's House
- m. Old South Meeting
- n. Trinity Church
- o. Redoubt on the Neck or Thunders
- pp. Batteries against Fort-Miller Neck
- q. Small Fort with Field-Pieces

British  
 American  
Map Devision  
Library of Congress



G 3764  
 2653  
 1776  
 P3  
 Feb 23 '93

# Second Continental Congress



**When:** May 1775

**Outcomes:**

- (1) Created Continental Army (headed by George Washington)
- (2) Issued "Continental" colonial currency
- (3) Drew up an appeal to justify why they took up arms "A Declaration on the Causes & Necessity of Taking Up Arms"

# Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775)

A PLAN  
OF THE  
TOWN OF BOSTON  
AND ITS ENVIRONS,  
with the  
Lines, Batteries and Incampments  
of the  
BRITISH AND AMERICAN  
ARMIES

References

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a. Battery of Eight 24 Pounders and 6 Mortars | h. Redoubt with Two 12 Pounders |
| b. Christ Church                              | k. Work House                   |
| c. Old North Meeting                          | l. Governor's House             |
| d. Faneuil Hall                               | m. Old South Meeting            |



3764  
2653  
1776  
73  
Feb 23









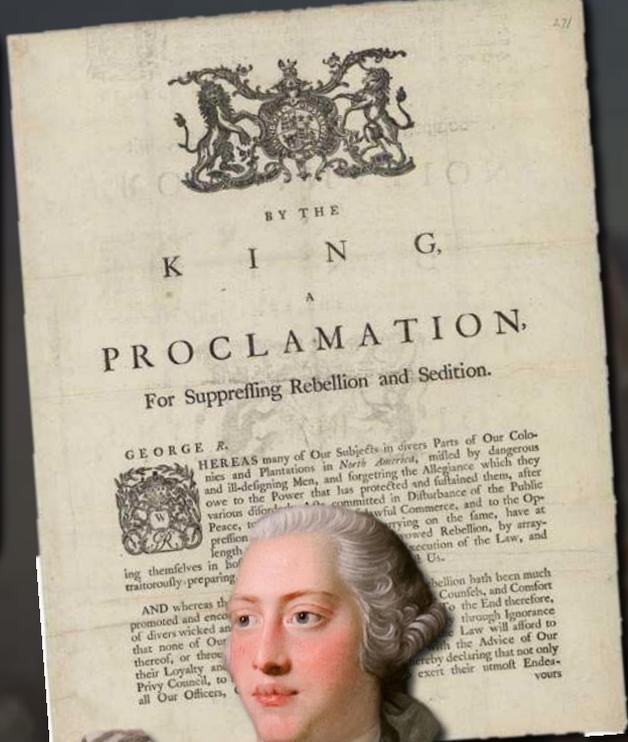
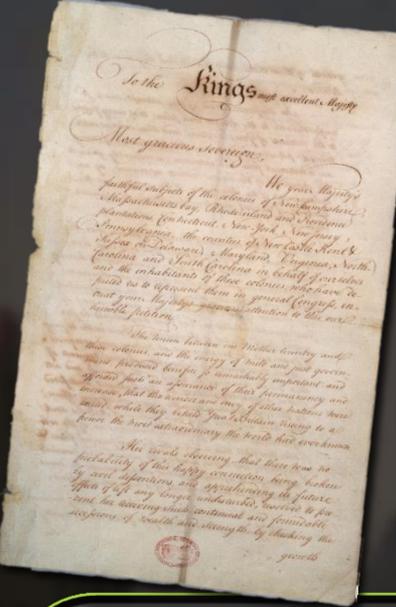




# BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

## OUTCOME

450 Colonials **VS** 1,000 British



# Olive Branch Petition

July 8, 1775

Last ditch effort of American colonists to make peace with the British crown

– The king refused it!

