Remote Causes. — England treated the settlers as an inferior class of people. Her intention was to make and keep the colonies dependent. The laws were framed to favor the English manufacturer and merchant at the expense of the colonist. The Navigation Acts compelled the American farmer to send his products across the ocean to England, and to buy his goods in British markets. American manufactures were prohibited. Iron works were denounced

Questions on the Geography of the Third Epoch.—Locate Boston. Portsmouth. Newport. Philadelphia. Salem. Concord. Lexington. Whitehall. Cambridge. New London. Charleston. Charlestown. Brooklyn. New York. White Plains. North Castle. Cherry Valley. Elizabethtown. Trenton. Princeton. Germantown. Albany. Oriskany. Bennington. Yorktown. Monmouth C. H. Quebec. Danbury. Savannah. Augusta. Norfolk. Norwalk. Fairfield. New Haven. Elmira. Camden. Hanging Rock. Cowpens. Guilford C. H. Wilmington. Eutaw Springs.

Locate Crown Point. Fort Ticonderoga. Fort Edward. Fort Griswold. Fort Moultrie (Fort Sullivan). Fort Washington. West Point. Fort Schuyler (Fort Stanwix). Stony Point. Fort Lee. Fort Mifflin. Fort Mercer.

Describe the Brandywine Creek. Mohawk River. Waxhaw Creek. Catawba River. Yadkin River. Dan River. Delaware River.

Locate Valley Forge. Ninety Six. Dorchester Heights. Morristown. King's Mountain. Bemis' Heights. Wyoming.

as "common nuisances". Even William Pitt, the friend of America, declared that she had no right to manufacture even a nail for a horseshoe, except by permission of Parliament.*

The Direct Cause was an attempt to tax the colonies in order to raise money to defray the expenses of the recent war. As the colonists were not represented in Parliament, they resisted this measure, declaring that TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY. The British government, however, was obstinate, and began first to enforce the odious laws against trade. Smuggling had become very common, and the English officers were granted

Writs of Assistance, as they were called, or warrants authorizing them to search for smuggled goods. Under this pretext, any petty custom-house official could enter a man's house or store at his pleasure. The colonists believed that "every man's house is his castle", and resisted such search as a violation of their rights.†

The Stamp Act (1765), which ordered that stamps bought of the British government, should be put on all legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, etc., thoroughly aroused the colonists.‡ The houses of British officials were mobbed. Prominent loyalists were hung in effigy. Stamps were seized.

* The exportation of hats from one colony to another was prohibited, and no hatter was allowed to have more than two apprentices at a time. The importation of sugar, rum, and molasses was burdened with exorbitant duties; and the Carolinians were forbidden to cut down the pine-trees of their vast forests, in order to convert the wood into staves, or the juice into turpentine and tar for commercial purposes. "To print an English Bible would have been an act of piracy."

† The matter was brought before a general court, held in Boston, where James Otis, advocate-general, coming out boldly on the side of the people, exclaimed, "To my dying day I will oppose, with all the powers and faculties God has given me, all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other." "Then and there", said John Adams, "the trumpet of the Revolution was sounded."

‡ The assembly of Virginia was the first to make public opposition to this odious law. Patrick Henry, a brilliant young lawyer, introduced a resolution denying the right of Parliament to tax America. He boldly asserted that the king had played the tyrant; and, alluding to the fate of other tyrants, exclaimed, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III."—here pausing till the cry of "Treason! Treason!" from several parts of the house had ended, he deliberately added—"may profit by their examples. If this be treason, make the most of it."—John Ashe, speaker of the North Carolina Assembly, declared to Governor Tryon, "This law will be resisted to blood and to death."

The agents were forced to resign. People agreed not to use any article of British manufacture.* Associations, called the "Sons of Liberty",† were formed to resist the law. Delegates from nine of the colonies met at New York and framed a Declaration of Rights, and a petition to the king and Parliament. The 1st of November, appointed for the law to go into effect, was observed as a day of mourning. Bells were tolled, flags raised at half-mast, and business was suspended.‡ Samuel and John Adams, Patrick Henry, and James Otis, by their stirring and patriotic speeches, aroused the people over the whole land.

