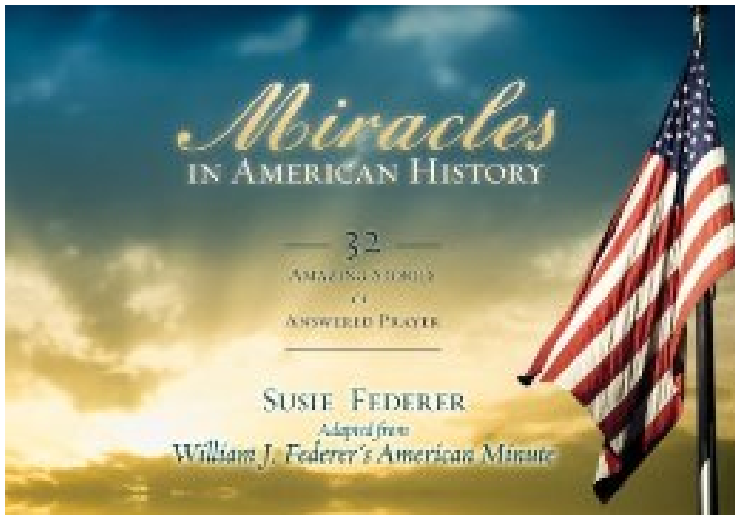


American Minute with Bill Federer Indian Massacres, British Quartering, & the Boston Massacre

The **French and Indian War** ended in 1763 with the **French** forced to cede to the **British** all of **Canada** and the land from the **Appalachian Mountains** west to the **Mississippi River**.



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The **French** had cultivated friendly relations with the **Indians** by giving them **gifts**, but the new **British Commander-in-Chief** in North

Pontiac's War



America, Jeffery Amherst, treated the Indians as conquered peoples.

Disgruntled tribes united against the British:

- Ottawas,
- Ojibwas,
- Potawatomis,
- Hurons,
- Miamis,
- Weas,
- Kickapoos,
- Mascoutens,
- Piankashaws,
- Delawares,
- Shawnees,
- Wyandots,
- Mingos, and
- some Iroquois.

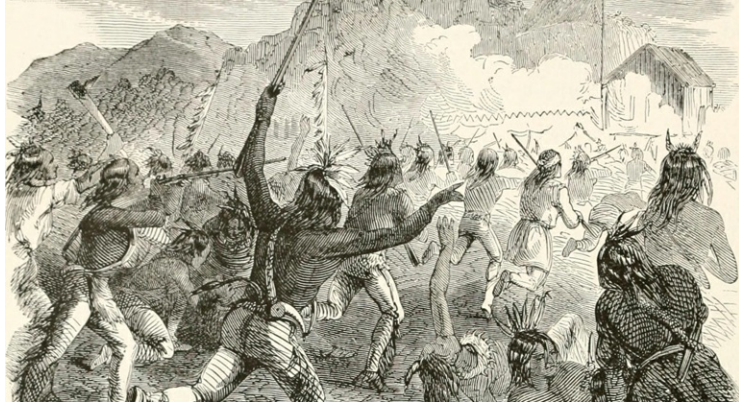


As the most prominent leader was Ottawa chief **Pontiac**, it was called **Pontiac's War**.

For three years, from 1763 to 1766, surprise attacks occurred from **Virginia** and **Pennsylvania** to **Ohio** and the **Great Lakes**.

Indians captured, tortured, scalped, burned at the stake, and even

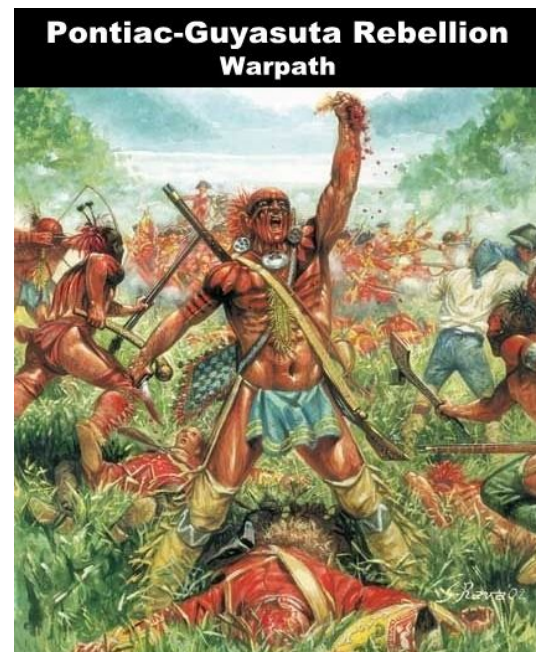
cannibalized
some, in
ambushes, such
as



- **Devil's Hole Massacre,**
- **Enoch Brown School Massacre,**
- **Fort Sandusky Massacre,**
- **Hochstetler Massacre,**
- **Fort William Henry Massacre,**
- **Clendenin Massacre,**
- **Point Pelee, and**
- **Battle of Bloody Run.**

Indians attacked and laid
siege to:

- **Fort Detroit** (Detroit, Michigan)
- **Fort Pitt** (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)
- **Fort Bedford** (Bedford, Pennsylvania)
- **Fort Ligonier** (Ligonier, Pennsylvania)
- **Fort Niagara** (Youngstown, New York).



