

Causes of the American  
Revolution

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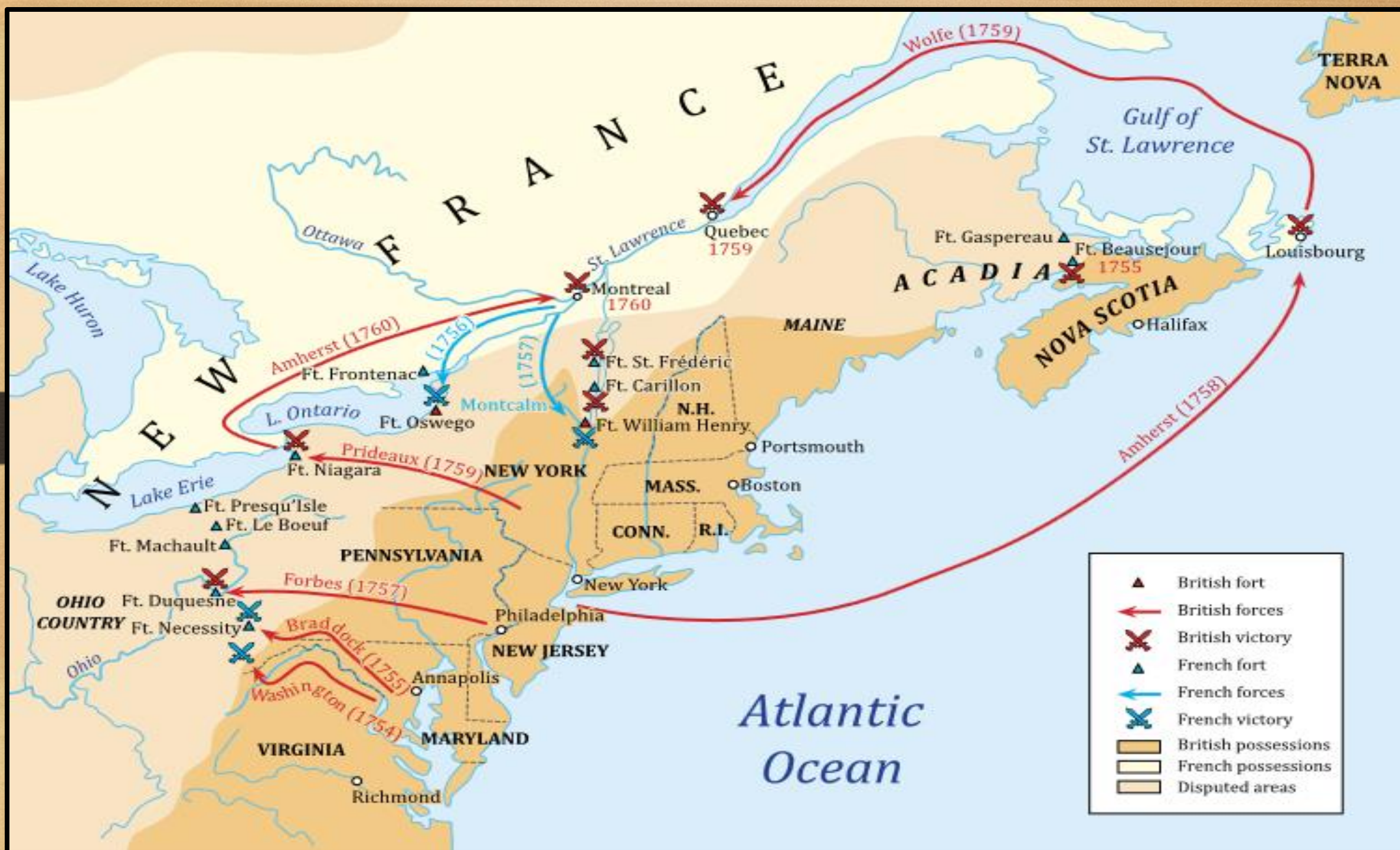
And Declaring  
Independence

