

A large red square with a white border, centered on a white background. Inside the square, the text "Road to Revolution Timeline" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font, centered vertically and horizontally.

# Road to Revolution Timeline

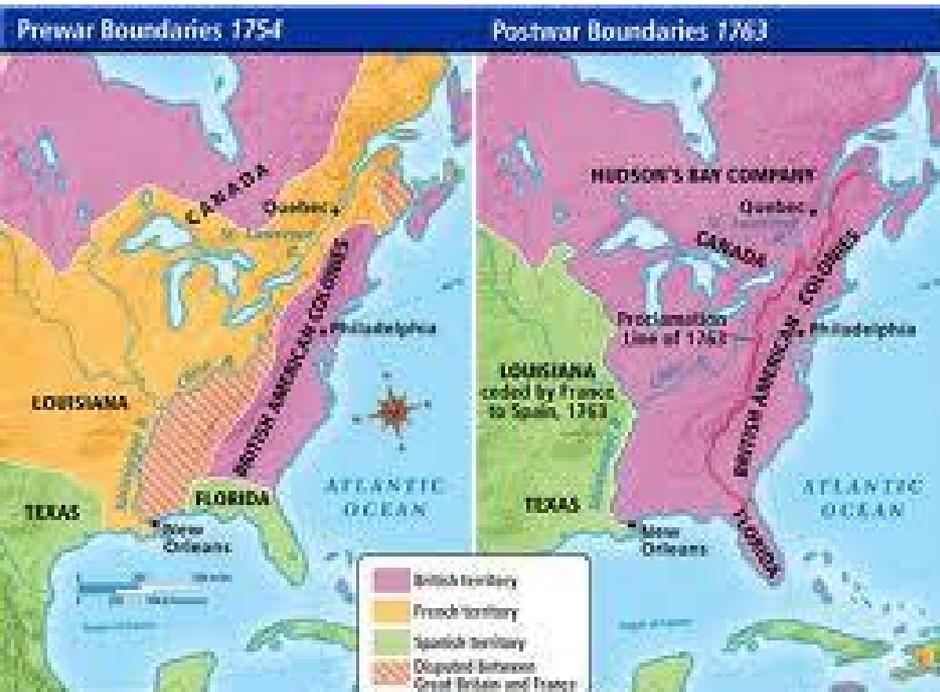
# The Colonies

- Most colonists identified with their town or colony, not as an 'American'
- As colonies connected through trade, travel, and communication, they saw themselves as one.



