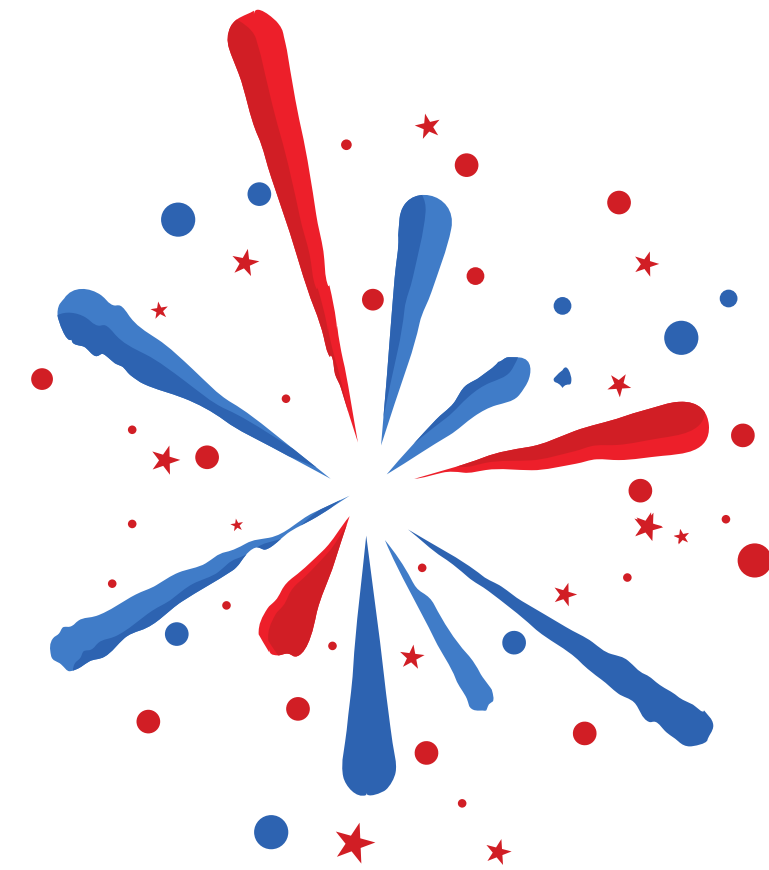
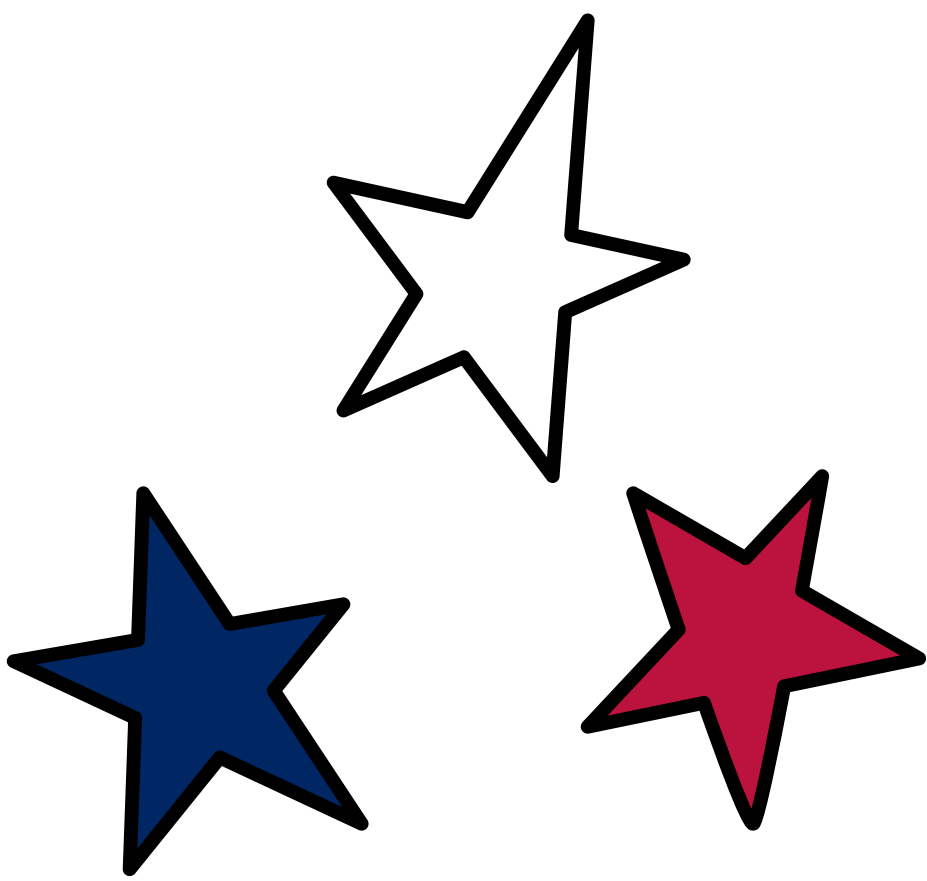




