

Tighter British Control

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about how the British and their American colonists pushed the French out of North America.

In this section, you will read about British actions to gain more control over the colonies. This caused the colonies and Britain to grow apart.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the conflict between Britain and the colonies.

British Action	Colonists' Reaction
Proclamation of 1763	became angry and ignored it

TERMS & NAMES

King George III King of England during the American Revolution

Quartering Act Law that required the colonies to house and supply British soldiers

revenue Government income

Sugar Act British tax on imported sugar and molasses

Stamp Act Law that taxed many printed materials in the colonies

Patrick Henry A member of the Virginia House of Burgesses who opposed British taxes

boycott Refusal to buy goods

Sons of Liberty A secret society organized to oppose British policies

The Colonies and Britain Grow Apart

(pages 159–160)

Why did the British pass the Proclamation of 1763?

Problems arose between Britain and the colonies after the French and Indian War. Before the war, the American colonies had been allowed to grow largely on their own. But after the war, Parliament passed new laws. These laws were passed to help Britain govern its new territories as well as the original 13 colonies. Parliament is Britain's main lawmaking body. It is similar to the American Congress.

One of these laws was the Proclamation of 1763. It said the colonists could not move west of the Appalachian Mountains. Britain wanted this land to remain with the Native Americans in order to prevent conflicts with them. The Proclamation angered many colonists. They settled the area anyway.

1. Why did the British Parliament pass the Proclamation of 1763?

British Troops and Taxes (page 160)

Why did Parliament pass the Sugar Act?

King George III issued the Proclamation of 1763 to keep peace with the Native Americans. As a result, he decided to keep British troops in North America. In 1764, Parliament also passed the **Quartering Act**. This law said that colonists had to supply and *quarter*, or house, British troops.

The British had spent a lot of money on the French and Indian War. Britain needed **revenue**, or income, to help pay for the war and to keep troops in the

colonies. In 1764, Parliament passed the **Sugar Act**. This law placed a *tax* on sugar, molasses, and other products shipped to the colonies. Before this law, the king had always asked colonial assemblies to approve colonial taxes. But this time Parliament voted to tax the colonists directly.

Some colonists felt that Britain had no right to tax them because they had no representation in Parliament. The colonists felt that this was against their rights as British citizens.

2. Why did the Sugar Act make some colonists angry?

Britain Passes the Stamp Act

(pages 160–161)

What was the Stamp Act?

In 1765, Parliament passed the **Stamp Act**. This law made the colonists buy and place stamps on many goods such as diplomas, contracts, and newspapers. The Sugar Act mainly affected merchants. But the Stamp Act affected all colonists.

Colonial leaders, such as **Patrick Henry**, *protested*. They believed that they were being taxed unfairly because they had no voice in Parliament.

3. How was the Stamp Act different from the Sugar Act?

The Colonies Protest the Stamp Act

(pages 161–162)

How did the colonists protest the Stamp Act?

Colonial assemblies protested “taxation without representation.” They sent *delegates* to the Stamp Act Congress in New York City. The delegates drew up a petition to the king to protest the Stamp Act. They said that only the colonial assemblies—not Parliament—could tax the colonies.

Colonial merchants protested by calling for a boycott of British goods. A **boycott** is a refusal to buy goods. Some colonists formed secret groups to protest British policies. The **Sons of Liberty** was the most famous of these groups.

Parliament finally realized that the Stamp Act was a mistake. It *repealed* the law in 1766. But then it passed the Declaratory Act. This act said that Parliament had the right to govern and tax the colonies.