# French and Indian War

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- France and Great Britain were fighting over territory in the Ohio River Valley
- British settlers were fighting against the French and the American Indian allies
- Britain won the war that lasted 7 years



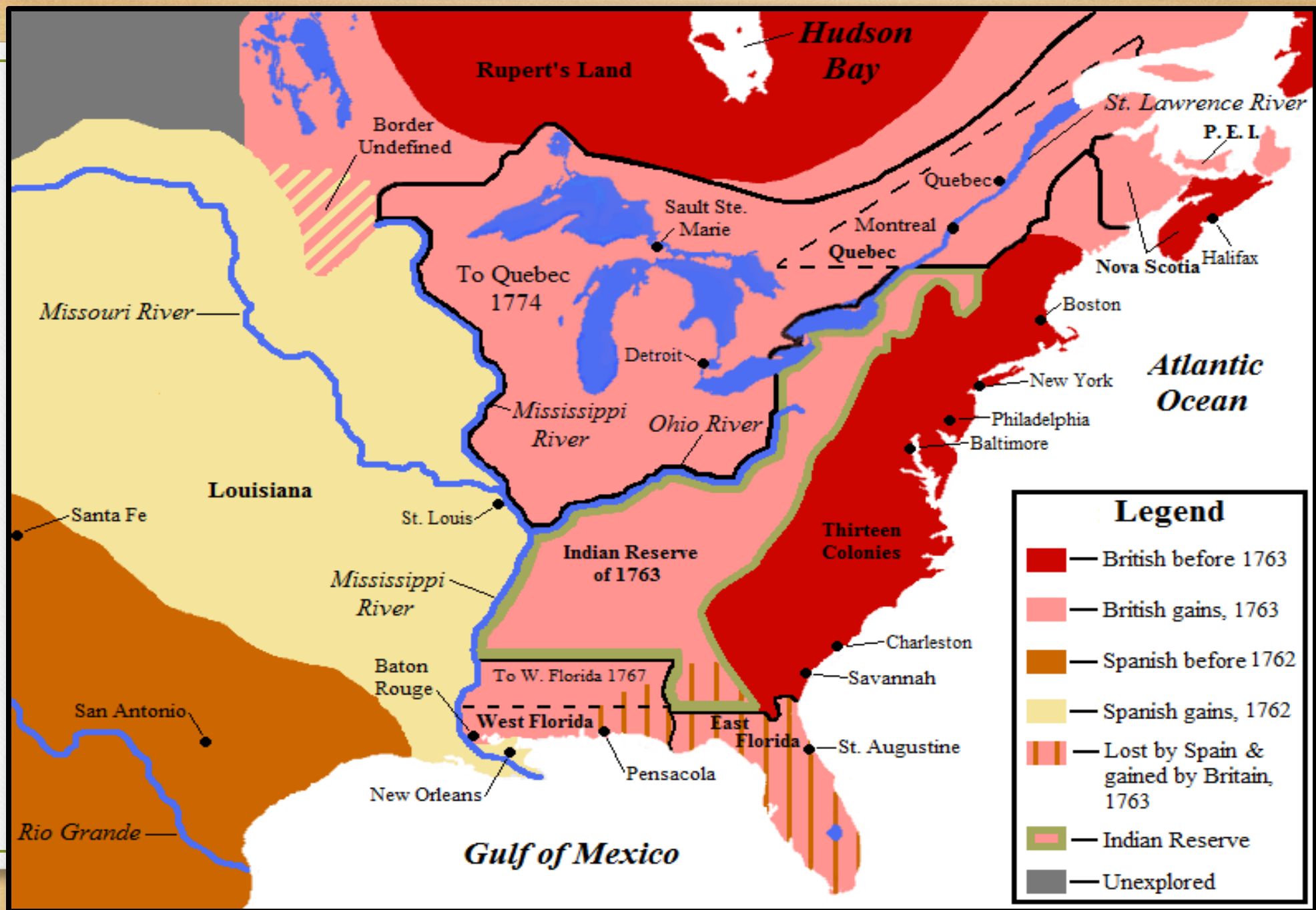


# Treaty of Paris of 1763

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- Official document that ended the war
- France gave up all its North American colonies
  - \* Canada
  - \* All land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River
- Spanish Florida was given to Britain.





