

Turmoil Over Taxation

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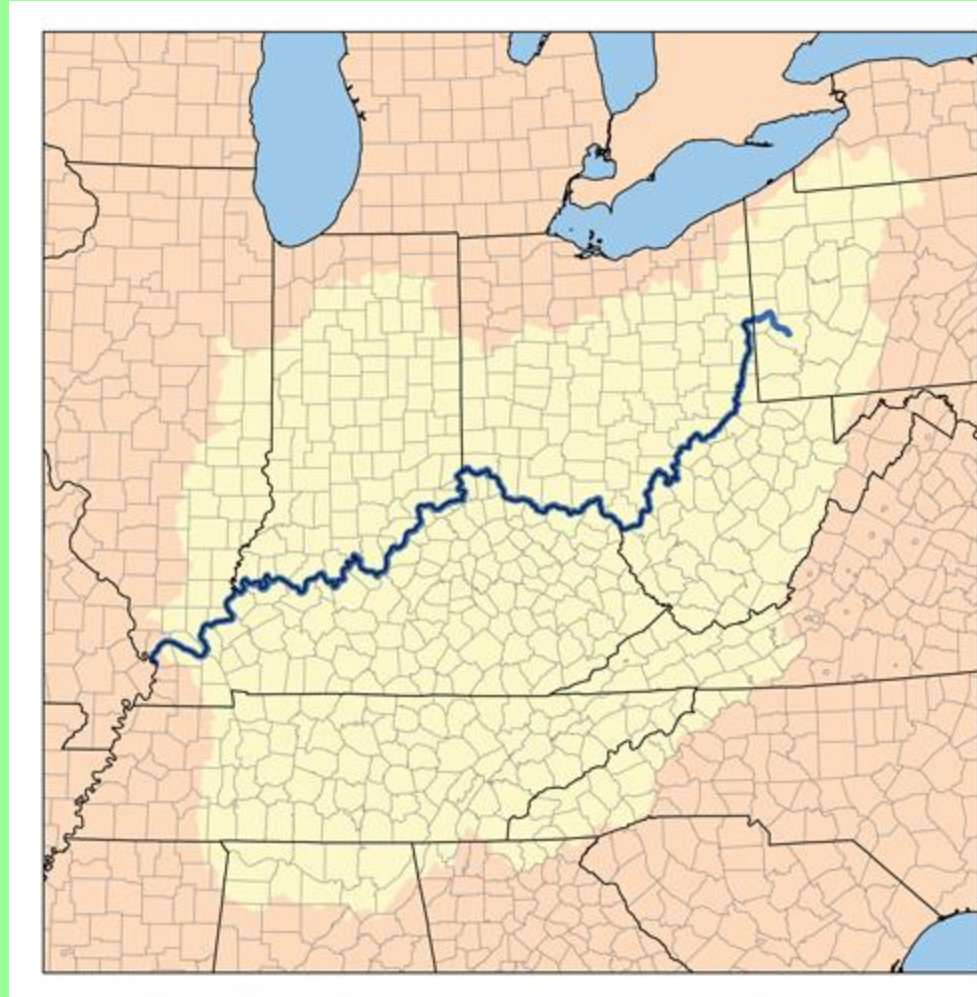
It's **1763**...

The **war** is
over...

The **French** are
gone...

The **valley** is
open for settlers...


Or is it?