4. Why did colonial assemblies send delegates to the Stamp Act Congress?

Colonial Resistance Grows

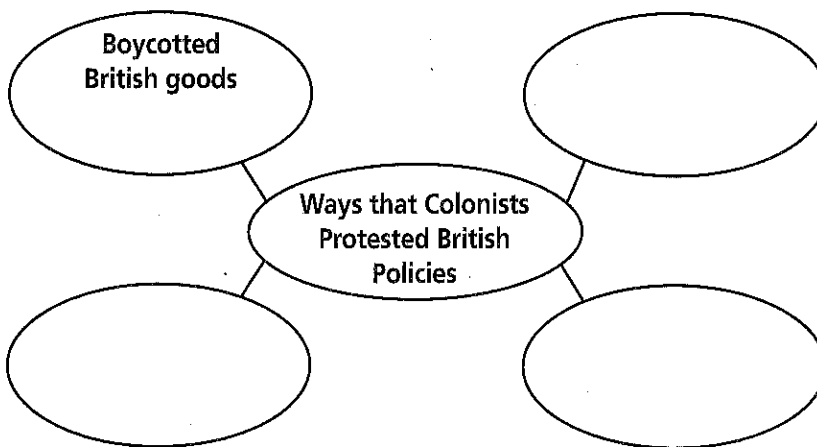
Before You Read

In the last section, you read about the growing tension between Britain and the colonies.

In this section, you will learn how the colonists organized more protests against British policies.

As You Read

Use this diagram to take notes on the different ways that colonists protested British policies.



TERMS & NAMES

Townshend Acts Plan passed by Parliament in 1767 to help raise revenue in the colonies

writ of assistance Search warrant

Samuel Adams Founder of the Sons of Liberty

Crispus Attucks African American killed by British soldiers in the Boston Massacre

Boston Massacre Conflict between colonists and British soldiers in which five colonists were killed

John Adams A cousin of Samuel Adams and a lawyer who defended the British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre

committee of correspondence A group that exchanged letters on colonial affairs with similar groups

Boston Tea Party Protest against the Tea Act in which colonists dumped British tea into Boston Harbor

The Townshend Acts Are Passed

(pages 163–164)

What were the Townshend Acts?

Parliament canceled the Stamp Act. But it still needed to raise money to pay its expenses in America. Charles Townshend, the king’s finance minister, suggested the **Townshend Acts**. They were passed in 1767.

One of the Townshend Acts stopped New York’s legislative assembly from meeting until the colonists agreed to house British troops. Another act placed taxes on certain goods brought into the colonies. The money raised would help to pay the salaries of British officials in the colonies. To *enforce* these laws, British officers used **writs of assistance**. These were search warrants used to enter homes or businesses to find *smuggled* goods.

1. Why were the Townshend Acts passed?

The Reasons for Protest (page 164)

How did colonists react to the Townshend Acts?

New Yorkers were angry that their assembly could not meet. Other colonists were upset about the new taxes. They did not think that Parliament had the right to tax the colonies directly.

The writs of assistance also angered many colonists. They felt that the Townshend Acts threatened their rights and freedoms.

2. Why were colonists against the Townshend Acts?

Tools of Protest (pages 164–165)**How did colonists protest the Townshend Acts?**

Colonists in Boston decided to protest the Townshend Acts. They called for another boycott of British goods. **Samuel Adams**, a leader of the Boston Sons of Liberty, led the protest.

The boycott continued to spread throughout the colonies. The Sons of Liberty asked shopkeepers not to sell goods made in Britain. The Daughters of Liberty urged colonists to weave their own cloth and to use American goods. Trade with Britain dropped.

Some colonial leaders called for peaceful protests. But riots broke out when British officials tried to search the merchant ship *Liberty*. The officials thought the ship was carrying smuggled goods. British officials reacted by calling for more British troops to be sent to Boston.

3. How did some colonial leaders protest the Townshend Acts?**The Boston Massacre** (pages 165–166)**What was the Boston Massacre?**

In 1768, about 1,000 British soldiers arrived in Boston. British soldiers were poorly paid. As a result, they hired themselves out as workers. They usually accepted less pay than American workers. The colonists disliked this because it took jobs away from Americans.

