**The Road to Revolution: Causes & Events Leading up to the American Revolution**

**What Happened Previously?:**

* The 13 colonies grew as more people moved to America from Britain.
* Britain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the colonies.
* Britain didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the colonies much – everybody was happy ☺
* However, Britain would do whatever it took to keep the 13 colonies from falling into the hands of another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* There were many reasons Britain wanted to keep control of the colonies:
	+ To gain more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ To have the biggest and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empire
	+ To become a respected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Britain and the 13 colonies were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, one event caused that relationship to change in a big way.

**The French & Indian War:**

* The Colonists and British were fighting together against the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for land west of the Appalachian Mountains. After nine year, Britain won the war!
* Why was the French & Indian War so important?
	+ The war was expensive.
		- Britain had to spend a lot of money to send \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the 13 Colonies to defeat France. After the war was over, Britain was almost broke! It needed to raise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ George Washington learned important lessons.
		- Washington fought with British troops against the French. During that time, he learned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He also learned about a new way to fight from watching the French & Indians.
	+ The map of America \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the French & Indian War. Some nations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while others gained new land in America.
* Before the French & Indian War things between Britain and the 13 Colonies were great. Both sides were greatly benefiting from the relationship.
	+ Taxes: Britain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tax the colonists. They allowed the colonists to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their own taxes.
	+ Laws: Britain allowed the colonists to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Legislatures: Britain allowed the colonists to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legislatures for their new colonies.
	+ Governors: Britain allowed the colonists to choose their own governors for their new colonies.
	+ Economics/Trade: Britain allowed the colonists to buy and sell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with other countries.
* After the French & Indian War, Britain wanted to impose strict control over the colonies. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their control in many ways. This made the colonists very angry.

**Why were the Colonists So Angry?**

* Britain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the colonists for TWO main reasons:
	+ To help finance or pay for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ To help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ British troops in the colonies.
* The colonists had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or say in Britain’s Parliament.
* Britain chose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to control the colonies. Those governors had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Britain did not allow the colonists to make their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Proclamation of 1763 – The British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the colonists from moving west of the Appalachians Mountains. This prevented Britain from wasting money defending the colonists.

**How Did the Colonists Respond to Britain’s Unfair Taxes & Laws?:**

* They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ British goods to avoid paying taxes.
* They encouraged colonial shopkeepers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods from Britain.
* They began to weave their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and use only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Sugar Act (1764):**

* The British put a tax on luxury items such as wine, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, silk, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sugar.

**The Stamp Act (1765)**:

* The British placed a tax on every piece of printed paper including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, newspapers, and legal documents.
* The angry colonists protested the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The angry colonists continued to boycott British products, which made British merchants and store owners \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and get angry.
* Eventually, Britain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Stamp Act, which pleased the colonists. The colonists succeeded – for now at least.

**Patriots & Loyalists:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed in America’s independence and wanted to break away from England.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opposed to independence and wanted to remain under the control of England.
* Throughout the colonies, the Patriots’ were very vocal in trying to get people to join the fight for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Britain.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a journalist and author, also used words to inspire people to join the fight for freedom. His book was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. One out of every five Americans read Paine’s book. His simple words expressed and rallied support for American independence.

**Boston Massacre**:

* King George III sent more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the 13 Colonies to monitor the colonists’ protests.
* On \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, five colonists in Boston were shot and killed after taunting British soldiers.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a silversmith, was outraged. He wanted everyone to know how ruthless the British soldiers were that day in Boston.
* He created an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that depicted the massacre. The engraving was used duplicated and reprinted in newspapers throughout the colonies. This illustration was used to highlight British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and stir up Anti-British sentiments.

**Boston Tea Party**:

* On \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, several colonists disguised themselves as Native Americans. These colonists boarded a ship full of British tea and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the chests into the Boston Harbor.
* The 342 boxes of tea would equal close to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dollars of today’s money.
* As a result of the Boston Tea Party, Britain became angrier, and decided to try and end the colonists’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Intolerable Acts:**

* In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Parliament passed a series of laws to punish the Massachusetts colony and to serve as a warning to the other colonies. These laws were called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Acts did the following:
	+ Closed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until the colonists paid for all the tea they destroyed.
	+ Colonists in Massachusetts couldn’t hold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without approval from the governor.
	+ Quartering Act – forced colonists to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ British troops.
	+ Made a law that British soldiers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the colonies would only stand trial In Britain.

**First Continental Congress**:

* Patriot leaders asked colonies to send \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Philadelphia for a meeting of the First Continental Congress in September 1774.
* The colonists had to be sure to keep the meeting and its location a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from all colonies, expect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, met in Pennsylvania to discuss the problems with England and to try and become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The First Continental Congress:
	+ Voted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with Britain until the Intolerable Acts were repealed.
	+ Sent a list of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to King George III.
	+ Gave King George III a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fix the problems. They agreed to meet again \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if things with Britain didn’t approve.
	+ Asked each colony to assemble and train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for potential battle with Britain.