Section 1: Trouble on the Frontier

• How did Virginia’s governor view George Washington?
• Why were the British concerned about the Ohio River valley?
• How did the French and Indian War affect the 13 colonies?
• How did most colonists feel about helping the British?
• How did the British gain French territory in North America?
• How might the outcome of the French and Indian War influence the relations between the British and the American colonies?

Competing Empires

• By the 1700’s, France and Britain controlled most of North America.
• Both countries were fearful that the other might want to invade or expand their lands.
• These fears eventually led to war.
• The major region that each country was trying to claim was known as the Ohio River valley.
The issue at hand?

• The two European countries that controlled most of North America were the British and the French!

• The region of North America that both the French and British colonists claimed was known as the Ohio River Valley.

• This argument over the Ohio River Valley would soon spark the French and Indian War.

Claiming the Ohio River Valley... fail 😞

• In 1753, the French began building forts along the Ohio River Valley to support their claim.

• To counteract the French’s claim the governor of Virginia decided to send soldiers to order the French to leave.

• George Washington was put in charge of the Virginia militia and told to order the French to leave the Ohio River Valley.

• Washington made the dangerous journey, however Washington returned home to tell the governor that the French had rejected his warning!

Round Two?

• Washington was sent back a year after his venture to the Ohio River valley.

• Washington was ordered to build a fort where the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers meet to form the Ohio River.

• Unfortunately, Washington was too late and the French had already built a fort known as Fort Duquesne.

• Washington decided to build a fort 50 miles away and named it Fort Necessity.

• Later that year, Washington and his men were forced to surrender Fort Necessity to the French.

• Again Washington returned home to Virginia with the message that the French would never give up the Ohio River valley.
Washington’s Report Card...

• Washington was assigned to build a fort where the Allegheny and Monongahela River met. However, the French beat him to it.
• Washington managed to build a fort called, Fort Necessity.
• However, the French army attacked this fort and forced Washington to return home to Virginia.
• French claimed they would never give up the Ohio River Valley!

The Albany Congress

• The Albany Congress was organized by the British government.
• The British government called a meeting amongst all the colonial leaders.
• This meeting would be held in Albany, New York.
• The British government’s goal was for the colonies to agree to uniting and cooperating in defending themselves against the French during the French and Indian War.

The Iroquois

• The British also invited the Iroquois tribes to The Albany Congress.
• The British hoped that the Iroquois would side against the French and fight with the colonists and British troops.
• The Iroquois refused the British alliance, mainly because they thought the French would win the war.
Benjamin Franklin

- Benjamin Franklin published a picture in his newspaper, the Philadelphia Gazette.
- The picture was an image of a snake chopped into pieces with the warning “Join, or Die.”

Symbolism?

- What symbolism is Benjamin Franklin trying to display in his 1754 political cartoon?
- Benjamin Franklin’s goal was to show the colonists the need for unity amongst the colonies in defending themselves against the French during the French and Indian War.

British Take Action

- Eventually, the British government decided to take action and push the French out of the Ohio River Valley.
- In 1755, they sent General Edward Braddock to Virginia to lead a large force of British troops and the Virginia militia to capture Fort Duquesne.
General Edward Braddock

• General Braddock was an experienced and skilled general. He had fought across Europe in the tradition manner of European armies.

• General Braddock understood military tactics used in Europe, but he knew nothing about fighting in North America. He did not respect the colonial soldiers and did not listen to their warnings about fighting on the North American frontier.

• General Braddock took off to capture the Fort Duquesne. However, during his march his troops were ambushed. Braddock died in the ambush and more than half of Braddock's men were killed or wounded.

Importance of Waterways!

• A crucial part of the North American colonies for both the French and the British were the waterways of North America.

• Waterways were the most efficient means of transport of goods, supplies and troops.

• Controlling the waterways put you at an advantage both economically and militarily.

Battle of New York

• There were many battles fought within the colony of New York. First, New York was a colony with many waterway systems. Secondly, it was one of the closest colonies to Canada.

• There were three major battles in New York.

• The British and colonists would suffer three major defeats in New York. These battles were fought at Fort Niagara, Lake George and Fort Oswego.

• The famous French general, General Louis de Montcalm was able to capture Fort Oswego on Lake Ontario and Fort William Henry on Lake George.
Turning the Tide

• The British suffered numerous losses in the earlier parts of the French and Indian War.
• However, their situation would improve when William Pitt became the prime minister of Britain.
• Pitt focused his attention on acquiring top generals with military talent.
• With Pitt and his top generals in control the course of the war started improving for the British.

British take control

• In the summer of 1758, the British secured their first major victory of the war in Louisbourg.
• They then took Fort Duquesne, and renamed it Fort Pitt. (which would later become the city of Pittsburgh)
• The last and most significant battle was in the capital of New France, Quebec. There the British managed to find an unguarded trail that surprise the French.