Ohio River Valley

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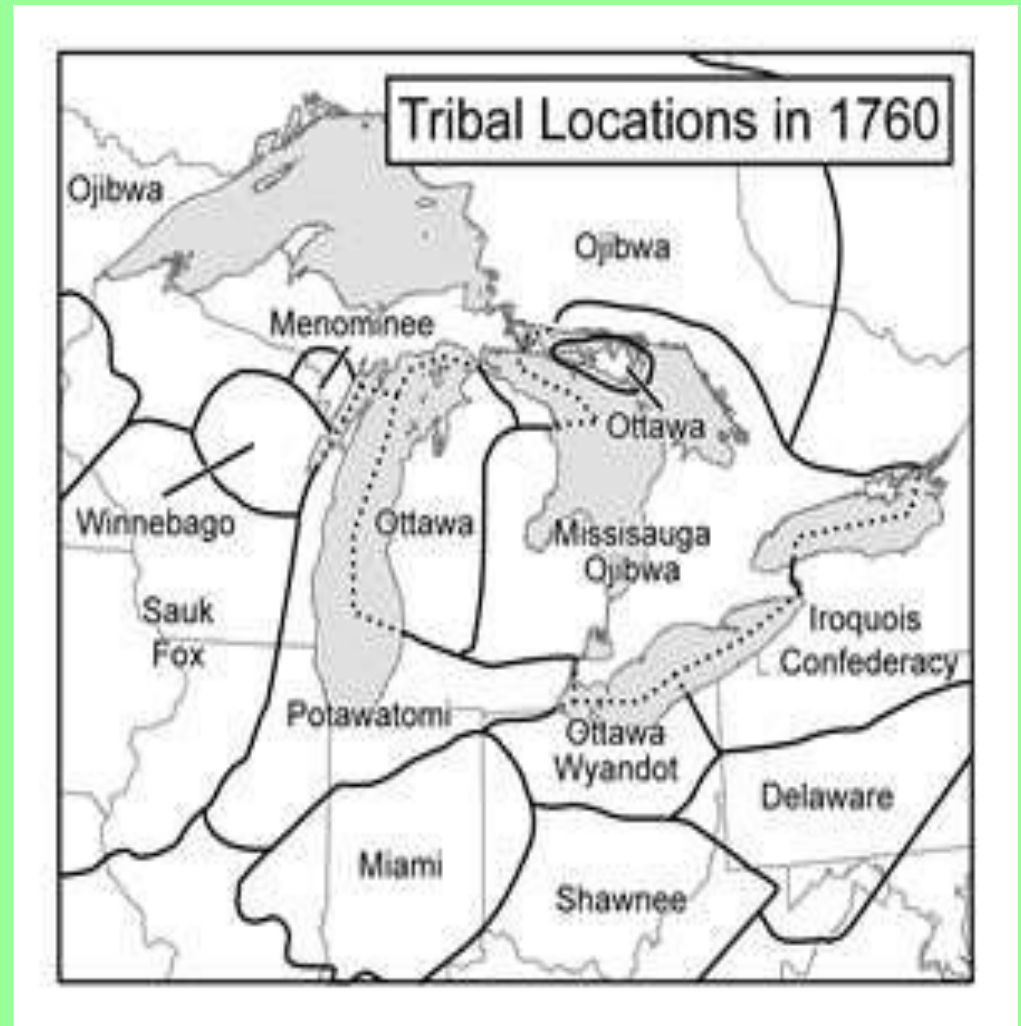


With the French gone, British colonists begin settling on Indian lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.

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Many Native American nations lived in the **Ohio River Valley**. As British settlers moved into the valley, the two groups often clashed.



Indian Nations in the Ohio River Valley

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Angry Native Americans found a leader in **Pontiac**, an Ottawa chief who fought with the French against the British.



Chief Pontiac

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Notable Descendant: 1969 **Pontiac GTO** Convertible

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Pontiac's War

breaks out in the Ohio River Valley during the summer of 1763. Most British forts are captured by various Indian nations, but quickly regained.



Pontiac's War

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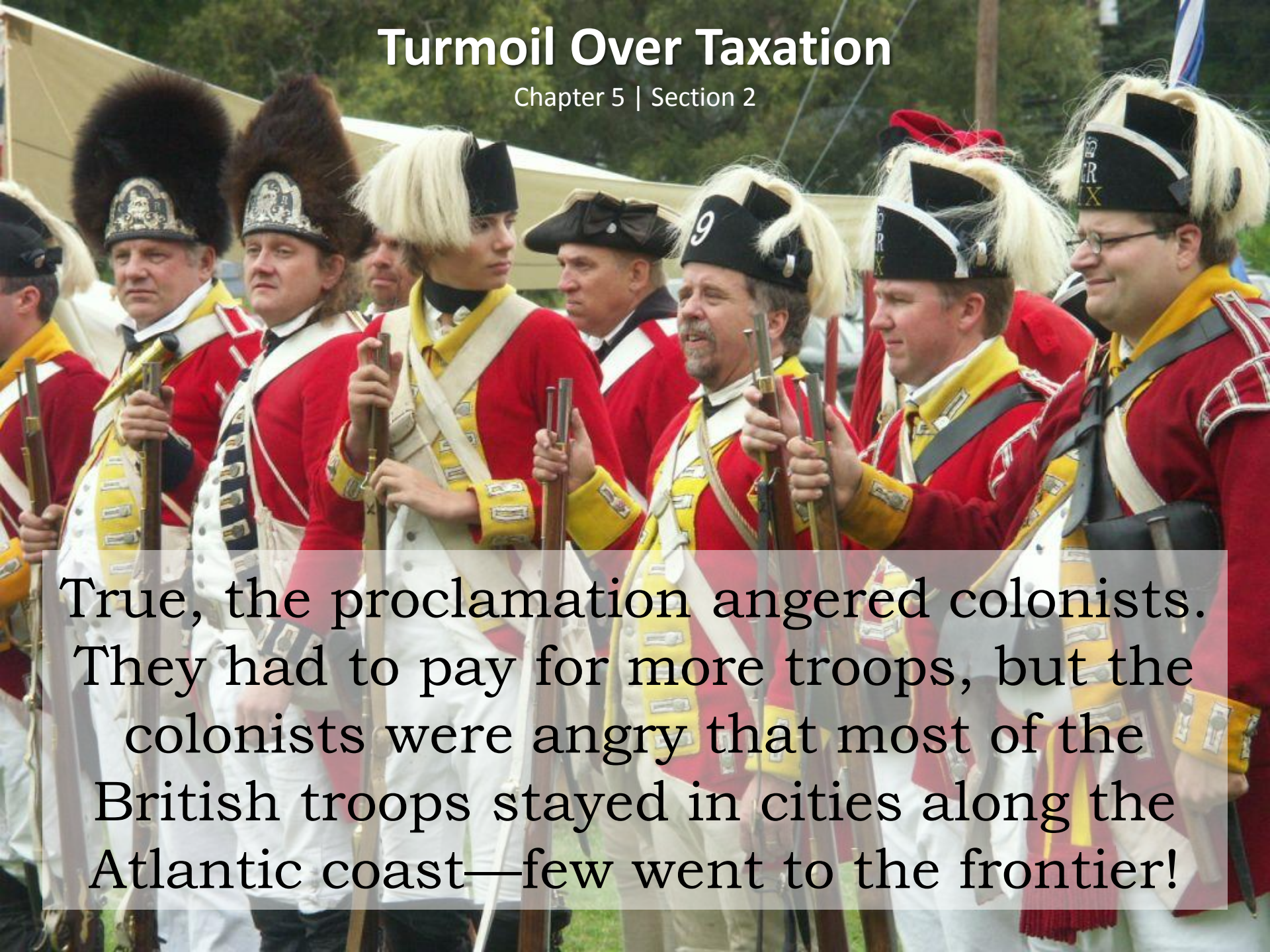
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As a result, the **Proclamation of 1763** prevents settlement west of the **Appalachians** & places troops along this line.



