

# HST201

# United States History

Instructor - Joe Escobar

Please silence your cell phones

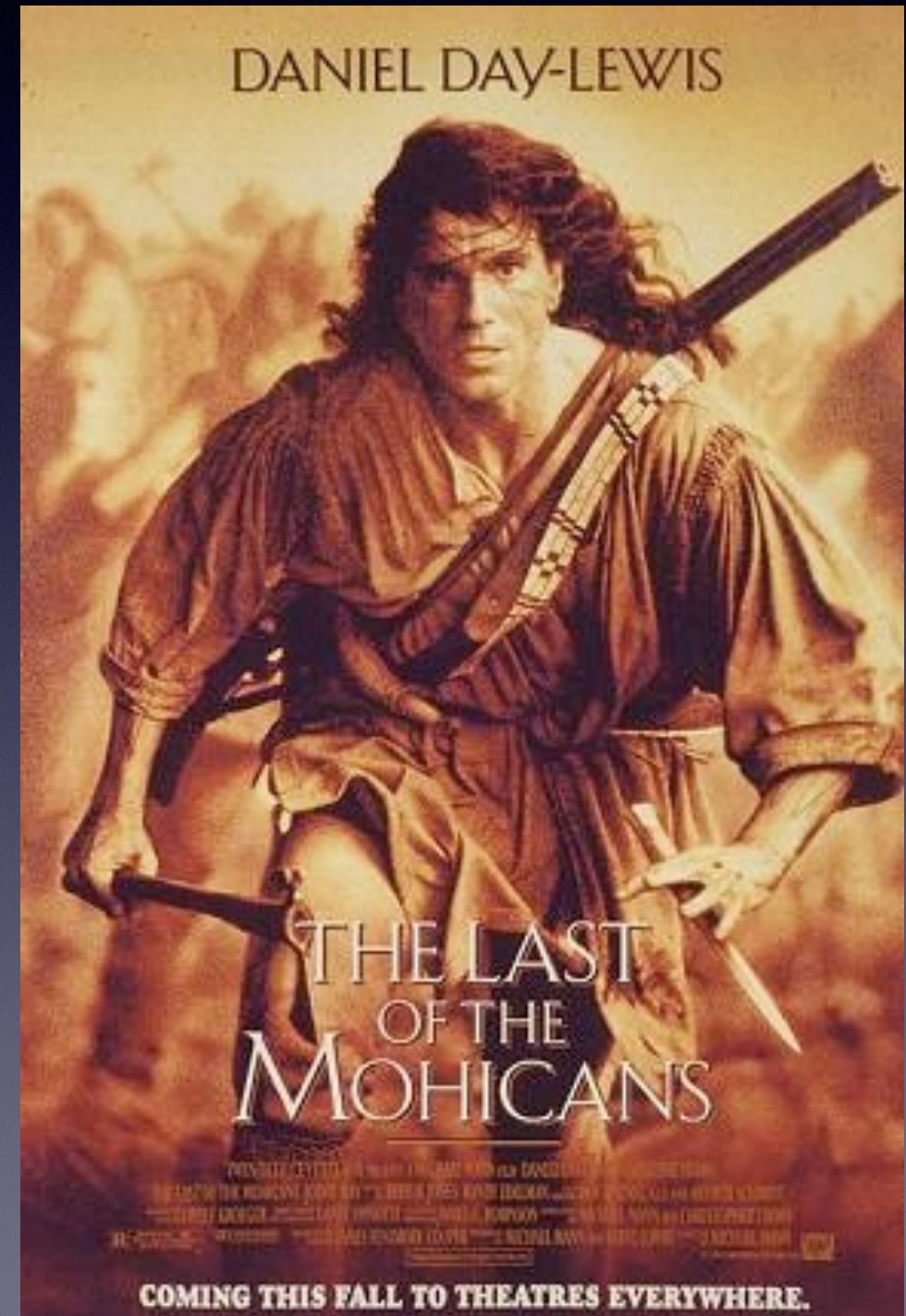
# CHAPTER 4

Provincial America and the  
Struggle for a Continent

Liberty, Equality, & Power

# French & Indian War

- Seven Years' War
- 1754-1763 (oops)



1992

# Chief Hendrik and the Mohawks



# George Washington's surrender at Fort Mifflin in 1776



## The War that Made America

At LCC – 4 hours

2006

© 2007 Thomson Higher Education

trailer





# French and Indian War

- 1754 clash at the forks of the Ohio River
  - See Ohio River Valley – map



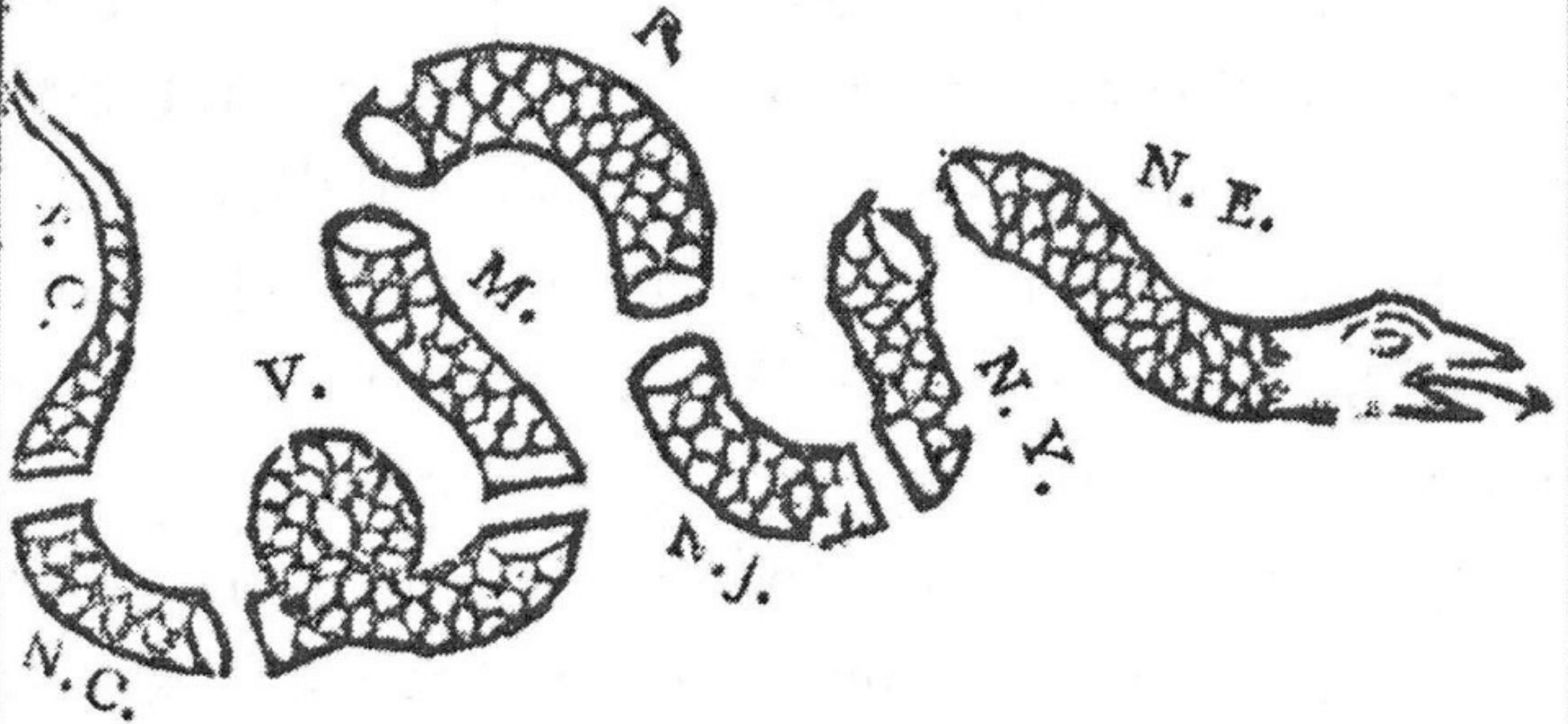






# French and Indian War

- 1754 clash at the forks of the Ohio River
  - See Ohio River Valley – map
- Ben Franklin
  - 1<sup>st</sup> political cartoon



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J O I N,    or    D I E.

**Total Video Converter**  
**<http://effectmatrix.com>**



# Quebec



# Quebec

French  
Louis-Joseph de Montcalm



British  
James Wolfe





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*The Death of General Wolfe* by Benjamin West. Oil on canvas, 1770.