Indians
completely
overran, captured
or destroyed **8**
British forts:

- **Fort Sandusky** (Venice, Ohio)

- **Fort St. Joseph** (Niles, Michigan)
- **Fort Miami** (Fort Wayne, Indiana)
- **Fort Ouiatenon** (Lafayette, Indiana)
- **Fort**



Michilimackinac (Mackinaw City, Michigan)

- **Fort Venango** (Franklin, Pennsylvania)
- **Fort Le Boeuf** (Waterford, Pennsylvania)
- **Fort Presque Isle** (Erie, Pennsylvania).

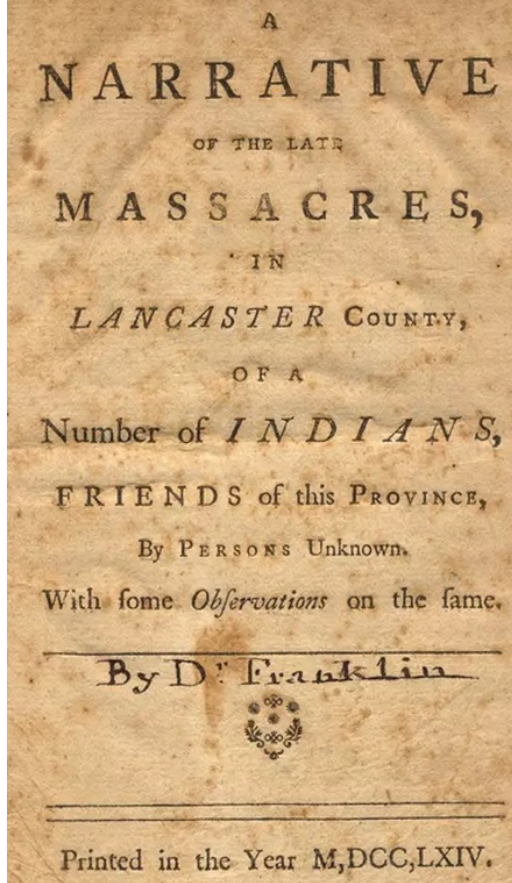
2,500 soldiers and colonists were **killed or captured**, and **4,000** more were forced to **flee** for their lives.

Tragically, **peaceful Christian Indians** were caught in the middle.



In Western Pennsylvania, near Lancaster, a vigilante group of Paxton Boys indiscriminately retaliated, killing Christian Susquehannock Indians in the **Conestoga Massacre**.

Benjamin Franklin published a tract condemning the lawless acts of **Paxton Boys** in 1764.



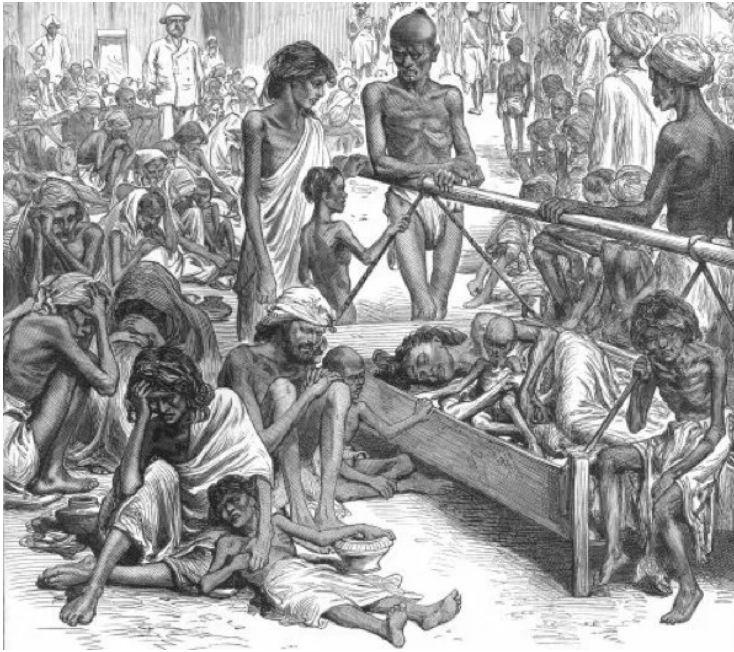
British General Jeffrey Amherst was replaced with **General Thomas Gage**, who finally negotiated an end to **Pontiac's War**.