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A group of British soldiers in red uniforms and black hats with white plumes, holding rifles, standing in a line outdoors. The soldiers are wearing red jackets with yellow and white accents, and black hats with white plumes. They are holding long rifles and standing in a line. The background shows a tent and trees.

True, the proclamation angered colonists. They had to pay for more troops, but the colonists were angry that most of the British troops stayed in cities along the Atlantic coast—few went to the frontier!

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French and Indian War

placed Britain deeply into debt and new Prime Minister George Grenville decides that the **colonists** should help pay costs.



Map of major battles

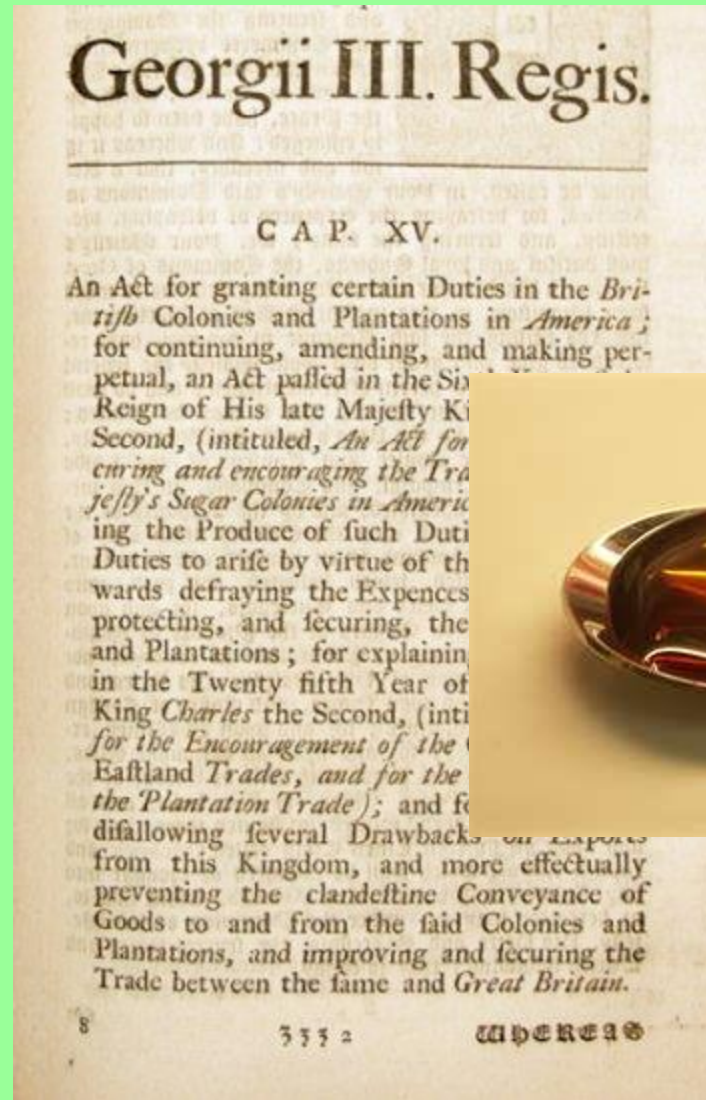
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Sugar Act (1764)

places a new tax on molasses.