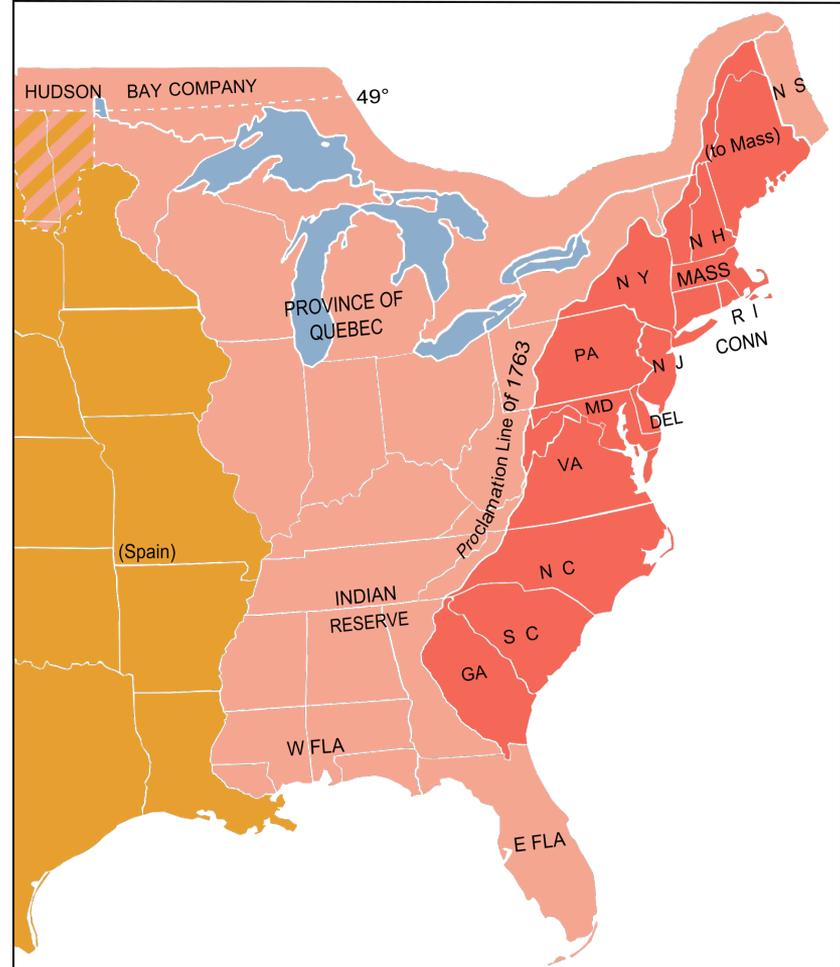
# French and Indian War 1754-1763

- A war between Britain and the French over disputed territory.
- The French enlisted the help of Native Americans to fight.



# Proclamation of 1763

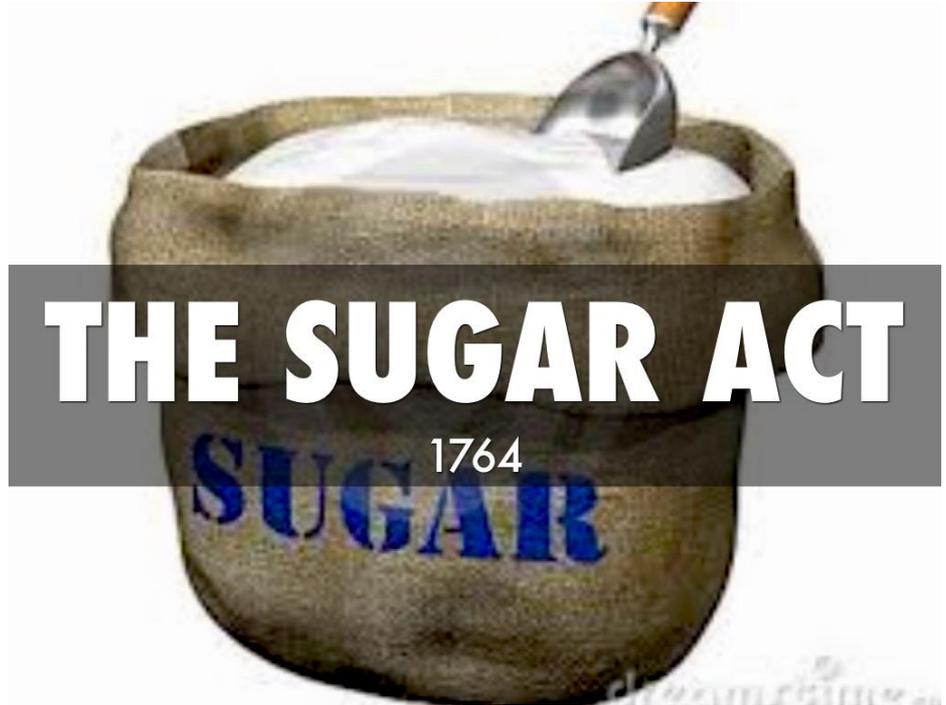
- A law set by the British that banned settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.



Boundary between Mississippi River and 49th parallel uncertain due to misconception that source of Mississippi River lay further north

