

America: Exploration To Revolution

Events (18): Provide students with these events and information. You can cut and paste them onto a document, enlarge them, print them, and then cut them up to distribute. You can also write them on note cards or other paper.

- French & Indian War** Caused by conflict between Britain and France over territory and resources, this was the first step on the road to the American Revolution. Colonials, including military leader George Washington, participated in the British war effort.
- Treaty of Paris 1763** Ended the French and Indian War as France agreed to give up all of its land claims in North America
- Proclamation of 1763** This proclamation prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, a region that was costly for the British to protect.
- Stamp Act** Great Britain imposed taxes, such as the Stamp Act, to raise necessary revenue to pay the cost of the French and Indian War. It was a tax on legal papers and newspapers.
- Sugar Act** This was a British tax on sugar to pay for French and Indian War.
- Townshend Acts** This was the British tax on lead, paper, tea, and glass.
- Boston Massacre** This event took place when British troops fired on anti-British demonstrators killing five.
- Boston Tea Party** Samuel Adams and Paul Revere led patriots in throwing tea into Boston Harbor to protest tea taxes.
- Intolerable Acts** These acts were put in place as punishment for the Boston Tea Party. The King shut down Boston Harbor, expanded the Quartering Act, forcing the people of Boston to house English soldiers, and implemented martial law where the laws of the colonies were disregarded and replaced with British military rule.
- First Continental Congress** Delegates from all colonies except Georgia met to discuss problems with Great Britain and to promote independence. This was the first time most of the colonies had acted together.
- Battles at Lexington and Concord** These battles marked the beginning of the American Revolution. The war began when the "Minutemen" in Massachusetts fought these brief skirmishes with British troops.
- Patrick Henry's Speech** Henry was the famous Virginia revolutionary who spoke "Give me liberty or give me death" at St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia.
- Second Continental Congress** This is the meeting where delegates from all colonies selected George Washington to lead the Continental Army and adopted the Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson.
- Articles of Confederation** The Articles of Confederation was a constitution written during the American Revolution to establish the powers of the new national government.
- Battle of Saratoga** This American victory was the turning point in the war and led to Ben Franklin securing the Treaty of Alliance with France.
- Surrender at Yorktown** Americans benefited from the presence of the French army and navy at the Battle of Yorktown, which ended the war with an American victory.
- John Marshall** John Marshall was born Sept. 24, 1755.
- John Marshall** John Marshall joins the Culpeper Minutemen 1775.
- John Marshall** Lieutenant John Marshall serves under George Washington at Valley Forge 1777-78.