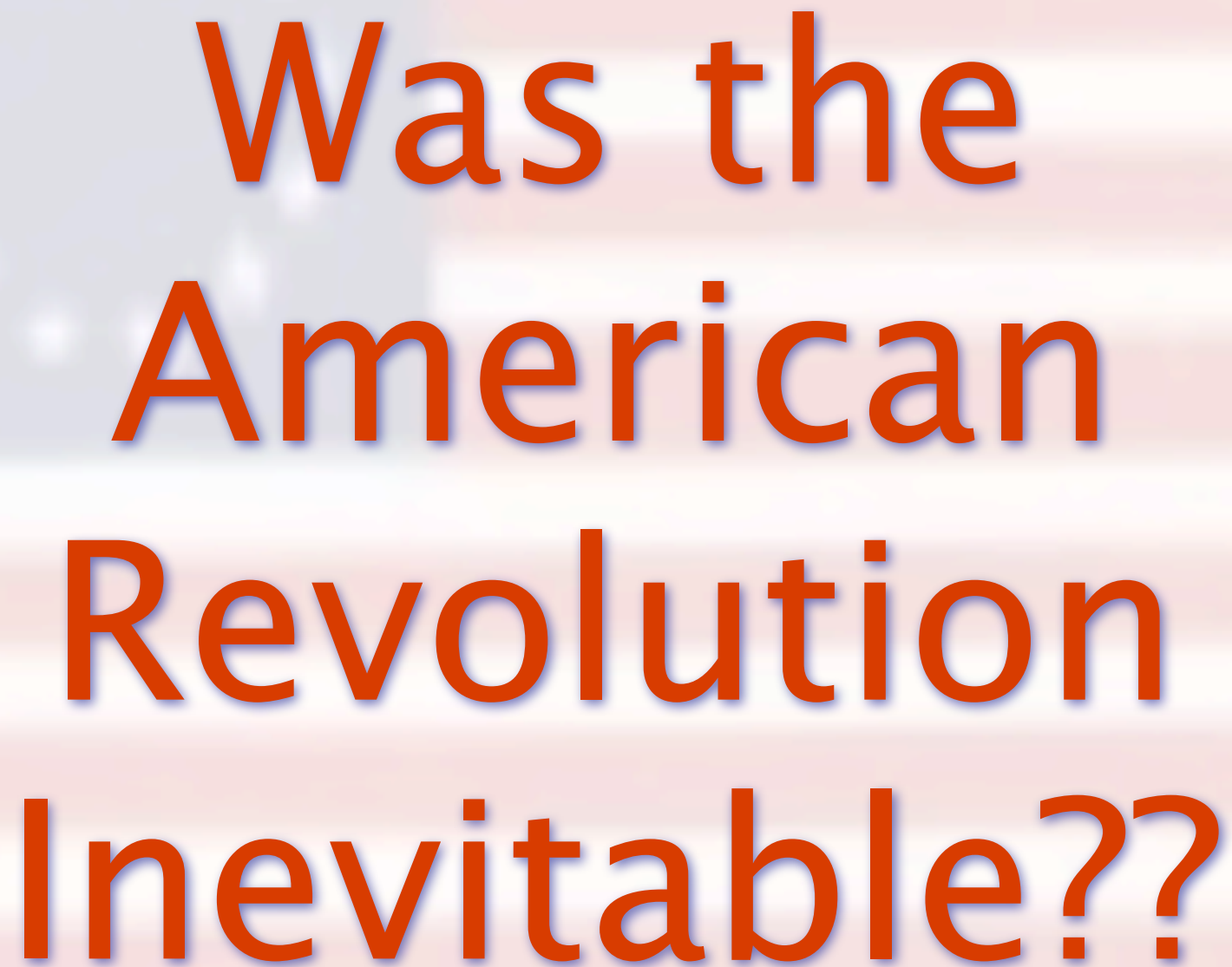




The Road to Revolution: (1770-1776)

By: Ms. Susan M. Pojer
Horace Greeley HS Chappaqua, NY



The background of the slide is a blurred American flag, showing the stars and stripes in shades of blue, white, and red.

Was the
American
Revolution
Inevitable??