Alarmed by these demonstrations, the English government repealed the Stamp Act (1766), but still declared its right to tax the colonies. Soon, new duties were laid upon tea, glass, paper, etc., and a Board of Trade was established at Boston to act independently of the colonial assemblies.

Mutiny Act.—Anticipating bitter opposition, troops were sent to enforce the laws. The "Mutiny Act", as it was called,

* The newspapers of the day mention many wealthy people who conformed to this agreement. On one occasion, forty or fifty young ladies, who called themselves "Daughters of Liberty", brought their spinning-wheels to the house of Rev. Mr. Morehead, in Boston, and during the day spun two hundred and thirty-two skeins of yarn, which they presented to their pastor. "Within eighteen months", wrote a gentleman at Newport, R. I., "four hundred and eighty-seven yards of cloth and thirty-six pairs of stockings have been spun and knit in the family of James Nixon, of this town." In Newport and Boston, the ladies, at their tea-drinkings, used, instead of imported tea, the dried leaves of the raspberry. The class of 1770, at Cambridge, took their diplomas in homespun suits.

† This name was assumed from the celebrated speech of Barré on the Stamp Act, in which he spoke of the colonists as "Sons of Liberty". (Bancroft's U. S., III., 100.)

‡ At Portsmouth, N. H., a coffin inscribed "LIBERTY, aged CXLV years", was borne to an open grave. With muffled drums and solemn tread, the procession moved from the State House. Minute guns were fired until the grave was reached, when a funeral oration was pronounced and the coffin lowered. Suddenly it was proclaimed that there were signs of life. The coffin was raised, and the inscription "Liberty Revived" added. Bells rang, trumpets sounded, men shouted, and a jubilee ensued.

ordered that the colonies should provide these soldiers with quarters and necessary supplies. This evident attempt to enslave the Americans aroused burning indignation. To be taxed was bad enough, but to shelter and feed their oppressors was unendurable. The New York assembly, having refused to comply, was forbidden to pass any legislative acts. The Massachusetts assembly sent a circular to the other colonies urging a union for redress of grievances. Parliament, in the name of the king, ordered the assembly to rescind its action; but it almost unanimously refused. In the meantime, the assemblies of nearly all the colonies had declared that Parliament had no right to tax them without their consent. Thereupon, they were warned not to imitate the disobedient conduct of Massachusetts.

Boston Massacre.—Boston being considered the hot-bed of the rebellion, General Gage was ordered to send thither two regiments of troops. They entered on a quiet October morning, and marched as through a conquered city, with drums beating and flags flying. Quarters were refused, but the Sons of Liberty allowed a part to sleep in Faneuil Hall, while the rest encamped on the Common. Cannon were planted, sentries posted, and citizens challenged. Frequent quarrels took place between the people and the soldiers. One day (March 5, 1770), a crowd of men and boys, maddened by its presence, insulted the city guard. A fight ensued, in which three citizens were killed and eight wounded. The bells were rung; the country people rushed in to help the city; and it was with difficulty that quiet was restored.*

Boston Tea Party (Dec. 16, 1773).—The government, alarmed by the turn events had taken, rescinded the taxes,

* The soldiers were tried for murder. John Adams and Josiah Quincy, who stood foremost in opposition to British aggression, defended them. All were acquitted except two, who were found guilty of manslaughter.

except that on tea—which was left to maintain the principle. An arrangement was made whereby tea was furnished at so low a price, that, with the tax included, it was cheaper in America than in England. This subterfuge exasperated the patriots. They were fighting for a great principle, not against a paltry tax. At Charleston, the tea was stored in damp cellars, where it soon spoiled. The tea-ships at New York and Philadelphia were sent home. The British authorities refused to let the tea-ships at Boston return. Upon this, an immense public meeting was called at Faneuil (făn'ĭl) Hall,* and it was decided that the tea should never be brought ashore. A party of men, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and emptied three hundred and forty-two chests of tea into the water.†

The Climax Reached.—Retaliatory measures were at once adopted by the English government.‡ General Gage was appointed governor of Massachusetts. The port of Boston being closed§ by act of Parliament, business was stopped and distress ensued. The Virginia assembly protested against this measure, and was dissolved by the governor.

* Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," was too small to hold the crowds, and the meeting adjourned to Old South Meeting House.