# Proclamation of 1763

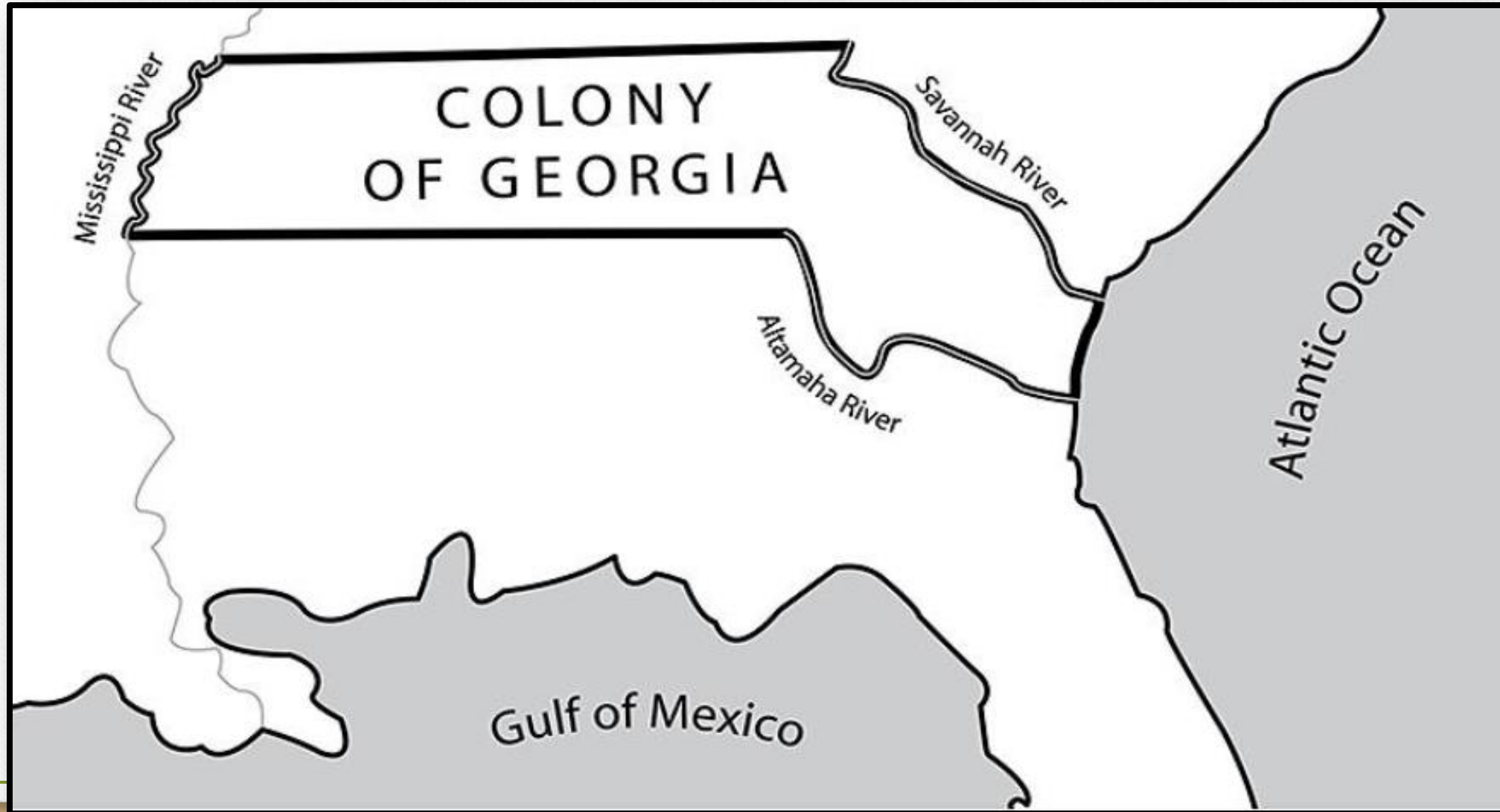
- Georgia's borders changed

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  - \* Southern Border – St. Mary's River
  - \* Western Border – Mississippi River
  - \* Northern Border – land around Augusta
- No Colonists could settle west of the Appalachian Mts.
- Colonists were angry about moving back east of the App. Mts.
- Purpose – keep positive relationships with American Indians over territory



# Georgia's 1763 Borders





Many frontiersmen moved into the Appalachian Mountain region, despite the King's orders.



