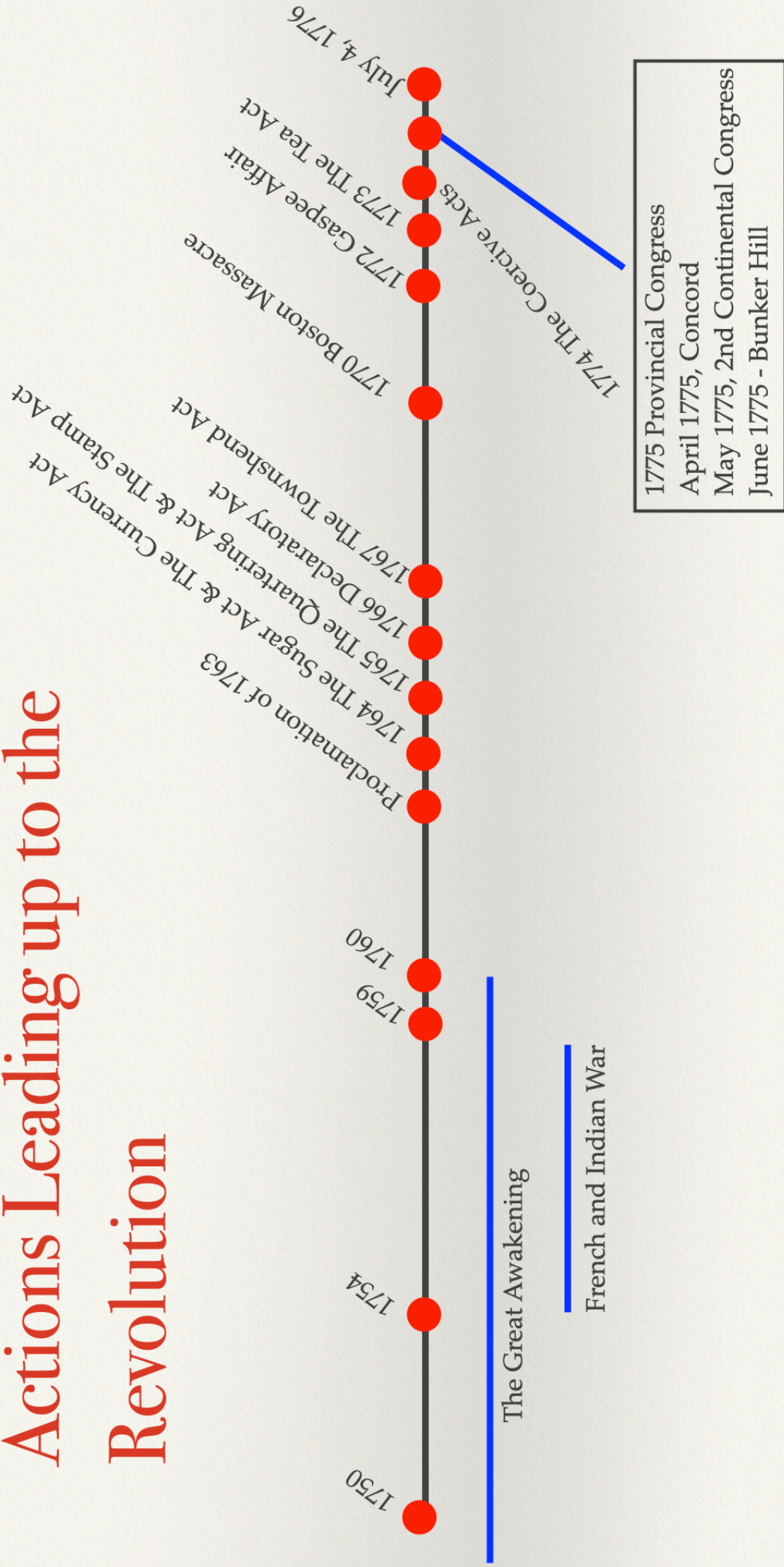


Actions Leading up to the Revolution



PRELUDE TO REVOLUTION

1763-The Proclamation of 1763 prohibits any English settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains and requires those already there to return east in an attempt to ease tensions with Native Americans.

1764-The Sugar Act is passed to offset the war debt for the French and Indian War and to help pay the expense of running the colonies. It doubles the duties on not only sugar and by-products, but dyes, textiles, coffee, and wine which are all imported.

1764-The Currency Act prohibits the colonies from issuing currency as legal tender. This would make unstable the economies of both the industrialized North and the agricultural South and therefore unified these areas against England.

1765-The Quartering Act requires colonists to house British troops and supply them with food.

1765-The Stamp Act is passed by Parliament imposing the first direct tax on the colonies, to offset the high cost of the military in America. This is the first time that Americans were required to pay a tax not to their local legislatures, but directly to England.