# Sugar Tax - April 5, 1764

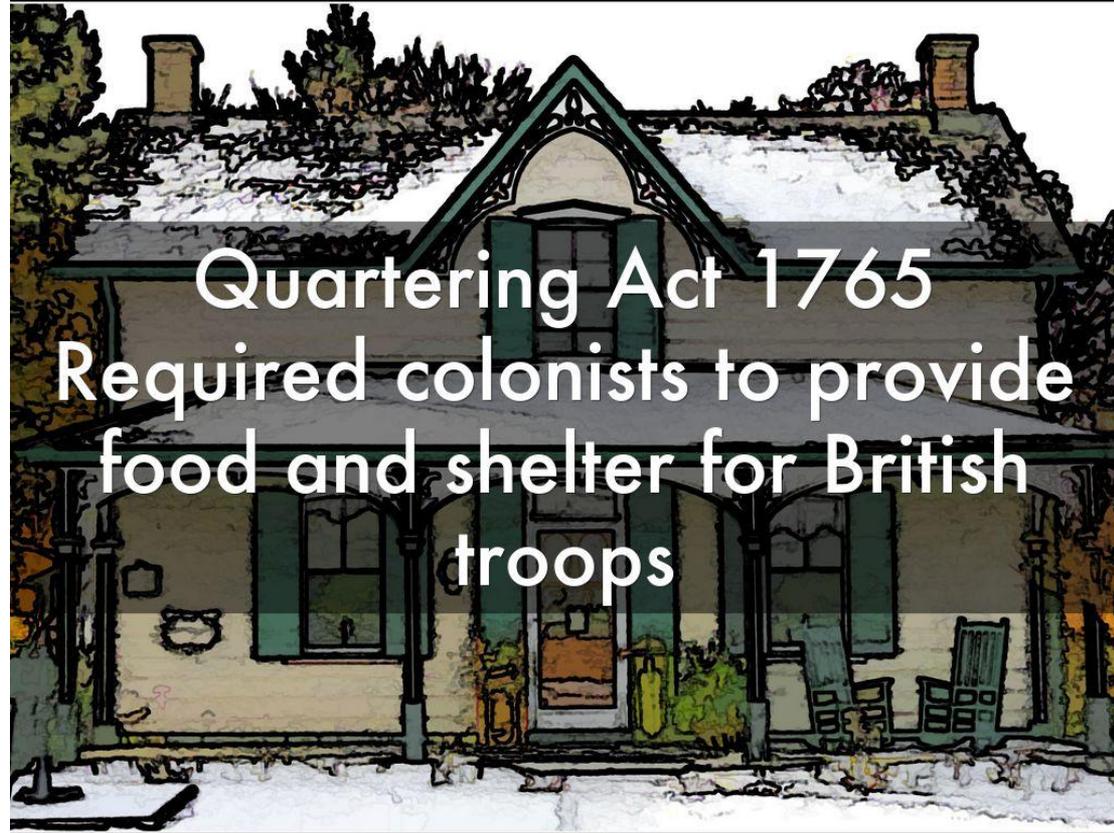
- The British placed duties (taxes) on sugar and molasses in the colonies from places other than Britain.





# Quartering Act 1765

- Colonist were required to house British troops.