# Rising Tensions

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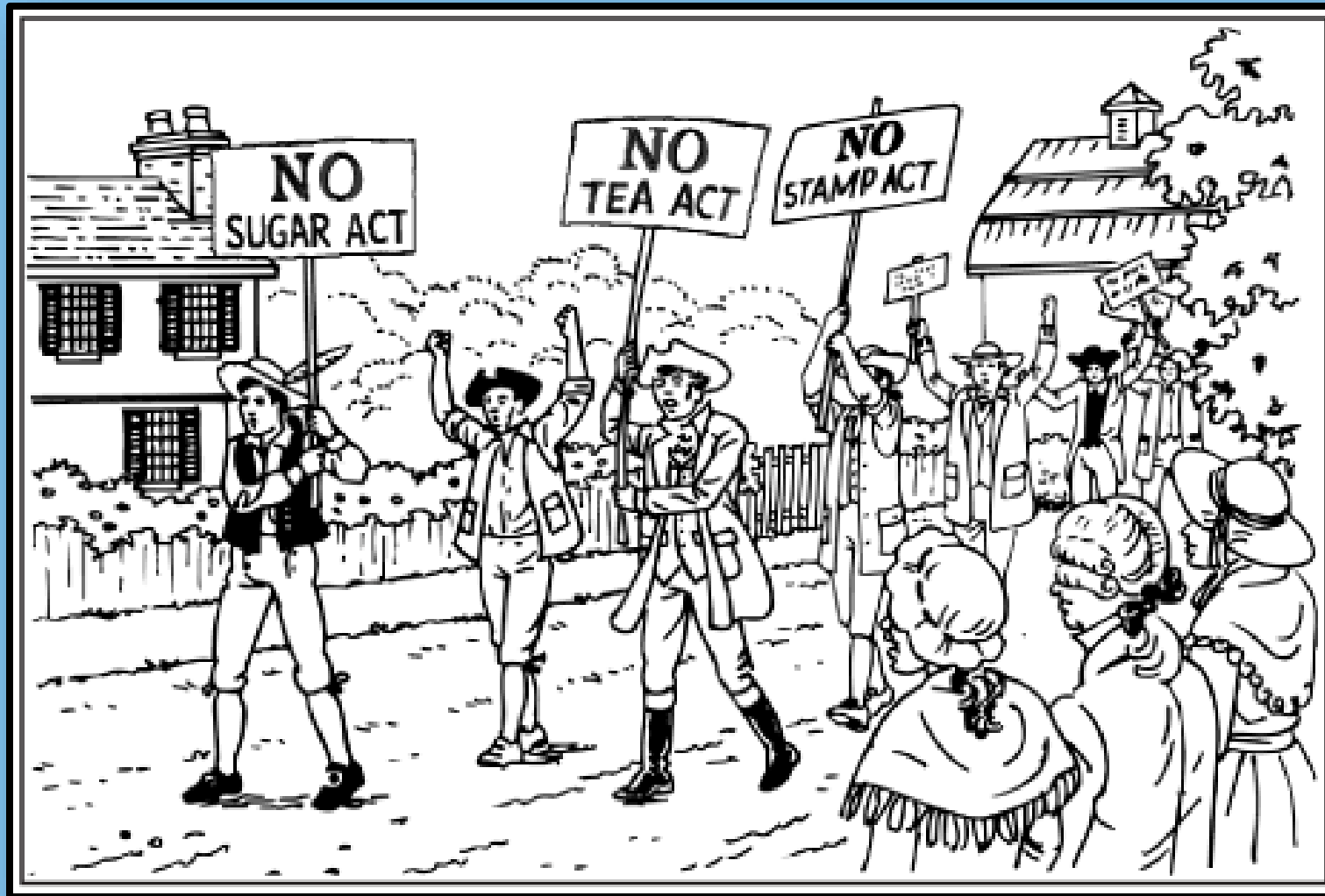
- Colonists were unhappy about new restrictions being placed upon them.
- Great Britain was becoming more controlling than they had been in the past.
- The F&I War caused Britain to go into great debt.