Tarring and Feathering



The Boston Massacre

(March 5, 1770)



The Gaspee Incident (1772)



Providence, RI coast

Committees of Correspondence

- Purpose** → warn neighboring colonies about incidents with Br.
- broaden the resistance movement.

Tea Act (1773)

- 8 British East India Co.:
- Monopoly on Br. tea imports.
 - Many members of Parl. held shares.
 - Permitted the Co. to sell tea directly to cols. without col. middlemen (cheaper tea!)
- 8 North expected the cols. to eagerly choose the cheaper tea.



Boston Tea Party (1773)



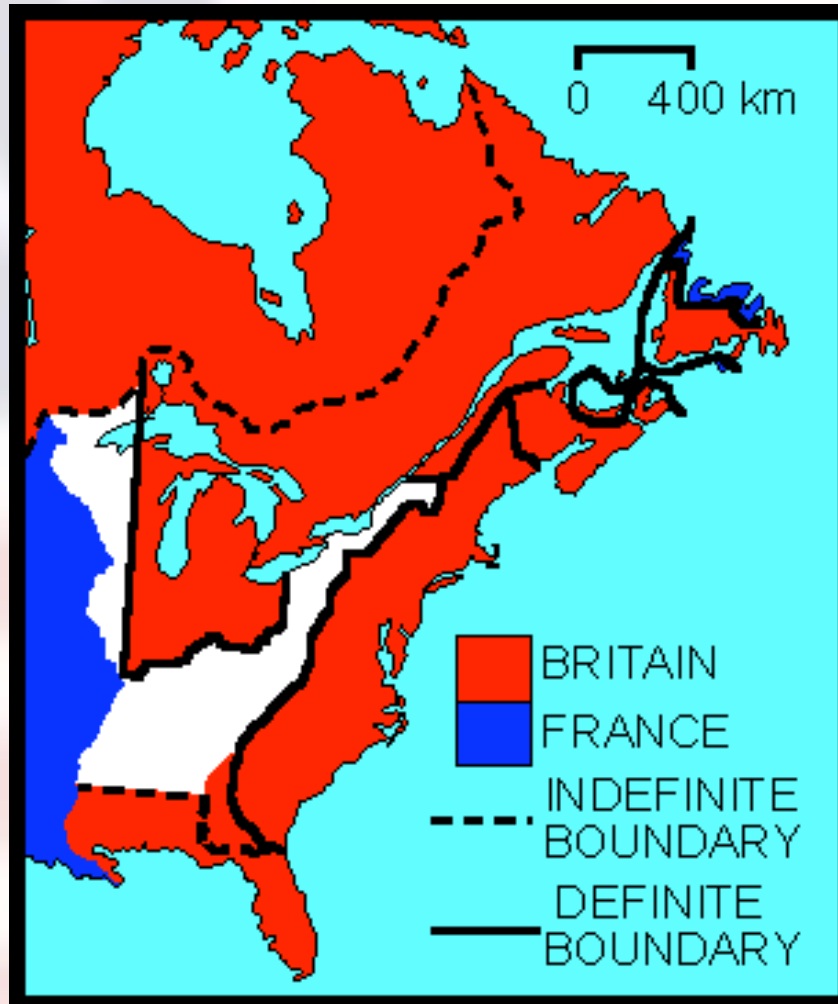
The Coercive or Intolerable Acts (1774)



Lord North

1. Port Bill
2. Government Act
3. New Quartering Act
4. Administration of Justice Act

The Quebec Act (1774)



First Continental Congress (1774)

55 delegates from 12 colonies (not Georgia)

Agenda → How to respond to the Coercive Acts & the Quebec Act?

1 vote per colony represented



The British Are Coming . . .