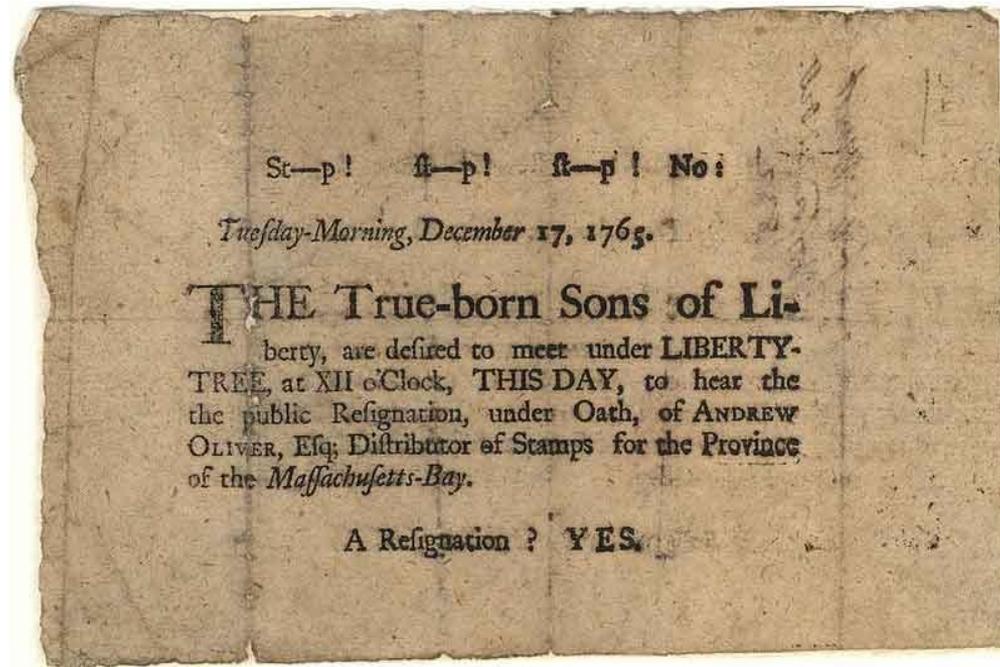
# The Stamp Act 1765

- The Stamp Act placed a tax on paper items.



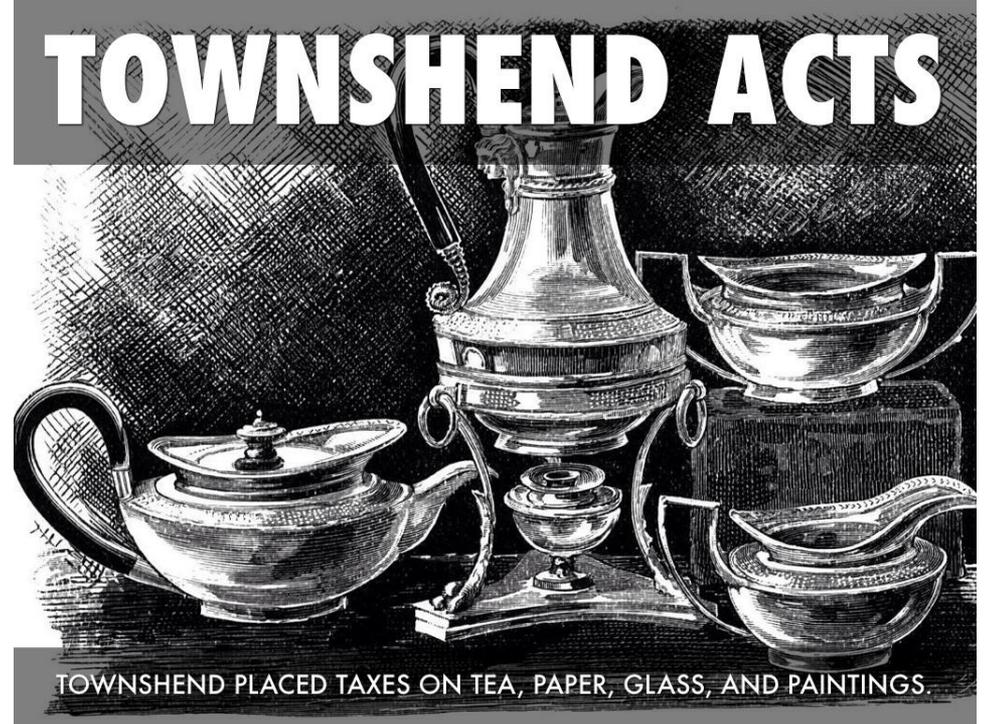
# Sons and Daughters of Liberty - 1766

- A political group made up of American patriots to protect the rights of colonists.



# Townshend Act 1767

- An 'indirect' tax on paint, lead, glass, and paper.



# Boston Massacre - March 5, 1770

- A group of colonists harassed British troops in Boston resulting in the shooting death of 5 colonists.