# Treaty of Paris 1763

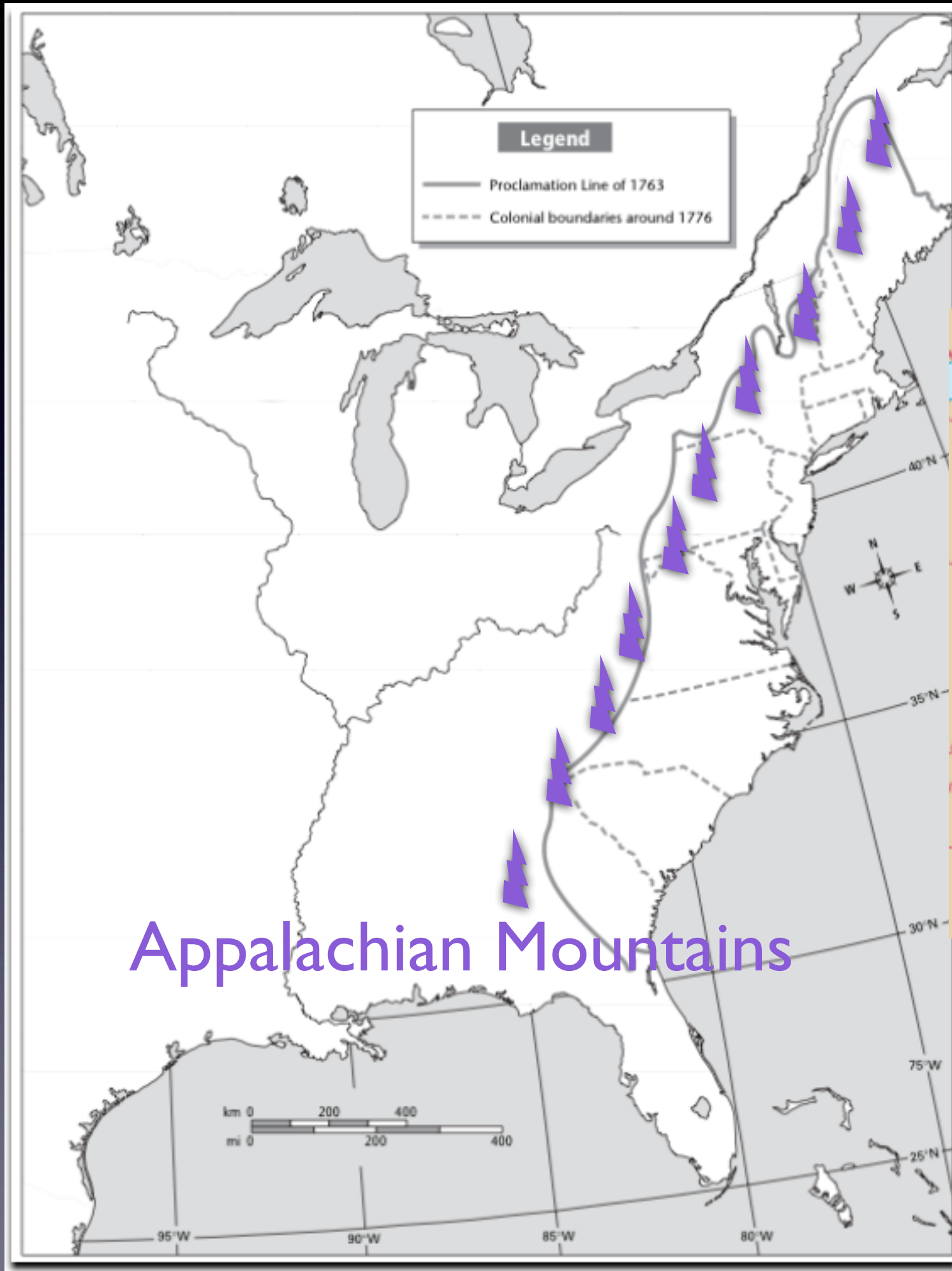
- France gave up Canada and all lands east of the Mississippi River to Britain
- Spain ceded Florida to Britain
- Other land transfers in and outside of the Western Hemisphere



# CHAPTER 5

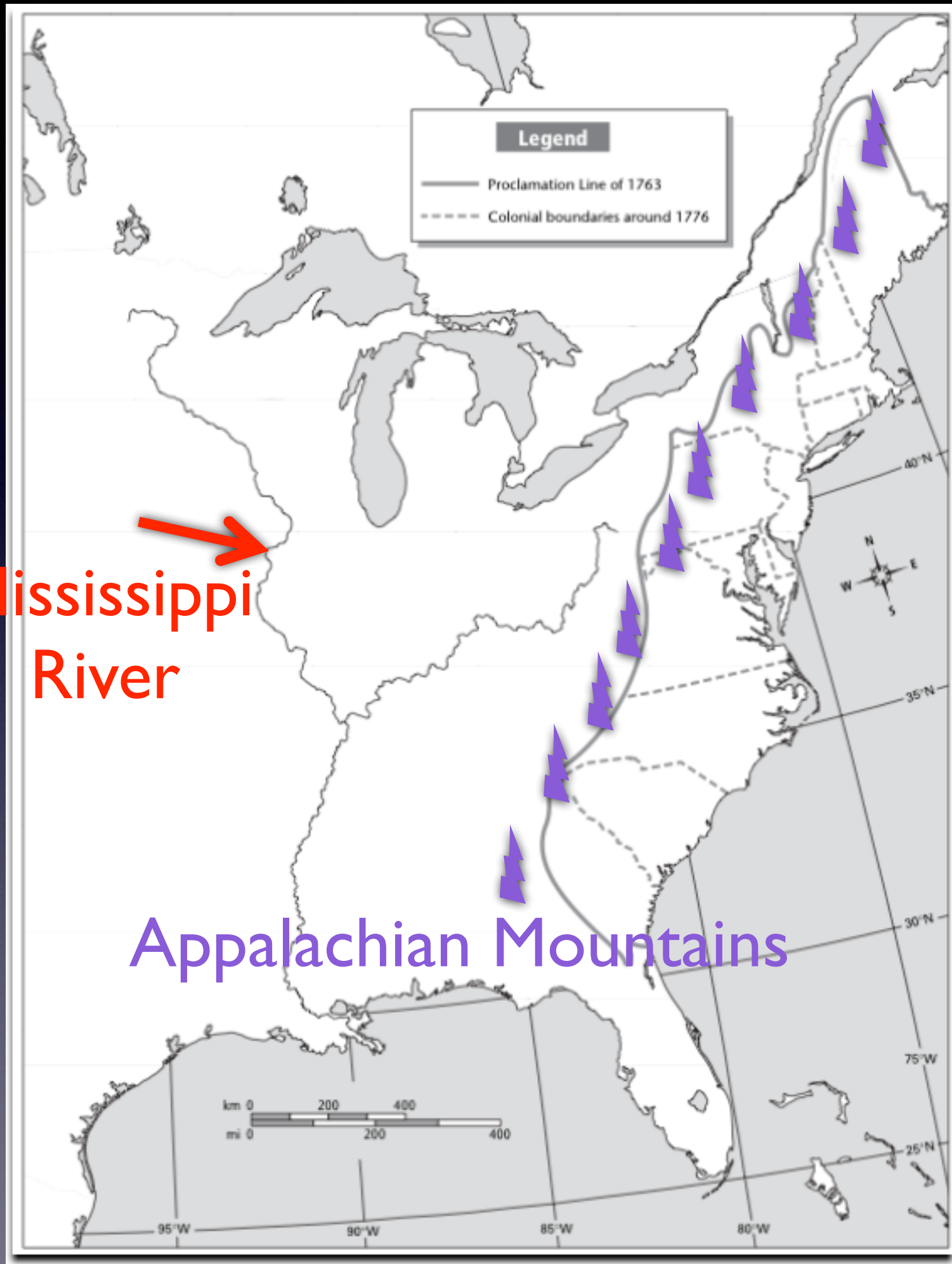
Reform, Resistance, Revolution

Liberty, Equality, & Power



Mississippi  
River

Appalachian Mountains





# During the French & Indian War

- Albany Congress - Plan
  - Failure – rejected by every colony
    - 1754 colonial union was “dead”
  - Britain sent “the redcoats”

# Opening Moves

# Proclamation of 1763

- Tried to regulate expansion beyond the Appalachians



# Three Crises

## 1. Stamp Act 1765

- Repealed 1766

## 2. Townshend Acts 1766-7

- Repealed 1770

## 3. Tea Act 1773

- War

- After the French & Indian War, the British army remained and the colonies had to pay for it.
- Why? Britain #1 taxed society

*“no taxation without representation”*

CRISIS #1

# George Grenville

- *Prime Minister of GB*
- Asked for colonial advice, but refused to consider it
- Requisition - requests for \$ from colonial legislatures hadn't worked well in the past



# George Grenville p. 183

- He believed, (London) must gain effective centralized control over the colonies... To Grenville, the willing cooperation of the colonies after 1758 reflected the empire's weakness, not its strength. He thought Britain had won the war, not with the cooperation of the colonies, but despite their obstruction. He believed that the British government had to act quickly to establish its authority before the colonies, with their astonishing rate of growth, slipped completely out of control. In effect, he set in motion a self-fulfilling prophecy in which the British government brought about precisely what it was trying to prevent. Nearly every step it took undermined the colonies' loyalty to Britain.



# James Otis Jr.

*Massachusetts lawyer*

Argued against writs of assistance (1761)

Today?

His catchphrase "Taxation without representation is tyranny" became the basic Patriot position.



# Stamp Act 1765

- Problem of “virtual representation”
  - ISSUE TODAY - Republicans in Oregon (represented by 2 Democratic Senators)
- Problem - internal vs. external taxes
  - Grenville saw no difference
  - TODAY? - import tariff vs. sales tax?

