Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***The Road to Independence-PPT Notes***

1. To avoid further problems with Natives, the **Proclamation of 1763** prohibited the American colonists from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains. Americans felt their right to expand westward was being violated by the British government.

2. After the French and Indian War, Britain felt that the colonists should have to help pay the large war **debt** by having to now pay **tax.**

3. The American colonists believed that because they did not have **representatives** in the British government, they should not have to pay **taxes.**

4. **Writs of Assistance** allowed British customs officers to search any colonial location for smuggled goods. Americans felt their privacy violated.

5. The **Stamp Act (1765)** placed a tax on almost all **printed materials including documents and playing cards.**

6. Samuel Adams and Paul Revere started the **Sons of Liberty** to protest taxes and to **boycot**t British goods. What’s “boycott”?: **Not buying the goods or services from the British.**

7. The **Townshend Acts** 1767) taxed every day items like glass, lead, paper and tea. This caused some colonial women to form the Daughters of **Liberty.**

8. **“No Taxation without Representation”** became a rallying cry for the colonists.

9. Colonists said the British had gone too far:

1) **The English passed laws that violated their rights.**

2) **A British army was now occupying the city of Boston.**

10. The colonists’ anger boils over on **March 5, 1770** during the **Boston Massacre.** Who was the first American to die there? **Crispus Attucks**

11. The Sons of Liberty used the Boston Massacre as **propaganda.**

12. The British Parliament repeals the Townshend Acts except for the tax on **tea.**

13. In Dec. of 1773, the Sons of Liberty, angry about the East India Tea Company’s monopoly on tea, throw 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor during the **Boston Tea Party**

14. Who was the king of England during this time? **King George III**

16. The Coercive Acts of 1774, passed to punish the Americans for the Boston Tea Party, did the following:

1) **Closed Boston Harbor until Tea was paid for.**

2) **British officers accused of crimes were tried in England instead of the Colonies.**

3) **Banned colonial town meetings.**

4) **Forced colonists to shelter soldiers in their homes (quartering)**

17. The colonists disliked the Coercive Acts so much that they called them the **Intolerable** Acts.

18. The **First Continental Congress** met in Philadelphia in 1774.

19. After watching the British load soldiers onto ships, **Paul Revere** and **William Dawes** rode to Lexington to warn the Americans that ***“the regulars are out!”***

20. The **first battles of the Revolutionary War** were at **Lexington** and **Concord** on April 19, 1775 with the British winning at Lexington but the Americans victorious at Concord.

21. At the Battle of **Bunker Hill** Americans lose to the British but celebrate after having killed over **1000** British soldiers.

23. What was a ***Loyalist***? **An American Colonist that is loyal to Great Britain and will fight for them.**

24. What was a ***Patriot***? **An American Colonist that is fighting for independence.**

25. In 1776, the **Second Continental Congress** begins to govern the colonies and does these three things:

1) **They Established a post office with Franklin as postmaster.**

2) **Create a committee to correspond with foreign nations**

3) **Establish the Continental Army and selected George Washington as Supreme Commander.**

26. The Second Continental Congress decides to send the **Olive Branch Petition** to King George III **asking for one last chance at peace** but the king rejected it.

27. In 1776, **Thomas Paine** wrote **“Common Sense,”** a pamphlet calling for complete independence from Britain. Many Americans will agree.

28. **Thomas Jefferson** was chosen to write the Declaration of Independence.

29. Jefferson gets his ideas from **John Locke** who wrote that people were born with certain natural rights like **life, liberty, and property.**

30. The ***Declaration of Independence*** was approved on **July 4, 1776.**

31. The four major sections of the Declaration of Independence are

1) **Explains reasons why Americans are breaking away.**

2) **Discusses the natural rights they should have.**

3) **Details their complaints against King George III**

4) **Proclaims the creation of a new nation.**

32. The Declaration of Independence lists 29 grievances (complaints) against Britain including the following:

1) **Cutting off trade with other nations (Navigation Acts)**

2) **Taxing the colonists without their consent (Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Sugar Act)**

3.) **Illegal search and seizures (Writs of Assistance)**

4.) **Forcing American to house British Soldiers (Quartering Act)**

33. With the Declaration of Independence, the **American Revolution** had begun.