The cry for **protection against Indian attacks**, rumored to have been instigated by French sympathizers, convinced **King George III** to leave **large numbers of British troops** in



the **American colonies.**

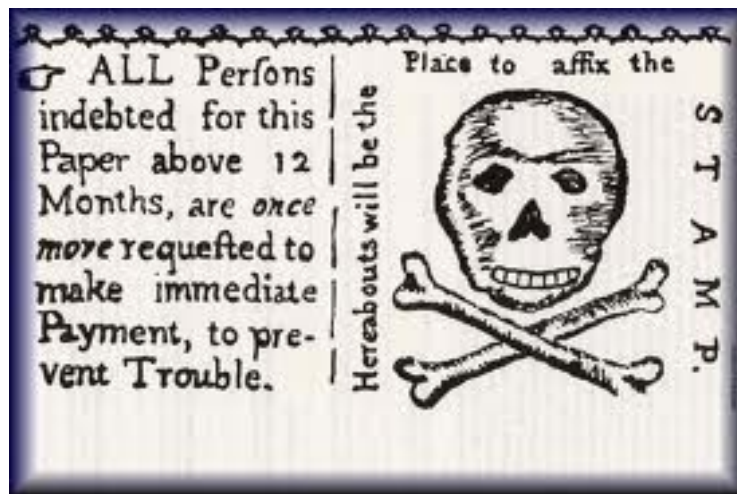


In 1770, the **British East India Company** was on the verge of **bankruptcy** due to the **Great Famine in Bengal** which killed an estimated 10 million.

It was caused by the combination of a failed monsoon,

loss of rice crops, and **exploitive British East India Company policies.**

Parliament allowed the **British East India Company** to recoup their loss, resulting in **prohibitive taxes and acts** on the American colonies:



- **Sugar Tax** of 1764,
- **Currency Act** of 1764,
- **Stamp Tax** of 1765,
- **Quartering Act** of 1765,
- **Declaratory Act** of 1766,
- **Townshend Revenue Acts** of 1767, taxing glass, paint and paper.

As the Colonies had no representative in Parliament, the cry



arose, "**No taxation without representation.**"

James Otis wrote in "The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved," 1764:

"If every prince since Nimrod had been a tyrant, it would not prove a right to tyrannize.

There can be no prescription old enough

to supersede the law of nature and **the grant of GOD Almighty**, who has given to **all men a natural right to be free ...**

The colonists are by the law of nature **freeborn**, as indeed **all men are, white or black ...**

Does it follow that tis right to **enslave a man** because he is **black**? ... Nothing better can be said in favor of **a trade that is the most shocking violation of the law of nature ...** and makes **every dealer in it a tyrant**, from **the director of an African company** to the petty chapman (merchant) in needles and pins on the unhappy coast.

It is a clear truth that **those who everyday barter away other men's liberty will soon care little for their own ...**

That the colonists, **black and white**, born here are **freeborn British subjects**, and **entitled to all the essential civil rights ...**

Now can there be any **liberty** where **property is taken away without consent? ...**"

Otis continued:

"Has this whole continent of ... millions of ... good, loyal, and useful subjects, **white and black** ... the election of **one member of the House of Commons?** ...



I say men, for in a state of nature **no man can take my property from me without my consent:** if he does, he deprives me of my liberty and **makes me a slave.**

... The very act of taxing exercised over **those who are not represented** appears to me to be **depriving them** of one of their **most essential rights as freemen** ...

The sum of my argument is: that **civil government is of God** ...

that **no parts of His Majesty's dominions** can be **taxed without their consent;** that every part has a **right to be represented in the supreme or some subordinate legislature."**

The King imposed **Writs of Assistance** in 1765 allowing British authorities to:

- **open and read citizen's personal correspondence;**
- **arrest anybody,**

anytime, anywhere on any suspicion; and

- detain them indefinitely.

Georgii III. Regis.

