

The American Revolution

By: Lewis





King George III of England begins his reign 1760

King George the III was England's longest ruler before Queen Victoria. King George reigned from 1738-1820 during his reign he led England to greatness and success he won a seven year war with France fought in the American Revolution he didn't win but made the smart decision of peace. George III was the first Hanoverian king born in England rather than Germany. His parents were Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Augusta of Saxe-Gotha. George became the king of Ireland and England in the 1760 a year after being the king of England he got married to Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the daughter of a German duke. They both met the first time on their wedding day.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Every day, residents of Seattle and people throughout the City directly benefit from the dedication and commitment of City of Seattle employees, those public servants and unsung heroes that keep Seattle running; and

WHEREAS, City of Seattle employees represent numerous occupations and trades, possess a broad array of skills and expertise and put these to use with efficiency and integrity for everyone in our City; and

WHEREAS, While elected officials come and go, the consistency and institutional knowledge of City of Seattle employees offers continuity of service across years and election cycles and is essential to the smooth functioning of our City over time; and

WHEREAS, Many City of Seattle employees, including our police officers and firefighters, risk their safety and, in some cases, their lives in service to the people of the Seattle; and

WHEREAS, We all owe a substantial debt of gratitude to City of Seattle employees

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ED MURRAY, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM MAY 5TH UNTIL MAY 21ST, 2014 TO BE IN OUR CITY

PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION WEEK

I encourage all residents to recognize the accomplishments and contributions of Seattle employees and the extent to which we all rely upon and benefit from their service.



End of Seven Years war; Royal Proclamation passed 1763

The proclamation was passed after the french indian war to appease native americans the proclamation created a boundry known as the proclamation line separating the British colonies on the Atlantic coast from American Indian lands west of the Appalachian Mountains after the conclusion of the french indian war in america the british began to tighten its control over the colonies King George III declared all lands west of the Appalachian Divide off-limits to colonial settlers only licensed traders could travel up west to prevent indian rampages this also established three new mainland colonies Quebec, west florida and east florida and this proclamation actually legatily ended the american revolution but stayed as a part of the aboriginal land claims made by canadians first nations.

The Currency Act 1764



The American colonies suffered in currency since there were no gold mines or silver mines and currency could not be obtained through trade because of Great Britain's trade laws the colonies had no other choice but to print money on paper and since there were no rules to how much its worth there was confusion the notes were distributed by land banks and loan offices the notes could only be used to purchase not to repay debt then in 1764 the parliament put the currency act in place to take control the colonies currency system the act forbid new money to be made and the reissue of existing bills the colonies were not happy with this and protested against it any naval commander who wish to assure of someone smuggling or doing anything against the law would hear from Britain and not the colonies.

The Stamp Act 1765

The stamp act of 1765 was the first tax on paper and documents and the Americans thought this to be unfair because only their representatives could tax them the reason for the British empire to set out this tax was because they were in deep debt after the 7-year war with France and then started looking at north American colonies as a revenue source the colonists considered this tax to be unconstitutional and acted in mod violence to make tax collectors to resign immediately parliament then passed the stamp act in 1765 but later repealed it in 1766 but with a declaration act at the same time to reaffirm leadership this strained the relationship with the colonies and the British empire which 10-years later lead to the colonists rise in army's to fight the British

JOIN, or DIE.

The Quartering Act 1765



The quartering act was passed for colonial authorities to provide food, Drinks, Fuel, quarters and transportation for British troops stationed in their village this is not forbidden in peace time by the third amendment the reason for this act was to increase the empires defense cost because of the French and Indian war it was also in the same year as the stamp act and was also placed to prove authority over American colonies the act was primarily put in New York where the largest number of reserves where quarters the quartering act expired 1770

The Town Shed Act 1767

The town shed act were a series of taxed goods imported to America and this made the colonies very mad and thought this was an abuse of power since they had no representatives in parliament the British sent troop to enforce these unpopular new laws and this just made stuff more tense between Britain and American colonies another reason for this act was because Britain was protecting them from France expanding and parliament thought they should pay for their protection and that is 1 reason this act was in place



Boston Massacre 1770

The Boston Massacre happened on March 5th on King's Street. Private Hugh White was the only soldier protecting the King's money. On a snowy day, it was not very long before angry colonists decided to yell at him and threaten him with violence. Eventually, Hugh fought back, striking one of the colonists with his bayonet in retaliation. The colonists pelted the soldier with snowballs, ice, and stones as he kept getting assaulted. He eventually fell and called for reinforcements. In response to Hugh's plea, Captain Thomas Preston showed up with several soldiers to protect the King's money. Then it was the colonists threatening the officers, and someone said "fire," and the soldiers fired, killing 5 colonists and injuring 6. All the soldiers went to court, but 2 were found guilty and were the first English people charged for manslaughter and got that tattooed on their thumbs.



