Chapter 7
The Road to Revolution 1763–1775

I. The Deep Roots of Revolution

• America was a revolutionary force from the day of its discovery by Europeans:
  – The New World nurtured new ideas about the nature of society, citizens, and government.
  – Republicanism—defined a just society as one in which all citizens willingly subordinated their private, selfish interests to the common good.
  – Stability and government depended on the virtue of the citizenry.

I. The Deep Roots of Revolution (cont.)

• Virtue of the citizenry—its capacity for:
  – Selflessness
  – Self-sufficiency
  – Courage
  – Appetite for civic involvement
• Republicanism was opposed to hierarchical and authoritarian institutions such as aristocracy and monarchy.
I. The Deep Roots of Revolution (cont.)

- **Radical Whigs**: British political commentators whose ideas fundamentally shaped American political thought:
  - They feared the threat to liberty posed by the arbitrary power of the monarch and his ministers relative to elected representatives in Parliament.
  - They warned citizens to guard against “corruption” and conspiracies to take away their liberties.

II. Mercantilism and Colonial Grievances

- **Mercantilism**:
  - Rusted on the belief that wealth was power.
  - A country’s economic wealth (and its military and political power) could be measured by the amount of gold or silver in its treasury.
  - To amass gold or silver, a country needed to export more than it imported.

II. Mercantilism and Colonial Grievances (cont.)

- Colonies conferred distinct advantages:
  - Could supply raw materials to mother country, reducing need for foreign imports.
  - Could provide guaranteed market for exports.
  - London government viewed American colonies as tenants.

II. Mercantilism and Colonial Grievances (cont.)

- From time to time Parliament passed laws to regulate the mercantilist system:
  - Navigation Law (1650)—aimed at Dutch shippers—said that all commerce flowing to and from colonies could be transported only in British (including colonial) vessels.
  - European goods destined for America first had to land in Britain, where tariff duties could be collected and British middlemen got profits.
II. Mercantilism and Colonial Grievances (cont.)

- Other laws stipulated that American merchants must ship “enumerated” products, notably tobacco, exclusively to Britain, even though prices might be better elsewhere.
- British policy inflicted a currency shortage on the colonies.
- This situation forced the colonies to issue paper money.

- But Parliament prohibited colonial legislatures from printing paper currency.
- The British crown reserved the right to nullify any legislation passed by colonial assemblies if it would harm the mercantilist system.
- Royal veto was rarely used, but just the idea of a veto incited colonial anger.

III. The Merits and Menace of Mercantilism

- The British mercantile system seemed oppressive, but its laws were loosely enforced.
- Americans also reaped direct benefits:
  - London paid liberal bounties to colonial producers.
  - Colonies had protection of the world’s most powerful navy and a strong, seasoned army.

- The mercantile system burdened colonists with annoying liabilities:
  - It stifled economic initiative and imposed a rankling dependency on British agents and creditors.
- Colonists found it to be debasing:
  - They felt used and kept in a state of perpetual economic adolescence.

IV. The Stamp Tax Uproar

- After the Seven Years’ War, Britain held one of world’s largest empires and the biggest debt.
- It moved to redefine its relationship with the colonies.
- 1763: Prime Minister George Grenville ordered the navy to strictly enforce the Navigation Laws.

- 1764: He secured from Parliament the Sugar Act, the first law passed by Parliament to raise revenue for the crown from colonies:
  - Increased duty on sugar from the West Indies.
  - After bitter protests, duties were lowered substantially, and agitation died down.
- Resentment renewed when the Quartering Act (1765) required colonies to provide food and quarters for British troops.
George Grenville’s Program, 1763-1765
1. Writs of Assistance – 1761
2. Proclamation Line – 1763
3. Sugar Act – 1764
4. Currency Act – 1764
5. Quartering Act – 1765
6. Stamp Act – 1765

Smuggling

Rethinking Their Empire
Br. Gvt. measures to prevent smuggling:

A 1761 → writs of assistance
  ▪ James Otis’ case
  ▪ Protection of a citizen’s private property must be held in higher regard than a parliamentary statute.
  ▪ He lost → parliamentary law and custom had equal weight.

