

# SSUSH#3

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- **a. Explain how the end of Anglo-French imperial competition as seen in the French and Indian War and the 1763 Treaty of Paris laid the groundwork for the American Revolution.**

France

Great Britain

Territories ceded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713

Spain

Cities

Forts



In the mid-1700s,  
France controlled much  
more of North America than England.

# **French Colonization differs from the British**

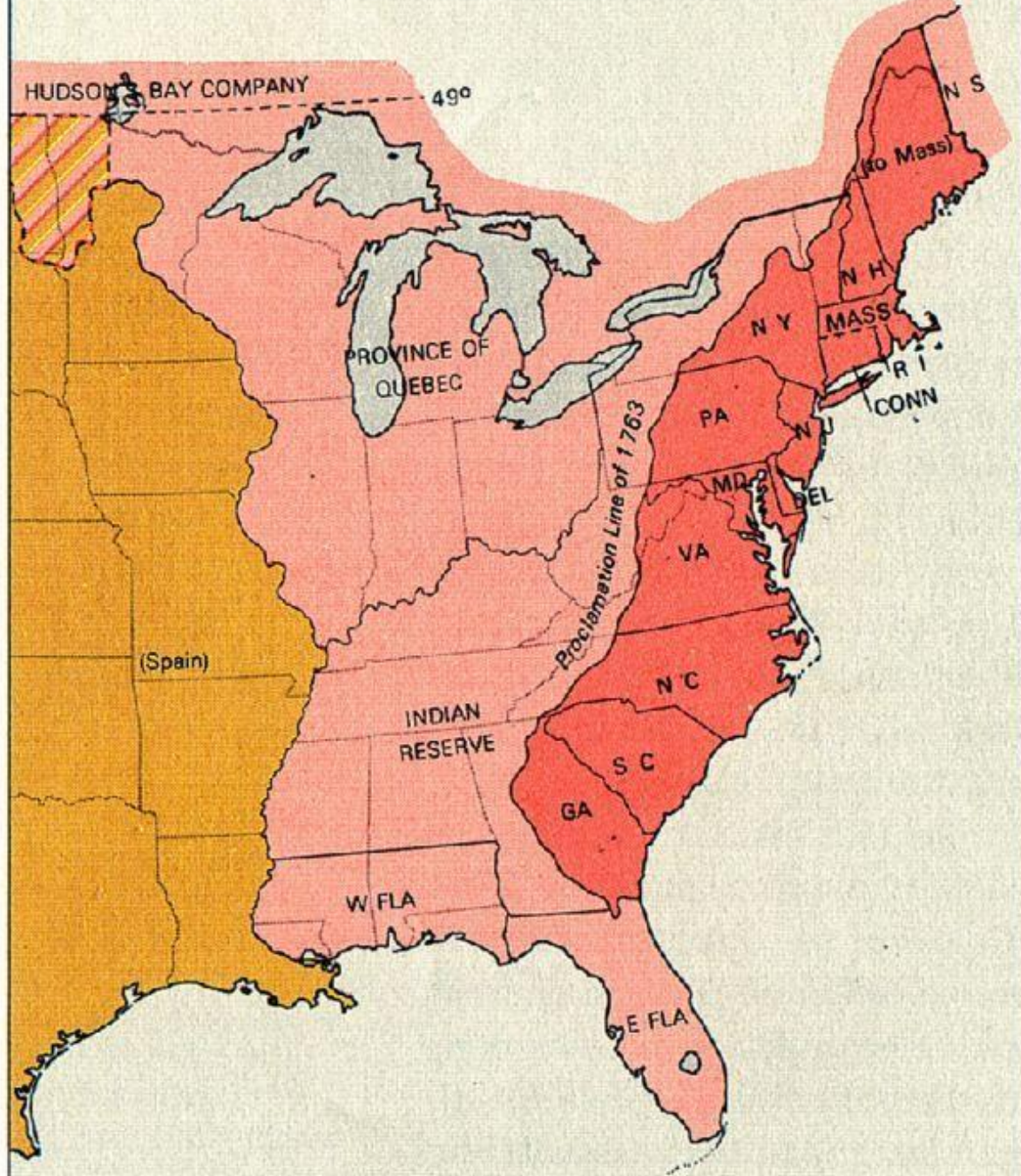
- **The First permanent settlement for France was Quebec(in Canada)**
- **People consisted of mainly fur traders, hunters and Catholic Priests**
- **None of these people have ideas of long term settlements, families or careers**
- **French develop good relations with Natives for help in tracking wildlife for capture**