Molasses is a valuable item in the triangular trade. It actually lowered an earlier tax on molasses.



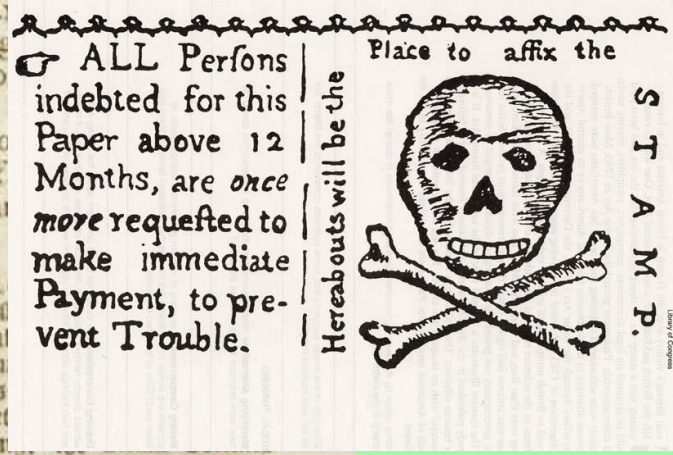
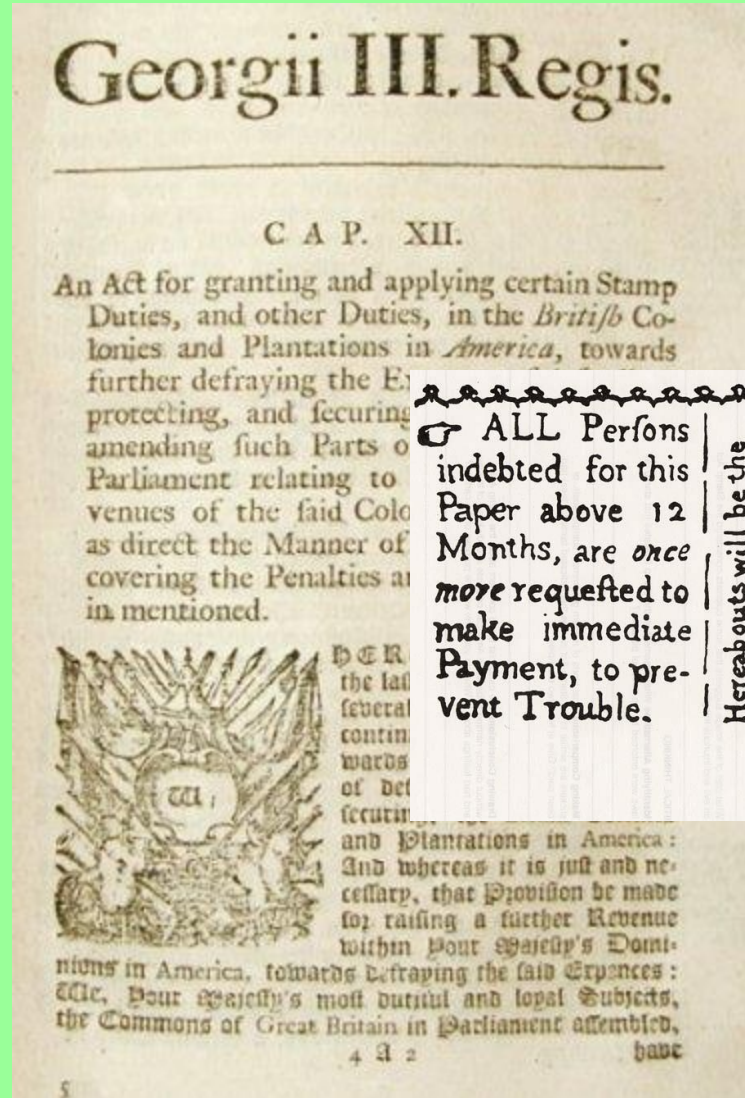
molasses

Sugar Act (1764)

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Stamp Act (1765)
taxes all written
and legal
documents.
Although
common in
Britain to raise
money, American
colonists never
had to pay such a
tax.

