

The background of the slide is a faded, wavy American flag. The stars are white on a blue field, and the stripes are red and white. In the bottom left corner, there is a small, more detailed image of the American flag.

American Revolution Timeline

By: Madisen C

Roanoke, Virginia - 1587



- The first colony on Roanoke Island was led by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585. That settlement failed so a second colony was founded in Roanoke from English settlers in 1587. It was at this time that Virginia Dare was born. They were the first born to the English parents in North America. John White the leader of the colony went to England and got more supplies. Once he returned in 1590 the settlement had been deserted. Settlers had disappeared the only thing left was the word "Croatoan" carved into a tree.

King George III of England begins his reign - 1760



- In 1760 George's Grandfather had died. At age 22 King George had inherited the crown. He also met his wife the first day of meeting, they were married 50 years with 15 children. When King George had inherited the crown there was an ongoing war against France and Britain in North America along the border. That started the British colonial militia, led by lieutenant George Washington.

End of Seven years'
war; royal
proclamation passed -
1763



- George Grenville succeeded as King George's Prime Minister. The empire was deeply in debt at the end of the seven years' war. Grenville looked at the American colonies as a source of extra money. He explained that since the colonies had benefited from the outcome of the war and British troops are needed in North America to protect them, and that the settlers should pay taxes. King George agreed with this and supported the sugar tax of 1764 and Stamp Acts in 1765.

Stamp Act passed - 1765



- The stamp act was passed in 1765 because George Granville had explained to the King that the settler had been benefitting from Britain so they should pay more taxes. The stamp act was a tax that you had to pay for stamps. So newspaper journalists and lawyers needed to stamps. People were outraged by this act.

Boston Massacre - 1770



- The Boston massacre began the evening of March 5th, 1770. It began because of a small argument between British Private Hugh White and a few colonists outside the custom house in Boston on King street, where the Custom House was located. The argument then escalated more when additional colonists gathered, and began to harass, throw sticks, and snowballs at Private White. Suddenly there were over 50 colonists at the scene. The local British officer on watch, Captain Thomas Preston, sent several soldiers of to the Custom House to claim order, Therefore the sight of the British soldiers armed with bayonets just angered the colonists more. They then started to shout at the soldiers telling them to shoot. Captain Preston arrived and tried to get the crowd to disband. Sadly, an object had been thrown from the crowd and hit Private Montgomery (a soldier) and knocked him down. Montgomery fired into the crowd as he fell, everyone was surprised and was silent for a few moments before chaos happened. A few soldiers fired into the crowd, three colonists died immediately, and two other died later from wounds.

Boston Tea Party - 1773



- The Boston Tea Party took place on December 16th, 1773. It was a huge event that led to the American Revolution. The Boston Tea Party was a protest created by the American colonists against the British government. They organized a protest by boarding three trade ships in the Boston Harbor and threw the ships' cargo of tea into the ocean. They threw 342 crates of tea into water. A few colonists were disguised as Mohawk Indians, but it didn't work. The British knew who had destroyed the tea. Why? Because tea is the British's and colonies favourite drink. Tea was also a huge cause of money for the East India Trading company, a British company. The colonies were told they could only purchase tea from this single company, which they had to pay large amounts of taxes on the tea. This tax was called the 'Tea Act'. This upset the colonies because it was unfair, and colonies weren't represented in British Parliament so they had no say on how taxes should be decided. The Colonies refused to pay the taxes on the tea and wanted it to go back to England. When it didn't go back, they decided that they would protest Britain's unfair taxes but throwing tea overboard.

Intolerable Acts - 1774



- The five laws that were passed by the British Parliament that went against the American Colonies were also known as the Intolerable Acts. British passed these acts as "revenge" for the Boston tea party. The five intolerable acts were, The Boston Port Act; Which closed the ports of Boston. The Massachusetts Government Act; which changed the government of the colony. It gave the Leader of the colony more power (the leader was appointed by Britain). It also stated that they could only have one town meeting a year. The third intolerable act was the Administration of Justice Act, this act let the Leaders to move capital trials against government officials to great Britain. Fourth act was the Quartering Act which expanded the original Quartering Act of 1765. This act stated that colonies would have to provide barracks for British Soldiers. And Fifth the Quebec Act.

Quebec Act passed; First continental Conference - 1774



- During 1774 the British Parliament passed the Quebec act. The Quebec Act made the French language and roman catholic official in the British colony. Americans didn't like this because Quebec expanded and took over a bit of Ohio. Also Quebec didn't have a meeting where people could vote on this new act, Americans didn't like that because they voted on everything and wanted to keep it that way. However this act wasn't meant to offend the 13 colonies. It was set in place to keep the Canadians of Quebec loyal to Britain. In September of 1774, every colony (except Georgia) sent a representative to the continental congress in Philadelphia. The First Continental Congress started by the 13 colonies withstand the British government. The Leaders then demanded to cut off from the economic ties to Britain.

Patrick Henry's Speech - 1775



- Patrick Henry was one of the founders of the United States. Henry was the first governor of Virginia. He had many speeches, but his most known speech was "Give me liberty or give me death!". He opposed the confirmation of the U.S. Constitution. Henry felt that it gave too much power to the national government. Henry also helped create the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights promised personal freedoms as well as set limits in the government's power.

The battle of Lexington - 1775



- The Battle of Lexington was a small argument between the American Military and British Soldiers; however this became the start of the Revolution War. There were only 80 men in the American military when the British showed up. The Americans were led by Captain John Parker and the British were led by Major John Pitcairn. Both the Americans and British didn't believe they would fight, someone shot into the air during confusion and British attacked. Some colonists were killed, and the rest ran away.

France allies with America - 1778



- Benjamin Franklin was in France on February 6th, 1778 signing the Treaty of Amity, Commerce as well as the Treaty of Alliance. The treaty was the first of the U.S. Being recognized as a country on its own. The treaty also says that France and the U.S. Are allies against Great Britain during the Revolutionary War. The French helped the U.S. With military until the U.S. Could be fully independent from Britain.

Surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown - 1781



- Although America had declared their independence in 1776 it took an additional five years to gain its full independence from Britain. October 1781 was when the British General Charles Cornwallis surrendered in Yorktown Virginia. Cornwallis brought 8,000 soldiers to Yorktown. The soldiers expected that they were going to help with British ships that had come in from New York. The ships never showed up. That was good news for General George Washington and the Continental army.

Treaty of Paris ends the American Revolution - 1783



- The official peace treaty known as The Treaty of Paris between Britain and the U.S. Ended the American Revolutionary War. The treaty was signed on September 3rd, 1783. The Congress of Confederation confirmed the treaty on January 14th, 1784. King George III confirmed the treaty on April 9th, 1784.

Credit:

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