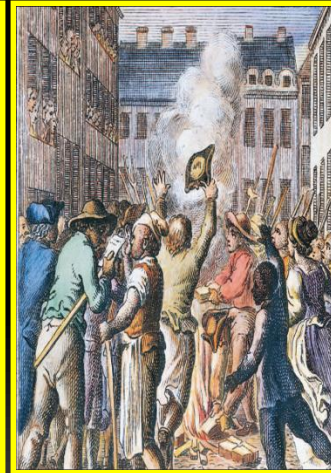
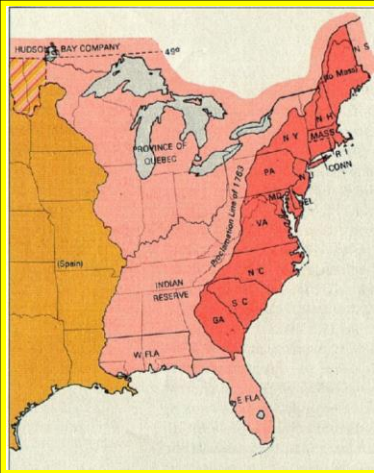
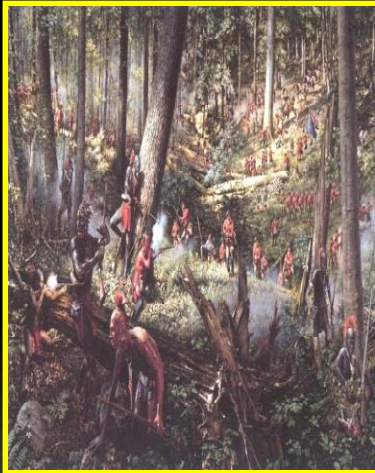
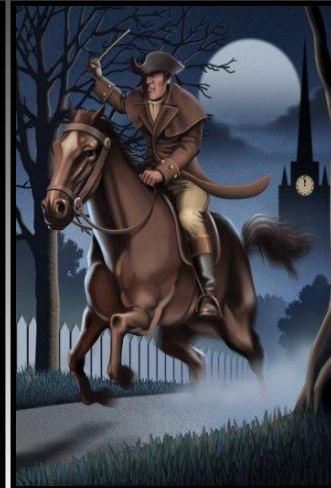
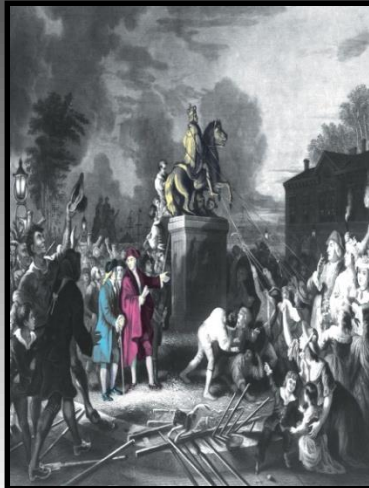
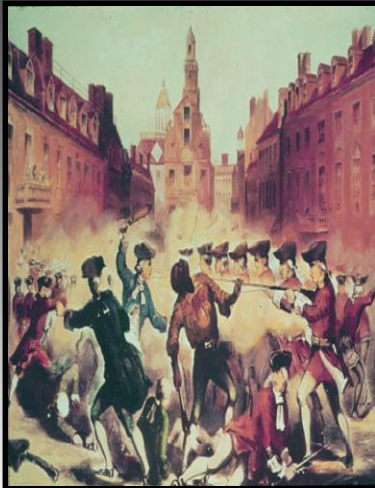


Road To The Revolution From Colonists To Rebels



Relations quickly turned hostile between the colonies & Great Britain

Government



**Q/A: Identify each picture on the illustrated timeline.
Explain what caused the Revolutionary War.**



Origins of Free & “Independence” Thought

- Colonists developed a tradition of self-government with colonial assemblies (i.e. House of Burgesses). British citizens had representation in Parliament.
- The Great Awakening, religious movement in 1700s, promoted morals, equality & challenged authority.
- The Enlightenment, emphasized reason & science as paths to knowledge. John Locke argued people have natural rights to life, liberty, & property. Challenged belief that Kings had “God-given” right to rule.

Colonial House of Burgesses



The Great Awakening



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Describe
events, ideas, &
government styles
that led to free &
independent
thought.

French and Indian War

- Great Britain & France go to war. (1754)
- Colonists & American portion called *The French & Indian War*. Known as *Seven Years War* worldwide.
- Most Native Americans side with French trade partners. Some side with British; most considered British & colonists invaders & enemy.

Britain & France fight



Empires collide in American territories.



Economics

Q/A: Explain
economic
reasons that
interested
European
nations in
colonial
America.