# Taxation

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- To pay off the debt caused by the war, British Parliament started taxing the colonists.
- Parliament believed the colonist should help pay off the debt since the war happened in America.
- Colonists became angry because they were being taxed without representation.





# Stamp Act

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- In 1765, England passed the Stamp Act – required colonists to buy a government stamp for almost all paper documents. Ex. Newspapers, Licenses, legal documents
- Many rebelled through protests and boycotts because they were being taxed without representation



# THE REPEAL

OR THE FUNERAL OF MISS AME - STAMP





# Georgia and The Protests

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- Georgia's protests were not as violent
- Georgia was the only colony to sell the stamps
- Popular governor Wright was loyal to the King and urged his colonists to do the same.
- Georgia did not attend the Stamp Act Congress because Wright did not allow legislature to vote on the issue.



# Liberty Boys

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- Despite Governor Wright's influence, some Georgian's opposed the Stamp Act
- On November 6<sup>th</sup>, 1765, the Liberty Boys was established to oppose the Stamp Act.



Georgia's Liberty Boys meeting in Tondee's Tavern in Savannah.



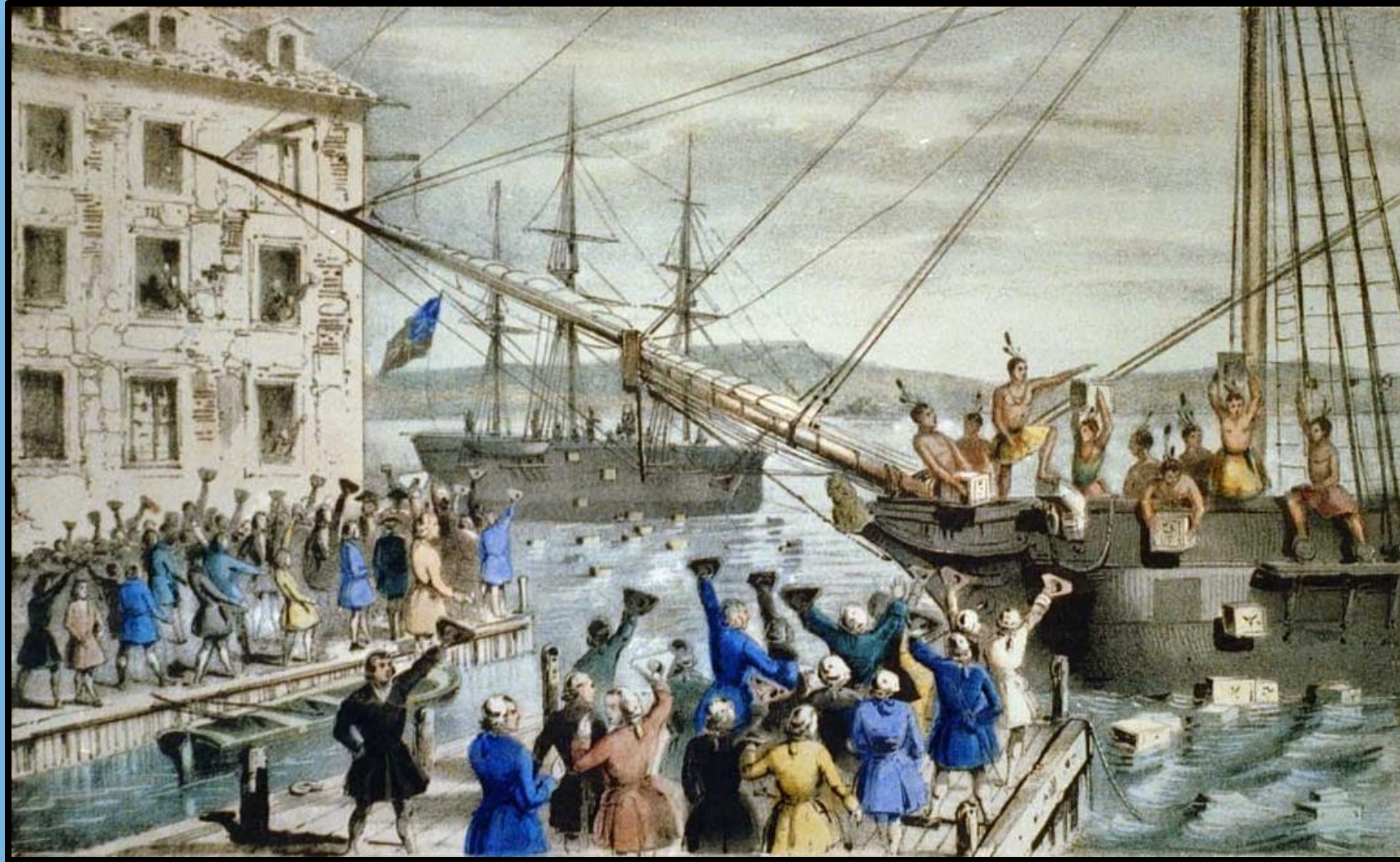
# Boston

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- Tensions and rebellions continued to rise especially in Boston
- Boston Massacre in 1770 – British soldiers fired into an angry mob of protestors, killing 5
- Boston Tea Party in 1772 – Colonists dressed like Indians dumped 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor to protest the Tea Act.



# *The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor*



(A few of the colonists disguised themselves as American Indians.)



# You Are There... Diary

**Directions:** Write a diary entry as if you were living through one of the events from this time period (French & Indian War, Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Declaration of Independence). Keep in mind this is not a report on the event but the thoughts and feelings of someone living through it. Your diary should include key terms and people involved with the event.

**Dear Journal,**

[illegible]

# 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress

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- Many colonists were outraged and believed their rights were being violated by Parliament
- First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in 1774
- Georgia did not send any representatives



# 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress

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- Members wrote protests to England and decided to boycott British goods until the taxes and trade regulation was repealed.
- Pledged military support to Massachusetts if attacked by Great Britain

# Fighting Begins

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- King George refused to listen
- April 19<sup>th</sup>, 1775, the first battle of the American Revolution happened at Lexington and Concord Massachusetts
- Second Continental Congress met again in 1775
- Tried to find a peaceful resolution but King would not compromise





