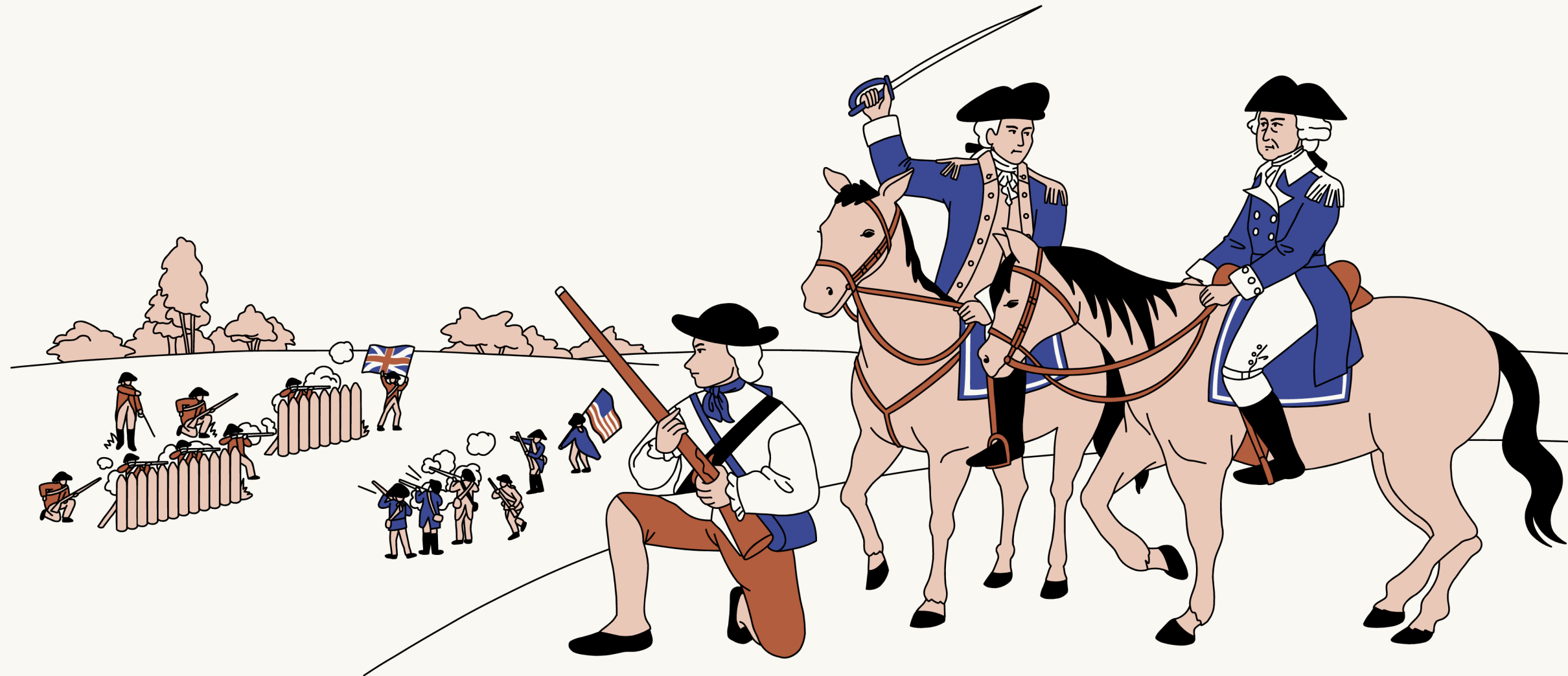


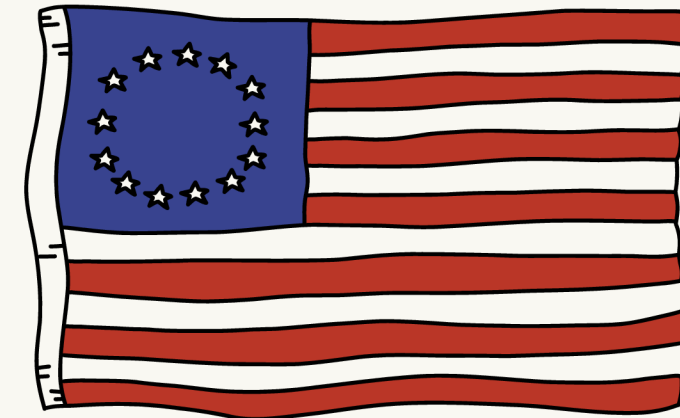
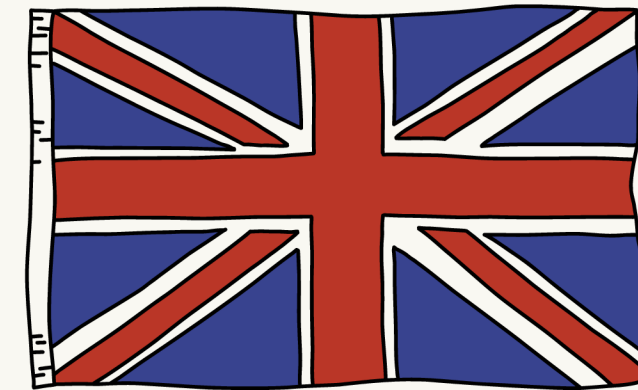
The American Revolution

The Road to Revolution: A Timeline of Events



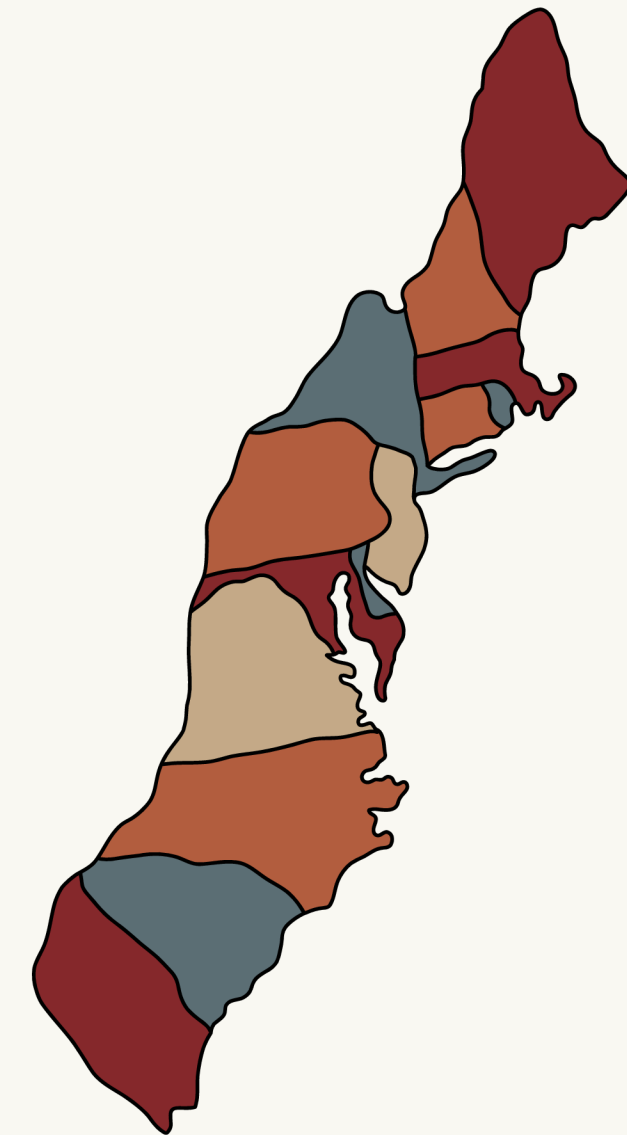
American Revolution Overview:

- The American Revolution (1775-1783) was a pivotal event that changed the course of world history.
- It was a struggle between Great Britain and 13 of its North American colonies, which sought independence from British rule.



