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HISTORY OF THE WORLD Combined: 1700 to 1800 1701 Grand Alliance of England, Netherlands and Austria against Louis XIV of France 1701 Frederick crowned King of Prussia 1702 Anne comes to English throne 1703 St Petersburg made capital of Russia 1703 Death of Samuel Pepys (diarist) 1704 English under Duke of Marlborough defeat French at Blenheim 1704 Death of John Locke (philosopher) 1707 Death of Aurangzeb, Emperor of Mughal India at its height 1707 England and Scotland become United Kingdom of Great Britain 1709 Russians rout Swedes at Battle of Poltava - end of Swedish dominance 1713 Spain grants monopoly of American slave trade to Britain 1713 Treaty of Utrecht - England gain favourable peace with France 1713 Frederick William becomes next King of Prussia 1714 Queen Anne, last of the Stuarts, dies 1714 British Hannoverian line begins with coronation of George I 1715 Louis XIV dies and Louis XV succedes 1716 First Freemason Grand Lodge established 1716 Death of Gottfried Wilhelm Liebnitz (mathematician and philosopher) 1719 Daniel Defoe writes "Robinson Crusoe" (first "real" novel) 1720 Collapse of "South Sea Bubble" trading empire 1720 Sir Edmund Halley becomes Astronomer Royal 1721 Sir Robert Walpole becomes first British Prime Minister 1721 Russia takes Livonia and Estonia from Swedes at end of Great Northern War 1721 Peter the Great made Emperor of Russia 1723 Death of Sir Christopher Wren (architect) 1725 Death of Peter the Great of Russia 1727 Death of Sir Isaac Newton (scientist) 1729 Voltaire starts to preach ideas of political freedom 1732 Georgia, last of original American colonies, settled by British 1733 Jethro Tull advances new agricultural practices 1734 Death of Rob Roy (Scottish hero) 1737 Death of Antonio Stadivari (violin-maker) 1738 Lorraine ceded to France 1739 Persian army sacks Delhi and all but ends Mughal power 1740 Maria Teresa succedes to Austrian throne 1740 Frederick II (The Great) succedes to Prussian throne 1741 Death of Antonio Vivaldi (composer) 1744 Death of Alexander Pope (poet) 1746 Jacobite Rebellion crushed at Culloden 1750 Death of Johann Sebastian Bach (composer) 1751 Chinese conquer Tibet 1755 Samuel Johnson publishes his "Dictionary" 1756 Atrocities of the Black Hole of Calcutta 1756 Seven Years' War - 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1701-1766 Compliments of Inquiry Unlimited Personalities of 1701-1743: Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) Benjamin Franklin - frequently asked questions (Family, Inventions: [bifocals | lightning rod | Franklin stove | odometer] Samuel Adams Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1788) Frederick the Great George Washington (1732-1799) The Papers of George Washington George Washington Daniel Boone (1734-1820) Paul Revere (1735-1818) Patrick Henry (1736-1799) Benedict Arnold (1741-1801) John Adams (1735-1826) - biography Abigail Smith Adams (1744-1818) - biography NARA hosts America's Founding documents - Declaration of Independence, Constitutuion, Bill of Rights Thomas Paine (1737-1809) John Hancock (1737-1793) Ethan Allen (1738-1789) Edmund Burke (1729-1797) Catherine II (1729-1796) George III (1738-1815) Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) Andrew "Old Hickory" Jackson (1767-1845) Timeline of events: Deerfield, Massachusetts (February 29, 1704) - Native raid during Queen Anne's War which began in 1702.(French and Indian War.) 1706 - Ben Franklin born 1709 - British-Colonial troops captured Port Royal, Nova Scotia in Queen Anne's War 1711 - the Tuscarora Indian war breaks out in North Carolina 1712 - Carolina broken into North and South colonies 1713 - Queen Anne's War ends - France yields Nova Scotia 1717 - Scots-Irish and German immigrants flood into colonies 1718 - New Orleans founded by French 1718 - Spanish found San Antonio 1722 - Virginia governor Alexander Spotswood negotiates a treaty with the League of Six Indian Nations 1724 - Lovewell's(Dummer's) War in Maine between English and French 1725 - slaves (75,000 in Colonies) get separate Baptist Church in Williamsburg 1725 - English and French build a series of forts along the New England border 1726 - poor people riot in Philadelphia 1727- King George II succeeds King George I 1727 - Anglo-Spanish War breaks out in Southern colonies 1728 - Boston bans horses and carriages from the "Commons" 1728 - first Jewish synagogue in New York City 1729 - Benjamin Franklin takes over and begins publication of the Pennsylvania Gazette which will eventually become the Saturday Evening Post 1730 - Baltimore is established in Maryland 1730 - spa at Newport, Rhode Island becomes a hot tourist spot for the colonists 1731 - design for Independence Hall in Philadelphia completed 1732 - Ben Franklin's Junto Club creates the first public library in the colonies 1732 - the only Catholic Church in the colonies holds its first mass 1732 - James Oglethorpe is granted a charter for Georgia, the last of the 13 colonies 1732 -Ben Franklin begins publication of Poor Richard's Almanack 1732 - British pass the Hat Act 1733 - British pass the Molasses Act 1734 - Jonathan Edwards sparks the Great Awakening 1735 - Freedom of the press recognized with printer John Peter Zenger's acquittal in New York 1735 - John Van Zandt whips a slave to death sparking racial tension in New York 1735 - women gain civic and economic power in the colonies 1736 - John and Charles Wesley arrive in Georgia as a guest of James Oglethorpe 1737 - reformers in Boston destroy a house of ill repute 1738 - Methodist preacher George Whitefield arrives in Savannah his electrifying sermons fuel the religious fervor of the Great Awakening 1738 - John Winthrop becomes mathematics chair at Harvard 1739 - England declares war on Spain in the War of Jenkin's Ear 1739 - Stono's Rebellion (September 9, 1739) 1739 - French explorers Pierre and Paul Mallet discover the Rockies 1740 - war escalates into King George's War 1741 - Massachusetts fishing fleet reaches 1000 boats Personalities of the times: Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) James Madison (1751-1836) James Monroe (1758-1831) John Paul Jones Nathan Hale Robert Fulton Eli Whitney cotton gin patent Alexander Hamilton Noah Webster Betsy Ross (1752-1836) John Marshall (1755-1835) Marbury vs. Madison (1803) Marie Antoinette Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart [Inquiry Unlimited | Our NE passengers (1635) | Looney Lobster| Eureka database | Revolutionary Period Index] Last modified: March 17, 2018. 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If you find otherwise, please notify us and we will remove them immediately. 3.1: British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War.3.2: The American Revolution’s democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.3.3: Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations. Newspaper article drumming up support for the British in the French and Indian War Proclamation limiting White settlement and interaction with Indigenous peoples Watch a discussion of how Americans' view of themselves as British changed. Paul Revere's propaganda representing the Boston "Massacre" Poem by Phillis Wheatley published in her 1773 book of poetry Learn about the role of ordinary citizens in the fight for independence. Learn more about the American Revolution from a timeline and a comprehensive essay. Tax requiring colonists to pay for a stamp on printed materials to help subsidize British troops in the colonies Merchant and rising politician from Nova Scotia covers colonial impressions of the new tax Watch a discussion of the connection between taxation and representation in the leadup to the Revolutionary War. Broadside detailing the “Bloody Butchery by the British Troops" The British threat to free enslaved Virginians A unique copy printed in South Carolina by patriotic printer Peter Timothy Learn about the role of American Indians during the Revolutionary War. Learn the reasons for Cornwallis's loss at Yorktown and America’s victory in the War for Independence. Watch a discussion of why the British were blamed for the Revolutionary War. Read about Bernardo de Gálvez's efforts to recruit free Black men and Native Americans for Spain's fight against the British. Learn about the influence of Enlightenment philosopher John Locke. Watch a discussion of the context and key components of the Articles of Confederation. Establishment of the first US government balancing state and national interests Letter to Henry Knox discussing Shays’ Rebellion and the upcoming Constitutional Convention Drafts showing the shift from a confederation of states to a united country Broadside of the Constitution with Washington’s letter of support Watch a discussion of the arguments between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists. Watch a discussion of why the Constitutional Convention was called. Watch a discussion on the American Revolution in relation to African enslavement. Learn about the rights of women in the founding era. Letter to John Francis Mercer describing Washington's private views on slavery A report advocating tariffs to protect American industry from foreign competition Watch a discussion of the importance of George Washington stepping down as general. Letter to Henry Knox as Washington prepares to travel to his inauguration Washington explaining the fundamental principle of the American democratic revolution Explore the role of writer Mercy Otis Warren in the fight for independence and equality. Read about the development of judicial review through US history. Watch a discussion of the significance of women in the leadup to the American Revolution. Watch a discussion of the transformative nature of the American Revolution Learn about the Six Nations and Tripartite Agreement. Learn about the economic and religious diversity of the Continental Congress and signers of the Declaration of Independence. Document outlining the acquisition of land with Native leaders' names Read about Spanish migration to the Americas from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. Read the return of the horse to the Americas, indigenous migration, and the hunting of buffalo. Read about the causes and consequences of early Jewish migration to North America. 