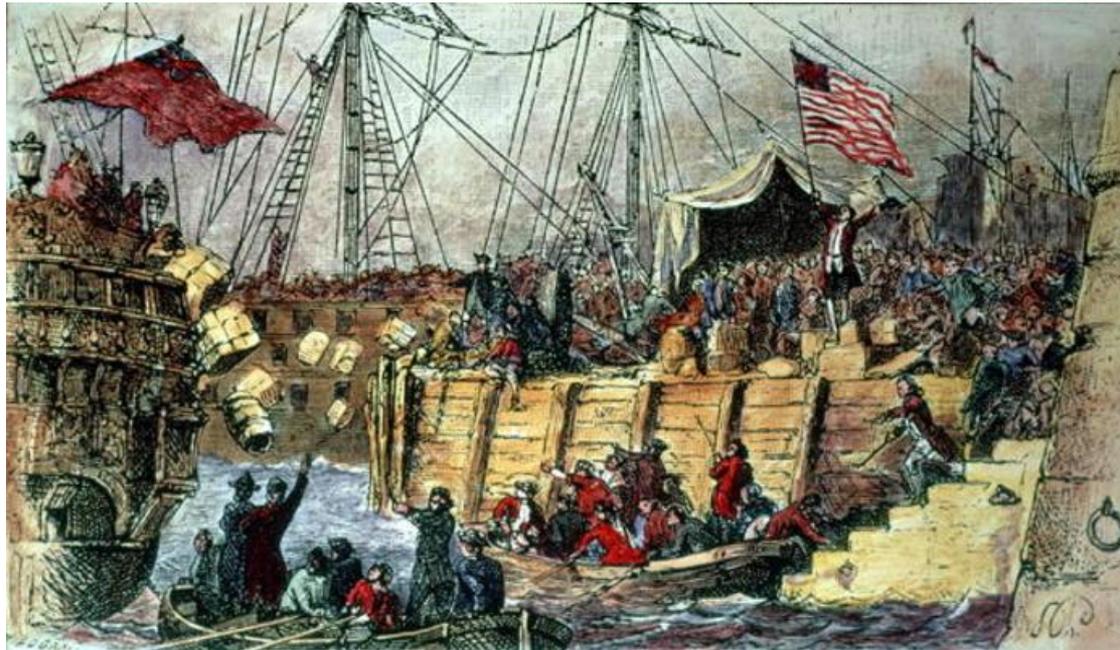
# Tea Act - May 10, 1773

- Only the British East India Company was allowed to sell tea to the colonists.



