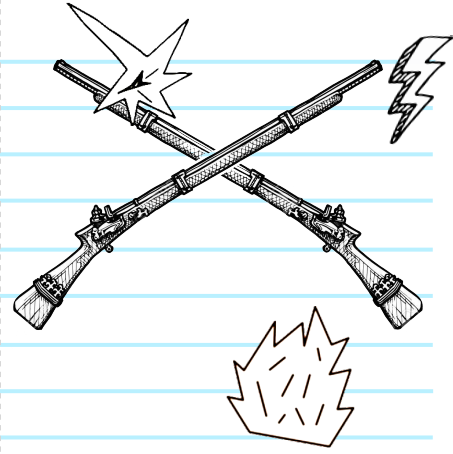


THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

ROAD TO WAR



1. FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

A. THE ENGLISH COLONIES

1. What is the policy where Britain gave its colonies more freedom to govern themselves?



- What were two reasons for the policy?

1. _____

2. _____



- What is the significance of Salutory Neglect?

B. FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754 - 1763)

- Who was fighting?



- Who won the French and Indian war?

Versus

- What was the agreement in which France lost most of its land in North America to Britain - ended the French Indian and War?



- What was the war by Native American tribes led by Chief Pontiac against British rule after the French and Indian War?

LED TO



- What banned all settlement west of the Appalachians to avoid conflict with Native Americans?

- How did the colonists react to the proclamation?

II. GROWING APART

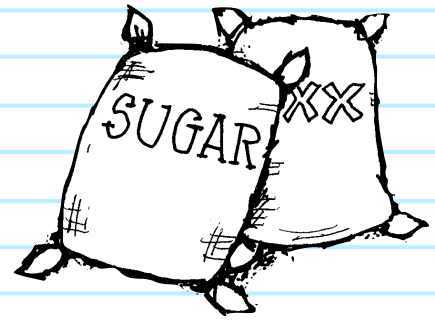
Who was the British Prime Minister who tried increase revenue by promoting Sugar Act?

Sugar Act (1764)

What was the Sugar Act's goal?

- What did the Sugar Act tax?

- smuggling trials taken out of colonial courts



THE STAMP ACT 1765

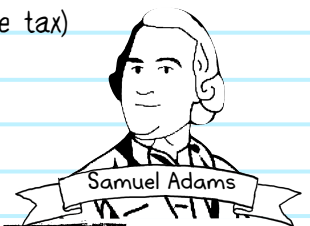


What was the tax paid for for the right to print? (It was the first internal tax)

What was the protest group led by Samuel Adams? (they harassed customs workers, stamp agents, and sometimes royal governors who enforced the tax)

What act finally ended the Stamp Act? (1766)

- It also reinstated Parliament's power over the colonists

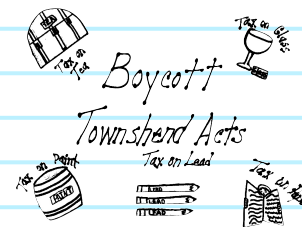


THE TOWNSHEND ACTS 1765

What was the Townshend Acts of 1767?

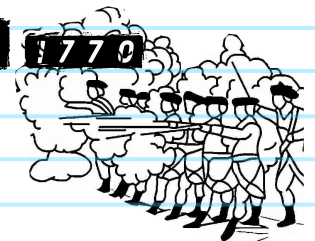
What did they tax?

Who led boycotts of the Townshend Acts?



THE BOSTON MASSACRE 1770

- 5 colonists dead
- Significance: What did the Boston Massacre lead to?



Boston Tea Party

- How did the colonists protest?

What was the punishment for the Boston Tea Party by Britain?

Intolerable acts

- closed the harbor
- Quartering Act
- Boston under martial law

