Disaster at Fort Duquesne General Braddock understood military tactics used in Europe, where armies fought in formation on open fields. But he knew nothing about fighting in North America, where conditions were very different. Braddock did not respect colonial soldiers. He did not listen to warnings that soldiers marching down a narrow road through a dense forest in red uniforms were perfect targets for an enemy fighting from behind trees and bushes. When Benjamin Franklin warned him about the danger of ambushes, Braddock said they were no threat to his well-trained troops.

As Braddock's force neared Fort Duquesne in early July, it was ambushed by French troops and their Native American allies. More than half of Braddock's men were killed or wounded, with the general himself among the dead.

General Edward Braddock

More British Defeats The British had other setbacks during 1755. An army led by the governor of Massachusetts failed to take Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario. Further east, an army of British colonists and Native Americans was ambushed and suffered heavy losses near Lake George. These defeats may have strengthened Iroquois leaders' resolve not to ally with Britain.

Vocabulary *Builder*
resolve (ree SAHLV) *n.* strong determination to succeed in doing something

In May 1756, Britain declared war on France, marking the official beginning of the Seven Years' War between the two countries. Shortly thereafter, French troops led by General Louis de Montcalm captured and destroyed Britain's Fort Oswego on Lake Ontario. In 1757, Montcalm captured Fort William Henry on Lake George.

Checkpoint **What fatal errors did General Edward Braddock make?**

The British Turn the Tide

Main Idea
New leadership allowed the British to win a series of important victories and led to the French surrender.

The situation improved for Britain during 1757 when William Pitt became prime minister. Pitt sought top generals who had genuine military talent. He chose James Wolfe, who was only 30 years old when he became one of Britain's top generals.

With Pitt's generals in command, the war entered a new phase. In the summer of 1758, Britain scored its first major victory in the war. It captured the fort at Louisbourg. In the fall, the British took Fort Duquesne. The British renamed the post Fort Pitt, in William Pitt's honor. It later became the city of Pittsburgh.

These and other victories led the Iroquois to side with the British. More victories in 1759 set the stage for the British attack on Quebec and the key battle of the war.

Quebec, the capital of New France, was located on a high cliff, overlooking the St. Lawrence River. General Montcalm commanded the French defenders, and General Wolfe led the British attack. At first, the British made little progress. Then, at night, they found an unguarded trail that allowed them to climb the cliffs protecting the city without being discovered. In September 1757, approximately 4,000 British soldiers defeated 4,500 French soldiers on the plains in

The British attack Quebec.

front of the city. More than 2,000 soldiers were killed or wounded in the battle, including both Wolfe and Montcalm.

After losing Quebec, France could no longer defend the rest of its North American territory. Montreal, the other major French city in Canada, fell in 1760. In February 1763, Britain and France signed the Treaty of Paris. France lost almost all of its North American possessions. France ceded, or surrendered, French Canada to Great Britain. Great Britain also gained all other French territory east of the Mississippi, with the exception of New Orleans. Britain also received Spanish Florida. New Orleans, along with all French territory west of the Mississippi, went to Spain.

Native Americans also lost a great deal. Without French help, the Native Americans could not stop British settlers from moving on their lands.

Checkpoint **What was the outcome of the Battle of Quebec?**

Looking Back and Ahead The defeat of the French left the British in control of a vast area in North America. However, whatever sense of triumph British leaders felt at the war's outcome was soon replaced by a nagging realization. The victory had substituted one set of problems for another.

Section 1 | Check Your Progress

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Comprehension and Critical Thinking

1. **(a) Summarize** How did the French and Indian War affect the 13 colonies?
   (b) Detect Points of View How did most colonists feel about helping the British? Explain.
2. **(a) Recall** How did the war go for the British before 1757? After 1757?
   (b) Make Predictions How might the outcome influence relations between the British and the American colonists?