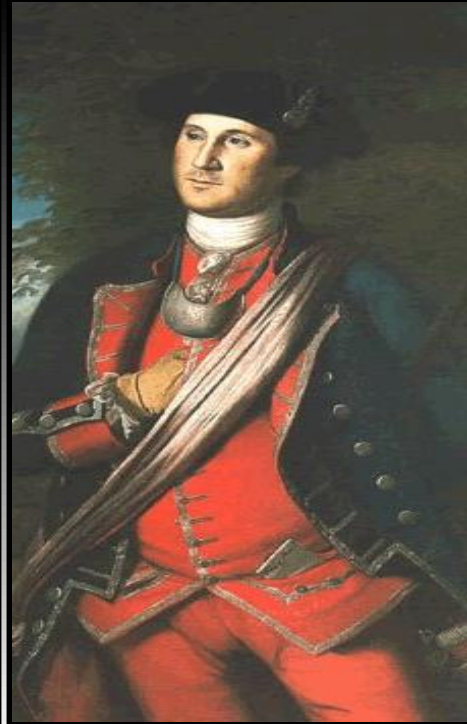
"The War That Made America"

- American Colonists helped Britain defeat France & Native Americans. Discovered guerrilla warfare (hit, run, & hide) from natives. George Washington, a British Colonial Major, gets experience on battlefield.
- Britain & colonists succeed, but trouble follows...

Guerrilla warfare effective against redcoats



George Washington



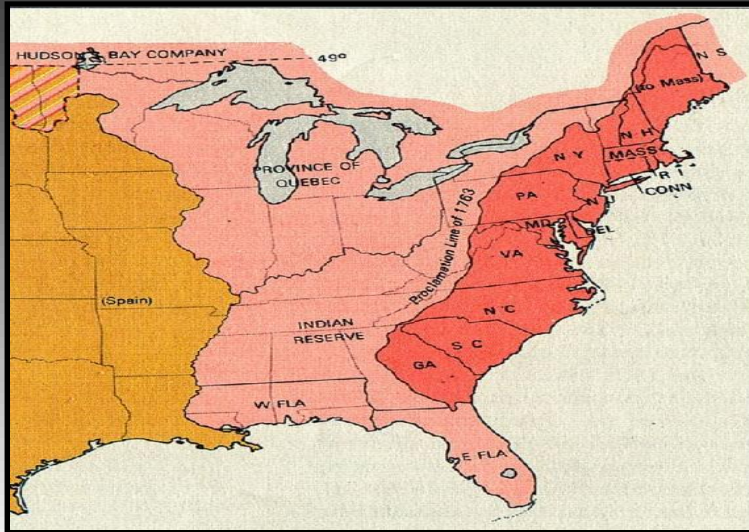
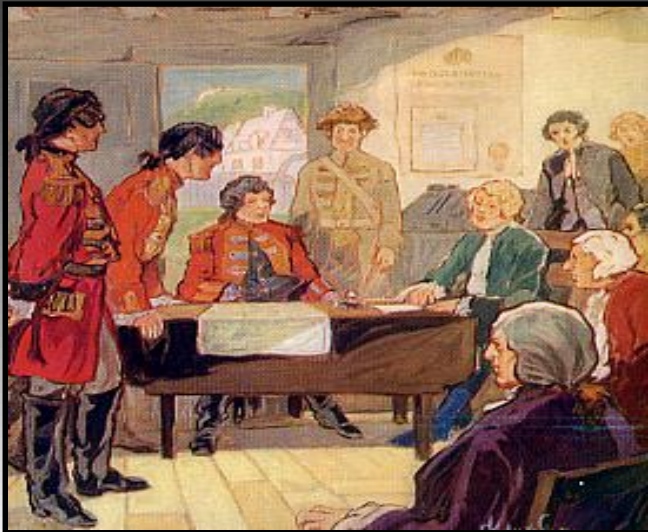
Historical Perspective

Q/A: Infer how George Washington's experience in the French & Indian War influenced success in the American Revolution.

Proclamation of 1763

- Colonists & Native Americans continued fighting on frontier. British Government looked for solutions.
- King George III & Parliament issued Proclamation of 1763; forbade colonists to go West of Appalachian Mountains. Many pioneers already lived in western lands, others planned to settle, & lands sold for profit.
- Colonists were angered because they had no input.

Colonists forbidden to move West past Appalachian Mountains



Historical Perspective

Q/A:
Describe why
the British
government
issued the
Proclamation
of 1763.

