

CHAPTER 6

The Colonies Unite



LESSON 1:

Fighting for Control



- ▶ As England became known, Spain, France, and Britain were trying to keep control of their lands in north America.
- ▶ France claimed lands in the north and middle of what is now the United States.
- ▶ Britain's lands were along the Atlantic coast.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS

- ▶ Britain and France both claimed the Ohio valley
- ▶ This region stretches along the Ohio river from the Appalachians to the Mississippi river.
- ▶ The British saw the Ohio River valley as an area for trade and growth.
- ▶ In 1750, France sent soldiers to the Ohio valley to drive out the British.
- ▶ The French built protective forts near the eastern end of the valley.
- ▶ The British thought this was an act of war and they fought back.

THE OHIO VALLEY

- ▶ The war began in North America in 1754 and later spread to Europe.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR BEGINS



- ▶ By the mid-1700s, both France and Britain had formed alliances with many of the Native American tribes in the Ohio Valley.
 - ▶ An alliance is a formal agreement among groups or individuals.
- ▶ Once fighting began, the French and the British asked their allies for help.
- ▶ In June 1754, colonial leaders met at Albany, New York, to talk about how to deal with the French forces.
 - ▶ Seven colonies sent delegates, or representatives, including Benjamin Franklin.
- ▶ Franklin wanted the colonies to unite and fight the French.
 - ▶ His plan became known as the Albany Plan of Union, but it was not approved.
 - ▶ The colonies were not yet willing to fight as one country.

ALLIANCES AND FIGHTING

- ▶ A month earlier, the British governor of Virginia sent 150 soldiers to take the Ohio Valley from the French.
 - ▶ George Washington, at only 21 years old, led the Virginians.
- ▶ On July 3, 1754, the French and their Native American allies attacked.
 - ▶ Outnumbered, the Virginians gave up.
- ▶ This battle turned out to be the start of the French and Indian War.

ALLIANCES AND FIGHTING CONT.

- ▶ The colonists knew they would need help if they wanted to win the war.
 - ▶ Parliament, the lawmaking branch of the British government, sent an arm to help fight the French and their Native American allies.
 - ▶ General Edward Braddock led the British.

THE WAR EXPANDS

- ▶ In April 1755, Braddock and more than 1,800 troops marched to attack the French at Fort Duquesne.
 - ▶ Braddock brought Washington as an adviser.
- ▶ British soldiers looked bright in their uniforms – British red and colonial blue.
 - ▶ The British soldiers had been trained to fight in open fields.
- ▶ The early battles didn't go well for the British, and Braddock was killed in the fighting.

EARLY DEFEATS FOR BRITAIN

- ▶ Britain sent more troops and supplies to the colonies, and the war slowly turned in its favor.
 - ▶ They captured Fort Duquesne and other French forts. They also defeated the French at Quebec and Montreal.
- ▶ In 1756, the French and the British started fighting battles in Europe, too.
- ▶ Spain joined France in the fight against Britain.
 - ▶ To make up for Spain's losses, France gave Spain most of Louisiana.

BRITAIN WINS CONTROL

- ▶ The French and Indian War ended in 1763.
- ▶ The Treaty of Paris gave Britain most of Canada, all French lands east of the Mississippi River, and Spanish Florida.
- ▶ France lost nearly all of its lands in North America.

THE TREATY OF PARIS

- ▶ The end of the French and Indian war did not stop the problems in Britain.
- ▶ The Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River were now under British control, but Native Americans were already settled there and were determined to keep new settlers out.
- ▶ In 1763, an Ottawa Chief named Pontiac united groups along the Mississippi River, they got together and attacked the British.



MORE TROUBLES



- ▶ King George III tried to stop the fighting by using a proclamation, or a public announcement.
- ▶ The proclamation said that the white settlers were to leave the Native's land, but the settlers ignored the proclamation.



THE PROCLAMATION OF 1763

- ▶ Colonists were also very outraged by the new taxes passed by Parliament.
- ▶ After the war, British looked at their budget, or plan for spending money. They didn't have enough money to pay for the war.
- ▶ The Parliament passed a Sugar Act to raise money for Britain. The Sugar Act taxed sugar and molasses.
- ▶ The Act mostly just hurt the shipping businesses in the New England Colonies. They still taxed the sugar, although, and lead to them taxes more stuff