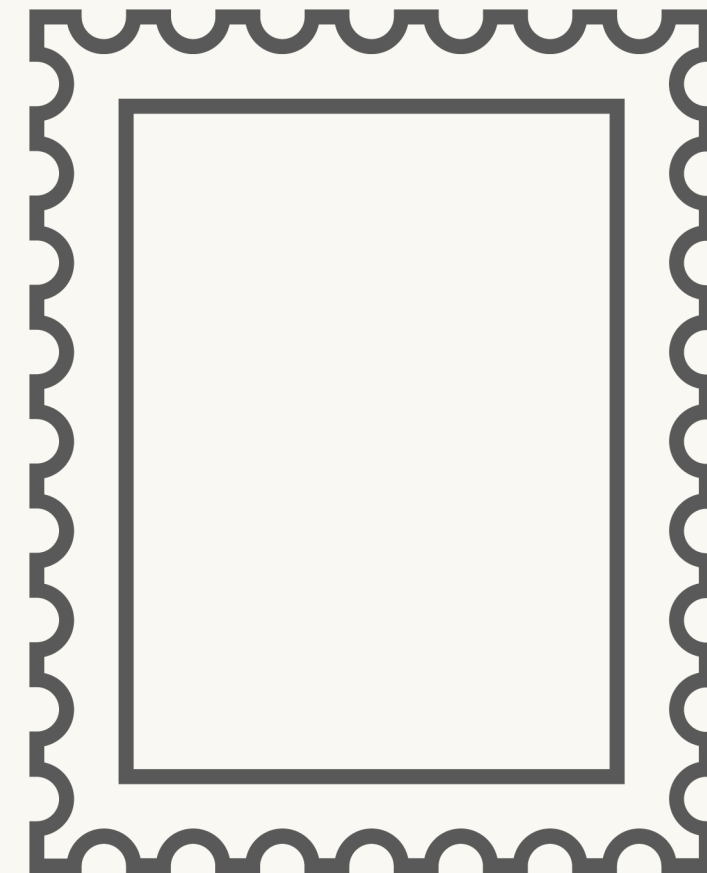
The Proclamation of 1763

- Issued by King George III after the French and Indian War (1754-1763).
- It forbade American colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains to avoid conflict with Native Americans.
- Colonists felt this infringed on their freedom and growth potential, sowing seeds of discontent.



The Stamp Act

- The British government imposed a direct tax on the American colonies, requiring them to purchase a government stamp for all printed materials (e.g., newspapers, legal documents).
- Colonists saw this as an unfair tax without representation in Parliament.
- This led to widespread protests, including the formation of the Sons of Liberty.



The Boston Massacre

- Tensions between colonists and British soldiers escalated in Boston.
- On March 5, 1770, British troops fired into a crowd of colonists, killing five.
- The event was heavily publicized by colonial leaders, fueling anti-British sentiment.



