

Identify Physical and Cultural Features

Follow these steps to identify physical and cultural features.



INTERACTIVE

Read Physical Maps

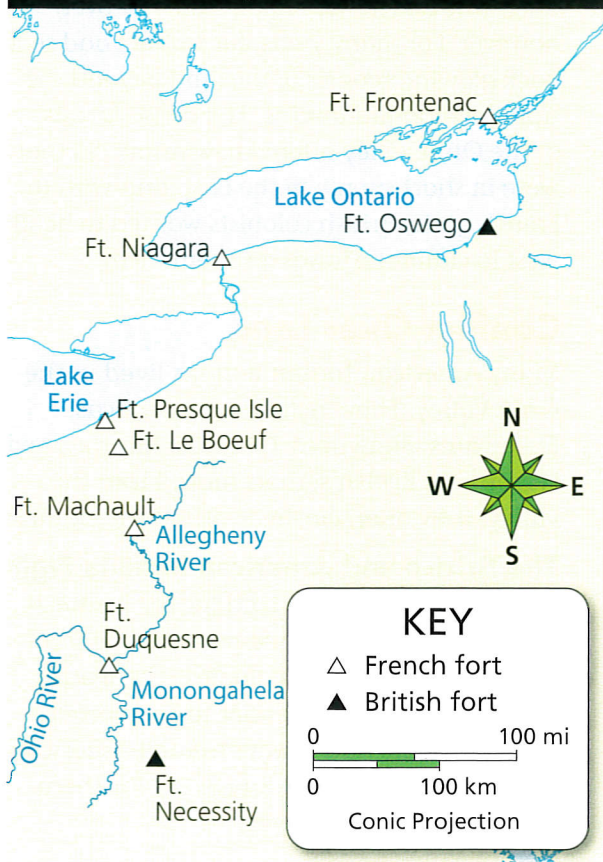
1 Identify physical features. Physical features include bodies of water, coastlines, mountains, valleys, and deserts. What are the main physical features shown on the map below?

2 Identify cultural features. Cultural features are features created by people, such as cities and towns, borders, buildings, roads, railroads, or canals. What is the main cultural feature on the western frontier shown on the map and mentioned in George Washington's report?

3 Relate physical and cultural features. Cultural features are often related to physical features. For example, a river (physical feature) can form a border between two countries (cultural feature). The natural landscape may determine where a city is built. People need water for drinking, cooking, and bathing. That is why so many early settlements were built near rivers or lakes. Bodies of water are a natural resource and a physical feature. People use that natural resource to meet their needs for living. Based on the map and the primary source, why was the fort George Washington built called Fort Necessity?

Secondary Source

Western Frontier, 1754



Primary Source

...we received Intelligence that the French, having been reinforced with 700 Recruits, had left Monongehela, . . . Upon this, as our Numbers were so unequal, . . . (not exceeding 300) we prepared for our Defence in the best Manner we could, by throwing up a small Intrenchment, which we had not Time to perfect . . .

—George Washington and James Mackay
of the Capitulation of Fort Necessity
Williamsburg 19 July 1754

LESSON 2

Growing Resentment Against Britain



 **BOUNCE**
TO ACTIVATE

 **VIDEO**

GET READY TO READ

START UP


The illustration shows British troops searching a colonist's home. Explain in writing how colonists likely felt about such actions.

GUIDING QUESTIONS


- Why did the colonists oppose new taxes and feel that British law was increasingly oppressive?
- Who were the colonial leaders that emerged as tensions with Britain increased?

TAKE NOTES

Literacy Skills: Identify Cause and Effect

Use the graphic organizer in your  Active Journal to take notes as you read the lesson.

PRACTICE VOCABULARY

Use the vocabulary activity in your  Active Journal to practice the vocabulary words.