PAYING FOR THE WAR

LESSON 2

Colonists speak out

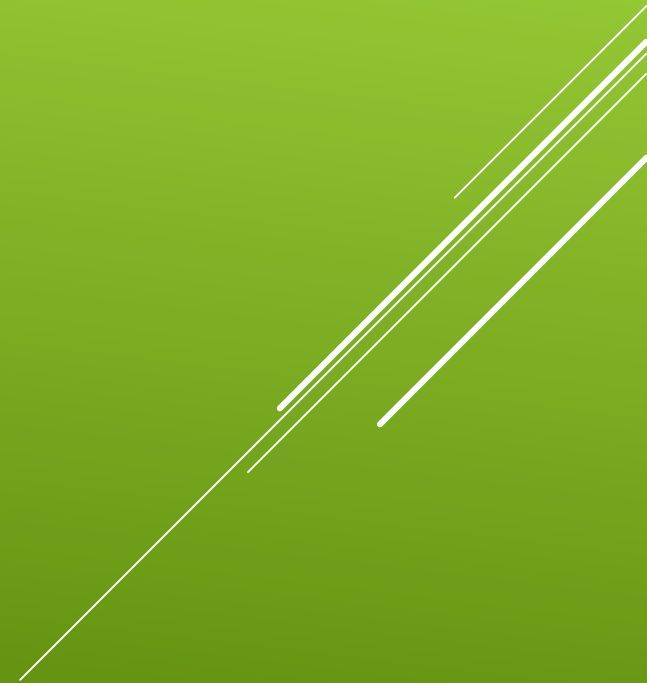


The Stamp Act

- ▶ In 1765 parliament approved another tax law

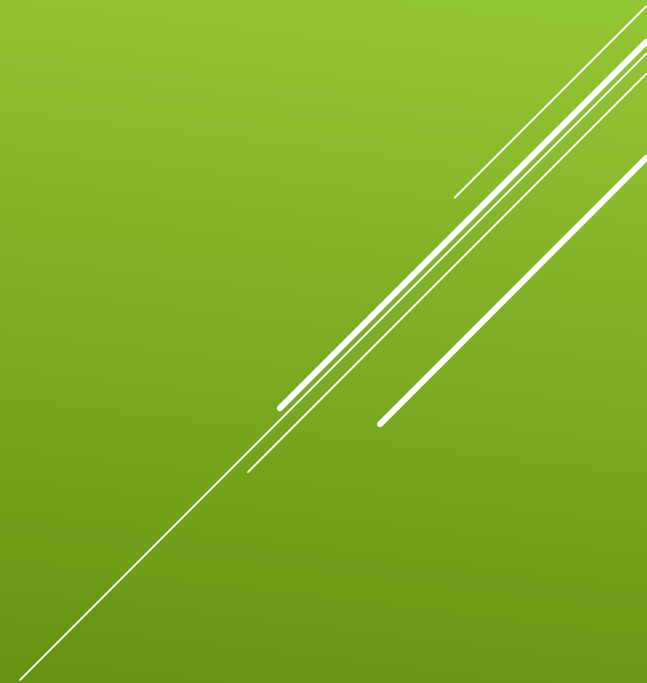
No taxation without representation

- ▶ British like the tax, while colonists hated it
- ▶ **Treason-to go against your country**
- ▶ **Congress-formal meeting of representatives**



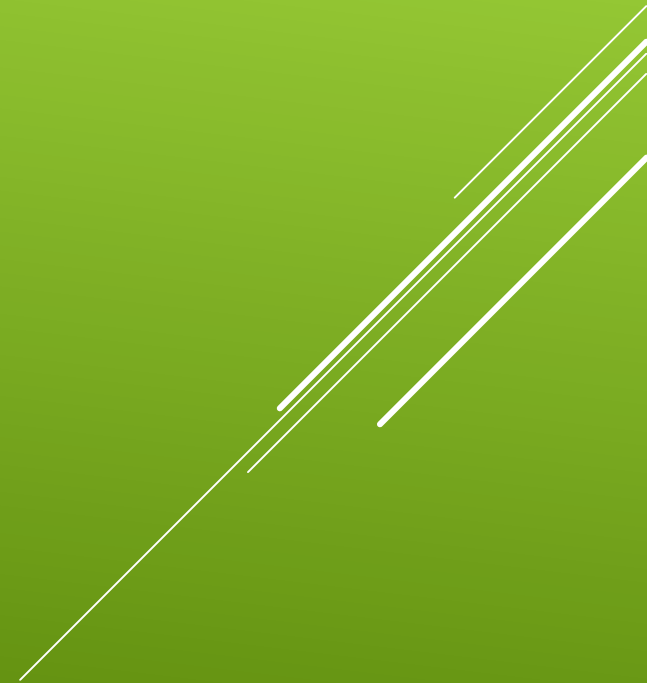
COLONISTS WORK TOGETHER

- ▶ Many colonists tried to force Britain to take back the Stamp Act.
- ▶ Some chose not to buy taxed goods.
- ▶ Others began to **boycott**, or refuse to buy, all British goods.