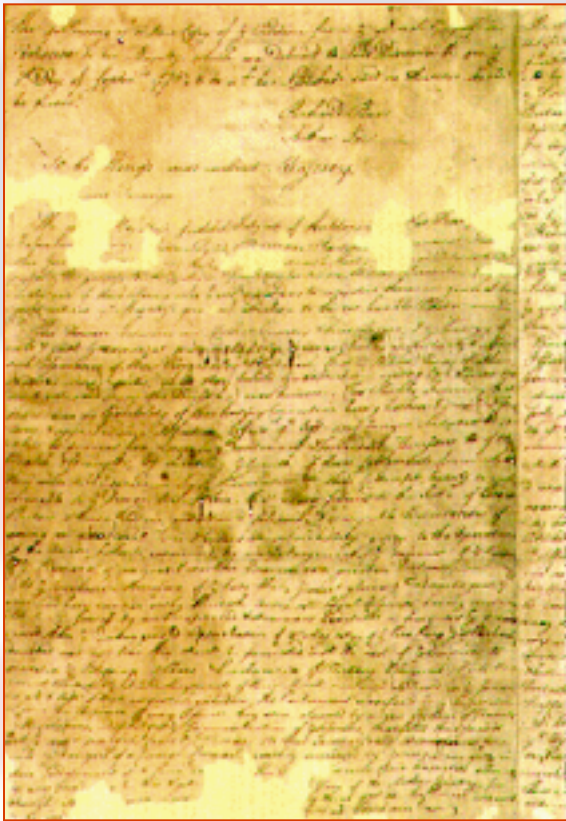
Paul Revere & William Dawes make their midnight ride to warn the **Minutemen** of approaching British soldiers.

The Shot Heard 'Round the World!