The Sugar Act 1764
IMPORT Tax on Foreign Sugar
ADMIRALTY COURTS Jury Trials

IV. The Stamp Tax Uproar (cont.)

• 1765: Stamp tax was imposed:
  – It aimed to raise revenue to support the new military force.
  – It mandated the use of stamped paper or affixing of stamps, certifying tax payment.
  – Stamps were required on bills of sale for about 50 trade items.
  – Grenville regarded these measures as reasonable.
  – People in England paid a higher stamp tax.
IV. The Stamp Tax Uproar (cont.)

• But Americans were angry:
  – The new law pinched pocketbooks and seemed to strike at local liberties.
  – Some colonies refused to comply with the Quartering Act; some voted only to supply a fraction of the supplies requested.
  – The acts also seemed to jeopardize the basic rights of colonists as Englishmen.
  – Offenders were tried in admiralty courts without juries and “innocent until proven guilty” concept.

• With French and Indians defeated, what need was there for a military force in the colonies?
  – Colonists feared a conspiracy to strip them of their historic liberties.
  – The Stamp Act became the chief target of their anger.
IV. The Stamp Tax Uproar (cont.)

- Americans made a distinction between “legislation” and “taxation”:
  - They conceded the right of Parliament to legislate matters related to the entire empire.
  - They denied the right of Parliament, in which no Americans were seated, to impose taxes on Americans.
  - Such taxes were seen as robbery.
  - Only colonial assemblies could tax colonists.

NOTE: The colonists did not want to be represented in Parliament, where their representatives could have been outnumbered. They believed that only their representatives in their own colonial legislatures could legitimately tax them.

IV. The Stamp Tax Uproar (cont.)

- Grenville used the theory of “virtual representation”:
  - All citizens were represented by Parliament.
- The dispute eventually caused Americans to:
  - Deny the authority of Parliament
  - Consider their own political independence

Theories of Representation

Real Whigs

Q→ What was the extent of Parliament’s authority over the colonies??

Absolute? OR Limited?

Q→ How could the colonies give or withhold consent for parliamentary legislation when they did not have representation in that body??

Great Britain vs. The Colonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual Representation</th>
<th>Actual Representation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The 13 Colonies were represented under the principle of “virtual” representation.</td>
<td>Americans resented “virtual” representation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>It did not matter if the Colonists did not elect members from each colony to represent them in the British Parliament.</td>
<td>Colonists governed themselves since the early settlers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not all citizens in Britain were represented either.</td>
<td>They had direct representation by electing colonial assembly members to represent their interests.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The British Parliament pledged to represent every person in Britain and the empire</td>
<td>Colonists were not opposed to paying taxes because the Colonies taxed their citizens.</td>
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<tr>
<td>If the British Parliament was to tax them, they should be able to elect a representative from their colony to represent their interests in Parliament.</td>
<td>If there is no check upon the people who posses the “power to tax” then they have the power to destroy.</td>
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Colonists wanted an “actual” representative elected from them to address their concerns to Parliament.
If a politician wants to have power he needs votes of the people that elect him. He has to live among those people so he will not use his power to destroy them, or the people may in turn vote him out of power or worse destroy him. Man’s nature is greedy. Therefore, he cannot be trusted with unchecked power. Absolute power corrupts, absolutely.