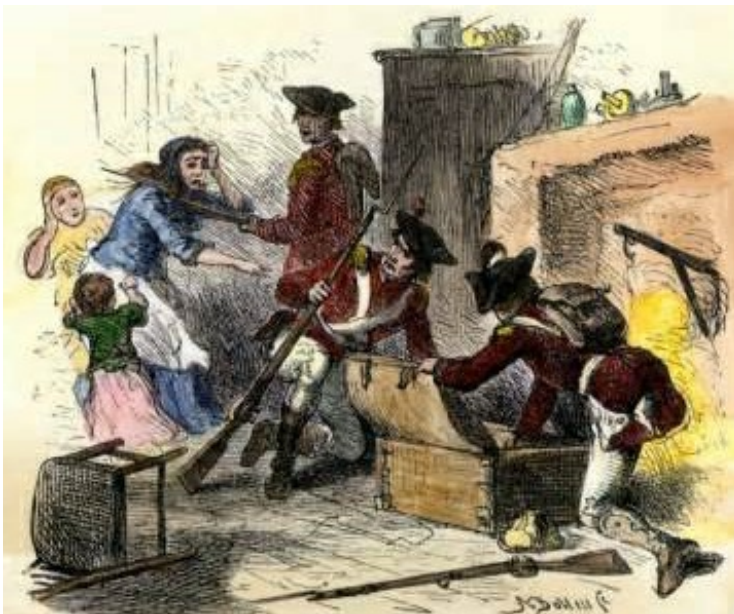
C A P. XV.

An Act for granting certain Duties in the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George the Second*, (intituled, *An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America*); for applying the Produce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the Twenty fifth Year of the Reign of King *Charles the Second*, (intituled, *An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade*); and for altering and disallowing several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to and from the said Colonies and Plantations, and improving and securing the Trade between the same and *Great Britain*.

8

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MPERAS



Citizens could have their houses, property and farms taken without a warrant or due process - seize first, then ask questions later.

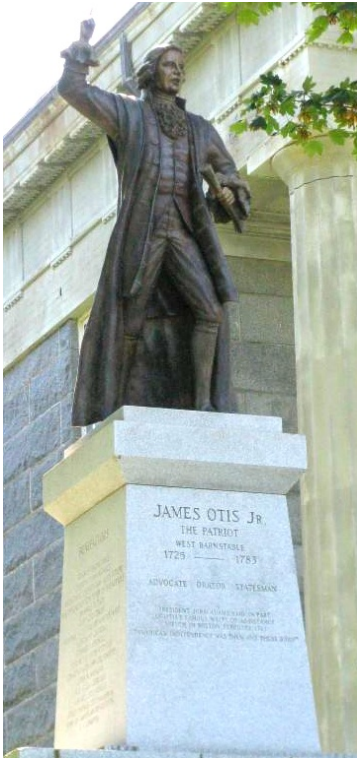
In the Massachusetts Superior Court, in February 24, 1761, **James Otis, Jr.**, spoke against the **Writs of Assistance** for nearly five hours.



Otis argued:

"I will to my dying day 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, as this **WRIT OF ASSISTANCE** is.

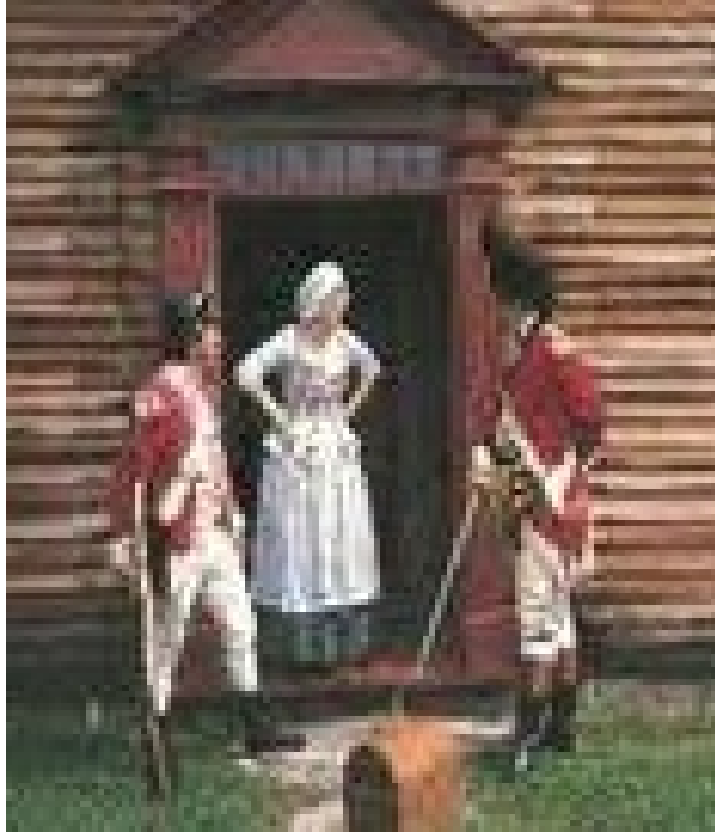
It appears to me the **worst instrument of arbitrary power**, the most **destructive of English liberty** and the fundamental principles of law."



