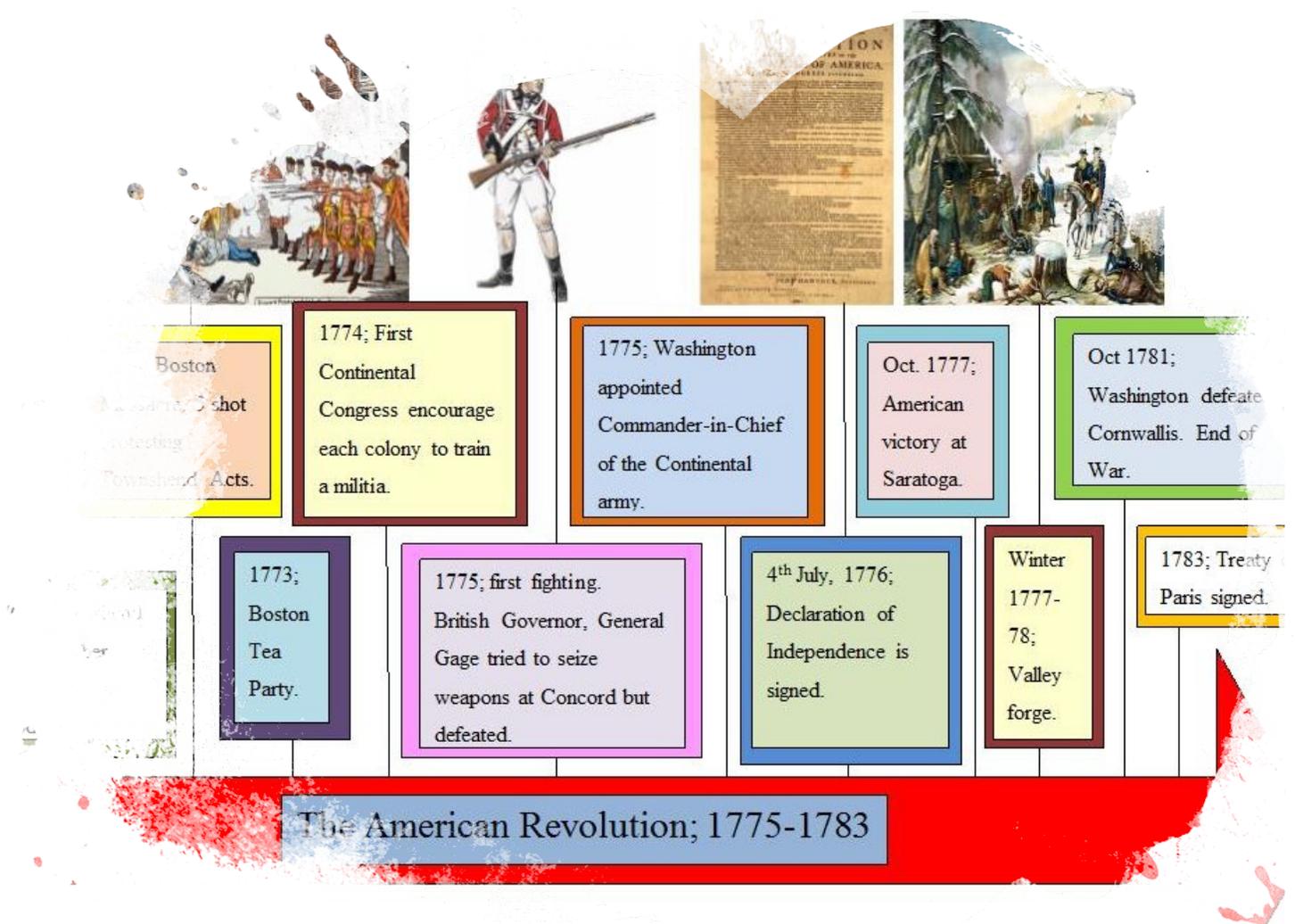


# American Revolution Timeline

By: Isabelle Ghioda



# 1587: Colonists arrive in Roanoke, Virginia

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- In August, 1587, about 115 British colonists came across an island off the eastern coast of America. At the time, the colony was Roanoke, Virginia, now North Carolina. Though it is a mystery, it is believed that the colonists were killed by Native Americans. “...We all of one mind, and consent, have most earnestly entreated, and incessantly requested John White, governor of the planters in Virginia, to pass into England, for the better and more assured help...”  
— Roanoke colonists to John White





# 1760: King George III of England begins his reign

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- In 1760, king George III began his reign that would last 59 years. Beginning his speech to parliament, George III said, “Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Britain.” That day was the beginning of a long revolution, as George III led England.

