

The Road to the American Revolution

Picture TimeLine Project

Directions: You are expected to create a picture timeline using this packet. The timeline must have, **Titles, Dates and 18 boxes**{two for each topic, one for written and the other for your drawn pictures} representing your 9 topics. Your timeline pictures must be colored, and hand drawn.

➤ You will be graded on a 20/10/5 scale of:

1) Neatness/Organization

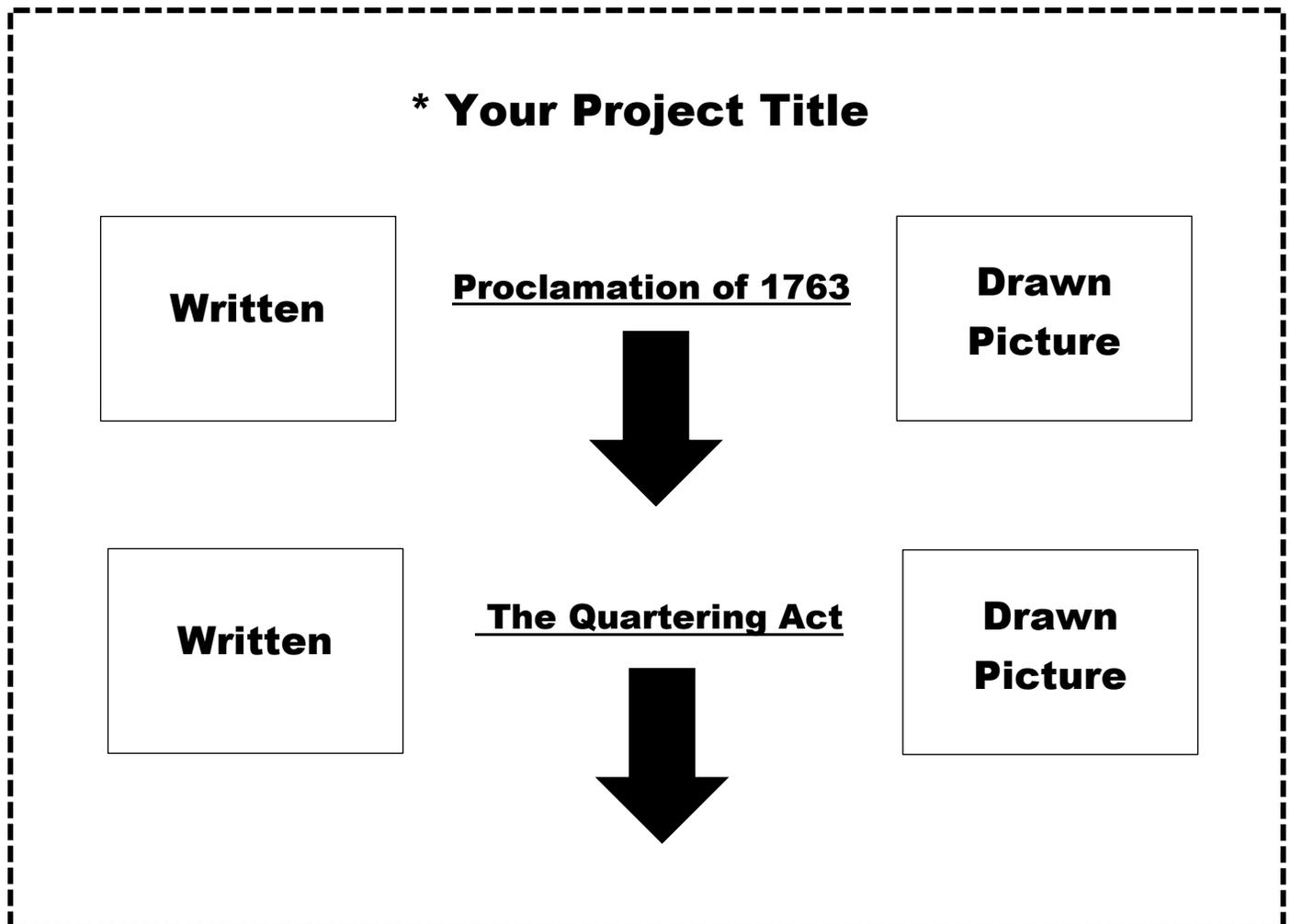
2) Visuals

3) Written – Put all Written into your own words!!!!