# French/British Conflict

- The British/Colonists begin fighting over Ohio/PA with the French in 1754.
- The British/Colonist forces were led by George Washington
- Series of battles are fought over control of the Ohio River Valley until 1763
- Treaty of Paris of 1763 ends the conflict
- The same year the Proclamation of 1763 is passed which disallows colonists from moving west of the Appalachian mountains





Boundary between Mississippi River and

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- **b. Explain colonial response to such British actions as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Intolerable Acts as seen in Sons and Daughters of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence.**



# Events leading up to the Revolution

- 1651- Navigation Acts
- 1600 -1700's- Salutary Neglect
- 1700's- Spread of Enlightenment Thinking & Ideas
- 1763- Proclamation of 1763
- 1764- Sugar Act
- 1765- Sons of Liberty Born
- 1765- Stamp Act
- 1767- Townshend Acts
- 1767- Boycotts Begin

# Events leading up to the Revolution

- 1770- Boston Massacre
- 1773- Tea Act
- 1773- Boston Tea Party
- 1774- Intolerable Acts
- 1774- First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia
- 1775- Lexington & Concord
- 1776- Declaration of Independence

# Road to Revolution

- Sugar Act- 1764- Reduced the tax on Foreign Molasses, Tax on most other imports to the colonies, Increased punishments for individuals caught smuggling
- Stamp Act- 1765- Colonist were required to purchase official stamped paper for all legal documents, newspapers, and other published materials

# Road to Revolution

- Townshend Acts- 1767- Raised taxes on glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea
- "Taxation without Representation" becomes the cry of the colonies

The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated by the Soldiers of the British Army on the 5th of March 1770.







# Relations with England begin to deteriorate

- In response to the Boston Massacre tensions begin to rise in the colonies and conflicts between "Red Coats" and colonial citizens become more frequent
- Colonial leaders establish committees of correspondence to monitor the military and other Royal actions for infractions against American liberties



# Boston Tea Party

- Patriots in the disguise of Native Americans dump 18,000 pounds of tea into Boston Harbor
- The tea belonged to the East India Trading Company, which was based in London







# British Rule in the Colonies begins to Crumble

- King George III and Parliament pass the Intolerable Acts (1774) in response to the Boston Tea Party
- Intolerable Acts were a series of laws that did the following:
  - 1. Shut down Boston Harbor until damages were paid for the Tea Party
  - 2. Allowed the quartering of British Troops in private homes
  - 3. Martial Law was imposed in Massachusetts by the new governor, General Thomas Gage

# Fighting Breaks Out

- Colonial leaders begin preparation for a military conflict with the British
- British troops(Red Coats) march from Boston to Lexington, and then to Concord
- The British troops attack Minuteman at Lexington and the battle was over quickly with the colonial minutemen defeated easily
- Minuteman from all over regroup and launch a surprise attack on the Red Coats at Concord
- The Revolutionary War had begun!!!





