

NB 40 Wednesday, 11/2

Copy everything; wait for instructions

Explain: French and Indian War (1) →
Taxes (2) → colonial protests (3) →
Intolerable Acts (4) → First Continental
Congress

1.

2.

3.

4.

Warm up, 11/3 - Write your name on side 1

Side one - Copy and answer:

1. Why did the First Continental Congress meet?
2. What decisions were made?

Side two - Write protests at the top and then list at least 4 methods of protests used by the colonists



The Revolutionary War

America becomes a country...

“You must understand, Jane, this quarrel didn’t start just yesterday. It’s been simmering for years. England maintains that by defeating France in the Seven Years’ War, it saved the American colonies from those ‘awful French.’ So out of gratitude, the colonies ought to pay their share of the costs of that war. This has led to severe restrictions on our overseas trade, unreasonably high tariffs, and worst of all, punishing taxation. Of course, paying taxes has always been a part of life. But what infuriates many Americans is what they call ‘taxation without representation.’ That is, without representation in Parliament, where they have no voice at all.”

-Mr. Cordwyn to Jane in Just Jane

Purpose of the First Continental Congress

To discuss the problems of taxation, including the Intolerable Acts, and to decide what to do



First Continental Congress

- Philadelphia
- Sept., 1774: all colonies but Georgia
- SC: John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, Henry Middleton, Christopher Gadsden (all from low-country- what does that tell us?)
- How should they respond?
- Gadsden: independence
- John Dickinson: make peace
- Patrick Henry: only end through violence
- Compromise: continue boycott, warn militias to prepare
- Meet again if no improvement

Massachusetts Militia

- Known as “minutemen”- be ready in a minute
- April, 1775: British Gen. Thomas Gage receives orders to seize local militias’ weapons
- Sons of Liberty find out
- Paul Revere devises plan to protect supply: Signal from the Old North Church
- At Old North Church, one lantern displayed if attack by land, two if by sea



April 18, 1775



- Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott see two lanterns
- “The British are coming, the British are coming!”



April 19, 1775: Lexington, Massachusetts

- 70 minutemen waiting
- "Don't fire unless fired on"
- Shot fired (no one knows who fired it)
- "Shot heard round the world" ~English and American ties severed
- Fight began, 8 colonists died



British Charge On

- Continue to Concord
- No weapons to be found, British angered
- Set fire to a few buildings; Minutemen respond and a small skirmish ensued



Retreat!

- British retreat to Boston
- Along way, red coats with x's make great targets!
- REDCOATS
- End of day: 250 Brits, 100 colonists dead



video [quiz](#)

Meanwhile, in S.C...

- Civil War erupts...
- between loyalists (supporters of the King) and patriots (supported the Continental Congress)
- In S.C., most patriots lived in Low Country, loyalists in Up Country. Why? Up Country less effected by the actions of George III, taxes; ports and trade in the Low Country
- S.C. had more loyalists than any other colony; more battles fought here than anywhere else (137)

Monday, 11/7, NB 40

Copy and answer

1. At the time of the fighting in Lexington and Concord, what was going on in SC?
2. What is a Patriot?
3. What is a Loyalists?
4. Is a Tory a Loyalist or a Patriot?