Vocabulary

petition committee of
boycott correspondence
repeal
writ of
assistance

Academic Vocabulary

prohibit
influential

By 1760, the British and their Indian allies had driven France from the Ohio Valley. Their troubles in the region were not over, however. For many years, fur traders had sent back glowing reports of the land beyond the Appalachian Mountains. The dense forests of the Ohio Valley offered new resources that were in short supply in the East, and with the French gone, British colonists wanted to head west to claim the lands for themselves.

Conflict Over Land

Many American Indian nations lived in the Ohio Valley. They included the Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Miamis, and Hurons. As British settlers moved into the valley, they often clashed with these Indians.

The British and American Indians Fight

In 1760, Britain made Lord Jeffrey Amherst military commander and governor general of its North American colonies. The British sent Amherst to the frontier to keep order. French traders had always treated American Indians as friends, holding feasts for them and giving them presents.

Amherst refused to do this. Instead, he raised the price of goods traded to Indians. Also, unlike the French, Amherst allowed settlers to build farms and forts on Indian lands.

Angry American Indians found a leader in Pontiac, an Ottawa chief who had fought on the French side during the French and Indian War. An English trader remarked that Pontiac “commands more respect amongst these nations than any Indian I ever saw.” In April 1763, Pontiac spoke out against the British, calling them “dogs dressed in red, who have come to rob [us] of [our] hunting grounds and drive away the game.” Pontiac led violent raids against British forts. Hundreds of British were tortured and killed, leading some officials to fear for the safety of colonists near American Indian land.

The British Secure the Frontier Later that year, Pontiac led an attack on British troops at Fort Detroit. A number of other Indian nations joined him. In a few short months, they captured most British forts in the Ohio country. British and colonial troops then struck back and regained much of what they had lost.

Pontiac’s War, as it came to be called, did not last long. In October 1763, the French told Pontiac that they had signed the Treaty of Paris. Because the treaty marked the end of French power in North America, the Indians could no longer hope for French aid against the British. One by one, the Indian nations stopped fighting and returned home.

READING CHECK **Identify Supporting Details** What arguments did Pontiac have against the British and settlers?

How Did the Proclamation of 1763 Fuel Resentment?

Pontiac’s violent raids against British troops convinced officials that they should **prohibit** British subjects from settling beyond the western frontier for their own safety. To do this, the government issued the Proclamation of 1763. The proclamation drew an imaginary line along the crest of the Appalachian Mountains. Colonists were forbidden to settle west of the line. All settlers already west of the line were “to remove themselves” at once.

The Purposes of the Proclamation The proclamation was meant to protect British settlers in the western lands. To enforce it, Britain sent 10,000 troops to the colonies. Few went to the frontier, however. Most stayed along the Atlantic coast.

The proclamation also created four new places where colonists could settle. French Canada became part of the province of Quebec. Florida, once a Spanish colony, was divided into East and West Florida. British territories in the Caribbean became the province of Granada.

Quick Activity

Begin an online timeline of major events and ideas that led to the American Revolution. Add to it as you read. Explain each event and its significance.



INTERACTIVE

Crisis on the Frontier

Academic Vocabulary

prohibit • *v.*, to refuse to allow; to forbid

▼ Chief Pontiac of the Ottawa incited other American Indian groups to fight the British and led an attack on British troops at Fort Detroit.



Colonists Disagree with the Proclamation The proclamation angered many colonists. They thought it was unnecessary and unjust. They did not think the British government had the power to restrict state settlements. Nor were they concerned with the rights of American Indians. After winning the French and Indian War, many colonists felt they had rights to the land.

Also, colonists now had to pay for the additional British troops that had been sent to enforce the proclamation. In the end, many settlers simply ignored the proclamation and moved west anyway. The proclamation remained most controversial in the west, where colonists clashed with American Indians. Some colonies, including New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, claimed lands in the west. The Proclamation would continue to cause problems up to the American Revolution from the tension it caused between the colonists and Britain.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

The Proclamation of 1763 prohibited colonial settlement west of the red line shown on the map.

1. **Location** Why would settlers resent the Proclamation border?
2. **Infer** How would people living in the Indian Reserve be affected if settlers ignored the Proclamation's border?

