**Chapter 5 Section 1 Notes**

Page 47

**The French and Indian War**

**Pros**

Avoids costly conflicts with Native Americans

Keeps colonists raw materials near the East Coast which insures a good market for Britain.

More land for Britain

**Cons**

War costs a lot of money

Tax colonists

Bring troops to protect resources gained by the Proclamation of 1763

**VOCAB**

**Prohibit** – To prevent or forbid

**Revenue**- incoming money from taxes and other sources

**Writs of assistance**- court documents allowing custom officials to enter any location to search for smuggled goods

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**The Sugar Act, 1764**

Parliament passed the Sugar Act because it hoped colonists would pay tax instead of smuggling.

**What did the law do?**

It lowered the tax on molasses

Officers could seize all smuggled goods

**How did the colonists react?**

They felt that the law violated their rights. Right of trial by jury and right to privacy in their home.

**Why did the colonists act that way?**

They believed that they had to have representation in Parliament – their voice was not heard

**Page 49**

**The Stamp Act, 1765**

**What did the Stamp Act do?** 1765- Taxed almost all printed materials (newspaper, wills, playing cards etc…)

**What were the colonists’ arguments against the law?**

Colonists believed only colonial assemblies could tax them

**How did colonists react to the law?**

They were outraged and protested

Delegates from a colonies sent a statement to Parliament

Boycotted British goods

**How did Parliament react to the colonists?**

Parliament passed Declaratory Act stating it had the right to tax the colonies

British businesses lost so much money that Parliament repealed the Stamp Act

**Page 50**

**Vocabulary**

**Resolution –** an official expression of opinion by a group

**Effigy –** a mocking figure representing an unpopular individual

**Boycott-** to refuse to buy items in order to show disapproval

**Repeal-** to cancel an act of law

**Page 51-**

**Venn Diagram**

**The Stamp Act**

Taxed all paper goods

Tax paid in colonies

**Townsend Act**

Taxed imported goods

Tax paid before goods entered colonies

**Both**

Taxes passed by Parliament

Colonists boycotted British goods

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**The Townsend Acts**

**What did the Townsend Acts do?**

1767- Taxed imported goods such as glass, tea and paper

**How did the colonists react to the Townsend Acts?**

Protested and boycotted British goods.

**How were the taxes in the Townsend Act different from previous taxes?**

Taxes were paid before goods were brought inside colonies.

**Chapter 5 Section 2 NOTES**

Page 53

**Vocabulary**

**Rebellion –** open defiance of authority

**Propaganda –** ideas or information intentionally spread to harm or help a cause.

**Committee of correspondence-** An organization that spread political ideas and information through colonies

Page 54

**Boston, Massachusetts**

1. **Why were soldiers in Boston in 1768?** British officials felt colonies were on the brink of rebellion
2. **How did most colonists react to the soldiers?** Most colonists felt troops that were occupying colonial cities went too far.
3. **Did the soldiers help or harm their situation by their behavior? Explain.** Many soldiers were rude. They were poorly paid and some stole from local shops. Fought with the colonists and competed for jobs.
4. **What was the effect of the soldiers being stationed in Boston?** Colonists were angry. Relationships between soldiers and colonists were tense.

**Page 55**

**Boston Massacre**

**Explain the Boston Massacre**

* Bostonians and soliders got into a fight
* 5 colonists were killed
* It is unclear who attacked first

**How did the Patriot leaders use the Boston Massacre?**

* They used it as propaganda
* They described it as a slaughter of innocent citizens by soldiers
* Colonists called for a greater boycott on British goods.

**What were the effects of the Boston Massacre**

* Parliament repealed the Townsend Act taxes, EXCEPT the Tea tax.
* Colonists began to trade with Britain.

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**After the Boston Massacre**

**What did Parliament do for the British East India Company?**

It passed the Tea Act, giving the company almost total control of the market and removed taxes on tea

**What did the East Company decide to do?**

Company continued shipping tea to the colonies

**Explain how King George and Parliament respond to the Boston Tea Party?**

They passed the Coercive Acts

**How did the colonial boycotts affect the British East India Company?**

Colonial boycotts nearly drove them out of business

**Explain the reaction in Boston to Parliament’s action.**

Colonial merchants called for a new boycott. Colonists vowed to stop East India Company from unloading

**Explain the Boston Tea Party**

In Boston the Sons of Liberty boarded ships and threw tea over board

Page 57

**The Coercive Acts**

 **What was the purpose of the Coercive Acts?**

The Laws were meant to punish the colonists for resisting British authority

**Explain what the Coercive Acts did?**

1. British soldiers lived among colonists
2. Massachusetts could not hold any meetings
3. Boston Harbor was closed until tea was paid for by colonists

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**Explain how the colonists reacted to the new laws.**

Colonists drew together, sending food and supplies to Boston – significant event – working together

**Why was the Quebec Act important?**

Law created government for Canada and extended it territory and ignored colonists claims to Ohio River region

