

# Coming of the Revolution

(1, 1.1)

1. <b>Proclamation of 1763</b>	To avoid farther conflict with Native Americans. Band all settlement west of the Appalachian. Proclamation by Britain at the end of the French and Indian war that prohibited settlement by colonists on Indian territory. <del>Thomas Pain wrote the Proclamation of 1763.</del> <del>Complete independence from Britain.</del>
2. <b>Sugar Act (1764)</b>	The three parts were: It halved the duty on foreign-made molasses, it placed duties on certain imports and also strengthened the enforcement of the law allowing prosecutors to try smuggling cases in a vice-admiralty court rather than in a more sympathetic colonial court. The really bad colonial reactions were caused from dissatisfaction. <del>This turned out into an all out rebellion.</del>
3. <b>Stamp Act (1765)</b>	It differed from earlier taxes because it directly taxed everyone. The tax required colonists to purchase special stamped paper for every legal document, license, newspaper, pamphlet, and almanac. Every colonists had to pay and take money out there pocket.
4. <b>Sons of Liberty Form</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>a secret resistance group to protest Stamp Act and other perceived liberties</i></li> <li>• <i>harassed customs workers, stamp agents, and royal governors (when necessary)</i></li> <li>• <i>successful in preventing the Stamp Act from going into effect</i></li> </ul>
5. <b>Stamp Act Congress Meets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>delegates from nine colonies met and issued Declaration of Rights &amp; Grievances</i></li> <li>• <i>announced Parliament lacked the power to tax the colonies because the colonists were not represented in Parliament</i></li> <li>• <i>conducted a boycott of British goods</i></li> <li>• <i>Parliament repeals the Stamp Act, boycott ends</i></li> </ul>
6. <b>Colonists Boycott British Good</b>	The refusal to purchase the products of an individual , corporation a nation as a way to bring economic pressure for social or political change. <del>It wasn't that effective because all it did was make the British mad. The British soldiers killed civilians because of built up anger in my opinion. But it was almost beneficial because of the Boston tea party which resulted in a declaration rights.</del> <i>How effective was it and why?: effective because merchants forced Parliament to repeal.</i>
7. <b>Repeal of Stamp Act</b>	Due to a declaration that stated" Colonists must purchase special stamped paper for every legal document, license , newspaper, pamphlet, and almanac, imposed, special "stamp duties" on packages of playing cards and dice." The parliament repealed the stamp act. Repeal means to cancel; or withdrawal. <i>What the Declaratory Act said: It gave the British rights to tax and make decisions for the colonies.</i>
8. <b>Townshend Acts</b>	What was taxed? Tea, glass, lead, paper, paint Colonial Reaction: <i>They revolted and became enraged. They formed well organized resistances.</i>
9. <b>Colonists Renew Boycott</b>	Examples: <i>Colonist didn't buy English imports, and instead made their own cloth, clothes, teas, etc.</i> British Response: <i>The British sent 2,000 red coats (soldiers) to Boston and arrested smugglers to restore the control.</i>
10. <b>Boston Massacre</b>	The British attacked the colonists, four colonist died.
11. <b>Committees of Correspondence</b>	To communicate with other colonists about the Boston massacre and other

	threats to American liberties, Massachusetts and Virginia were the two colonies. Parliament responded by passing a series of measures that colonists called the Intolerable acts.
12. <b>Boston Tea Party (1773)</b>	The tea act gave the British East India Company the right to ship tea to the colonies without paying most of the taxes usually placed on tea. Because of the East India Company the colonists were mad because the East India tea was cheaper, giving the British company an advantage over colonial merchants. A group of colonists dressed as native Americans dumped 342 chests of British tea into Boston harbor.
13. <b>Intolerable Acts (1774)</b>	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. <b>First Continental Congress Meets</b>	Who? <i>Nine of the thirteen states sent representatives.</i> The committees of correspondence decided to meet in Philadelphia. They wrote a document defending the colonies' rights, and supporting protests in Massachusetts. They stated if the British were to use force against the colonies, the colonies should fight back. They also agreed to reconvene in May if their demands weren't met.
15. <b>Lexington &amp; Concord (1775)</b>	Minutemen stockpiled firearms and gunpowder in Concord. British sent agents to investigate. The British soldiers went through Lexington and fighting broke out lasting 15 minutes. They then headed to Concord. Word spread by Paul Revere who warned the colonist of the British. The soldiers were going to destroy the arsenals of weapons but they were too late. Minutemen open fired on the soldiers as they were leaving and killed dozens of soldiers.
16. <b>Second Continental Congress Meets</b>	They talked about each colony having its own government, the colonies being independent, and money to be printed. 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. Sent the Olive Branch Petition to the King
17. <b>Olive Branch Petition</b>	It is the urging of "the former harmony" to return between Britain and the colonies. The king flatly rejected it.
18. <b>Common Sense</b>	<i>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>
<b><i>Declaration of Independence</i></b>	