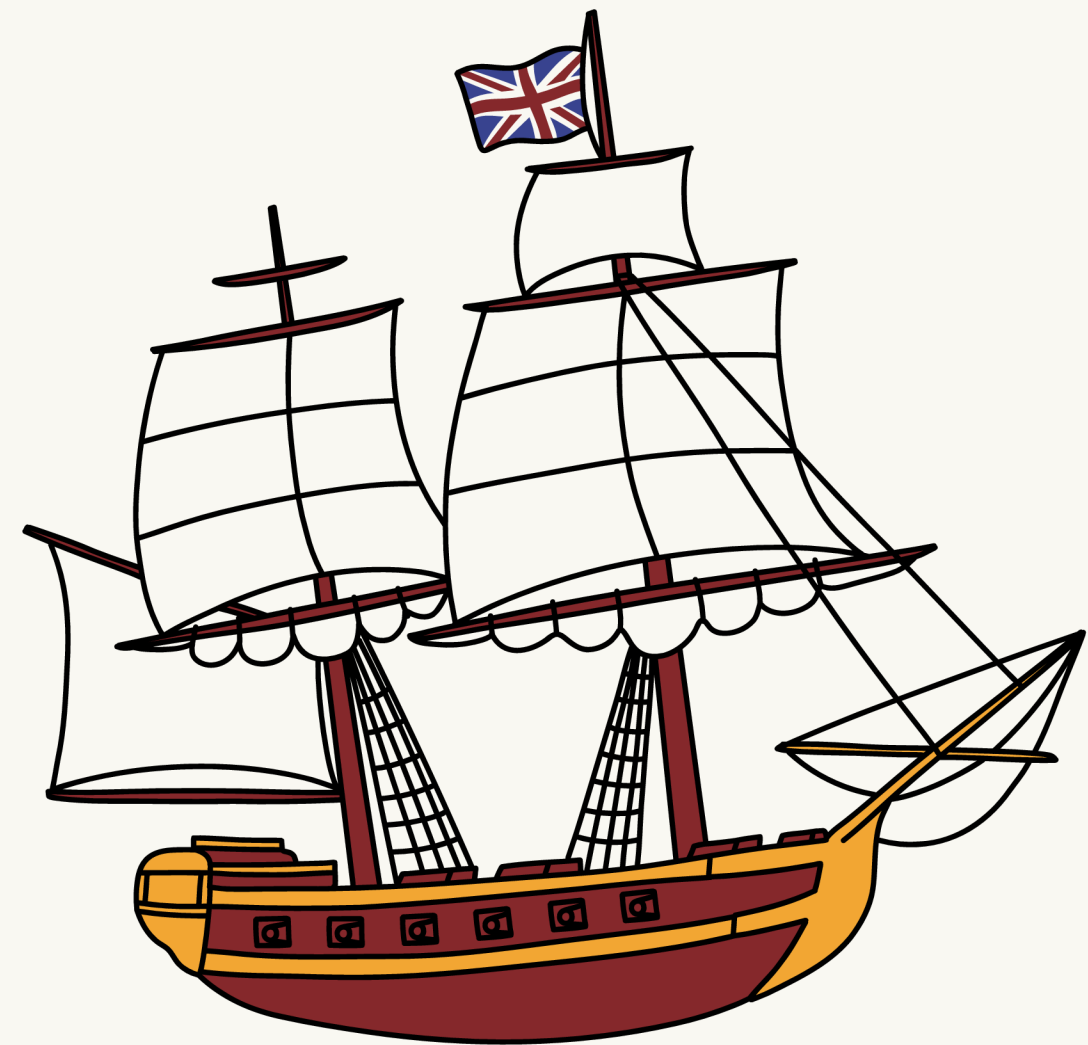
The Boston Tea Party

- In protest of the Tea Act, which granted the British East India Company a monopoly on tea sales, a group of colonists disguised as Native Americans boarded British ships in Boston Harbor.
- They dumped 342 chests of tea into the harbor, a direct challenge to British authority.
- This act of defiance further strained relations between the colonies and Britain.