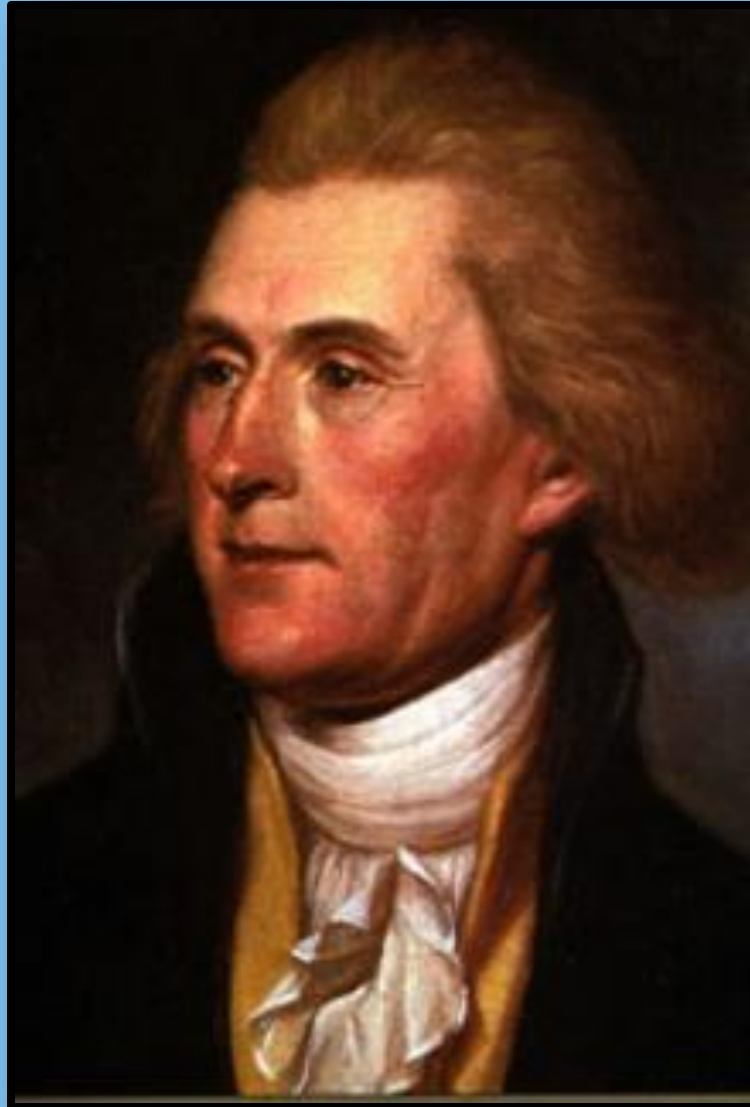
# Declaration of Independence

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- Congress appointed Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence outlining the reasons for separation.
- July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1776, America declared their independence and pledged to fight against Great Britain.



Thomas Jefferson was the principal writer of the Declaration of Independence.