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Three Iroquois: Atotárho Protected by Black Snakes, Flanked by Deganawida(?) Offering Wampum and Hiawatha(?). ca. 1827. Watercolor and ink over graphite on paper. Collections of the New-York Historical Society. Sadd, Henry S., engraver. The First Prayer in Congress. New York, John Neale, 1848. Engraving based on a painting by T. H. Matteson. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.Iroquois Nation. Six Nations. Receipt for land sale signed with the totems of fourteen Indigenous leaders. [Lancaster, PA], 1769. The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC02548.Sahagún, Bernardino de. Historia general de las coasas de nueva España [General History of the Things of New Spain]: The Florentine Codex. s.l., 1577. Library of Congress.Martinez, Julian. Buffalo Hunter, ca. 1920-1925, watercolor, ink, and pencil on paperboard, sheet: 11 1/8 x 14 1/4 in. (28.4 x 36.2 cm), Smithsonian American Art Museum, Corbin-Henderson Collection, Gift of Alice H. Rossin, 1979.144.84Lazarus, Emma. "The New Colossus." 1883. Manuscript bound in journal. Courtesy of the American Jewish Historical Society, New York and Newton Centre, Massachusetts. Period 2: 1607–1754 Period 4: 1800–1848 1776: Declaration of Independence1777: British defeated at Saratoga1778: French join the war against the British1781Battle of YorktownArticles of Confederation ratified1783: Peace signed in Paris1784-1787: Northwest Ordinance of 1784, 1785, and 17871786: Annapolis Convention1787Shays' RebellionConstitutional Convention1788Federalist Papers writtenConstitution ratified1789George Washington inaugurated as President of the United StatesFrench Revolution begins1790: Capital placed on the Potomac River1793: Citizen Genet1794Whiskey RebellionIndians defeated at Fallen Timbers1795: Jay Treaty, Pinckney Treaty1798Un-declared war with FranceAlien and Sedition ActsKentucky and Virginia Resolutions1800: Jefferson electedYou just finished 1775-1800. Nice work!Previous TimelineNext TimelineTip: Use ← → keys to navigate!Aboukhadijeh, Feross. "1775-1800" StudyNotes.org. Study Notes, LLC., 17 Nov. 2012. Web. 18 Jun. 2025. < . Nicholas Pocock, The Battle of Quiberon Bay, 20 November 1759, 1812, oil on canvas, 67.3 x 108 cm (Royal Museums Greenwich) In 1759 when the North American component of the French and Indian War (also known as the Seven Years’ War) concluded, Britain’s control of the continent was all but assured and the balance of power in North America officially rested with Great Britain. As a result, France relinquished its territorial holdings in Canada and all its possessions east of the Mississippi River to their great rival. The year 1760 not only saw the de facto conclusion of the French and Indian War, it also saw the ascension of George III to the British throne. The Seven Years’ War—a conflict Britain waged in Europe, Asia, and North America—had emptied Britain’s coffers to such an extent that the country had borrowed—from private investors and banks—more than £150 million pounds to finance the war. To put this into current terms, this sum amounts to tens of trillions—yes, trillions!—of dollars today. If you are King George III and you need to raise money — tax the colonies Allan Ramsay and studio, King George III in Coronation Robes, c.1765, oil on canvas, 236.2 x 158.7 cm (Art Gallery of South Australia) As a result, Britain had two herculean obstacles at the end of the Seven Years’ War. In addition to being practically bankrupt, the rolls of the British army and had swelled to a size far greater than was necessary in peacetime. That payroll, combined with the already existing debt, required an immediate influx of money. There are only so many ways in which governments can raise money. The most common way to do so is in the levying of taxes, and in the decade following the conclusion of this conflict, Britain specifically taxed their colonial subjects to such an extent that it was one of the primary causes for the rally for independence from the mother country. The Sugar Act of 1764 was a continuation of the recently expired Molasses Act of 1733, and although the tax per gallon of molasses—crucial to the creation of rum—was decreased by half, the enforcement of the tax