The Road to Revolution
1763 - 1775
The French and Indian War

- 1754 - 1763
- Britain defeated France in the French and Indian War.
- Britain gained territory in North America and war debt.
- After the war, British soldiers protected colonists from the French and Indians in the west.

**Hi-Lite:**
- Who was a danger to the colonists in the west?
- What did Britain gain after the French and Indian War?
The Proclamation of 1763

• Date: 1763
• Britain passed the Proclamation of 1763 to stop the colonists from moving west over the Appalachian Mountains.

• This law meant the British did not have to use their army to protect the colonists in the west.

Hi-lite:
• Why did Britain pass the Proclamation of 1763?
• How did the colonists react to this Proclamation?
The Trouble Over Taxes

• The British passed the
  – *Sugar Act* - 1764
  – *Stamp Act* - 1765
  – *Townshend Acts* - 1767

• The colonists protested the taxes with the slogan, “No taxation without representation.”

• Protests were so effective, Britain had to repeal the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts

**Hi-lite:**
• Why did Britain have to repeal taxes?
• What slogan did colonists protest the taxes with?
Protests and Violence

• Colonial protests turned violent.
• British soldiers shot 5 colonists in the **Boston Massacre - 1770**
• Colonists destroyed British tea in the **Boston Tea Party - 1773**

**Hi-lite:**
• When was the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party?
The Intolerable Acts

- Date: 1774
- The British punished Boston for the Tea Party.
  - Closed Boston Harbor
  - Military Rule in Massachusetts
  - Cancelled the Massachusetts Charter

Hi-lite:
- Why did Britain pass the Intolerable Acts?
- 2 things the Intolerable Acts did
The First Continental Congress

- **Date:** 1774
- In response to the Intolerable Acts, the colonies united and met in Philadelphia.
- The congress sent a petition to the king
- The colonies began to form militias.

**Hi-lite:** How did the Colonies respond to the Intolerable Acts?
On the night of April 18\textsuperscript{th}, the local Committee of Correspondence sent Paul Revere, William Dawes, Samuel Prescott into the Massachusetts countryside to \textbf{warn the local militia} the British regulars (troops) were coming out.
Paul Revere’s Ride

- Before sneaking out of Boston, Revere contacted a friend in the Old North Church to signal with 2 lanterns that the British were leaving by sea (across the Charles River).
Paul Revere’s Ride: Caught!
Prescott Rides to Concord
Battles of Lexington and Concord

Lexington:

First battle
of the American Revolution
Battles of Lexington and Concord

Concord:

• Fought battle against the Massachusetts Militia at the North Bridge

• “Shot heard round the world!”
Battles of Lexington and Concord: Battle Road
Lexington and Concord

- Date: April, 1775
- The first battles of the Revolution happened in Massachusetts.
- The Colonial militias (minutemen) stood up to the British army and forced them back to Boston.

**Lexington and Concord set off the American Revolution**

**Hi-lite:** Where did the first battles of the Revolution happen?

**Answer:** Why was this “shot heard round the world” so important?