

Name:

Road to Revolution Chart

Directions: You will read a set of placards with pictures and explanations about events between 1763 and 1775 that led to increased tensions between the colonists and the English and led to the American Revolution. For each event, record what happened, sketch of your symbol, and the rationale for the sign.

Event	What Happened?	Road Sign	Rationale (Reason) for Road Sign
French & Indian War (1754-1763)	War fought over land and fur between the British and French. Resulted in a large debt for Britain that they believed the colonists should repay.		
Proclamation of 1763	Colonists were banned from settling over the Appalachian Mountains. Colonists were angered that their westward expansion was being blocked.		
Sugar Act (1764)	British tax on sugar		
Stamp Act (1765)	Colonists were required to pay a tax on most printed materials, such as newspapers, pamphlets, marriage licenses, and playing cards.		
Quartering Act (1765)	Required colonists to house British soldiers in their homes. In addition, the colonists had to provide them with supplies		
Townshend Act (1767)	British tax on glass, lead, paper, and tea		
Boston Massacre (1770)	On March 5, 1770, a mob of colonists in Boston began to harass British troops, taunting them and throwing snowballs. The situation soon got out of hand, and finally, the troops opened fire. Five colonists died.		

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Tea Act (1773)	Gave the British East India Company a monopoly, or complete control, over tea sales in the colonies.		
Boston Tea Party (1773)	To protest the Tea Act, the Sons of Liberty organized the Boston Tea Party. Dressed as Native Americans, colonists raided three British ships in Boston Harbor. They smashed open 340 chests of tea and dumped them into the harbor		
Intolerable Acts (1774)	The British passed the Coercive Acts in response to the Boston Tea Party, they force colonists to pay for the tea lost, closed the port of Boston and suspended the Massachusetts legislature and town meetings.		
Committee of Correspondence	Colonies' first institution for maintaining communication with one another		
“No taxation without representation”	Colonists had no representatives in Parliament, they argued that Parliament had no right to impose new taxes on them.		
First Continental Congress (1774)	Representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia, called for a complete boycott of all trade with England and begin training militias		
Second Continental Congress (1775)	Appointed George Washington Commander and Chief of the Army and approved the drafting of the Declaration of Independence.		
Lexington and Concord (1775)	First battles of the American Revolution.		