4) Color

5) Project development

Example Set up:



The Proclamation of 1763

A “proclamation” is a formal announcement. In this proclamation the British announced that the land won during the French and Indian War would be reserved for Native Americans. This law made it illegal for American colonists to settle on the land reserved west of the Appalachian Mountains for Native Americans. The British thought this would make it easier to protect the colonists from Indian attacks. The Colonists were frustrated not only because they could not move onto land they thought was theirs, but Britain was showing that they intended to maintain a tighter control over the colonists.

The Quartering Act of 1765

“To Quarter” means to give soldiers a place to stay. This Act required the colonies to provide shelter in their homes to British troops. In addition, colonists had to provide food, candles, beer and transportation. The Quartering Act angered the Colonists because they thought the soldiers were sent to control them and not protect them. The American Colonists were also upset that they had no representation or approval in an act that will affect their personal lives and pocketbooks.

The Stamp Act of 1765

This Act required the colonist to pay a tax on most printed material. British Parliament passed this Act which required stamps to be purchased then placed on newspapers, almanacs, pamphlets, legal documents, dice and playing cards. The American Colonists were also upset that they had no representation again in a law that affects their personal lives and pocketbooks. Groups like the Sons of Liberty will emerge to protest the unfair representation and taxes. A boycott of British goods gets Parliament to repeal the Tax.

The Townshend Act of 1767

Charles Townshend the new British Prime Minister will enact an new “Indirect” tax that will be collected at the Sea Ports. Parliament passed these acts which initiated taxes on glass, lead, paint, paper and tea. Before these goods made it to the stores, merchants had to pay a tax before they could collect their goods to sell. The colonists recognized this indirect tax, because the merchants raised the prices of their goods to offset the cost of the tax they paid. Again, organizations like the Sons of Liberty led another Boycott of the British goods.

The Boston Massacre of 1770

March 5, 1770, A group of British soldiers, being taunted and harassed by colonists. The colonists began to throw snowballs at the soldiers and then the situation got out of hand and the soldiers opened fire on the crowd. Three Americans were killed and two wounded. The first colonist to die for the Revolution was an ex slave, Crispus Attucks. The enraged American Colonists called a town meeting and demanded a trial of the British soldiers, Britain agreed.

The Boston Tea Party of 1773

Parliament passed this act, to give the British East Indies company a Monopoly in the Americas, selling tea. The tea was actually sold at a cheaper price, but Britain again made a decision that concerned the colonists without consulting them. December 16, 1773, When British tea ships arrived in Boston Harbor, many citizens wanted the tea sent back to England without the payment of any taxes. The royal governor insisted on payment of all taxes. A group of men led by the Sons of Liberty, disguised as Indians, boarded the ship and dumped 340 chests of the tea into the harbor.

The Intolerable Acts of 1774

Parliament called it the coercive acts the colonist called it the Intolerable acts. "To Coerce" means to force someone to do something. The British wanted to force the Colonists to pay for the tea lost in the Boston harbor and obey British rules. This act closed the ports in Boston and imposed military rule. It shut down the Massachusetts legislature and suspended all town hall meetings. Although these actions only applied to Massachusetts, the other colonists feared that these actions could lose their liberties too.

The First Continental Congress of 1774

As a result of the coercive acts, the colonist agreed to work together. Representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies met and formed the first continental congress. They agreed to meet at Carpenters' Hall, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Distinguished men like, Samuel Adams, Ben Franklin, George Washington and Patrick Henry attended. They agreed to Boycott all import and export dealing with Britain. They also agreed to write a Declaration of Rights and some Colonies were preparing and training militias.

The Battle of Lexington and Concord, 1775

Parliament rejected all petitions for change and sent troops to arrest Rebel leaders Samuel Adams and John Hancock. 700 "Redcoats" British troops planned to destroy American ammunition at Concord. When the Boston Committee of Safety learned of this plan, it sent Paul Revere and William Dawes to alert the countryside and gather the Minute-Men. On April 19, 1775, Minute-Men and British troops met at Lexington, where a shot from a stray British gun lead to more British firing. The British marched on to Concord and destroyed some ammunition, but soon found the countryside swarming with militia. At the end of the day, many were dead on both sides - The Revolutionary War Had Begun!