# Declaration of Independence

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- The Declaration stated why the colonists declared their independence.
- Expressed that everyone deserved certain natural rights
- 3 Parts of the Declaration of Independence –  
Preamble, list of grievances, & official declaration





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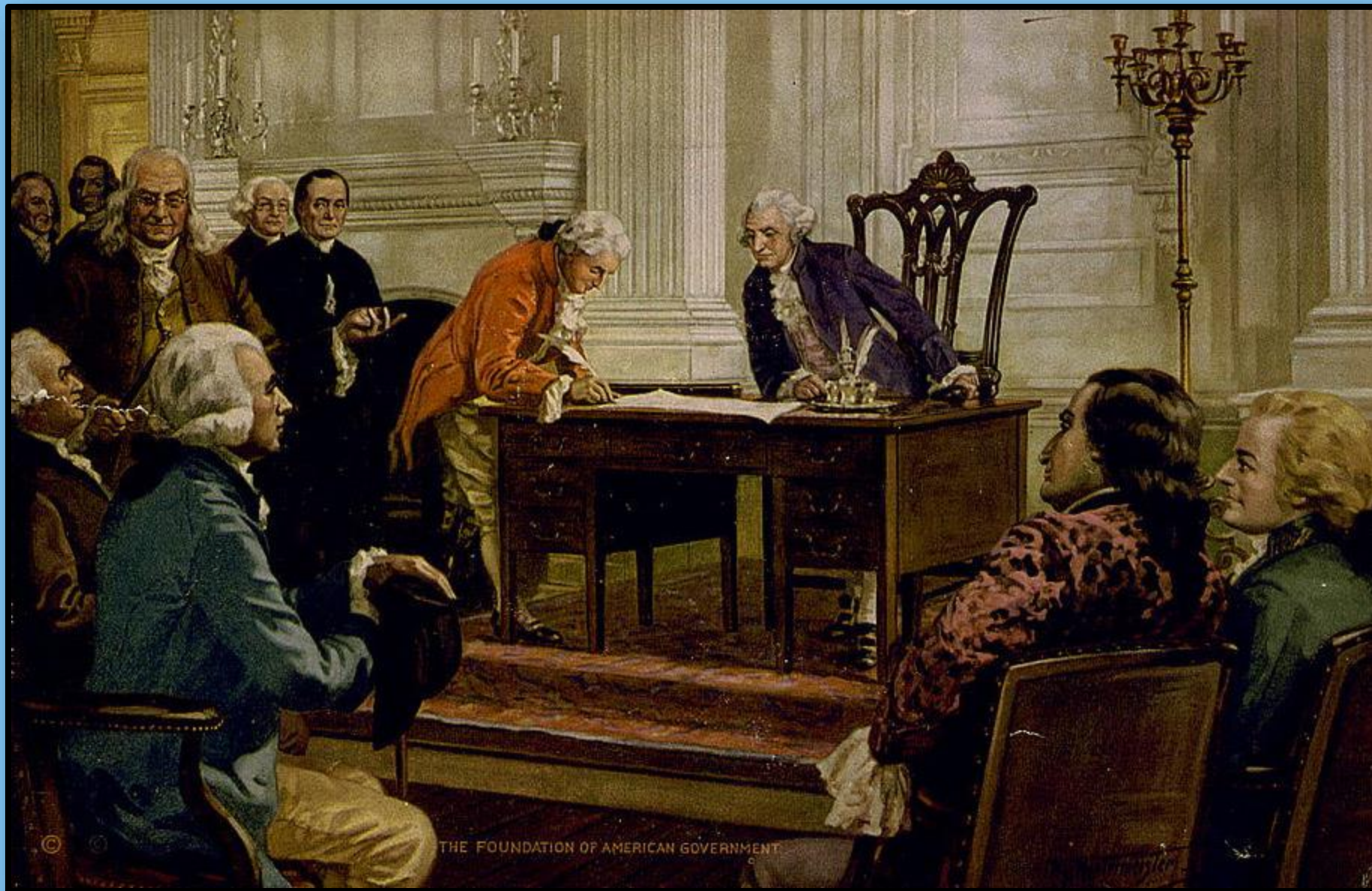
## THE DECLARATION COMMITTEE.