# Sugar Act 1764

- Molasses - 6 pence a gallon

- vs 1 pence bribe

- Vice admiralty courts

- vs common law courts

tried by a jury of  
your peers

- \$ incentive for customs officers to compel merchants to pay tax, rather than accept bribes

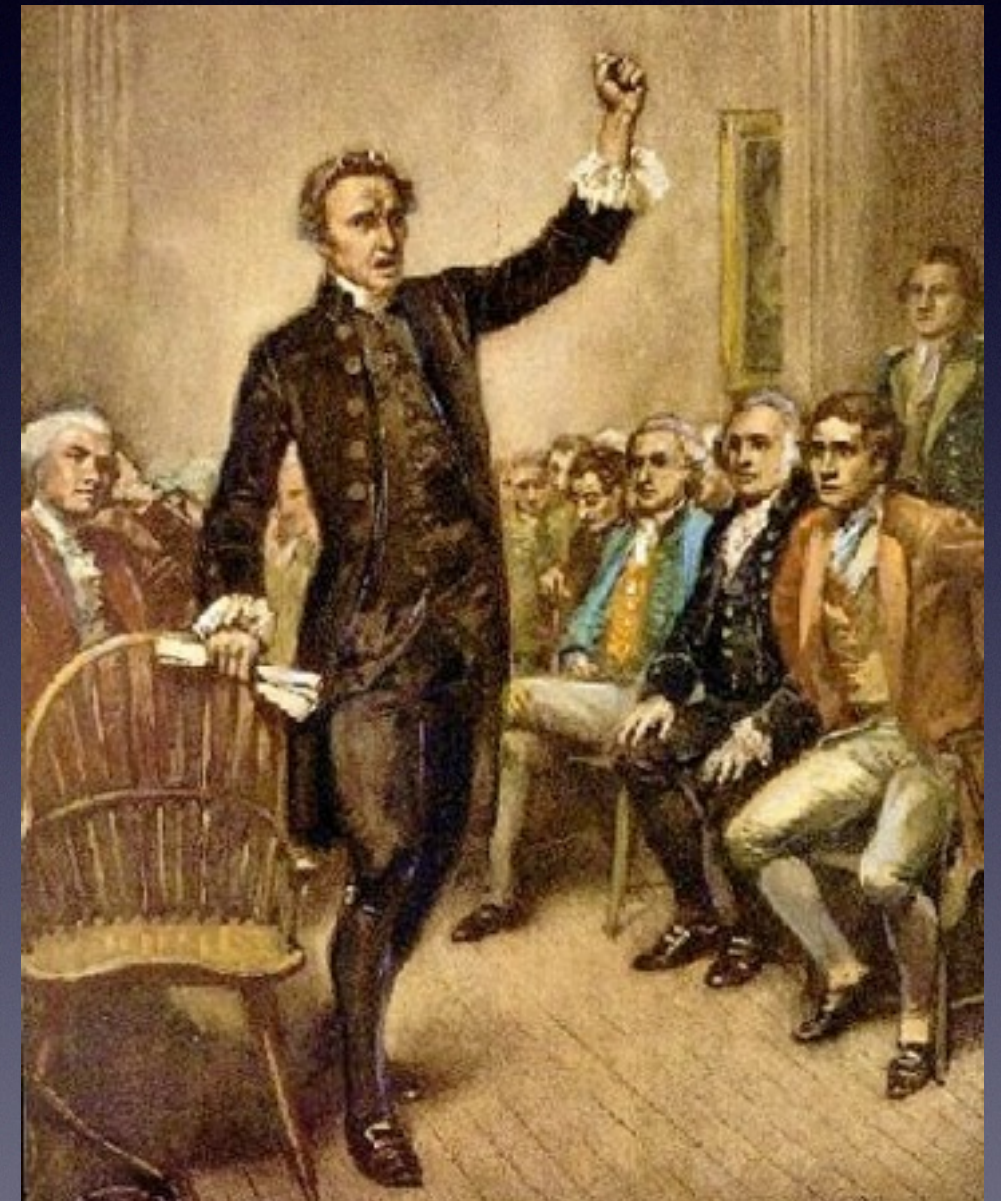
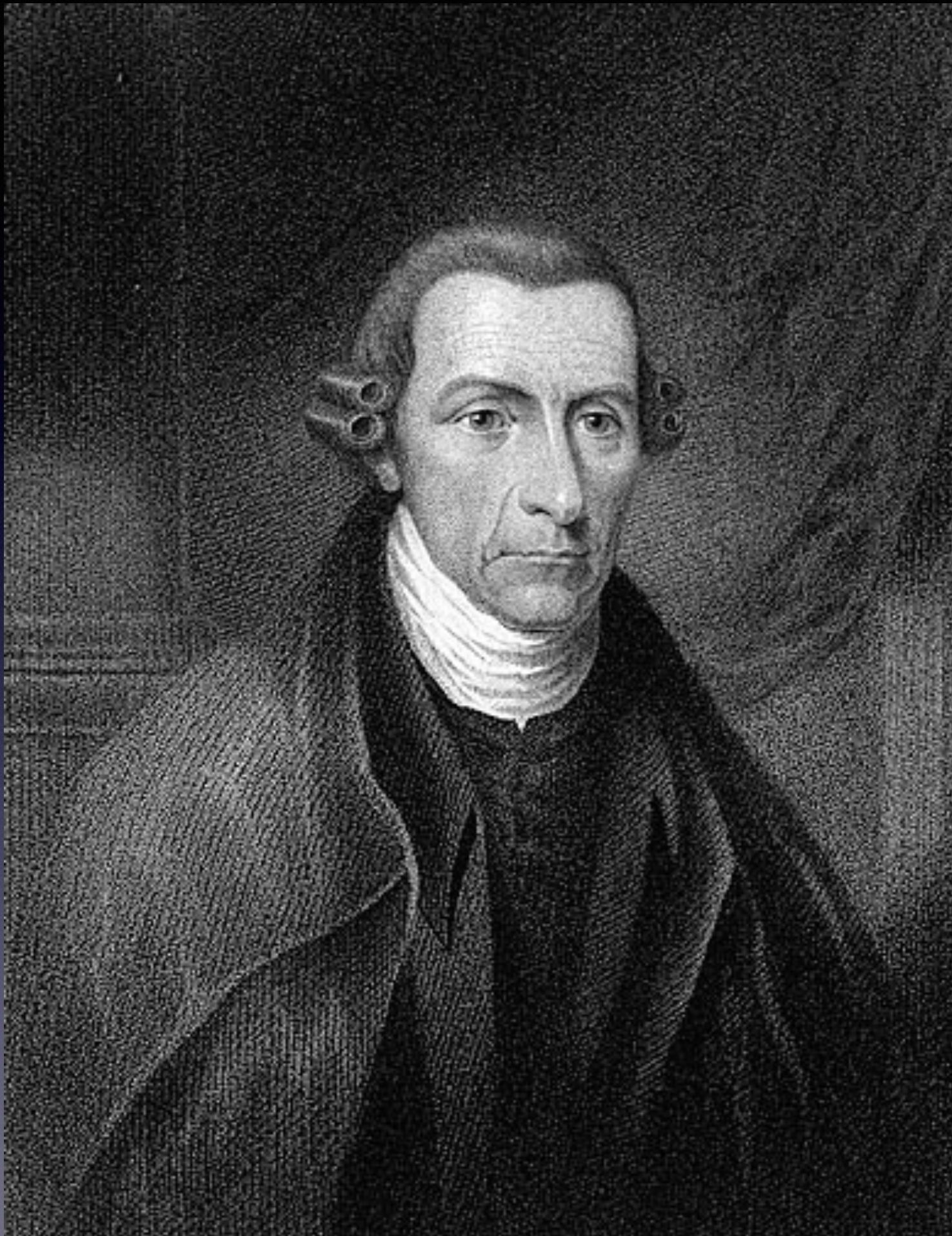
# Currency Act 1764

- **Specie** - coined money, including only those made of precious metal, as opposed to paper money (gold, silver)
- Bostonians would pay specie for the Sugar Act tax, but the specie would go to British soldiers in frontier colonies

# Quartering Act 1765

- British troops would be housed in public buildings, such as taverns
- But taverns (and buildings) were mainly in the cities
- *Weren't soldiers needed "protection" in the countryside ??? (frontier region)*

# Patrick Henry



# Reaction

- Patrick Henry of Virginia
- 9 colonies send representatives the Stamp Act Congress in NY
  1. Loyalty to the king
  2. All due subordination to Parliament
  3. Condemned Sugar and Stamp Acts

# Reasoning

- Accepted virtual representation WITHIN the colonies
- Argued that it could not be applied across the Atlantic Ocean
- Members of Parliament - would pay taxes levied in Britain, but would not pay those levied in the colonies
  - BOTH the internal (Stamp) and external (Sugar)
  - TODAY - Congress having different health care options and retirement packages than the “rest of us”

# Action

- Nullification
- Non-importation agreements
- Violence
  - Sons of Liberty
- Which one has the greatest impact?
  - VERY IMPORTANT



## Demonstrations against the Stamp Act, 1765



# The Solution to Crisis #1

- The Declaratory Act
- Repeal of the Stamp Act
- The Revenue Act

# Declaratory Act 1766 p.176

- ...affirmed that Parliament had “full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America . . . in all cases whatsoever.” It did NOT insert the word “taxes” along with “laws and statutes.” That omission permitted the colonists, who drew a sharp distinction between legislation (which, they conceded, Parliament had a right to pass) and taxation (which it could not), to interpret the act as an affirmation of their position,

# Declaratory Act 1766 p.176

- ...while nearly everyone in Britain read precisely the opposite meaning into the phrase “laws and statutes.” (WOW)
- The colonists read the Declaratory Act as a face-saving gesture that made repeal of the Stamp Act possible.