August 1775

King formally proclaimed colonies in rebellion. Began raising armies



King George III

# MILITARY BUILDUP

50,000 troops

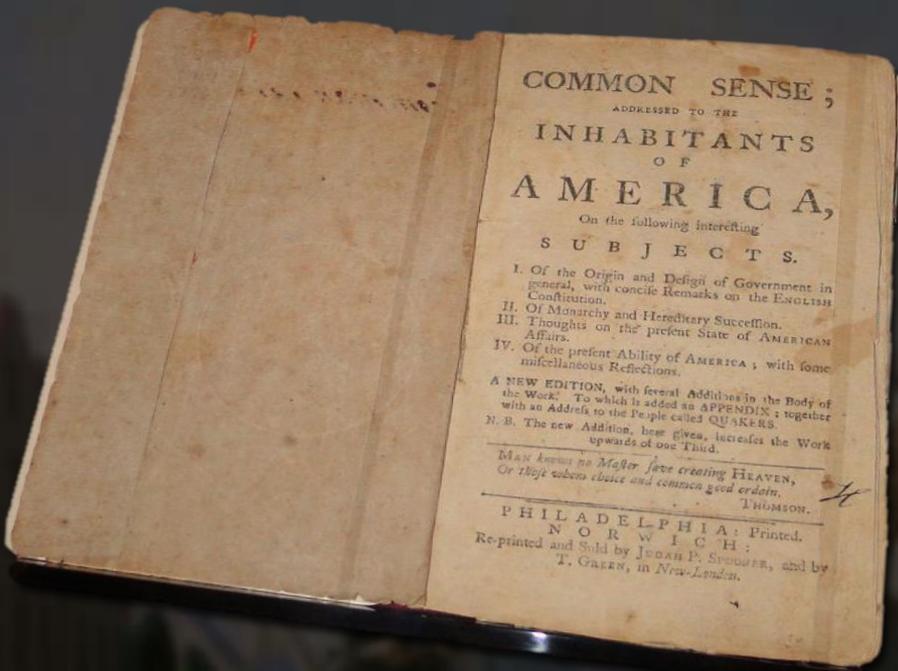
Roughly 30,000 were **Hessians** –  
*German contracted soldiers*



August 1775 – December 1775

*To break away or not to break  
away, that is the question?*

Loyalty v.s. Liberty



# “Common Sense”

## Thomas Paine

January, 1776



*I offer nothing more than simple facts, plain arguments, and common sense ...*

A PLAN  
OF THE  
TOWN OF BOSTON  
AND ITS ENVIRONS,  
with the  
Lines, Batteries and Incampments  
of the  
BRITISH AND AMERICAN  
ARMIES

References

- a. Battery of Eight or Thunders and a Mortar
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- c. Old North Meeting
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- f. Prison
- g. Kings Chapel
- h. Redoubt with Two or Thunders
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- n. Trinity Church
- pp. Batteries against Dorchester Neck
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British  
American

