

# Road to Revolution



# 13 Colonies Map

- 13 Colonies Blank Map

[13 colonies map.pdf](#)

- Label and color the 13 Colonies Map

- 13 Colonies Labeled Map

[13 colonies map labeled.pdf](#)

- Check your map to make sure it is right.
- You will have a quiz on Friday!!

# ROAD TO REVOLUTION: PHASE I

# French & Indian War: Who Had the Edge?

**A more united defense/could act quicker**

- England-all colonies had to agree (unanimous)
- French-unified government



# French & Indian War: Who Had the Edge?

## More Indian allies

- England-Iroquois
- French-Huron, Algonquin



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# French & Indian War: Who Had the Edge?

## Greater Population

- England-1.5 million



- French- 100,000



# French & Indian War: Who Had the Edge?

## More Forts

- England-Closer to coast
- French-Scattered in wilderness along rivers





# French & Indian War: Who Had the Edge?

## Better Navy

- England-tops in world



- French-minimal

# French & Indian War: Who Had the Edge?

## Better Generals

- England-Sent best generals...Pitt, Wolfe
- French-



# French & Indian War: Who Had the Edge?

**More supplies/easier to resupply**

- England-Coastal forts



- French- inland forts

# French & Indian War: Who Had the Edge?

## Home field advantage

- England-had to attack
- French-defending forts, Quebec, etc.



# Why War?

- Conflict between French and English in Ohio Valley over fur trade
- Indians did not want to give up hunting and farm lands

# FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1756-1763)

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**LEGEND**

- ◆ BRITISH FORT
- BRITISH FORCES
- ★ BRITISH VICTORY
- ◆ FRENCH FORT
- FRENCH FORCES
- ★ FRENCH VICTORY
- British Possessions
- French Possessions
- Disputed Areas

0 200 Miles

# Last of the Mohicans: Battle Scene





# Land ceded to Britain as a result of the French and Indian War



# French and Indian War

- Impact on the colonies:
  1. Gained military experience
  2. The danger of attack by the French and Indian tribes was removed from their frontiers and thus became less dependent on England

# Proclamation of 1763

- Prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains
- British government sought to:
  - Protect the fur trade
  - Remove a cause of Indian uprisings
  - Prevent colonial settlements beyond the reach of British authorities...COLLECT TAXES!



# Prewar Boundaries 1754

# Postwar Boundaries 1763



Legend:

- British territory
- French territory
- Spanish territory
- Disputed between Great Britain and France

# ROAD TO REVOLUTION: PHASE II

# Post-French and Indian War

- Change in British policy
- Britain's debt from war brought about new laws:
  - Sugar Act
    - New tax on molasses
    - Smuggling cases tried in a British court rather than a more sympathetic colonial court



# The Stamp Act

(1765)

- The first internal tax levied on the colonies
- Required the purchase of stamps that were put on printed materials such as wills, mortgages, pamphlets and newspapers





# Protest

- Sons of Liberty Lesson



# Townshend Acts (1767)

- Taxes levied on colonial imports of:
  1. paint
  2. glass
  3. lead
  4. tea
- Imposed a 3 penny tax on tea-the most popular drink in the colonies
- Colonists protested “**taxation without representation**”

Explain that phrase below...

# Massacre

- Define-

# The Boston Massacre March 5, 1770

- Cause:
  - British soldiers taking jobs in Boston
- Story:
  - A mob gathered in front of the Customs House and taunted the guards
  - snowballs thrown... shots fired
  - Crispus Attucks and 4 others died
- Effect:
  - Increased opposition to British policies



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



Engraved Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE BOSTON

# Boston Massacre Engraving: Paul Revere

- How does the engraving portray the event?

List at least 5 details...

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

# The Tea Act (1773)

- Granted the East India Company the right to sell tea to the colonies free of the taxes that colonial tea sellers had to pay
- Why is that an issue?
  
