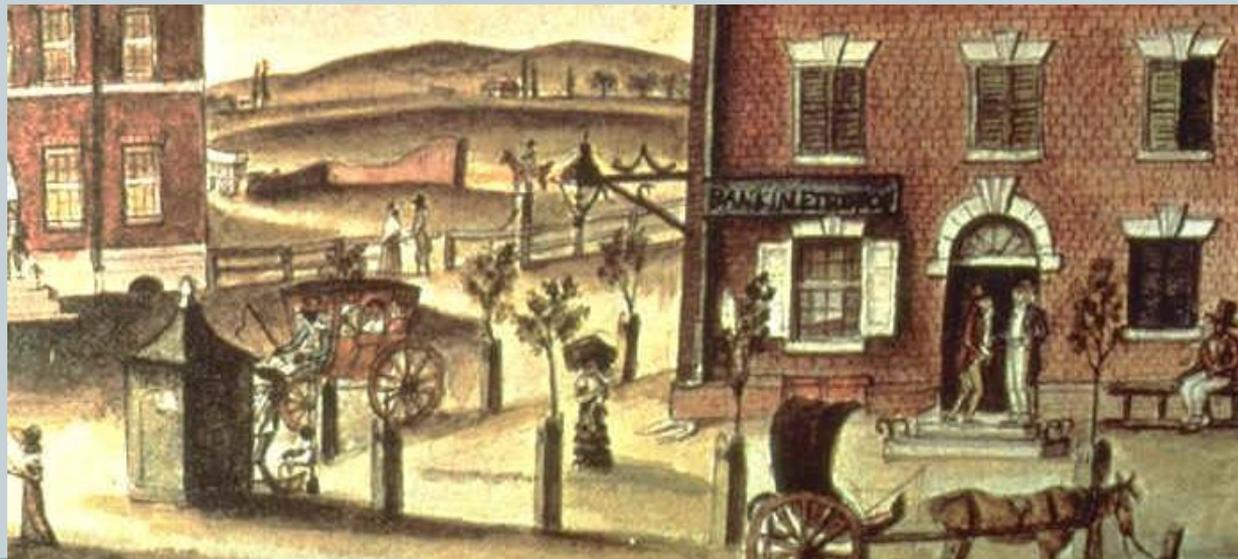


# *The War Between Wars*



**COLONIAL AMERICA**

**1651 - 1775**



# Life Before the War



- BEFORE THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR...
- As mentioned, Britain rarely paid much attention to their far away colonies.
- The colonies were economic investments.
  
- In 1647 England ended a trade embargo with Spain and Holland that resulted in the Dutch quickly taking advantage by trading with the colonies.
- English trade suffers as the Dutch are more successful at trading with the colonies than their own mother country.

# navigation acts



- To keep their own economy alive, Britain issued the first suppressive act known as the Navigation Act in October of 1651.
- Oliver Cromwell, leader of Parliament, helped pass this bill.
- English trade should be carried in English vessels.



# the first navigation acts



- The act banned foreign ships from transporting goods from outside Europe to England or its colonies and banned third party ships from transporting goods from a country elsewhere in Europe to England.
- The act was directed at the Dutch
- This act was voided when Cromwell was overthrown and Charles II was restored to the throne



# the second navigation acts



- New features were added to the laws
- Any ship exporting or importing goods must have at least carried three quarters worth of English products
- Any ‘enumerated’ products not produced within the mother country had to be shipped from the colonies only to England or a possession of England.
- In 1663 it was added that all European goods bound for American must be unloaded, inspected, paid duties on, and reloaded in Wales before shipping.
- Taxes were added to sugar, rice, and tobacco.

# the second navigation acts



- These policies made shipping take longer and also increased the price of goods.
- All foreign goods must be shipped through England to the colonies.
- **Mercantilism** was the concept that the more money one country has the more power it will hold.
- Colonists resort to smuggling goods.