 **READING CHECK** **Identify Cause and Effect** What was the reasoning behind the Proclamation of 1763?

How Did Mercantilism Affect Taxation and Cause Resentment?

The Seven Years' War, which included the French and Indian War, plunged Britain deeply into debt. As a result, the taxes paid by citizens in Britain rose sharply. The British prime minister, George Grenville, decided that colonists in North America should help share the burden. In a mercantilist system, colonies were expected to serve the colonial power. Grenville reasoned that the colonists would not oppose small tax increases.

Westward Movement in Defiance of the Proclamation of 1763



The colonists, however, strongly resented these taxes. They argued that mercantilism was unfair because it limited trade and made goods more expensive. Many colonists also objected that the power to raise these new taxes was not granted by the English constitution. Grenville's policy led to the political and economic conflicts that would divide the colonies and England.

The Sugar Act Taxes the Colonies In 1764, Grenville asked Parliament to approve the Sugar Act, which put a new tax on molasses. The Sugar Act replaced an earlier tax, which had been so high that any merchant who paid it would have been driven out of business. As a result, most colonial merchants simply avoided the tax by smuggling molasses into the colonies. Often, they bribed tax collectors to look the other way.

The Sugar Act of 1764 lowered the tax. At the same time, the law made it easier for British officials to bring colonial smugglers to trial. Grenville made it clear that he expected the new tax to be paid.

 **READING CHECK** **Identify Main Ideas** What arguments did the colonists have against more British taxes?

Why Did the Stamp Act Anger Colonists?

Grenville also persuaded Parliament to pass the Stamp Act of 1765. The act placed new duties (taxes) on legal documents such as wills, diplomas, and marriage papers. It also taxed newspapers, almanacs, playing cards, and even dice.

All items named in the law had to carry a stamp showing that the tax had been paid. Stamp taxes were used in Britain and other countries to raise money. However, Britain had never required American colonists to pay such a tax.

Resistance to the Stamp Act When British officials tried to enforce the Stamp Act, they met with stormy protests from colonists. Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson's house in Massachusetts was looted by a mob. He was not the only official to feel the mob's anger. Some colonists threw rocks at agents trying to collect the unpopular tax.

In addition to riots in Boston, other disturbances broke out in New York City, Newport, and Charleston. In New York City, rioters destroyed the home of a British official who had said he would "cram the stamps down American throats" at the point of his sword.

The fury of the colonists shocked the British. After all, Britain had spent a lot of money to protect the colonies against the French. The British at home were paying much higher taxes than the colonists. Why, British officials asked, were colonists so angry about the Stamp Act?



Analyze Images British Prime Minister George Grenville wanted colonists to help share the burden of debt that Britain had incurred from the Seven Years' War. **Infer** How do you think colonists would react to sharing the expense of the Seven Years' War?

Quest CONNECTIONS

Look at the map. How would a disruption of trade with Britain affect colonists living in the Chesapeake Bay region? Record your findings in your  Active Journal.

As one English letter-writer commented,

Primary Source

"Our Colonies must be the biggest Beggars in the World, if such small Duties appear to be intolerable Burdens in their Eyes."

—"Pacifcus," *Maryland Gazette*, March 20, 1766

Lack of Representation in Parliament Colonists replied that the Stamp Act taxes were unjust and unnecessary. "No taxation without representation!" they cried. That principle was rooted in English traditions dating back to the Magna Carta.