V. Forced Repeal of the Stamp Act

- Colonial protest against the hated stamp tax took various forms:
  - **Stamp Act Congress** of 1765:
    - Stated the rights and grievances of colonists
    - Beseeched the king and Parliament to repeal the repugnant legislation
    - Was ignored in England
    - Was a significant step toward intercolonial unity

V. Forced Repeal of the Stamp Act (cont.)

- **Nonimportation agreements:**
  - Agreements against importing British goods
  - Were a promising stride toward union
  - Helped unite the American people for the first time in common action
  - Gave Americans new opportunities to participate in colonial protests

V. Forced Repeal of the Stamp Act (cont.)

- **Sons of Liberty** and **Daughters of Liberty**:
  - Took law into their own hands
  - Cried, “Liberty, Property, and No Stamps”
- Shaken by colonial commotion, the machinery for collecting the tax broke down.
  - By the time the act was to go into effect (1765), all stamp agents had been forced to resign.
- The boycott also hurt the English economy.
- Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in 1766.

Sons of Liberty

*Resistance Movement(s)*

Intimidation

Mass Protests
Reduced dependence on British textiles

Loyal Nine – began in NYC: Samuel Adams

Stamp Act Congress – 1765

Declaratory Act – 1766

Sons of Liberty was a secret society formed in protest of British rule. They had a large role in the repeal of the Stamp Act and the Boston Tea Party.

9 original members which included the leaders Samuel Adams and Paul Revere

“If our trade be taxed, why not our lands, or produce, in short, everything we possess? They tax us without having legal representation.” Samuel Adams

Patriots or Terrorists

Colonial Resistance

Boycotts: Colonists refused to trade or buy British goods until Stamp Act was repealed.

Protests: Led by the Sons of Liberty up and down the colonies from 1765 to 1766.

Committees of Correspondence: Colonies kept in contact with one another and described British actions through letters exchanged by carriers on horseback.
V. Forced Repeal of the Stamp Act (cont.)

- Parliament then passed the **Declaratory Act** reaffirming its right “to bind” colonies “in all cases whatsoever.”
- The British government defined its constitutional principle: absolute and unqualified sovereignty over the colonies.
- The stage was set for continuing confrontation as colonies wanted a measure of their own sovereignty.

**Stamp Act Protests: 1765 to 1766**

- Between 1765 to 1766, the Sons of Liberty led over 40 protests up and down the colonial coastline.
- Most of the protests are located in the Middle Colonies up through the New England Colonies.
- Successful in forcing the British Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act.

**BRITISH RESTRICTIVE POLICIES**

- **Stamp Act of 1765**
  - Parliament repeals Stamp Act.

- **Declaratory Act, 1766**
  - declared Parliament had the power to tax the colonies both internally and externally, and had absolute power over the colonial legislatures.
VI. The Townshend Tea Tax and the Boston “Massacre”

- 1767: **Townshend Acts:**
  - Imposed a light import duty on glass, white lead, paper, paint, and tea
  - Was an indirect customs duty payable at American ports
- Colonists refused any taxes without representation.
- They were especially concerned because these taxes would pay salaries of royal governors.

**Townshend Duties Crisis: 1767-1770**

1767 → William Pitt, P. M. & Charles Townshend, Secretary of the Exchequer.
- Shift from paying taxes for Br. war debts & quartering of troops → paying col. govt. salaries.
- He diverted revenue collection from internal to external trade.
- Tax these imports → paper, paint, lead, glass, tea.
- Increase custom officials at American ports → established a Board of Customs in Boston.

**Colonial Response to the Townshend Duties**

1. John Dickinson → 1768
   - *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania.*
2. 1768 → 2nd non-importation movement:
   - “Daughters of Liberty”
   - Spinning bees
3. Riots against customs agents:
   - John Hancock’s ship, the Liberty.
   - 4000 British troops sent to Boston.
VI. The Townshend Tea Tax and the Boston “Massacre” (cont.)

- Nonimportation agreements were renewed against Townshend Acts, but
  - Colonists took the light new tax less seriously.
  - They found they could get cheap tea via smuggling.

- To enforce order, British then landed two regiments of troops in Boston in 1768.