# 1763: End of Seven Years War; Royal Proclamation passed

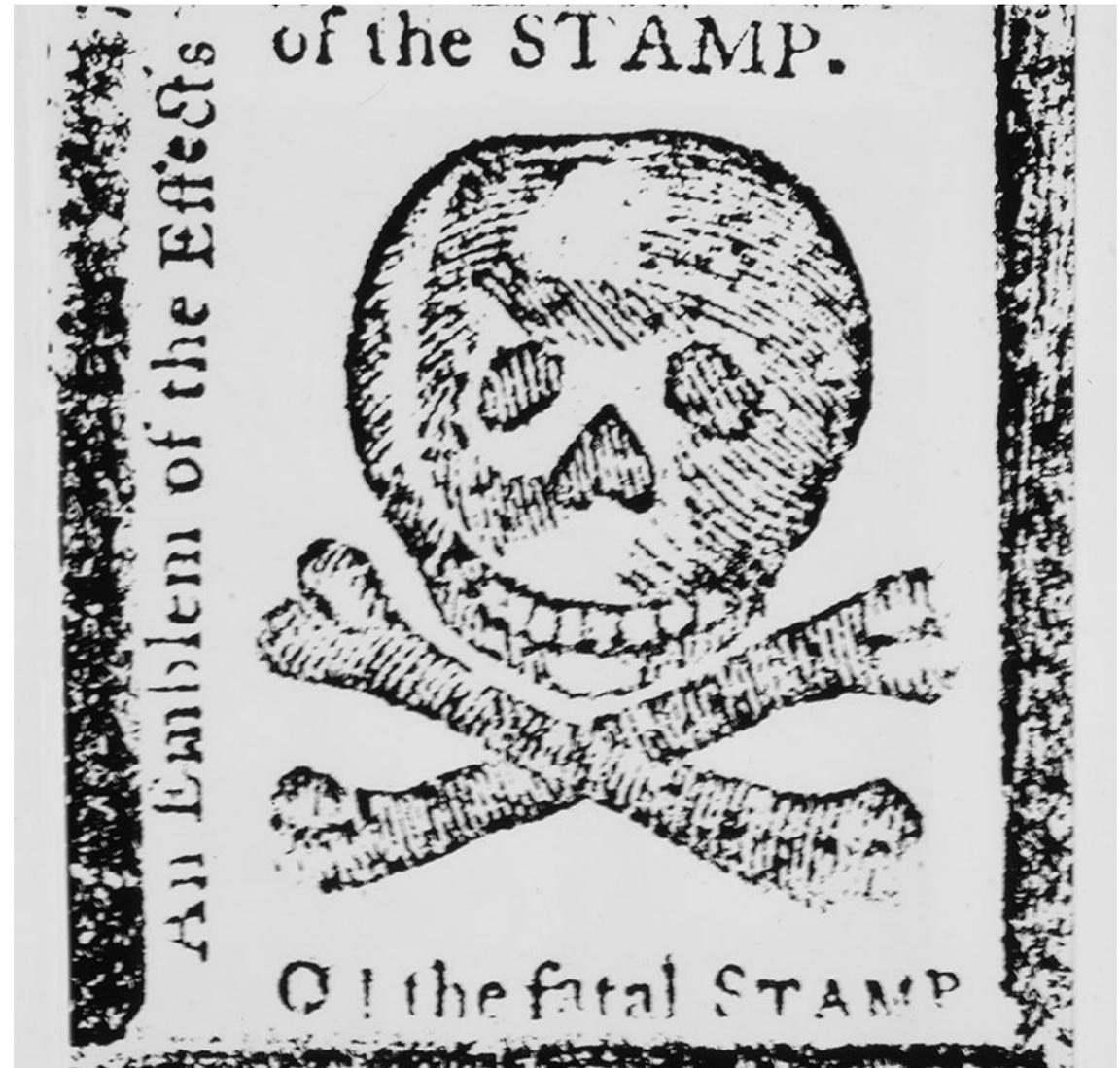
- In 1763, the Treaty of Paris was signed. This meant the Seven Years War was officially over. Because of this, France lost its claims to Canada, while Louisiana became a property of Spain. Britain got Spanish Florida, and Upper Canada. Britain mostly won the war. That same year, the Royal Proclamation was passed, which is a document that states who claims certain parts of North America.



# 1765: Stamp Act passed

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- The Stamp Act was a tax that forced all American colonists to pay this tax on every piece of printed paper. Documents, licenses, newspapers and even playing cards were part of the act. The money collected from the British parliament was being used to pay for them to defend the American frontier. In 1765, the tax was passed by king George III.