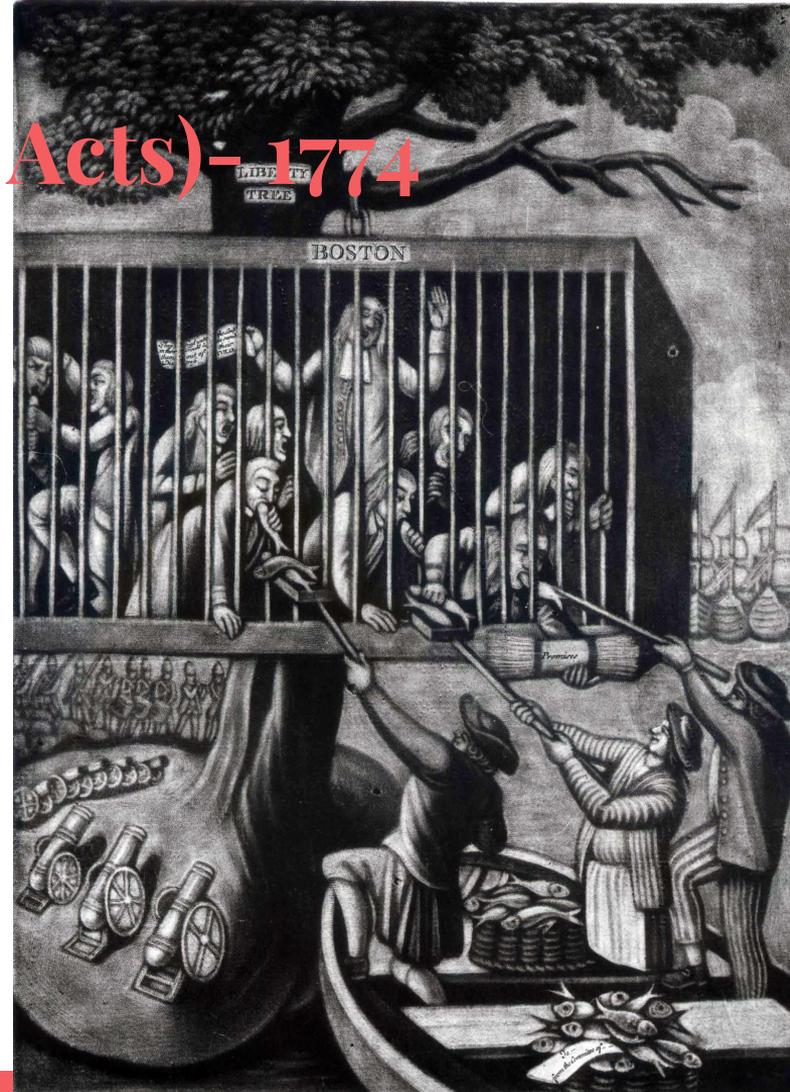
# Boston Tea Party - December 16, 1773

- It was a direct action by the colonists in Boston against the British government and the monopolistic East India Company that controlled all the tea coming into the colonies.



# Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts)- 1774

- The British passed acts to punish the colonies for their actions.



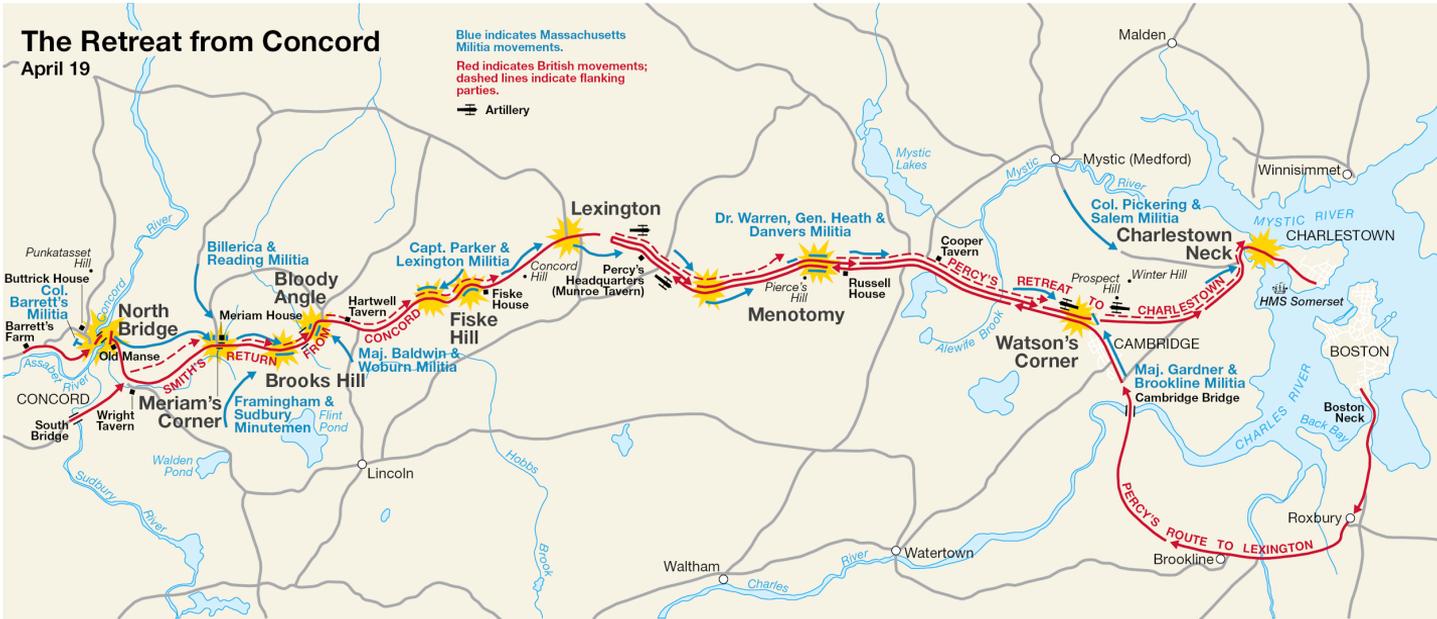
# The First Continental Congress

- September 5, 1774
- A gathering of delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies to consider how to respond to the Coercive Acts.