There was growing tension between British soldiers and colonists. On March 5, 1770, violence broke out between British soldiers and some colonists, including **Crispus Attucks**, an African-American sailor. The British soldiers fired at the colonists. Attucks and four other men were killed.

Colonial leaders called the shooting the **Boston Massacre**. They said that the five colonists gave their lives for freedom. The British soldiers involved in the shooting were arrested for murder. **John Adams**, a cousin of Samuel Adams and a lawyer, defended the soldiers in court. He believed that the soldiers acted in *self-defense*. The jury agreed.

4. What events led to the Boston Massacre?**The Tea Act** (page 166)**Why were colonists angry about the Tea Act?**

After the Boston Massacre, Parliament did away with all taxes except the one on tea. For most colonists, the trouble was over.

Samuel Adams, however, wanted to make sure that the colonists continued to work for freedom. He helped to form **committees of correspondence** in various towns in Massachusetts. These groups wrote letters to one another about colonial matters. Soon these committees exchanged letters with committees formed in other colonies.

In 1773, Britain passed the Tea Act. This law gave a British company the right to control all the trade in tea. The tea would come to the colonies in the company's ships. It would then be sold there by the company's merchants. In addition, colonists would still have to pay the tax on the tea. This angered colonial merchants and other colonists.

5. What did the Tea Act say?**The Boston Tea Party** (page 167)**What was the Boston Tea Party?**

Many colonists protested the Tea Act. On December 16, 1773, a group of colonists in Boston dressed as Native Americans. They boarded three tea ships. They dumped 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor. This event became known as the **Boston Tea Party**.

Many colonists believed that Britain would now see how much they were against being taxed without representation. Some colonial leaders offered to pay for the tea if Parliament would agree to end the Tea Act. Parliament turned down the offer. It wanted the colonists to pay for the tea. It also wanted the people responsible to be brought to trial.

6. Why did several colonists dump tea into Boston Harbor?

Chapter **6** Section 3 (pages 170-173)

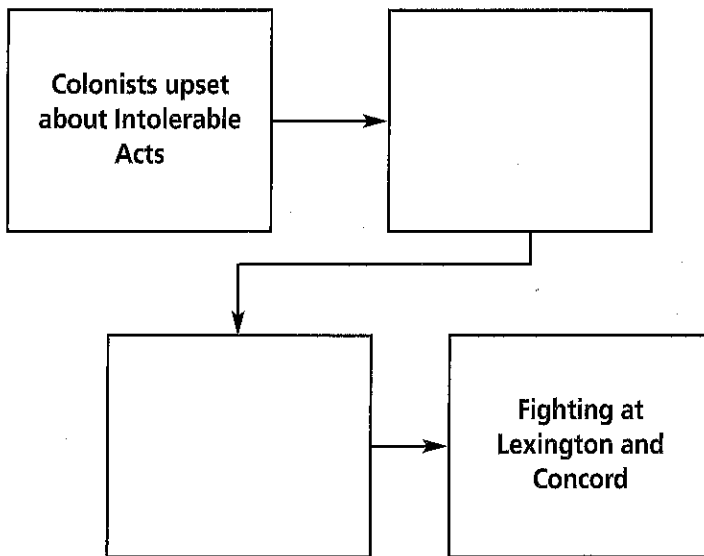
The Road to Lexington and Concord

Before You Read

In the last section, you learned how colonists protested British policies. In this section, you will read about the events that led to war between the colonists and Britain.

As You Read

Use the diagram below to take notes on the events that led to the fighting at Lexington and Concord.



TERMS & NAMES

- Intolerable Acts** Laws passed by Parliament punishing Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party
- First Continental Congress** Meeting held by the colonies in Philadelphia in 1774 to decide what to do about the problems with Britain
- militia** A force of armed civilians who pledge to defend their community
- Minuteman** A colonist who could be ready to fight at a minute's notice
- Paul Revere** A patriot who helped warn colonists about British movements
- Lexington and Concord** Sites of the first battles of the Revolutionary War
- Loyalist** A colonist who was loyal to Britain
- Patriot** A colonist who supported the colonial rebels

The Intolerable Acts (pages 170–171)

What were the Intolerable Acts?