- March 5, 1770: A clash erupted that became known as the Boston Massacre.
An eyewitness account

"An unruly gang of civilians (colonists), to the amount of thirty or forty, mostly boys and many of them drunk, left a local tavern and saw a regiment of British soldiers. The gang assembled ... near the sentry at the Custom-house door, began taunting the British, calling them names and throwing snow balls, along with horse manure and ice balls ... I saw a party of soldiers come from the main guard, and draw themselves up ... the people still continued in

When the smoke and confusion cleared, five Bostonians were dead or dying. John Adams, a lawyer (and future President), helped win acquittal for six of the soldiers, but his cousin, Sam Adams, a patriot leader, called the incident a "plot to massacre the inhabitants of Boston" and was used to rouse fellow colonists to rebel.

The 5 Colonists killed at the Boston Massacre would become martyrs for the Colonial cause

They would be buried in the same cemeteries as Paul Revere and Samuel Adams.

British soldiers were tried in court and 2 were found guilty of manslaughter.
VI. The Townshend Tea Tax and the Boston “Massacre” (cont.)

• Crispus Attucks, a “mulatto” and a leader of the mob, was one of the first to die.
• Both sides shared blame for the incident, but only two redcoats were found guilty.
• The soldiers were then released after being branded on the hand.

VII. The Seditious Committees of Correspondence

• By 1770, young King George III was attempting to assert the power of monarchy.
• He surrounded himself with “yes men,” notably his prime minister, Lord North.
• Townshend Acts:
  – They failed to generate revenue.
  – But they did produce near-rebellion.
  – Nonimportation actions hurt English economy.

VII. The Seditious Committees of Correspondence (cont.)

• Parliament eventually repealed most Townshend duties but kept the tax on tea.
• But flames of discontent continued because:
  – British officials increased efforts to enforce the Navigation Laws.
  – Zealous Samuel Adams continued to incite what was called his “trained mob.”
• Adams organized first committees of correspondence in Massachusetts.
VII. The Seditious Committees of Correspondence (cont.)

• Committees of correspondence:
  – After one was organized in Boston (1772), some 80 towns set up similar organizations.
  – They exchanged letters that kept alive opposition to British policy.
  – Intercolonial correspondence committees were the next logical step.
  – Virginia led the way in 1773.
  – Twelve other colonies soon joined the effort.

• They played a key role in stimulating and disseminating sentiment in favor of united action.
• They evolved directly into the first American congresses.

VIII. Tea Brewing in Boston

• By 1773, the powerful British East India Company was facing bankruptcy:
  – It had 17 million pounds of unsold tea.
  – British ministry awarded it a complete monopoly of the American tea business.
  – It could sell its tea at a very low price.
  – But colonists saw this as an attempt to trick them into accepting taxes.

For the first time, many colonists began calling people who joined the non-importation movement, "patriots!"
VIII. Tea Brewing in Boston (cont.)

• British authorities decided to enforce the law:
  – Colonists rose up in anger.
  – Mass demonstrations forced tea-bearing ships to return to England with their cargo.
  – Only in Boston did a British official refuse to be cowed.
  – Governor Thomas Hutchinson refused to budge.

• Hutchinson infuriated Boston’s radicals when he ordered tea ships not to leave Boston until they had unloaded their cargoes:
  – December 16, 1773: About 100 Bostonians, loosely disguised as Indians, boarded the ships.
  – They smashed open 342 chests of tea and dumped the contents into the harbor.
  – This action became known as the Boston Tea Party.

The Tea Act 1773

Parliament Grants a Monopoly to a British Company

The Colonists had to buy tea from the East India Tea Company—gave them a monopoly

• Colonists claimed it was “taxation without representation”

• Sons of Liberty protested against the Tea Act in Dec. 1773 by dumping 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor
To the British, the Boston Tea Party represented a crucial change in the relationship with the Colonies, an act of defiance.