- Result:
  - Rebels disguised as Native Americans dumped 18,000 pounds of tea into Boston Harbor



# The Boston Tea Party

## Dec. 16, 1773





# The Intolerable Acts

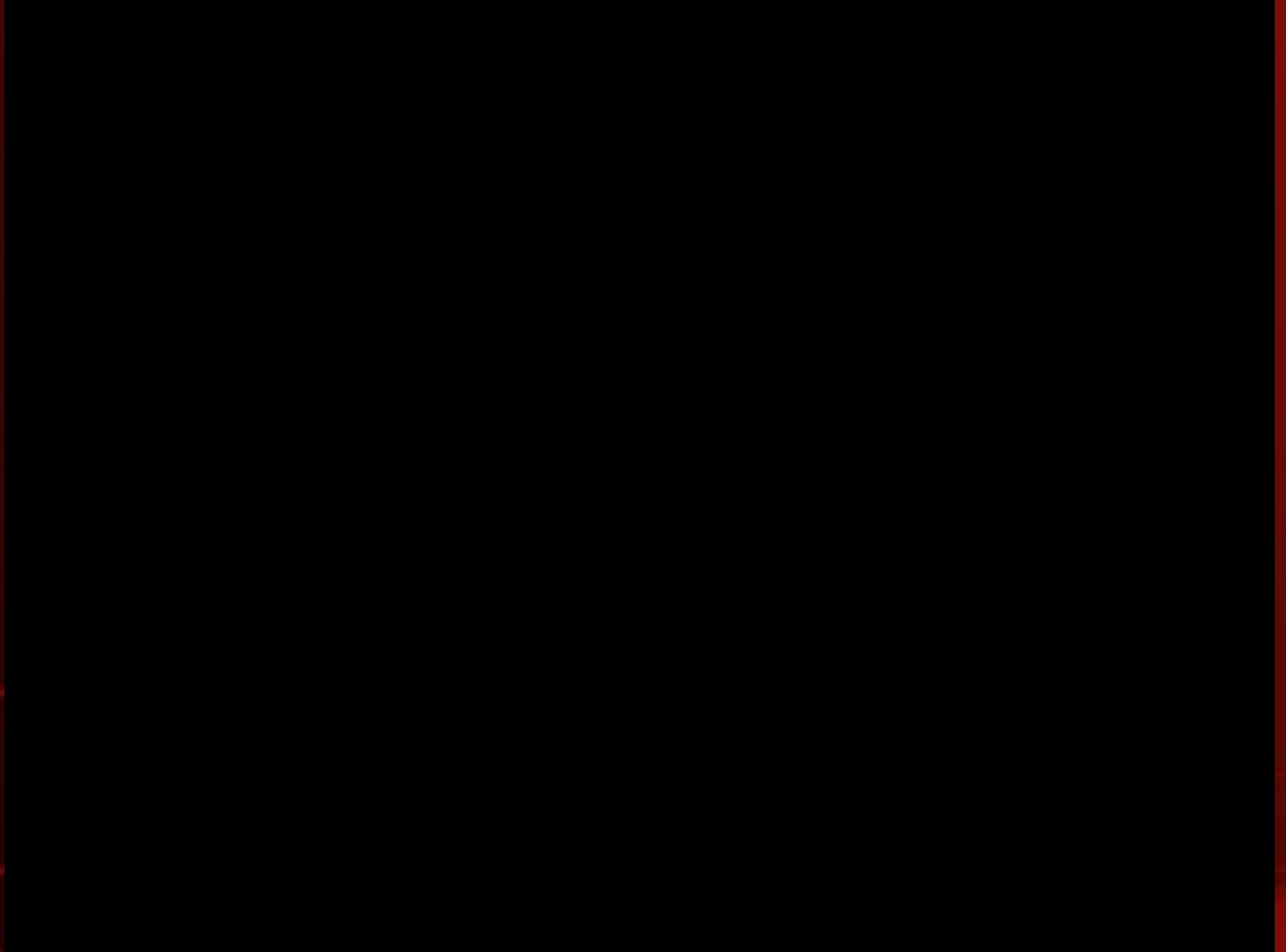
- To punish MA and assert British authority, Parliament passed a series of acts the colonists considered “intolerable”:
  - Closed Boston Harbor
  - Authorized the **quartering** of troops
  - Permitted British officials accused of crimes in MA to stand trial in Britain
  - Curtailed self-government in Massachusetts

## Colonial Reaction?

1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress

Boycott/Stop Exports

# The Intolerable Acts (1774): Liberty's Kids



# ROAD TO REVOLUTION: PHASE III

# Fighting Erupts

- Why did British troops march to Lexington?
  1. Capture John Hancock and Samuel Adams
  2. Seize weapons cache in Concord
    - Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott rode to warn the colonial militia