The Boston Tea Party made British leaders *intolerant*. In 1774, Parliament passed a group of laws to punish the Massachusetts colony. The laws were so harsh that the colonists called them the **Intolerable Acts**.

One of the laws closed Boston Harbor until the colonists paid for the destroyed tea. Another law banned the committees of correspondence. Still another law allowed Britain to house troops wherever it wanted to.

Other colonies offered Massachusetts their support. They sent supplies to Boston. The committees of correspondence also called for a meeting of all colonies. This meeting would decide what to do about the problems with Britain.

1. Why did Britain pass the Intolerable Acts?

The First Continental Congress Meets

(page 171)

What was the First Continental Congress?

In September 1774, representatives from all the colonies except Georgia met in Philadelphia. This was the **First Continental Congress**. The representatives voted to stop all trade with Britain until Parliament canceled the Intolerable Acts. They also told each colony to start training troops to prepare for possible fighting with Britain. They agreed to meet again in several months, if necessary.

2. What did representatives at the First Continental Congress agree to do?

Between War and Peace (pages 171–172)

What was the colonists' next step?

The colonial boycott of British goods did not force Parliament to cancel the Intolerable Acts. Instead, Britain placed even more limits on colonial trade. It also sent more troops to the colonies.

By the end of 1774, some colonists formed militias to prepare for an attack. A **militia** was a force of armed civilians who pledged to defend their community. Some of the militia were **Minutemen**. They were called Minutemen because they were trained to be ready to fight at a minute's notice.

Most colonial leaders did not expect a war with Britain. They believed that any fighting with Britain would be short. They thought that Britain would change its policies when it realized that colonists were willing to use force.

3. Why did some colonists form militias?

The Midnight Ride (pages 172–173)

How were colonists warned about British movements?

Samuel Adams had *spies* to keep track of British activities. The British also had spies. Their spies were Americans who were *loyal to Britain*. These spies learned that colonists in Massachusetts were storing guns and ammunition in Concord, about 20 miles outside of Boston.

The British also found out that Samuel Adams and John Hancock, another colonial leader, were in Lexington, a few miles east of Concord. The British ordered the two colonial leaders arrested. The British also wanted the guns and ammunition in Concord to be destroyed.

The Sons of Liberty were prepared. They had **Paul Revere**, a silversmith, and a second messenger, William Dawes, ready to spread the news about British troop movements.

On the night of April 18, 1775, Revere and Dawes galloped over the countryside warning the colonists. In Lexington they were joined by Dr. Samuel Prescott. Revere and Dawes were stopped by a British patrol. But Prescott broke away and warned the colonists in Concord.

4. What did Revere, Dawes, and Prescott do?

Lexington and Concord (page 173)

What happened at Lexington and Concord?

On April 19, 1775, several hundred British troops reached Lexington. There they found about 70 militiamen waiting. The British commander ordered the militia to drop their weapons. They refused. Someone fired a shot, and within minutes eight Americans lay dead.

The British then moved to Concord. There they destroyed colonial supplies. A battle broke out, and the militia forced the British to *retreat*. About 4,000 Minutemen and militia lined the road from Concord to Lexington. As the British retreated to Boston, the colonial militia fired on them.

Lexington and Concord were the first battles of the Revolutionary War. Colonists were now forced to choose sides. Those who supported the British were called **Loyalists**. Those who sided with the colonial *rebels* were called **Patriots**.

5. Why were the battles at Lexington and Concord important?

Declaring Independence

Before You Read

In the last section, you read about the events that led to fighting at Lexington and Concord.

In this section, you will read about events that resulted in the Declaration of Independence.

As You Read

Use this chart to take notes on how these events led to the colonies' declaring independence from Britain.

