Chapter 6 – The Road to Revolution

THE LONG AND WINDING ROAD

Each curve in the colonial road—a tax, a regulation, or simply British lack of understanding—pushed the colonists further and further toward forging a new and independent identity.

1774
First Continental Congress meets to frame basic colonial rights

1774
Intolerable Acts close Boston's harbor

1775
British march on Concord, and fighting begins

1775
Second Continental Congress forms government and army

1776
Second Continental Congress declares American colonies an independent nation

1765
British pass Stamp Act to tax printed materials

1766
Sons of liberty form to protest—sometimes violently—Stamp Act

1767
Townshend Acts anger colonists with additional taxes

1772
Committees of correspondence form to unify colonies in the struggle for improved colonial rights
The chapter identifies the causes of tension between the British government and the colonists in the years 1763-1776. It explains issues and events leading up to the declaration of independence from Britain. It describes the roles played by significant individuals.
Chapter 6 – Section 1

- The Colonies and Britain Grow Apart
  - Britain passes the Proclamation of 1763.

- British Troops and Taxes
  - Britain accumulates huge war debt.
  - Britain passes the Sugar Act.
  - Britain passes the Quartering Act.

- Britain Passes the Stamp Act
  - Britain passes the Stamp Act.
  - Colonists become upset because they have no voice.

- The Colonies Protest the Stamp Act
  - Colonists begin to boycott British goods.
  - The Sons of Liberty is formed.
King George III

- The king of Britain during the American Revolution.
- The colonists claimed that he was an unfair ruler.
Stamp Act

- Law passed by Parliament that required all legal documents to carry an official stamp showing a tax had been paid.
Sons of Liberty

- Created by Samuel Adams, the Sons of Liberty was an informal organization of patriot leaders who protested British policies.
Chapter 6 – Section 2

- The Townshend Acts Are Passed
  - Britain passes the Townshend Acts.

- The Reasons for Protest
  - “No Taxation Without Representation”

- Tools of Protest
  - Colonists continue boycotting British goods.

- The Boston Massacre
  - British troops kill five colonists.

- The Tea Act
  - Britain passes the Tea Act.

- The Boston Tea Party
  - Colonists dump British tea into harbor.
Boston Massacre

- A clash between British soldiers and Boston colonists, in which five of the colonists, including Crispus Attucks, were killed.
Boston Tea Party

- Protest in which Bostonians dressed as Native Americans and dumped British tea into the harbor.
Chapter 6 – Section 3

- **The Intolerable Acts**
  - Britainpunishescolonists by passing Intolerable Acts.

- **The First Continental Congress**
  - Colonial leaders meet in Philadelphia.

- **Between War and Peace**
  - Colonists must decide.
  - Patrick Henry inspires leaders by stating, “…give me liberty or give me death.”

- **The Midnight Ride**
  - Paul Revere warns colonists in Massachusetts.

- **Lexington and Concord**
  - The first engagements of the American Revolution.
First Continental Congress

- The First Continental Congress brought delegates together to organize a unified response to unpopular British actions.
Paul Revere

- A silversmith, named Paul Revere, warned colonists from Boston to Concord that the British were coming.
Lexington and Concord

- On April 19, 1775 British soldiers and colonial minutemen clashed at Lexington and Concord.
- Those were the first engagements of the American Revolution.
Chapter 6 – Section 4

- The Continental Army Is Formed
  - George Washington is chosen as commander.

- The Battle of Bunker Hill
  - The 1st major battle of the American Revolution.

- A Last Attempt at Peace
  - The Olive Branch Petition is sent to England.

- Common Sense is Published
  - Thomas Paine publishes Common Sense.

- A Time of Decision
  - Thomas Jefferson drafts the Declaration of Independence.

- The Declaration Is Adopted
  - The Declaration of Independence is adopted on July 4, 1776.
Battle of Bunker Hill

- It was the 1st major battle of the war.
- It proved that Americans could fight bravely in battle. (British victory)
Thomas Paine

- He wrote the famous pamphlet “Common Sense”.
- In it he inspired the colonists to declare independence.
July 4, 1776

- On this date colonial leaders signed the Declaration of Independence.
Declaration of Independence

- The document in which the colonies declared independence from Britain.
- It was written by Thomas Jefferson.
# The Road to Revolution

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References

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- World Wide Web
- Created by Asael Ruvalcaba – Vela M.S.