This political cartoon, titled "The American Embassy," depicts a group of men in 18th-century attire standing on a grassy bank. One man on the left reads a newspaper. In the background, a large ship with multiple masts and flags is docked. To the right, a large building is labeled "Birmingham Warehouse" and "Goods now shipped for America." Two large skulls are mounted on poles in the foreground, one with the date "1715" and the other "1716." A small dog is visible in the bottom left corner.

# Revenue Act 1766

- 1 pence duty on molasses (French or British)
- Colonists accepted this tax
- External tax - yes
  - Recall that the British Navy controlled the Atlantic
- Internal tax - no
- TODAY - property taxes due vs. my Honda

# BIG QUESTION

- What Parliament and the Crown could do with or without the consent of the colonists
- Only the riots had created the crisis
  - People preferred to believe that the economic crisis had been decisive
  - BIG MISUNDERSTANDING

## Demonstrations against the Stamp Act, 1765



# CRISIS #2

# Townshend Revenue Act 1767

- Taxed colonial imports of tea, paper, glass, lead, paint
- The funds would be used to pay governors and judges in the colonies, freeing them from control by the assemblies (DEVIOUS PLAN)

# Townshend Revenue Act 1767

- British Army was moved away:
  - from frontier posts = protection
  - to coastal towns = policing
- Program was approved by Parliament

# Resistance 1767-8

- Stamp Act = internal
- Townshend Acts = external (on imports)
- Internal vs. External - TROUBLESOME distinction for colonists [How about TODAY?]
- Non-importation agreements, “enforced” by Sons of Liberty, eventually gained ground



### EXPORTS IN £000 STERLING FROM ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND TO THE AMERICAN COLONIES, 1766–75

| Colony       | 1766  | 1767  | 1768  | 1769  | 1770  | 1771   | 1772  | 1773  | 1774  | 1775  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| New England  | 419   | 416   | 431   | 224   | 417   | 1,436* | 844   | 543   | 577   | 85.0  |
| New York     | 333   | 424   | 491   | 76    | 480   | 655*   | 349   | 296   | 460   | 1.5   |
| Pennsylvania | 334   | 383   | 442   | 205   | 140   | 747*   | 526   | 436   | 646   | 1.4   |
| Chesapeake†  | 520   | 653   | 670   | 715   | 997*  | 1,224* | 1,016 | 589   | 690   | 1.9   |
| Lower South‡ | 376   | 292   | 357   | 385*  | 228   | 515*   | 575*  | 448   | 471   | 130.5 |
| Totals       | 1,982 | 2,168 | 2,391 | 1,605 | 2,262 | 4,577* | 3,310 | 2,312 | 2,844 | 220.3 |

Average total exports, 1766–68 = £2,180 1769 = 73.6% of that average, or 67.1% of 1768 exports 1770 = 103.8% of that average, or 94.6% of 1768 exports

\*These totals surpassed all previous highs.

†Chesapeake = Maryland and Virginia

‡Lower South = Carolinas and Georgia

# Resistance 1767-8

- Parliament resolved to deport political offenders to England for trial
  - “jury of your peers” - in the Constitution
- Even Southern colonies joined the non-importation agreements
  - Recall their economic importance to and reliance on England

# EXPORTS IN £000 STERLING FROM ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND TO THE AMERICAN COLONIES, 1766–75



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# Boston Massacre 1770



# WWW

## BUTCHERY,

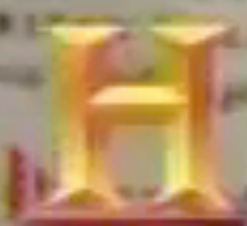
### THE TROOPS:

#### OF THE REGULARS.

CONCORD, situated Twenty Miles from Boston, in the Province of the MARE  
 and a few Hundred Provincial Troops, belonging to the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, which led to the Battle  
 of Concord. Part of which was under the command of the late General Gage, who was killed in the  
 battle. It is in this battle that every Household in America, whose name Wellworth is the name of the  
 anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. But as a perpetual memorial of that important event, we  
 have presented, A FUNERAL ELEGY on those who were slain in the battle.

and the blood and tears which were all con-  
 sidered, but not people caliginous  
 spirit they pulled - & breaking and collap-

The following is a List of the Provincials who were  
 DROWNED on L. E. A. 7. N.



# Propaganda by Paul Revere



# Crispus Attucks



# Crispus Attucks



TV  
PG



# Failure

- Marked failure of Britain's first attempt at military coercion in the colonies

# Punishment

- Britain learned it could not punish individuals (Boston Massacre and Gaspee sinking), so it would have to punish whole communities
  - Ouch! - how would THIS go over today?

# Internal Cleavages

- Reaction to the various duties marked:
  - Loyalists - loyal to the crown
  - Patriots - colonists moving towards independence
- Loyalists resisted non-importation agreements
- Patriots supported boycotts

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# War?

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# The Result

- Prime Minister - Lord North
- Repealed every Townshend Duty EXCEPT Tea
- Tea Tax had brought in 75% of all Townshend revenue



# Textbook p.185

- Yet North failed to restore confidence in the justice and decency of the British government. To a degree that is difficult to appreciate today, the empire ran on voluntarism, on trust, or what people at the time called “affection.” Its opposite, disaffection, had a more literal and dangerous meaning to them than it does now.
- Then and now?

# Textbook pp.185-6

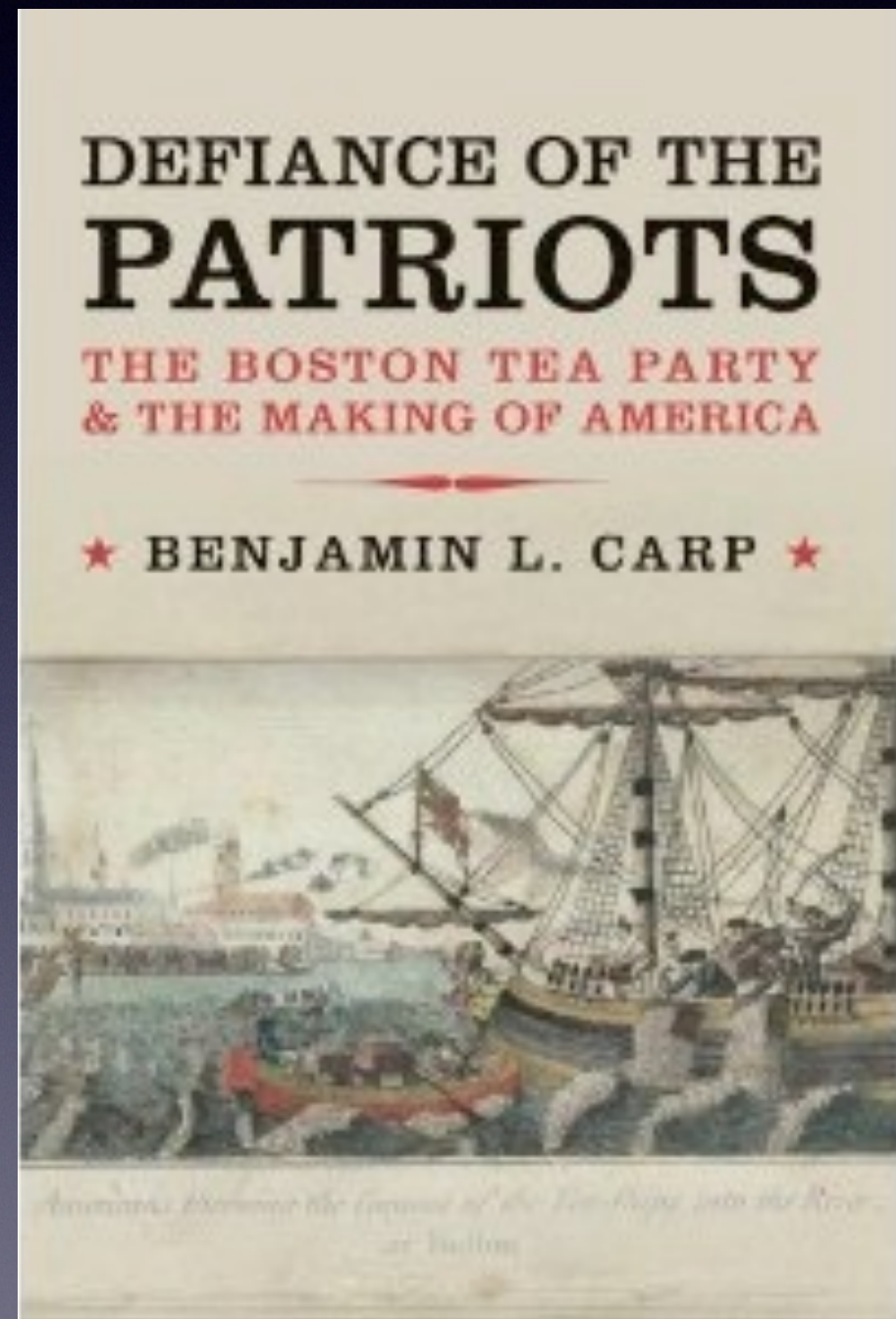
- Was the empire held together by law and consent, or only by force? The use of force against entire communities could lead to outright war...
- North's decision to retain the tax on tea
  - "The price of miscalculation had grown enormously."