Map Devision  
Library of Congress

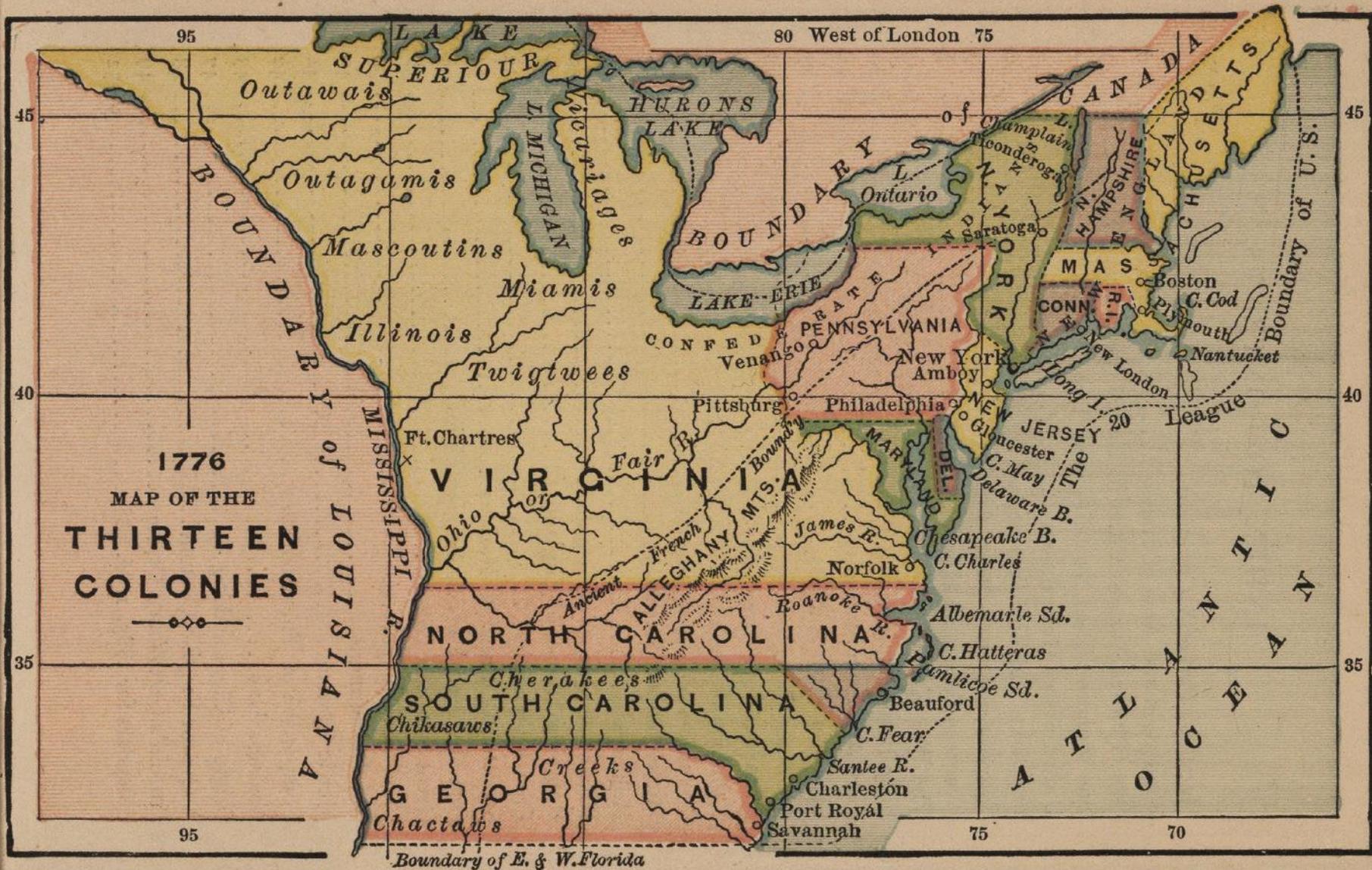


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2653  
1776  
P3  
Feb 93

# British evacuate Boston

March 17, 1776





95

80 West of London 75

45

45

40

40

35

35

1776

MAP OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES



95

75

70

Boundary of E. & W. Florida

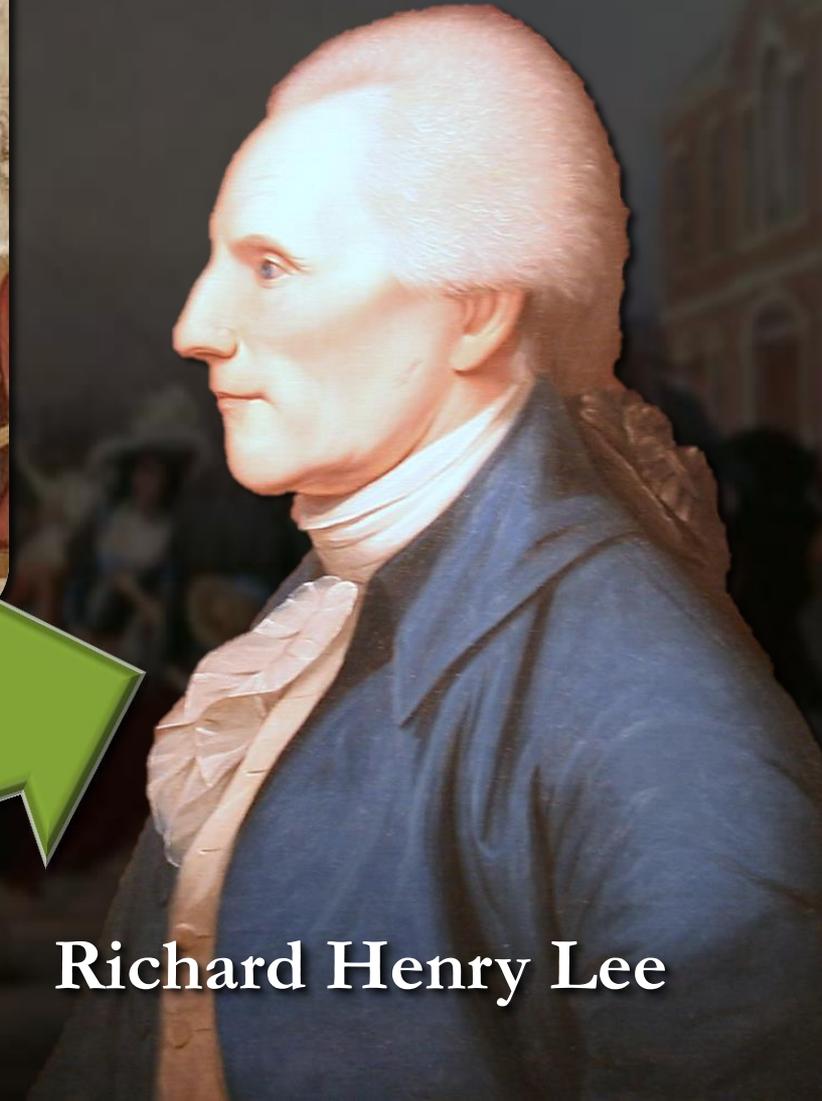