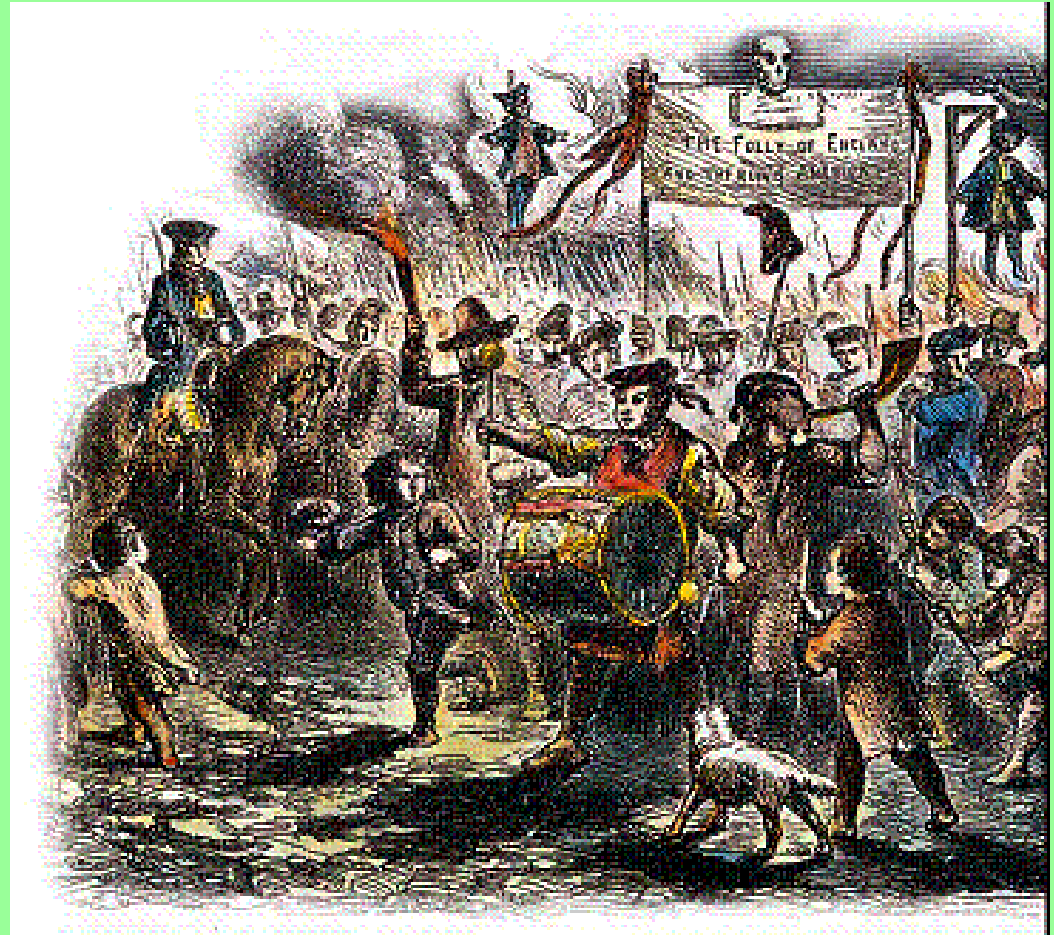


Stamp Act (1765)

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Colonists protest
Stamp Act as
**“taxation
without
representation”**
—claiming
Parliament has
no right to tax
colonists.



Stamp Act riot in 1765

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When British officials tried to enforce the Stamp Act some were **tarred and feathered.**

Tarring and feathering is an old punishment that goes back to the Middle Ages. However, it's mostly known for its use in the 18th century by mobs wishing to "punish" either public officials they hated, or private citizens they felt betrayed the public in some way. Generally it was used during the American Revolutionary period on tax officials or citizens who perhaps violated a non-importation protest.