† On their way home from the "Boston Tea Party", the men passed a house at which Admiral Montague was spending the evening. The officer raised the window and cried out, "Well, boys, you've had a fine night for your Indian caper. But, mind, you've got to pay the fiddler yet." "O, never mind", replied one of the leaders, "never mind, squire! Just come out here, if you please, and we'll settle the bill in two minutes." The admiral thought it best to let the bill stand, and quickly shut the window.

‡ The public feeling in England was generally against the colonies. "Every man", wrote Dr. Franklin, "seems to consider himself as a piece of a sovereign over America; seems to jostle himself into the throne with the king, and talks of *our* subjects in the colonies."

§ Marblehead and Salem, refusing to profit by the ruin of their rival, offered the use of their wharves to the Boston merchants. Aid and sympathy were received from all sides. Schoharie, N. Y., sent 525 bushels of wheat. The people of Georgia donated 63 barrels of rice and $720 in money.—Paul Revere rode on horseback to New York and Philadelphia, scattering copies of the port-bill printed on mourning paper.

Party lines were drawn. Those opposed to royalty were termed Whigs, and those supporting it, Tories. Every-where were repeated the thrilling words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death." Companies of soldiers, termed "Minute men", were formed. The idea of a continental union became popular. Gage, being alarmed, fortified Boston Neck, and seized powder wherever he could find it. A rumor having been circulated that the British ships were firing on Boston, in two days thirty thousand minute men were on their way to the city. A spark only was needed to kindle the slumbering hatred into the flames of war.

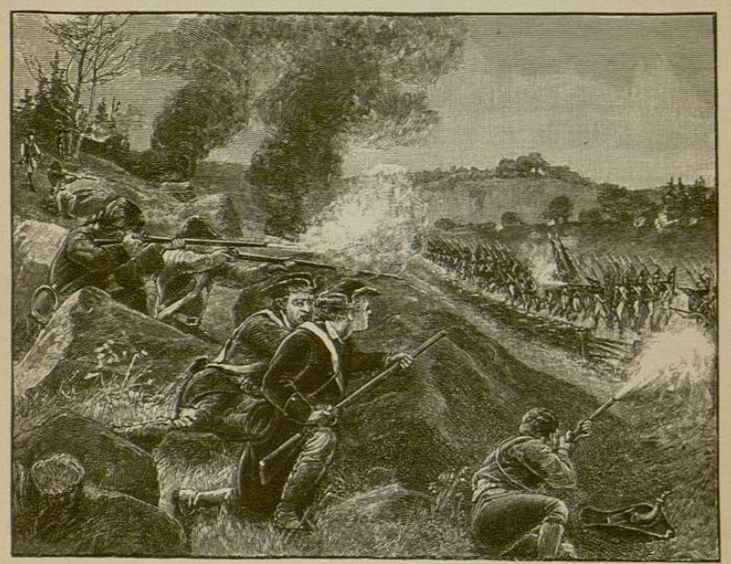
The First Continental Congress (Sept. 5, 1774) was held in Philadelphia. It consisted of men of influence, and represented every colony except Georgia. As yet, few members had any idea of independence. The Congress simply voted that obedience was not due to any of the recent acts of Parliament, and sustained Massachusetts in her resistance. It issued a protest against standing armies being kept in the colonies without the consent of the people, and agreed to hold no intercourse with Great Britain.

1775.

Battle of Lexington (April 19).—General Gage, learning that the people were gathering military stores at Concord, sent about eight hundred men, under Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn, to destroy them. The patriots of Boston, however, were on the alert, and hurried out messengers to alarm the country.* When the redcoats, as the British soldiers were called, reached Lexington, they found a company of

* Paul Revere caused two lights to be hung up in the steeple of Christ Church. They were seen in Charlestown; messengers set out, and he soon followed on his famous midnight ride. (Read Longfellow's poem.)

minute men gathering on the village green. Riding up, Pitcairn shouted, "Disperse, you rebels; lay down your arms!" They hesitated. A skirmish ensued, in which



THE BRITISH RETREATING FROM LEXINGTON.

seven Americans—the first martyrs of the Revolution—were killed.