# 1770: Boston Massacre

- On March 5, 1770, a small argument arose between British Private Hugh White, and a few colonists in Boston. Eventually, more colonists gathered as the argument got bigger. Some Americans started throwing sticks and snowballs at Private White. Later, there were more than 50 colonists around. An object thrown knocked down a soldier, then he shot into the crowd. More soldiers shot bullets into the crowd until five colonists died at the scene.

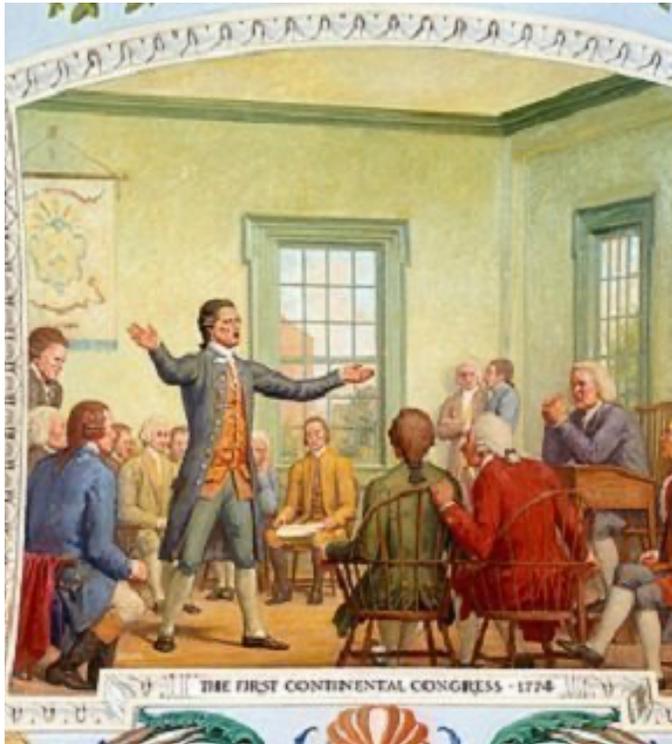


# 1773: The Boston Tea Party

- In 1773, over 100 American colonists gathered in the Boston Harbour to protest the tax on British tea. This tax was used to repay debts from the British war. By doing so, they dumped huge shiploads of tea into the harbour. The colonists wanted to prove that Britain couldn't control them, and the deed motivated them to go to war, in hope for independence. The Boston tea party act was the beginning of freedom in America.