JOIN US



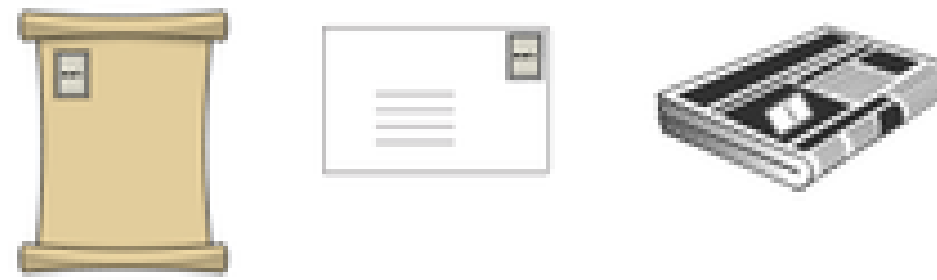
British citizens / local government / unhappy

Sugar Act April 1764



The Sugar Act was an indirect tax the British placed on sugar, wine, lumber, coffee, and other imported and imported things. The British hoped this tax would force the colonists to sell their goods.

Stamp Act March 1765



The Stamp Act required the colonists to pay a tax on most printed materials, such as newspapers, pamphlets, marriage licenses, and playing cards. A colonist had to purchase a stamp and place it on any printed document to prove he/she paid the tax.

Sons and Daughters of Liberty August 1765



Daughters of Liberty:

- Engaged in spinning bees and refused to buy British products, finding substitutes instead
- Sewing and spinning from sunrise to sundown in order to produce enough cloth so the colonists would not have to buy British textiles

Sons of Liberty:

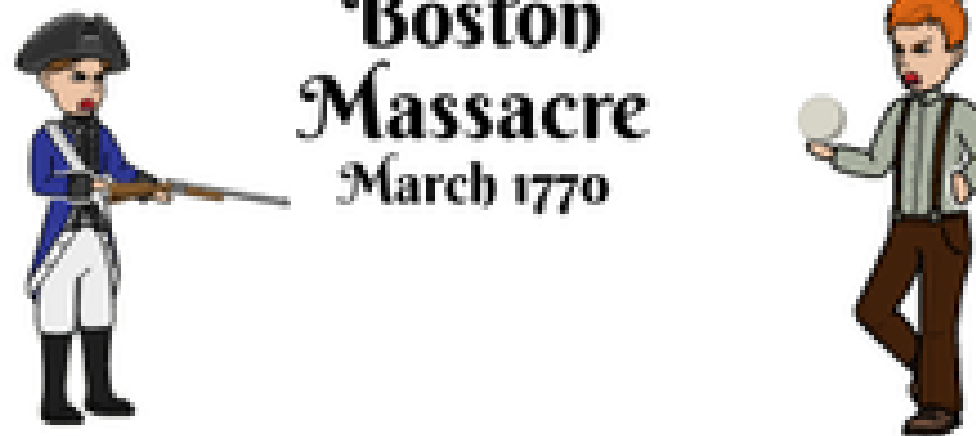
- Enforced the boycotts through persuasion and intimidation
- Supported the cause of "taxation without representation"

Townshend Act July 1767



The Townshend Act was an indirect tax on glass, lead, paper, paint and tea. It was "indirect" because it was collected at the seaports before the items reached colonial stores. Since the tax would be included in the price the colonists paid at the stores - and not added onto the price like with the Stamp Act - Townshend hoped the colonists wouldn't notice the indirect tax.

Boston Massacre March 1770



Angry colonists in Boston began to harass British troops, taunting them, and throwing snowballs. The situation soon got out of hand, and finally the troops opened fire.

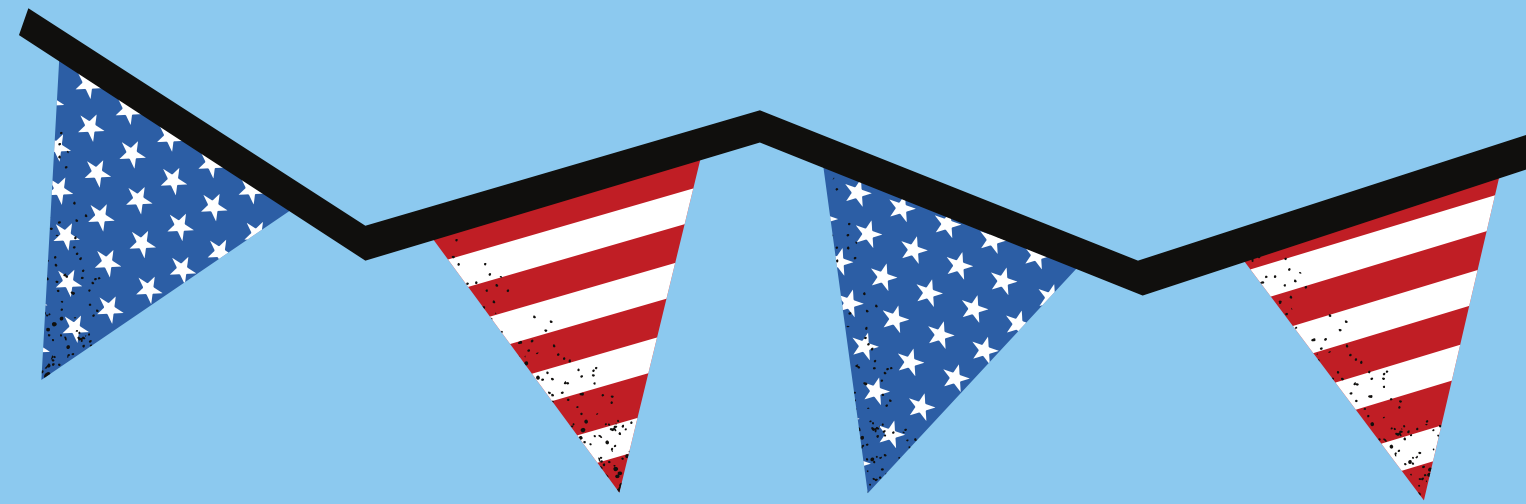
Five colonists died.

