ROAD to the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Britain's victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America (French and Indian War or Seven Years' War) led to new conflicts among the British government, the North American colonies, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States.

Proclamation of 1763 Video (3:00) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HKNTBHmWOyA	
Sugar Act (1764) Background: http://www.masshist.org/revolution/sugar.php	
Currency Act (1764) **Background:** http://www.revolutionary-war.net/currency-acts.html **Currency Examples:** http://www.coins.nd.edu/ColCurrency/	
Stamp Act (1765) **Stamp Act video (4:00)** https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=21&v=TYYwW7_zuYI **Stamp Act Congress** http://loc.gov/exhibits/magna-carta-muse-and-mentor/no-taxation-without-representation.html **Loyal Nine**: http://www.bostonteapartyship.com/loyal-nine **Sons of Liberty** http://www.bostonteapartyship.com/sons-of-liberty **Committees of Correspondence** http://www.bostonteapartyship.com/committees-of-correspondence	
Declaratory Act (1766) **Video (4:+) :** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KL__fw4UMP4	
Townshend Act (1767) **Background:** http://www.let.rug.nl/usa/essays/before-1800/townshend-duties-dylan-van-rijsbergen.php **Daughters of Liberty** https://www.masshist.org/revolution/non_importation.php	

Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770) **Crispus Attucks & Others in the "Massacre"** Video (3:00): http://www.history.com/shows/america-the-story-of-us/videos/boston-massacre **Paul Revere Image ("Bloody Massacre"):** http://www.paul-revere-heritage.com/boston-massacre-engraving.html	
Tea Act (1773) **Background: http://www.bostonteapartyship.com/the-tea-act**	
Boston Tea Party (December 16, 1773) **Boston Tea Party**: (Interactive Video/Slide show that is fun, interesting, and quick) http://www.havefunwithhistory.com/activities/btp.html	
Quartering Act (1765 & 1774) **Background:** **http://www.bostonteapartyship.com/the-quartering-act**	
Coercive Acts (aka: Intolerable Acts - 1774) **Background: http://www.masshist.org/revolution/coercive.php**	
Quebec Act (1774) **Video (1:36) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=93CNIlwjydY**	It extended the southern boundary of Canada to the Ohio River and granted religious toleration to Catholics in Canada. This act threatened the land claims in Ohio country, and threatened colonists Protestant heritage (Canada - French Catholics) (Threaten Liberty & God)
1st Continental Congress (Sept. 1774) **Background: http://www.masshist.org/revolution/congress1.php** **Suffolk Resolves, Declaration of Rights and Grievances, Continental Associations**: **http://www.bostonteapartyship.com/continental-congress**	
Lexington and Concord (April 19, 1775) **Video (6:41): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WIq-jA2ARRg**	

ROAD TO REVOLUTION

DIRECTIONS:

Respond to the question that follows after watching videos, reading the background of events and people, and assessing images. Write a brief essay response that includes an introduction, body and conclusion. I have provided an introduction for you below. You must write your argument using the examples I have in bold. I have underlined the thesis. Write your response in your composition notebook.

QUESTION:

It has been argued that the American Revolution came about primarily through an evolving series of meetings, conventions, and congresses. Support, modify, or refute this contention using specific evidence.

Introduction:

The French and Indian war changed the relationship between the colonists in North American and Britain. The cost of war led to the taxation of the colonies and the end of salutary neglect by Parliament and King George III. Virtual representation angered assemblies, disrupting the colonial tradition of self-rule. As Britain enforced tighter regulations on its colonies to help pay for the French and Indian war, colonists began to resist the forces that threatened their economic activities and political rights. *Colonists inched closer to revolution and independence from the British empire as colonial leaders and political activism of laborers, artisans, and women organized to resist these constraints.* Revolution resulted from the **Stamp Act, Townshend Act, Boston Massacre, Tea Act, and the Intolerable Acts**. Colonists organized and responded to these threats with the **Stamp Act Congress, Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, Boston Tea Party, and 1st Continental Congress**. The "shot heard round the world" at Lexington and Concord in 1775 began the military conflict between colonists and their mother country.

Questions:

1. What were the major causes of colonial resistance and ultimately revolution?

2. What were some arguments for resistance?

3. In what ways did colonists organize to resist?

4. What led to a victory by Patriots over Great Britain who had both financial and military advantages?