Boston Tea Party 1773

The Boston Tea Party was a political protest that occurred on December 16, 1773, at Griffin's Wharf in Boston, Massachusetts. The reason the Americans did this act was because they were tired of being taxed without a representative. So since America was not going to stand down and just get overtaxed, they decided to sneak onto a boat dressed as Indians and dumped 342 chests of tea into Griffin's wharf's harbor. After this act caused Britain to lose 90,000 pounds (9,000 Dollars in today's money) and since Britain was already in debt from the war this was one of the first stands to Britain's rule and show of the 13 colonies standing up to being taxed without representation





Quebec Act passed; first Continental Conference 1774

The Quebec act that was passed by the British parliament and preserved the French civil code this act was meant to deal with major question coming up during trying to make the French colonies of Canada a province of the British empire most of the people in Quebec being roman Catholics there was a decision if they should be allowed to practice this religion or not after some talk about what to do they decided to allow roman Catholics and allow the French civil code but the English criminal law Because of these provisions the act has been called a generous and statesmanlike attempt to deal with the peculiar conditions of the province

The Coercive Act 1774

The Coercive Acts

-Boston Harbor to be closed until all taxes paid on tea.

-All town meetings shall be banned.

-And, all townspeople must shelter British officers in their home.

Passed by: King George the Third and Parliament.

The coercive acts were meant to restore order in Massachusetts because of the Boston tea party where 342 crates of tea was dumped into the harbor by the sons of liberty causing the British lost 1 million dollars in today's money

The Battle of Lexington 1775



The battle of Lexington kicked off the American revolutionary war even though the tension between British and the Americans have been building for many years this started it on April 18th, 1775 hundreds of British troops marched from Boston to nearby Concord to seize an army cache in Lexington the battle started with many shots taken and given out the British were retreating back to Boston with many ambushed from the American soldiers and with many men dead from this fight they retreat back to Britain and started this war which the 13 colonies won and got their independence they wanted.

The Declaration of Independence

1776



The Declaration of Independence was the first formal agreement for the nations people to choose their own government when war between the colonies and the British broke out the Americans were fighting for their own rights a five-man committee including Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin was tasked with drafting a formal statement of what the colonies wanted in Philadelphia July 4th is now a day were Americans celebrate independence.

France allies with Americans 1778



Benjamin Franklin went to France to sign the treaty of amity and commerce this recognized America as independent from great Britain and would help America in the revolution the second agreement allowed trade between France and America next France and America had to work on a peace agreement the French have been secretly aiding the American colonies because they were mad at great Britain from the French and Indian war

Surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown 1781



www.dailym.com - CWAYXM

General Cornwallis has led great Britain into many victory's but in Yorktown 1781 George Washington led his army of 8000 men and France defeating the British navy gave the general no choice but to surrender and conclude the American revolution Washington instructed 5000 men to stop the generals escape and with his 2500 men and 4000 French men they marched 200 miles in 15 days the allied forces reached corpspeak bay in early September the British sent 7000 men to rescue Cornwallis but

Treaty of Paris Ends The American Revolution



The treaty of Paris formally ended the American revolution by allowing the Americans to grow twice in its size and recognizing the Americans independence Benjamin franklin negotiated the peace treaty to king George the III representatives and got all of that above

THE END

All Websites Used in this presentation

Boston Tea Party : <https://www.britannica.com/event/Boston-Tea-Party>

The stamp act : <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/stamp-act>

The sugar act <https://www.britannica.com/event/Sugar-Act>

The Quartering Act : <https://www.britannica.com/event/Quartering-Act>

The currency act : <http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/currencyact.html>

The Coercive Act : <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/british-parliament-adopts-the-coercive-acts>

George III : <https://www.history.com/topics/british-history/george-iii>

Proclamation Indian French war : <https://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/1763-proclamation-of>

The Boston massacre : <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-massacre>

More websites used

The Quebec act : <https://www.britannica.com/event/Quebec-Act>

The battle of Lexington : <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/battles-of-lexington-and-concord>

The Declaration of Independence : <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/declaration-of-independence>

France allies with Americans

: http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/revolut/jb_revolut_francoam_1.html

The surrender of general Cornwallis : <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/cornwallis-surrenders-at-yorktown>

The peace treaty : <https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/treaty-of-paris>