Most colonists believed the British soldiers were completely at fault. The enraged citizens of Boston called a town meeting to demand the removal of the British troops and to argue for the trial of the British soldiers for murder. The British agreed to the colonists' demands.

Tea Act May 1773



The Tea Act lowered the price on this East India tea so much that it was way below tea from other suppliers. American colonists saw this as another example of "taxation without representation" because it meant they couldn't buy tea from anyone else without spending a lot more money. Their response was to refuse to unload the tea from the ships. This was the situation in Boston that led to the Boston Tea Party.



"No taxation without representation"

The colonists / angry / no representatives / British Parliament



**STOP
WAR**



Seven Years War (1756-63)



Boston tea party

1773

Colonists / Tea tax
British ships

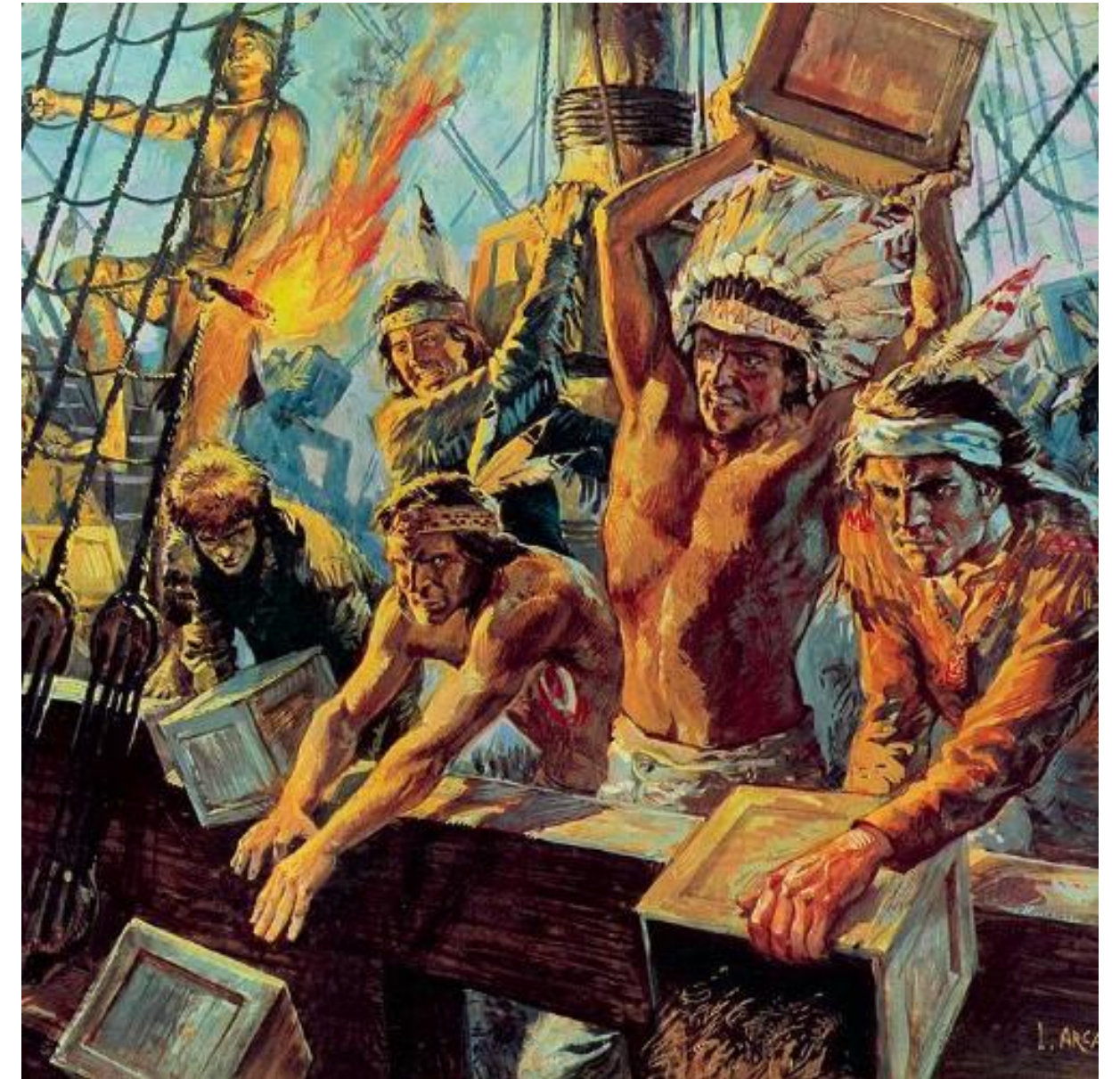
300 chests of tea thrown overboard





protest / illegal / arrest /
punishment

Image of Native American /
symbol / rejection of British
identity / connection America