Reading Skill

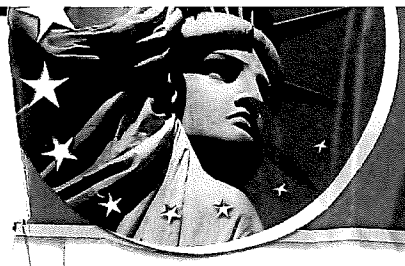
3. **Make Inferences** Think about how the Iroquois felt about the Ohio River valley. Why do you think the Iroquois may have preferred to be neutral in the conflict between France and England? What can you infer about how the Iroquois felt about European conflicts in North America?

Vocabulary *Builder*

4. Write two definitions for each key term: militia, alliance. First, write a formal definition for your teacher. Second, write a definition in everyday English for a classmate.

Writing

5. Write two or three sentences identifying the problems facing the Albany Congress. Were these problems solved? Explain your answer in three or four sentences.



SECTION 2

The Colonists Resist Tighter Control

Objectives

1. Explain the conflict between Native Americans and British settlers in 1763.
2. Describe how the colonists responded to British tax laws.
3. Describe what happened during the Boston Massacre.

Prepare to Read

Reading Skill

Support Inferences With Details Inferences must be based on information. This information may be details stated in the text. First, make the logical inference, then read the text and identify support for your inference. If you cannot support the inference, adjust it until the evidence will support it.

Vocabulary *Builder*

High-Use Words

minimum, p. 146
emotional, p. 147

Key Terms and People

duty, p. 146
boycott, p. 147
petition, p. 147
writ of assistance, p. 148
John Adams, p. 149
Samuel Adams, p. 149

Background Knowledge By defeating France, Britain solved one problem. However, the outcome of the war created another problem. In this section, you will learn how financial problems led Britain to pass measures that angered American colonists.

Conflict With Native Americans

By 1763, Britain controlled almost all of North America east of the Mississippi River. This enormous territory promised endless room for settlement. However, Native Americans living west of the Appalachian Mountains were desperately trying to keep their lands. Fighting between Native Americans and white settlers began as soon as the French and Indian War ended.

Main Idea
Colonists moving westward into the Ohio River valley spurred a reaction by Native Americans led by Pontiac.

Pontiac's War In the last days of the French and Indian War, the leader of the Ottawa nation, Pontiac, formed an alliance of western Native Americans. In May 1763, Pontiac and his allies attacked British forts and settlements throughout the area. Nearly half a dozen western British forts were destroyed and at least 2,000 backcountry settlers were killed. British settlers reacted with equal viciousness. They killed Native Americans who had not attacked them.

The British finally defeated Pontiac's forces in early August at a battle near Fort Pitt. Pontiac continued to fight for another year, but by the fall of 1764, the war was over.

Support Inferences With Details
Use details from the text to support this inference: Chief Pontiac thought that keeping his people's lands and way of life was more important than anything else.

The Proclamation of 1763 Britain wanted to avoid further wars with Native Americans on the frontier. Therefore, the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763. It banned colonial settlement west of a line drawn along the Appalachian Mountains. Settlers were told they had to move to a location east of that line.

Effects of the French and Indian War

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

- France loses its North American possessions.
- Britain is left with a large debt.
- Colonists develop a sense of unity.
- Colonists begin settling in the Ohio River valley.
- Native Americans resist colonists settling in the Ohio River valley.

Reading Charts Skills Activity

The struggle between France and Great Britain to establish an empire in the Americas ended in 1763. The results brought political, social, and economic change to North America.

(a) Read a Chart Which nation faced huge expenses after the war?

(b) Apply Information How do you think the war impacted relations between Britain and the colonies?

The Proclamation of 1763 angered many colonists who believed they had the right to reside wherever they wanted. The proclamation was widely ignored and proved impossible for the British to enforce.

Checkpoint **What were the terms of the Proclamation of 1763?**

Main Idea
Conflict arose when the British government attempted to impose taxes on the colonists.

