December 16, 1773
British lowers prices on tea and uses special merchants to bypass colonial merchants
Sam Adams leads group dressed as Indians to dump tea in Boston Harbor

Intolerable Acts
1774
Several acts; punishment for Boston Tea Party
Known as coercive acts
British can’t be tried in America
Quartering of soldiers
Closed Boston port until compensation for Boston Tea Party
Limited government: no town meetings, altered MA charter

Quebec Act
1774
British governance in Quebec
Intended to win over French Canadians
Allowed Catholicism, French laws
Colonists saw it as stripping them of power, spurred resentment

FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789-1799):
The Flour War, 1775
Riots in April and May in France
Because of raising wheat prices — caused by hunger
Prelude to revolution

Day of the Tiles, 1788
June 7, 1788: Grenoble, France
Start of/first revolt of French revolution

Estates General
1789 called for first time since 1014 due to tax issues
Body of elected reps of France’s nobility, clergy, and Third Estate (rest of population)
that assembled to advise the king
- First Estate: represented 100,000 catholic clergy, owned 10% of land/collected its OWN taxes (tithe) on peasants
- Second Estate: represented 400,000 French nobles, owned 25% of land
- Third Estate: 610 men represented 95% of population
  - Must be French-born males, 25 or older, who paid taxes
- Originally called for tax reform but changed to be problem of citizenship/representation
- June 1789: Third Estate becomes radical “National Assembly”
  - Assembly not of estates but of PEOPLE
  - Joined by some members of clergy and nobility
  - Gain support around country

Cahiers de doléances
1789; “Book of grievances”
List of grievances drawn up by 3 estates
Supported monarchial ideas still
Ordered by Louis XVI