

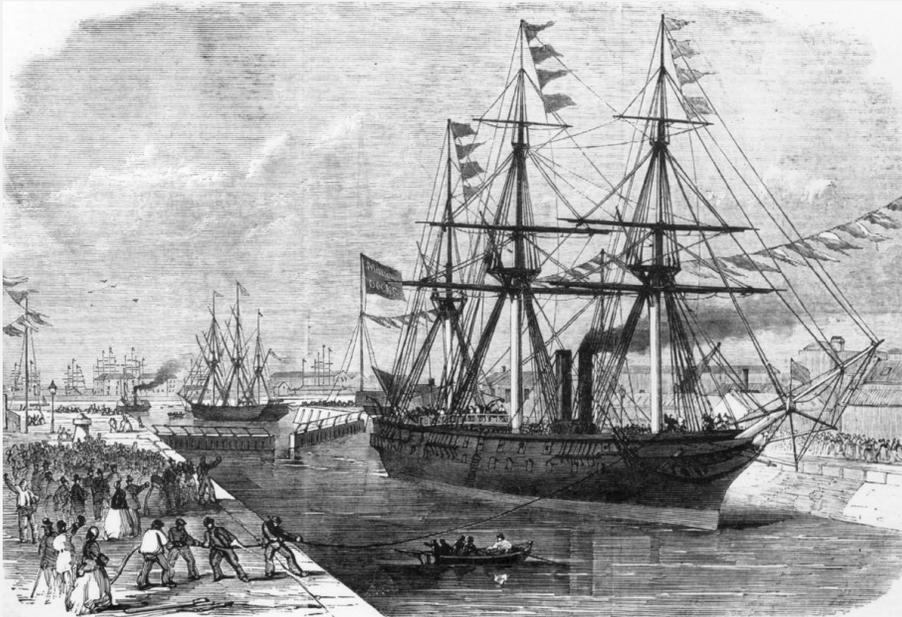
CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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15 CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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THE NAVIGATION ACTS: 1660 AND 1668



The colonists were unhappy about this act because this act wouldn't allow a colonist's ship to carry goods to or from Britain, which prevented them from making money from those goods. Also, all goods from other countries in Europe had to go to Britain to be taxed, making those goods very expensive when they were sold to the colonists. Colonists' goods were only allowed to be sold to Britain, but they wanted to sell them to whomever they wanted. On the other side, Britain thought this act was just to help and protect them.

THE PROCLAMATION OF 1763

The colonists think this is very unfair. All settlers who lived in the west of Appalachian Mountain were ordered to move back to the Thirteen colonies. Which would mean they need to restart everything again in this new land, rebuild their home. And the settlers who already lived there would need to share their land with more people. Also, no fur trade was allowed without the British government permission.

The British thought they are just preventing wars between native people and settlers. And more people can settle in Thirteen colonies since they have more than enough land.

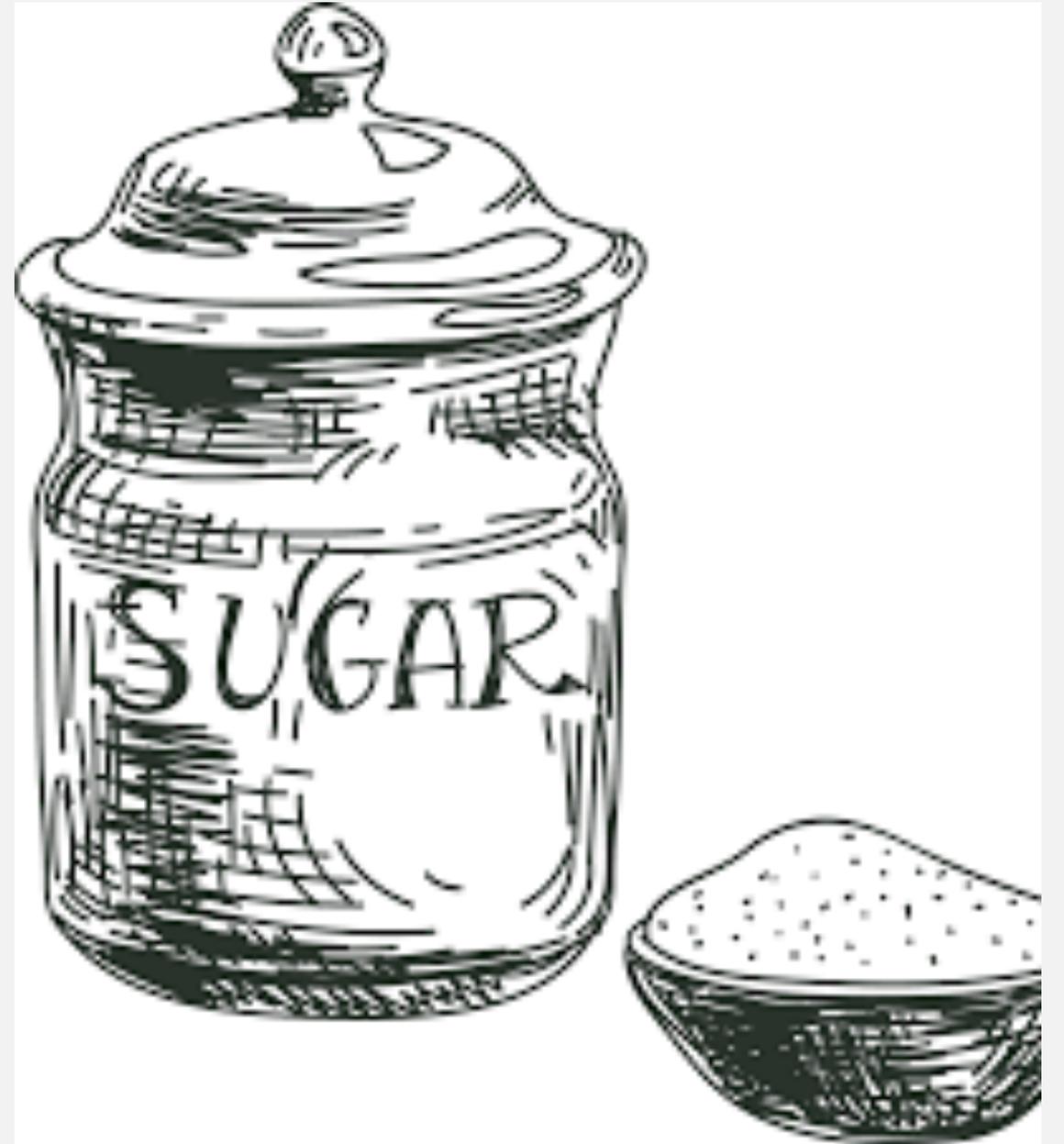
TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