Vocabulary *Builder*
minimum (MIHN ah muhm) *adj.* smallest quantity possible

British Rule Leads to Conflict

The colonists were proud of their contribution toward winning the French and Indian War. Tens of thousands of men had served as soldiers, and many had died in the war. Massachusetts alone lost more than 1,500 men. The colonists expected Britain to be grateful for their assistance. At best, they expected only a minimum rise in taxes.

Although ties between the colonies had begun to grow before the war, the 13 colonies still were divided in many ways. But the people of those colonies also saw themselves as different from people living in Britain. In 1763, the colonists still considered themselves loyal British subjects. Increasingly, however, they identified more with one another than with Britain.

The British saw things differently. The French and Indian War left Britain deeply in debt. Furthermore, these expenses continued. The British government had to keep troops in North America to make sure France did not try to regain its lost territory and to protect settlers against Native American attacks. British leaders believed the colonists should pay part of the debt.

The Sugar Act The British effort to impose new taxes on the colonies began in 1764 when Parliament passed the Sugar Act, which put a duty—or import tax—on several products, including molasses. It also called for harsh punishment of smugglers. Colonial merchants, who sometimes traded in smuggled goods, protested.

The Quartering Act One year later, Parliament passed the Quartering Act. The purpose of the Quartering Act was to save money. To enforce the Proclamation of 1763, Britain kept about 10,000 soldiers in the colonies. The act required colonists to quarter, or house, British troops and provide them with food and other supplies. The colonists protested angrily. Once again, the colonists complained that Parliament was violating their rights.

Checkpoint **Why did the British impose new taxes on the American colonists?**

The Stamp Act

Main Idea
Protests over the Stamp Act spread throughout the colonies and led the British to repeal the act.

Vocabulary *Builder*
emotional (ee MOH shuhn ahl) *adj.* appealing to the emotions, or feelings, of people

An even more unpopular law was the Stamp Act, passed by Parliament in early 1765. The Stamp Act required that all colonists buy special tax stamps for all kinds of products and activities. The stamps had to be placed on newspapers, wills, licenses, insurance policies, land titles, contracts, and other documents.

Protests against the Stamp Act were widespread. Virginia's House of Burgesses passed several resolutions declaring that it alone had the right to tax the people of Virginia. Patrick Henry, one of the youngest members of that body, made an emotional speech attacking the law. Henry ended his speech with a reference to the murder of Julius Caesar in ancient Rome. When Henry said that some good American would do the same to King George III, cries of treason were hurled against him. Henry replied, "If this be treason, make the most of it."

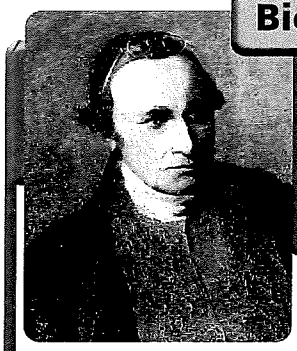
Other colonial assemblies followed Virginia's example. Merchants in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia organized a **boycott**—an organized campaign to refuse to buy certain products—of British goods. The protests spread to every colony.

In October, delegates from nine colonies met in New York for the Stamp Act Congress. They sent a **petition**—a written request to a government. Addressed to the king and Parliament, this petition demanded the end of both the Sugar Act and Stamp Act.

The protests worked. In 1766, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act. However, at the same time it passed the Declaratory Act, which said Parliament had total authority over the colonies. That set the stage for further trouble between Britain and her colonies.

Checkpoint **Why did colonists object to the Stamp Act?**

Biography Quest



Patrick Henry
1736–1799

In the days before the American Revolution, the most eloquent spokesperson for independence was Patrick Henry.

Henry gave his famous speech in 1775. He urged Virginians to take up arms in their defense. "I know not what course others may take," he roared, "but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" He later went on to serve six terms as governor of Virginia.

Biography Quest Online

How did a salary dispute make Henry famous?

For: The answer to the question about Patrick Henry
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To learn more about the Boston Massacre, view the video.

