**Unit 10 – Tensions Grow Between the Colonies and Great Britain**

**10.1 Introduction**

1. Many colonists began to protest, or object to, British rule.

**10.2** **The French and Indian War**

1. During the 1600s and 1700s, Great Britain, France, and Spain often fought one another to gain lands. They clashed in Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

2. In 1754, the contest over the land along the Ohio River began a war that lasted almost 10 years.

3. Because many American Indians were allies of the French, the British colonists called the conflict the French and Indian War.

4. The war gave Great Britain more land.

5. Most important, it left Great Britain with debts, or unpaid bills.

**10.3** **The Proclamation of 1763**

1. To stop the attacks and to protect the colonists, Great Britain announced a law called the Proclamation of 1763.

2. The colonists disliked this law.

**10.4 The Quartering Act**

1. Great Britain wanted the colonists to help pay for the protection provided by its troops. In 1765, the British Parliament passed a new law called the Quartering Act.

2. The Quartering Act angered the colonists.

* 1. **The Stamp Act**

1. After fighting the French and Indian War, Great Britain needed money to pay its debts. It also had to pay for the army in the colonies. In 1765, to raise money, Parliament passed a new tax law called the Stamp Act.

2. This new tax angered the colonists.

3. Colonists showed their anger in many ways.

4. The colonists’ angry protests surprised King George III and Parliament.

5. In March 1766, Parliament repealed the law. But Parliament let the colonies know that it still believed in its right to tax them.

**10.6 The Boston Massacre**

1. As time went on, the relationship between the soldiers and the colonists worsened. Things were especially tense in the city of Boston.

2. On the cold night of March 5, 1770, violence erupted in Boston.

3. When the crowd moved toward them, the soldiers panicked and fired more shots. Within moments, five people lay dead or dying.

4. The colonists called this tragic event the Boston Massacre.

5. In 1772, Adams helped form a permanent Committee of Correspondence in Massachusetts. This group wanted to unite the colonists to protest against British actions.

* 1. **The Boston Tea Party**

1. To save the company, Parliament passed the Tea Act in 1773.

2. On December 16, 1773, a group of men dressed as American Indians boarded ships in Boston Harbor. They opened 342 chests of tea and dumped the tea into the water.

3. Afterward, the colonists called this incident the Boston Tea Party.

10.8 **The Intolerable Acts**

1. After the Boston Tea Party, Parliament passed several laws called the Coercive Acts.

2. The colonists called these laws the Intolerable Acts.

3.  In addition, in September 1774, the First Continental Congress was held.

4. The angry delegates agreed to fight against the Boston Port Act and the other Intolerable Acts.