

Intolerable Acts

Taxation without Representation

History

SS8H3 The student will analyze the role of Georgia in the American Revolution.

- a. Explain the immediate and long-term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia; include the French and Indian War (i.e., Seven Years War), Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Intolerable Acts, and the Declaration of Independence.
 - b. Analyze the significance of people and events in Georgia on the Revolutionary War; include Loyalists, patriots, Elijah Clarke, Austin Dabney, Nancy Hart, Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton, Battle of Kettle Creek, and siege of Savannah.

Unit Essential Questions:

1. Explain the immediate and long-term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia.
2. To what extent does the French and Indian War (i.e., Seven Years War) create distention in in the colony?
3. By what means does the Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Intolerable Acts, lead to the Declaration of Independence.
4. Analyze the significance of people and events in Georgia on the Revolutionary War; include Loyalists, patriots, Elijah Clarke, Austin Dabney, Nancy Hart, Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton, Battle of Kettle Creek, and siege of Savannah.

Taxation of the Colonies

After the French and Indian war both Great Britain and the colonists began to dislike each other.

- **British View:** The British thought that their Parliament was in charge of the whole empire. This means they could tax and make laws on behalf of everyone.
- **Colonists View:** The Americans thought the colonies should only be taxed and governed by their own elected representatives and not the king or parliament.
- After the French and Indian War Great Britain was left with a huge war debt. The king and parliament thought the colonies should pay for this expense and they began taxing the colonists. The British attempt to tax the colonies was certain to start a fight.

Tax Without Representation

The colonists complained that taxes were imposed by Parliament without the consent of the colonists, which violated the traditional rights. The colonies had no representation in Parliament and the Americans argued that parliament knew nothing about America so they were unable to make decisions for the Americans based only on British view.

Boston Tea Party

The British Parliament passed a new set of laws called the Intolerable Acts.

Some Americans thought the Boston Tea Party was wrong. Some businessmen even offered to pay for the damages. King George wanted to punish the Americans. The British Parliament passed a new set of laws called the Intolerable Acts.

- The Intolerable Acts closed the Boston Harbor until the tea was paid for in full. They said the Americans could not hold town meetings. The Americans were forced to house the British soldiers. Any British subjects who committed a crime in America would be tried in England.
- This led to many problems. With the port closed no food could be shipped to Boston. Boston asked the colonies for help. Many colonies sent food overland.
- All colonies except Georgia sent men to Philadelphia to talk about what to do about the Intolerable Acts. This group was called the First Continental Congress.

Gallery Walk the Intolerable Acts

**To what extent did these acts effect
Georgia?**

Intolerable Acts

The acts imposed from Britain did not affect Georgia. Georgians did not complain when Britain imposed the Intolerable Acts because:

1. Georgia's wealth was not in trade it was agricultural production.
2. Georgia's agriculture products could be traded within the colonies and did not need British ships to transport products.
3. Georgia supported Great Britain and obeyed all acts because the British King was still paying money to support the colonists in Georgia.
4. Many colonists had relatives in Great Britain and did not want to put them in danger.

The First Continental Congress

The First Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia's Carpenters Hall on September 5, 1774.



Georgia Does NOT Attend the First Continental Congress

1. Twelve of the 13 colonies sent delegates. Georgia decided against roiling the waters.
2. They were facing attacks from the restless Creeks on their borders and desperately needed the support of regular British soldiers.
3. They also did not feel the need to go to war with Britain because they were not affected as severely with the different acts Britain was imposing on the colonialists.

- The Congress, which continued in session until late October, did not advocate independence; it sought rather to right the wrongs that had been inflicted on the colonies and hoped that a unified voice would gain them a hearing in London.
- The Congress composed a statement of American complaints. It was addressed to King George III, to whom the delegates remained loyal, and pointedly, not to Parliament.
- King George III responds by sending an Army to put down the rebellion.

Remember This Outcome of the First Continental Congress....

During the First Continental Congress a Letter of Grievances (Complaints) is drafted and sent to the King. It complained about Parliament. The King and parliament respond by sending an Army.



Battle of Lexington and Concord are both Northern Battles

The British will win the Battle of Lexington but the Colonists will win Concord and push the British troops out of the Colony. War breaks out between the colonist and Great Britain

The Second Continental Congress



- The Second Continental Congress was presided over by John Hancock. On May 10, 1775, the members of the Second Continental Congress met at the State House in Philadelphia.
- All of the colonies sent delegates, although the Georgia delegation did not arrive until fall.

Some colonialists wanted to declare America independent immediately; some wanted to avoid war at all costs. Many thought the fighting was only a New England War. They thought it wouldn't reach the other colonies.

What do the Colonists Decide During the Second Continental Congress?

1. Congress voted to ask each of the Thirteen Colonies to give war supplies and troops.
2. Congress voted and agreed to ask France for help.
3. Congress established a Continental army and appointed George Washington as commander-in-chief.
4. Congress wrote regulations about trade and issued paper money that all 13 colonies would use.
5. Congress wrote "The Branch Petition" in hopes of keeping peace with King George III but King George refused to read the document.



Congress approves the Declaration of Independence and all delegates sign this document?

- Most of the delegates still hoped for reconciliation with Britain, but by the end of 1775 this possibility had faded.
- Congress approved a formal Declaration of Independence.
- It caused us to formally declare war against Britain.

Georgia Shows up Late But Does Sign the Document

Three Georgian's who signed the Declaration of Independence:

1. Lyman Hall
2. Button Gwinnett
3. George Walton

These men were considered traitors and became very unliked by the Tories in the colony.

How Do Georgia's Colonists Respond to the Declaration of Independence?

The Declaration of Independence meant that the colonies were one Nation. Although a lot of work needed to be done, it had come together and had become united. When the Declaration was read in Georgia it created great excitement.

1. Most Georgia colonists became excited.
2. Some returned to Great Britain.
3. Colonists sent Food and Ammunition to support the Army.
4. Many Georgians volunteered to fight for Independence. Many will return heroes and many will be remembered,