



I. Beginnings of a Conflict

A. Seven Year's War (1756-1763)

1. Fought between France and Britain
 - a. *Known as the French and Indian War in the colonies*
2. Who is to Control North America?
3. Britain had an enormous debt because of the expenses of the war.
(Half of the budget went to pay the interest on the debt of war)



Issue #1. Who has to pay for this war? Colonists or the King?

Issue #2 How do we raise funds for this?

British are victorious but long term results cost much more.

B. Pontiac's Rebellion

1. Native Americans attacked Detroit, Ohio River Valley, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Borderlands
2. Several thousand Americans lost their lives



Issue #3 Do we need to keep a large army in America?

Issue #4 Are the Colonies ready for Rebellion in 1763?

C. Economics

1. **Proclamation of 1763**
 - a. No colonist expansion past the Appalachians
 - b. Caused by Pontiac's Rebellion



3. 1764 Sugar Act

- a. Colonists should pay for their own defense
- b. Forced to trade w/ Britian

4. 1765 Stamp Act

- a. Parliament has right to tax
- b. Patrick Henry calls it
 - i. "illegal, unjust, unconstitutional"
- c. Violence breaks out
 - i. Stamp officials resign

5. 1765 Quartering Act

- a. British soldier stay in homes, taverns and are to be housed and fed by colonists
- b. directly leads to the 3rd Amendment of Constitution



6. 1767 Townshend Acts

- a. tax on imports (lead, paper, tea)
- b. **Boston Massacre** (5 Die)
 - i. Colonial Propaganda?

7. 1773 Tea Act

- a. Sons of Liberty
- b. Boston Tea Party

Politics

1. Committees of Correspondence

- a. Led to communication and unity in colonies

2. Continental Congress 1774, 1775

- a. End Trade w/ Britain

Review

- What led to the economic troubles of Britain?
- How did they try to fix the economic problems? Give 3 specific examples.
- What are 3 ways the colonists reacted to the "Acts?"
- How did the British and the Colonists differ on the handling of the economic crisis?
- What was the purpose of the Committees of Correspondence?





II. Fighting for Independence

A. 1775

1. Lexington
 - a. "Shot heard round the World"
 - b. 8 Americans die (of 70)
2. Concord
 - a. 95 Americans, 273 British Dead

B. 1776

1. "Common Sense" by Thomas Paine
 - a. Colonial Propaganda
2. Declaration of Independence
 - a. Passed July 2nd, announced the 4th









C. Military

- 1. George Washington selected to lead the Continental Army
- 2. General Gage commands the British
 - a. wants to divide the colonies
- 3. 1777 American Victory at Saratoga
 - a. Boosts morale and French enter the war on our side
- 4. Fight a "Guerilla War" with the Colonial Militia
 - a. Soldiers nicknamed "Minutemen"
 - b. Inspired by Native American Tactics
- 5. Fighting lasts until 1781
 - a. Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown to a combined US/French force



6. Americans obtain the Ohio River Valley from the British and troops are force to withdraw.

D. American Involvement

- 1. Citizens served in the militia (mostly the poor)
 - a. 1 in 10 Died
- 2. Merchants donated \$, goods
- 3. 5,000 African-Americans served in the Continental Army
- 4. Women ran households and businesses

You can put the pens down

End of Lecture Review

- Who helped the Colonies in their war against Britain? Why?
- Why was the Declaration of Independence such a monumental document?
- Do you think the American Revolution could have been avoided? Why or Why Not?
- What did the colonies gain by defeating the British?