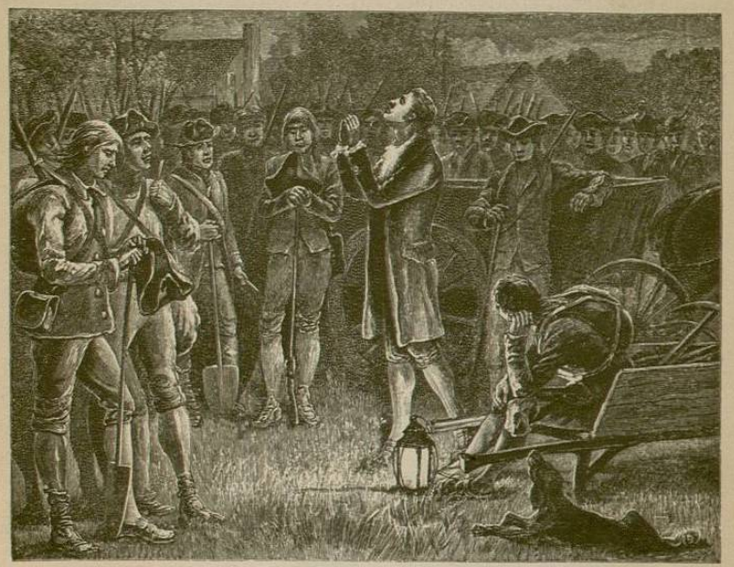
The British pushed on and destroyed the stores. But alarmed by the gathering militia, they hastily retreated. It was none too soon. The whole region flew to arms. Every boy old enough to use a rifle hurried to avenge the death of his countrymen. From behind trees, fences, buildings, and rocks, in front, flank, and rear, so galling a fire was poured, that but for reinforcements from Boston, none of the British would have reached the city alive. As it was, they lost nearly three hundred men.

Effects of the Battle.—The news that American blood had been spilled flew like wild-fire. Patriots came pouring in from all sides. Putnam,* without changing his working clothes, mounted his horse, and, keeping the saddle for eighteen hours, rode to Boston, over 100 miles distant. Soon, 20,000 men were at work building intrenchments to shut up the British in the city. Congresses were formed in all the colonies. Committees of safety were appointed to call out the troops and provide for any emergency. The power of the royal governors was broken from Massachusetts to Georgia.

Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17).—The patriot leader, General Ward, having learned that the British intended to fortify Bunker Hill, determined to anticipate them. A body of men, under Colonel Prescott, was accordingly assembled at Cambridge, and, after prayer by the president of Harvard College, marched to Charlestown Neck. Breed's Hill was then chosen as a more commanding site than Bunker Hill. It was bright moonlight, and they were so near Boston that the sentinel's "All's well", was distinctly heard. Yet so quietly did they work that there was no alarm. At daylight, the British officers were startled by seeing the redoubt which had been constructed. Resolved to drive the Americans from

* Israel Putnam, familiarly known as "Old Put", was born in Salem, Mass., 1718. Many stories are told of his great courage and presence of mind. His descent into the wolf's den, shooting the animal by the light of her own glaring eyes, showed his love of bold adventure; his noble generosity was displayed in the rescue of a comrade scout at Crown Point, at the imminent peril of his own life. He came out of one encounter with fourteen bullet-holes in his blanket. At Fort Edward, when all others fled, he alone fought back the fire from a magazine in which were stored three hundred barrels of gunpowder, protected by only a thin partition. "His face, his hands, and almost his whole body, were blistered; and in removing the mittens from his hands, the skin was torn off with them." In 1758, a party of Indians took him prisoner, bound him to a stake, and made ready to torture him with fire. The flames were already scorching his limbs, and death seemed certain, when a French officer burst through the crowd and saved his life. The British offered him money and the rank of major-general if he would desert the American cause; but he could neither be daunted by toil and danger, nor bribed by gold and honors.

their position, Howe crossed the river with three thousand men, and formed them at the landing. The roofs and steeples of Boston were crowded with spectators, intently watching