After Concord and Lexington

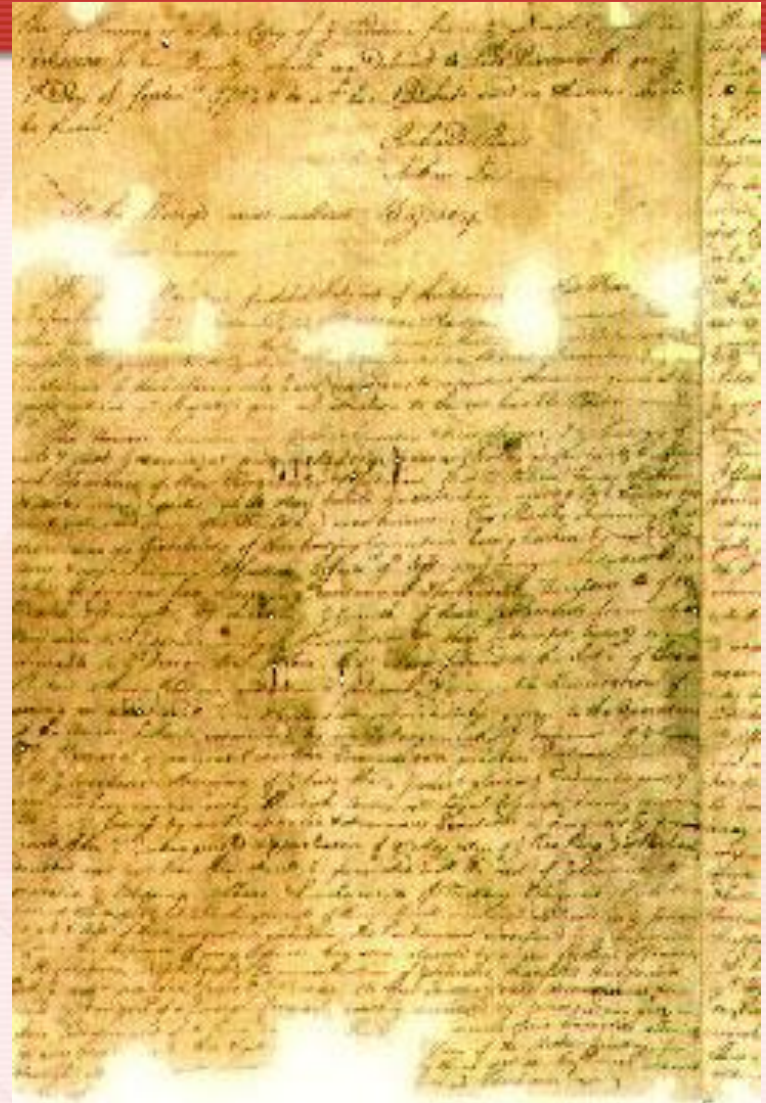
- Second Continental Congress meets on May 10, 1775 (even Georgia)
- Questions to answer:
 1. Did the events in Massachusetts represent a war for all to fight or was it an issue for Massachusetts only?
 2. Did we support independence?
- Decided not to break away from Britain, but organized Continental Army to defend colonies.

Continental Army

- Virginian George Washington chosen as commander
- Why a Virginian?
 1. Unite colonies by putting southerner in charge.
 2. Washington organizes troops, Congress tries one last time for peace.

Olive Branch Petition

- July 5, 1775
Purpose: congress' last attempt to make peace
- Richard Penn leaves to deliver to King George III
- By the time he arrives in Britain, war is widespread
- KG III rejects
 - analysis



South Carolina Revolutionary Association

- 1775
- Due to the “actual commencement of Hostilities...by the British troops in the bloody scene on the 19th of April last, near Boston” the undersigned would “sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety”

Fort Ticonderoga

- Northeast NY; British fort
- Col. Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen lead troops and Green Mountain Boys, a group of men from present day VT
- May 10: colonists sneak up on British during rain storm
- Colonists take fort and weapons [Video](#)



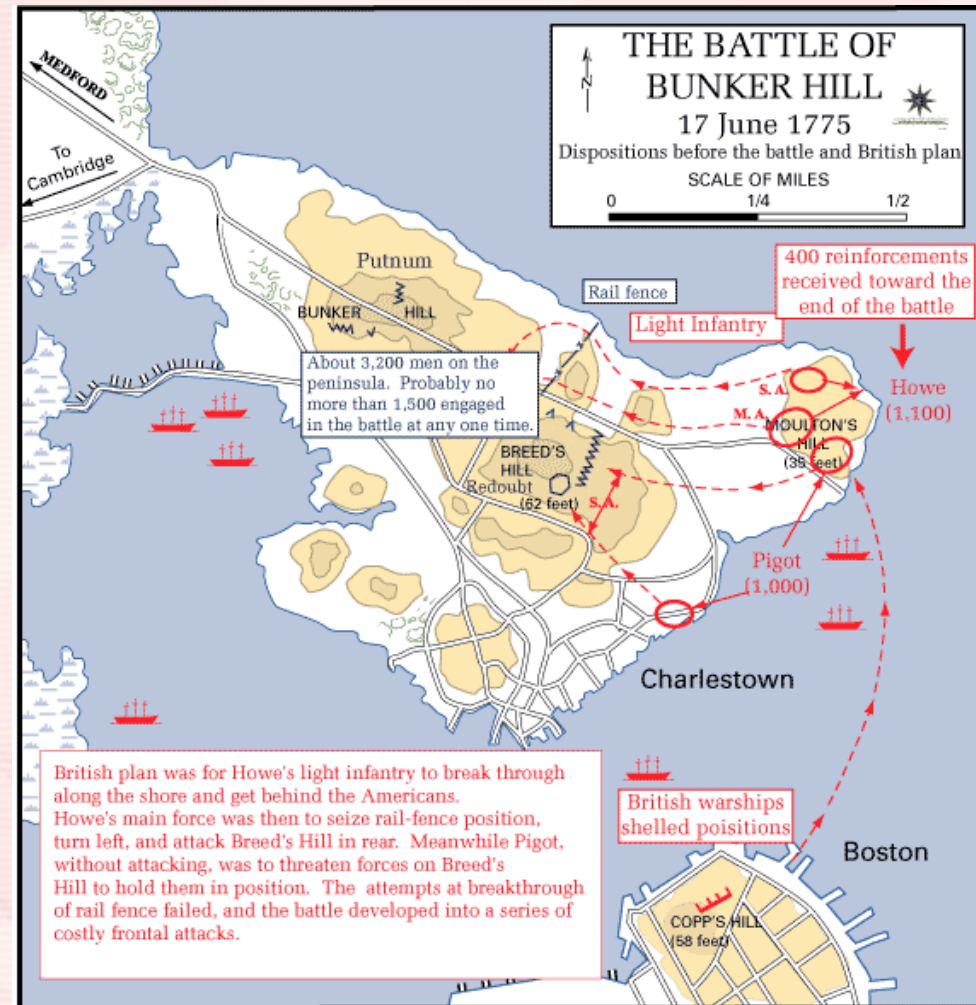
Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill

