

## Causes of the American Revolution

Date	Event	Details	Results
1763	Proclamation of 1763	Barred (banned) westward settlement on Indian lands and, in turn, protected the colonists from invading Indians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They thought that it was “UNFAIR” Many colonial charters included land west of the Proclamation line.</li> <li>- Colonists did not want a standing army during peace time.</li> </ul>
1764	Sugar Act	Taxed sugar and molasses to produce revenue for Britain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No Taxation without Representation is tyranny</li> <li>- Trials without juries is tyranny</li> </ul>
1765	Stamp Act	Required revenue stamps for all publications and official documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Sons (daughters) of Liberty</u> was organized...group of patriots that persuaded through intimidation.</li> <li>- Virginia Resolves...denied Parliament’s right to tax Virginia.</li> <li>- Stamp Act Congress...9 Colonies sent delegates to New York to protest. They agreed to boycott all British goods.</li> </ul>
1765	Quartering Act	Required the colonists to quarter (house and feed) British troops in America.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colonists felt imposed upon and resentful that they had to board soldiers.</li> </ul>
1767	Townshend Act	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. revenue duties on tea, glass, lead, paper, and paints</li> <li>2. strict trade enforcements</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colonists felt that external taxes to regulate trade were illegal.</li> <li>- Colonists began to boycott (refused to buy) British goods.</li> </ul>
1767	Writs of Assistance	A legal document that allowed British officers to enter colonial homes and businesses to search for smuggled goods. Without giving any reason for the search	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colonists felt that the Writs of Assistance violated their English rights to privacy of home.</li> <li>- Not fair to have homes and businesses searched without just reason.</li> </ul>
1768 to 1770	British Troops arrive and Townshend Duties repealed (except on tea)	The Townshend Acts were very unpopular with the colonists, who criticized the Acts and demonstrated in protest. The colonists decided to once again boycott all English items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4,000 were assigned to Boston to ensure orderly customs collections</li> <li>- The <u>tea duty</u> was kept to show that Parliament and King George III were still boss.</li> </ul>

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March 5, 1770	Boston Massacre	A clash between British soldiers and Boston colonists, in which 5 colonists, including Crispus Attucks were killed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- John Adams defended the redcoats (British soldiers).</li> <li>- The Committees of Correspondence were organized to spread word of any new British aggression throughout the colonies.</li> </ul>
1773	Tea Act	Parliament tried to bail out the East India Tea Company (a British Tea Company) by giving it a monopoly of the American market.	The Boston Tea Party – 60 Bostonians disguised as Mohawk Indians (believed to be Sons of Liberty, led by Sam Adams) boarded 3 tea ships in the Boston Harbor and threw 342 chests of tea from the East India Tea Company overboard.
1774	Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts)	<p>King George and Parliament decided to teach the colonists a lesson by punishing Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party through 4 acts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. closed Boston's port</li> <li>2. deprived Massachusetts of self-government</li> <li>3. allowed British officials to be tried in England</li> <li>4. issued a stronger Quartering Act</li> </ol>	<p>First Continental Congress – A meeting of delegates in 1774 from all the colonies except Georgia to uphold colonial rights, support Massachusetts, and blast the Intolerable Acts as tyrannical.</p> <p>The results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An Association, pledged to boycott British trade.</li> <li>2. Adoption of Suffolk Resolves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o declaring the Coercive Acts unconstitutional</li> <li>o urging Massachusetts to form its own government</li> <li>o collect its own taxes and to form and arm a militia</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. A Declaration of Rights and Grievances, declaring that their rights as Englishmen had been violated.</li> </ol>

**Minutemen** – formed under John Hancock. They were colonists ready to fight at a moments notice.

**Militia** – citizens that serve as soldiers

**Patriots** – Colonists that opposed British policy.

**Loyalists** – Colonists that remained loyal to Britain.

**Patrick Henry** – Patriot and fiery orator that encouraged Virginia House of Burgess to act with famous, “Give me Liberty, or give me death!”