# Second Continental Congress



First to propose total independence in the continental congress



Richard Henry Lee

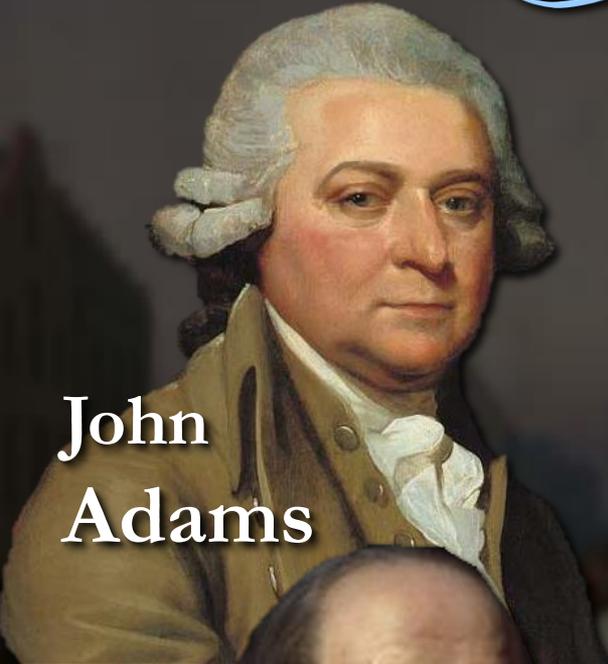




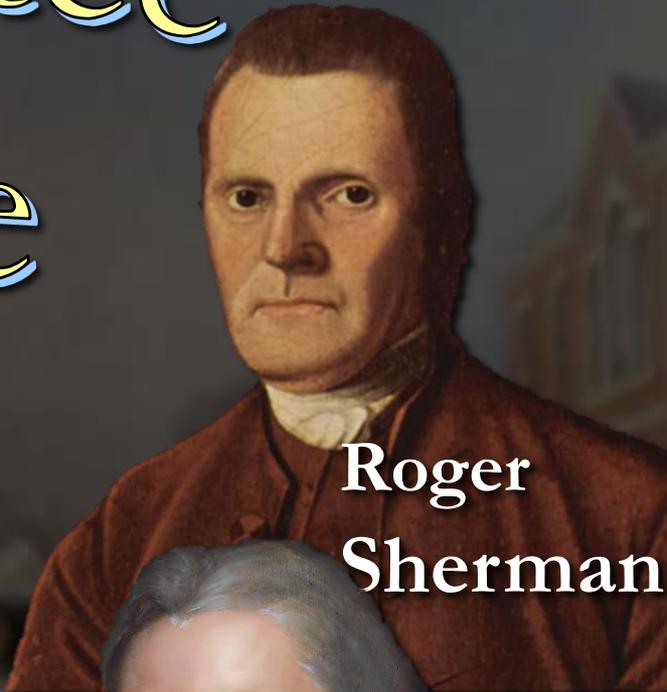
*"That these United Colonies are, and of right out to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; that measures should be immediately taken for procuring the assistance of foreign powers, and a Confederation be formed to bind the colonies more closely together."*