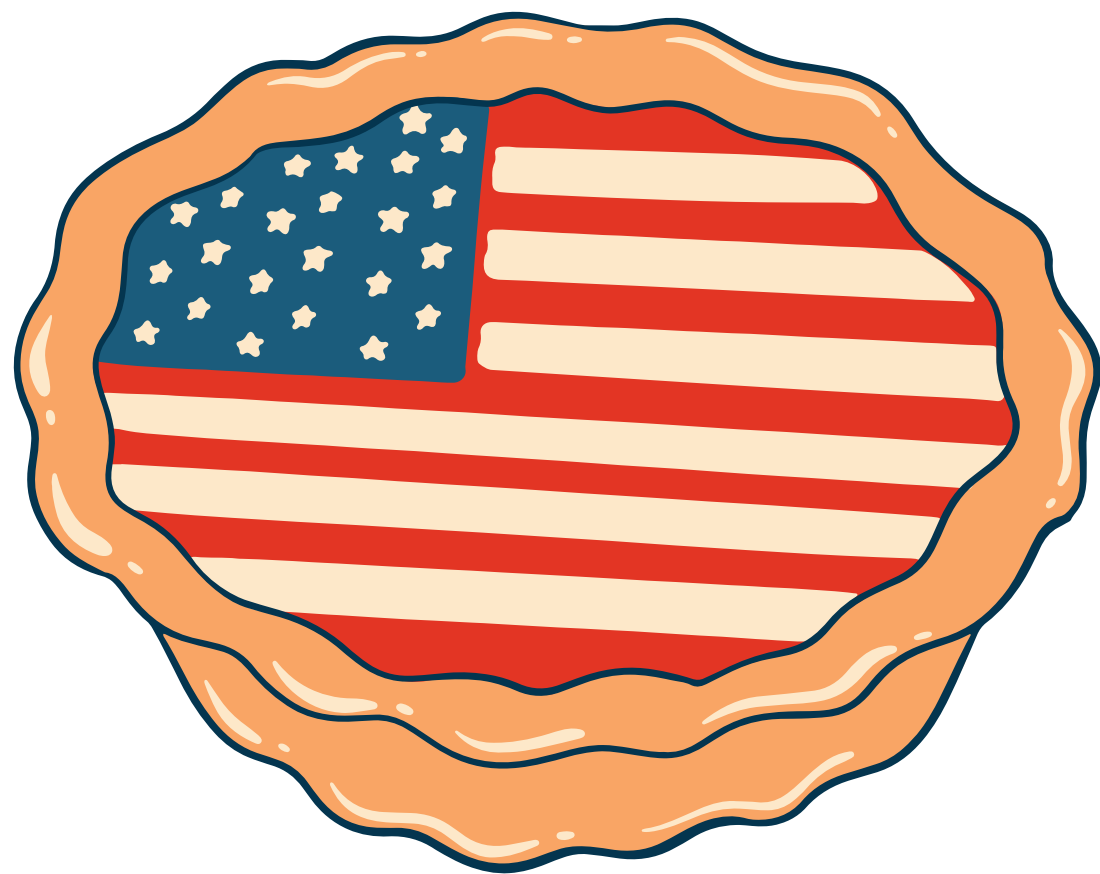


x professional/ untrained
farmers / ill equipped /
guerilla tactics



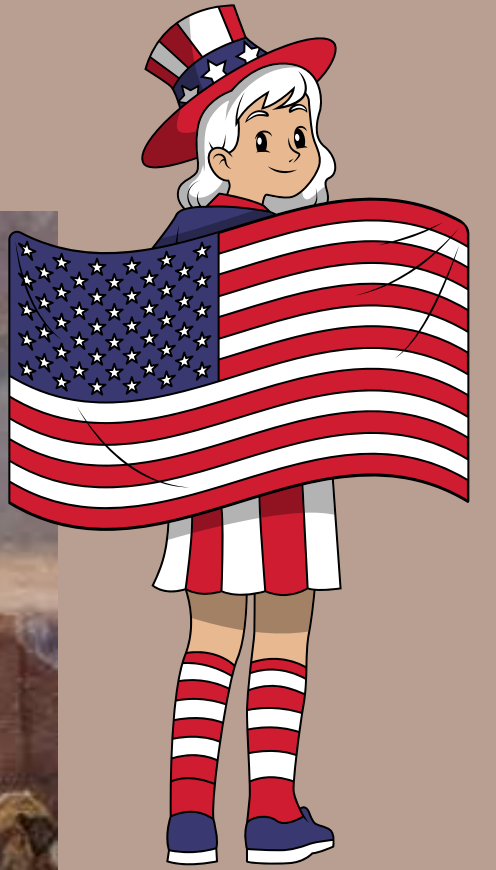