collection was greatly increased. The Stamp Act of 1765 taxed almost any product with paper, including legal documents and contracts, newspapers, and even playing cards. The failure of the Stamp Act brought about the Townshend Acts (1767–78) in which the crown attempted to tax everything from paper and tea to paint and lead. Intolerable Acts The spark that may have ignited the powder keg for independence, however, was the 1773 Tea Act. Finally, “no taxation without representation!” — made famous by James Otis in 1765—became a rallying cry for those who wanted to formally break with Great Britain. The Tea Act was passed on 10 May. The Boston Tea Party—more a political act of resistance and defiance than anything else—took place late in the evening of 16 December 1773, a little more than seven months later. Soon after, the British Parliament passed the first of the so-called Intolerable Acts, which were intended to punish the colonists and assert British control. The Boston Port Act, for example, provided the British navy the authority to prohibit all ships from either entering or leaving Boston harbor. Another, the Quartering Act of 1774, gave the royally appointed governor the authority to house British soldiers in private citizens homes. The colonialists viewed these Intolerable Acts as nothing short of punitive acts of war. The Battles of Concord and Lexington, fought between the colonies and Britain, commenced the American Revolutionary War less than a year later. John Trumbull, Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, 1820, oil on canvas, 365.7 x 548.6 cm (Rotunda U.S. Capitol) The next fifteen years—that is, from 1775 until 1790—were tumultuous times in North America. If the war began on 19 April, 1775 at Concord and Lexington, it was the surrender of Lord Cornwallis after the Battle of Yorktown (17 October, 1781) that brought the fighting to an end. British and American delegates signed the Treaty of Paris on 2 September 1783, and this formalized the American colonies’ break with Great Britain. Those fifteen years also witnessed the writing of two of the most famous legal documents in the history of the United States. The Declaration of Independence Indeed, the Declaration of Independence (“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness”) and the Constitution of the United States (“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity…”) contain some of the most eloquent passages in regards to human governance that have been written. John Trumbull, Declaration of Independence, 1819, oil on canvas, 366 x 549 cm (Rotunda U.S. Capitol) But these two documents—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—had differing purposes. The first was to unite the colonial cause in opposition to tyranny, and the second was to create a working system of governance. Not surprisingly, the first of these—getting people to unite against despotism—is comparatively easier than the second. The debates over the United States Constitution occupied large parts of the new nation from the moment it was presented in September 1787 until it was finally ratified by Rhode Island—the last of the 13 colonies—on 29 May, 1790. In the more than two and half years between those dates, something profound (yet not surprising) happened: two distinct groups—the Federalists and the Antifederalists—were formed because of vastly different views as to what the Constitution should be. Title page of The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, Written in Favour of the New Constitution, as Agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787, Printed and sold by J. and A. McLean, New York, N.Y., 1788 The two-party system This was the beginning of the two-party system in American politics. The Federalists—led by the writers of the Federalist Papers, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison—advocated for a strong centralized federal government, while the Antifederalists—Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and Samuel Adams among others—believed that the United States was best served by having stronger states’ rights and a less prominent federal government. The fact that Hamilton, Jay, and Madison needed to write the 85 essays that comprise what is collected as the Federalist Papers suggests the discord and disagreement that existed in the newly formed country in regards to what the United States was to become. This discord, however, was to continue through the end of the century with the creation of the two-party system that is part of American politics to this day. Even though the American electoral landscape was somewhat united under the (comparatively) apolitical George Washington through the end of his second term as president in 1797, the voting for his successor in the election of 1796 was hotly contested and acrimonious, even within the