

- 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 monarchical ideas still
- Ordered by Louis XVI