continental army



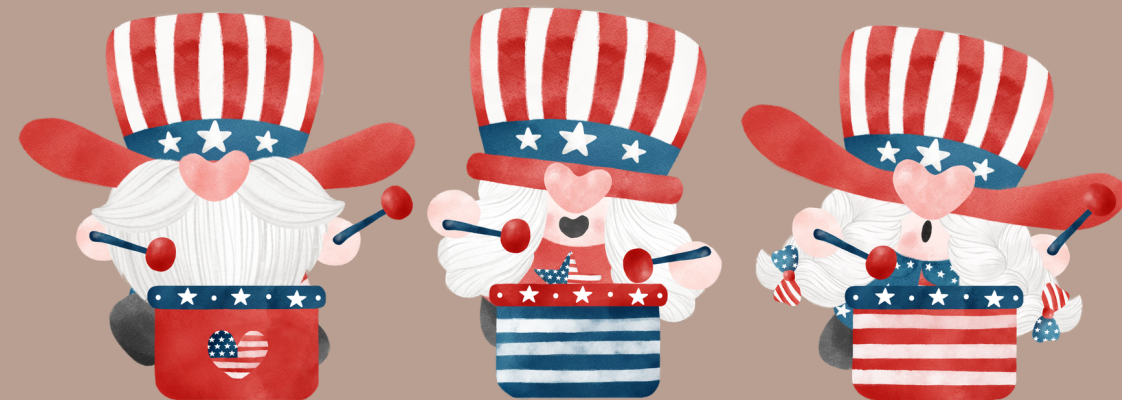


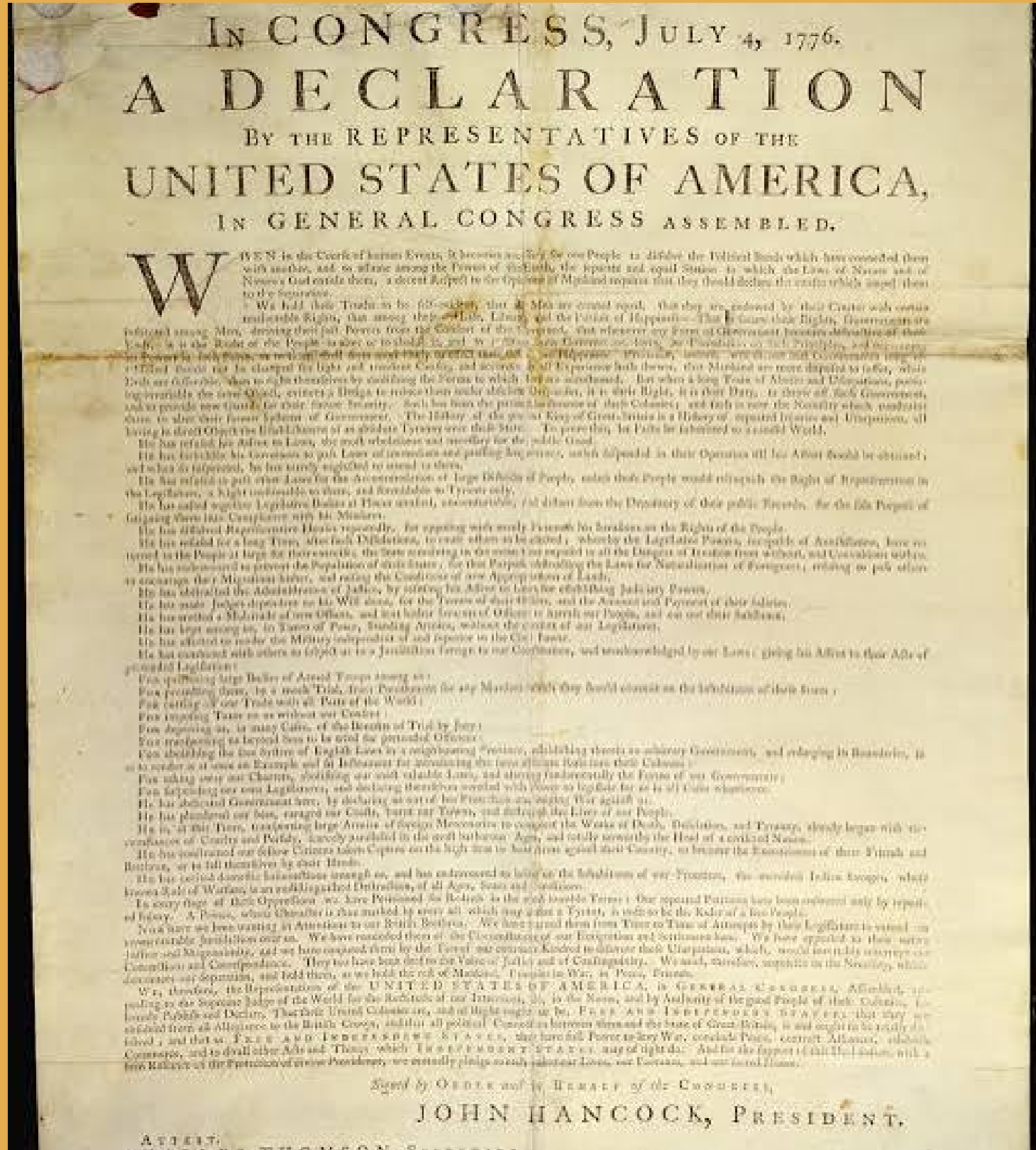
British soldier
“Redcoats”
42,000 soliders