Thirty years later, **John Adams** wrote of **witnessing James Otis' speech**:

"The child independence was then and there born, (for) every man of an immense crowded audience appeared to me to go away as I did, **ready to take arms against WRITS OF ASSISTANCE.**"

As there were no barracks, the British Parliament imposed the **Quartering Act of 1765**, which allowed British troops to forcibly enter colonists' homes and farms to lodge or "quarter," leaving families to live in barns, basements or attics.



As colonists became resistant, **General Thomas Gage**, **Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America**, was ordered to bring them into submission.

British Statesman Edmund Burke described **Gage's** orders:

"An Englishman is the unfittest person on Earth to argue another

Englishman into slavery."

Gage blamed ring leader **Samuel Adams**, who he first attempted to buy off, but was

rebuffed.

He then blamed the numerous **town hall meetings** and worked to abolish them, writing "**democracy is too prevalent in America.**"



General Gage identified **Boston** as the source of political tension and relocated **more British troops** there.

On March 5, 1770, a mob formed in **Boston** to protest.

In the confusion, **British troops** fired into the **crowd**, killing five, one of which was the black American patriot, **Crispus Attucks**.

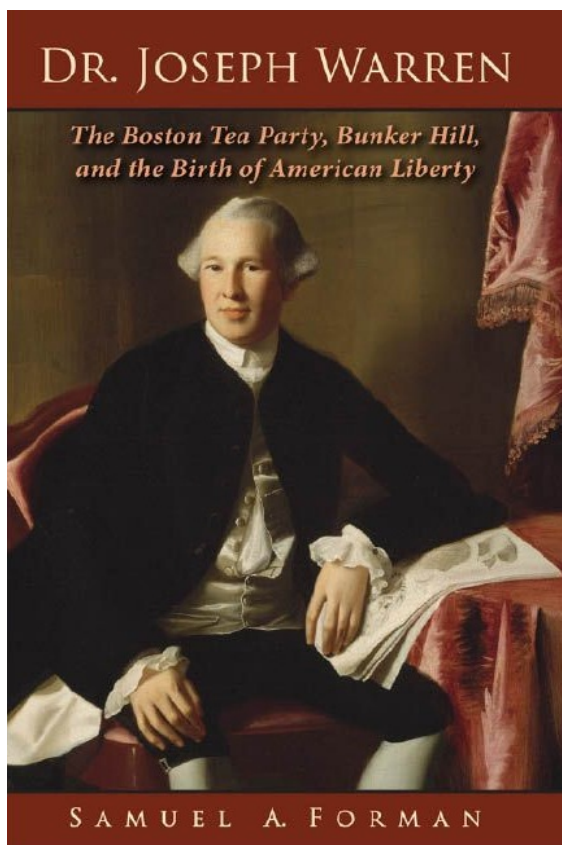
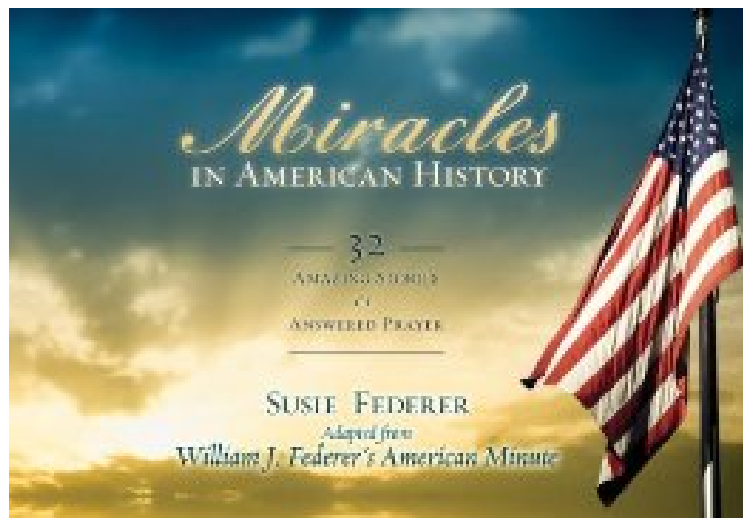


This became known as the **Boston Massacre**.



Paul Revere's popular engraving of the **Boston Massacre** fanned flames of anti-British sentiment.