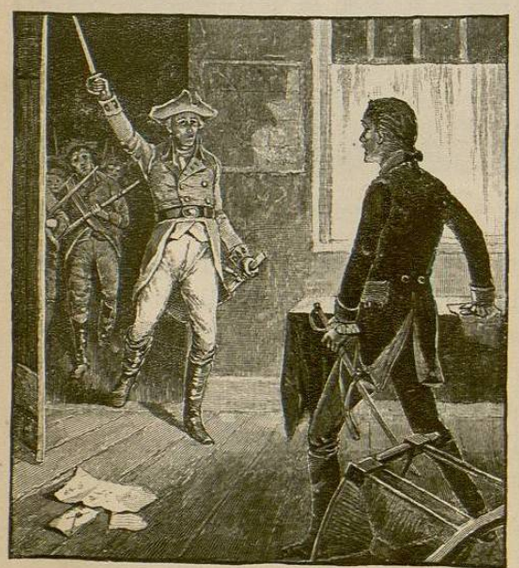
THE PRAYER BEFORE THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

the troops as they slowly ascended the hill. The patriot ranks lay quietly behind their earth-works until the redcoats were within ten rods, when Prescott shouted "Fire!" A blaze of light shot from the redoubt, and whole platoons of the British fell. The survivors, unable to endure the terrible slaughter, broke and fled. They were rallied under cover of the smoke of Charlestown, which had been wantonly fired by Gage. Again they were met by that deadly discharge, and again they fled. Reinforcements being received, the third time they advanced. Only one volley smote them, and then the firing ceased. The American ammunition was exhausted. The British charged over the ramparts with fixed bayonets.

The patriots gallantly resisted with clubbed muskets, but were soon driven from the field.*

The effect upon the Americans of this first regular battle was that of a victory. Their untrained farmer soldiers had put to flight the British veterans. All felt encouraged, and the determination to fight for liberty was intensified.

Capture of Ticonderoga (May 10).—Ethan Allen† and Benedict Arnold led a small company of volunteers to surprise this fortress. As Allen rushed into the sally-port, a sentinel snapped his gun at him and fled. Making his way to the commander's quarters, Allen, in a voice of thunder, ordered him to surrender. "By whose authority?" exclaimed the frightened officer. "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" shouted Allen. No resistance was attempted.



CAPTURE OF FORT TICONDEROGA.

* General Warren was among the last to leave. As he was trying to rally the troops, a British officer, who knew him, seized a musket and shot him. Warren had just received his appointment as major-general, but had crossed Charlestown Neck in the midst of flying balls, reached the redoubt, and offered himself as a volunteer. He was buried near the spot where he died. By his death, America lost one of her truest sons. Gage said that his fall was worth that of five hundred ordinary rebels.

† Ethan Allen was a native of Connecticut. With several of his brothers, he emigrated to what is now known as Vermont. A violent controversy had arisen between the colony of New York, on the one hand, and the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, on the other, with reference to the territory. The governor of New Hampshire, regardless of the claims of New York, issued grants of land so extensively that the region became known as the *New Hampshire Grants*. New York having obtained a favorable decision of the courts, endeavored to eject the occupants of the land. Ethan Allen became conspicuous in the resistance that ensued. The "Green Mountain Boys" made him their colonel, and he kept a watchful eye on the officers from New York, who sought by form of law to dispossess the settlers of farms which had been bought and made valuable by their own labor. The Revolutionary War caused a lull in these hostilities, and the Green Mountain Boys turned their arms upon the common enemy. Allen subsequently aided Montgomery in his Canadian expedition, but, in a fool-hardy attempt upon Montreal, was taken prisoner and sent to England. After a long captivity he was released, and returned home. Generous and frank, a vigorous writer, loyal to his country and true to his friends, he exerted a powerful influence on the early history of Vermont.

Large stores of cannon and ammunition, just then so much needed by the troops at Boston, fell into the hands of the Americans, without the loss of a man. Crown Point was soon after as easily taken. (Map opp. p. 120.)

The Second Continental Congress (May 10) met at Philadelphia in the midst of these stirring events. It voted to raise 20,000 men, and appointed General Washington Commander-in-Chief. A petition to King George III. was prepared, which he refused to receive. This destroyed all hope of reconciliation.