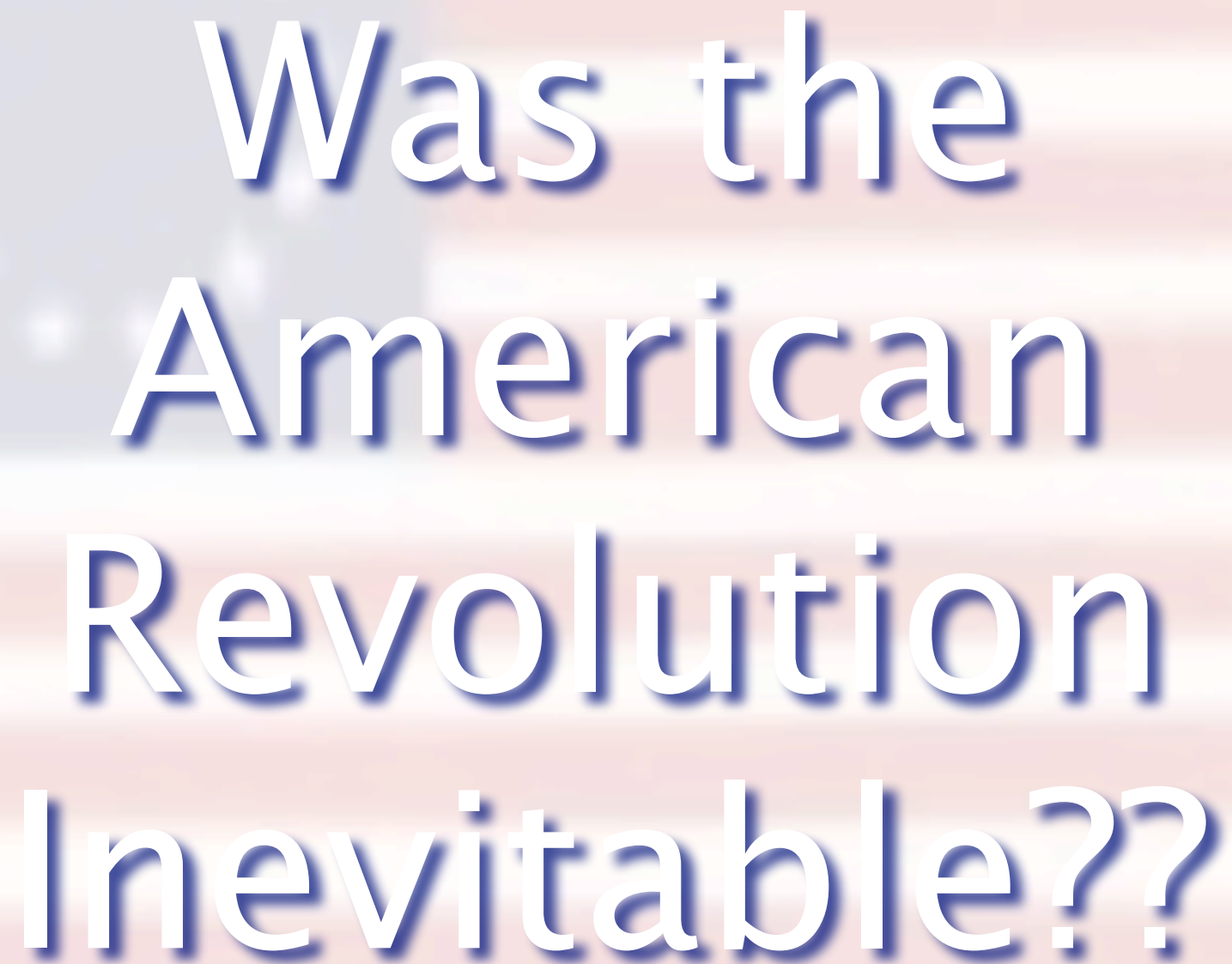


Lexington & Concord - April 18, 1775

The Second Continental Congress (1775)



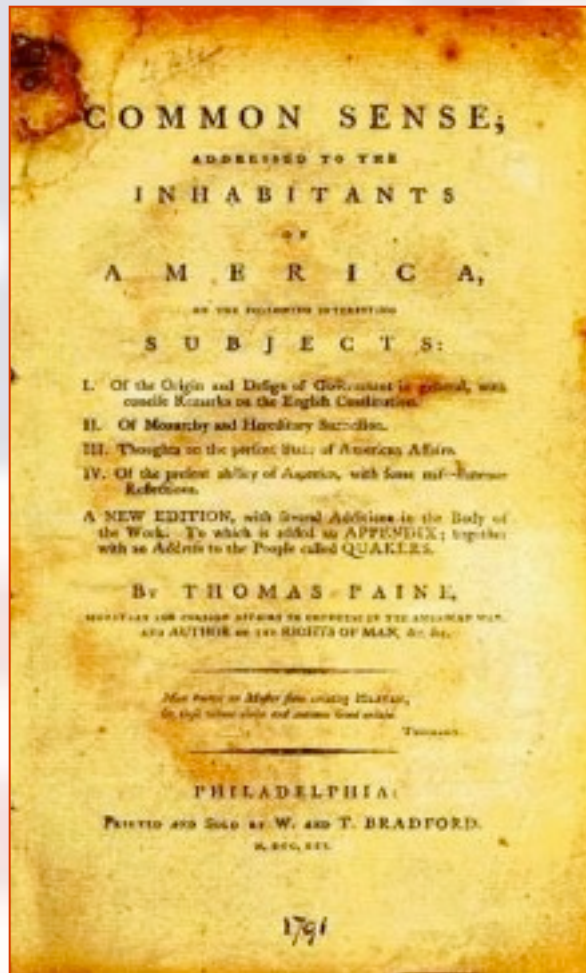
Olive Branch Petition

The background of the slide is a blurred image of the United States flag, showing the stars and stripes in a soft, out-of-focus manner. The text is centered and reads:

Was the
American
Revolution
Inevitable??

Thomas Paine: Common Sense

January 1776



Declaration of Independence July 1776



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION
 BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness--That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experiences have shown, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former System of Government. The History of the present King of Great Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all tending to destroy the Establishment of a just Government over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless they be suspended till his Advice should be obtained; and when it is refused, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws, than such as were of great Objections to the Rights of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and invaluable to You.