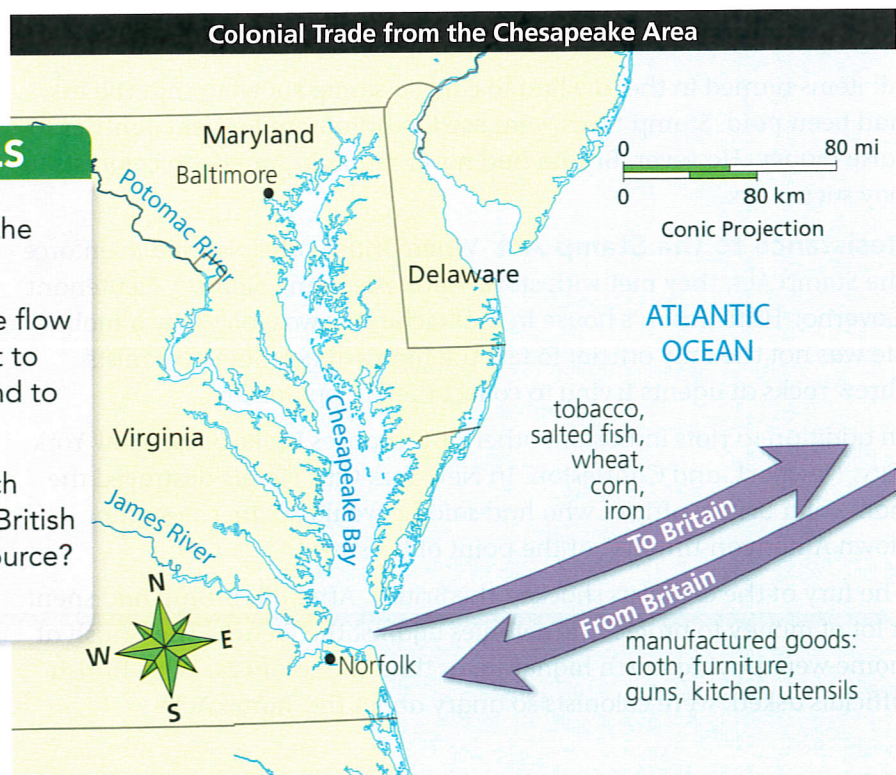
Colonists insisted that only they or their elected representatives had the right to pass taxes. Since the colonists did not elect representatives to Parliament, Parliament had no right to tax them. Colonists were willing to pay taxes—but only if they were passed by their own legislatures. The colonists also felt that mercantilist policies like the Navigation Acts were unfair because they restricted their trade, which reduced colonists' income.

Peaceful Protests Lead Toward Revolution The Stamp Act crisis united colonists from New Hampshire to Georgia. Critics of the law called for delegates from every colony to meet in New York City. There, a congress would form to consider actions against the hated Stamp Act.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Colonial trade was key to the mercantilism system.

1. **Interaction** Why was the flow of trade items important to Chesapeake colonists and to Great Britain?
2. **Draw Conclusions** Which product(s) do you think British industries used as a resource? Why?





Analyze Political Cartoons

British officials held a “funeral” for the Stamp Act, which Parliament repealed in 1766. **Cite Evidence** What does this cartoon say about the artist’s opinion of the Stamp Act?

In October 1765, nine colonies sent delegates to what became known as the Stamp Act Congress. The delegates drew up petitions to King George III, the British king, and to Parliament. A **petition** is a formal written request to someone in authority, signed by a group of people. In these petitions, the delegates rejected the Stamp Act and asserted that Parliament had no right to tax the colonies. Parliament paid little attention.

The colonists took other steps to change the law. They joined together to boycott British goods. To **boycott** means to refuse to buy certain goods and services. The boycott of British goods took its toll. Trade fell off by 14 percent. British merchants complained that they were facing ruin. So, too, did British workers who made goods for the colonies.

The colonists wanted the government to have less of a say over businesses and trade. They wanted a free-enterprise system, in which the market, rather than the government, determines what goods and services cost. British taxes, the colonists argued, unfairly restricted economic growth.

Finally, in 1766, Parliament **repealed**, or canceled, the Stamp Act. At the same time, however, it passed a law asserting that Parliament had the right to raise taxes in “all cases whatsoever.”

READING CHECK **Recognize Multiple Causes** What events led to the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766?

How Did Colonists React to the Townshend Acts?

In May 1767, Parliament reopened the debate over taxing the colonies. George Grenville, now a member of Parliament, clashed with Charles Townshend, the official in charge of the British treasury.