- After Concord, Brit. retreat to Boston
- Minutemen surround Boston
- Hold under siege ~ military blockade of a city or fort
- Brit wanted to secure Charlestown across harbor
- Colonists warned Brits not to
- Dug trenches atop Bunker and Breed's Hills
- Brits awake June 17 to see hills secured

Battle of Bunker Hill

Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill

- Redcoats –frontal assault
- Colonists told not to fire until they could see the whites of their eyes (low on gun powder)
- On Breed's Hill, colonists retreat ran out ammunition
- Brits gain control of both although 1K Brits die, 400 colonists
- Battle of Bunker Hill a moral victory for colonists: could withstand frontal assault





Discovery
EDUCATION

Dorchester Heights

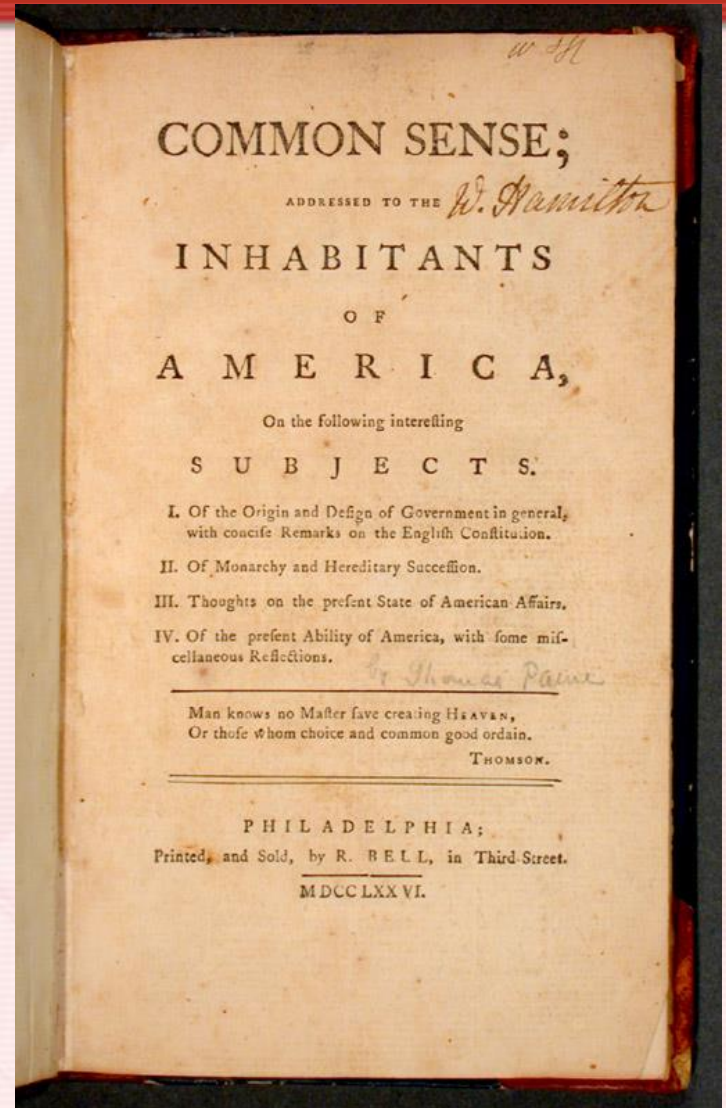
- Washington arrives in Boston
- Command Continental Army's siege of Boston
- Brings in heavier guns from Ticonderoga ~Knox brought 300 miles over rough terrain in winter