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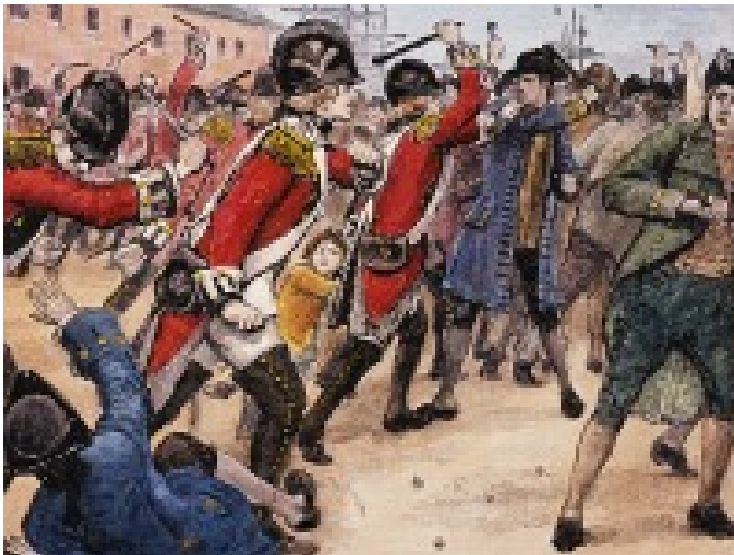


On the **2nd anniversary** of the **Boston Massacre, 1772**, the President of Massachusetts' Colonial Congress was **Dr. Joseph Warren**, who would later send **Paul Revere on his midnight ride** and who would be killed at the **Battle of Bunker Hill**.

Dr. Joseph Warren
stated:

"If you perform your part, you must have the strongest confidence that the same **Almighty Being** who protected your pious and venerable forefathers ... will still be mindful of you ...

May our land be a land of liberty ... until the last shock of time shall bury the empires of the world in one common undistinguishable ruin!"



In 1773, British imposed **the Tea Act**, resulting in the **Boston Tea Party**, and in 1774, the **Intolerable Coercive Acts**.

Colonial America was like **ancient Israel** in that **every man was in the militia**, ready at a moment's notice to defend his family and his community.

When they rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, "the builders, **every one had his sword girded by his side.**"

And the commoners who joined David in exile were armed, "archers using both the right and left to sling stones and to shoot arrows" and "experts with the shield and spear."



On the 4th anniversary of the **Boston Massacre**, 1774, **John Hancock**, who would be the first to sign the Declaration of Independence, stated:

"Will not a **well-disciplined militia** afford you ample security against foreign foes?"

We want (lack) not courage; it is discipline alone in which we are exceeded by the most

formidable troops that ever trod the earth ...

A well-disciplined militia is a safe, an honorable guard to a community like this, whose inhabitants are by nature brave, and are laudably tenacious of that freedom in

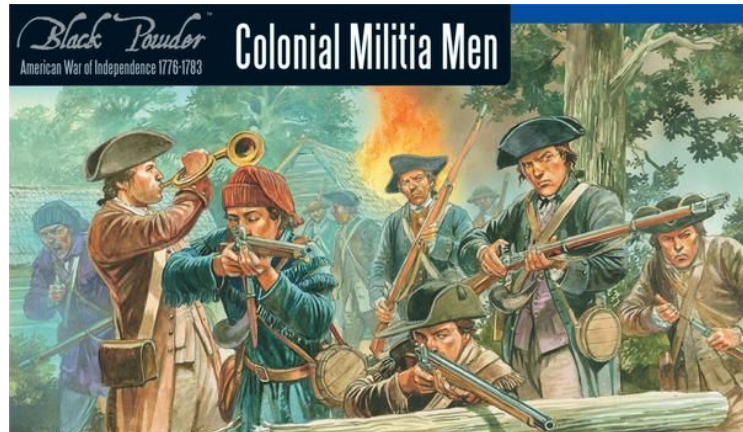
which they were born.

From a **well-regulated militia** we have nothing to fear; their interest is the same with that of the State.

When a country is invaded, **the militia** are ready to appear in its defense; they march into the field with that fortitude which a consciousness of the justice of their cause inspires ..."

Hancock

continued, contrasting the American colonist with the British soldier:



"They do not jeopard their lives

for a master who considers them only as the instruments of his ambition, and whom they regard only as the daily dispenser of the scanty pittance of bread and water.

No; **they fight for their houses, their lands, for their wives, their children;** for all who claim the tenderest names, and are held dearest in their hearts; they fight pro aris et focis (Latin: "for our altars and our hearths" or "for God and country"), for their liberty, and for themselves, and **for their God ...**

We have all one common cause ... the security of the liberties of America.

And may the same kind **Providence** which has watched over this country from her infant state still enable us to defeat our enemies!"

