Chapter 5

Toward Independence
1. Patriots
2. Loyalists
3. First Continental Congress
4. Lexington and Concord
5. French and Indian War
6. Proclamation of 1763
The French and Indian War

- The French and Indian War was fought between the British/Colonists and the French/Indians.
- Britain won the war and gained Canada and the land west of the Appalachian mountains.
- Britain taxed the colonists to repay their war debt.
The Proclamation of 1763

- The Proclamation of 1763 created an invisible line down the Appalachian Mountains to divide colonists (east) and Native Americans (west) to prevent conflict.
- Colonists argued the land east of the Appalachians was already settled and farmers could find new land west of the mountains.
- To protest the Proclamation of 1763 colonists continued to settle the land west of the Appalachian Mountains.
The Sugar Act - 1765

- The Sugar Act placed a three cent tax on foreign sugar and increased taxes on coffee, indigo and wine.
- This act was opposed because it caused economic hardships throughout the colonies by restricting trade with foreign countries.
- They smuggled foreign sugar, bribed customs officials, and arranged a boycott of British goods.
The Quartering Act - 1765

- The Quartering Act required colonists to provide British troops with housing and supplies.
- The Colonists opposed the Quartering Act because it cost money to house and supply the troops.
- Colonial assemblies decided to not fund the troops. Colonists protested the costs by refusing to house the soldiers.
The Stamp Act - 1765

- The Stamp Act required colonists to buy a stamp for every piece of paper they used.
- The Stamp Act was opposed because colonists had no representation in Parliament to vote on such taxes, it was seen as a violation of their rights as British subjects.
- Colonists refused to buy stamps, attacked tax collector’s homes and used violence to protest.
The Townshend Acts placed a tax on items such as glass, paint, paper, and tea.

Colonists opposed the Townshend Acts because they had not voted to pass the new taxes.

The colonists wrote letters of protest, and boycotted British imports, and bought only American made goods. Britain repealed the act because of the boycott.
The Tea Act - 1773

- The Tea Act lowered the cost of tea in the colonies and gave the British East India Co. a monopoly on tea trade.
- Colonists saw the Tea Act as another attempt by Britain to tax the colonies without their consent.
- Patriots protested the Tea Act by dumping 90,000 pounds of tea into Boston Harbor. This event is known as the Boston Tea Party.
The Intolerable Acts - 1774

- The Intolerable Acts closed Boston Harbor, placed Massachusetts under British control, forced colonists to pay for the ruined tea, limited town meetings, sent more troops and tried soldiers in England.

- Colonists opposed the Intolerable Acts because they viewed the acts as an attack on all of the colonies not just Massachusetts.

- Colonists refused to pay for the tea, met at the First Continental Congress, and formed militias (armies).
Leaders from the colonies met in Philadelphia. They wrote a letter to the King (George III) and voiced their complaints. They threatened to boycott British goods, and decided to form local militias (armies).
Lexington & Concord

The British were warned that colonists hiding gunpowder and weapons in Concord. The British (Gen. Gage) went to seize the weapons. Paul Revere and William Dawes warned the colonists that the British were coming. At Lexington, on the road to Concord, shots were fired starting the Revolutionary War. Once in Concord, the British were met with heavy colonial resistance and retreated to Boston.