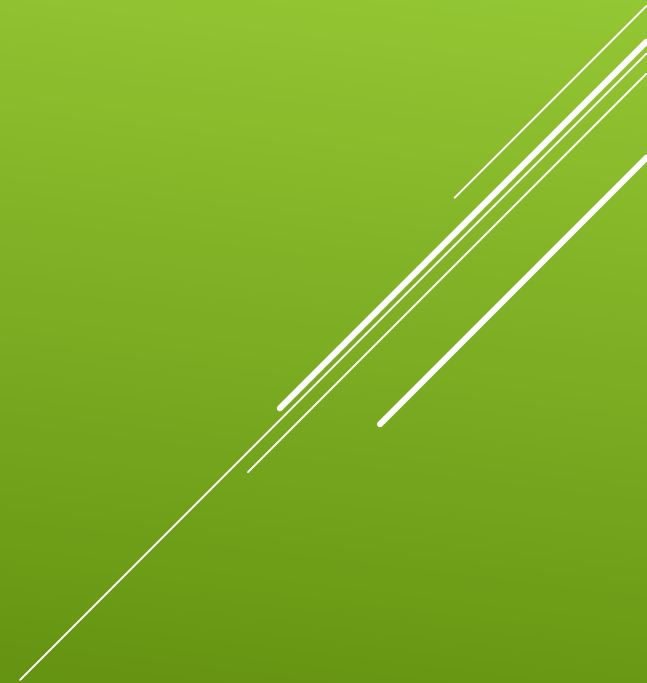
THE SONS OF LIBERTY

- ▶ After the Stamp Act was passed, a group of colonists called the Sons of Liberty began to work against it.
- ▶ They thought liberty meant “freedom to make their own laws”
- ▶ They put tar and feathers on some British workers who tried to collect tax.



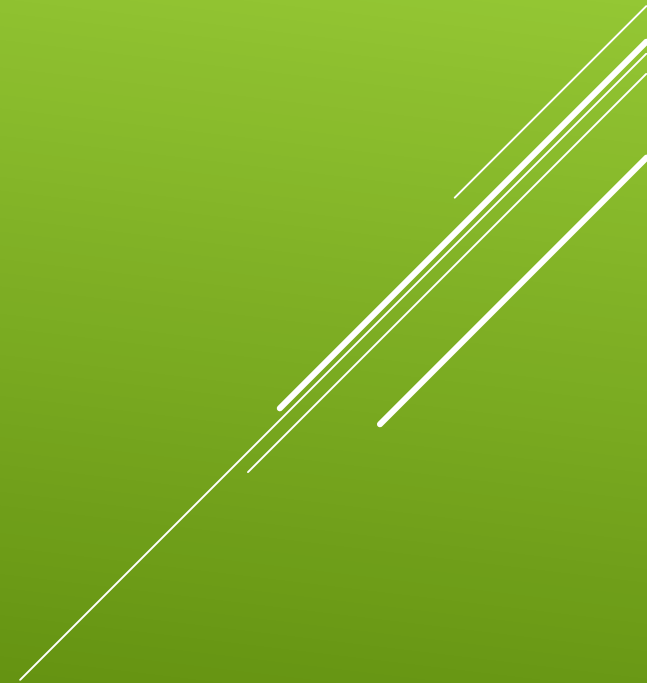
THE DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY

- ▶ Women also took action against the Stamp Act.
- ▶ They wove their own cloth instead of buying British cloth.



THE STAMP ACT IS REPEALED

- ▶ So many colonists opposed the Stamp Act that Parliament voted to repeal, or take back, the act.
- ▶ The next day, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act



COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE

- ▶ Members of this committee wrote letters to each other about current news in their town.
- ▶ Samuel Adams organized to first committee.
- ▶ They thought that every town should have a Committee of Correspondence.



- ▶ 1767, Parliament passed several new tax laws called Townshend Acts.
 - ▶ Taxed imports such as:
 - ▶ Glass
 - ▶ Tea
 - ▶ Paint
 - ▶ Paper
- ▶ Also set up new group of tax collectors.
- ▶ Showed parliament believed the Stamp Act still had the right to make laws for colonists.

THE TOWNSHEND ACTS

- ▶ Many colonist joined together in boycotting British goods.
- ▶ Daughters of Liberty asked people to not drink British Tea.
- ▶ Boston would not import taxed goods.