Video

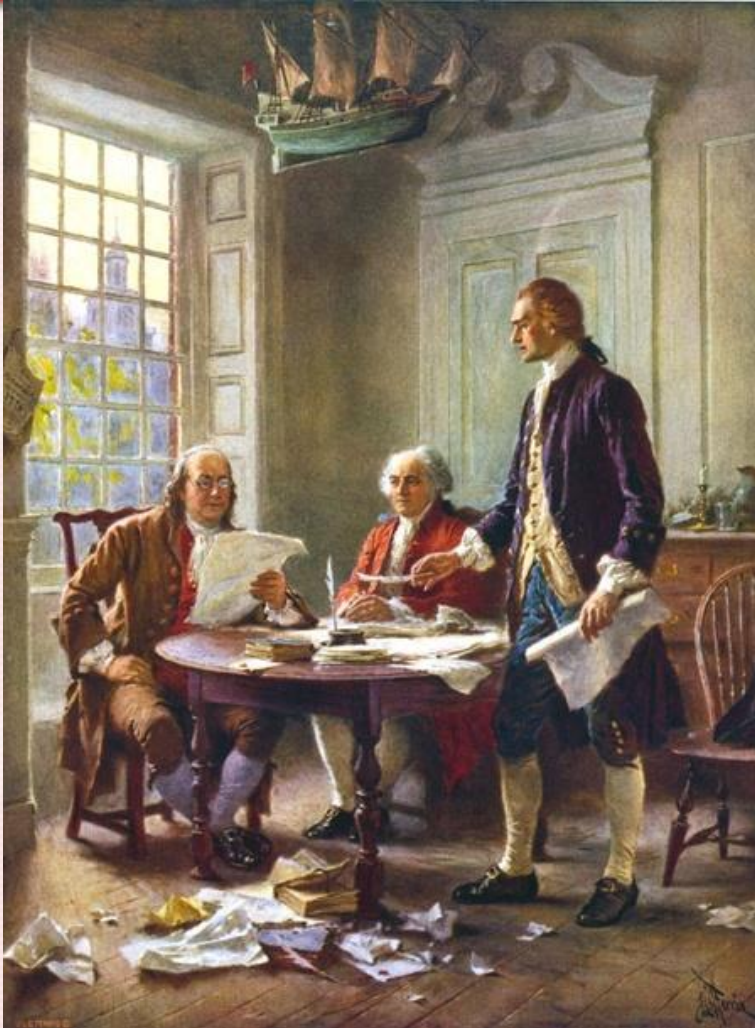
- March, 1776: positioned cannons over Dorchester Heights, a hill that overlooks Boston from the south
- Fire on British, British guns no match for cannons
- "The rebels have done more in one night than my whole army could do in months." –British General William Howe
- March 7: British retreat to Canada

A Different Kind of Fighting

- Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
- Printed January, 1776
- Argued for breaking away from England
- 120K within 3 months
- Written as common man to common people
- Monarchy wrong-should be ruled by laws made by people



Declaration of Independence



- June, 1776: Continental Congress appoints committee to write document declaring independence
- Thomas Jefferson (primary), John Adams, Ben Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston
- Defined what colonists believed to be their rights, spelled out complaints, declared freedom
- Drew inspiration from Paine, English Enlightenment philosophers, John Locke
- Video

- July 1, 1776: first vote to approve
- 9 colonies voted for; 2 against (SC, PA); 1 divided (DE.); 1 abstained (NY)



- Edward Rutledge asked to revote the next day- all voted in favor except NY who abstained
- No logical reason for SC change
- Penn 2 delegates that voted no did not attend July 2
- Delaware had another delegate arrive to break a tie in their delegation

Warm Up

1. What was *Common Sense*?
2. Why do you think Thomas Paine chose this name for his pamphlet?
3. What did the Declaration of Independence define / declare?

Advantages and Disadvantages

British Advantages	British Disadvantages	Patriot Advantages	Patriot Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greater financial resources• Large military force• Well trained professionals• Most powerful Navy in world• Many Native American allies• Loyalist support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Had to ship goods and troops across the ocean• Military involved in other British colonies (India)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Civilians supported war even in hardship• United in the cause they were fighting for• "home-field" advantage• Help from women	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No navy or organized army at the beginning• Small militias• Little money• Little outside support

Army

- **Great Britain:**

- Well trained and disciplined
- Well equipped
- Hired 30,000 Hessians (German mercenaries)

- **United States:**

- Created in 1775
- Never more than 20,000
- No formal training until winter of 1777-1779
- Problems with pay and lack of supplies → mutinies and desertions

Navy

- **Great Britain:**

- Best in the world
- 131 ships, at least 64 guns each
- Hundreds of other ships

- **United States:**

- Created in 1775
- Never more than 64 ships at a time
- Most were frigates, smaller than other ships of the time

Finances

- **Great Britain:**

- British pound
- Currency stable
- Established system of taxes and finances
- Spent 4.5 million on Hessians alone

- **United States:**

- Continental dollar established in 1775
- Value dropped throughout the war
- Lost 90% of value by 1779
- By 1781, only “hard money” (silver and gold) used in US Markets