Recipe for Revolution in America

The French and Indian War (1756 – 1763)

War fought between Great Britain and its two enemies, the French and the Indians of North America created both financial debt and political tyranny that would last for another decade.

“ . . . . there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, for and upon all white or clayed sugars of the produce or manufacture of any colony of plantation in America . . . . . . Sugar Act of 1764

Sugar, Stamp & Quartering Acts (1764 – 1765)

“AN ACT for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America, towards further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same;”

Stamp Act of 1765

“within his Majesty's dominions in America, hereby required to billet and quarter the officers and soldiers, in his Majesty's service, in the barracks provided by the colonies . . .”

Quartering Act of 1765

Patrick Henry’s Speech in 1765

Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!
Recipe for Revolution in America

The Townshend Acts of 1767

A series of acts passed by the British Parliament under the urging of Chancellor Charles Townshend, which included the Revenue Act, the Indemnity Act, the Custom’s Act, and several others.

Boston Massacre

5 March 1770

Event that created a great propaganda opportunity for both the British and Colonial factions in the America’s after British troops fired into a crowd of unarmed citizens.

Gaspee Affair

9 June 1772

Fifty five members of the Sons of Liberty capture the captain and crew of the H.M.S. Gaspee near Providence, Rhode Island, eventually vandalizing and burning the ship.

Boston Tea Party – 16 December 1773

Members of the Sons of Liberty who are fed up with British Taxes on Tea, disguise themselves as Mohawk Indians and vandalize a shipment of British tea in Boston harbor as a form of protest.
Recipe for Revolution in America

The Intolerable or Coercive Acts of 1774
A series of acts passed by the British Parliament dealing directly with the Thirteen American Colonies issued in direct response to the Boston Tea Party.

The Battles of Lexington & Concord
19-20 April 1775
The first shots fired between the British and the American Colonial forces at the beginning of the war, known historically as the “Shot heard round the World,” because of the impact it would have throughout Europe.

The First Continental Congress (Sep – Oct 1774)
The first secret meeting of the Colonial Representatives called to discuss the Intolerable Acts and the viable options for responding to the continued British threat in the America’s
Recipe Procedures

• First, soften the French and Indian War Dough and place in a metal pie pan.

• Combine 1 teaspoon each of the Sugar, Stamp, and Quartering Acts in a bowl and mix vigorously, adding a pinch of Patrick Henry’s sentiment for taste.

• Slowly add the Townshend Acts, Boston massacre, and the Gaspee Affair, while dumping the Boston Tea party into the mixture to neutralize the bitter taste of the British Acts and Taxes.

• In a separate bowl, beat together the Intolerable Acts and the First Continental Congress.

• Refrigerate for two hours.

• After this duration of time, combine the mixture with the other, while beating in the two cups of Lexington and Concord.

• Pour in the round pie pan and bake approximately 8 hours.

• After it cools, coat the crust with the Peace of Paris Glaze.

TRADITIONAL RECIPE for AMERICAN “REVOLUTION” PIE

Ingredients

French and Indian War Dough
1 tsp. Sugar Act
1 tsp. Stamp Act
1 tsp. Quartering Act
Pinch of Patrick Henry’s sentiments
2 tbsp. Townshend Acts
1 tbsp. Boston Massacre
Pinch of Gaspee Affair
3 tbsp. Boston Tea Party
1/2 cup Intolerable Acts
3/4 cup First Continental Congress
2 cups Lexington and Concord
Peace of Paris Glaze