The Colonists refusal to buy tea from the British and dumping it overboard was a "gesture" to the British that the Colonists were saying, "you can take your tea and stuff it where the sun doesn't shine".
VIII. Tea Brewing in Boston (cont.)

- Reaction varied:
  - Sympathetic colonists applauded.
  - Referring to tea as “a badge of slavery,” they burned the hated leaves in solidarity with Boston.
  - Hutchinson, chastened and disgusted, retreated to Britain, never to return.
  - The British chose a perilous path that led only to reprisals, bitterness, and escalating conflict.

IX. Parliament Passes the “Intolerable Acts”

- Parliament responded with measures in 1774 that brewed a revolution:
  - It passed a series of acts to chastise colonists, especially in Boston.
  - The acts were branded in colonies as “the massacre of American Liberty.”
- Most drastic was the Boston Port Act:
  - It closed the port until damages were paid.

IX. Parliament Passes the “Intolerable Acts” (cont.)

- Other Intolerable Acts limited rights traditionally practiced in Massachusetts:
  - Restrictions were placed on town meetings.
  - Unlike before, officials who killed colonists in line of duty could now be sent to Britain for trial.
  - New Quartering Act gave local authorities power to lodge soldiers anywhere, even private homes.
COERCIVE ACTS

Closed the port of Boston from Colonial trade and placed Massachusetts under *martial law* until Colonists paid for the tea.

Colonists referred to these as the *“Intolerable Acts”*.

IX. Parliament Passes the “Intolerable Acts” (cont.)

- **Quebec Act** (1774) covered French subjects in Canada:
  - It guaranteed their Catholic religion.
  - They could maintain institutions (which did not include representative assembly or trial by jury).
  - Quebec’s boundaries extended to the Ohio River.
- From French viewpoint, the Quebec Act was a shrewd and conciliatory measure.

IX. Parliament Passes the “Intolerable Acts” (cont.)

- From American viewpoint, the act was noxious:
  - It had a much wider range.
  - It set a dangerous precedent by denying jury trials and by allowing unrepresentative assemblies.
  - It alarmed land speculators by snatching a huge trans-Allegheny area from their grasp (Map 7.1).
  - It angered anti-Catholics by extending Catholic jurisdiction south into a region about the size of the 13 colonies.
X. Bloodshed

- American dissenters responded to the plight of Massachusetts:
  - Colonies sent food to the stricken city of Boston.
  - Rice was shipped from faraway South Carolina.
- Most memorable was summoning of the First Continental Congress in 1774:
  - It met in Philadelphia to redress grievances.

- Moderates argue with Radicals whether or not to go to war.
- Representatives send a document “Declaration of Rights and Grievances” in 1774 to King George and Parliament
  - In the meantime, Congress ordered militias to prepare for war.

X. Bloodshed (cont.)

- First Continental Congress (cont.):
  - Deliberated for 7 weeks in fall 1774.
  - Not a legislative but a consultative body.
  - A convention rather than a congress.
  - John Adams played a key role.
  - It drew up a Declaration of Rights as well as a solemn appeal to other British colonies, to the king, and to the British people.

Map 7.1 p.127

X. Bloodshed (cont.)

- Most significant action was creation of The Association:
  - Called for complete boycott of British goods: nonimportation, nonexportation, nonconsumption
- Delegates were not calling for independence.
- They sought merely to repeal offensive legislation.

X. Bloodshed (cont.)

- But fatal drift toward war continued:
  - Parliament rejected Congress’s petitions.
  - Violators of Association were tarred and feathered.
  - Muskets were gathered and men began to drill openly.
  - April 1775: British commander in Boston sent troops to Lexington and Concord to seize stores of gunpowder.
X. Bloodshed (cont.)

- Troops were also supposed to arrest ringleaders Samuel Adams and John Hancock.
- At Lexington, “Minute Men” refused to disperse.
- Shots were fired, killing 8 Americans and wounding several more.
- Redcoats then pushed on to Concord, where they suffered heavy losses.
- Britain now had a war on its hands.