Event	How it helped lead to independence
Continental Army captures the British Fort Ticonderoga	Artillery captured at the fort used later to force British out of Boston
Battle of Bunker Hill	
Olive Branch Petition	
Publishing of <i>Common Sense</i>	
Resolution of Richard Henry Lee	

TERMS & NAMES

Ethan Allen Leader of the Green Mountain Boys who helped to capture Fort Ticonderoga

artillery Cannon and large guns

Second Continental Congress Meeting held in Philadelphia in 1775

Continental Army The name of the American army

Benedict Arnold Colonial leader who played a part in the victory at Fort Ticonderoga and who helped in a failed invasion of Canada

Declaration of Independence Document that said the colonies were independent

Thomas Jefferson Writer of the Declaration of Independence

The Continental Army Is Formed (pages 176–177)

What happened after Lexington and Concord? After the battles at Lexington and Concord, about 20,000 militiamen from other colonies gathered around Boston. As a result, the British moved back into the city. Boston was nearly surrounded by water, which would make it hard for the colonists to attack.

Meanwhile, colonial militia were active in other areas. On May 10, 1775, Americans attacked the British Fort Ticonderoga in New York. **Ethan Allen** and a group known as the Green Mountain Boys captured the fort and its **artillery**, or cannon.

Also on May 10, colonial leaders met in Philadelphia at the **Second Continental Congress**. At this meeting, they made George Washington the commanding general of the **Continental Army**.

1. Who was chosen to be the head of the Continental Army?

The Battle of Bunker Hill (page 177)

What happened at the Battle of Bunker Hill? Tensions increased around Boston. The colonial militia seized Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill in Charlestown, outside Boston.

The militia built *fortified* positions on Breed's Hill. When the British marched up the hill, the militia fired at them. The British fell back but then charged again, forcing the militia off the hill. Although the British won, they suffered huge losses.

2. What were the results of the Battle of Bunker Hill?

A Last Attempt at Peace (page 178)

How did the Americans try to avoid war?

Most colonists still hoped for peace. Colonial leaders sent the *Olive Branch Petition* to the king. This document asked the king to *restore* peace between Britain and the colonies. The king rejected the petition.

In the summer of 1775, Washington arrived in Boston and began to train the army. In the fall, he approved a plan to invade Canada. **Benedict Arnold** led the attack on Canada in the winter of 1775. But the attack failed, and the Americans returned home.

3. How did the British king respond to the Olive Branch Petition?

The British Retreat from Boston

(pages 178–179)

Why did British troops leave Boston?

The Continental Army surrounded British forces in Boston. Cannon and other weapons were brought in to help the Continental Army. Armed with these heavy guns, Washington moved his troops to a place overlooking Boston. The British moved out of Boston because of this threat.

More than 1,000 Loyalists left with the British. Feelings against Britain were so strong in Boston that the Loyalists did not feel safe.

4. How was the Continental Army able to force British troops out of Boston?

Common Sense Is Published

(page 179)

What was Common Sense?

In early 1776, most Americans still wanted to be a part of Britain. But Thomas Paine, an English immigrant, helped to change their minds. Paine published *Common Sense*. This was a pamphlet in which he argued for independence from Britain.

He believed that all kings and queens were dishonest. He also did not agree that staying with Britain would be better for the American economy. He said America should follow its own destiny.

Common Sense sold more than 100,000 copies in three months.

5. Why was *Common Sense* important?

A Time of Decision (pages 179–180)

What did the Continental Congress do?

On June 7, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia introduced an important *resolution*. It said that all political ties between the colonies and Britain were ended.

Some of the representatives in Congress were not ready to vote on the resolution. But they did set up a committee to write a **Declaration of Independence**. The committee assigned **Thomas Jefferson** the job of writing the Declaration.

On July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress considered Lee's resolution again. This time the resolution passed, and the colonies considered themselves independent.