# CRISIS #3

# Tea Act 1773

- To help East India Tea Company (largest corporation.)
  - granted a monopoly on shipping & distribution (company ships & “stores”)
- Direct threats of violence from Sons of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence turned away many tea ships, but not in Boston...

# Backstory with the American History Guys

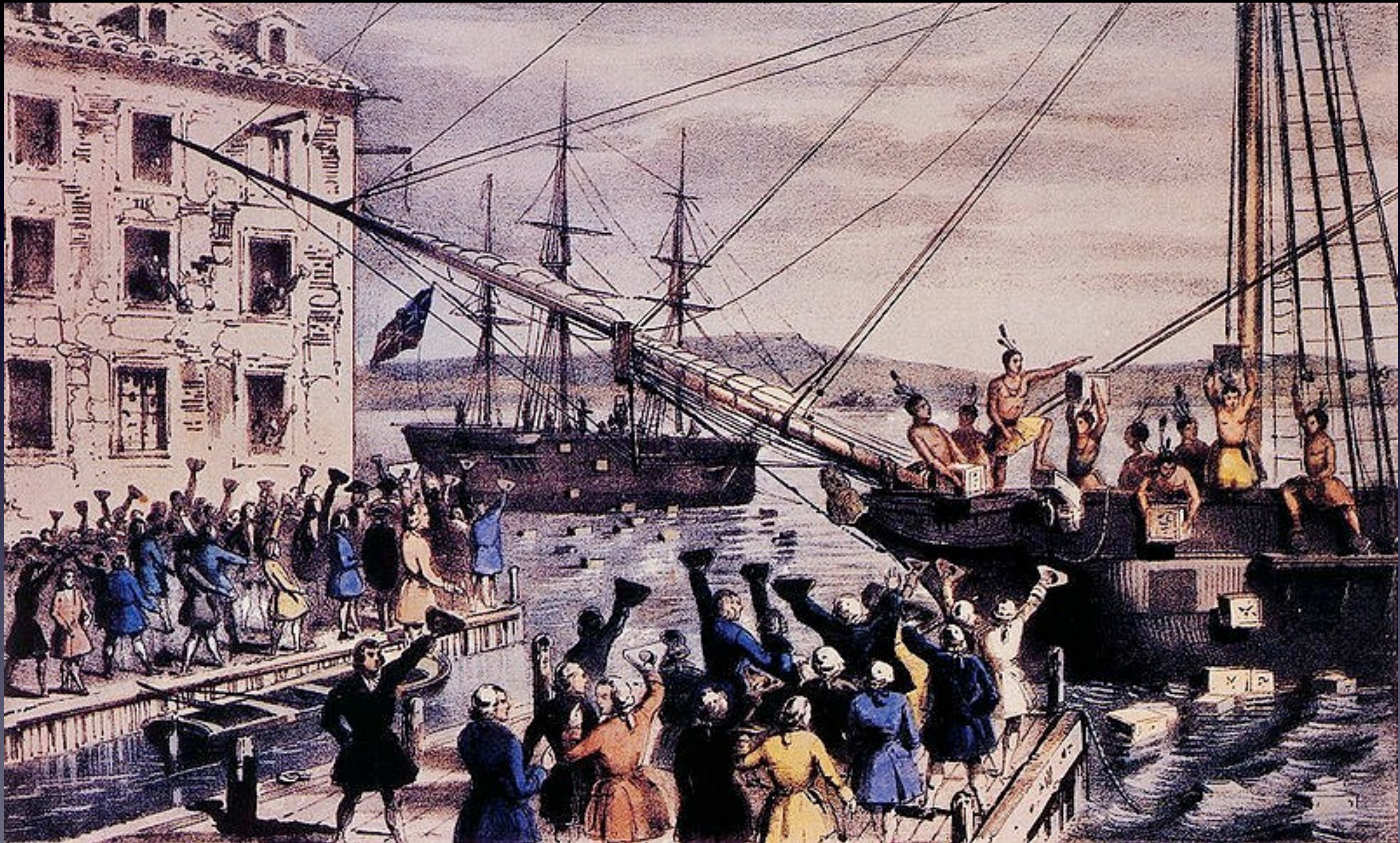


- Author Benjamin Carp

# Tea Act 1773

- With the monopoly, tea would actually be cheaper
  - who could complain?
  - Britain believed colonists would implicitly accept Parliament's power to tax
  - TODAY - Gasoline prices down to \$1.50 gallon/who cares about federal tax per gallon?
- Repealed tea duties in England but retained them in the colonies

# Boston Tea Party



~\$2,000,000 in damages in today's dollars

TAX-ON  
TEA.

3d per lb

Revenue Stamp  
The Tea Tax  
Revenue Stamp  
3d per lb



HISTORY.COM

# Coercive Acts

1. Closed port of Boston until tea was paid for

# Military Coercion in Boston



# Coercive Acts

1. Closed port of Boston until tea was paid for
2. Quartering Act - troops among civilians/  
private property
3. British soldiers charged with crimes to be  
tried in England or another colony
4. Massachusetts Charter 1691 revoked

# Textbook p.195

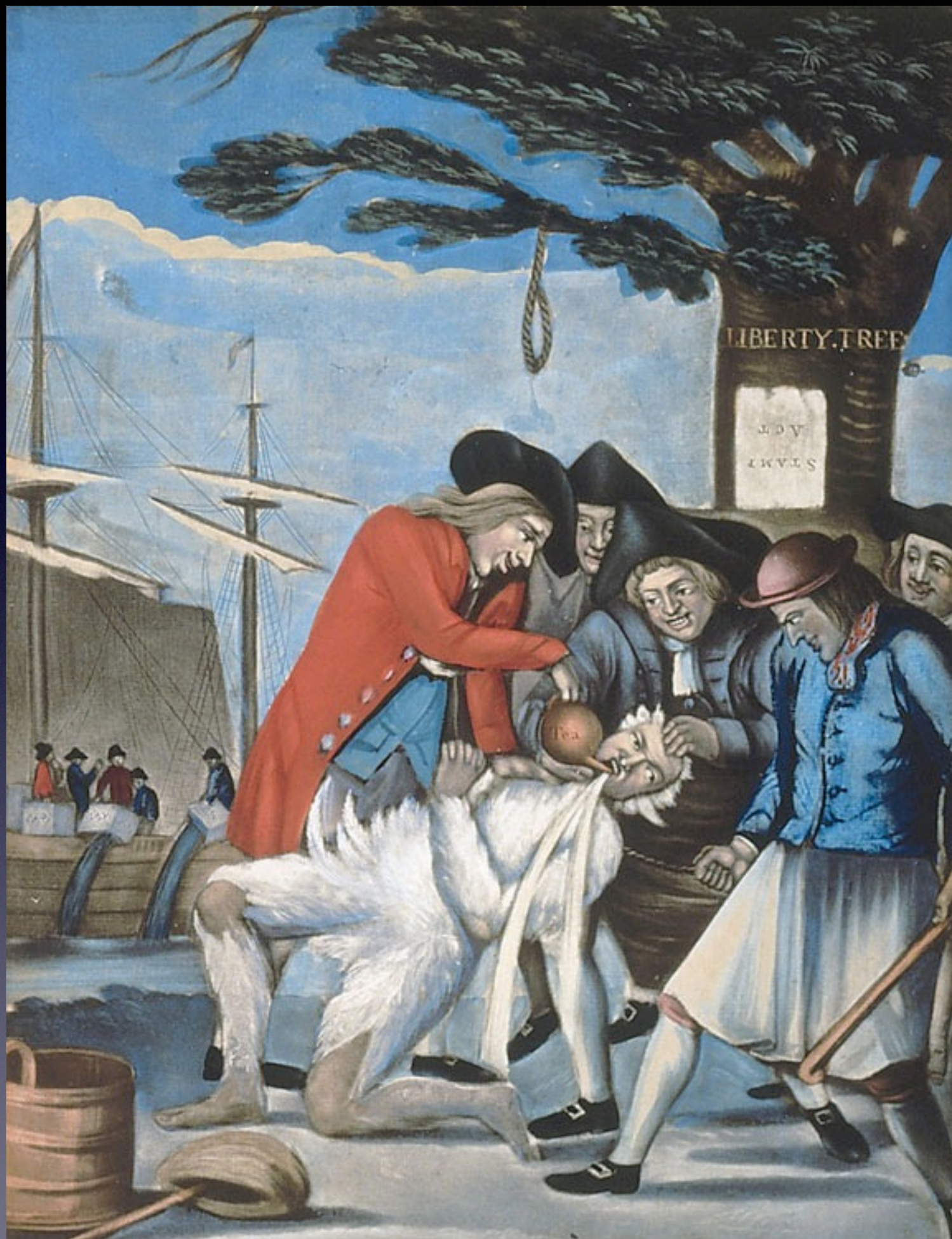
- “which marked the most dramatic attempt yet made by Parliament to control the internal affairs of any colony.”
- Lord North’s revocation of Mass Charter