# molasses act



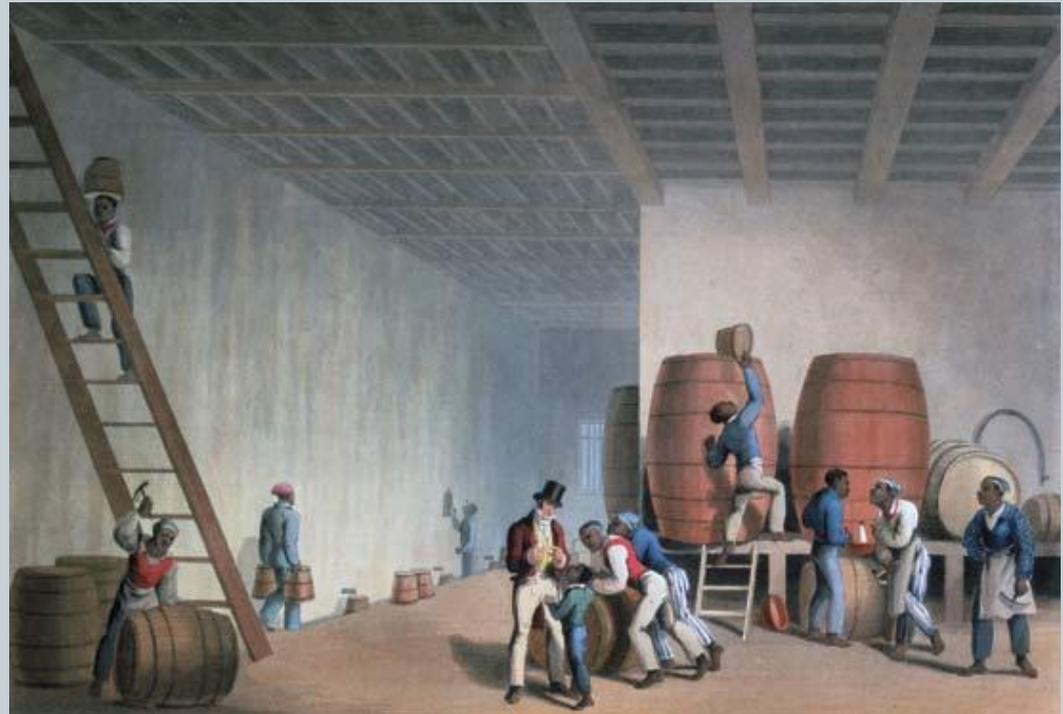
- In 1733 the Molasses Act was passed.
- Forced colonists to buy more expensive British West Indian Sugar.
- A tax of six pence per gallon from non-English suppliers.
- Intended to regulate trade, not raise money.



# molasses act



- Extensive smuggling occurred.
- Britain responds by seizing ships, angers colonists.
- The acts were prohibiting economic development



# the french and indian war



- Britain and France had long been rivals
- England wants to seize land between the colonies and their Canadian possessions
- Native Americans side with both

# results of the french and indian war



- The French and Indian War ended in 1763
- Britain and its Colonies were victorious
- No ‘official’ record of casualties but it is suggested that more British troops died (more British troops existed so they could be replenished to keep fighting)
- France is ‘expelled’ from much of North America and Britain gains the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys



# effects of the french and indian war



- Great Britain accumulates a massive debt from financing the war
- England sees new responsibilities to defend their borders in N.A.
- Proclamation of 1763 works towards peace with Native American neighbors
- North America gains in importance to British trade
- London begins to believe it needs to tighten policies on its colonies for the first time in years



# a long ten years begins



- After the end of the French and Indian War, colonists and the people of Britain were in a silent war of their own.
- The people in the homeland did not respect the colonists and their wishes to keep pressing westward.
- British troops also disrespected the poorly trained and equipped militia.
- The colonists do not want to accept the burden of financing the war but do not want to be considered traitors either.

# review questions



- What were the effects of the French and Indian War?
- How strictly did Britain enforce their laws?
- Why didn't England pay attention to the colonies nearly as much before this point in time?