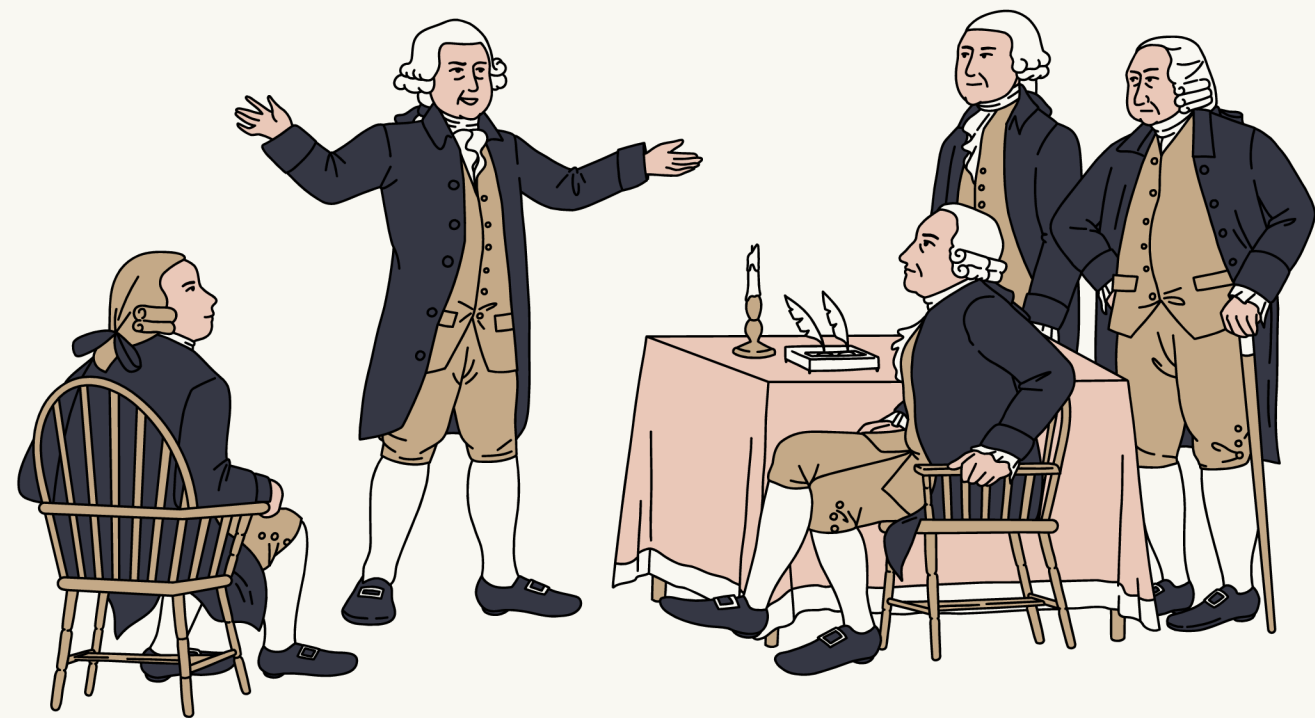


The Intolerable Acts

- In response to the Boston Tea Party, Britain passed the Coercive Acts (known in America as the Intolerable Acts).
- These laws closed Boston's port, curtailed town meetings, and increased British military presence in the colonies.
- The acts united the colonies in resistance.



The First Continental Congress



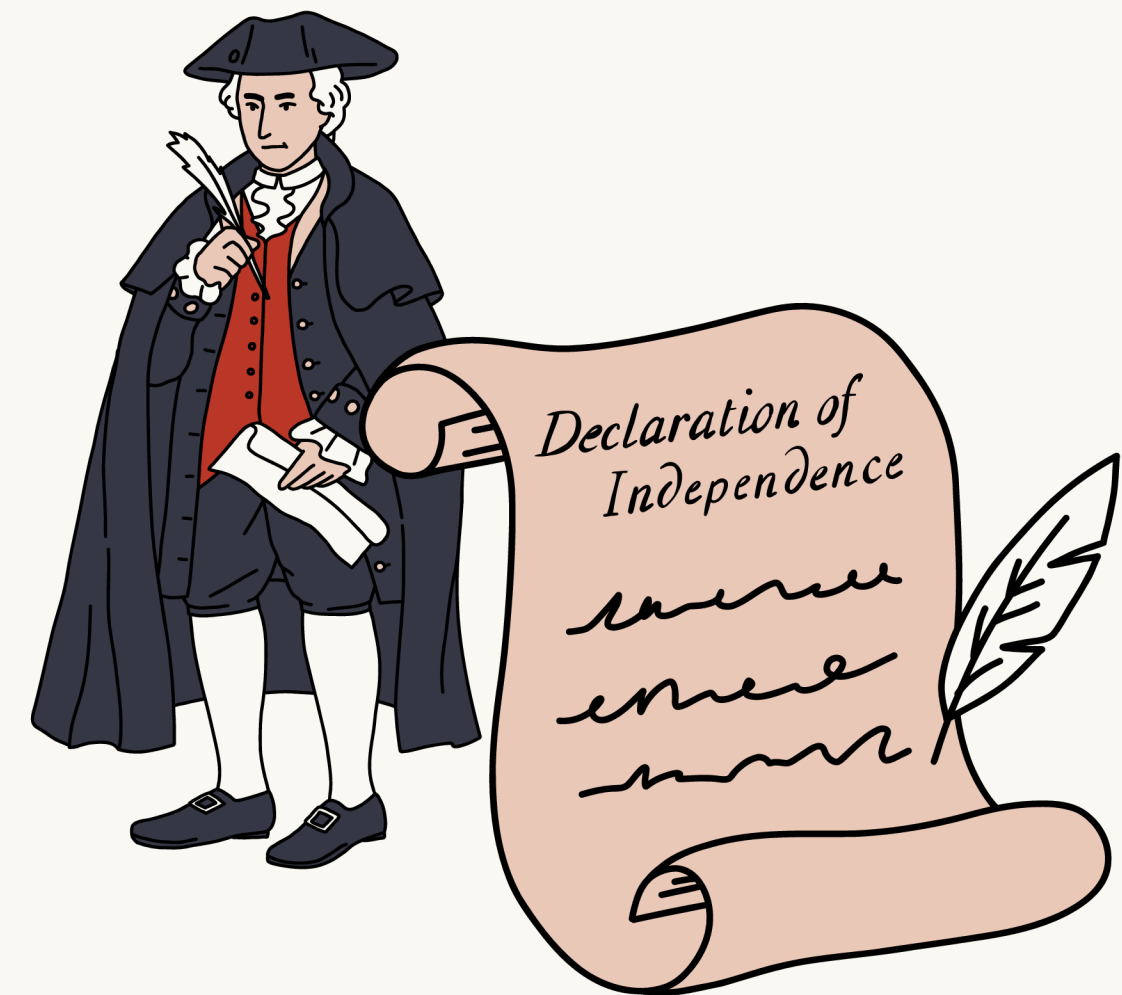
- In response to the Intolerable Acts, representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia.
- They drafted a petition to King George III demanding the repeal of the Intolerable Acts and agreed on a colonial boycott of British goods.
- The Congress marked a shift toward unified colonial resistance.