# 1774: Quebec Act passed; first continental congress

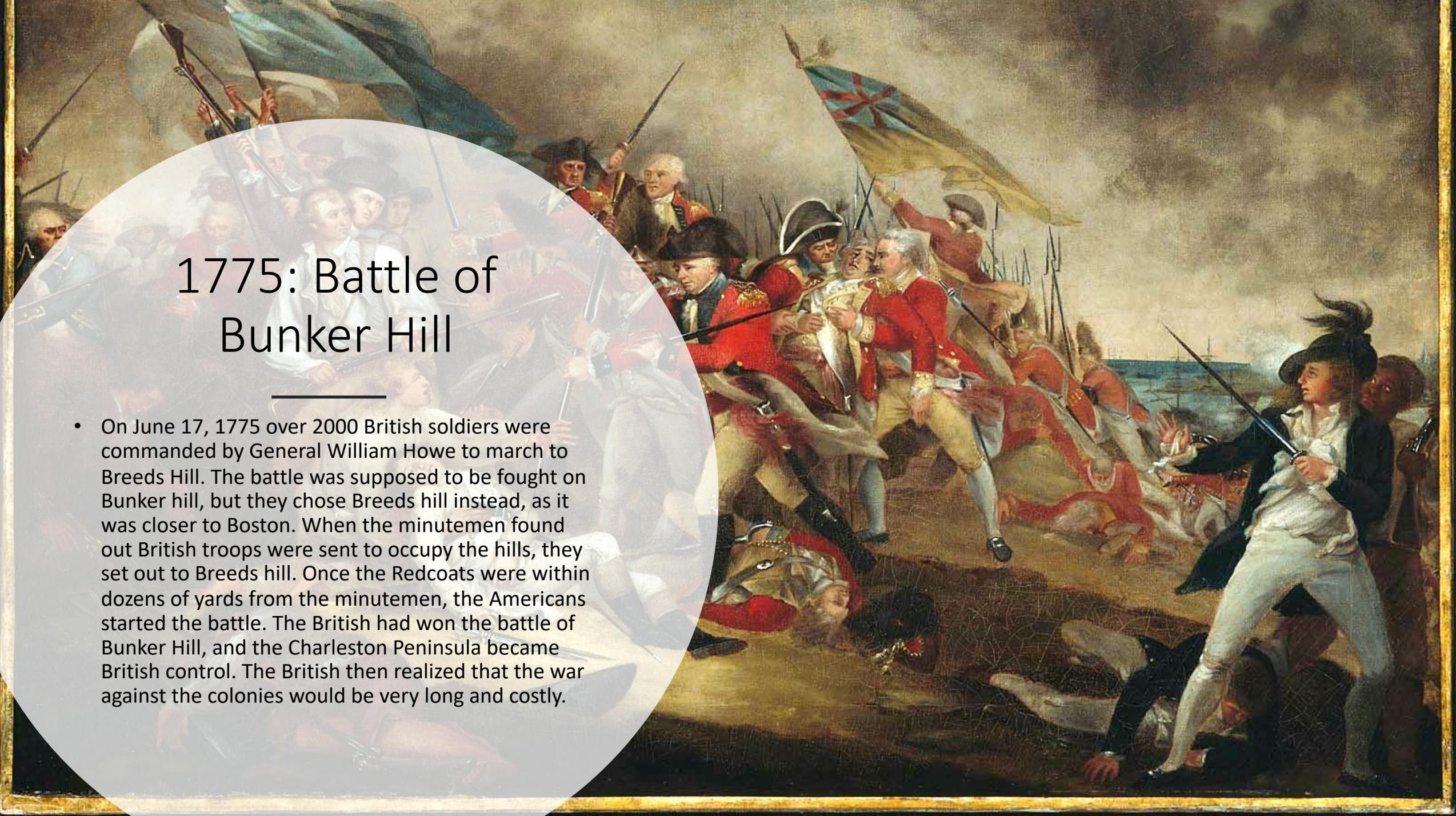


- In 1774, the Quebec Act was passed. This grew the property of Quebec into land that had already been claimed. It also replaced the temporary government of Quebec with a new, permanent one, and gave Catholics in Quebec more freedom with their religion. This same year, was the first continental congress. 55 representatives, including George Washington, John Adams and Patrick Henry met in Philadelphia. Someone from 12 of the 13 American colonies, (not Georgia) was at the meeting. They met to attempt to stop the battle of Lexington and concord from happening.

# 1775: Battle of Lexington and Concord

- The battles of Lexington and Concord, fought on April 19, 1775, was between the minutemen, from the 13 American colonies, and the Red Coats, the British troops. On April 18 Joseph Warren heard that Redcoat troops were marching that night on Concord. It was a small battle but it was the first one of the American revolution, and the first of many more to come.





## 1775: Battle of Bunker Hill

- On June 17, 1775 over 2000 British soldiers were commanded by General William Howe to march to Breeds Hill. The battle was supposed to be fought on Bunker hill, but they chose Breeds hill instead, as it was closer to Boston. When the minutemen found out British troops were sent to occupy the hills, they set out to Breeds hill. Once the Redcoats were within dozens of yards from the minutemen, the Americans started the battle. The British had won the battle of Bunker Hill, and the Charleston Peninsula became British control. The British then realized that the war against the colonies would be very long and costly.



# 1777: Battle of Saratoga

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- The battles of Saratoga contained two battles, both a month apart. In the spring of 1777, the British ordered three of their armies to meet in Albany, New York. Only one army went. There, they met the continental army. The two armies didn't come face to face until September 19, in Saratoga, New York for the first battle. By October 7, the armies supplies were going fast. The British needed to attack soon. The second battle was fought in Bemis Heights, south of Saratoga. On October 17, the British surrendered.



## 1778: French allies with America

- On February 6, 1778 the treaties of Amity and Commerce and Alliance were signed, and the Continental Congress signed them in May of that year. This meant that France and America worked together to team up against England.



## 1781: Surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown

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- George Washington ordered the American army to block Cornwallis from escaping Yorktown. While that was happening, a French army joined Washington's troops. Washington planned to attack Cornwallis, and on August 21, they crossed the Hudson River to Yorktown. A large British troop set out to rescue Cornwallis but they were too late. On October 19, 1781, General Cornwallis surrendered, bringing an end to the American Revolution.





## 1783: Treaty of Paris ends

- The treaty of Paris, signed on September 3, 1783, officially ended the American Revolutionary War. With this signed, Great Britain finally recognized the 13 colonies as an independent country, the United States of America. Now citizens of both the United States and Great Britain were allowed to travel through the Mississippi River. Most importantly, the treaty gave the Northwest Territory to America, doubling the land of the United States. Finally, the war was over!

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