# Quebec Act

- French civil law & Roman Catholic Church would reign in the province of Quebec
- Positive - religious toleration
  - To make up for the mistakes of the Acadian past
- Negative - Protestant colonists in ALL COLONIES were appalled

# Historical “Math”

- Coercive Acts
- +
- Quebec Act
- =
- **INTOLERABLE ACTS**
  - Called by the colonists





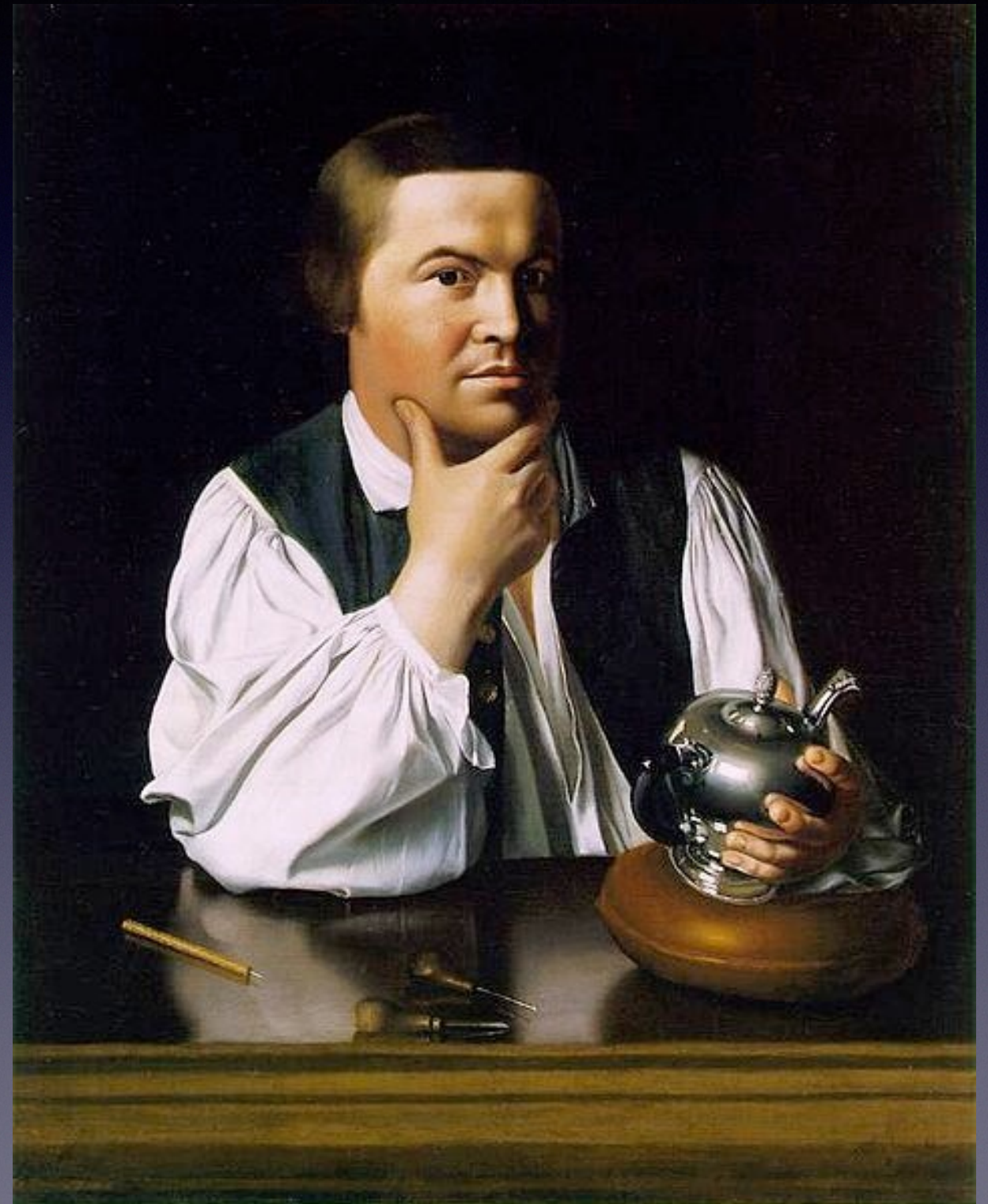
# First Continental Congress

- Met in Philadelphia in 1774 (all but Georgia)
  1. Adopted non-importation strategy
  2. Added non-exportation
  3. Called for repeal of Coercive, Quebec, and all other revenue acts
  4. Created Association to enforce trade sanctions
  5. Promised to meet again (May 1775) if British response was unsatisfactory





Paul Revere's Ride  
“the redcoats are coming”



# Lexington Green & the “shot heard round the world”



# Second Continental Congress

1. Inherited the war
2. Created the Continental Army (from militias)
3. George Washington as Commanding General
4. Sent Olive Branch Petition to King George III

# King George III

- Received Olive Branch Petition
- Received news of the Battle of Bunker (Breeds) Hill
- Declared colonies in rebellion - WAR



# Common Sense

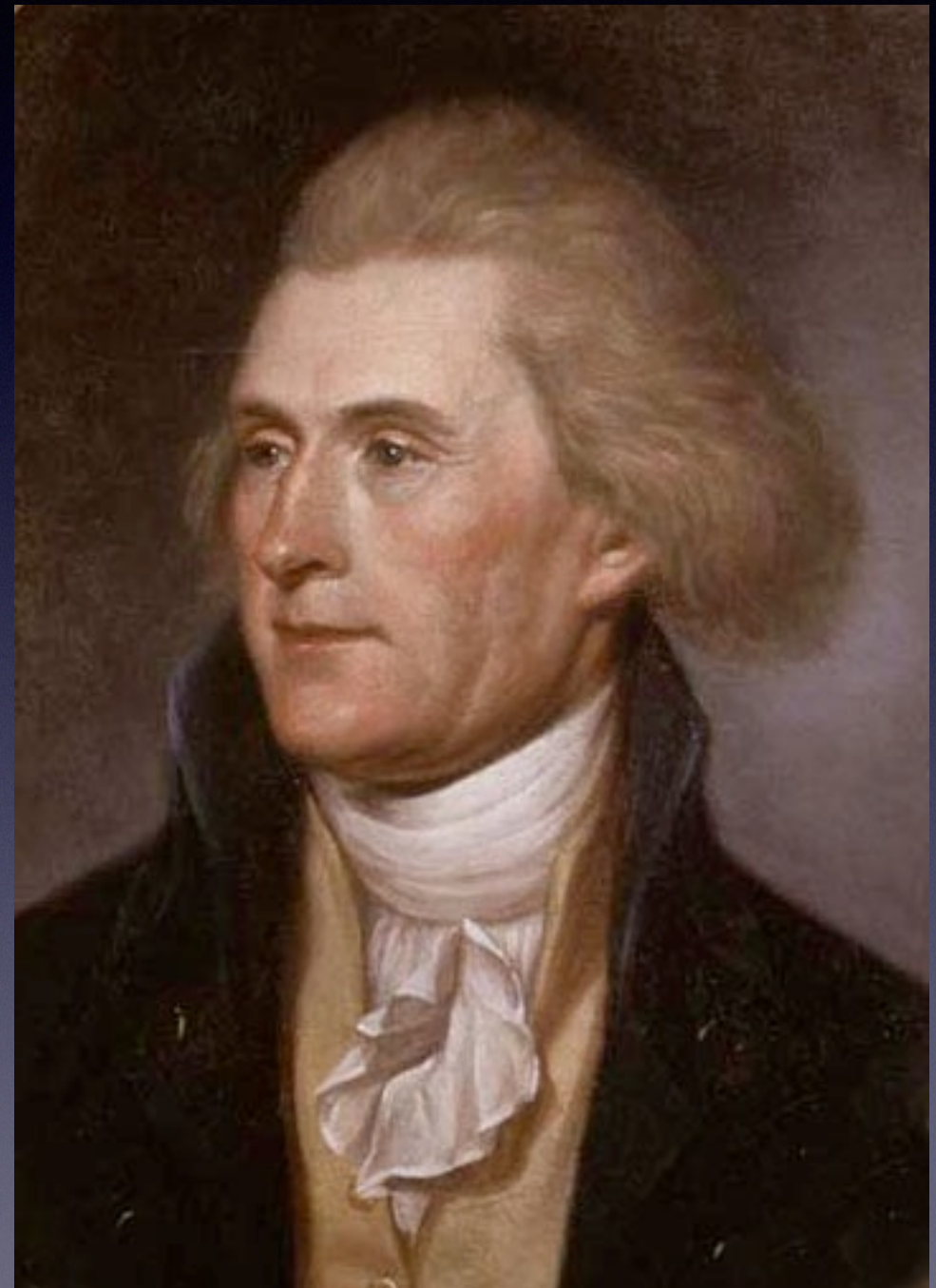
- “There is something very absurd, in supposing a Continent to be perpetually governed by an island.”