Some were enticed by **bribes** from **British General Thomas**



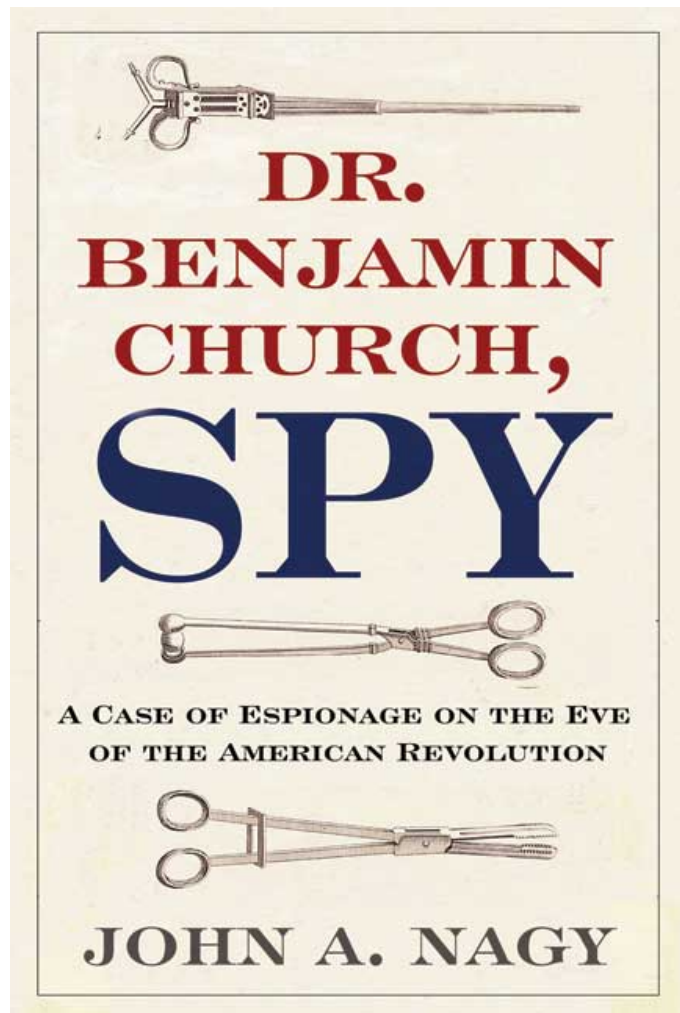
Gage to betray the American cause, such as **Dr. Benjamin Church**.

John Hancock added:

"I cannot here forbear noticing the signal manner in which the designs of those who wish not well to us have been discovered.

The **dark deeds** of a **treacherous cabal** have been brought to public view.

You now know the **serpents** who, whilst cherished in your bosoms, were darting the envenomed stings into the vitals of the constitution ..."



Hancock



continued, using Biblical references:

"But the representatives of the people have fixed a mark on these **ungrateful monsters**, which, though it may not make them so

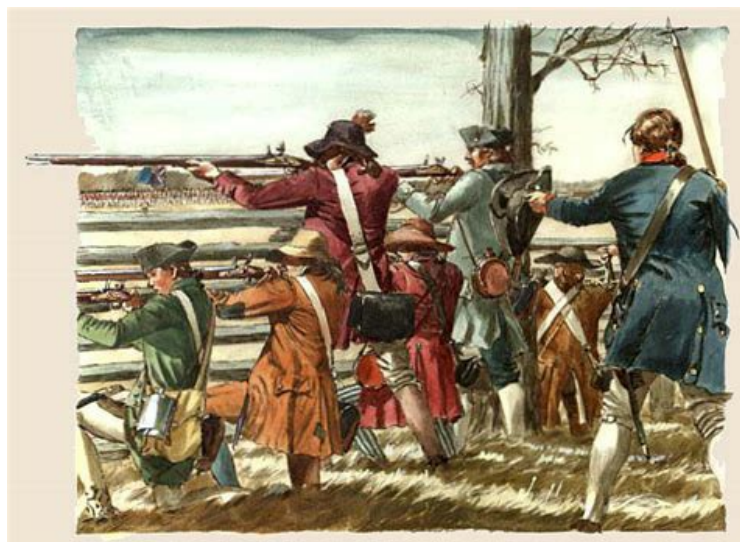
secure as **Cain of old**, yet renders them, at least, as **infamous ...**

Surely you never will tamely suffer this country to be a **den of thieves**. Remember, my friends, from whom you sprang ...

Not only that ye pray, but that ye act; that, if necessary, **ye fight, and even die, for the prosperity of our Jerusalem.**

Break in sunder, with noble disdain, the bonds with which the Philistines have bound you.

... Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed, by the soft arts of luxury and effeminacy, into the pit dugged for your destruction ...



I thank **God** that America abounds in men who are superior to all temptation, whom nothing can divert from a steady pursuit of the interest of their

country ...

Let us catch the **divine enthusiasm** ... of **delivering the oppressed from the iron grasp of tyranny**; of changing the hoarse complaints and bitter moans of wretched slaves into those cheerful songs, which **freedom** and contentment must inspire.

There is a heartfelt satisfaction in reflecting on our exertions for the public weal (good), which **all the sufferings an enraged tyrant can inflict will never take away** ...