Proclamation of 1763



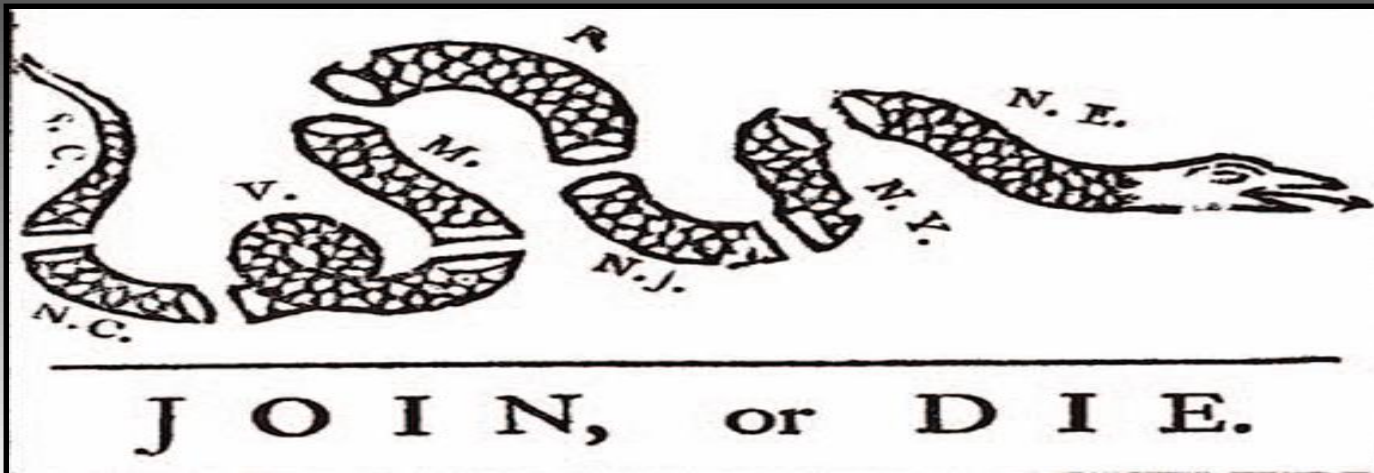
Geography & Economics

Q/A: Analyze the map. Explain geographical & economical reasons colonists wanted access to Western territories beyond the Appalachian Mountains.

Steps to Rebellion

- Britain owed major war debt. Britain expected colonists to help repay debt & pay for protection.
- Colonists, generally left alone for over a century, now are taxed higher. After Proclamation of 1763, Britain issued series of Acts that taxed & restricted colonists.
- Colonists were not considered British citizens, & had no representation in Parliament. Battle lines formed; colonists forced to choose sides: Patriots / Loyalists.

Benjamin Franklin's political cartoon encouraged colonial unity



Economics



Q/A: Describe why the British felt strongly that colonists should pay for the French & Indian War.

Political Cartoons



Q/A: Identify one major issue in American politics today. Create a political cartoon expressing your view point of the issue.



Q/A: Analyze political cartoon & interpret the artist's view point of the issue.



Q/A: Analyze political cartoon & interpret the artist's view point of the issue.



Q/A: Analyze political cartoon & interpret the artist's view point of the issue.



Q/A: Analyze political cartoon & interpret the artist's view point of the issue.

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Q/A: Analyze political cartoon & interpret the artist's view point of the issue.



Q/A: Analyze political cartoon & interpret the artist's view point of the issue.

British Government Issues Acts

- **Sugar Act**: (1764) Established to stop **smuggling** between colonies & West Indies. Great Britain wanted control & profits from sugar trade.
- Sugar Act allowed British troops to search homes, warehouses, & barns they thought had smuggled goods, & set up **special courts** with **no juries**.

King George III enjoys tea with sugar; colonists cannot

Government



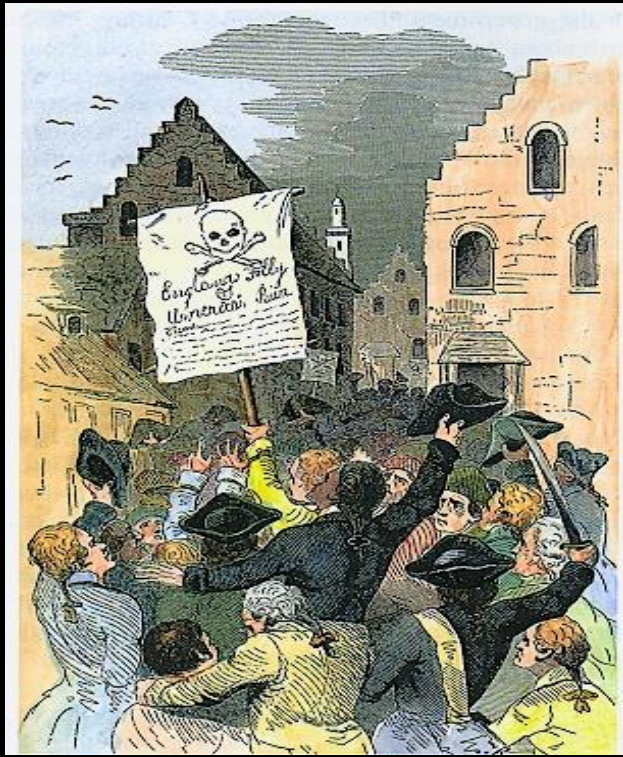
The Sugar Act
1764

Q/A: Describe Constitutional rights we enjoy today that can be directly linked to procedures & practices used in the Sugar Act.

