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## FROM EMPIRE TO INDEPENDENCE

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### CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

*After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to*

1. Explain how the British victory over France in the Great War for Empire, the new government of George III, and other factors worked together to produce Grenville's program.
2. Account for and assess the importance of the colonial reaction to the Grenville program, and especially the stamp tax.
3. Explain the counterplay of British actions and colonial reactions from the repeal of the stamp tax to the Revolution in 1775.
4. Assess British and colonial responsibility for the coming of the Revolution.

### CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Impact of the British victory in the Great War for Empire
  - A. Situation after the British victory over France
  - B. Rumbblings of American nationalism
  - C. Awareness of distinctions between British and American military systems
  - D. Retaliation of the British government for colonial actions during the war
    1. Imperial forces won the war while colonists traded with the enemy
    2. Efforts to use writs of assistance to stop illegal trade
  - E. Colonists used the war to exact concessions from their governors
  - F. Problems of managing defense in the newly captured lands to the north and east
- II. British politics and the colonies
  - A. Government of George III

1. Whiggish nature
2. Intrigue and instability
- B. Problem of western lands
  1. Indian uprising in the Ohio region
  2. Proclamation Line of 1763
    - a. Restrict settlement
    - b. Efforts to change the line
    - c. Land speculators' schemes
- C. Grenville program and effects
  1. Revenues for troops in the West
  2. Making colonists pay
    - a. Vice admiralty court
    - b. Sugar Act, 1764
    - c. Currency Act, 1764
    - d. Stamp Act, 1765
    - e. Quartering Act
- D. Ideology of colonial reaction
  1. Radical whiggery
  2. British tyranny
  3. "No taxation without representation"
- E. Stamp Act crisis
  1. Colonial demonstrations
  2. Idea of colonial unity
  3. Stamp Act Congress, October 1765
  4. New Rockingham ministry
  5. Repeal of tax, 1776
  6. Declaratory Act, March 1766
- III. Increasing tensions with British
  - A. Townshend duties
  - B. Colonial reactions
    1. John Dickinson's opposition
    2. Sam Adams
      - a. Sons of Liberty
      - b. Circular letter with James Otis
    3. Boston Massacre
  - C. Townshend duties repealed except tax on tea
  - D. Two years of relative peace
  - E. Backcountry protests
    1. Vermont created
    2. Paxton Boys of Pennsylvania
    3. South Carolina Regulators
    4. North Carolina protests
- IV. Crisis approaching
  - A. More colonial protests

1. *Gaspee* burned, 1772
2. Committees of Correspondence formed, after November 1772
3. Boston Tea Party
  - a. Tea Act of 1773
  - b. Colonists' protests
  - c. George Robert Twelves Hewes
- B. British respond with Coercive Acts, 1774
  1. Port of Boston closed
  2. Trials of officials transferred to England
  3. New quartering act for soldiers
  4. Massachusetts's Council and law enforcement offices made appointive
  5. No town meetings
- C. Quebec Act, July 1774
- D. First Continental Congress, September 1774
  1. Rejects plan of union
  2. Accepts Suffolk Resolves
  3. Adopts Declaration of American Rights
  4. Endorses Continental Association
  5. Dominion theory of British Empire
- E. British response
- F. Lexington and Concord
- V. Conflict spreads
  - A. Second Continental Congress convenes, 1775
  - B. Fall of Fort Ticonderoga
  - C. Continental army established
  - D. Battle of Bunker Hill
  - E. Olive Branch Petition and Declaration for Taking Up Arms
  - F. Authorized attack on Québec
  - G. Growth of Congress
  - H. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
- VI. Declaration of Independence
  - A. Role of Jefferson
  - B. Local declarations of independence
  - C. George Mason's influence
  - D. Contract theory of government
  - E. Causes of revolution

### KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Proclamation Line to close settlement beyond  
the mountains  
Pontiac's Rebellion

1763  
1763–1766

Sugar Act	1764
Stamp Act	1765
Quartering Act	1765
Repeal of Stamp Act	1766
Declaratory Act	1766
Townshend Acts	1767
John Dickinson's <i>Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer</i>	1767
Boston Massacre	March 1770
Repeal of Townshend duties	1770
Burning of the <i>Gaspee</i>	1772
Tea Act	1773
Boston Tea Party	December 16, 1773
Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts)	1774
First Continental Congress	September 1774
Continental Association	1774
Fighting at Lexington and Concord	April 19, 1775
Second Continental Congress	May 1775
Battle of Bunker Hill	June 17, 1775
Thomas Paine's <i>Common Sense</i>	January 1776
Declaration of Independence adopted	July 4, 1776

### TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of the chapter. Identify each name or term.

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. writ of assistance          | 17. Paxton Boys                  |
| 2. James Otis                  | 18. Regulators                   |
| 3. Proclamation of 1763        | 19. <i>Gaspee</i>                |
| 4. Sugar Act                   | 20. Committees of Correspondence |
| 5. Stamp Act                   | 21. Boston Tea Party             |
| 6. Quartering Act              | 22. George Robert Twelves Hewes  |
| 7. virtual representation      | 23. Coercive Acts                |
| 8. nonimportation agreement    | 24. Continental Congress         |
| 9. external and internal taxes | 25. dominion theory of empire    |
| 10. Townshend Acts             | 26. Lexington and Concord        |
| 11. John Dickinson             | 27. Bunker Hill                  |
| 12. Samuel Adams               | 28. Olive Branch Petition        |
| 13. Sons of Liberty            | 29. Thomas Paine                 |
| 14. Boston Massacre            | 30. Thomas Jefferson             |
| 15. Crispus Attucks            | 31. Declaration of Independence  |
| 16. Green Mountain Boys        |                                  |

## VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

euphoria	inadvertent
haughty	indulgence
hive	intangible
abhor	piddling
wayward	venerate
brunt	roustabout
tenet	stevedore
statecraft	denizen
supplant	extortion
grapple	fractious
chronic	consignee
depreciate	wanton
despot	gauntlet
leverage	malevolence
sublime	mangle

## EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading this chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

### Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

- The Proclamation of 1763
  - made colonists pay for the British army of the West.
  - forbade settlers west of the Appalachians.
  - required strict enforcement of the Molasses Act of 1733.
  - caused a shortage of hard money in the colonies.
- For the first time Parliament enacted duties primarily to raise revenue in the colonies with the
  - Molasses Act.
  - Sugar Act.
  - Stamp Act.
  - Coercive Acts.
- The concept of “virtual representation” was advocated by
  - James Otis and the Massachusetts assembly.
  - supporters of George Grenville.
  - John Locke.
  - the Committees of Correspondence.
- The Stamp Act most directly affected
  - farmers, who would need stamps to take produce to market.
  - lawyers and other articulate groups, who could arouse the population.
  - officeholders under the English government, who would need the stamps to carry on their work.
  - smugglers, who could not continue their activities without buying the stamps.
- By adopting nonimportation agreements,
  - colonists hoped to pressure British exporters.
  - Grenville wanted to force the colonists to pay taxes.
  - the British sought to stimulate colonial manufacturing.
  - all of the above
- The Townshend duties
  - protected British manufacturing by permitting the colonies to import British products tax free.
  - threatened colonial assemblies by paying the colonial governors from the revenues raised.
  - were easily collected in colonial ports.
  - hurt American manufacturing by taxing all exports.
- The Revenue Act of 1767 posed a major threat to the colonists because it
  - taxed public documents.
  - raised money to support the royal family.
  - relieved colonial officials of financial dependence on colonial assemblies.
  - sought to regulate trade and communication between the individual colonies.
- After the Boston Massacre in 1770,
  - colonial protests and violence continuously increased.
  - colonial boycotts of British goods escalated.
  - Parliament repealed most Townshend duties.
  - Parliament repealed most acts irritating the colonists.
- The Paxton Boys
  - massacred Indians on the Pennsylvania frontier.
  - followed John Dickinson’s leadership in protesting the Stamp Act.
  - led the boycott that caused the Boston Massacre.
  - burned the *Gaspee*.