He has called together Legislative Bodies in Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, requisite for the Execution of the Laws, have remained in the hands of a few unprincipled Men, who have endeavored to promote the Population of these States; for that Purpose withdrawing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migration hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has endeavored to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Powers.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein a arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and a Instrument for introducing the same abominable Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

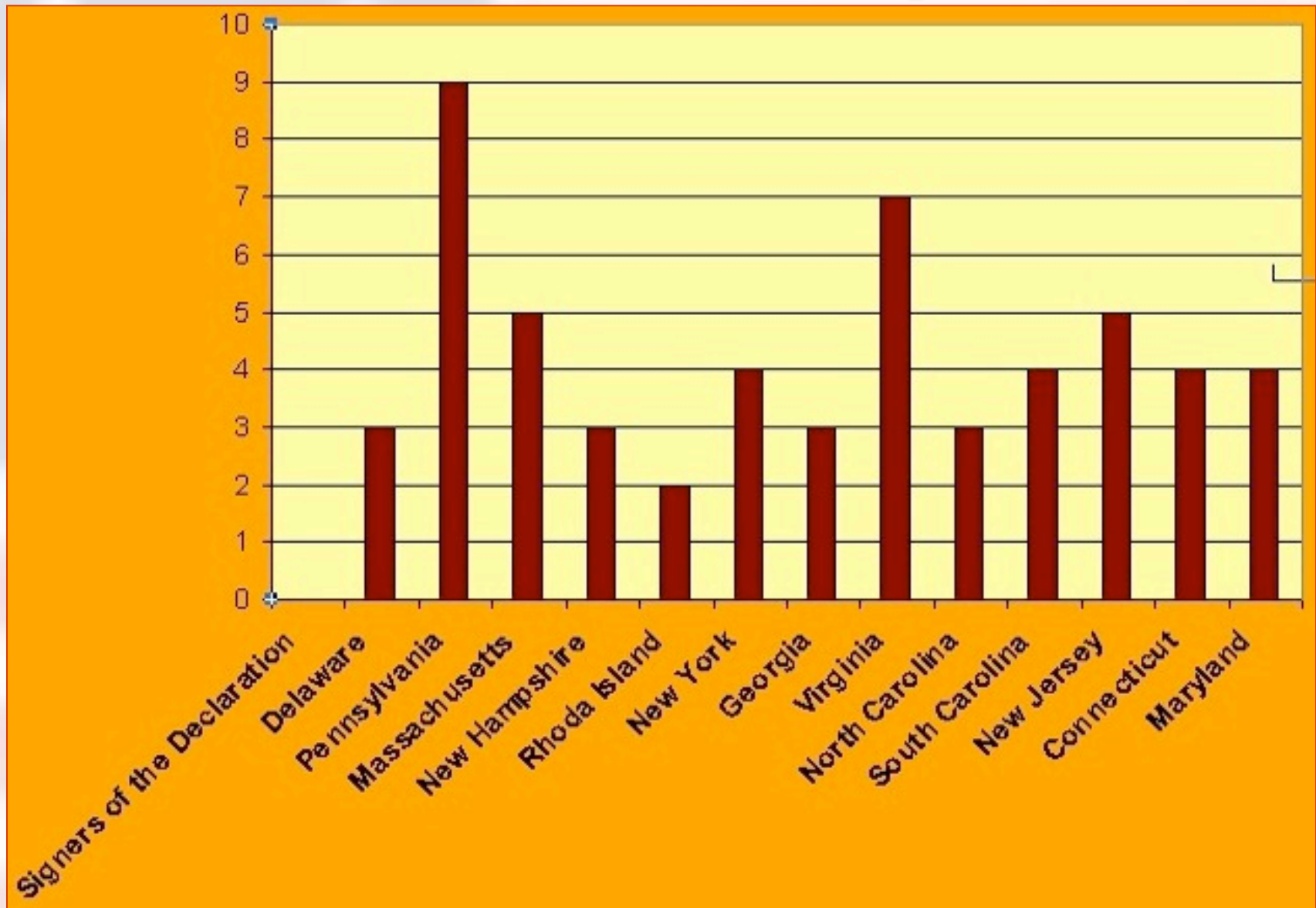
He has abolished Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and withdrawing his Aid.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He has gloriously our best, strongest, and bravest Men, to fight the Battles of Great Britain, and to bear the Burden of the War, while they themselves, at this Time, transport large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to conquest the Works of Death, Destruction, and Tyranny, slowly begun with the Conquest of Canada and Florida, lately purchased in the most barbarous, and treacherous Manner by a cowering and avaricious King.

He has endeavored to bring on the Colonies a total Separation from the Mother Country, by inciting the Slaveholders of their Friends and

Declaration of Independence



Independence Hall



New National Symbols