Painted by George Clegg

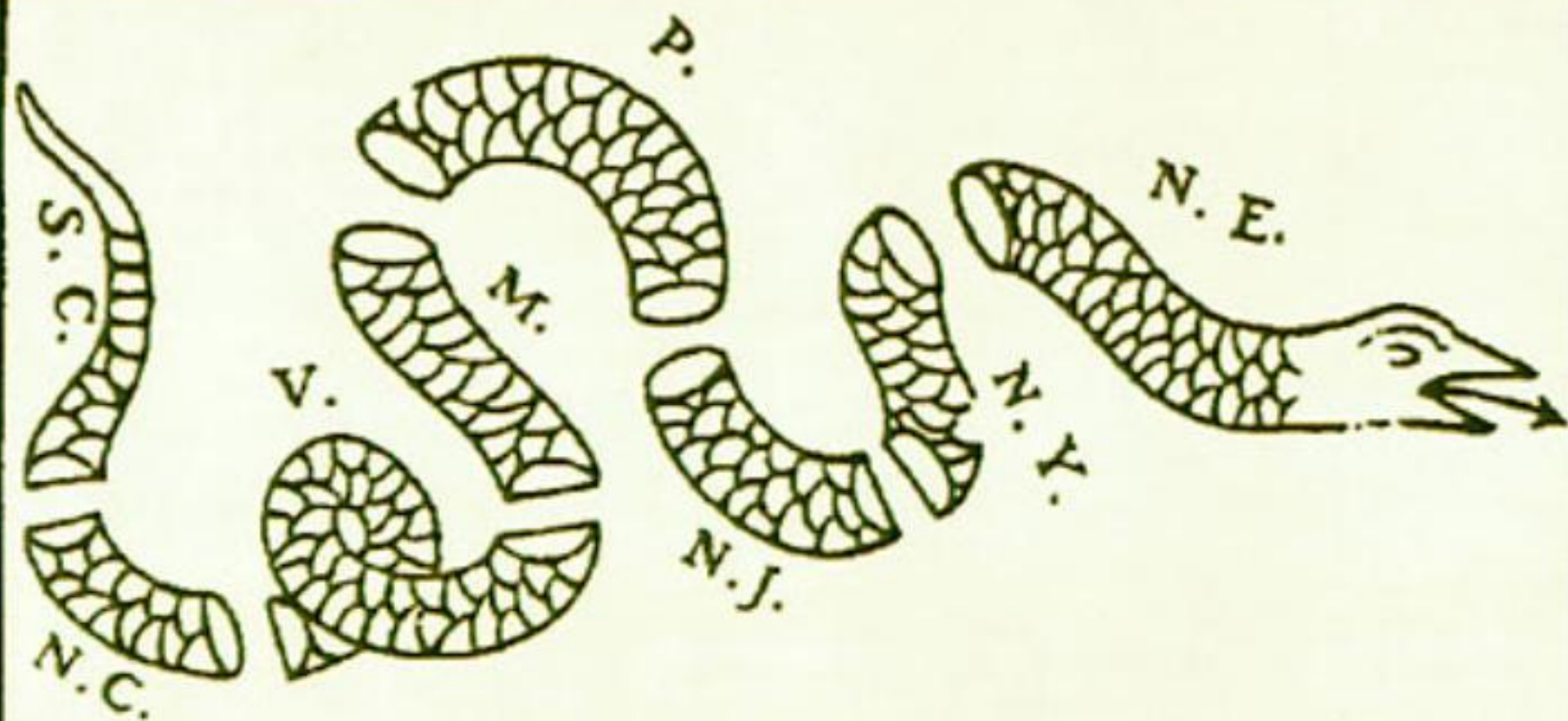
Engraved by W. J. Barber

# THE STRUGGLE ON CONCORD BRIDGE.

1775 & 1875. NEW YORK.

*Printed according to order of Congress, by Thos. D. Appleton, at the American Book Concern, No. 25 N. 2d St. N. York.*





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J O I N, or D I E.



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- **c. Explain the importance of Thomas Paine's Common Sense**

# Thomas Paine

- Jan 1776- Thomas Paine publishes a pamphlet called *Common Sense*
  - King and Parliament are the enemy
  - Monarchies stole power from the people
  - King George III was a tyrant
  - Time to declare INDEPENDENCE
  - “Common Sense is working powerfully to change the mind of men`” ~George Washington
- *July 1776- Declaration of Independence*