10. The Regulators were
  - A. the king's agents in enforcing the mercantile system.
  - B. backcountry vigilantes.
  - C. members of the First Continental Congress.
  - D. the colonists involved in the Boston Massacre.
11. The role of the Committee of Correspondence in the coming of the Revolution was essentially
  - A. keeping up agitation across the colonies by spreading information.
  - B. formulating legal arguments to submit to Parliament.
  - C. encouraging young men to volunteer for colonial military service.
  - D. defying the high postal rates by ignoring the postal service.
12. The Coercive Acts were designed to
  - A. isolate and discipline Boston.
  - B. regain control of the backcountry.
  - C. force the Committees of Correspondence to disband.
  - D. prevent the meeting of the Continental Congress.
13. The effects of the Battle of Bunker Hill included
  - A. Congress's recommendation that all able-bodied men enlist in the militia.
  - B. British generals became more cautious.
  - C. colonists divided into Loyalists and Patriots.
  - D. all of the above
14. The Declaration of Independence
  - A. was written entirely by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.
  - B. boldly presented new arguments for independence.
  - C. rejected the contract theory of government.
  - D. restated John Locke's ideas.
15. Which of the following lists of events is in correct chronological order?
  - A. Navigation Acts, Coercive Acts, Stamp Act, Battles of Lexington and Concord
  - B. Stamp Act, Coercive Acts, Declaration of Independence, Battles of Lexington and Concord
  - C. Proclamation Line of 1763, Stamp Act, Boston Tea Party, Coercive Acts
  - D. Proclamation Line of 1763, Coercive Acts, Boston Tea Party, Declaration of Independence
2. A writ of assistance allowed British authorities to search any place at any time to find illegal trade.
3. Grenville wanted the colonists to assume the costs for the British Empire in North America.
4. The Stamp Act mainly affected the southern colonies.
5. The argument the colonists made against the Stamp Act was that the British had no right to impose internal taxes on the colonies.
6. Samuel Adams hoped to gain chiefly personal financial benefit from the controversy with Britain.
7. The first martyr to die in the resistance to British authority was Crispus Attucks.
8. The Currency Act of 1764 allowed the colonists to issue paper money.
9. The heavy losses in the Battle of Bunker Hill made British generals more cautious.
10. Backcountry dissent in the colonies was primarily aimed at the lack of services that the coastal areas were providing for people living on the frontier.
11. In the few years before the revolution, sentiment among the colonists unified.
12. George Robert Twelves Hewes led the Boston Tea Party.
13. The Continental Association adopted by Congress in 1774 was an effort to lure the Canadian colonies to join the thirteen colonies in the war against Great Britain.
14. The first major fight between the British and the colonials was at Breed's Hill (known later as Bunker Hill).
15. In 1764 Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* presented the argument for virtual representation within the British Empire.

### Essay Questions

1. How did events outside the colonies affect British policies toward the colonies?
2. Develop an argument against the Stamp Act similar to one you think a colonial leader might have formulated.
3. How could the British have treated the colonists differently and avoided the American Revolution?
4. What were the three or four key events or turning points in the colonists' relations with the British between 1763 and 1776? Explain your choices.

### True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. The colonists supplied most of the manpower and resources for the victory in the French and Indian War.

5. Explain why the land west of the Appalachians was an important factor in the coming of the American Revolution.
6. Write in your own words a concise summary of the argument for independence used in the Declaration. Be sure to read in the text George Tindall and David Shi's explanation of the reasoning used in the Declaration of Independence; then read the document itself in the text's Appendix.
7. Why did Adams, Paine, Jefferson, and other colonists decide to fight the British?
8. Who—the British or the colonists—was responsible for the coming of the Revolution?

### ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

#### Multiple-Choice Questions

1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-A, 6-B, 7-C, 8-C, 9-A, 10-B, 11-D, 12-A, 13-D, 14-D, 15-C

#### True-False Questions

1-F, 2-T, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T, 8-F, 9-T, 10-T, 11-F, 12-T, 13-F, 14-T, 15-F

# 6

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## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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### CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

*After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to*

1. Describe the major military strategies of the war, especially focusing on the turning points.
2. Account for the division of sentiments in the colonial population during the war.
3. Assess the degree to which the Revolution was a social revolution—the impact of the war on slavery, women, religion, and socioeconomic levels.
4. Explain the governmental principles incorporated into the new national and state governments.
5. Describe America's postwar nationalism and show its impact on various aspects of American culture.

### CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. The first year: 1776 in New York and New Jersey
  - A. Washington's escape on Long Island
  - B. Christmas attack on Trenton
- II. American society in wartime
  - A. Divisions among the people
    1. Loyalists or Tories
      - a. Small minority
      - b. Support in seaports and backcountry
    2. Patriots or Whigs