**Lee Resolution, June 7, 1776**

# Committee of Five



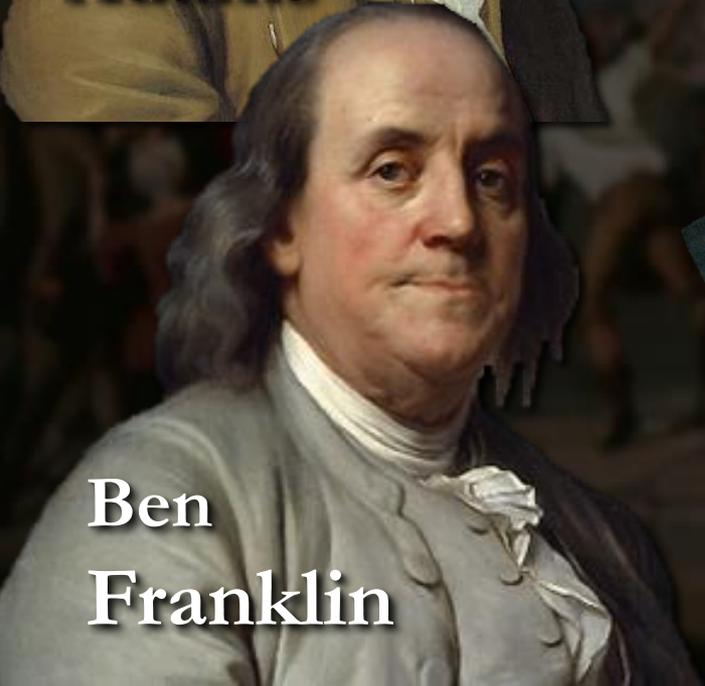
John  
Adams



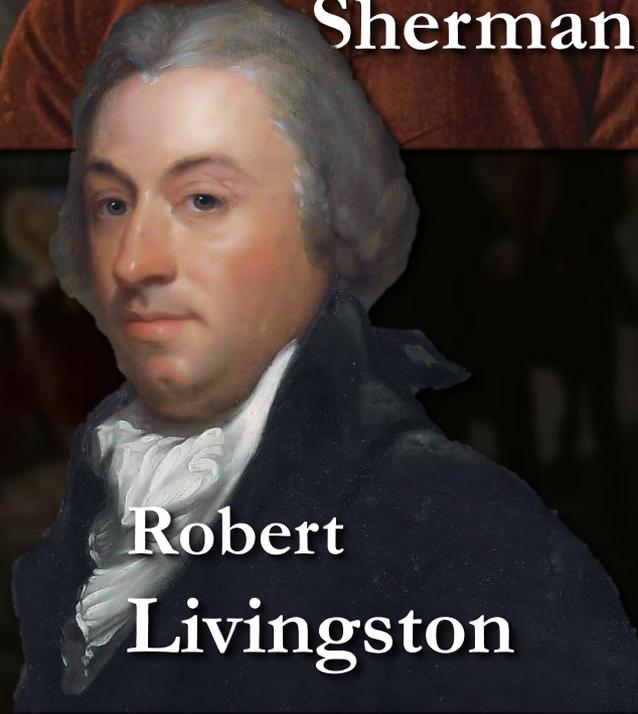
Roger  
Sherman



Thomas  
Jefferson



Ben  
Franklin



Robert  
Livingston

# Drafting the Declaration

JUNE 11, 1776

- 
- 
- 

JUNE 28, 1776





*Committee of Five presenting their work to Congress, June 28, 1776*

# REVISING the Declaration

JULY 3, 1776

JULY 4, 1776

A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for <sup>one</sup> people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with <sup>another</sup>, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the <sup>separate and equal</sup> station to which the laws of nature & of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to ~~take~~ <sup>assume</sup> this separation.

We hold these truths to be <sup>self-evident</sup>, that all men are created equal, & that <sup>they are endowed by their creator with</sup> certain unalienable rights, that among these are <sup>life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness</sup>; that to secure these <sup>rights</sup>, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government ~~shall~~ becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, & to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles & organizing it in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety & happiness. <sup>prudence indeed</sup> will dictate that governments long established should not be ~~changed~~ <sup>changed</sup> for light & transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. but when a long train of abuses & usurpations [beginning at a distinguished period] & pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to ~~reduce~~ <sup>reduce</sup> them to ~~absolute Despotism~~ <sup>absolute Despotism</sup>, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, & to provide new guards for their future security. such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; & such is now the necessity which constrains them to <sup>alter</sup> ~~change~~ their former systems of government. the history of <sup>the</sup> present <sup>King of Great Britain</sup> is a history of <sup>unremitting</sup> injuries and usurpations [among which, <sup>appears no solitary fact</sup> ~~appears no solitary fact~~] to contradict the uniform tenor of the rest, <sup>all of which</sup> ~~all of which~~ have in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. to prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world, [for the truth of which we pledge a faith not unallied by falsehood].