XI. Imperial Strength and Weakness

- Americans brashly rebelled against a mighty empire:
  - Population: 7.5 million Britons to 2.5 million colonists
  - Monetary wealth and naval power overwhelmingly favored England.
  - Britain’s professional army equaled some 50,000 men as compared to numerous but poorly trained American militia.

❖ British attempt to “search and seize” stolen weapons.
❖ First shots of the Revolution in Action
OBJECTIVE: Seize the Arsenal

THE SHOT heard ‘round the world

Artist: Don Troiani
Image Courtesy of The National Guard

Lexington &
Concord 1775

The British Retreat

British searching for stolen weapons—“search and seizure”
Stopped at Lexington and encountered 56 Minutemen
Minutemen stood up for what they believed was their land

SHOT HEARD ‘ROUND THE WORLD

Battles of Lexington and Concord

9/8/2017
• British Captain Pitcairn orders Minutemen off the green.
• Response by the Minutemen, “this is our green”
• Controversy over who fired the first shot

- 8 Americans killed.
- British didn’t find any weapons and continued to Concord

- Minutemen engage British troops at Concord Bridge.
- British find some weapons at Concord.
- British return to Boston, 5,000 Minutemen attack British troops.

Americans
- 90 dead wounded or captured

British
- 250 dead, wounded, or captured

The Old North Bridge
XI. Imperial Strength and Weakness (cont.)

- Mighty empire (cont.):
  - George III could also hire foreign soldiers, including some 30,000 Germans (the Hessians).
  - British enrolled about 50,000 American Loyalists and enlisted some Indians.

- Yet Britain was weaker than it seemed:
  - Oppressed Ireland required troops to maintain British control.
  - France was waiting to get even with Britain.
XI. Imperial Strength and Weakness (cont.)

• Britain’s weakness (cont.):
  – The London government was weak and inept.
  – There was no William Pitt, only stubborn George and his pliant prime minister, Lord North.
  – Many Britons had no desire to kill Americans.
  – English Whigs opposed Lord North’s Tories.
  – Whigs believed a battle for British freedom was being fought in America.

• Britain’s army in America operated under numerous difficulties:
  – Generals were second-rate.
  – Soldiers were brutally treated.
  – Provisions were often scarce, rancid, and wormy.
  – Britain had to operate 3,000 miles from home.
  – Distance greatly increased delays and uncertainties from storms and mishaps.

XI. Imperial Strength and Weakness (cont.)

• Difficulties of British army (cont.):
  – Military orders issued in London but received months later did not fit a changing situation.
  – America’s geographical expanse was enormous: roughly 1,000 by 600 miles.
  – Colonies had no urban nerve centers.
  – British armies took every city of any size.
• Americans wisely traded space for time.

XII. American Pluses and Minuses

• American advantages:
  – They had outstanding leaders: George Washington, Benjamin Franklin.
  – Eventually they had foreign aid from France.
  – European officers volunteered to fight for pay.
  – Marquis de Lafayette proved invaluable in securing further aid from France.

• Other conditions aided Americans:
  – They were fighting defensively, with odds favoring the defender.
  – Colonies were self-sufficient in food.
  – Americans enjoyed a moral advantage from belief in a just cause.

• But American rebels were poorly organized:
  – Continental Congress was mostly a debating society.
XII. American Pluses and Minuses
(cont.)

• Americans poorly organized (cont.):
  – Disorganized colonists fought almost the entire war before adopting a constitution—the Articles of Confederation—in 1781.
  – Jealousy hindered the war effort:
    • Individual states, regarding themselves as sovereign, resisted attempts by Congress to exercise its powers.
    • Sectional jealousy boiled over the appointment of military leaders.

• Economic difficulties:
  – Metal money had been drained away.
  – Confusion proliferated when individual states issued depreciated paper money.
  – Inflation skyrocketed prices.