# Looking for money in all the wrong places



- The huge debt faced by Britain after financing the war leads the government to change its approach on the colonies.
- After years of not paying strict attention to them, the colonies become dollar signs

The debt grew from £75,000,000 before the war to £122,600,000 in January 1763, and over £800,000,000 by the beginning of 1764.



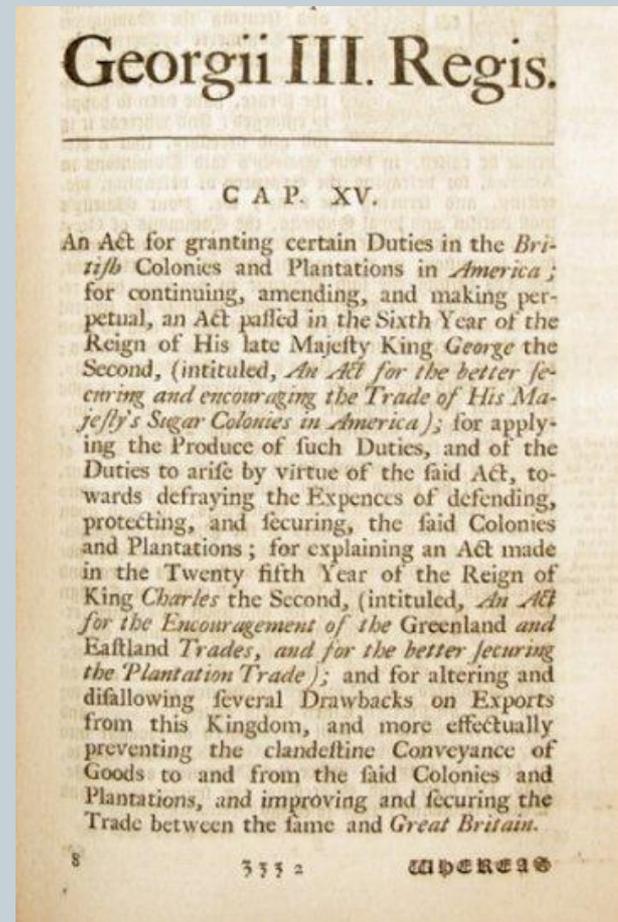
# sugar act of 1764



- Also known as the American Revenue Act of 1764
- Modified version of Molasses Act of 1733.
- Reduced the tax from sixpence per gallon to three pence per gallon. Yay.
- The act also listed more foreign goods to be taxed including sugar, certain wines, coffee, pimiento, cambric and printed calico, and further, regulated the export of lumber and iron.

# sugar act of 1764

- The biggest change was that the tax was actually enforced this time around.
- The situation disrupted the colonial economy by reducing the markets to which the colonies could sell, and the amount of currency available to them for the purchase of British manufactured goods.



# currency act of 1764



- PROBLEMS:
- Colonists lacked currency to do business
- Colonists did not have silver or gold mines yet
- Currency was only collected through trade
- Trade was regulated by Britain
- “Notes” were printed but there was no standard to base their value off

# currency act of 1764



- Parliament passed the Currency Act in September of 1764
- Effectively assumed control of the colonial currency system
- Prohibits the issuance of new bills or notes or the reissuance of existing currency
- Parliament only wanted a ‘hard currency’ system and would not regulate the notes

# the stamp act

- Passed and enforced in March of 1765
- Most serious attempt to exert power over the colonies
- English people in Britain were already taxed at a high rate and Parliament feared a revolt in their land so they shifted the tax burden to colonists



# the stamp act



- The act required that many printed materials in the colonies be produced on stamped paper produced in London and carrying an embossed revenue stamp.
- These printed materials were legal documents, magazines, newspapers and many other types of paper used throughout the colonies.
- Like previous taxes, the Stamp tax had to be paid in valid British currency, not in colonial paper money.
- The British government felt that the colonies were the primary beneficiaries of this military presence, and should pay at least a portion of the expense.

# the stamp act

- Colonists felt that the stamp act violated their right to only be taxed with their consent.
- The Stamp Act resulted in the **Stamp Act Congress**.
- 9 of 13 colonies sent delegates to what would become New York City. (GA, NC, VA, and NH did not).
- Reflected the first large scale organized response by the colonies.
- British merchants also joined the fight.
- Colonists decide to **boycott** many British goods.

