

Evidence H



http://www.pbs.org/wnet/historyofus/web01/features/see_it_now/1770.0020.html Freedom: A history of Us. June 29, 2010

Educational materials developed through the Baltimore County History Labs Program, a partnership between Baltimore County Public Schools and the UMBC Center for History Education.

Evidence H: Joseph Galloway' s Speech to the Continental Congress September , 1774

To obtain redress of these grievances [specified in a preamble], which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his majesty's subjects, in North America, we are of opinion, that a non-impotation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure: and, therefore, we do, for ourselves, and the inhabitants of the several colonies, whom we represent, firmly agree and associate, under the sacred ties of virtue, honour and love of our country, as follows:

1. That from and after the first day of December next, we will not import, into British America, from Great-Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, or from any other place...
2. We will neither import nor purchase, any slave imported after the first day of December next...
3. As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-impotation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase or use any tea, imported on account of the East-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid...
4. The earnest desire we have, not to injure our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, induces us to suspend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the said acts and parts of acts of the British parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandise or commodity whatsoever to Great-Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, except rice to Europe...
11. That a committee be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this association; and when it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the gazette; to the end, that all such foes to the rights of British-America may be publicly known, and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

And we do solemnly bind ourselves and our constituents, under the ties aforesaid, to adhere to this association..., The foregoing association being determined upon by the Congress, was ordered to be subscribed by the several members thereof; and thereupon, we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.

In Congress, Philadelphia, October 20, 1774.

Evidence H: Declaration of Rights and Grievances

The foregoing Declaration being determined upon by the Congress was ordered to be published by the several Members thereof and thereupon we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.

In Congress Philadelphia October 26th 1774.

New-Hampshire	{	Gayton Randall	President	W. Galloway	North Carolina	{	Will Hooper
		John Sullivan					Joseph Hewes
Massachusetts	{	Nathl. Ingham	Benjamin Rumpsey	John Norton	South Carolina	{	Henry Middleton
		Thomas Cushing					Thomas Mifflin
Rhode Island	{	Saml Adams	John Mifflin	John Norton	South Carolina	{	John Rutledge
		John Adams					Edw. Rutledge
Connecticut	{	Saml Adams	John Mifflin	John Norton	South Carolina	{	Edw. Rutledge
		John Adams					Edw. Rutledge
New York	{	Saml Adams	John Mifflin	John Norton	South Carolina	{	Edw. Rutledge
		John Adams					Edw. Rutledge
New Jersey	{	Saml Adams	John Mifflin	John Norton	South Carolina	{	Edw. Rutledge
		John Adams					Edw. Rutledge

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/amrev/rebelln/rights.html> The American Revolution, 1763-1783. June 30, 2010

Evidence H: History Through Their Eyes

“The New England governments are in a state of rebellion, blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or independent.”

King George III, letter to the Prime Minister, Lord North

“There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged! Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! The war is inevitable — and let it come! I repeat, sir, let it come! It is vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. The gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why should we idle here?... Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Almighty God — I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!”

Patrick Henry, speech on March 23 in the Virginia House of Burgesses.

“Whenever Great Britain has declared war they have taken their part.... What have we done for them? I believe precisely nothing at all.”

Member of Parliament David Hartley in a speech supporting the Americans and calling for repeal of the Intolerable Acts.

“ The good people of the several colonies... justly alarmed at these arbitrary proceedings of Parliament and administration [the Intolerable Acts], have severally elected, constituted, and appointed deputies to sit and meet in the city of Philadelphia in order to [ensure that] their religion, laws, and liberties may not be subverted.”

Declaration and Resolves of the First Continental Congress

Evidence H: The Continental Association

Whereas, since the close of the last war, the British parliament, claiming a power of right to bind the people of America, by statute in all cases whatsoever, hath in some acts expressly imposed taxes on them, and in others, under various pretences, but in fact for the purpose of raising a revenue, hath imposed rates and duties payable in these colonies, established a board of commissioners, with unconstitutional powers, and extended the jurisdiction of courts of Admiralty, not only for collecting the said duties, but for the trial of causes merely arising within the body of a county... That the inhabitants of the English Colonies in North America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English constitution, and the several charters or compacts, have the following Rights:

Resolved, N. C. D. 1. That they are entitled to life, liberty, & property, and they have never ceded to any sovereign power whatever, a right to dispose of either without their consent.

Resolved, N. C. D. 2. That our ancestors, who first settled these colonies, were at the time of their emigration from the mother country, entitled to all the rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural-born subjects, within the realm of England.

Resolved, N. C. D. 3. That by such emigration they by no means forfeited, surrendered, or lost any of those rights, but that they were, and their descendants now are, entitled to the exercise and enjoyment of all such of them, as their local and other circumstances enable them to exercise and enjoy.

Resolved, 4. That the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council: and as the English colonists are not represented... and from their local and other circumstances, cannot properly be represented in the British parliament, they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures... we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British parliament, as are bona fide, restrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members; excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America, without their consent.

