

4-Stirrings of Rebellion

French and Indian War-conflict in North America between the British and French. Colonists loyally supported the British.
Albany Plan of Union-Benjamin Franklin's plan to unite the colonies to help defeat the French and Indians.
Ended with **Treaty of Paris of 1763**.
Britain had gained all French lands in North America but had racked up a large war debt.

Writs of assistance-British search warrants to catch Colonial smugglers
Sugar Act-tax on sugar
"No taxation without representation" slogan from James Otis
Stamp Act-tax that required stamps on official documents

Townshend Act-new tax on tea, glass, paper, and paint
Colonists protested, British sent troops
Boston Massacre-Colonial protesters were shot by British troops who were being harassed.
Boston Tea Party-organized to protest the tax on tea. Threw tea into Boston Harbor and burned British merchant ships.
British sent more troops

Committees of Correspondence arranged the **1st Continental Congress**. Late 1774 in Philadelphia. Didn't do much, decided to meet back in a year.
Lexington and Concord-British troops went to confiscate Colonists weapons in Concord, Massachusetts. Fighting began with the "**shot heard 'round the world**".

The British were heavily in debt and could not afford anymore wars, they also needed to raise money to pay off their debts. Thus, a series of laws was passed...
Proclamation of 1763-law that forbid colonists from crossing the Appalachian mountains into Indian territory (to protect them and the Indians)
-ANGERED THE COLONISTS

Sons of Liberty-organization in Boston that opposed British taxes and interference in colonies
Led by cousins Samuel Adams and John Adams
Protests, boycotts, and harassment of tax collectors
Declaratory Act-British Parliament declared that they did have the right to pass laws for the colonists

Parliament passed the **Intolerable Acts**-to punish Boston for Boston Tea Party, closed Boston Harbor, housed British troops in Boston homes, set a curfew. Colonists formed Committees of Correspondence to figure out what to do to react.
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2nd Continental Congress, May 1775.
-Called for an army and appointed George Washington as commander
-Could not decide whether to compromise with England or declare Independence.
Battle of Bunker Hill, just outside of Boston June 1775. Bloodiest battle of war, Colonists lost but put up a great fight giving hope they could win later on.