Massacre! An American view of the Boston Massacre shows an organized unit of British troops firing directly into a group of colonists. But, in fact, more than 400 colonists surrounded the troops, cursing them and throwing sticks, rocks, and ice at them. **Critical Thinking:** ***Detect Points of View*** *How does the artist show the tension at the scene of the Boston Massacre?*

Main Idea
Attempts to enforce writs of assistance and the Boston Massacre infuriated many colonists.

Protests Spread

British officials sought a means of taxing the colonists in a way that would not anger them. Under the Townshend Acts of 1767, Britain would no longer tax products or activities inside the colonies. It would only tax products brought into the colonies.

Writs of Assistance The Townshend Acts set up a system to enforce the new import duties. To help customs officers find illegal goods, they were allowed to use writs of assistance—court orders that allowed officials to make searches without saying for what they were searching. Many colonists saw these writs and the searches they allowed as yet another violation of their rights.

Charles Townshend, the official in charge of the British treasury, also wanted to weaken the colonial assemblies. When the New York assembly refused to supply money to house and feed soldiers under the Quartering Act, Parliament suspended the assembly. The colonists again reacted by boycotting British goods.

The Boston Massacre Once again, the protests worked. The boycott hurt British merchants and manufacturers, who put pressure on Parliament. On March 5, 1770, Parliament repealed all the Townshend duties—except the one on tea. That tax was left in force to demonstrate Parliament's right to tax the colonies.

Parliament had not acted in time. On March 5, 1770, in Boston, an angry crowd of workers and sailors surrounded a small group of soldiers. They shouted at the soldiers and threw snowballs and rocks at them. The frightened soldiers fired into the crowd, killing five and wounding six.

Governor Thomas Hutchinson tried to calm things down by having the nine soldiers involved in the shooting arrested and tried for murder. John Adams, a well-known Massachusetts lawyer, defended them. Adams also was a leading defender of colonial rights against recent British policies. Yet, he took the unpopular case because he believed that in a free country every person accused of a crime had the right to a lawyer and a fair trial. Only two soldiers were convicted of the crime. Their punishment was having their thumbs branded.

Samuel Adams

Committees of Correspondence As tensions grew, colonial leaders saw the need to keep in closer contact with people in other colonies. After the Boston Massacre, Samuel Adams, a cousin of John Adams, established what he called a Committee of Correspondence. The aim was to keep colonists informed of British actions. Soon, committees were sprouting in other colonies. The committees wrote letters and pamphlets to spread the alarm whenever Britain tried to enforce unpopular acts of Parliament. In this way, the committees helped unite the colonists against Britain.

Checkpoint **How did colonists react to the Townshend Acts?**

Looking Back and Ahead When colonists heard that the Townshend Acts had been repealed, they were overjoyed. But the dispute over taxes was not settled. Before long, colonists would face other crises that would lead to armed resistance.

Section 2 | Check Your Progress

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Comprehension and Critical Thinking

1. **(a) Recall** What was the Proclamation of 1763?
   (b) Apply Information Why did the British feel the Proclamation was critical in their relationship with the Native Americans?
2. **(a) Describe** What happened during the Boston Massacre?
   (b) Detect Points of View Why do you think the colonists described this event as a "massacre"?

Reading Skill

3. **Support Inferences With Details** Read the text following the subheading "Committees of Correspondence." Give a detail from the text to support the following inference: The colonists believed that the strength of unity would help them.

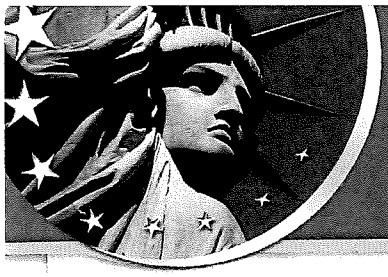
Vocabulary *Builder*

Answer the following questions in complete sentences that show your understanding of the key terms.

4. How did the American boycott affect Great Britain economically?
5. What did the delegates to the Stamp Act Congress hope to achieve by sending a petition to the British king and Parliament?
6. Why did colonists object to writs of assistance?

