

Rebellion  
Emily Shumway :)





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# Committees of Correspondence

- ◆ In 1772 Samuel Adams who was one of the leaders, put together the Committees of Correspondence in towns of Massachusetts.
- ◆ The first formal meeting was in Boston 1764 to oppose the Currency Act.
- ◆ They were a network for exchanging news. Then other colonies started using this method as well.
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- ◆ The purpose for the committee was to communicate. They shared info and ideas about new British laws and how to challenge them. They used the method of boycotting certain goods.
- ◆ They accomplished their goals by sending messages to other towns and colonies.
- ◆ Samuel Adams helped find the Committees of Correspondence in Massachusetts with the help of Dr. Joseph Warren.



# Sons and Daughters of Liberty

- ◆ The Sons and Daughters of Liberty was organized around March 1765. The Sons protested almost immediately to the Stamp Act.
- ◆ The Daughters came into action with the Townshend Acts began to take effect. The Townshend Acts "which placed duties on imported glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea." "Colonists hated the new laws because they violated colonists' constitutional rights." (Call to Freedom pg. 139) The colonists again began to boycott and thus the women who supported it called themselves Daughters Of Liberty.







- ◆ The purpose for the Sons and Daughters of Liberty was to rebel against the Stamp Act. They also terrorized the tax collectors.
- ◆ For the Daughters of Liberty I think they were more support than anything.
- ◆ "I hope [we] would sooner wrap ourselves in sheep and goat skin than buy English goods of a people who have insulted us in such a scandalous [shocking] way."  
- Anonymous Daughter of Liberty, quoted in A History of Women in America, by Carol Hymowitz and Michaela Weissman.



- ◆ They accomplished their goals by displaying posters calling for boycott. On one poster they had different fonts of writing and different sizes. It basically says that if the person it is to doesn't do what the sons and daughters want they will be disgraced.
- ◆ With the Tea Act, they demanded that the ships carrying British tea leave.
- ◆ "On the night of December 16, colonists disguised as American Indians snuck onto the tea-filled ships... After dumping 342 tea chests into Boston harbor, the colonists headed home... Soon the streets echoed with shouts of 'Boston harbor [is] a teapot tonight!'" (Call to Freedom pg. 142)