XIII. A Thin Line of Heroes

• Military supplies in colonies were scanty:
  – In earlier wars, England provided funds and weapons.
  – Rebels were caught: the cost of home defense mounted just as the supply of British funds and war material evaporated.
  – Sufficient stores of gunpowder, cannon, and other armaments could not be found in agricultural colonies.

• Lack of military supplies (cont.):
  – Among the reasons for alliance with France was need for a reliable source of military supplies.
  – At Valley Forge, Pa., soldiers went without bread for 3 days in the cruel winter of 1777–1778.
  – In one campaign, some men fainted for lack of food.
  – Manufactured goods were in short supply.
  – Clothing and shoes were appallingly scarce.
Valley Forge

- Washington set up camp at Valley Forge, 20 miles to the west of the British.
- Washington and his troops endured a winter of terrible suffering, lacking decent food, clothing, and shelter.
- Washington’s greatest challenge at Valley Forge was keeping the Continental Army together.

Valley Forge, continued

- Most of the men at Valley Forge lacked blankets, shoes, and shirts.
- Soldiers made moccasins out of scraps of cowhide.
- Many men deserted, or left without permission, and some officers resigned.
- Volunteers—including Washington’s wife, Martha—made clothes for the troops and cared for the sick.
- In April 1778 Washington told his troops of the Patriots’ alliance with France, raising their spirits greatly.

XIII. A Thin Line of Heroes (cont.)

- Militiamen were numerous but unreliable:
  - They received only rudimentary training.
  - Besides desertion, troops were hit by smallpox.
- Women played a significant part in the Revolution:
  - They maintained farms and businesses while fathers and husbands fought.

XIII. A Thin Line of Heroes (cont.)

- The part of women (cont.):
  - Many female camp followers accompanied army:
    - They cooked and sewed in return for money and rations.
    - One Massachusetts woman dressed in men’s clothing and served in the army for 17 months.
- Seven to eight thousand regulars were finally whipped into shape by stern drillmasters:
  - German Baron von Steuben was an organizational genius.

XIII. A Thin Line of Heroes (cont.)

- Blacks fought and died for the American cause:
  - Many states initially barred them from the military.
  - But eventually more than 5,000 blacks enlisted.
  - The largest contingents came from northern states with substantial numbers of free blacks.
  - Blacks fought at Trenton, Brandywine, Saratoga, and other important battles.
African Americans

At the beginning of the war, southern states persuaded congress to ban African Americans from fighting.

Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, announced that slaves who fought on the British side would be freed, and many men answered his call.

As the need for soldiers grew, some states ignored the ban and let African American fight.

African Americans, continued

Lemeul Hayes and Peter Salem were two famous African American patriots.

African Americans fought for the same reasons other Americans fought—they believed in the cause or they needed the money.

Some African Americans earned their freedom by fighting.

XIII. A Thin Line of Heroes (cont.)

• Morale in the Revolutionary army was undermined by American profiteers:
  – They sold to the British because British could pay in gold.
  – Speculators forced prices sky-high.
  – Some Bostonians made profits of 50% to 200%.

Native Americans

Although some Indians helped the Patriots, more of them sided with the British, who seemed to present less of a threat than the Americans did.

Settlers continued to push westward, threatening the Native Americans’ way of life.

Mohawk chief Joseph Brant led a number of brutal attacks against American settlements in southwestern New York and northern Pennsylvania.

Henry Hamilton—who commanded the main British base in the west, Detroit—was called the “hair buyer” because of rumors that he paid Native Americans for the scalps of settlers.
<table>
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<td>1663</td>
<td>Seven Years' War through and Italian War ends</td>
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<td>Quartermaster Art</td>
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<td>New York legislature suspended by Parliament</td>
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<td>1772</td>
<td>Committees of correspondence formed</td>
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<td>George Washington's actions provide finance for Tea Party</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Association between British goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>Battle of Lexington and Concord</td>
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