THOMAS JEFFERSON of Virginia, JOHN ADAMS of Massachusetts, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN of Pennsylvania, ROGER SHEPHERD of Connecticut, ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON of New York, were appointed June 11<sup>th</sup> 1776 a Committee to draw up a Declaration in accordance with the resolution offered in Congress June 7<sup>th</sup> 1776, by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, (who being suddenly called to the bedside of his sick wife, was unable to serve personally upon the Committee,) the Declaration was prepared by the Chairman, Thomas Jefferson, and with few alterations reported by the Committee to the Congress July 1<sup>st</sup> and at mid-day July 4<sup>th</sup> 1776, the Thirteen Colonies were declared, Free and Independent States, under the name of the United States of America.

# Parts of the Declaration of Independence

- Preamble – states all men are created equal with certain natural rights that should not be denied by government. Stated why they wanted independence.
- Grievances – Listed 27 grievances ( complaints) against Britain. Ex. Taxation without representation, denied right to self-government, army present at all times
- Declaration – Declared their independence from Britain and announced formation of the United States





# Declaration of Independence

**Directions:** Design a stamp that represents the Declaration of Independence. You should include symbols or key words to represent the three main parts. In the textbox, explain your stamp's design and its significance to the Declaration of Independence.

Stamp Description:



# Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence

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- Button Gwinnett – born in England and arrived in Georgia in 1765, merchant, plantation owner, important political figure
- Chairmen of the committee who wrote GA constitution of 1777
- In 1777, was GA's governor
- Was shot in a duel by Lachlan McIntosh and died from injuries

# Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence

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- Lyman Hall – minister and doctor who practiced medicine in GA and SC.
- Governor of GA in 1783 and worked to rebuild Georgia's economy
- Played a key role in the founding of University of Georgia.



# Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence

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- George Walton – successful lawyer, served in provincial congress and president of Council of Safety
- Served as a Patriot colonel and was wounded in battle
- Representative to Congress, circuit court judge, chief justice of Georgia, governor of Georgia, and U.S. Senator





# Road to Revolution

**Directions:** Complete the chart below after discussing the presentation.

	What/Who was it?	Symbol
French & Indian War		
Proclamation of 1763		
Stamp Act		
Declaration of Independence		
Button Gwinnett		
Lyman Hall		
George Walton		