The colonists were mad because they had pay so much tax to the Britain. But the British think this tax were just used to protect them. The taxes were used for supporting the British army, who are to protect them.



1764 SUGAR ACT

- Imported goods like sugar, molasses were put on tax.
- Some colonies refused to buy sugar.



1765 STAMP ACT

- All newspaper and legal documents had to be stamped from prize ranging.
- Merchants refused to buy British goods.
- Colonial Assemblies made angry speeches.
- Tax collectors were threatened by the colonists.
- A mob wrecked The house of Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts.
- The Stamp Act was withdrawn in 1766.

1767 TOWNSHEND ACTS

- Taxes were added to goods such as glass, tea, silk, paper, paint and lead.
- The sale of British goods drop almost two-thirds.
- Taxes were dropped except tea in 1770.



1773 TEA ACT

- The British government only gave right to East Indian Company to sell tea in North America.
- About 40 – 50 people from Boston pretend to be the Native people in the Boston Tea Party, three boatloads of tea from the British ship were dumped into the port.
- The colonists refused to let East India Company ship to enter the harbor of New York and Philadelphia.

1774 INTOLERABLE ACTS

- The people of the Thirteen colonies refused to trade or buy British goods.
- Many colonies started to collect weapons and ammunition secretly.
- The colonists began to train their own army, two-thirds of them were Minutemen.
- The first Continental Congress was held in September 1774.
- No shipping were allowed in Boston until they paid for all the destroyed tea. British government banned public meetings and stationed 4000 British troops in the area.

MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNMENT ACT

- It was one of the Intolerable Act.
- The British government appointed all positions in the colony's government.
- Only one meeting could be held in a year.



THE ISSUES OF RIGHT

American colonies thought the British government were not respecting them and ignoring their interest. They said the government violated the Bill of Rights, Magna Carta, and other more that protected them and their property.



LAND SPECULATION AND THE OHIO VALLEY

In 1763, the British fort and some American settler in the Ohio Valley were attacked by an Ottawa leader, Poontiac, who also attacked Fort Detroit. The British Official noticed this and want to end this costly warware between the colonists and Native people, they want them to have a friendly trade relationship.

The main purpose of The Royal Proclamation 1763 was to keep the American settlement out of Ohio and the Native people happy. This upset the American land speculators, who want to own and sell the land in the Ohio Valley.

NEW TAXES

Although the British Parliament made an advances on democratic. The rich was still ruling Europe, not even 5% of the population could vote, they think it was ridiculous for normal people to have political power. No matter what the American colonies think, they have to provide money to British Empire.

THE PROTEST ESCALATES

The British government still decide to raise money in the colonies. In 1767, British parliament propose a series of new tax, known as the Townshend Acts. New taxes were added to paper, paint, glass, and tea-all goods that had to be shipped from other country. This taxes actually only raised small amount of money, it was to show American that Britain still have the right and power collect tax from the colonies. Again the American protest, and the act was repeal other than the tax on tea.

As more protest happened, local families (Thirteen colonies) were forced have soldier in their house. In 1770, a British soldier misunderstood an order, and shoot a mob of protestor, several people were killed. The colonial leaders quickly turned The “Boston Massacre” into anti-British propaganda.

THE SONS OF LIBERTY

More violent incidents were increased that the American colonies were at the edge of revolution. Colonies leader and “Sons of Liberty” encouraged people to challenge the British government at every opportunity. Their main goal were to resist British taxes and trade restriction, and were willing to take violence action such as harassing British tax officer and burning building.

THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

In 1774, the Quebec Act passed by the British Parliament. This Act was to keep the Canadian loyal to Britain, it made French language and Roman Catholic official in Quebec. The colonies boundaries were expended, avoid American to settle in Ohio valley. This wasn't mean to directly punish the thirteen colonies. But American see this Act as one of the Intolerant Act.

In September 1774, delegates from each of the Thirteen Colonies (except Georgia) were sent to the First Continental in Philadelphia. Leaders cut all the goods from England and start to cut its economic connection with the British Empire. Colonists start to raise their own army and store arms and ammunition.