# the declaratory act

- Trade fell off by 14% and forced King George III and Parliament to finally repeal the act in 1766.
- The British government now passed the Declaratory Act.
- This act stated that Parliament had the right to make laws and raise taxes in ‘all cases whatsoever’.
- Colonists were enjoying their success too much to take any notice of this change.

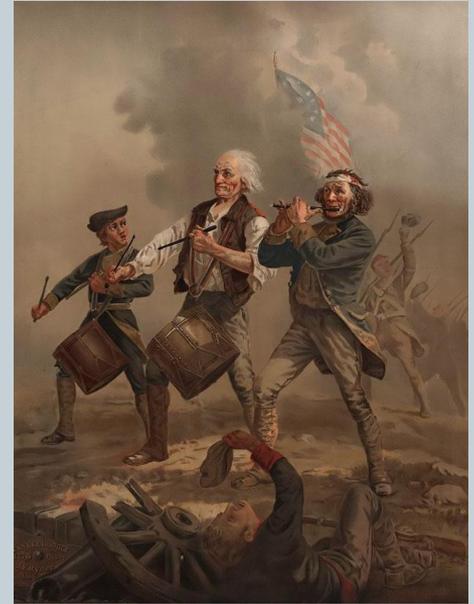
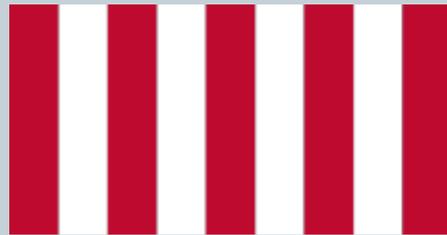


# the townshend acts

- The Townshend Acts refer to several laws that include: The Revenue Act of 1767, the Indemnity Act, the Commissioners of Customs Act, the Vice Admiralty Court Act, and the New York Restraining Act.
- Townshend argued that, "The superiority of the mother country can at no time be better exerted than now."
- **Writs of Assistance** were used by tax collectors. These were legal documents that allowed customs officers to search ships and cut down on smuggling.
- **Nonimportation** agreements were developed and merchants boycotted buying any imported goods.

# sons of liberty

- The Sons of Liberty formed during the Stamp Act Protests.
- August of 1765 is considered to be the founding date.
- This was *not* one group at first, but rather independent organizations in several colonies that eventually came together.
- 9 Stripe Flag



# sons of liberty



- The Sons of Liberty were largely accused of tarring and feathering.
- Although many colonists supported them, some did not.
- **Loyalists** often cited the Sons of Liberty as being violent and unnecessarily belligerent.
- The Sons of Liberty often used writings and more peaceful ways to display their opinions however.
- Actively took part in boycotts.

# daughters of liberty

- The Daughters of Liberty was made up of women who also opposed many taxes and policies placed by the British government.
- Their main contribution was spinning ‘homespun’ cloth.
- This lessened colonial reliance on British textiles made in factories.
- Women also tried to find other ways to avoid purchasing British goods such as tea by using their surroundings.

# of importance, ..

- It is important to note that the English Bill of Rights in 1689 asserted that no one would be taxed without representation.
- Also, before the French and Indian War, no standing Army had ever existed without the consent of Parliament in times of peace.



# the quartering act

- The first Quartering Act was passed in 1765.
- During the French and Indian War, colonists often provided provisions for soldiers.
- After the war, Britain wanted to keep soldiers in the colonies.
- The friendly and giving relations ended and Lieutenant General Thomas Gage asked for an act to be passed.
- The act was passed and allowed British soldiers to be housed in homes or by whatever means necessary.

# the quartering act

- Colonists refused to comply.
- They felt that this was taxation without representation again.
- In 1766 1,500 troops arrived and colonists denied them housing.



