**1.2 – Tensions in the Colonies**

**Objective:**

**I. Colonial Resistance**

***A. British Control***

1. is the economic theory that a country’s depends on its

2. Great Britain needed the colonies to be a source of ,

and a market for

3. **Navigation Acts** – forced colonies to get only from England

***B. Growing Tensions***

1. **Albany Plan of Union** – was a failed plan to for mutual defense led by Benjamin Franklin

a. 1st attempt at a government



2. **Salutary Neglect** – until 1765, Great Britain did not its laws in the colonies, including most

3.

a. & vs.

&

b. **Effects**: British , and Great Britain gained control over most of

4. To pay off war debts, Britain

a. The **Stamp Act of 1765** required colonists to attach

to newspapers and other documents

b. required colonists to provide and for British troops

***C. Worsening Relations***

1. Colonists decided to (refuse to ) British

in response to the

2. **Stamp Act Congress** – nine colonies met and sent a declaration against British actions to the King

a. First time a majority of colonies to British rule.

b. **Effect**: England ( ) the Stamp Act.

3. - taxes on a variety of goods & allowed British customs officers to search for

a. Colonists began to

b. Result: **Boston Massacre –** British soldiers fired into a crowd,

***D. Open Resistance***

1. “**No Taxation Without Representation**”- slogan of (people who refused to because they wanted

in

2. The - colonists

dumped tea into the Boston Harbor in rebellion of

3. Parliament responded with the -

punished the city of Boston and restricted colonists’

including

II. Independence

A. **First Continental Congress**

1. States met to demand that ,

or they would continue to

2. Wrote a letter to the king and swore to meet again in a year

3. **Lexington and Concord**

a. First battle of the

B. **Second Continental Congress**

1. Met to decide what to do about between the & - couldn't agree, had a divided opinion

2. **Thomas Paine’s Common Sense**

a. Made the case for

b. changed

3. Moved closer to independence despite military failures

C. **Declaration of Independence**

1. Written primarily by

2. Borrowed ideas from

3. Purpose

a. Argue of cause to parliament

b. , boost troop morale

c. other countries ( )

D. **Conclusion of the War**

1. Many Small victories, avoided bulk of British forces

2. turned war around

3. Battle of Yorktown – Marked the British Surrender

4. Treaty of Paris – US officially wins independence