The Battles of Lexington and Concord

- British troops were sent to seize colonial weapons stored in Concord, Massachusetts.
- Colonial militias confronted the British in Lexington, where the first shots of the Revolution were fired, leading to a skirmish in Concord.
- This marked the start of the Revolutionary War.

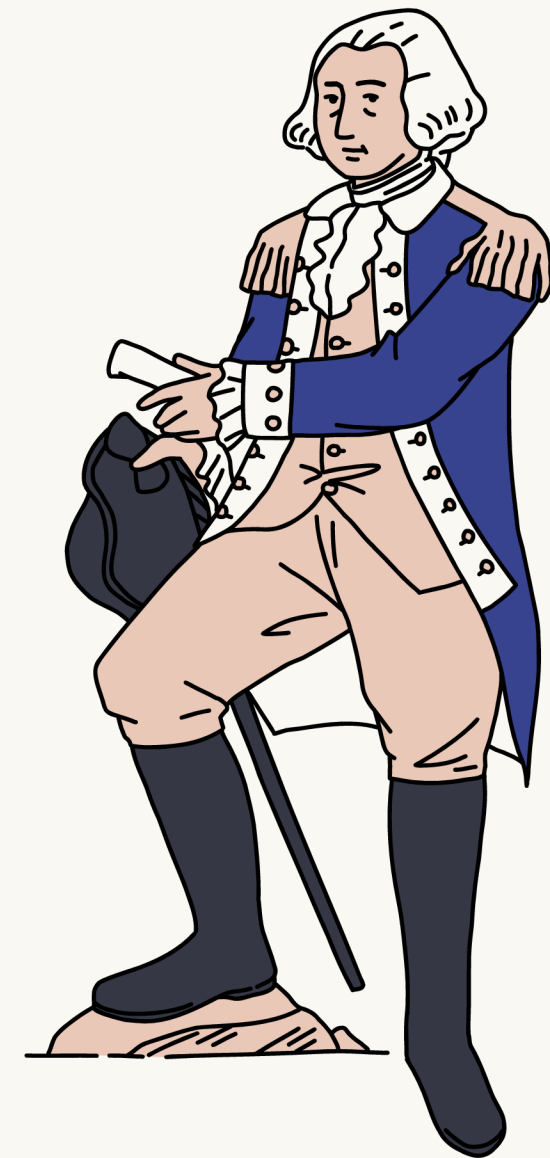
The Declaration of Independence

- On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, primarily written by Thomas Jefferson.
- The document formally declared the colonies' independence from Britain, citing grievances against King George III and articulating the colonies' right to self-govern.
- The Declaration marked a turning point in the Revolution.