# colonists respond

- In response to the noncompliance, governors dismissed colonial assemblies one by one.
- Britain sent over two regiments of soldiers to maintain peace.
- Soldiers set up tents in the streets and Boston Commons as they were denied housing from colonists.
- The tents were symbols and reminders to colonists of the ‘unjust’ policies.
- Soldiers were harassed constantly by colonists.



- Before the Boston Massacre, one incident occurred that helped spark the event.
- On February 22, 1770 Christopher Seider, a young 11 year old boy was killed after he joined a mob of kids that were harassing a customs officer.
- The mob was throwing stones and hit the officers wife and broke windows.
- Ebenezer Richardson shot a round of birdshot trying to scare them away but accidentally hit the boy.
- Richardson received a royal pardon (self defense).

# the boston massacre

- Less than a month later on March 5, 1770 the Boston Massacre would take place.
- The incident began on King Street, today known as State Street, in the early evening of March 5, in front of Private Hugh White, a British sentry, as he stood duty outside the Custom house. A young wigmaker's apprentice named Edward Gerrish called out to a British officer, Captain Lieutenant John Goldfinch, that Goldfinch had not paid the bill of Gerrish's master. Goldfinch had in fact settled his account and ignored the insult

# the boston massacre

- Gerrish departed, but returned a couple of hours later with companions. He continued his complaints, and the civilians began throwing snowballs at Goldfinch. Gerrish also exchanged insults with Private White, who left his post, challenged the boy, and then struck him on the side of the head with a musket. As Gerrish cried in pain, one of his companions, Bartholomew Broaders, began to argue with White. This attracted a larger crowd.

# the boston massacre

- As the evening progressed the crowd grew larger and more boisterous with a momentary lull. The mob grew in size and continued harassing Private White. As bells, which usually signified a fire, rang out from the surrounding steeples, the crowd of Bostonians grew larger and more threatening. Private White left his sentry box and retreated to the Custom House stairs with his back to a locked door.

# the boston massacre

- Nearby, from the Main Guard, the Officer of the Day, Captain Thomas Preston, watched this situation escalate and, according to his account, dispatched a non-commissioned officer and seven or eight soldiers of the 29th Regiment of Foot, with fixed bayonets to relieve White. As this relief column moved forward to the now empty sentry box, the crowd pressed around them. When they reached this point they loaded their muskets and joined with Private White at the custom house stairs. As the crowd, estimated at 300 to 400, pressed about them, they formed a semicircular perimeter.

# the boston massacre

- The crowd continued to harass the soldiers and began to throw snow balls and other small objects at the soldiers. Private Hugh Montgomery was struck down onto the ground by a club wielded by Richard Holmes, a local tavern keeper. When he recovered to his feet, he fired his musket, later admitting to one of his defense attorneys that he had yelled "Damn you, fire!". It is presumed that Captain Preston would not have told the soldiers to fire, as he was standing in front of the guns, between his men and the crowd of protesters. However, the protesters in the crowd were taunting the soldiers by yelling "Fire". There was a pause of indefinite length; the soldiers then fired into the crowd. Their uneven bursts hit eleven men.

# the boston massacre

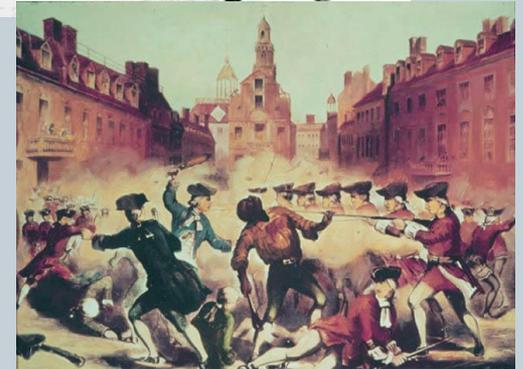
- Three Americans — ropemaker Samuel Gray, mariner James Caldwell, and a mixed race sailor named Crispus Attucks — died instantly. Seventeen-year-old Samuel Maverick, struck by a ricocheting musket ball at the back of the crowd, died a few hours later, in the early morning of the next day. Thirty-year-old Irish immigrant Patrick Carr died two weeks later. To keep the peace, the next day royal authorities agreed to remove all troops from the centre of town to a fort on Castle Island in Boston Harbor. On March 27 the soldiers, Captain Preston and four men who were in the Customs House and alleged to have fired shots, were indicted for murder.