Recap of major battles during the French and Indian War

• The British in the beginning of the war did not do so hot. General Braddock lost at Fort Duquesne. Then the British suffered losses across New York at Fort Niagara, Lake George and Fort Oswego.
• However, the British were able to turn the tide and win the war after William Pitt takes control as prime minister of Britain.
• The three major British victories that led to the British winning the French and Indian War were at Louisbourg, Fort Duquesne and Quebec.
Treaty of Paris

- After losing Quebec, France could no longer defend the rest of its North America territories.
- In February 1763, Britain and France signed the Treaty of Paris. France lost almost all of its North American possessions.
- The British gained French Canada and all other French territories east of the Mississippi River.

Section 2: The Colonists Resist Tighter Control

- How did the French and Indian War affect the 13 colonies?
- How did most colonists feel about helping the British?
- How did the British gain French territory in North America?
- How might the outcome of the French and Indian War influence the relations between the British and the American colonies?
- How did the French and Indian War draw the colonists closer together but increase friction with Britain?

Proclamation of 1763?

- The colonists were eager to move across the Appalachian Mountains.
- The Native Americans felt threatened by the colonists and wanted to keep their lands.
- The British issues the Proclamation of 1763, to avoid further wars with Native Americans on the frontier.
- The Proclamation of 1763 banned colonial settlement west of a line drawn along the Appalachian Mountains.
Major Effect of the French and Indian War?

• The British were required to send troops and supplies over to North America.
• This all cost lots and lots of money.
• A major effect of the French and Indian War is that it left the British deeply in debt.
• The British won the war and obtained the Ohio River Valley.
• This relieve the tensions of the French and Native Americans invading the colonists.
• The British felt they fought this war for the colonists and they should now pay for the cost.

The Sugar Act

• The Sugar Act put a duty, or import tax, on several products, including molasses. It also called for harsh punishment of smugglers.
• Colonial merchants, who sometimes traded in smuggled goods, protested.
• Remember molasses was a very import resource for making Rum.
• Rum was a very important commodity in the Triangular Trade. New England merchants were very dependent on these goods.

The Quartering Act

• The Quartering Act required colonists to house, or quarter, British soldiers.
• This meant colonists had to feed and supply the British soldiers living in their houses.
• The British government saw it as an effective way to save money, but the colonists felt it violated their rights.
The Stamp Act

• The Stamp Act required that all colonists buy special tax stamps for all kinds of products and activities.
• The stamps had to be placed on newspapers, wills, licenses, insurance policies, land titles, contracts, and other documents.

Colonist Fight Back

• Many colonists protested against the new laws imposed by Britain.
• Many merchants in big colonial cities organized boycotts against British goods.
• During the boycott merchants refuse to buy products made in Britain.
• Other colonists wrote/signed petitions to the British government.
• Colonists wrote petitions to ask/request the British government to remove the taxes.

Boston Massacre

• Colonists surrounded a small group of British soldiers and threw snowballs and rocks at them.
• After constant harassment the British soldiers fired into the crowd of angry colonists. The British soldiers killed five colonists and wounded six.
Committee of Correspondence

• The Committee of Correspondence kept colonists informed of British actions.
• The committee and many like it wrote letters and pamphlets to spread the news/alarm whenever Britain tried to enforce unpopular acts of Parliament.

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Section 3: From Protest to Rebellion

• How did British tax policies move the colonists closer to rebellion?
• What are political, economic and social causes of the American Revolution?
• How did the relationship between Britain and the colonies fall apart?
• How did the American Revolution parallel the move toward self-government?
• What political, economic and social issues brought people together against the British?
The Tea Act

• In 1773, the British Parliament passed the Tea Act.
• The act was supposed to help the British East India Company.
• The company had been losing money since the colonists started boycotting British goods.
• The Tea Act actually lowered the price of tea, because it allowed the East India Company to ship directly to the colonies.
• Although the Tea Act made tea cheaper for colonists, the colonists were still upset to the part of the act that gave the East India Company a monopoly on selling British tea in the colonies.

What is a monopoly?

• A monopoly is when a company has complete control of a market for a certain product.
• Examples of monopolies today are; Netflix and Sirius Radio.

Sons of Liberty

• A group of colonists called the Sons of Liberty was a group that was against the Tea Act and organized in many large port cities.
• They threatened ship captains who were bringing in the tea and colonial tea merchants who said they would buy it.
Boston Tea Party

- Thomas Hutchinson was the governor of Massachusetts and his goal was to unload the British tea sent to Boston.
- He refused to allow the ships to return to England, although many other colonial ports such as New York and Philadelphia had denied the British ships access to their ports.
- On the night of December 16, 1773, a large group of men disguised as Native Americans boarded the tea ships and threw 342 cases of tea into the Boston harbor.