Thomas Paine

# Declaration of Independence

- July 4, 1776
- “We hold these truths to be self-evident...”
- “Congress proclaimed in what is perhaps the most famous statement ever made in American public life.”
  - Textbook p.203



Thomas Jefferson

# Midterm Exam

- Worth a HUGE 30% of your course grade
- Take in the CEN456 Testing Lab
  - Lab hours on link in Moodle
- Bring your photo ID with you
- No use of notes or textbook allowed
- Take between today and Monday by 7pm
- Should take most students about an hour
- CH 6 Quiz NOT DUE ON MONDAY (Wed instead)











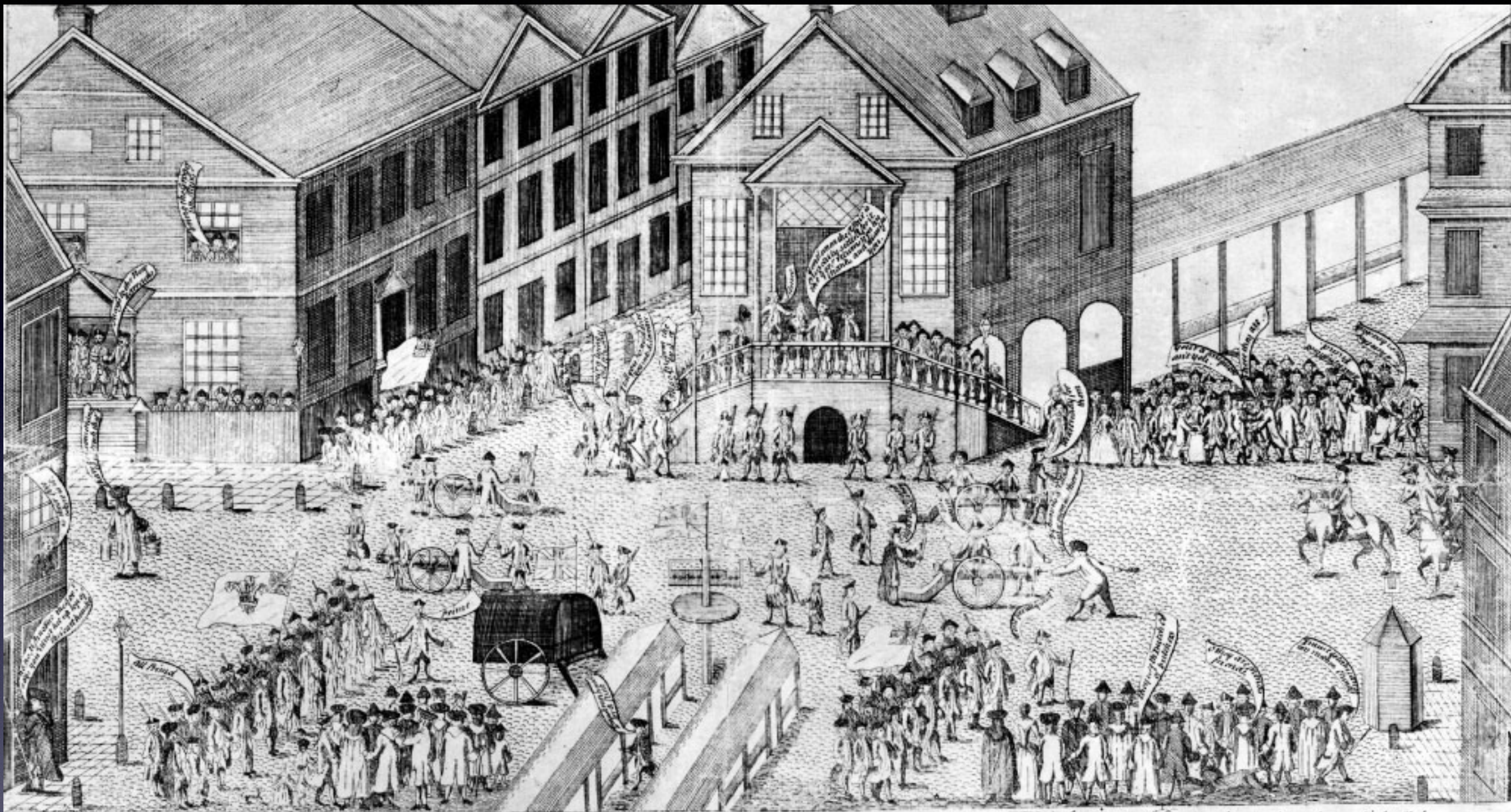


# C H R O N O L O G Y

- 1745–55** Land riots rock New Jersey
- 1760–61** Cherokee War devastates South Carolina backcountry
- 1760** George III becomes king of Great Britain
- 1761** Pitt resigns as war minister
- 1763** Grenville ministry takes power • Wilkes publishes *North Briton* No. 45 • Pontiac's War begins • King issues Proclamation of 1763
- 1764** Parliament passes Currency and Sugar Acts
- 1765** Parliament passes Quartering Act • Stamp Act passed and nullified • Rockingham replaces Grenville as prime minister
- 1766** Parliament repeals Stamp Act, passes Declaratory Act and Revenue Act of 1766 • Chatham (Pitt) ministry takes power
- 1767** Parliament passes New York Restraining Act and Townshend Revenue Act
- 1768** Massachusetts assembly dispatches Circular Letter • Wilkes elected to Parliament • Massacre of St. George's Fields occurs in England • Massachusetts refuses to rescind Circular Letter • *Liberty* riot occurs in Boston • Governors dissolve assemblies that support Circular Letter • Redcoats sent to Boston

- 1769** Nonimportation becomes effective • Regulators achieve major goals in South Carolina
- 1770** North becomes prime minister • Boston Massacre • Townshend Revenue Act partially repealed • Nonimportation collapses
- 1771** North Carolina regulators defeated at Alamance Creek
- 1772** *Gaspée* affair in Rhode Island increases tensions
- 1772–73** Twelve colonies create committees of correspondence
- 1773** Tea Act passed • Boston Tea Party protests tea duty • Wheatley's poetry published in London
- 1774** American Quakers prohibit slaveholding • Parliament passes Coercive Acts and Quebec Act • First Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia
- 1775** Revolutionary War begins at Lexington and Concord • Second Continental Congress creates Continental Army • Olive Branch Petition fails • George III issues Proclamation of Rebellion
- 1775–76** Americans invade Canada
- 1776** Paine publishes *Common Sense* • British evacuate Boston • Continental Congress approves Declaration of Independence





Come all ye Brave Delphians, and Listen to Me,  
A Story of Truth, I'll unfold unto thee  
Of the Paxtonians, as You shall Hear:  
Who Caused this City in Arms to appear.

Brave P...n then Assembled his Council with Speed.  
The Inhabitants too for there Neer was more need  
To Go to the State House, and there to Attend:  
With all the Learned Arguments that could be pen'd.

To show their Loyalty, some they did Sign,  
Others wav'd in their minds, but at last did decline  
For to Go to the Barracks their duty to Do:  
Over some Indians, who never were true.

There was Lawyers & Doctors, & Children in Swarms,  
Who had more need of Nurses, than to carry Arms  
The P... so peaceable as you will Find:  
Who never before, to Arms were Inclind.

To kill the Paxtonians, they then did Advance,  
With Guns on their Shoulders, but how did they Prance;  
When a troop of Dutch Butchers, came to help them to fight,  
Some down with their Guns ran away in a Fright.

Their Cannon they drew up to the Court House,  
For fear that the Paxtons, the Meeting wold force.  
When the Orator mounted upon the Court Steps,  
And very Gentely the Mob he dismiss'd.

- Corner of  
- Essex and Orange St. in 1774  
- Old House Built in - 1668 -









Published according to Act of Parliament, Sept<sup>r</sup> 1, 1773 by Arch<sup>d</sup>. Bell.

Bookfeller N<sup>o</sup> 8 near the Saracens Head Aldgate.

P O E M S  
O N

VARIOUS SUBJECTS,

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL,

B Y

*PHILLIS WHEATLEY,*

NEGRO SERVANT to Mr. JOHN WHEATLEY,  
of BOSTON, in NEW ENGLAND.

L O N D O N:

Printed for A. BELL, Bookseller, Aldgate; and sold by  
Messrs. COX and BERRY, King-Street, BOSTON.

M DCC LXXIII.