Writing

7. As a member of Parliament, you vote against repealing the Stamp Act. Brainstorm one or two possible solutions that you think would work better.



SECTION 3

From Protest to Rebellion

Objectives

1. Identify the causes of the Boston Tea Party.
2. Explain how the colonists protested the Intolerable Acts.
3. Describe the events of April 19, 1775, at Lexington and Concord.

Prepare to Read

Reading Skill

Draw Logical Conclusions
Reaching conclusions means analyzing what you have read and forming an opinion about what it means. As with inferences, you can add your own personal knowledge to the information to draw a conclusion. Always ask yourself: Does this conclusion make sense?

Vocabulary *Builder*

High-Use Words

prior, p. 150
react, p. 152

Key Terms

monopoly, p. 151
repeal, p. 152
minuteman, p. 152

Background Knowledge The British policy of taxation had angered American colonists in all the colonies. But the anger stopped short of armed resistance to the British. This section describes how the conflict deepened until the colonists turned to armed rebellion.

Main Idea
Opposition to the British tax on tea led to a dramatic confrontation in Boston Harbor.

A Dispute Over Tea

During the early 1770s, the protests in the colonies against British policies quieted down. However, that did not mean the colonists were satisfied with the British government. Although most of the Townshend duties had been repealed, the one on tea remained. Many colonists drank tea. With every cup they drank, they were paying a tax that Parliament had placed on them without their consent.

The Tea Act In 1773, the British Parliament passed the Tea Act. It was intended to help the British East India Company, one of Britain's most important companies. For many years, the company had made money growing tea in India and selling it in Britain and in the colonies. However, the colonial boycott of tea seriously hurt the company.

Vocabulary *Builder*
prior (PRĪ or) *adj.* preceding in time; earlier; former

The Tea Act actually lowered the price of tea by allowing the East India Company to ship tea directly to the colonies. Prior to the Tea Act, the tea first had to be shipped to Britain. Frederick North, the prime minister of England, felt the colonists should not object to the Tea Act since the price of tea was lowered. However, some colonists reacted angrily to the part of the act that gave the East India

Company a monopoly on selling British tea in the colonies. A **monopoly** is total control of a market for a certain product.

The monopoly hurt colonial merchants. Many of them sold Dutch tea that was smuggled into the colonies. Now, they would not be able to compete with the lower-priced East India Company Tea. Many colonial leaders also argued that even though the price of tea was lowered, colonists still had to pay the tax on tea.

The Boston Tea Party A group of colonists called the Sons of Liberty soon organized in port cities to stop the East India Company tea from being unloaded. They threatened ship captains who were bringing in the tea and colonial tea merchants who said they would buy it. No tea was unloaded in New York, Philadelphia, or other ports. However, in Boston, Governor Thomas Hutchinson decided to make sure that the tea would be unloaded. He refused to give the arriving tea ships papers that would allow them to return to England. So, when the first tea ships from Britain arrived, Hutchinson ordered the cargo to be unloaded.

For more than two weeks, feelings were tense in Boston. Finally, on the night of December 16, 1773, a large crowd gathered in the harbor. Suddenly, a large group of men disguised as Native Americans boarded the tea ship. During the next three hours, they threw 342 cases of tea into the harbor. As the crowd cheered and shouted, the raiders destroyed 90,000 pounds of tea worth thousands of dollars.

Boston Tea Party
Members of the Sons of Liberty protested the Tea Act by dumping chests of tea into Boston Harbor.
Critical Thinking: ***Apply Information*** *Why do you think the colonists chose to disguise themselves as Native Americans?*

Checkpoint **How did Boston colonists show their opposition to the Tea Act?**

The Intolerable Acts

Main Idea
The British reaction to the Boston Tea Party outraged colonists and led to the First Continental Congress.

The Boston Tea Party outraged the British government. King George III called for tough action to make examples of the people of Boston and Massachusetts.