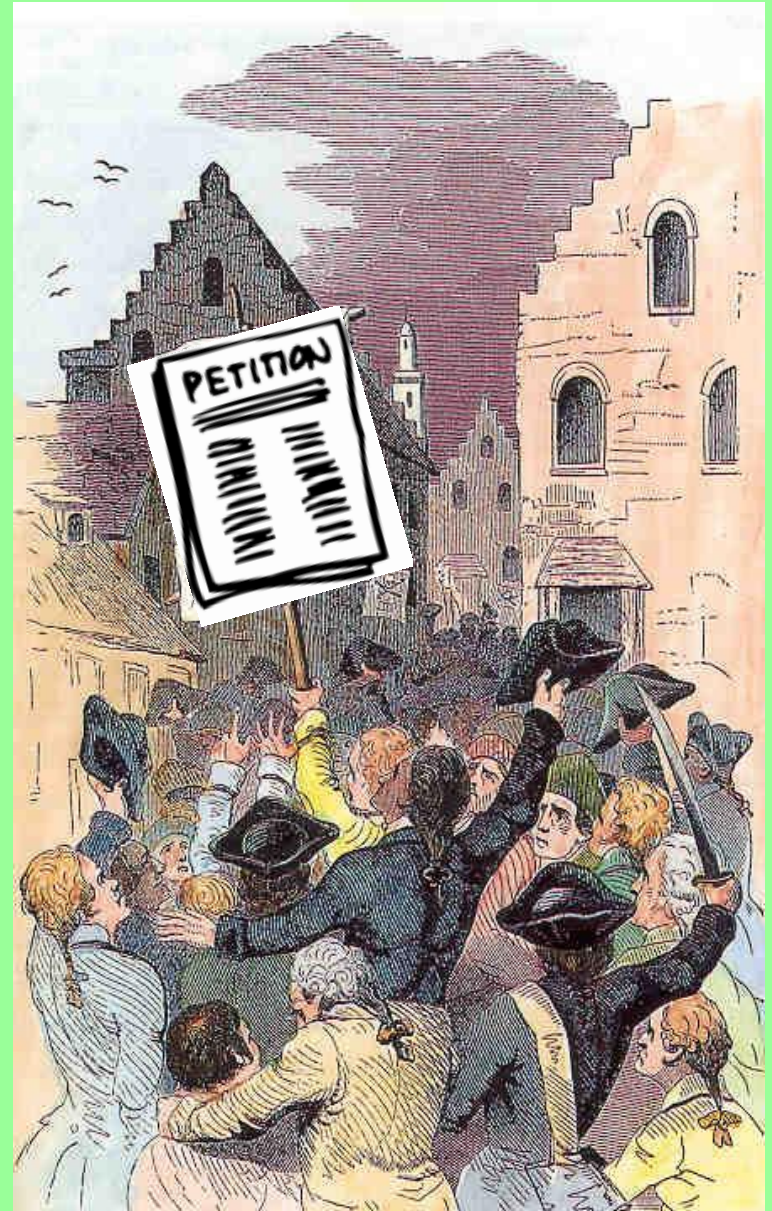
Basically a person was stripped to the waist and immobilized, then pine tar was either brushed or poured over their body. (This usually resulted in first degree burns.) Finally, feathers (usually from a chicken) were either thrown on them, or they were forced to roll around in a pile of them, so that the feathers stuck to the tar. Sometimes the person was paraded through the town in a cart or tied to a rail.

Why was it used? To publicly humiliate the victim. The tar would stick for days, so this was an extended punishment (not to mention the effects of the burns.) The objective was to drive them out of town, or force them to "toe the line" (obey the laws or local customs).

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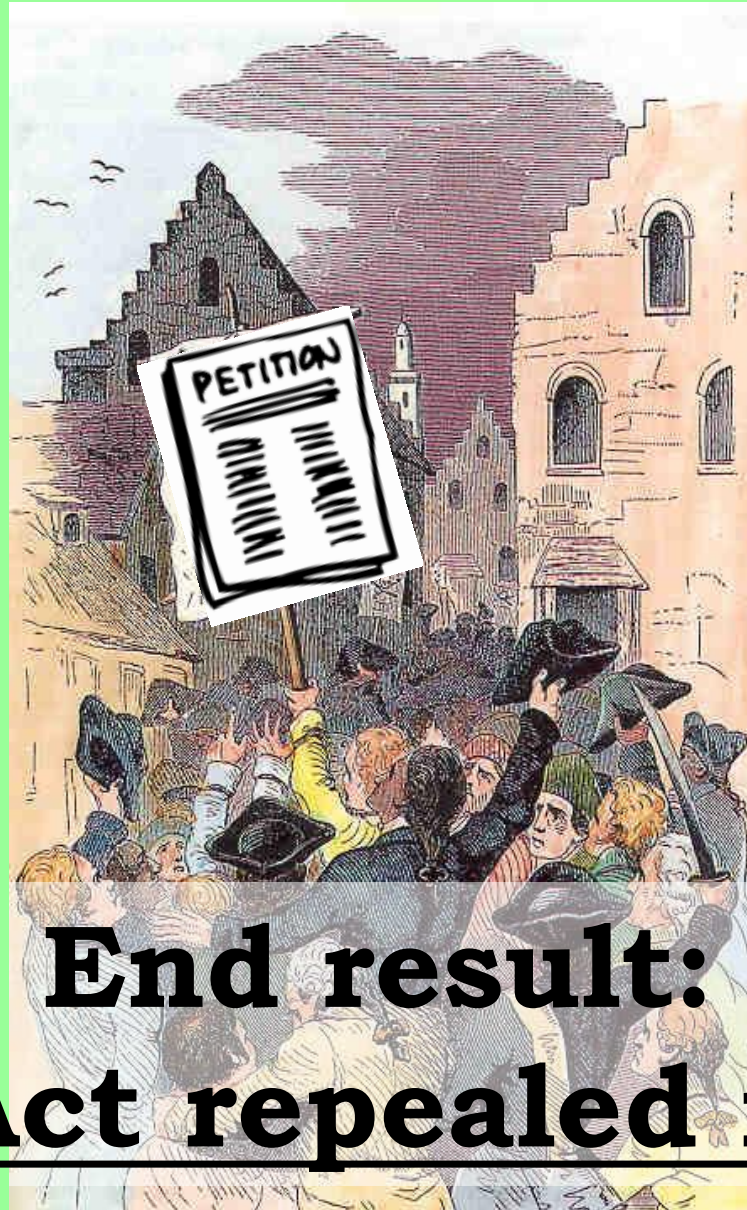
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Colonists unite to send a **petition** to Parliament (it was ignored) and stage a successful **boycott** of British goods.