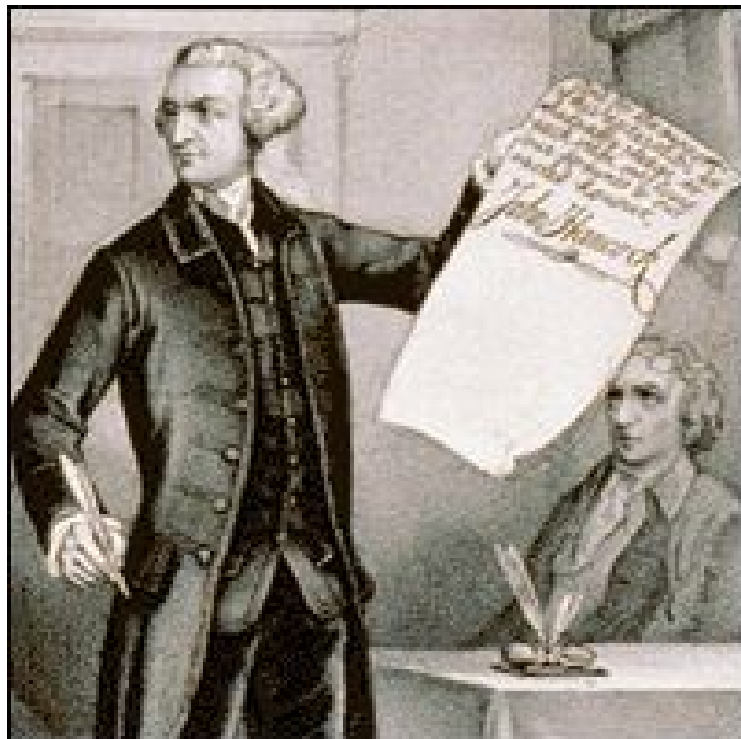
The **virtuous asserter of the rights of mankind** merits a reward ...

I have the most animating confidence that the present **noble struggle for liberty will terminate gloriously for America** ..."

John Hancock concluded:

"And let us play the man for our God, and for the cities of our God; while we are using the means in our power,

let us humbly commit our righteous cause to **the great Lord of the Universe, who loveth righteousness and hateth iniquity.**



And having secured the approbation of our hearts, by a

faithful and unwearied discharge of our duty to our country, let us joyfully **leave our concerns in the hands of Him who raiseth up and pulleth down the empires and kingdoms of the world as He pleases**; and with cheerful **submission to his sovereign will**, devoutly say:

'Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the field shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; **yet we will rejoice in the Lord, we will joy in the God of our salvation.**'"

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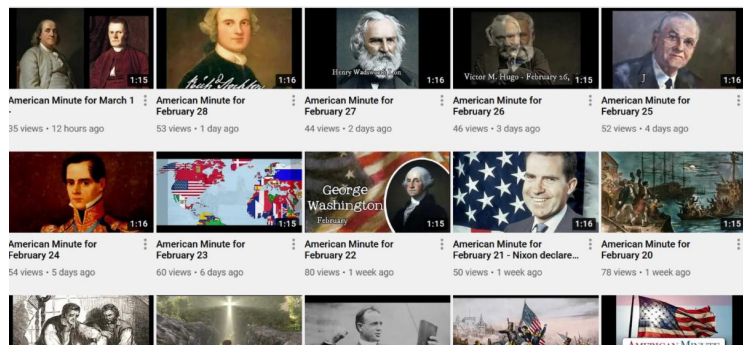
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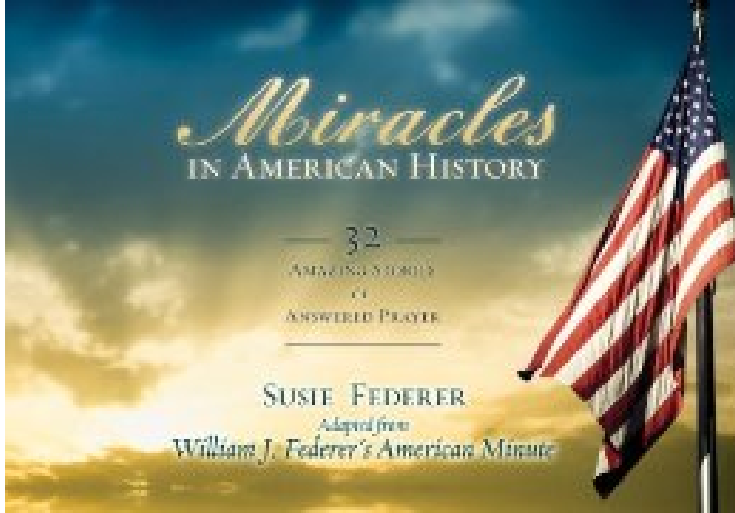
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