Lesson #18 U.S. History
Road to Revolution

British rule was of self-control – institutions of liberty established
King George III was the first German King to speak English at Court

Sources for Revolution:

1. **Bible – right to remove from office**
2. **Puritan beliefs: English had dissenters religions while colonies had a make-up of 2/3's Congregationalist, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Quakers, Baptists, and others**
3. **Anglophobic – large number of French, Germans, Irish, Scots, Swede and others**
4. **Enlightenment – John Locke – 1. individual inherently corrupt and selfish**
   2. government was to protect people from government
5. **Land – claims of western lands diving force to wealth in colonies**
6. **Planters debt – felt cheated by middle men in London**
7. **New England being hurt by Navigation Acts**
8. **Tax policy & laws – merchant class**
9. **British wanted to keep Colonist close to the coast**
10. **The term "American" started to be used in 1740's**
11. **British had an unwritten constitution and Colonies written (different legal systems)**
12. **Idea of conspiracy**
    Hanover and other German troops

English Constitution not in writing
Only 4% of English population could vote

Ideology from Harrington, Locke, Hume, Paine, Machiavellian, and Aristotle that power corrupts liberty and moral fiber – Republic protected liberty – public virtue
The One - King
The Few - Parliament
The Many – The People
The one and few not needed for birthright of balance – new people in America

Great Awakening – George Whitefield – first national movement – emphasize in individualism against King and State. Calvinist planted seeds of Republicanism

18th Century Methodist revolt against Deism – preaching in open fields and stressed inward feelings that were the perfections in one's life

British Parliament
House of Lords 222 members in 1776
26 bishops
16 Scottish from peerage
180 English and Welsh nobles
House of Commons
558 members – controlled money – 1/2 held office through patrons, 20% sons of wealth and 1/3 held office under honors' and vote with government.

Whig – power struggle causing political instability without Tory opposition

Tories (Land Gentry)	**Whigs (Business)**
Strong monarch	**Parliament over monarch**
Low taxes for landowners	**Urban interest = commercial**
Support Anglican Church	**Religious toleration**
Status quo	***status quo***

1762 St. George's Fields – London
John Wilkes
William Allen killed - magistrates used troops

Colonial Taxes:
Stamp and Townsend Acts collected less than the cost of one ship of the Line
Colonies paid 1/5 of the tax that the People of Great Britain

Tax Riots in Colonies:
Boston December 1773 and March 1774
Philadelphia December 1773
Charleston December 1773
Lexington 1773
Dorchester 1773
New York April 1774
Charlestown May 1774
York September 1774
Annapolis October 1774
Wilmington October 1774
Princeton 1774
Yorktown 1774
Cambridge 1775

Whigs were split - Tories just back in power with some Whigs support
1764 Sugar Act - revised Molasses Act

1. **lower tax on molasses**
2. **increased list on "enumerated" goods – goods that had to be shipped to British port**
3. **eliminated "drawbacks" – refund paid on duties in England**
4. **pay for customs and Administration of colonies**
5. **allowed use of Vice Admiralty Courts**

1764 Currency Act

1. **stopped paper money**
2. **Gold or Silver only**
3. **Squeezed credit and trade**

Navigation Acts (1651, 1660, 1663, 1673, 1696, 1760)

1764 pig iron and iron bar had to be shipped to Britain – 1/7 of world production in colonies

1765 Mutiny Act

1. **patrols to stop smugglers**
2. **collect customs**
3. **Royal officials order to stay and move to colonies instead of sending substitutes**
4. **manufacturing restricted**

1765 Stamp Act

1. **Stamp on all printed documents**
2. **Repealed March 18, 1766**
3. **Had 54 different duties and it tried to regulate land speculation by taxing western lands**

1765 August 14, a tree that had been planted in 1646 used to hang in effigy of Andrew Oliver the local stamp collector of Mass. This was the beginning of the Liberty Trees and Liberty Poles

1765 Loyal Nine in Boston

1766 Declaratory Act said that Parliament was the authority - was a compromise to get members of Parliament to reject the Stamp Act – the act was based on the Dependency of Ireland Act of 1719

1766 March 4, Stamp Act repealed

1770 Boston

English Riot Act was interpreted by common law in the courts on military and crowds – could be used only when local officials asked for aid. In 1736 Captain John Porteous fired into a crowd that was trying to hang a man – firing into the crowd kill six and the Captain was tried for murder and convicted. A crowd broke into the jail and hung the captain. This was on the minds of the military since that time,

Boston broke with the common pattern of quartering troops in their own barracks because it was long term with troops mixed with civilians and not in barracks.

1775 March 2, rope walks fight – civilians and soldiers

A small pox breakout hit the city at the time – blame the military

Custom House

Shouting and ruckus – fire bell rang alarm – troops Irish

Laſt Thurſday, agreeable to a general Requeſt of the Inhabitants, and by the Conſent of Parents and Friends, were carried to their *Grave* in Succeſſion, the Bodies of *Samuel Gray*, *Samuel Maverick*, *James Caldwell*, and *Criſpus Attucks*, the unhappy Victims who fell in the bloody Maſſacre of the Monday Evening preceeding!

On this Occaſion moſt of the Shops in Town were ſhut, all the Bells were ordered to toll a ſolemn Peal, as were alſo thoſe in the neighboring Towns of Charleſtown Roxbury, &c. The Proceſſion began to move between the Hours of 4 and 5 in the Afternoon; two of the unfortunate Sufferers, viz. Meſſ. *James Caldwell* and *Criſpus Attucks*, who were Strangers, borne from Faneuil-Hall,

Henry Pelham – drawing reproduced by Paul Revere without permission or attribution

Events:

Main Guard Barracks
Dock Square
Custom House
Troops open fire on crowd:
Samuel Gray 1st shot
Michael Johnson – 6'2" black/Indian – hit in chest twice (Crispus Attucks)
African and Wampanoag Native American
Caldwell shot 3rd
Charles Conner
Patrick Carr – died later

Arrest and Trial:
13 were charged in the shooting the officer, 8 troopers and 4 civilians – two were branded

Two of the soldiers that were charged in the shooting had wives – Auge Montgomery and James Hartegan. Their wives were warned out of town without means of support.

Longest testimony was by a slave (Andrew) owned by Oliver Wendell

John Adams to protect the good citizen of Boston used Crispus Attucks as a symbol of outsiders - "Negroes, Mulattoes, Irish Teagues and Jack Tars" –

1773 Boston Tea Party
342 chest of tea – 23,000 pound and burned ship

Conn.'s Jonathan Trumbull "United Colonies" or "The Country"

1774 September "Powder Alarm" – militia turned out in large numbers
1774 Lord Dunmore's War – Virginia went to war on Ohio tribes against King's laws -
1774 Government Act
Revolution allowed experiment with government – grew from continental congress 1774
1775Prohibitory Act

Intolerable Acts

John Adams "Put your adversary in the wrong and keep him there"