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End result:

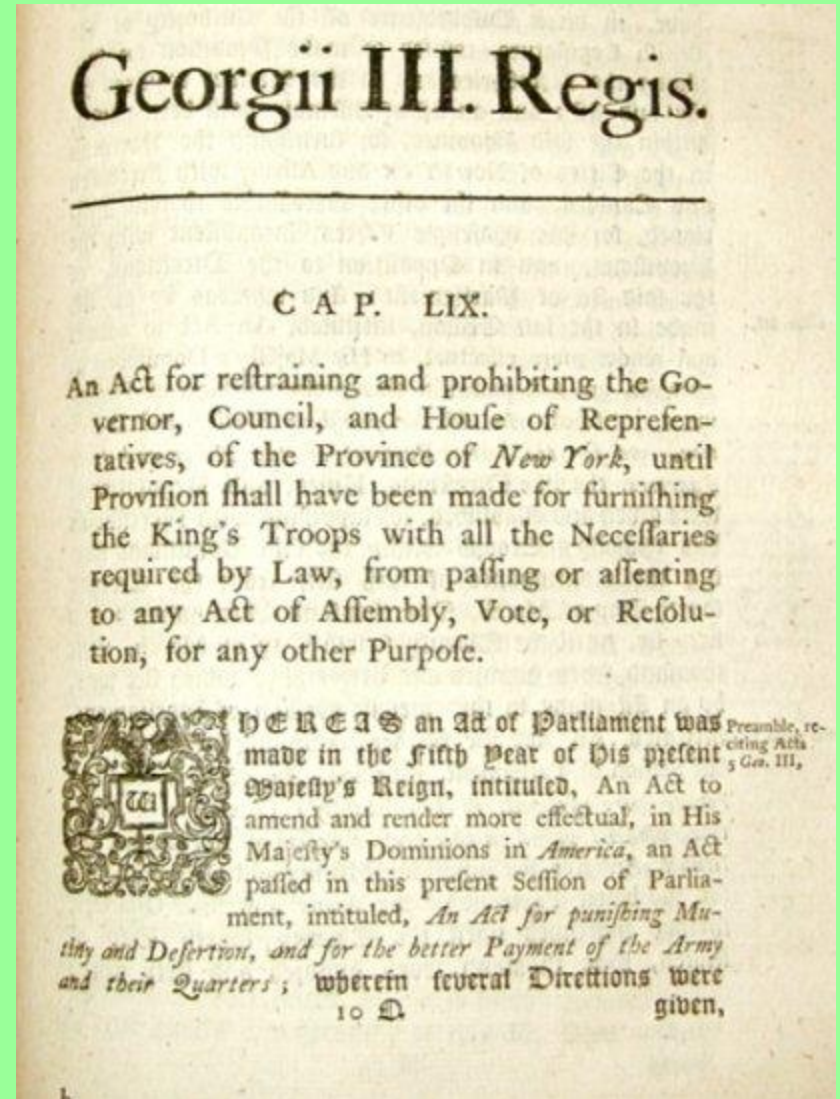
Stamp Act repealed in 1766.

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Townshend Acts

(1767) taxed goods such as glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea. Colonists upset that another tax passed without their consent.



Townshend Acts (1767)

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The Townshend Acts created new ways to collect taxes.

Writs of assistance

were created to inspect a ship's cargo without reason—colonists protest as a violation of rights.



“Yes, the search was totally by-the-book. I recall covering my eyes and counting to 100 before I began looking.”

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New boycotts to protest the Townshend Acts in an attempt to have them repealed.



Sons of Liberty and **Daughters of Liberty** are formed by angry colonists to organize protests.

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New **colonial leaders** emerge:
Samuel Adams and **John Adams** (MA)
George Washington, **Patrick Henry**,
and **Thomas Jefferson** (VA)
Women: Mercy Otis Warren and
Abigail Adams (MA)



Sam Adams

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March 1770:
A crowd of protesters clash with British soldiers and five colonists are shot dead. This became known as the **Boston Massacre**.