# The Midnight Ride: Liberty's Kids



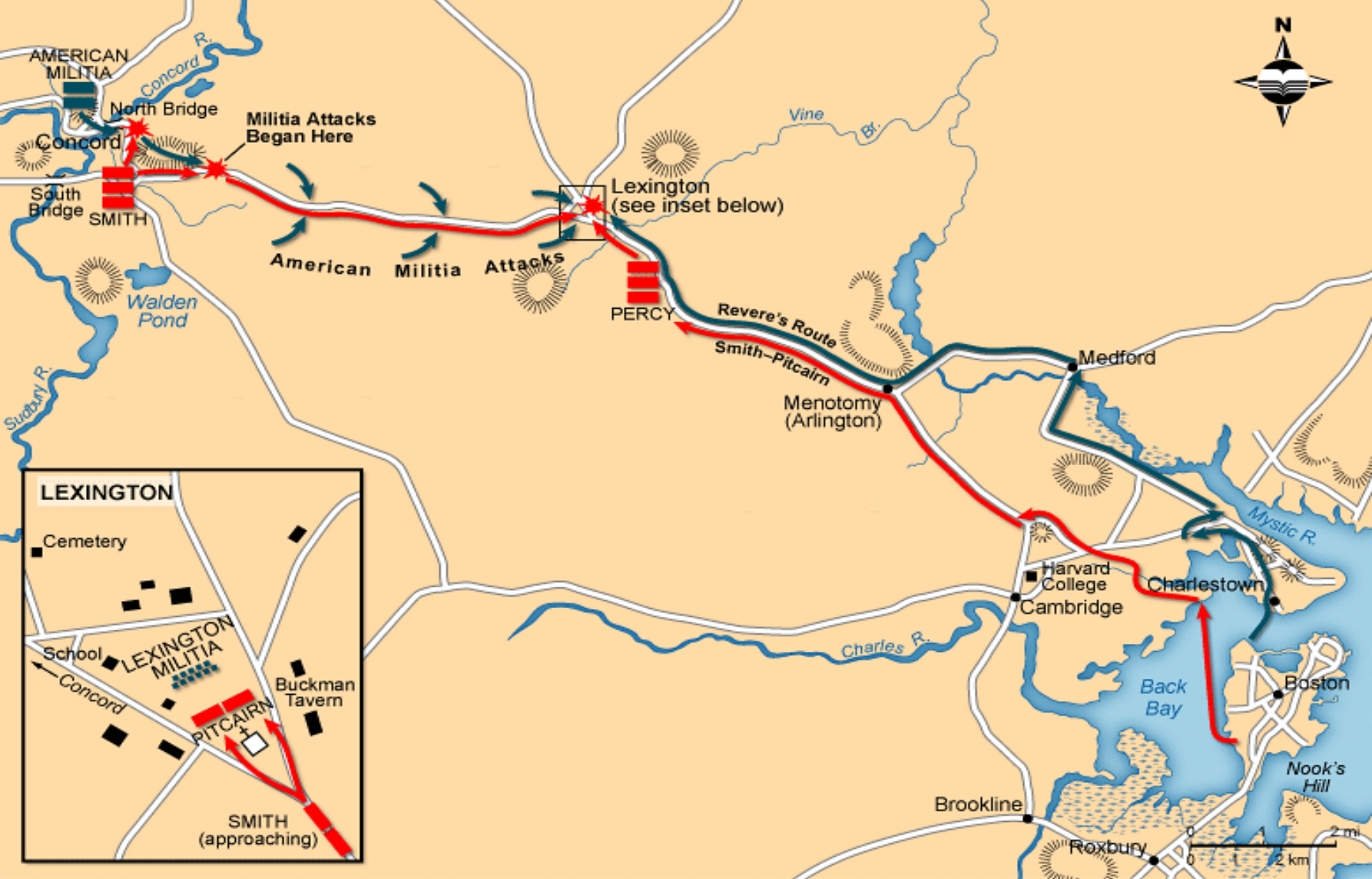


# Concord and Lexington



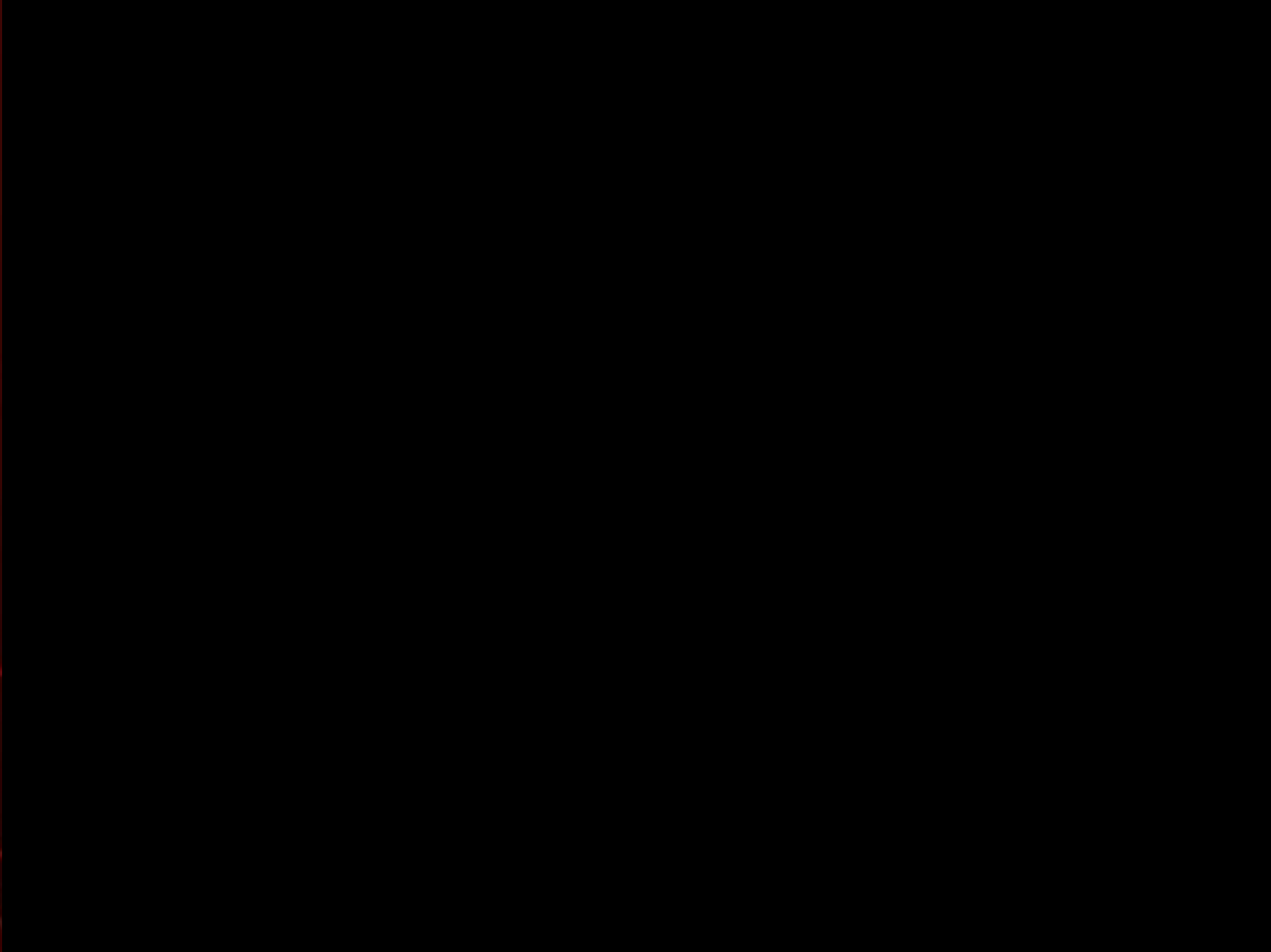
- Minuteman intercept the British and engage in battle...first at Lexington and then at Concord (North Bridge)
- British lose many soldiers on the march back to Boston as 3000-4000 Minutemen fired on the marching troops from behind stone walls and trees







# Lexington and Concord: Liberty's Kids Part 1



## Lexington and Concord: Liberty's Kids Part 2

