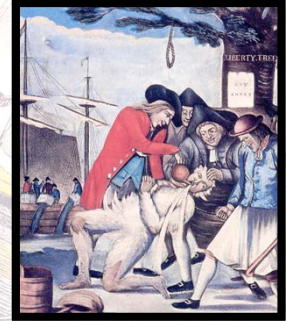


## The Road to Revolution Continues

### Chapter 3, Section 5

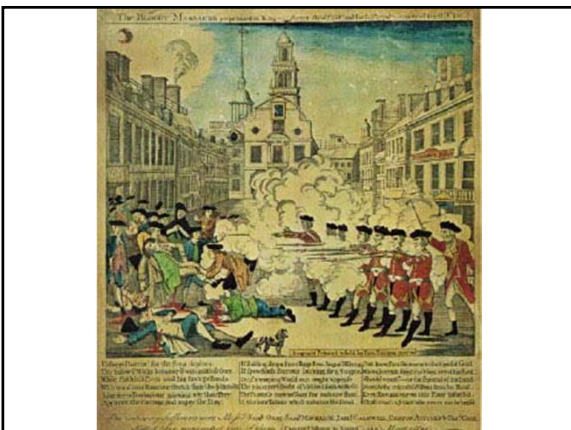
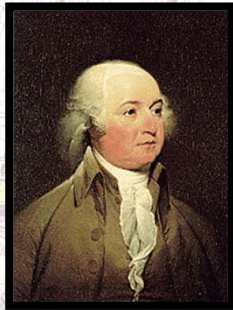
## Townshend Acts (1767)

- Tax placed upon all items imported into colonies
- Intro. by Charles Townshend
  - Chancellor of the exchequer
- Est. of vice-admiralty courts in colonies
  - Judges to collect 1/3 of the cargos forfeited by those convicted of smuggling



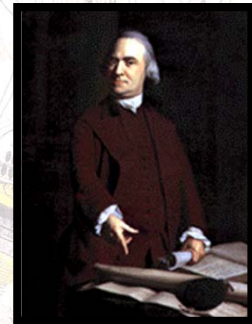
## Boston Massacre (1770)

- British troops sent to protect custom house & agents.
- Colonists responded w/ snowballs and shouting.
- British troops fired into the crowd.
  - Killing 5 Americans.
  - Defended by John Adams
    - Wanted to make sure they got a fair trial
- Led to repeal of Townshend duties
  - Except for small tax on tea kept out of principle



## “Committees of Correspondence”

- Organized to spread propaganda and news of British actions in colonies
- Organized by Samuel Adams



## Boston Tea Party (1773)

- To show displeasure against tax on tea
- Colonists dumped tea into Boston Harbor.
  - Dressed as Indians



## Coercive Acts (1774)

- English response after Boston Tea Party
  - To clamp down and assume tighter control
- Closed Boston Harbor
- Provided for trials moved from Mass. if governor felt a fair trial was impossible
- Passed w/ stronger Quartering Act and Quebec Act
  - Quartering Act
    - Made the colonies responsible for supporting British troops there
  - Quebec Act
    - Moved southern boundary of Quebec further S. to Ohio R.
- Dubbed the “Intolerable Acts” by colonists
  - Colonists think of themselves as Americans rather than Englishmen
  - Colonists concluded more severe actions were needed.

## 1st Continental Congress (1774)



- Called in response to “Intolerable Acts”
- Met in Philly
- Attended by 12 of the 13 colonies
  - Only Georgia didn't attend
- Decisions
  - Drafted Declaration of Rights
    - Statement of protest aimed by George III
  - Agreed to boycott all English goods
  - Agreed to call another meeting the following yr.