The Stamp Act

- **Stamp Act**: (1765) Placed a tax on all printed items. Very unpopular because it taxed playing cards, newspapers, pamphlets, even item labels. Violent protests forced Britain to **repeal** it in 1766.

Colonists protest Stamp Act



Colonists tar & feather tax collector



Culture & Society



Q/A:
Explain why
colonists
began to
unite
following the
Stamp Act.

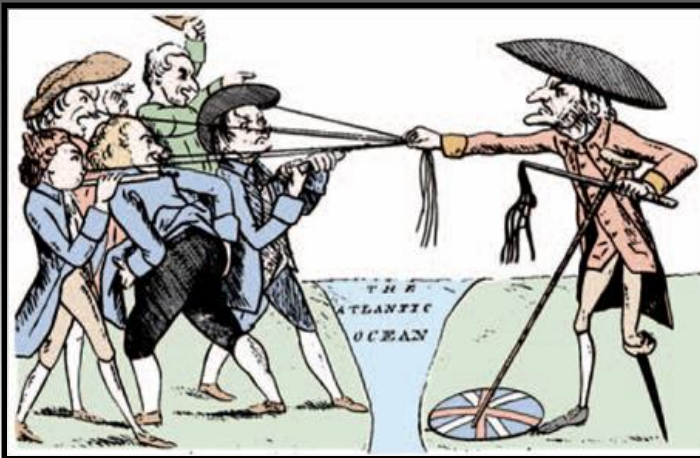
Britain Continues to Tighten Grip

- **Townshend Acts**: (1767) Placed a tax on all **imported** items (**tariff**). Colonists imported overseas items like glass, clothing, tea, paper, furniture, & lead.
- **Navigation Acts**: Forced colonists to ship products only on British ships. Now heavily **enforced**.
- **Quartering Act**: Forced Colonists to house British troops. Parliament & King declared that unrest in streets forced more soldiers to serve as police agents.

Troops forcefully enter homes



Britain tries to hang on



Political Cartoon

Q/A: Analyze
the political
cartoon &
argue the
message of the
artist.

Boston Massacre? March 5, 1770

- Colonists enraged at British troops in the streets.
- Angry mob grabbed sticks, rocks, & shovels to rush Redcoats. British troops fired into crowd & killed 5 rebels, including African American Crispus Attucks.

Angry Bostonians rush British Redcoats / Lobster Backs



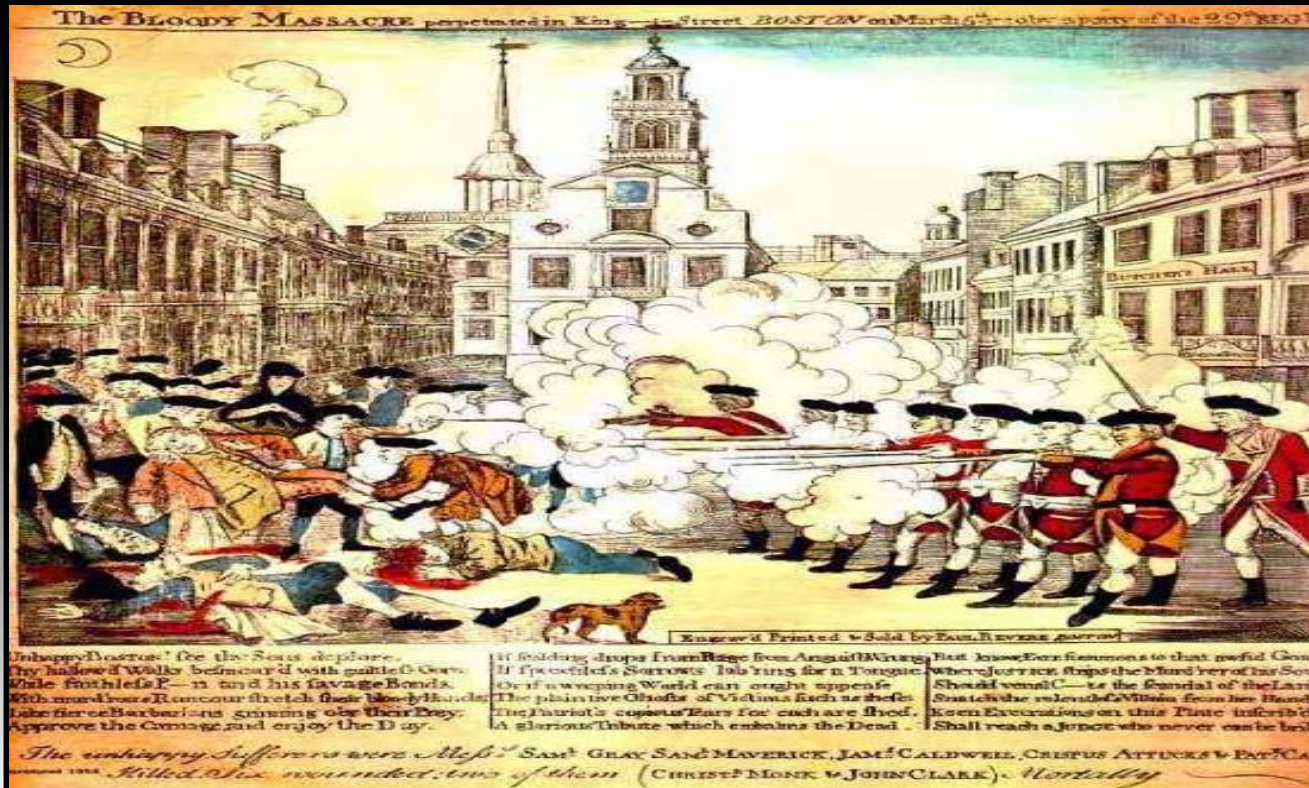
Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain the significance of the involvement of Crispus Attucks, an African American, in the protests against British Redcoats.