"You are cowards, you are afraid of the Americans, you dare not tax America!" Grenville shouted.

"Fear? Cowards?" Townshend snapped back. "I dare tax America!"

The next month, Parliament passed the Townshend Acts, which taxed goods such as glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea. The taxes were low, but colonists still objected. The principle was the same: Parliament did not have the right to tax them without their consent.

Searches Without Reason Cause Unrest The Townshend Acts also set up new ways to collect taxes. Customs officials were sent to American ports with orders to stop smuggling. Using legal documents known as **writs of assistance**, the officers would be allowed to inspect a ship's cargo without giving a reason.

Colonists protested that the writs of assistance violated their rights as British citizens. Under British law, a government official could not search a person's property without a good reason for suspecting that the person had committed a crime. Yet the writs of assistance allowed persons and their property to be searched and even seized without reason in the colonies. Colonists angrily cited the words of James Otis of Massachusetts. Arguing against a British attempt to impose writs of assistance six years earlier, he had said:

Analyze Political

Cartoons In this cartoon, colonists imagined punishing tax collectors by tarring and feathering them.

Draw Conclusions What might the caption for this cartoon say?

Primary Source

"Now, one of the most essential branches of English liberty is the freedom of one's house. A man's house is his castle; and while he is quiet, he is as well guarded as a prince in his castle. This writ, if it should be declared legal, would totally destroy this privilege. Customhouse officers may enter our houses when they please . . . break locks, bars, and everything in their way. . . ."

—James Otis, February 24, 1761




Colonists Rebel Against British Economic Policies Colonists responded swiftly and strongly to the Townshend Acts. From north to south, colonial merchants and planters signed agreements promising to stop importing goods taxed by the Townshend Acts. The colonists hoped that the new boycott would win repeal of the Townshend Acts.

The colonists began to view Britain's treatment of them as increasingly oppressive, or severe. To protest British policies, some angry colonists formed the Sons of Liberty. From Boston to Charleston, Sons of Liberty staged mock hangings of cloth or straw effigies, or likenesses, dressed as British officials. The hangings were meant to show tax collectors what might happen to them if they collected the unpopular taxes.

Some women joined the Daughters of Liberty. They paraded, signed petitions, and organized a boycott of fine British cloth. They urged colonial women to raise more sheep, prepare more wool, and spin and weave their own cloth. A slogan of the Daughters of Liberty declared, "It is better to wear a Homespun coat than to lose our Liberty."

Some Sons and Daughters of Liberty also used other methods to support their cause. They visited merchants and urged them to boycott British imports. A few even threatened people who continued to buy British goods.

 **READING CHECK** **Summarize** How did many colonists respond to the Townshend Acts?

Leaders Emerge in the Struggle with Britain

As the struggle over taxes continued, new leaders emerged in all the colonies. Men and women in New England and Virginia were especially active and **influential** in the colonial cause.

Massachusetts Citizens Fight for Their Beliefs Samuel Adams of Boston stood firmly against Britain. Adams seemed an unlikely leader. He was a failure in business and a poor public speaker. Often, he wore a red suit and a cheap gray wig for which people poked fun at him. Still, Adams loved politics. He always attended Boston town meetings and Sons of Liberty rallies. Adams's real talent was organizing people. He worked behind the scenes, arranging protests and stirring public support.

Sam's cousin John was another important Massachusetts leader. John Adams had been a schoolteacher before becoming a skilled lawyer. Adams longed for fame and could often be difficult. Still, he was more cautious than his cousin Sam. He weighed evidence carefully before taking any actions. His knowledge of British law earned him much respect.

Mercy Otis Warren also aided the colonial cause. Warren wrote plays that made fun of British officials. The plays were published in newspapers and widely read in the colonies. Warren formed a close friendship with Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams. The two women used their pens to spur the colonists to action. They also called for greater rights for women in the colonies.



▲ Mercy Otis Warren's popular plays making fun of British officials motivated colonists to take action against Britain.