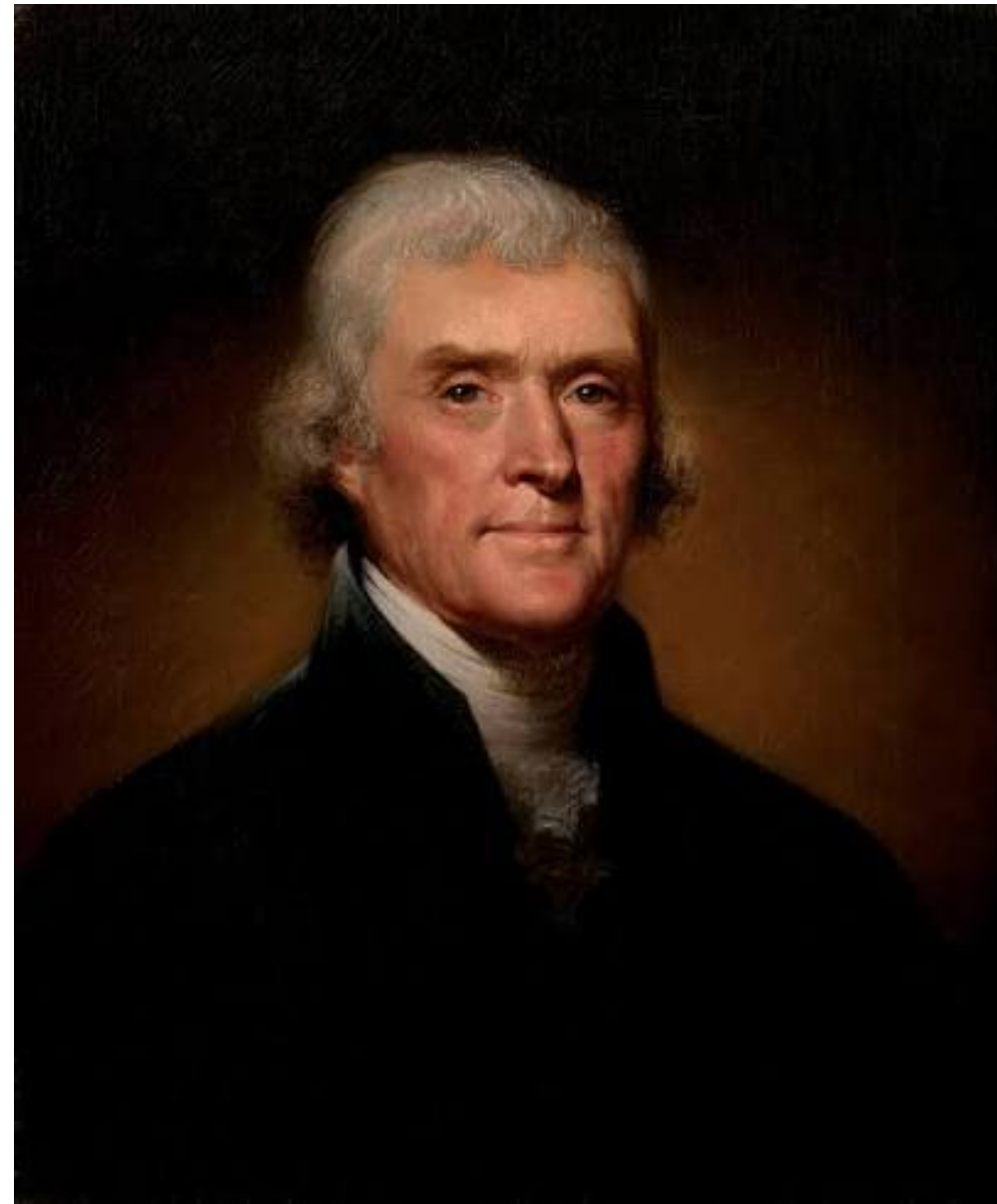


General George Washington

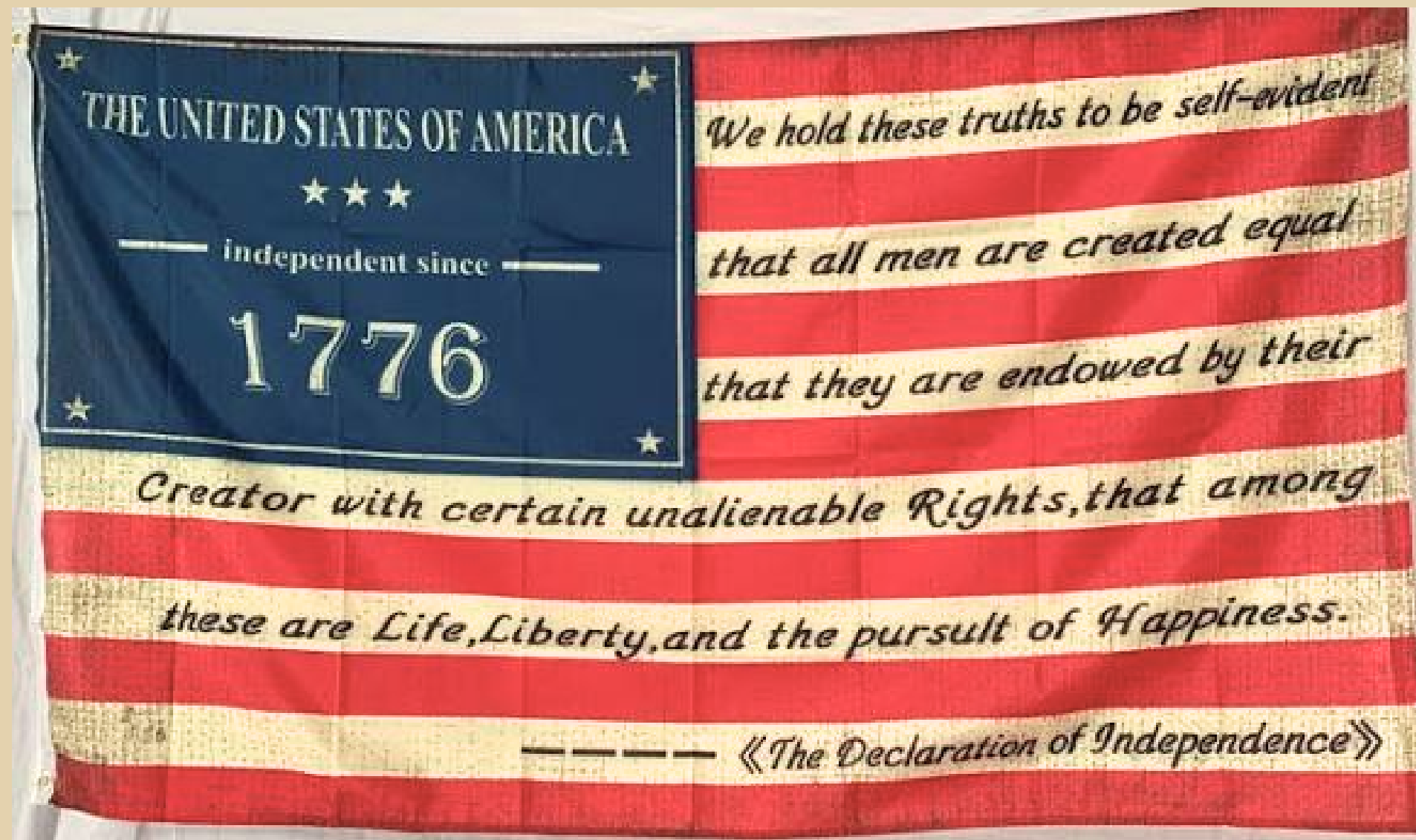




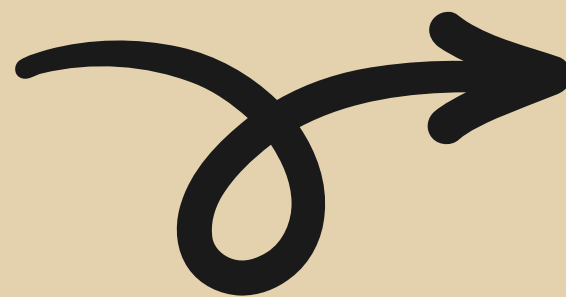
Natural rights :
life
liberty
the pursuit of happiness