Patriot Propaganda

- **Propaganda**: deliberate misinformation or “half truths” is often used to persuade audience.
- **Paul Revere**, member of the **Sons of Liberty**, engraved “Boston Massacre” for all of colonies to see.

Paul Revere's vision helped shape hearts & minds of colonists

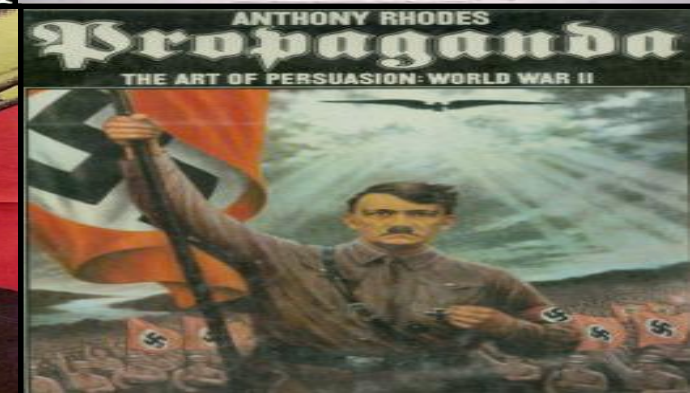
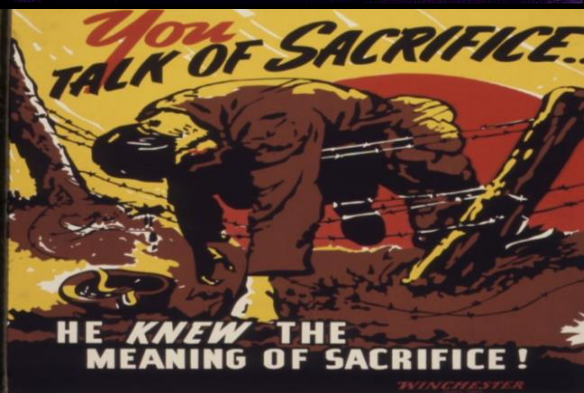
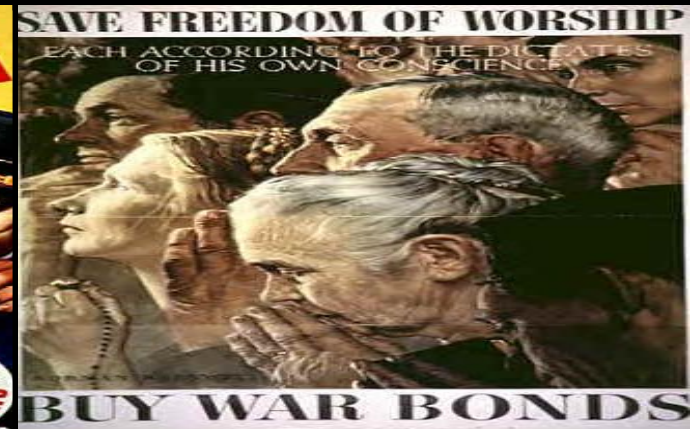


Historical Perspective

<http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-massacre/videos/boston-massacre>

Q/A: Describe the difference between the image & the actual events in Boston. Infer why Paul Revere decided to depict & title the situation “The Boston Massacre.”

