

# 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.

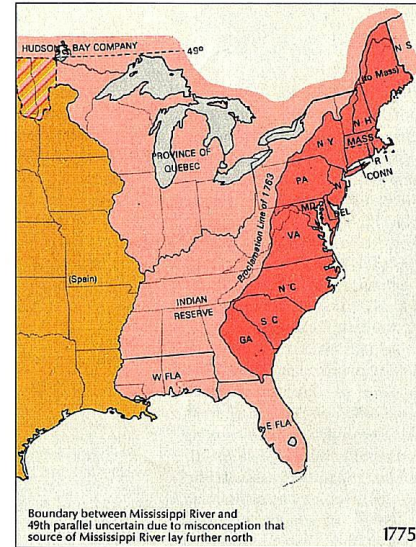


## *Hi-Lite:*

- 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?

# The Ride of Paul Revere

- On the night of April 18<sup>th</sup>, the local Committee of Correspondence sent
- **Paul Revere, William Dawes, Samuel Prescott** into the Massachusetts countryside to **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?