Thomas Jefferson
main author
3rd president



COLONIES

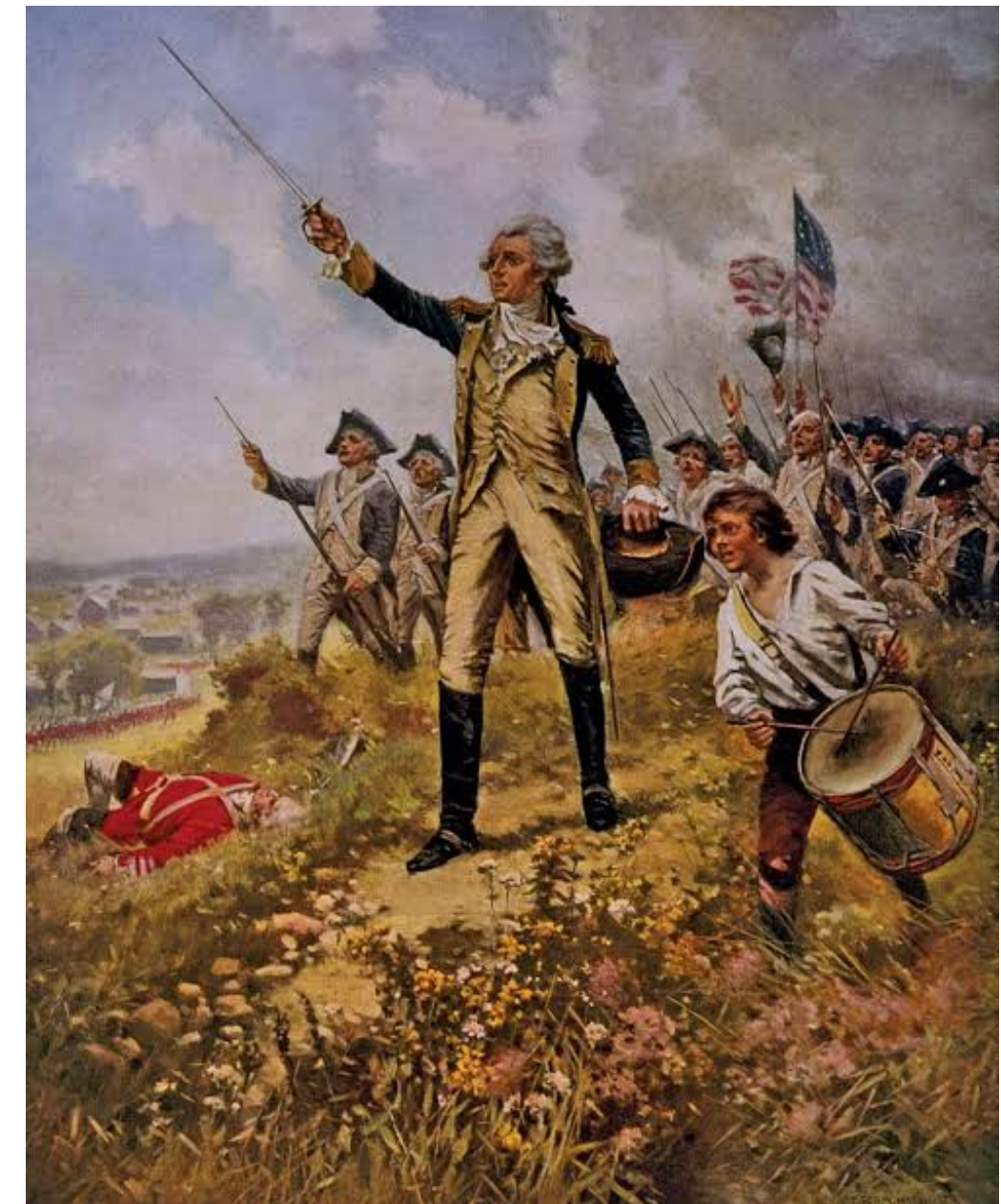


THE USA



La Fayette

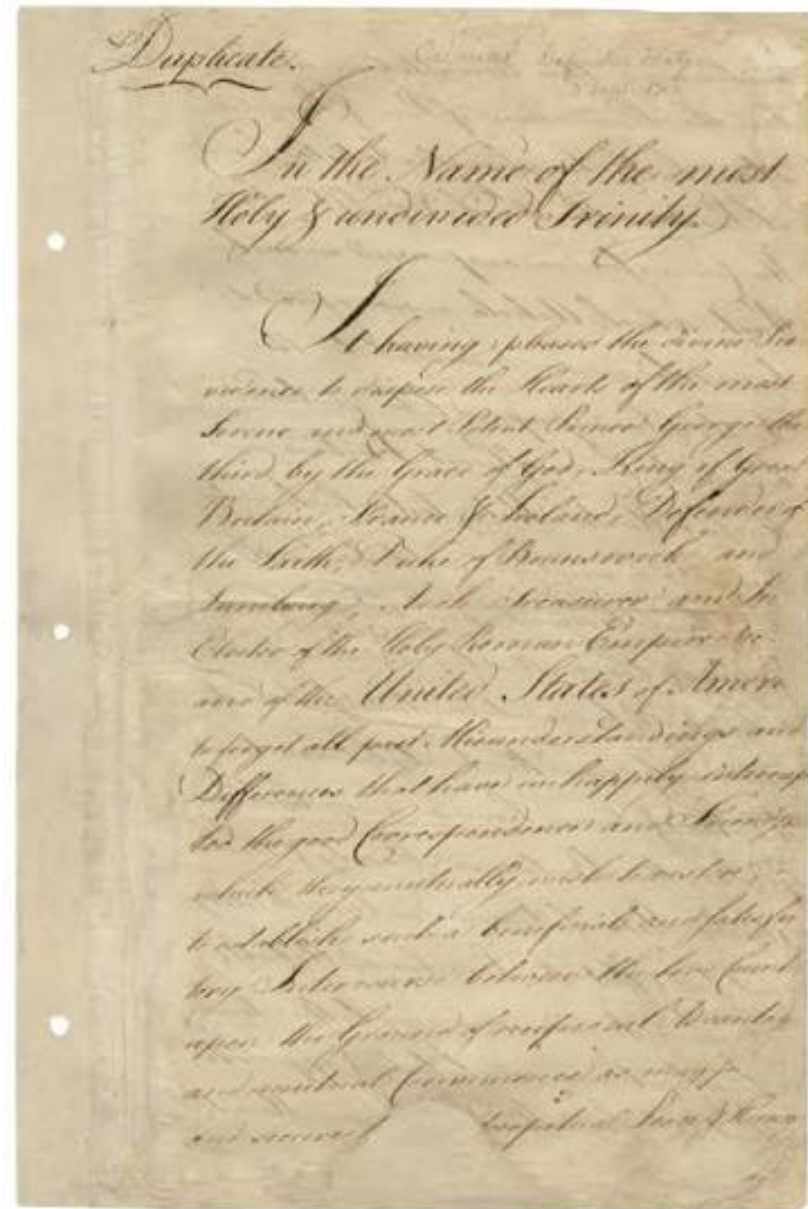
**HELP
FROM
FRANCE**



**revenge after the Seven
Years War defeat**



**Battle of Yorktown
1781
The British army surrendered**



Treaty of Paris 1783

Britain /the independence / The United States.