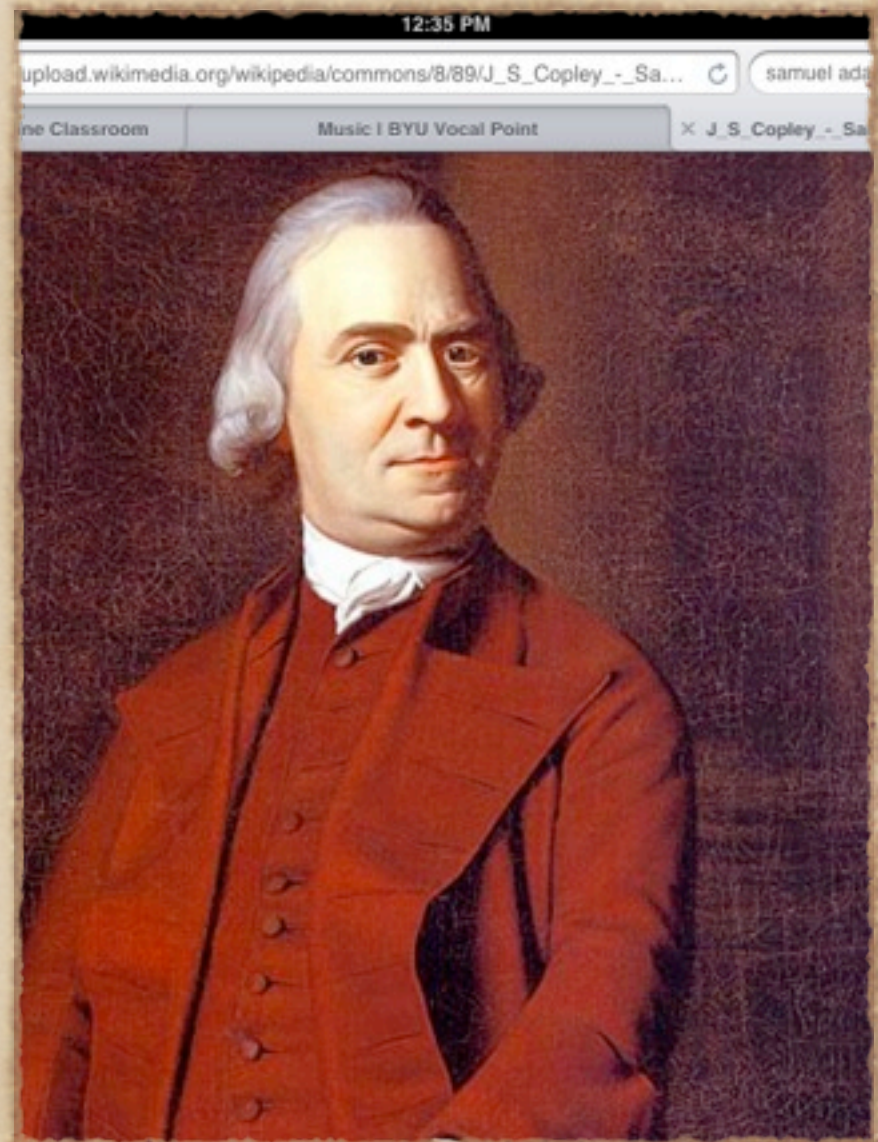
# Samuel Adams

- ◆ Samuel Adams is a key player in the rebellion against all of the acts the British gave the colonists.
- ◆ He organized the Committees of Correspondence in Massachusetts.
- ◆ He was born September 27, 1722 in Boston Massachusetts. He also died in Boston Massachusetts on October 2, 1803.



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# Stamp Act Congress

- ◆ The Stamp Act Congress was organized October 1765. Nine colonies met in New York.
- ◆ Their purpose was to ask parliament to end, or repeal the Stamp Act.
- ◆ They wrote a petition to send to King George III. They respectfully and carefully worded the petition.
- ◆ They accomplished their goals by putting pressure on parliament to repeal the act.



# Benjamin Franklin

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- ◆ Benjamin Franklin was born on January 17, 1706 in Boston, Massachusetts Bay.
- ◆ He died at the age of 84 on April 17, 1790 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



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# 1st Continental Congress

- ◆ The 1st Continental Congress was organized in September 1774 and they met in Philadelphia.
- ◆ "The congress had 56 colonial delegates, including John and Samuel Adams." ( Call to Freedom pg. 152)
- ◆ They were organized for a debate on what they should do. They sent a letter to the king and decided if they didn't get a response they would meet again.
- ◆ Their purpose was to have peace. Some thought they should make peace with the British. Others said that a fight was inevitable.
- ◆ Maybe it was more of a debate on what they should do.







- ◆ Then finally the delegates reached an agreement that recommended that the colonists should still boycott British goods but be on the alert.
- ◆ The delegates then agreed on another meeting to be held in May 1775 if the king did not agree to the letter.
- ◆ Key individuals were John and Samuel Adams, who were basically leaders I think. Then John Dickinson who thought there should be peace. Patrick Henry who thought fighting was unavoidable. Then possibly King George III for either agreeing or disagreeing with the Declaration of Rights.



# 2nd Continental Congress



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- ◆ The 2nd Continental Congress was organized in 1775. It consisted of 12 colonies representatives.
- ◆ They met at Philadelphia as well. The leaders had to decide how to act and react to the fighting.
- ◆ The purpose was to basically organize an army, the Continental Army. They elected George Washington, their leader. He got elected because he had experience in the military.



- ◆ They did their best to keep peace and on July 5, 1775 they signed the Olive Branch Petition. The olive branch is a symbol of peace, that is why they called the petition that.
- ◆ "In November the colonists learned that King George III had angrily rejected the peace offer." (Call to Freedom pg. 154)
- ◆ George Washington was definitely a key individual because he was the head of the Continental Army.