Paul Revere's engraving

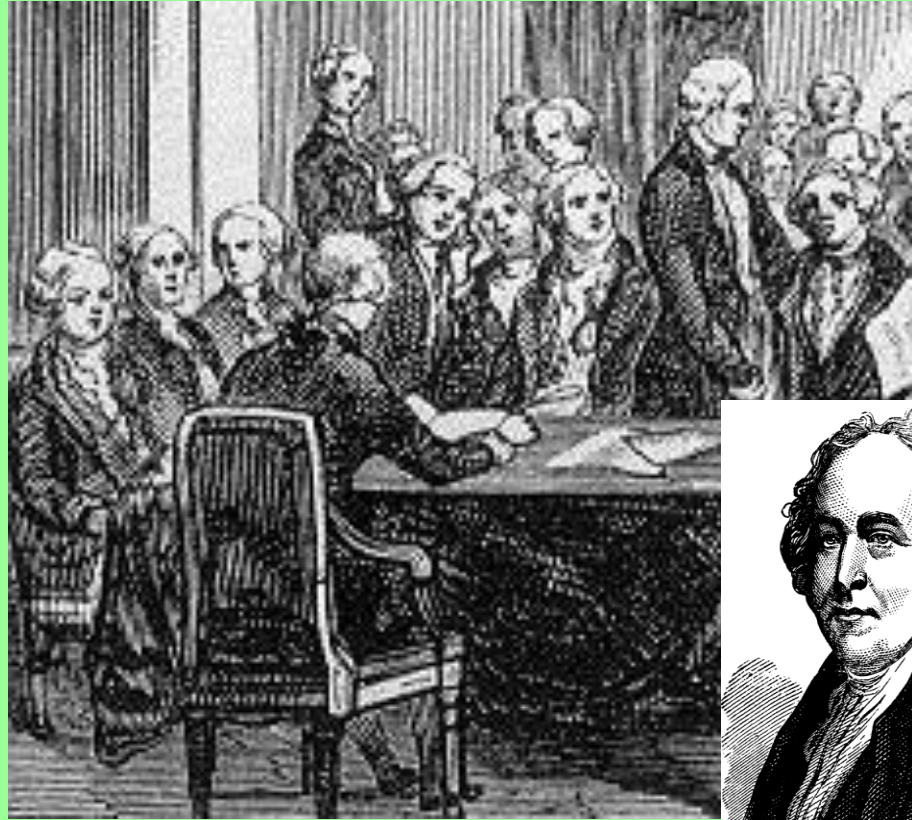
The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street Boston on March 5th 1770 by a party of the 29th REG^t



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John Adams defends soldiers in court to show the world and British that the colonists believe in justice. Six of the eight soldiers were acquitted.



Sketch of trial



John Adams

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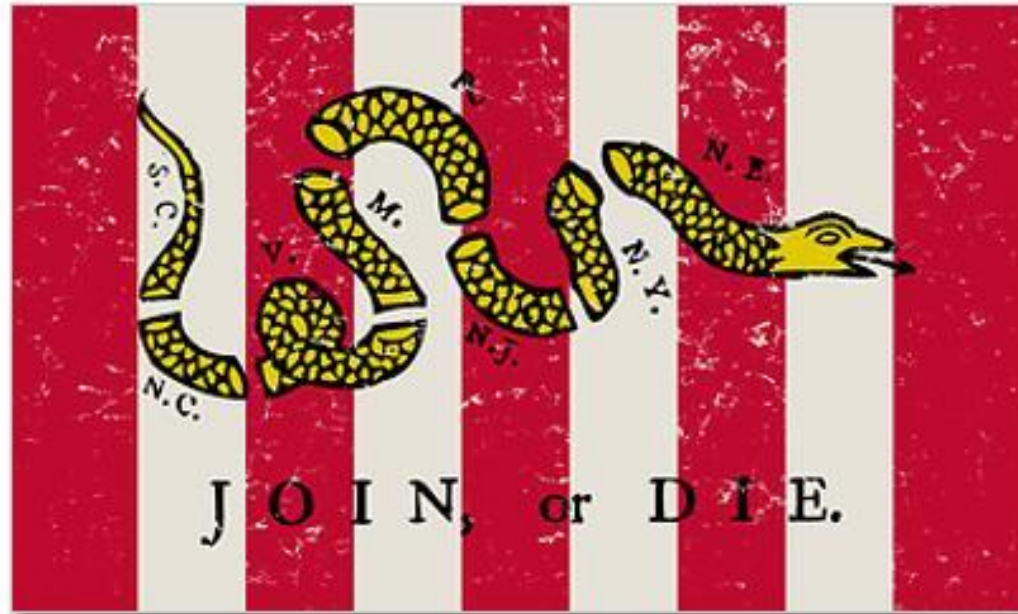
After Boston Massacre, Sam Adams forms **committee of correspondence** to write letters as a major form of protest in every colony.



Committee of Correspondence
(Later became the First and Second Continental Congresses)

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End result:

Most of Townshend Acts and Quartering Act repealed in 1770.
King George III keeps tax on tea.



J O I N, or D I E.