# aftermath



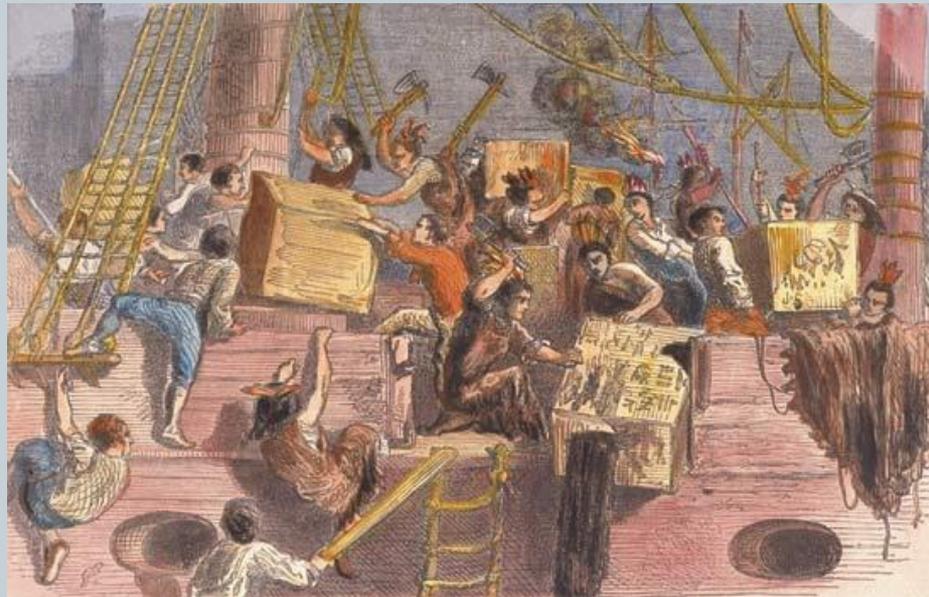
- Colonists reacted with disgust and anger.
- A fair trial was finally conducted after a long search for a lawyer that would represent the soldiers and officers.
- Finally John Adams agreed to represent them.
- In the end, most of the soldiers were acquitted and the sentence was reduced to manslaughter.
- Adams argued that the soldiers were threatened and provoked to act the way they did.
- Controversy over the number of dead, shooters, and the delay in time between gunshots exist. The delay would signify the reloading of a gun.

# March 5, 1770



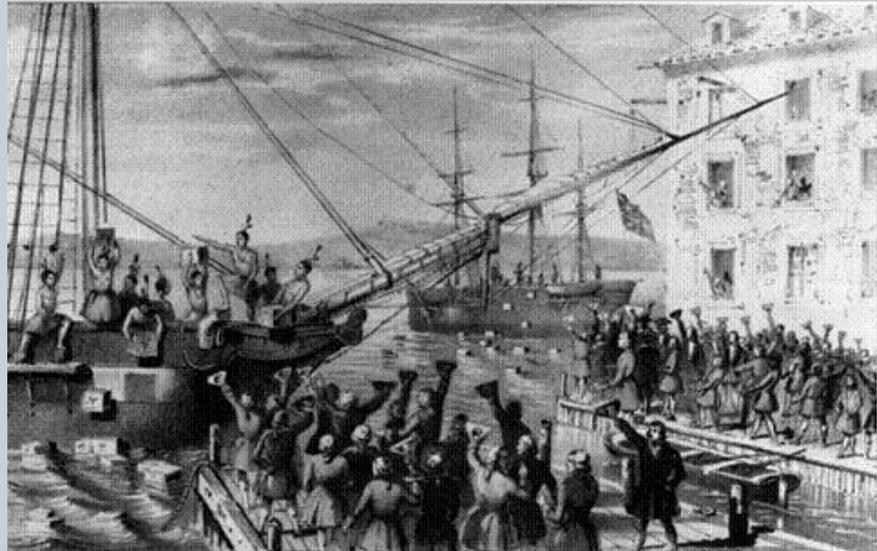
# trouble with taxes

- Even after the Boston Massacre, Parliament kept taxes.
- The tax on tea would not be lifted even after colonists had shown their resistance repeatedly.



