Chapter 5 Section 2  
The Colonies continue to pull away

Objectives
1) Identify the two cities that became central areas of dissent and their reaction
2) Define the committees of correspondence and why they were important
3) Give one reason the tea act was passed and the reaction of the Colonists (including the Boston tea party)
4) Identify why the Intolerable Acts were passed and three items that they stated
5) Give one reason the Colonists were so upset over the Quebec Act

IX. Cities of discontent
A. New York
   1. People rioted against the Quartering Act
      a. People were to house soldiers
      b. People thought it was just another tax
B. Boston
   1. The colonial assembly was dismissed in 1768
   2. Soon British troops were in the Boston Commons
   3. This was to enforce the demands of the Governor and King
   4. Customs agents were also protected

X. The pot begins to boil with the Boston Massacre (1770)
A. On March 5, 1770 Boston citizens had enough and called the soldiers names
B. As the it became more intense the soldiers were told to hold their ground
C. Soon a shot rang out and when the smoke cleared 5 Americans were dead
D. Soon 8 Soldiers were put on trial and all but one was declared Not Guilty
   1. These soldiers were defended by John Adams
   2. He believed everyone deserves a fair trial

XI. The aftermath
A. Parliament repealed the Townshend Acts except for a tax on tea
B. This did not bother the colonists because they felt as though they won
C. However not everyone was happy. Samuel Adams set up the committees of correspondence
   1. He kept people aware of British wrong doings
   2. This allowed communication to be open if anything came up
D. The deaths of the Boston Massacre and the hatred of taxes was used by colonists as propaganda
   1. This is the use of information to influence public opinion

XII. Trouble over tea
A. The colonists like all British subjects enjoyed drinking tea
   1. Companies would sell the tea to merchants
   2. The merchants would then sell it to the colonists
B. The largest company was the British East India Company
   1. This company was in financial trouble in the early 1770’s
   2. The British government wanted to help and passed the Tea act in 1773
      a. The company could sell the tea directly to colonists
      b. It also removed taxes on tea
C. Colonists were upset
   1. They said it put merchants out of business
   2. They also believed it was a way to have Parliament show its control of the colonies
   3. The colonies then boycott all British Tea
D. The Boston Tea Party
   1. In Boston there were three ships full of tea
   2. Colonists demanded that they leave
   3. The Governor, Thomas Hutchinson, demanded that the ships be unloaded
   4. On December 16, 1773 the tea was thrown overboard by colonists dressed as Indians
XIII. The British Respond
A. Intolerable Acts
   1. These were acts to Punish Boston
   2. Stated
      a. That no ship could enter or leave Boston
      b. Town meetings only once a year
      c. All officials of the crown be tried in Britain
      d. Quartering Act American colonists had to house British troops
   3. These would be repealed if the tea was paid for
B. Quebec Act
   1. Kept the same government for conquered French Land
   2. The land west of the Appalachian Mountains would be Canada
C. Colonists react through the Committees of Correspondence
   1. The colonists would send supplies to Boston to keep it alive
   2. Many colonists set aside a day to think of Boston on June 1, 1774