**What did the Colonists call the Coercive Acts and Why??**

Called the Intolerable Acts

They felt the punishments were intolerable or unbearable

Page 58

Bell Ringer Question

**Chapter 5 Section 3 Notes**

Page 59

Vocabulary

**Loyalist**- American colonists who remained loyal to Britain and opposed the war for independence

**Minutemen-**civilians sworn to be ready to fight with a minutes notice

**Patriot-** American colonists who favored American independence

Page 60

**Continental Congress**

**When-** September 1774

**Where?**- Philadelphia

**Who?-** Leaders from the 13 colonies – Sam and John Adams, John Jay, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Rich Henry Lee

**Why?-** The discussed complaints against Britain- Called for repeal of the 13 acts of Parliament – voted to boycott all British trade

**Results?-** colonists began organizing a militia

**Page 61**

**Suffolk Resolve**

**What were they?**

People of Boston and Suffolk County declared the Coercive Acts illegal

Called on citizens to arm themselves

**How did the colonists react to them?**

Other colonies began organizing militias

 **Page 62**

**How did the fighting begin?**

**The British** – Learned that arms were stored in Concord

**Dr. Warren –** saw troops marching out of Boston. Revere and Dawes rode to Lexington

**British Redcoats –** ran into minutemen in Lexington. A shot was fired and the fighting began

**A British Patrol** – Captured Dawes and Revere, leaving Prescott to warn Concord

**When British troops reached Concord** – Minutemen met them at North Bridge- British sufferd losses.

**On the return to Boston-** British soldiers were shot at by colonists hiding behind trees

**Page 63**

**FORT TICONDEROGA**

**Who attacked?** Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen joined forces to attack British Fort Ticonderoga

**What happened?** They took the fort by surprise and the British surrendered

**Who Won?-** colonists

**Other Information-** news traveled quickly- the British didn’t know a war began

**Page 64**

**Battle of Bunker Hill**

**Who attacked-** Militias set up posts on hills around Boston. British attacked Breed’s **Hill**

**What happened-** Patriots did not have much ammunition – they ran out of gunpowder

**Who won-** British won but suffered heavy losses

**Other information –** Battle actually took place on Breed’s Hill

**Choosing Sides**

**Loyalist**

**Who did they support –** Britain

**Why might someone choose this side?**

Didn’t think taxes were unfair

Connected to Britain

Felt Britain would win

**Influential Member and His/Her Reasons to Join Side-**

Charles Inglis

Colonists would separate

Many would be killed

Thought colonies were treated well

**Neutral**

**Who did they support –**

No one

**Why might someone choose this side?**

Did not want to take sides

**Influential Member and His/Her Reasons to Join Side-**

**Patriot**

**Who did they support –**

Americans

**Why might someone choose this side?**

Believed colonists should have right to self government

To feel “American”

**Influential Member and His/Her Reasons to Join Side-**

Patrick Henry – “Give me liberty or give me death”

**Page 66**

**Bell Ringer**

**Chapter 5 Section 4 Notes**

**Page 67**

**Who was Patrick Henry?**

A representative from Virginia and well known

**Famous Saying**

“ I am not a Virginian but an American”

**Why was he important**

He spoke out for colonial rights

He rallied others against Britain

Page 68

**Second Continental Congress**

**When?-** May 10, 1775

**Who? –** Benjamin Franklin Thomas Jefferson

John and Samuel Adams and other delegates from 1st Congress

John Handcock- President

**Why?**

 Took steps to begin governing in colonies

 Created a continental army and chose George Washington as the commander

 Sent the Olive Branch Petition to the King

 **Result**

The king rejected the petition and sent more troops to the colonies

**Page 69**

**The Olive Branch Petition**

**Colonists Goals –** To make peace with Great Britain – wanted G.B. to respect colonists’ rights

**King’s reaction-** King refused and prepared for war

**Page 70 – Bell Ringer**

**What challenges did George Washington face as he began forming a military?**

**Page 71**

**Thomas Paine**

**Who?**

A writer who immigrated from Britain

**What did he do?**

Published “Common Sense” which called for a complete break from British rule

**How was he important?**

He listed many powerful reasons why Americans would be better off independent

His pamphlet influenced colonial opinion

**What were his arguments?**

Government’s purpose is to protect rights

ALL men are created equal

America no longer needs Britain as they are only interested in protecting their own interests

**Page 72**

**Second Continental Congress – Debating Independence**

**Reasons against independence-**

Afraid Britain was too powerful

**Who was AGAINST independence-**

New York did not Vote

**Reasons FOR independence –**

Britain did not respect the colonists’ rights

The distance between colonies and Britain too great

**Who was FOR independence –**

Richard Henry Lee

John Adams

Benjamin Franklin

Thomas Jefferson

Page 73

**Writing the Declaration of Independence**

**Who was on the committee?**

John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, Roger Sherman

**Whose ideas influenced Jefferson?**

John Locke-

“natural rights” – “government should protect rights or be overthrown”

**Why was Jefferson chosen to write the draft?**

Great writer

Virginian’s were respected in politics

**Other facts or drawings**