In response, Parliament passed four laws. These laws were so harsh that colonists called them the Intolerable Acts. The first act closed the port of Boston. Two others increased the powers of the royal governor, abolished the upper house of the Massachusetts legislature, and cut the powers of town meetings. Now, anyone accused of murdering a British colonial official could be tried in Britain, rather than in the colonies. Finally, a fourth law strengthened the 1765 Quartering Act.

Parliament also passed the Quebec Act, which set up a government for the territory taken from France in 1763. The Quebec Act claimed land between the Ohio and the Missouri rivers as part of Canada. Quebec's new boundaries took away the western lands claimed by several colonies and blocked colonists from moving west.

Causes of the Revolution

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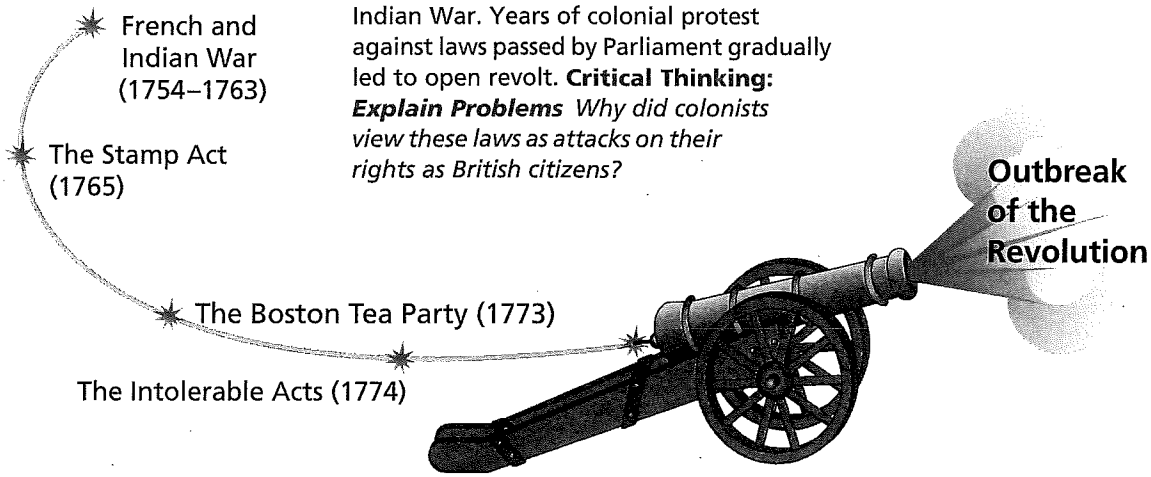
Roots of the Revolution

Relations between Great Britain and the colonies changed after the French and Indian War. Years of colonial protest against laws passed by Parliament gradually led to open revolt. **Critical Thinking: *Explain Problems*** *Why did colonists view these laws as attacks on their rights as British citizens?*



Vocabulary *Builder*
react (ree AKT) *v.* to act in return

Americans in all the colonies reacted by trying to help the people of Boston. Food and other supplies poured into Boston from throughout the colonies. Meanwhile, the Committee of Correspondence organized a meeting to discuss what to do next.

Draw Logical Conclusions
What conclusion can you make about how the Congress felt about independence at this time?

That meeting, known as the First Continental Congress, took place in Philadelphia in September and October 1774. Twelve of the 13 colonies sent delegates. Only Georgia did not send representatives. Among the delegates were John Adams and Samuel Adams from Massachusetts, John Jay of New York, and George Washington and Patrick Henry from Virginia.

The Congress demanded the repeal, or official end, of the Intolerable Acts and declared that the colonies had a right to tax and govern themselves. It also called for the training of militias to stand up to British troops if necessary. The Congress also called for a new boycott of British goods. It then voted to meet again in May 1775 if its demands were not met.

Checkpoint **What did the First Continental Congress accomplish?**

Main Idea
The British attempt to seize Patriot arms led to the first open battle of the American Revolution.