# the tea tax

- British East India Company faces financial problems.
- Over 15 million pounds of tea was sitting unsold.
- In 1773 the **Tea Act** is passed, removing some taxes and allowing the tea to be sold directly to colonists, ultimately lowering costs.



- Sounds good right?

# the tea tax

- Colonial merchants became upset with the tea tax for two main reasons.
- They were cut out from the trade circle and lost money.
- They also feared that this would happen to other industries.
- To many, it seemed like a trick. If they accepted one tax, they should accept them all.
- Daughters of Liberty brewed homemade tea and many people used newspapers to spread anti-British sentiment.

# time to party



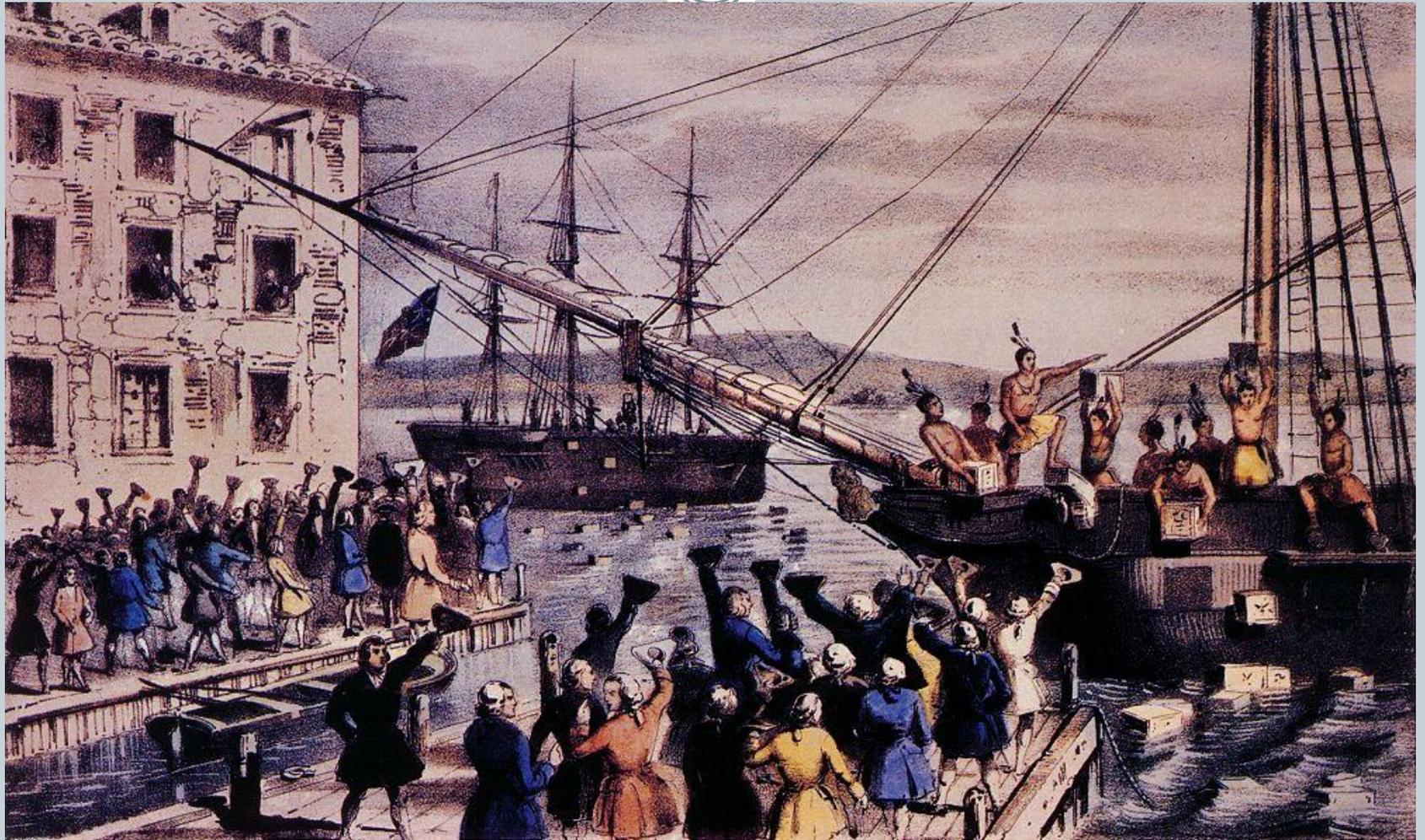
- In September and October of 1773 seven ships carrying East India Company tea were bound for the colonies.
- Four ships were headed to Philadelphia, New York City, Charleston and Boston.
- In Philadelphia and New York the ships were not allowed to land.
- In Charleston, the tea was consigned to a warehouse for three years, whereupon it was used to raise money for the revolution.