Condition of the Army.—On Washington's arrival before Boston, the army numbered but 14,000 men.* Few of them were drilled; many were unfit for service; some had left their farms at the first impulse, and were already weary of the hardships of war; all were badly clothed and poorly armed, and there were less than nine cartridges to each

* At Cambridge (July 3), beneath the spreading elm, ever since famous in song and story, Washington assumed command. He was a tall, finely-formed, dignified man, with a noble air, and dressed, according to the fashion of the time, in a blue broadcloth coat, buff small clothes, silk stockings, and a cocked hat. As he wheeled his horse and drew his sword, a shout of joy went up from the crowd. Mrs. Adams wrote—"These lines of Dryden instantly recurred to me:

> 'Mark his majestic fabric! His a temple
> Sacred by birth, and built by hands divine;
> His soul's the Deity that lodges there:
> Nor is the pile unworthy of the God'."

soldier. Washington made every exertion to relieve their wants, and, meanwhile, kept Gage penned up in Boston.

Expedition against Canada.—Late in the summer, General Montgomery, leading an army by way of Lake Champlain, captured St. John's and Montreal, and then appeared before Quebec. Here he was joined by Colonel Arnold with a crowd of half-famished men, who had ascended the Kennebec and then struck across the wilderness.

Attack upon Quebec.—Their united force was less than one thousand effective men. Having besieged the city for three weeks, it was decided to hazard an assault. In the midst of a terrible snow-storm, they led their forces to the attack. Montgomery advancing along the river, lifting at the huge blocks of ice, and struggling through the drifts, cheered on his men. As they rushed forward, a rude block-house appeared through the blinding snow. Charging upon it, Montgomery fell at the first fire, and his followers, disheartened, fled. Arnold, meanwhile, approached the opposite side of the city. While bravely fighting, he was severely wounded and borne to the rear. Morgan, his successor, pressed on the attack, but, unable either to retreat or advance against the tremendous odds, was forced to surrender. The remnant of the army, crouching behind mounds of snow and ice, blockaded the city until spring. At the approach of British reinforcements, the Americans were glad to escape, leaving Canada in the hands of England.

1776.

Evacuation of Boston (March 17).—Washington, in order to compel the British to fight or run, sent a force to fortify Dorchester Heights by night. In the morning, the English were once more astonished by seeing intrenchments which

overlooked the city. A storm prevented an immediate attack—a delay which was well improved by the provincials. General Howe, who was then in command, remembering the lesson of Bunker Hill, decided to leave, and accordingly set sail for Halifax with his army, fleet, and many loyalists. The next day, Washington entered Boston amid great rejoicing. For eleven months, the inhabitants had endured the horrors of a siege and the insolence of the enemy.* Their houses had been pillaged, their shops rifled, and their churches profaned.

Attack on Fort Moultrie (June 28).—Early in the summer, an English fleet appeared off Charleston, and opened fire on Fort Moultrie.† So fearful was the response from Moultrie's guns, that, at one time, every man but Admiral Parker was swept from the deck of his vessel. General Clinton, who commanded the British land troops, tried to attack the fort in rear, but the fire of the riflemen was too severe. The fleet was so shattered that it sailed for New York. This victory delighted the colonists, as it was their first encounter with the boasted "Mistress of the Seas".

* The boys in Boston were wont to amuse themselves in winter by building snow-houses and by skating on a pond in the Common. The soldiers having disturbed them in their sports, complaints were made to the officers, who only ridiculed their petition. At last, a number of the largest boys waited on General Gage. "What!" said Gage, "have your fathers sent you here to exhibit the rebellion they have been teaching you?" "Nobody sent us", answered the leader, with flashing eye; "we have never injured your troops, but they have trampled down our snow-hills and broken the ice of our skating-pond. We complained, and they called us young rebels, and told us to help ourselves if we could. We told the captain, and he laughed at us. Yesterday our works were destroyed for the third time, and we will bear it no longer." The British commander could not restrain his admiration. "The very children", said he, "draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe. Go, my brave boys, and be assured, if my troops trouble you again, they shall be punished."

† Fort Sullivan, as it was first called, was christened Fort Moultrie, after its gallant defender. It was built of palmetto logs, which are so spongy that balls sink into them without splitting the wood. Here floated the first republican flag in the South. Early in the action, the staff was struck by a ball, and the flag fell outside the fort. Sergeant Jasper leaped over the breastwork, caught up the flag, tied it to a sponge-staff (an instrument for cleaning cannon), and hoisted it to its place. The next day,