**Paul Revere** – Member of the Son's of Liberty sent to warn colonists that the British were coming.

**Lexington/Concord** – First battles of the Revolution...”The Shot Heard Around the World”

**Second Continental Congress** – met in Philadelphia to set up Continental Army...appointed George Washington as leader of the Continental Army.

**Battle of Bunker Hill** – important to the colonists...proved they could hold their own against Britain.

**Olive Branch Petition** – Congress sent King George III petition asking for peace...king refused.

**Common Sense** – Thomas Paine wrote a pamphlet in support of independence from Britain. It was written for the common man.

**Declaration of Independence** – written by Thomas Jefferson and adopted by the Second Continental Congress July 4, 1776. Had three main ideas; individual rights, list of grievances, and independence of the colonies...United States of America.

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	Sugar Act	Taxed _____ and molasses to produce revenue for _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No Taxation _____ Representation is tyranny</li> <li>- Trials without juries is tyranny</li> </ul>
	Stamp Act	Required revenue _____ for all publications and official documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Sons (daughters) of Liberty</u> was organized...group of _____ that persuaded through _____.</li> <li>- Virginia Resolves...denied Parliament’s right to tax Virginia.</li> <li>- Stamp Act Congress...9 Colonies sent delegates to New York to protest. They agreed to _____ all British goods.</li> </ul>
	Quartering Act	Required the colonists to _____ (house and feed) British troops in America.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colonists felt _____ upon and resentful that they had to board soldiers.</li> </ul>
	Townshend Act	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. revenue duties on tea, glass, lead, paper, and paints</li> <li>2. strict _____ enforcements</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colonists felt that external taxes to regulate trade were _____.</li> <li>- Colonists began to _____ (refused to buy) British goods.</li> </ul>
	Writs of Assistance	A _____ document that allowed British officers to enter colonial homes and businesses to _____ for smuggled goods. _____ giving any reason for the search	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colonists felt that the Writs of Assistance _____ their English _____ to _____ of home.</li> <li>- Not _____ to have homes and businesses searched without just reason.</li> </ul>
1768 to 1770	British Troops arrive and Townshend Duties repealed (except on tea)	The Townshend Acts were very unpopular with the colonists, who criticized the Acts and demonstrated in _____. The colonists decided to once again boycott all English items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- _____ were assigned to Boston to ensure orderly customs collections</li> <li>- The _____ was kept to show that Parliament and King George III were still boss.</li> </ul>

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	Tea Act	Parliament tried to bail out the East India Tea Company (a British Tea Company) by giving it a _____ of the American market.	The _____ – 60 Bostonians disguised as Mohawk Indians (believed to be Sons of Liberty, led by Sam Adams) boarded 3 tea ships in the Boston Harbor and threw _____ chests of tea from the East India Tea Company overboard.
	Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts)	King George and Parliament decided to teach the colonists a lesson by _____ Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party through 4 acts: 1. _____ Boston’s port 2. deprived Massachusetts of self-government 3. allowed British officials to be tried in _____ 4. issued a _____ Quartering Act	_____ – A meeting of delegates in 1774 from all the colonies except Georgia to uphold colonial rights, support Massachusetts, and blast the Intolerable Acts as _____. The results: 1. An Association, pledged to _____ British trade. 2. Adoption of Suffolk Resolves o declaring the Coercive Acts _____ o urging Massachusetts to form its _____ o collect its own taxes and to _____ and _____ a militia 3. A _____ of Rights and Grievances, declaring that their rights as Englishmen had been violated.

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**Common Sense** – \_\_\_\_\_ wrote a pamphlet in support of independence from Britain. It was written for the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Declaration of Independence** – written by \_\_\_\_\_ and adopted by the Second Continental Congress July 4, \_\_\_\_\_. Had three main ideas; individual \_\_\_\_\_, list of \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ of the colonies...United States of America.