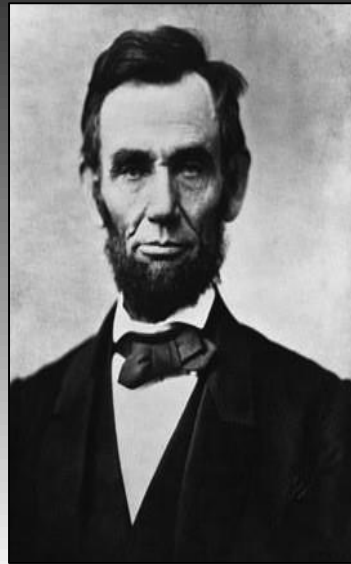
World War II Propaganda: Images Persuade Nations



Propaganda Impact

- Propaganda used throughout history to impact views. Whether “good or bad,” comes down to who wins the argument or gains the position of power.
- It can be difficult to recognize propaganda with mass exposure to 24-hour news cycle, expansion of “entertainment media,” music, TV shows, movies, video games, apps & social media like YouTube, Facebook & Twitter.

Historical Perspective



“Don’t believe everything you read on the Internet just because there’s a picture with a quote next to it.”

—Abraham Lincoln

Q/A: Explain modern examples of propaganda. Describe why it is always important to “know the source” of information?

The Boston Tea Party

- **The Tea Act**: (1773) East India Company shipped tea to colonies without paying taxes others had to pay. East India Tea company developed a **monopoly** & could under sell competition.
- Bostonians led by **Sons of Liberty** protested & dumped boat loads of tea into harbor while disguised as Native Americans; **The Boston Tea Party**.

<http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-tea-party/videos>

Mr. Monopoly before Congress



The Boston Tea Party



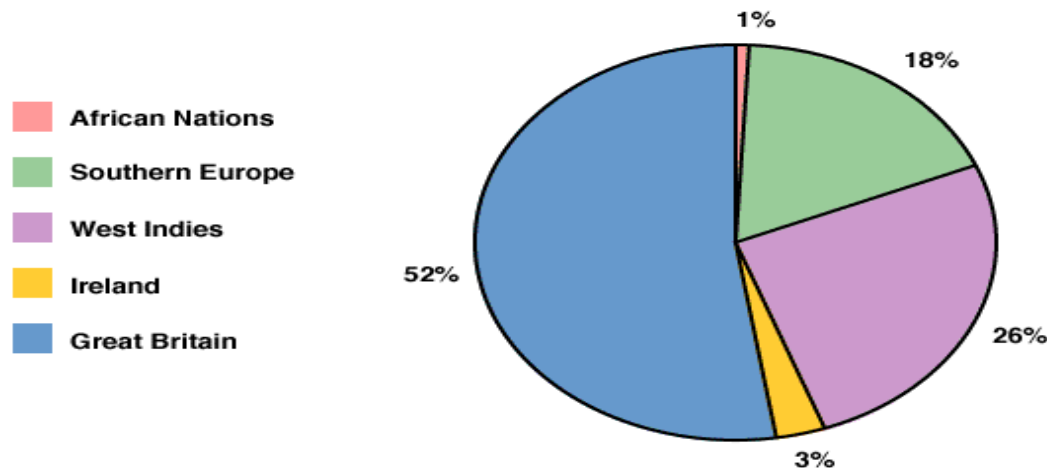
Economics & Government

Q/A: Explain
why monopolies
are outlawed by
the United States
government.

British Retaliation: Intolerable Acts

- **Intolerable Acts** issued & British Navy shut down Boston harbor until tea debt repaid.
- Bostonians **boycott** British goods. **The Daughters of Liberty** encouraged people to make goods rather than import items from England.
- **First Continental Congress** is organized to resolve colonial differences with “mother land” England.

Colonial Exports, 1768–1772



Economics

Q/A: Analyze the pie chart & predict problems Bostonians may encounter when attempting to unite all colonies in a boycott of British goods & trade.

Making Connections

- *The Montgomery Bus Boycott* is one of America's most famous boycotts.
- *Rosa Parks* arrested for not giving up her seat to a white passenger, which was a crime in the segregated South.
- *Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.* entered public scene & organized a boycott. After over a year of lost revenue, the Mont. Bus Co. changed its policy.

<http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/montgomery-bus-boycott/videos>