Academic Vocabulary
influential • *adj.*, having great influence or power; effective

INTERACTIVE

Important People of the American Revolution

Virginians Join the Cause Virginia contributed many leaders to the struggle against taxes. In the House of Burgesses, George Washington joined other Virginians to protest the Townshend Acts.

A young lawyer, Patrick Henry, became well known as a vocal critic of British policies. His speeches in the House of Burgesses moved listeners to both tears and anger. Once, Henry attacked Britain with such fury that some listeners cried out, "Treason!" Henry boldly replied, "If this be treason, make the most of it!" Henry's words moved a young listener, Thomas Jefferson. At the time, Jefferson was a 22-year-old law student.

READING CHECK Use Evidence How did some colonists show their strengths as leaders?

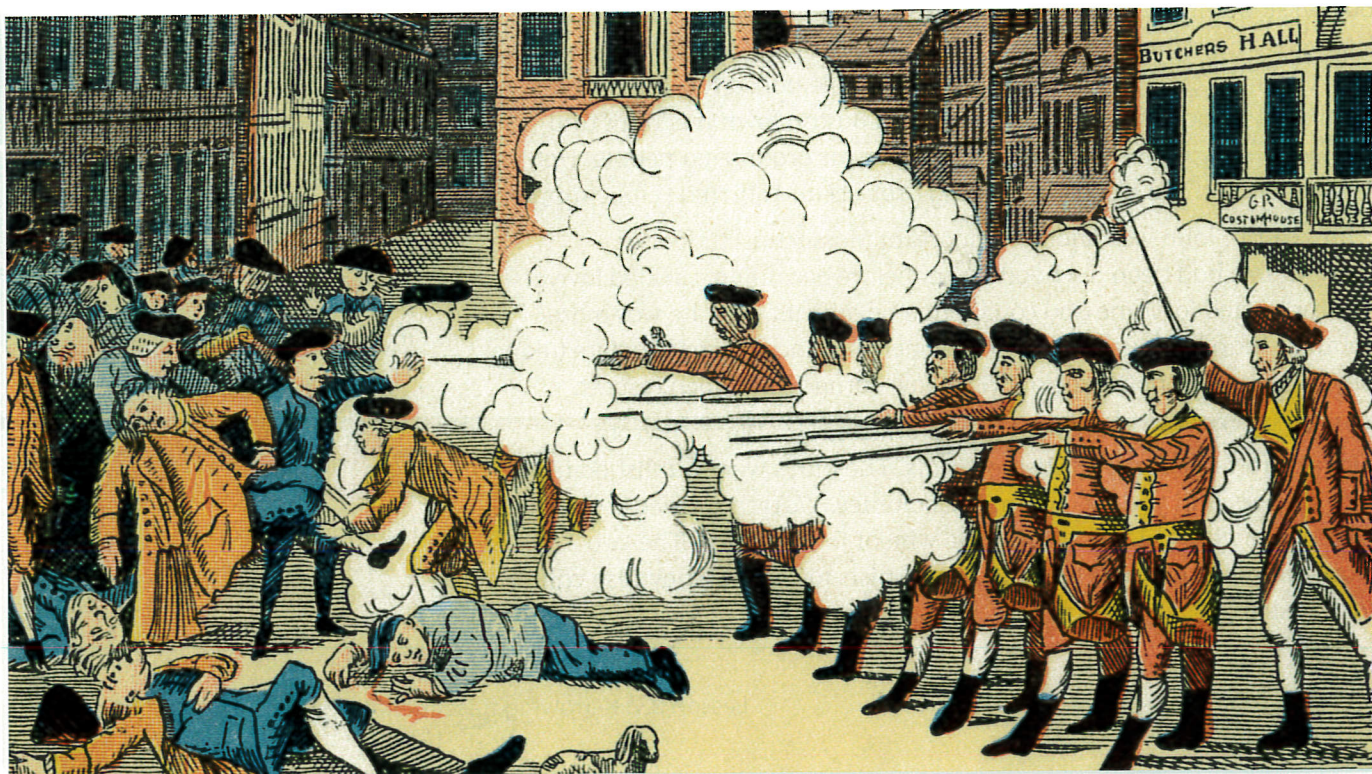
The Boston Massacre

Port cities such as Boston and New York were centers of protest. In New York, a dispute arose over the Quartering Act. Under that law, colonists had to provide housing, candles, bedding, and beverages to soldiers stationed in the colonies. The colonists did not want to house the soldiers. Many, including Sam Adams, did not think the soldiers should be stationed in the colonies at all during peacetime. When the New York Assembly refused to obey the Quartering Act, Britain dismissed the assembly in 1767.

Britain also sent two regiments to Boston to protect customs officers from local citizens. To many Bostonians, the soldiers were a daily reminder that Britain was trying to bully them into paying unjust taxes. When British soldiers walked along the streets of Boston, they risked insults or even beatings. A serious clash was not long in coming.

A Crowd Challenges British Soldiers On March 5, 1770, a crowd gathered outside the Boston customs house. Colonists shouted insults at the "lobsterbacks," as they called the red-coated soldiers.