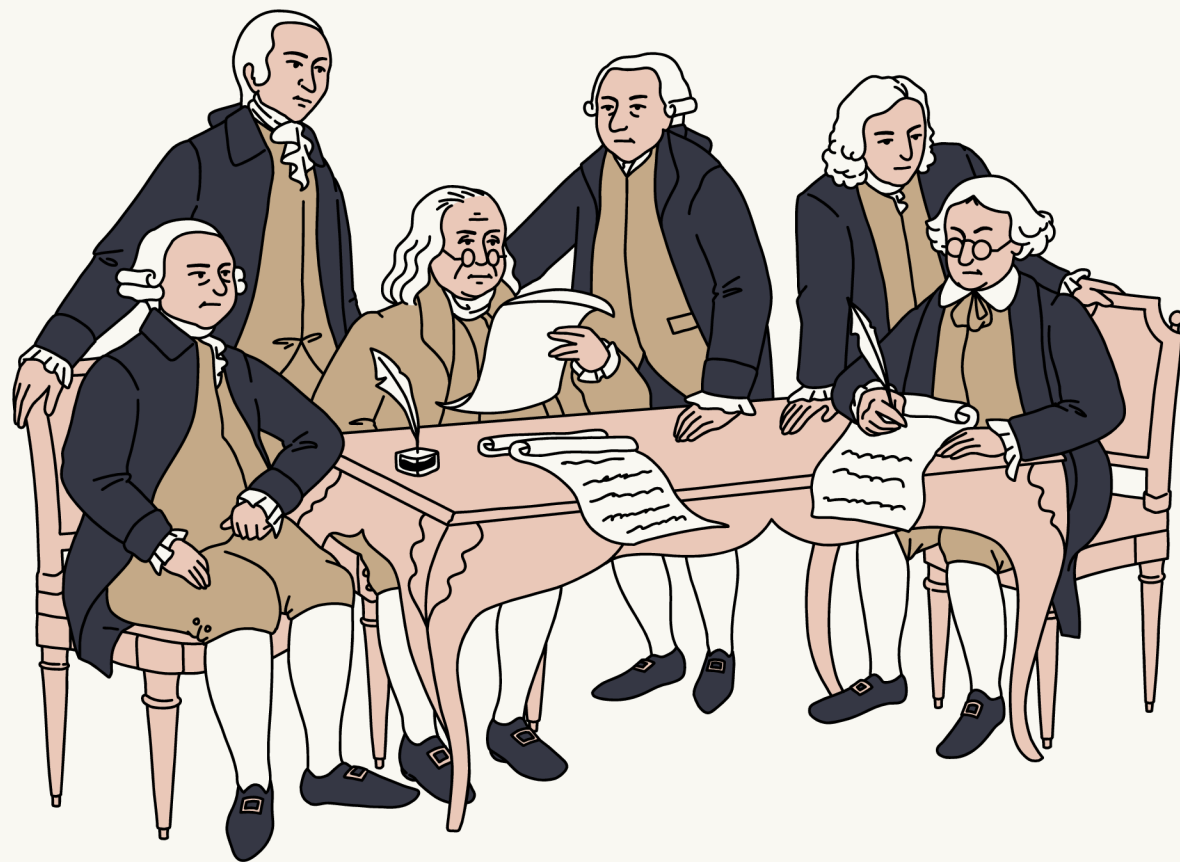


Key Battles and Turning Points

- Battle of Saratoga (1777): A major victory for the Americans, which convinced France to formally ally with the colonies.
- Winter at Valley Forge (1777-1778): The Continental Army endured harsh conditions, but the training and discipline they received helped turn the tide of the war.
- Battle of Yorktown (1781): The final major battle, where British General Cornwallis surrendered to General George Washington, effectively ending the war.



The Treaty of Paris



- The Treaty of Paris officially ended the Revolutionary War, recognizing American independence.
- The United States gained territory, including land west of the Mississippi River, and Britain agreed to remove its troops from American soil.
- The treaty laid the foundation for the establishment of the United States as an independent nation.