# Lexington and Concord - April 19, 1775

- British troops moved to capture a rebel store of weapons and the first shots were fired in the Revolutionary War.



# Second Continental Congress - May 10, 1775

- The delegates gathered in Philadelphia to discuss the fate of the colonies.



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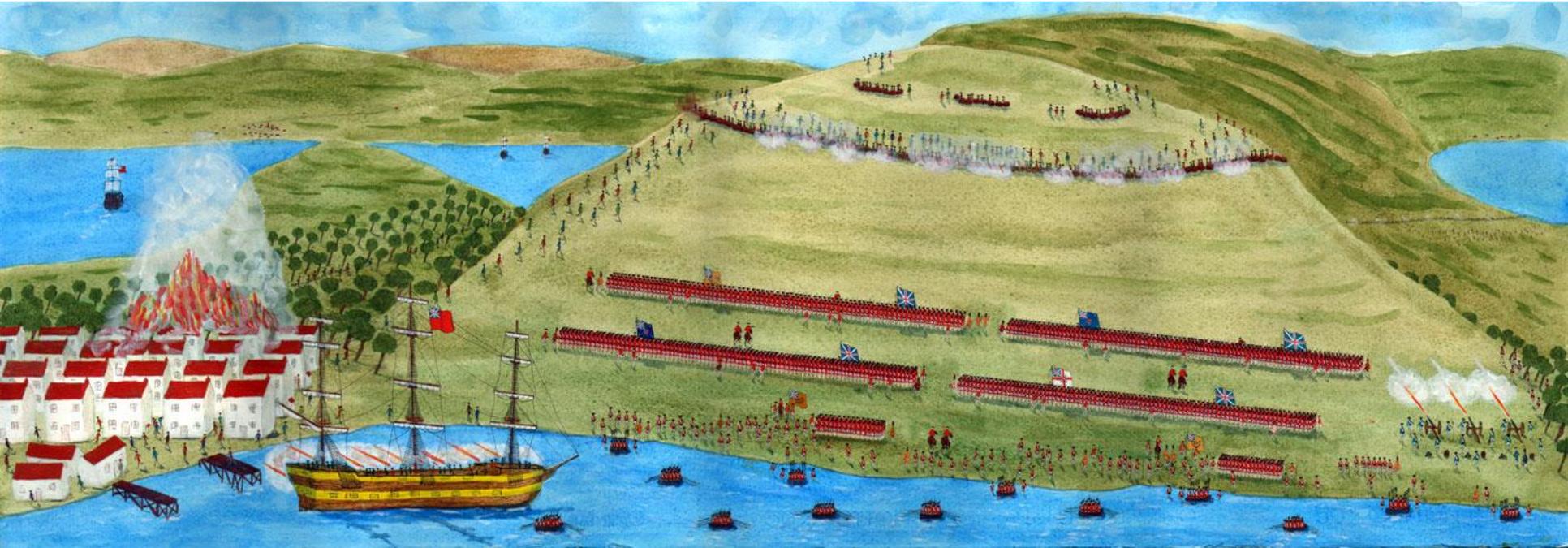
THOMAS JEFFERSON      ROGER SHERMAN      BENJAMIN FRANKLIN      ROBERT A. LIVINGSTON      JOHN ADAMS

## THE DECLARATION COMMITTEE.

THOMAS JEFFERSON of Virginia, JOHN ADAMS of Massachusetts, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN of Pennsylvania, ROGER SHERMAN of Connecticut, ROBERT A. LIVINGSTON of New York, were appointed June 11, 1776 a Committee to draw up a Declaration in accordance with the resolution, offered in Congress, June 7, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, (who being suddenly called to the bedside of his sick wife, was unable to serve personally upon the Committee); the Declaration was prepared by the Chairman.

# Battle of Bunker Hill - June 17, 1775

- At the Battle of Bunker Hill the colonists were defeated but inflicted significant casualties which gave them a confidence boost.



# Olive Branch Petition - July 1775

- The Olive Branch Petition was a petition to stop further conflict with Britain.



# Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*

- January 10, 1776
- A 47-page pamphlet that urged separation from Great Britain and was written so the common man could read it.