Analyze Images This engraving of the Boston Massacre by Paul Revere helped spread anti-British feeling among the colonists. **Synthesize Visual Information** In what way could you say the image is inflammatory, or able to arouse anger in those who saw it?



BIOGRAPHY

5 Things to Know About

PATRICK HENRY

Patriot Leader (1736–1799)



- Favored independence from Britain
- Known for the famous words, “Give me liberty or give me death!”
- Known for his wit and oratorical skills
- Was first governor of Virginia after independence was declared
- Succeeded as a criminal lawyer before the Revolutionary War

Critical Thinking Why would speaking skills be an advantage to a colonial leader?

Then the Boston crowd began to throw snowballs, oyster shells, and chunks of ice at the soldiers.

The crowd grew larger and rowdier. Suddenly, the soldiers panicked. They fired into the crowd. When the smoke from the musket volley cleared, five people lay dead or dying. Among the first to die were Samuel Maverick, a 17-year-old white youth, and Crispus Attucks, a free black sailor.

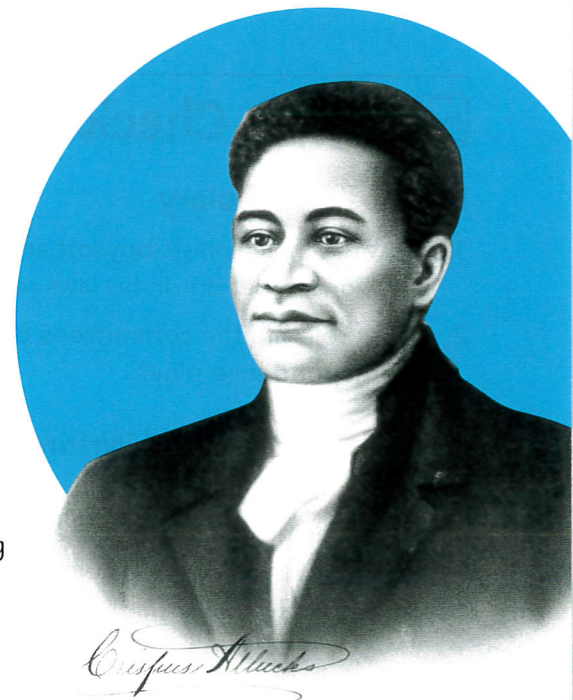
Colonists React to the Massacre Colonists were quick to protest the incident, which they called the Boston Massacre. A Boston silversmith named Paul Revere fanned anti-British feeling with an engraving that showed British soldiers firing on unarmed colonists. Sam Adams wrote letters to other colonists to build outrage about the shooting.

The soldiers were arrested and tried in court. John Adams agreed to defend them, saying that they deserved a fair trial. He wanted to show the world that the colonists believed in justice, even if the British government did not. At the trial, Adams argued that the crowd had provoked the soldiers. His arguments convinced the jury. In the end, the heaviest punishment any soldier received was a branding on the hand.

