

Coming of the Revolution (1, 1.1)

1. Proclamation of 1763	Banned all settlements west of the Appalachians. Colonists weren't allowed to cross the proclamation line, but did anyway. Settlement was banned to avoid further conflict with the Native Americans. The colonists continued to move west.
2. Sugar Act (1764)	It halved the duty on foreign made molasses, it placed duties on certain imports, and it strengthened the enforcements of the law allowing prosecutors to try smuggling cases in vice admiralty court rather than in a more sympathetic court. The colonial reaction was rebellion because the act made the colonies and great Britain disagree more on the taxing and government for the colonies.
3. Stamp Act (1765)	Required colonists to purchase special stamped paper for every legal document, license, newspaper, pamphlet, and almanac, and imposed special duties on packages of playing cards and dice. Impact: The colonists who disobeyed the law were to be tried in the vice admiralty courts and convicting was likely.
4. Sons of Liberty Form	Founded by Samuel Adams, the Sons of Liberty united to drive off Stamp Act workers by harassing them until they resigned. They even managed to attack royal governors sometimes
5. Stamp Act Congress Meets	The Stamp Act congress consisted of delegates elected from 9 colonies. The congress issued a Declaration of Rights and Grievances which stated that Parliament lacked the power to impose taxes on the colonies because the colonist were not represented in parliament
6. Colonists Boycott British Good	What a boycott is: refusing to buy certain goods. How effective was it and why?: effective because merchants forced Parliament to repeal.
7. Repeal of Stamp Act	Who repealed?: the Parliament What repeal means: cancel What the Declaratory Act said: It gave the British rights to tax and make decisions for the colonies.
8. Townshend Acts	What was taxed?: Glass, lead, paint paper, and other goods used daily. Colonial Reaction: They revolted and became enraged. They formed well organized resistances.
9. Colonists Renew Boycott	Examples: Colonist didn't buy English imports, and instead made their own cloth, clothes, teas, etc. British Response: The British sent 2,000 red coats (soldiers) to Boston and arrested smugglers to restore the control.
10. Boston Massacre	What happened? –colonists were competing w/ British soldiers for jobs, fist fight broke out. Mob gathered and people w/ guns joined in. Who Died? –Crispus Attucks and four other colonists. (First civilian deaths at the hand of British soldiers)
11. Committees of Correspondence	Why did they meet? –to address threats to American Liberties Which Colonies? – Massachusetts and Virginia Purpose? –to communicate w/ other colonies about the plan to send Americans to England for trial By 1774: the committees formed a large communication network linking leaders in almost all the colonies.
12. Boston Tea Party (1773)	What the act did? –cut colonial merchants out of the tea trade because East India tea company could sell its tea directly to consumers for less. Why it made the colonists mad? –heavy taxes on the tea What they did? –made tea act and members of the Sons of Liberty dressed as Native-Americans and dumped the tea into the Boston Harbor.

13. Intolerable Acts (1774)	4 Parts: 1) Shut down Boston Harbor to American merchants. 2) Established Quartering Act, requiring colonists to house British soldiers. 3) Appointed Thomas Gage, British military officer, new governor of Massachusetts. 4) Gage placed Boston under martial law .
14. First Continental Congress Meets	Who? Nine of the thirteen states sent representatives. Where? Philadelphia Did 4 things: planned to extend boycott on British goods, demanded restoration of rights, send document to King George III, and vowed to have a second meeting if demands weren't met.
15. Lexington & Concord (1775)	What were the Minutemen doing: Stockpiling firearms and gunpowder. Why the British went to Concord: To seize and destroy all munitions being created in the stockpiles. Who warned the Colonists: Joseph Warren and Paul Revere What happened at the Battle of Lexington: The British troops marched there where the Minutemen were waiting. A battle erupted and lasted for 15 minutes. What did the British find at Concord: An empty arsenal What happened as the British marched back to Boston: between 3,000 and 4,000 minutemen assembled and fired on the troops.
16. Second Continental Congress Meets	3 things it did: 1. Organized the Continental Army and commissioned George Washington as it's commander 2. Printed paper money to pay the troops 3. Organized a committee to deal with foreign nations Sent the Olive Branch Petition to the King
17. Olive Branch Petition	What is it? A document written to the king urging a return to "the former harmony" between Britain and the colonies. How did the king respond? The king rejected the petition and urged a naval blockade.
18. Common Sense	Written by Thomas Paine to explain how his own revolt against the King had begun with Lexington and Concord. He urged the colonists to take arms and fight for independence from Britain.
<i>Declaration of Independence</i>	