1765-The Sons of Liberty, an underground organization opposed to the Stamp Act is formed in a number of colonial towns. The use of intimidation and force eventually force the tax agents to resign.

1766-The Declaratory Act is passed by parliament the same day that the Stamp Act is repealed, stating that from henceforth all laws made by parliament will be binding on the colonies.

1767-The Townshend Act places a tax on glass, paper, paints, and tea with a customs board set up in Boston, Massachusetts. Bostonians react with a boycott of British goods.

1768-69: Philadelphia and Boston see constant conflict with British troops over the boycotts and unpaid duties.

1770-The violence spreads to New York between the Sons of Liberty and British soldiers. This will eventually lead to The Boston Massacre where a mob is fired upon by British soldiers, in which eventually 5 die.

1772-The Committee of Correspondence is organized by Samuel Adams in Boston to keep colonies informed about British injustices throughout the colonies.

1772 – Gaspee Affair - In June of 1772, a dramatic event was to demonstrate the severity of the crisis. A Lieutenant William Duddington, of Her Majesty's Ship Gaspee, was charged with patrolling the waters of Narragansett Bay, off Rhode Island. Duddington had earned a reputation as an overzealous enforcer; boarding and detaining vessels and confiscating cargoes, often without charge, and without recourse for merchants whose goods were impounded. Losses were mounting and it was widely believed that these harassments were directed specifically at members of the Sons of Liberty.

On June 9, 1772, a local vessel out of Newport was under way to Providence when its captain baited the HMS Gaspee and led captain Duddington into shallow waters near Warwick. The Gaspee ran aground at a place that is now known as Gaspee Point. News of the grounding quickly reached Providence and a party of fifty-five, led by a man named John Brown, planned an attack on the ship. The following evening they surrounded and boarded the Gaspee, wounding Duddington and capturing the entire crew. All were hauled ashore and abandoned, to watch as the Gaspee was looted and then burned.

1773-The Tea Act takes effect imposing an import tax on all tea entering the colonies, and giving a monopoly to the East India Tea Company. Bostonians again react with what has become known as The Boston Tea Party and dump the tea into the Boston harbor.

1774-The Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts) are imposed on Massachusetts in an attempt to recover lost revenue and compensation for the lost East India Co. tea. The act also attempts to dissolve self-rule by Massachusetts. The Coercive acts set up British Authority from Quebec, Canada and extended Canadian boundaries into American territory.

1775-The Provincial Congress is created in where power is given where Massachusetts begins preparations for a state of war. John Hancock, Joseph Warren, and Patrick Henry lead the debate against British rule.

1775-General Gage is ordered to enforce the coercive acts and to suppress open rebellion by all necessary force.

Lesson 5 – Activities leading up to the Revolution – 1750 – 1775 Part 2

Worksheet - Answers

1. The Anglican Bishop Controversy was based on the desire of by a few to appointment an **Anglican** Bishop stationed in **America**
 - a. Jonathan Mayhew preached that to do so would result in “enslaving both **bodies** and **souls** of men.”
 - b. Two major fears were; 1) the cost of the Bishop’s **salary** and **lodging**, and 2) America becoming an **Anglican** church/state.
2. Before the French and Indian war there were only about **800** British troops in America. After the war there were between **8,000** and **10,000**.
3. The Proclamation of 1763 prohibited any English settlement west of the **Appalacian** Mountains.
4. The following acts were intended to help England pay for the war;
 - a. Sugar Act of 1764
 - b. The Currency Act of 1764
 - c. The Quartering Act of 1765
 - d. The Stamp Act of 1765
 - e. The Declaratory Act of 1766
 - f. The Townshend Act of 1767
 - g. The Tea Act of 1773
5. The Boston Massacre occurred in 1770 caused the death of **5**.
6. The Committee of Correspondence was organized by Samuel **Adams** in 1772.

7. The Gaspee Affair occurred on **June** 9 of 1772.
8. The Coercive Act of 1774 was an attempt to recover lost **revenue** and dissolve **self-rule** by Massachusetts.
9. In 1775 General Gage required everyone in Boston to surrender their **Arms**.
10. April 18, 1775, General Gage ordered 700 men to march to Concord to capture colonial **powder** and **guns**, and arrest **John Hancock** and **Samuel Adams**
11. The 2nd Continental Congress was convened in May of 1775.
12. The Battle of Bunker Hill occurred on 17 June 1775 and resulted in **1,000** British casualties and **400** American casualties.
13. The Declaration of Causes of Taking-up Arms occurred on July 6, 1775.
14. Thomas Paine published "Common Sense" in January of 1776.
15. The British referred to the Colonial Clergy as the **Black Robe** Regiment.
16. The Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress on July 4, 1776. The delegates begin to sign the document on August 2, 1776.