Culture & Society



381 DAYS
THE MONTGOMERY
BUS BOYCOTT STORY



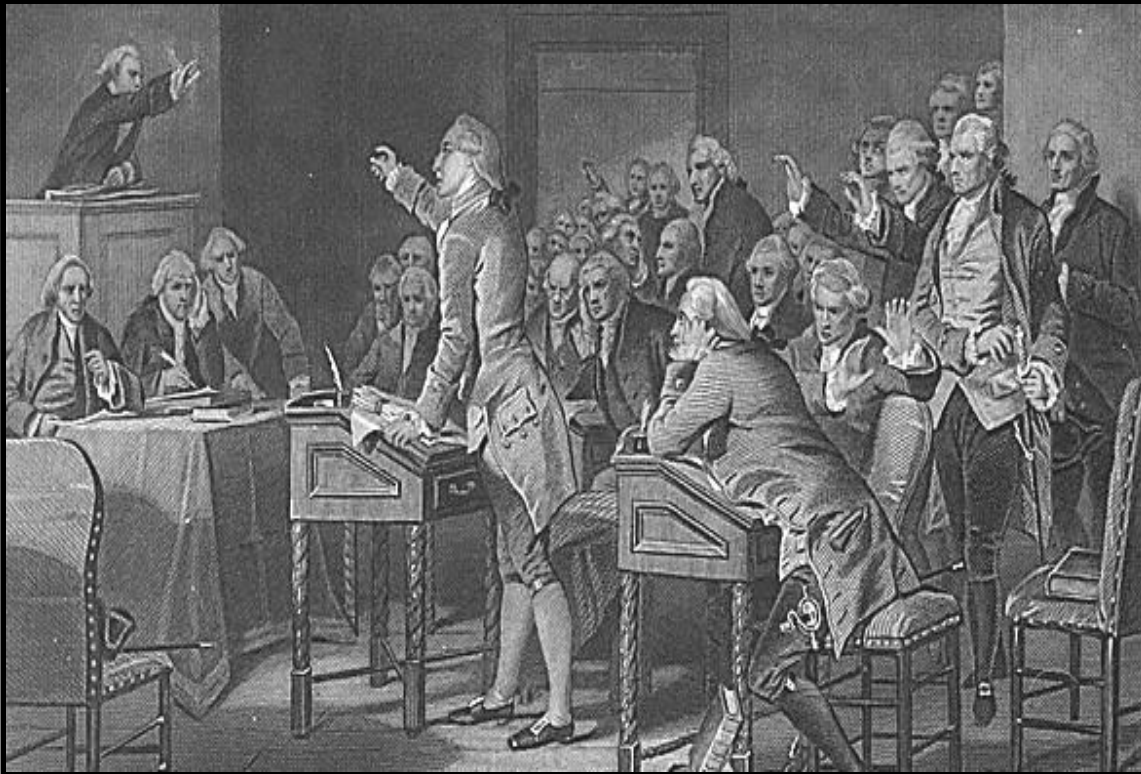
An exhibit developed and prepared for travel by the
Montgomery African American Historical Society in collaboration with the
Yancy K. R. V. Society, Birmingham Library and Museum

Q/A: Describe a modern issue that a group may decide to boycott in order to bring about change in society.

The First Continental Congress

- Colonial delegates meet in Philadelphia as the *First Continental Congress*. Agreed to boycott British goods & form local *militias*. They *do not* agree to break away & organize a united Continental Army... yet!

Patrick Henry was a vocal leader for colonial unity



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain the significance of the First Continental Congress.
Analyze the significance of Patrick Henry's statement, "I am not a Virginian, but an American."

Results of the British Acts

- Parliament & King George III pass acts without Colonist representation. They believe Americans have no right to representation in British Parliament.
- No taxation without representation became battle cry.

Colonists unite & rebel against oppressive British government



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Describe
what is
happening in the
images. Describe
actions Great
Britain could
have taken to
prevent the
American
Revolution.

Britain Responds to First Continental Congress

- King George III & Parliament angered by protests & boycott! Decided to send more troops to enforce law.
- Colonial militias continue to train & drill preparing for battle. Troops would soon collide...

King George III



Colonial militiamen train to defend local areas



Government & Civics

Q/A:
Explain why
the King &
Parliament
viewed
armed
militias as a
threat to
British rule.

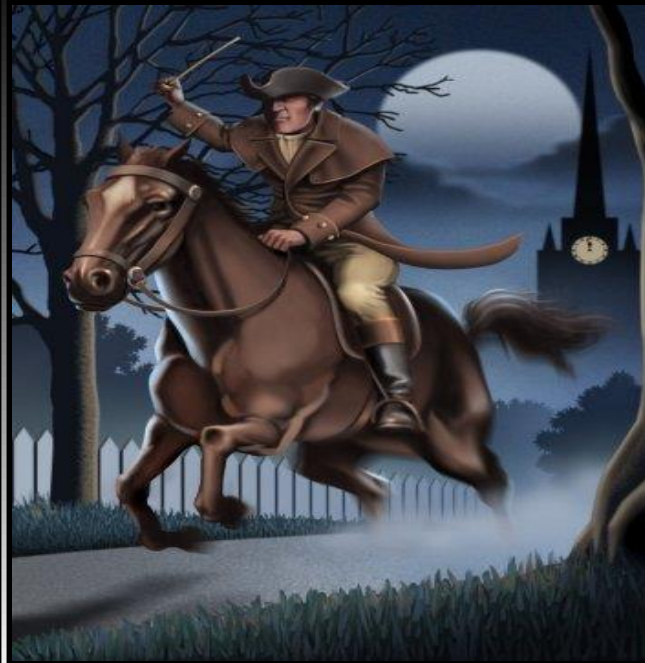
Paul Revere's Midnight Ride

- British troops sent to dismantle stock piled weapons, break up militias, & restore British control of area.
- Legendary ride of Paul Revere takes place to warn minutemen, colonists “ready in a minute” to fight, that “The British are coming...the British are coming.”

