

American Revolution



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End of seven-year war:
Royal Proclamation
passed

Stamp act:
The Stamp act was created to
provide increased revenues and to
meet the costs of defending the
large British Empire

1587

1763

1764

1765

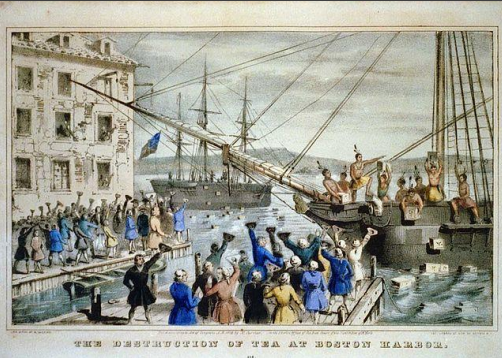
1767

Colonists arrive in
Roanoke, Virginia

Sugar act:
The first attempt to finance the defense of the colonies by the British Government. In order to try and stop smuggling and to encourage the production of British rum, taxes on molasses were lowered; a levy was placed on foreign Madeira wine and colonial exports of iron, lumber and other goods had to pass first through Britain and British customs.

Townshend revenue act:
Duties on tea, glass, lead, paper and paint to help pay for the administration of the colonies, named after Charles Townshend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. John Dickinson publishes Letter from a Philadelphian Farmer in protest. Colonial assemblies condemn taxation without representation.

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Boston Tea Party:

They protested both the tax on tea and the perceived monopoly of the East India company, a group of Boston's thinly disguised as mohawk people and boarded ships at anchor and dumped £10,000 worth of tea into the harbor, an event well known as the Boston Tea Party.

The battle of Lexington:

It is not clear who fired the first shot, but it sparked a skirmish that left eight Americans dead. They were outnumbered and running low on ammunition Concord numbered 273 British and more than 90 Americans.

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1770

Boston Massacre

In Boston, a small British army detachment that was threatened by mob harassment opened fire and killed five people, an incident soon known as the Boston Massacre. The soldiers were charged with murder and were given a civilian trial.

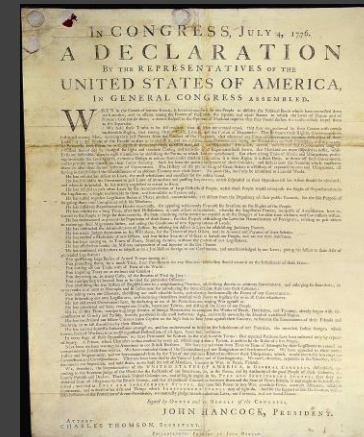
1773

1774

Quebec act passed first continental conference:

It was called by the Committees of Correspondence because of the Intolerable Acts, the First Continental Congress happened in Philadelphia. Fifty-six delegates represented all the colonies except Georgia.

1775



Declaration of independence:

After the Congress recommended that colonies form their own governments, they did. On July 2nd the Congress voted for independence; on July 4th it adopted the Declaration of Independence.

1776

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1776

George Washington crosses the Delaware:

George Washington and his troops cross the Delaware River on Christmas night and surprise the enemy.

British surrender of 5,700 troops at Saratoga:

They were lacking supplies so, 5,700 British, German and loyalist forces under Major General John Burgoyne and surrender to Major General Horatio.

1777



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1778

France allies with America:

The French had secretly furnished financial and material aid to the Americans since 1776, but with they signed in Paris and the Franco-American alliance was formed.

Surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown:

When they won a costly victory at Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina, on March 15, 1781, Lord Cornwallis entered Virginia to join the other British forces, setting up a base at Yorktown.

1781

1783

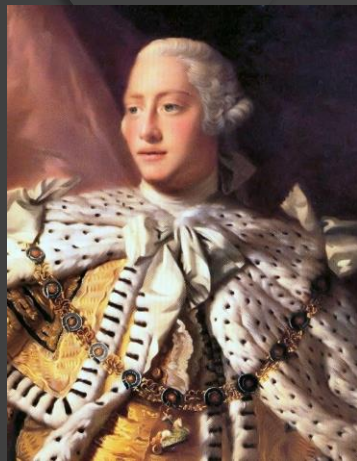
Treaty of Paris ends in the American Revolution:

After the British defeat at Yorktown, the land battles in America died out but the fighting continued at sea, normally between the British and America's European allies, which included Spain and the Netherlands

American Revolution

1760

King George III of England begins his reign.



The end

The end

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The end

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