The Shot Heard Round the World

The British government had no intention of meeting the demands of the First Continental Congress. It chose, instead, to use force to restore its authority. Meanwhile, the colonists began to arm and form new militia units called minutemen—citizen soldiers who could be ready to fight at a minute's notice.

In April, General Thomas Gage, the new governor of Massachusetts, learned the minutemen were storing arms in Concord, about 20 miles from Boston. On April 18, 1775, he sent 700 troops to seize the arms and capture some important colonial leaders. As the troops set out, a signal sent by the Patriots appeared in the steeple of Boston's Old North Church. Two men, Paul Revere and William Dawes, then rode through the night to warn the minutemen.

Five miles from Concord in the town of Lexington, about 77 minutemen were waiting when the British arrived. The British commander ordered the minutemen to go home. They refused. Suddenly, a shot rang out. Nobody knows who fired it, but it turned out to be the first shot of the American Revolution—"the shot heard round the world." The British then opened fire, killing eight Americans.

A larger battle took place in nearby Concord. This time, 400 minutemen fought the British, killing three of them. As the British retreated toward Boston, about 4,000 Americans fired at them from behind trees and fences. By the time the British reached Boston, almost 300 of them had been killed or wounded.

Statue of a minuteman

Checkpoint **What led to the conflict at Lexington and Concord?**

Looking Back and Ahead News of the battles at Lexington and Concord traveled fast through the colonies. Many colonists saw their hopes of reaching an agreement with Britain fade. For many, the battles were proof that only war would decide the future of the 13 colonies.

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Comprehension and Critical Thinking

1. **(a) Recall** Why did Britain pass the Tea Act?
   (b) Identify Alternatives What other ways, besides the Boston Tea Party, might colonists have protested the Tea Act?
2. **(a) Summarize** What were the Intolerable Acts?
   (b) Apply Information How did the Intolerable Acts affect colonial unity?
3. **(a) Describe** How did the American Revolution begin?
   (b) Draw Conclusions Why do you think the first shot fired at Lexington was called "the shot heard round the world"?

Reading Skill

4. **Draw Logical Conclusions** Based on the battles of Lexington and Concord, what can you conclude about the colonists' advantage in fighting?

Vocabulary *Builder*

Fill in the blanks with the correct key terms.

5. The _____ were colonists who could prepare to fight in a very short time.
6. Because the East India Company had a _____ on selling British tea in the colonies, other countries could not sell their tea there.
7. The First Continental Congress provided for the training of _____ that could fight the British troops.

Writing

8. One of the decisions of the First Continental Congress was to boycott British goods. In a paragraph, identify the problem that Congress was trying to solve by boycotting British goods. Did the boycott solve the problem? Explain.

A Spirit of Protest

From the Stamp Act to the Boston Tea Party to the outbreak of fighting at Lexington and Concord, a spirit of protest steadily grew in the colonies. This defiant mood expressed itself in many ways.

▲

Boycotting British Goods

Women took a leading role in refusing to buy British goods. In October 1774, a group of women in Edenton, North Carolina, signed a pledge. They promised "not to conform to the Pernicious Custom of Drinking Tea." Above, the women of Edenton pour away tea.

A Warning of Danger

Benjamin Franklin was the first to use a serpent as a symbol of the colonies. (See Section 1.) By 1775, the serpent had become a rattlesnake, which stood for the idea that the colonists would ▼ fight back against tyranny.

The Pen as a Weapon

Mercy Otis Warren of Boston wrote plays that made fun of the British. The plays were not acted in theaters but were circulated privately. In *The Blockheads*, Warren shows how the Patriots made fools of the ▼ British troops after Lexington and Concord. One British soldier says:

"Ha, ha, ha,—yankee doodle forever. . . . We were sent here to ransack the country and hang up a parcel of leading fellows for the crows to pick, and awe all others into *peace* and *submission*—instead of this, in our first attempt, we were drove thro' the country, like a pack of *jackasses*."

—Mercy Otis Warren, *The Blockheads*