# Time to Party



- The three tea ships for Boston arrived and immediately ignited the colonists.
- 7,000 people gathered around the area.
- A meeting was called upon and it was decided that the ships should leave without payment.
- The Collector of Customs refused this idea and demanded payment of some sort.
- Nearby, 200 men dressed as Native Americans gathered waiting to pounce on the ships.

# the boston tea party



# the boston tea party

- On the evening of December 16, 1773 the disguised colonists threw nearly 350 chests of tea from three ships into the Boston Harbor.
- Samuel Adams immediately defends the act as a principled protest rather than an act of a crazed mob.
- Benjamin Franklin stated that the colonies should repay the tea company for the 90,000 pounds worth of destruction.
- This act inspired other groups to destroy things, such as the *Peggy Stewart*, a cargo vessel in Maryland.

# intolerable acts

- Immediately in response to the colonists actions, Parliament passed the Intolerable Acts.
- **Act I: Boston Port Act** – Closed port of Boston until the tea had been paid for. ALL of Boston was punished, not just those who actively took part. For many this was unfair as they were not able to defend themselves.
- **Act II: Massachusetts Government Act** – Basically mandated that colonial governments were to be operated by selected governors appointed by the king as well as limited town hall meetings.

# intolerable acts

- **Act III: Administration of Justice Act** – Allowed governors to move trials of accused royal officials away from the colonies. Also known as the “murder act” as it was a loophole to have a biased trial. Colonial jurists couldn’t afford to travel and leave work behind for court cases.
- **Act IV: Quartering Act** – Allowed soldiers to be housed in UNOCCUPIED buildings, not in public houses.
- **Act V: Quebec Act** – Expanded British lands known as ‘Canada’. This made colonists paranoid they were siding with the French now to control the colonies. It also allowed for Catholicism to be spread and ‘threaten’ protestant colonies.

# Conciliatory Resolution

- In 1775 Britain passed the Conciliatory Resolution.
- Its purpose was to come to an agreement with the colonies and avoid further tensions.
- The Conciliatory Resolution declared that any colony that contributed to the common defense and provided support for the civil government and the administration of justice (ostensibly against any anti-Crown rebellion) would be relieved of paying taxes or duties except those necessary for the regulation of commerce.

# continental congress



- In response to the Intolerable Acts before the Conciliatory Acts were issued, 12 colonies sent delegates to Philadelphia (Georgia did not as they were in conflict with Florida and wanted British soldiers to stay).
- The delegates were fairly prominent men.
- Famous people included were: Samuel Adams, John Adams, George Washington, and Patrick Henry.

# continental congress



- The debate lasted a long time as some leaders wanted to resolve the quarrel with parliament while some wanted to gain more rights.
- In the end, colonists stood their ground with Massachusetts and it was decided that colonies would boycott all goods from Britain and stop exporting goods as well.
- Each colony was to set up a militia in case of an emergency.