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the consent of the governed. — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object wins a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of People, unless those People would assent to the Rights of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to Tyrants only. — He has called together legislative Bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his Measures. — He has refused Representative Houses repeatedly, for joining with many firmness the Petitions in the Rights of the People. — He has refused, for a long time, after such Declarations, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise, the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Strangers; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their Offices, and the amount and payment of their Salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance. — He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power. — He has endeavoured to excite one Part of our Colonies to bear Arms against another Part, in order to render one more obnoxious to the Crown, and to divide and weaken us. — He has endeavoured to excite the former Part to take up Arms against the latter, by exciting jealousies, false alarms, and other like artifices among us. — He has endeavoured to bring us to the subjection of foreign Arms and Ammunition, by sending us Ambassadors to purchase of us, and endeavouring to procure us Arms and Ammunition from foreign Nations. — He has endeavoured to obstruct our Trade with all Parts of the world. — For seizing upon our Coast, by a more Swift, firm, and insidious Force, than ever was known to the Armies of any Nation, and for cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the world. — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent. — For depriving us in many Cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury. — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences. — For abolishing the free System of English Trade in our Neighbouring Provinces, establishing therein an Arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to extend it to one of our Colonies, and fit Instruments for introducing the same absolute Tyranny into these Colonies. — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments. — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Powers to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our Seas, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to augment the Writings of death, desolation and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and lately unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Brethren, and to fall themselves by their Swords. — He has excited domestic Contentions among us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known usages of War, is an undistinguished Destruction of all Age, Sex and Condition. In every Stage of these Oppressions they have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Their repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People. Not have We been wanting in attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from time to time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of Right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock	John Hancock	John Hancock	John Hancock
John Adams	John Adams	John Adams	John Adams
Thomas Jefferson	Thomas Jefferson	Thomas Jefferson	Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Franklin	Benjamin Franklin	Benjamin Franklin	Benjamin Franklin
George Washington	George Washington	George Washington	George Washington
Richard Henry Lee	Richard Henry Lee	Richard Henry Lee	Richard Henry Lee
John Jay	John Jay	John Jay	John Jay
Robert R. Livingston	Robert R. Livingston	Robert R. Livingston	Robert R. Livingston
George Clinton	George Clinton	George Clinton	George Clinton
William Livingston	William Livingston	William Livingston	William Livingston
Francis Pickens	Francis Pickens	Francis Pickens	Francis Pickens
John M. Smith	John M. Smith	John M. Smith	John M. Smith
James O. Smith	James O. Smith	James O. Smith	James O. Smith
John C. Smith	John C. Smith	John C. Smith	John C. Smith
John D. Smith	John D. Smith	John D. Smith	John D. Smith
John E. Smith	John E. Smith	John E. Smith	John E. Smith
John F. Smith	John F. Smith	John F. Smith	John F. Smith
John G. Smith	John G. Smith	John G. Smith	John G. Smith
John H. Smith	John H. Smith	John H. Smith	John H. Smith
John I. Smith	John I. Smith	John I. Smith	John I. Smith
John K. Smith	John K. Smith	John K. Smith	John K. Smith
John L. Smith	John L. Smith	John L. Smith	John L. Smith
John M. Smith	John M. Smith	John M. Smith	John M. Smith
John N. Smith	John N. Smith	John N. Smith	John N. Smith
John O. Smith	John O. Smith	John O. Smith	John O. Smith
John P. Smith	John P. Smith	John P. Smith	John P. Smith
John Q. Smith	John Q. Smith	John Q. Smith	John Q. Smith
John R. Smith	John R. Smith	John R. Smith	John R. Smith
John S. Smith	John S. Smith	John S. Smith	John S. Smith
John T. Smith	John T. Smith	John T. Smith	John T. Smith
John U. Smith	John U. Smith	John U. Smith	John U. Smith
John V. Smith	John V. Smith	John V. Smith	John V. Smith
John W. Smith	John W. Smith	John W. Smith	John W. Smith
John X. Smith	John X. Smith	John X. Smith	John X. Smith
John Y. Smith	John Y. Smith	John Y. Smith	John Y. Smith
John Z. Smith	John Z. Smith	John Z. Smith	John Z. Smith