The Intolerable Acts

- In response to the Boston Tea Party, Parliament passed four harsh laws, known as the Intolerable Acts.
- The first act out of the four Intolerable Acts closed the port of Boston.
- The next two acts increased the powers of the royal governor, abolished the upper house of the Massachusetts legislature, and cut the powers of town meetings.
- The last act of the Intolerable Acts strengthened the 1765 Quartering Act.
- Parliament also passed the Quebec Act, which claimed the land between the Ohio and Missouri rivers as a part of Canada.

First Continental Congress

- The meeting set up by the Committee of Correspondence became known as the First Continental Congress.
- The meeting was held in Philadelphia in September and October of 1774.
- Twelve of the Thirteen colonies were represented by delegates they elected to send.
- The First Continental Congress demanded the repeal of the Intolerable Acts and declared that the colonies had a right to tax and govern themselves.
- The First Continental Congress demanded the colonies to start training militias to stand up to British troops if necessary.
- The Congress also called for a new boycott of British goods.
Minutemen!

• The new defense system the colonists started to develop was the militia units known as, minutemen.
• These minutemen were citizen soldiers who could be ready to fight at a “minute’s” notice.

Lexington and Concord

• General Thomas Gage, the new governor of Massachusetts, learned the minutemen were storing arms in Concord.
• He sent these 700 British troops to seize the arms and capture some important colonial leaders.
• The first shot of the American Revolution is known as, “the shot heard round the world.” It took place in the town of Lexington, Massachusetts.

Concord!

• Shortly after the battle at Lexington, the British troops met and fought 400 Minutemen in the town of Concord, Massachusetts.
• Once the British started retreating back to Boston, 4,000 colonists fired at them from behind trees and fences.
• By the time the British reached Boston, almost 300 British troops had been killed or wounded.
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Section 4: The War Begins!

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• How did the American Revolution begin?
• What was the military course of the Revolution War?
• Was the American Revolution a “revolution” for all of the participants?

Second Continental Congress

• The Second Continental Congress met for the second time in May 1775.
• The meeting was once again held in Philadelphia.
• The demands of the first meeting were not met, so the colonial leaders were persistent and wanted to solve the issue with the British government.
Preparing for War!

- The first step the Second Continental Congress took was to form a Continental Army.
- The second step was to appoint George Washington as the commander of the newly formed Continental Army.
- The third step Congress then agreed to print paper money in order to pay their soldiers.

Patriots!

- Colonists who favored independence and were willing to fight for it were known as Patriots.
- Majority of the Patriots were found in New England, because many of the act imposed by Britain, especially the Intolerable Acts, focused their punishments on New England colonies.
- Some famous patriots were: John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Quincy Adams, Ethan Allen, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, John Paul Jones, Paul Revere

Loyalists

- The colonists who remained loyal to Britain and the king were known as Loyalists.
- Loyalists were often individuals that worked for the British government, or wealth landowners who felt their land and financially state could be in jeopardy, or at risk.
Olive Branch Petition
• The Olive Branch Petition was a petition that stated the colonies were still loyal to the king.
• It asked King George to stop fighting so all disputes between the colonists and Britain could be resolved peacefully.

Britain Reacts!
• No, the king declared the colonies were “in open... rebellion.”
• Parliament, meanwhile, voted to send 20,000 soldiers to the colonies to end the revolt.

Fort Ticonderoga
• The Green Mountain Boys, a rebellious armed group of colonists led by Ethan Allen, executed a surprise attack at Fort Ticonderoga.
• They were able to force the British troops to surrender and secure the fort.
Significance of Fort Ticonderoga?

• Fort Ticonderoga was a very significant fort because it controlled the main route between Canada and the Hudson River.
• Secondly, the fort held valuable weapons, most significantly cannons.

Battle of Bunker Hill!

• The Battle of Bunker Hill was an important battle in the American Revolution for multiple reasons.
• First, the colonists were able to withstand two British advances.
• Secondly, the colonists managed to kill or wound over 1,000 British soldiers.
• Lastly, the colonists proved they could fight and stand up to professional British soldiers.

Reclaiming Boston!

• The colonists were able to drive the British out of Boston by using the cannons seized from Fort Ticonderoga.
• George Washington had the colonists place the cannons on the high grounds surrounding Boston.
• The colonists then fired upon the British until they withdrew from the city of Boston.
Invasion of Canada!

• The colonists’ invasion of Canada was a **failure**.
• **Benedict Arnold**’s troops moved slowly through the **Maine** woods.
• There were points in their travels where Arnold’s soldiers were **starving**.
• When the colonists reached **Quebec** their attack was turned back.
• When the British **reinforcements** arrived, the weakened colonial army **withdrew**.

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