British ships invade Boston Harbor



Paul Revere's legendary ride



Historical Perspective

Q/A:

Explain the importance of minutemen & other colonial militias.

American Literature: Paul Revere's Ride

Q/A: Explain why Henry Wadsworth Longfellow mythologized Paul Revere's ride decades after the fact.

These are the first stanzas of a well-known poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Paul Revere's Ride

Listen my children and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,—
One if by land, and two if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm."



Then he said "Good-night!" and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,
Just as the moon rose over the bay,
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay
The *Somerset*, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon like a prison bar,
And a huge black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend through alley and street
Wanders and watches, with eager ears,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers,
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

"The Shot Heard Round the World"

- British Redcoats advance to weapons depots outside of Boston...Minutemen await their arrival.
- April 19, 1775, minutemen & Redcoats collide at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. First shot, mysterious because no one knows who fired first, later immortalized as "The Shot Heard Round the World."

First shots fired at Battles of Lexington & Concord



Historical Perspective

Q/A: Explain historical perspective of the phrase, "The Shot Heard Round the World." Describe how governments & ideologies have changed since American Revolution.

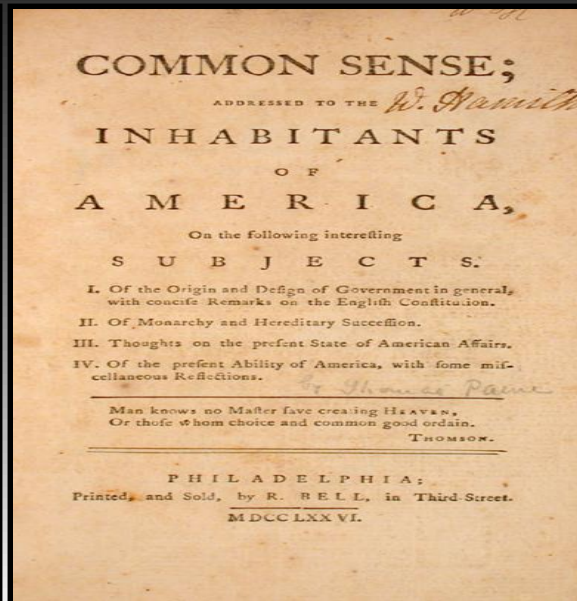
Battle of Bunker Hill / Common Sense

- After skirmishes of Lexington & Concord, British troops marched back to Boston. Battle of Bunker Hill ensued & any chance of nonviolent solution ended.
- Thomas Paine wrote Common Sense, pamphlet that circulated throughout colonies that encouraged people to fight for independence from England.

Fighting at Battle of Bunker Hill



Common Sense published



Culture & Societies

Q/A: Explain
importance of
education to the
spread of
information
through
pamphlets &
newspapers.

Declaration of Independence

- The Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, war seemed inevitable after battles around Boston.
- Thomas Jefferson chosen to write The Declaration of Independence. Adopted July 4, 1776. Nation is born!
- 3 Main principles all men are created equal, inalienable rights to life, liberty & pursuit of happiness, & people have a responsibility to alter or abolish (overthrow) a government not serving its people.

2nd Continental Congress ratify Declaration



Historical Perspective



Q/A: Predict how Jefferson's words, "people have the responsibility to alter or abolish a government failing to serve its people," may cause future conflict in America & across the world.



Influences of the Declaration of Independence

- **Magna Carta**: (1215) English nobles established body of elected representatives; evolved into Parliament.
- **British Bill of Rights**: (1689) Parliament removed King James II from throne & prevented any **Monarch** from carrying out laws without consent of Parliament.
- **John Locke**: **Enlightenment** British philosopher wrote government had **social contract** with people & a duty to protect individual rights to “Life, liberty, & estate.”
- **Thomas Paine**: **Common Sense**: (January, 1776) Pamphlet argued it was “common sense” to declare independence; “A small island should not rule a large one.” *Common Sense* is read in many homes, talked about on public streets, & is key for gaining support. 🔊

Q/A: Describe key influences on the Declaration of Independence.

Road To Revolution Review

1. *Describe* how the French & Indian War caused changes in the relationship between the American colonists & Great Britain.
2. *Describe* the purpose of political cartoons.
3. *Describe* propaganda & *explain* how it can have a major impact on culture & society.
4. *Identify & explain* 3 taxes and/or restrictions enforced by the British Parliament & The King that angered American colonists.
5. *Define* boycott. *Explain* how boycotts can bring about change in society while others fail.
6. *Identify* the 3 main principles of the Declaration of Independence.