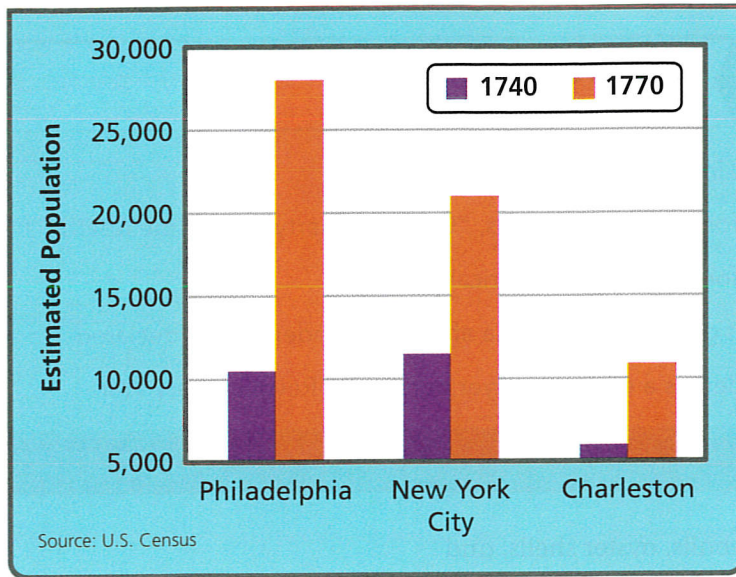
Samuel Adams later expanded on the idea of a letter-writing campaign by forming a **committee of correspondence**. Members of the committee regularly wrote letters and pamphlets reporting to other colonies on events in Massachusetts. Within three months, there were 80 committees organized in Massachusetts. Before long, committees of correspondence became a major tool of protest in every colony.

The King Repeals Most Colonial Taxes By chance, on the very day of the Boston Massacre, a bill was introduced into Parliament to repeal most of the Townshend Acts. British merchants, harmed by the American boycott of British goods, had again pressured Parliament to end the taxes. The Quartering Act was repealed and most of the taxes that had angered the Americans were ended. However, King George III asked Parliament to retain the tax on tea.

▼ Crispus Attucks was one of five colonists killed at the Boston Massacre.



Growth of Colonial Cities



News of the repeal delighted the colonists. Most people dismissed the remaining tax on tea as unimportant and ended their boycott of British goods. For a few years, calm returned. Yet the angry debate over taxes had forced the colonists to begin thinking more carefully about their political rights.

READING CHECK Identify

Supporting Details Why did John Adams choose to defend the British soldiers after the Boston Massacre?

Analyze Charts Colonial cities grew both in size and density. **Use Visual Information** Which city was the largest in 1740? In 1770?

An American Identity Develops

Before the French and Indian War, the colonists had lived mostly apart from British troops and were mainly content to be British subjects. After the war and with the debate over taxes, they grew to resent the British presence. The colonists had begun to see themselves as Americans, and the troops represented the British crown in their homeland.

The committees of correspondence and newspapers in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia kept people connected to what was happening in their cities and the British reactions to colonial unrest. Colonists felt more economically, politically, and socially tied to each other than to Britain.

READING CHECK Recognize Multiple Causes What caused the colonists to develop an identity as Americans?

Lesson Check

Practice Vocabulary

1. How did the colonists **boycott** and use **petitions** to get British tax laws **repealed**?
2. What role did the **committees of correspondence** play?

Critical Thinking and Writing

3. **Identify Supporting Details** What details about the colonists' response to the Stamp Act tell you that it was one cause of the American Revolution?
4. **Infer** Based on James Otis's response to British writs of assistance, what concerns did the colonists have about British searches?
5. **Understand Effects** How did the Boston Massacre influence the colonists' feelings toward Britain?
6. **Writing Workshop: Develop a Clear Thesis** Write a sentence in your Active Journal that explains why there was an American Revolution. This sentence will become the thesis statement for the essay you will write at the end of the Topic.