MORE BOYCOTTS

- ▶ Sales of British goods decreased.
- ▶ 1770, Parliament repealed all of Townshend Acts except for tea.
- ▶ 9,000 British soldiers were sent into colonies.
- ▶ 4,000 of them were stationed in Boston.

THE TOWNSHEND ACT DID NOT LAST
VERY LONG.

- ▶ Colonists were angry that soldiers were in their towns.
- ▶ Colonists called them names, such as:
 - ▶ Lobsters
 - ▶ Redcoats

THE BOSTON MASSACRE

- ▶ Anger between colonists and British soldiers led to many fights.
 - ▶ A large crowd of angry colonists threw rocks and snowballs and shouted at the soldiers.
- ▶ The colonist knocked some soldiers down. Soldiers opened fire and killed three colonists.

SHOTS ARE FIRED

- ▶ African American sailor
- ▶ Thought to be the first person killed in the fight for the colonies' freedom.



CRISPUS ATTUCK

DISAGREEMENTS GROW

Lesson 3



▶ The Boston Tea Party

- ▶ Parliament passed the Tea Act in **1773**.
- ▶ There was a monopoly on Britain's East India Company.
- ▶ A legal **monopoly** gives complete control of a good or service in an area to one person or group.
- ▶ This means only East India Company was allowed to sell tea to the colonies.

DISAGREEMENTS GROW

▶ A Boycott of Tea

- ▶ The colonists had to pay a tax on the tea or not have tea at all. The colonists decided to boycott tea.

▶ Violence in Boston Harbor

- ▶ Members of the Sons of Liberty dressed as members as the Mohawk tribe and went to the docks where there were ships full of boxes of tea.
- ▶ They threw more than 300 chests of tea overboard in Protest.
- ▶ This became known as the Boston Tea Party.

DISAGREEMENTS GROW

- ▶ The Boston Tea Party angered the British Leaders
- ▶ Laws called the Coercive Acts were made to punish Massachusetts colonists

THE COERCIVE ACTS

- ▶ The port was closed until the colonists paid for the tea
- ▶ The Massachusetts legislature was stopped from meeting
- ▶ The colonists did not like these laws

PUNISHING THE COLONIES

- ▶ A meeting in Philadelphia
 - ▶ In September 1774, colonial leaders met in Philadelphia.
 - ▶ Congress sent a letter to the king that said
 - ▶ *They could have life and liberty*
 - ▶ *The right to assemble, or gather together*
 - ▶ *The right to a trial by jury*

THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

- ▶ The British take action
 - ▶ Minutemen- militia units that were said to be ready to fight at a minute's choice.
 - ▶ April 1775, General Gage heard that Samuel Adams and John Hancock were meeting in Lexington.
 - ▶ Gage sent over 700 British soldiers to Lexington and Concord.
 - ▶ The British wanted their march to Lexington to be a secret.
 - ▶ Paul Revere rode to Lexington to warn the townspeople.
 - ▶ The Minutemen waited for the British to arrive
- ▶ A revolution begins
 - ▶ Poet Ralph Waldo Emerson called the first shot fired at Lexington "the shot heard around the world".
 - ▶ Revolution- a sudden, complete change of government.
- ▶ Summary
 - ▶ After the Boston Tea Party, Parliament passed laws to punish the colonists.
 - ▶ Fighting at Lexington and Concord marked the start of the American Revolution.
 - ▶ Shots fired

LESSON 4

THE ROAD TO WAR



The Second Continental Congress

- ▶ News of the fighting at Lexington and Concord spread through the colonies
- ▶ The delegates were divided about what the colonies should do

Preparing for War

- ▶ The first step was for congress to form an army
- ▶ George Washington was chosen as the army's command and chief the leader of all the military forces

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

The Battle Begins


- Israel Putnam and William Prescott arrived at Breed's Hill
- Earthworks - walls made of earth and stone

A Fierce Fight

- The colonists ran out of ammunition and had to retreat
- British won the battle but lost 1000 men
- Only 350 colonists were wounded or killed

TRYING FOR PEACE



- ▶ The colonists fought bravely at the battle of bunker hill
 - ▶ The British learned that fighting the colonists would be harder than they thought
 - ▶ On July 5, 1775, congress sent another petition to king George the third
 - ▶ It was called the olive branch petition and it asked for peace
 - ▶ The olive branch is an ancient symbol of peace
- 

- ▶ The olive branch petition did little good because the king was so angry from the battle of bunker hill
- ▶ The king promised to do everything that was necessary to crush the rebellion



- ▶ She was born in Africa
- ▶ Was one of the best-known poets of all time
- ▶ She was put on a slave ship when she was only 8 years old
- ▶ She was sold to a Boston family, the family taught her how to read and write
- ▶ First African American woman in the colonies to have her work published

PHILLIS WHEATLEY

LESSON FIVE

Declaring Independence



- ▶ Moving Towards independence
 - ▶ Colonists started to think that their problems with Britain could not be settled.
- ▶ One person who helped shape the colonists ideas was Thomas Paine.
- ▶ Thomas Paine – In Common Sense, Thomas Paine argued that the colonists should claim their independence.