6. What resolution did the Continental Congress pass on July 2, 1776?

The Declaration Is Adopted

(pages 180–181)

What ideas did the Declaration of Independence include?

The Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. The Declaration is based on the ideas of John Locke, a British *philosopher*. He said that people have certain rights that a government cannot take away.

In the Declaration, Jefferson explained that when a government doesn't protect the rights of its citizens it loses its right to govern. The people then have the right to change the government. The Declaration also listed the reasons for breaking with Britain and then declared the colonies to be independent states.

7. What did Jefferson think should happen to a government that does not protect people's rights?

6

The Declaration of Independence

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about events that led to the Declaration of Independence.

In this section, you will learn about the Declaration of Independence itself.

AS YOU READ

Use this informal outline to take notes on the Declaration of Independence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>I. The Preamble</p> <p>A.</p> <p>B.</p> | <p>IV. Efforts of the Colonies to Avoid Separation</p> <p>A.</p> <p>B.</p> <p>C.</p> |
| <p>II. The Right of the people to Control Their Government</p> <p>A.</p> <p>B.</p> <p>C.</p> <p>D.</p> | <p>V. The Colonies are Declared Free and Independent</p> <p>A.</p> <p>B.</p> <p>C.</p> |
| <p>III. Tyrannical Acts of the British King</p> <p>A.</p> <p>B.</p> <p>C.</p> <p>D.</p> <p>E.</p> <p>F.</p> | |

TERMS & NAMES

unalienable Unable to be taken away

grievances Complaints

tyrant A ruler who uses power unjustly or cruelly

quartering Providing housing

petitioned for redress Asked for the correction of wrongs

Preamble; The Right of the People to Control Their Government (page 182)

What does the Preamble to the Constitution state?

The Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. The Declaration voiced the reasons for separating from Britain and stated some principles of government. It was written by Thomas Jefferson.

The Preamble, or introduction, states that the American people had decided to break away from Britain and become a separate nation. It also says that the document will explain the reasons for the separation.

The Declaration then goes on to state that all people have certain **unalienable** rights. These rights include life, liberty, and the right to seek happiness.

People set up governments to protect these rights. In exchange, the people give the governments certain powers. The Declaration says that the people have a right to act when a government destroys their rights. They can do away with the government, or they can form a new one. The Declaration states that because the British government had repeatedly taken away the Americans' rights, the American colonists had the right to form a new government.

1. Why did the Declaration of Independence state that the colonists had the right to form a new government?

Tyrannical Acts of the British King

(pages 183–184)

What offenses did the king commit against the colonists?

The Declaration of Independence then lists 27 offenses by the British king and others against the colonies. This list of **grievances** helps to explain why it became necessary to seek independence.

The Declaration states that the king refused to approve laws that the colonists needed. The king also had demanded that colonists give up their right to representation in government—he was acting as a **tyrant**. In addition, he had tried to keep the colonies from growing and had refused to set up a system of justice.

The Declaration states that the king and others had tried to rule the colonies with laws that were completely different from their own laws. Then the Declaration goes on to say what the laws tried to do. They provided for the **quartering** of British troops by the colonists, taxation without representation, taking away the right to trial by jury, and stopping the meeting of colonial legislatures.

2. Why did the Declaration of Independence list 27 offenses by the British king?

Efforts of the Colonies to Avoid Separation; The Colonies Are Declared Free and Independent (pages 184–185)

What happened when the colonists petitioned the British king?

The Declaration of Independence states that when the colonists **petitioned for redress**, the king rejected their petitions. The colonists also had informed the British people about the unjust way that Parliament had treated them. They had asked them to speak out against Parliament's treatment. But the British had not listened.

Finally, the Declaration of Independence states that the document had listed the facts. It then declares the colonies free and independent states, with no loyalty to Britain or the king. It says that the colonies, as free and independent states, have all the powers that such states have. The Declaration of Independence was signed by 56 representatives from the 13 original states.

3. How did the British king respond to the colonists' grievances?