# Chapter 5

Reform, Resistance, Revolution

# Imperial Reform

- Seven Years War was very costly
  - William Pitt
  - George Grenville
  - National debt nearly doubled during the war
- Decision to retain troops in North America
  - Expect colonists to pay most, or all, of the cost
- Proclamation of 1763
  - Tried to regulate expansion beyond the Appalachians
  - Encouraged settlement elsewhere in North America
  - Designed to keep peace with Indians
  - Caused great resentment among colonists

# Imperial Reform *(cont)*

## ■ Pontiac's War, 1763–1764

- Response to continued frontier pressure
- Brought Indians together in unprecedented coalition
- Peace restored, but tensions remained high

## ■ Brutality of the Frontier

### ■ Paxton's Boys

# Pontiac's War and the Proclamation Line of 1763

# Imperial Reform *(cont)*

## Sugar Act, 1764

- Effort to stop smuggled molasses from West Indies
- Widely resisted in Colonies

## Currency Act, 1764

### Specie

- Forbade colonies to issue paper money as legal tender

## Quartering Act, 1765

- Colonies forced to support troops materially
- Troops to be housed only in public buildings

# The Stamp Act Crisis

- Raised revenue for England by imposing tax on printed materials in the colonies
- First direct tax on colonies
- Sparked outcries against taxation without representation
  - Gave rise to arguments about “virtual representation”
  - Internal and external taxes
- Colonists responded with Stamp Act Congress
  - Denounced parliamentary oppression
- Boston’s Sons of Liberty sparked violent protests

## Stamp Act Crisis *(cont)*

- Nonimportation agreements adopted to prevent implementation
- Colonists eventually nullified Stamp Act
- Repealed by Parliament in 1766
- Declaratory Act, 1766
  - Affirmed Parliament's authority to pass laws and statutes for the colonies
- Revenue Act, 1766
  - Imposed tax on all molasses, British or foreign

# The Townshend Program

- New duties imposed on tea, paper, glass, lead, painter's colors
  - Vice-admiralty courts
- Goal to raise revenue to pay salaries of the governors and judges in the colonies
- Colonies' responses were varied
- Duties implemented with little direct opposition
- Circular Letter urged assemblies to oppose the duties
  - Parliament's denunciation of Circular Letter led to colonial nonimportation agreements
- Wilkes Crisis

# The Boston Massacre

- Resulted from tensions generated by presence of British troops in Boston
  - Common law
  - 5 colonists killed and 6 wounded by British soldiers
  - Soldiers successfully defended by John Adams
- Marked failure of Britain's first attempt at military coercion in the colonies

# Partial Repeal

- All Townshend duties except one on tea repealed
- Colonists blamed each other for failing to get all duties repealed
- British efforts to crack down on smuggling raised colonial concerns
  - Created committees of correspondence to keep in touch and plan responses to anticipated British assaults on colonial liberties
- Colonists increasingly determined to resist parliamentary encroachment

# Internal Cleavages: The Contagion of Liberty

- Artisans have increased role in public affairs
- Farmers protested limited access to land
- General opposition to large subsidies paid to colonial proprietors and their descendants
- Regulator movement in the Carolinas, 1765–1771
  - Sought to provide order on frontier
  - Eliminate government corruption
- Emergence of early antislavery movement
  - Forced slaveholders onto defensive, even before Revolution
  - Poll tax
  - Phillis Wheatley



## Feudal Revival: Great Estates of Late Colonial America

# The Last Imperial Crisis

## Tea Act, 1733

- Repealed tea duty in England but retained it in colonies
- Monopoly control of East India Company Colonists saw as beginning of end of their liberties
  - Opposition forced Boston Tea Party in December destroyed tea worth £11,000 (more than \$700,000 in today's dollars)

# The Last Imperial Crisis *(cont)*

- Coercive (Intolerable) Acts, 1774
  - Boston Port Act closed Boston until restitution had been paid
  - Quartering Act allowed soldiers to be housed among civilians
  - Administration of Justice Act allowed British soldiers accused of crimes in colonies to be tried elsewhere
  - Provincial congresses
  - Massachusetts Government Act took away self-government privileges
  - Mandamus

# The First Continental Congress

- All colonies except Georgia represented
- Agreed unanimously on need for nonimportation against England
- Affirmed principle of no legislation without representation
- Petitioned king for redress of their grievances
- Created the Association to enforce trade sanctions against England

# Toward War

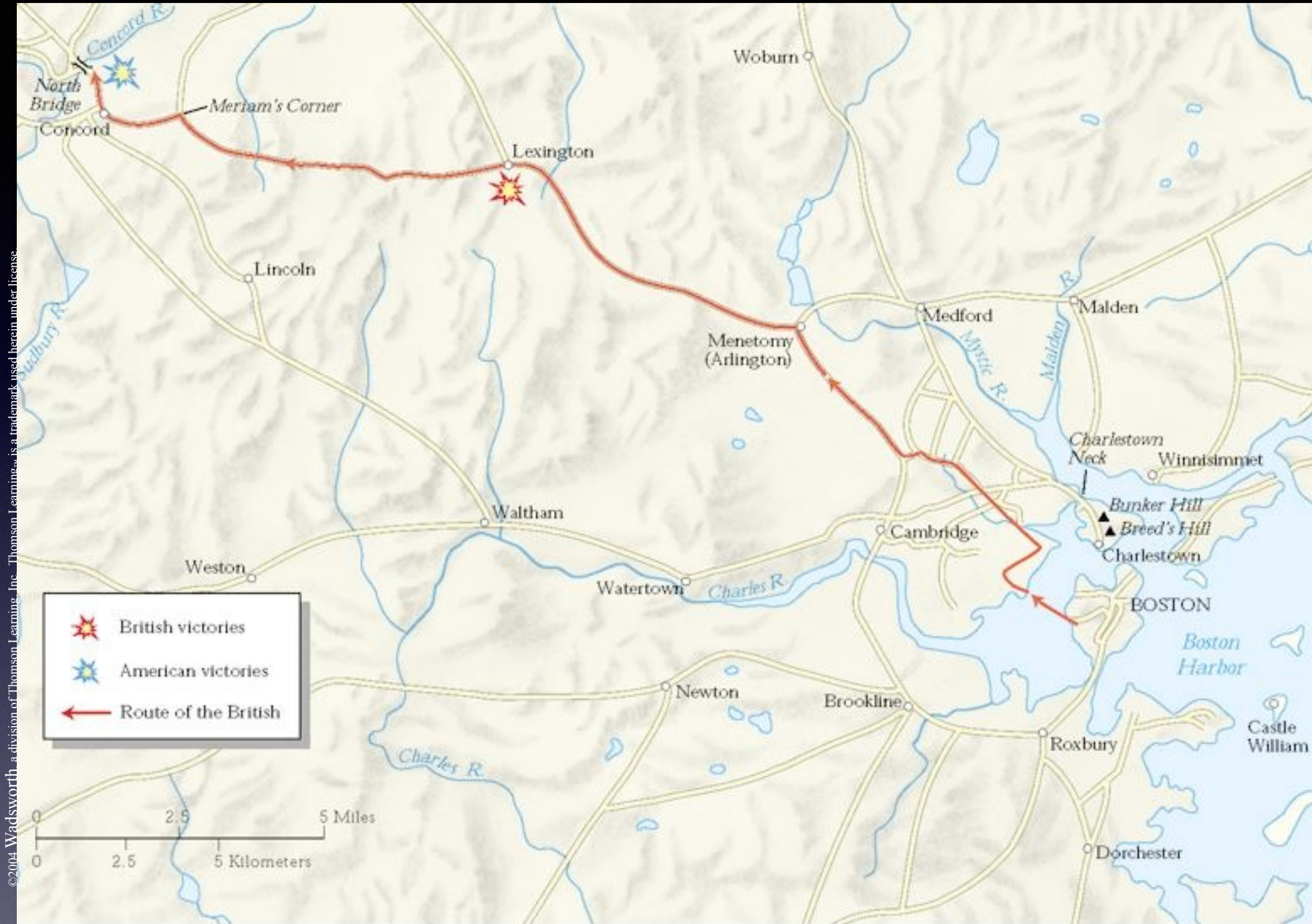
- Resistance to Massachusetts Government Act
  - Formation of Massachusetts Provincial Congress
  - Creation of Militia
  - Stockpiling of arms at Concord
- British response to Massachusetts resistance
  - Efforts in spring 1775 to destroy stockpiled weapons
- Battles at Lexington and Concord
  - First battle of Revolution
- Struggle for control of Boston
  - Battles at Bunker Hill

# The Improvised War

- Washington appointed commander of Continental Army
- Launched two ill-fated invasions of Canada
- Colonial objective still to restore government by consent under the Crown
  - Olive Branch Petition
  - Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking up Arms
  - Crown declared colonies in rebellion in August 1775
- Congress began acting more like a government by the autumn
  - Assumed royal rather than parliamentary powers

## War and Legitimacy, 1775–1776

- Weak British forces had difficulty gaining ground
- Colonists took control of Boston in early 1776
- Patriots had won control of territory in all colonies by summer
- Resulted in colonial debate over question of independence
  - Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
  - Spurred fears that England and France planned to divide eastern North America
  - Declaration of Independence, 1776
    - Detailed self-evident truths justifying independence
    - Indicted George III as tyrant



## Lexington, Concord, and Boston 1775–1776

# Discussion Questions

- What was the impact of the British decision to station troops in the colonies? How did the Proclamation of 1763 further aggravate the situation?
- Discuss the path to the revolution by examining the various acts imposed by Britain on the Colonies in the 1760s.
- What were the points of view of the colonies and Britain on rights and taxes? Was there enough common ground to avoid war?
- Examine the Declaration of Independence. What was its purpose then, and is it still significant now?