MOVING TOWARD INDEPENDENCE

- ▶ From Georgia to New Hampshire, people started to talk about pains ideas.
- ▶ Independence – the freedom to govern oneself
- ▶ On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia called for a resolution. He said that the owed Britain nothing.
- ▶ Resolution – formal group statement of independence

CONGRESS DEBATES INDEPENDENCE

- ▶ Congress related Lee's Resolution.
- ▶ Declaration – official statement of independence
- ▶ The committee asked Thomas Jefferson of Virginia to write the first draft.
- ▶ Jefferson was a 33 year old lawyer who studied government and law.
- ▶ The other members of the committee had ideas, but Jefferson was the main author.
- ▶ Every evening for about 17 days, he wrote and rewrote the draft of the Declaration of Independence.

A DECLARATION IS WRITTEN

CONGRESS APPROVES THE DECLARATION



- ▶ On June 28, Thomas Jefferson's draft of the Declaration was read aloud to the delegates.
- ▶ After a few changes they decided on a final draft of the Declaration

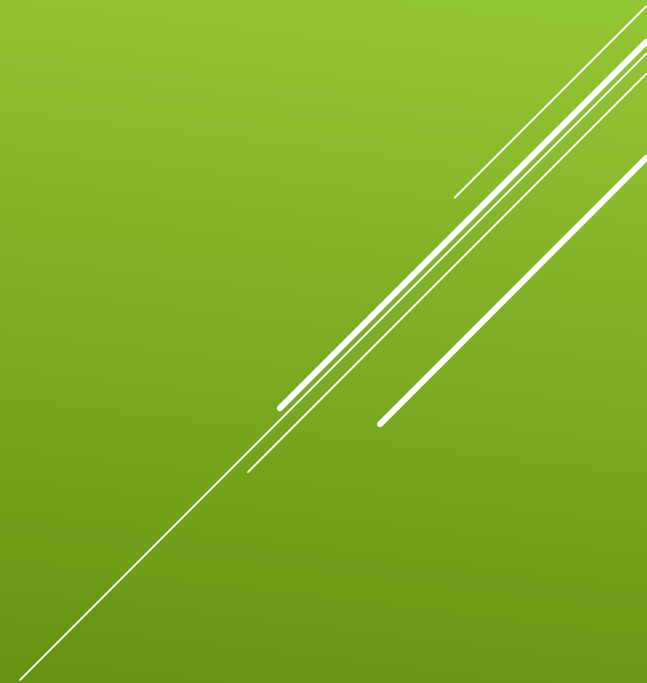
DECLARATION

- ▶ On July 4, 1776 Congress voted to accept the Declaration's final wording.
- ▶ On July 8, large crowds gathered to hear the reading of it, and they started to celebrate July 4.
- ▶ John Adams said, "It ought to be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival...with pomp and parade, with shows (shows), games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations."

A PUBLIC READING

- ▶ Signing might have been dangerous for the writers of the Declaration but, Benjamin Franklin said “We must all hang together, or... we shall all hang separately.”
- ▶ He tried to point out how important it was to show that they had rules to follow, and they would help each other.

A DANGEROUS DECISION



- ▶ The Declaration has inspired people around the world to work for freedom and equal rights.

THE DECLARATION'S IMPORTANCE

- ▶ The second continental congress united the 13 states.
- ▶ They chose a government that governed the states them selves.
- ▶ Then worked together on national issues.

FORMING A NEW GOVERNMENT

- ▶ The articles were approved by congress in 1777 and later by the states.
- ▶ Each state chose representatives to serve in a national legislature called the Confederation Congress.
- ▶ Until 1789, this congress made laws for the new nation.
- ▶ The articles of confederation were weak and made it difficult for the new government to make or enforce laws.

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- ▶ Before congress could pass any law representatives of 9 of the 13 states had to approve it.
- ▶ No state wanted to be under any other state.
- ▶ When a law was approved congress could not enforce the law correctly.
- ▶ Could not tax the states or ask for an army to have.

WEAKNESS IN THE ARTICLES