Resolved, N. C. D. 8. That they have a right peaceably to assemble, consider of their grievances, and petition the King; and that all prosecutions, prohibitory proclamations, and commitments for the same, are illegal.

Resolved, N. C. D. 9. That the keeping a Standing army in these colonies, in times of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony, in which such army is kept, is against law.

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All and each of which the afore-said deputies, in behalf of themselves and their constituents, do claim, demand, and insist on, as their indubitable rights and liberties; which cannot be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatever, without their own consent, by their representatives in their several provincial legislatures.

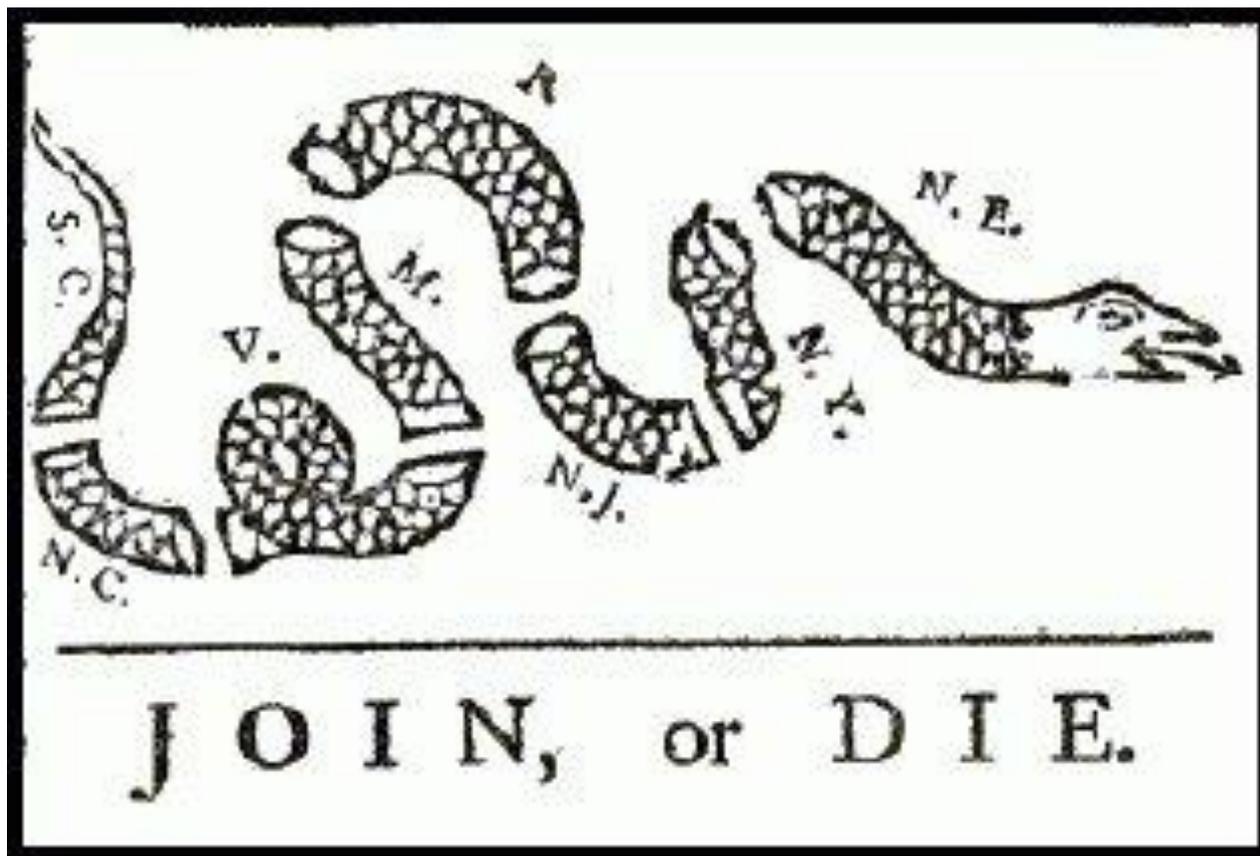
Resolved, unanimously, That from and after the first day of December next, there be no importation into British America, from Great Britain or Ireland of any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever, or from any other place of any such goods, wares or merchandize [this paragraph was deleted from the final draft].

- 1st. To enter into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement or association.
2. To prepare an address to the people of Great-Britain, and a memorial to the inhabitants of British America, &
3. To prepare a loyal address to his Majesty; agreeable to Resolutions already entered into.

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/amrev/rebelln/assoc.html> The American Revolution, 1763-1783. June 29, 2010

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Evidence H: Join or Die



This political cartoon was created by Ben Franklin and was printed in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1754 and is often considered the first 'American' political cartoon. Initially it was created to stress the importance of the colonies joining together to defeat the French, but later it became more commonly used to express colonial frustration with the British acts.

A Congress Meets. <http://www.teachnet.ie/jheffernan/2005/congress.htm>. Congress Protests. June 30, 2010

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