political parties themselves. John Adams, Washington’s vice president, defeated Thomas Jefferson by a relatively narrow electoral count of 71 to 68. This election was indicative of the political divide that would continue to this day. Attack on Fort Duquesne May 28, 1754 Led by George Washington, this was an initial action of the French and Indian War between the English and French. This was caused after French forces built and occupied Fort Duquesne in Pittsburgh and did not listen to warnings to leave Virginia territory. End of the French and Indian War February 10, 1763 French and Indian War ends with peace treaty that deems Canada and the American midwest to English. This finalizes Great Britain's control of North America. The Sugar Act April 6, 1764 The Sugar Act places a tax on various commodities, including lumber, food, molasses, and rum in the British colonies. One of many unfair taxes of its time Boston Massacre March 5, 1770 When British troops fire into a Boston mob, who were demonstrating against British troops at the customs commission. This was later credited as the first battle in the American Revolution, which began five years later. It was also used to fuel the colonists cause of rebellion. Boston Tea Party December 16, 1773 England ship sends extra tea to America at low cost, which angered colonists because they didnt want the a single British company controlling the tea trade, and thought it unfair that British government was taxing the colonies without their consent. Bostonians led by Josiah Quincy and Samuel Adams boarded three ships in the nearby harbor, tossing the 342 chests of tea overboard. This event caused Parliament to close the port of Boston and pushed the American colonies one step closer to war. The Intolerable Acts June 2, 1774 The Intolerable Acts, requiring colonists allow British soldiers into their homes, are enacted by the British government. Later led to the 3rd Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which prohibits the U.S. Army from currently doing the same. American Revolution 1775 - 1783 Revolution of the Citizens of the 13 British Colonies against Britain out of injustices such as unfair taxing and acts. Ends April 15, 1783 when Congress ratifies the preliminary peace treaty, ending the Revolutionary War and giving the colonies victory Patrick Henry Liberty or Death April 18, 1775 Patrick Henry addresses the Virginia House of Burgesses in St. John’s Church in Richmond, where he famously said, “Give me Liberty or Give me Death.” The crowd reacted to Henry’s speech with, “To Arms! To Arms!” Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776 The Declaration of Independence, is approved in the Second Continental Congress of the United States of America, held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was influenced by many writers, including John Locke, and focused that man had the natural right to change or overthrow the government that denied their rights. Four days later, the Declaration of Independence was displayed publicly for the first time outside the Province House in Philadelphia, touching off a celebration that rippled through the city. Liberty and freedom was celebrated amongst commoners and soldiers. Adoption of the Dollar July 6, 1785 The United States adopts a decimal monetary system, with the dollar chosen as the unit, the first time any nation has done so. HomeAmerican History TimelineAmerican History Timeline 1700-1800 The First Yale College House American History In 1701, the Colony of Saybrook passed an act to establish a Collegiate School. Situated in modern-day Connecticutt, this school eventually evolved to become one of the leading university of the world today, namely Yale University. 1702 – Queen Anne’s War begins In 1700, the king of Spain Charles II died. He had no heirs, so there was a dispute over who should succeed him as king. This eventually led to a war in which the major European powers participated at one side or the other. Britain fought against France and Spain. The war spread to North America as well in 1702 where British and French fought against each other. 1702 – New Jersey colonies are established In 1702, the British Queen Anne established the royal colony of New Jersey by combining the American provinces of East Jersey and West Jersey. 1713 – Queen Anne’s War ends The British won the Queen Anne’s War and concluded it with a treaty in 1713. They also gained control of many new areas in North America including Acadia, Newfoundland, Hudson Bay and St. Kitts island. 1715 – The Yamasee War takes place By 1715, the British had established many colonies in North America. They also took over many of the lands of the Native Americans who resented them. This and many other factors led to the start of the Yamasee War. This war was fought between British colonists of South Carolina at one side and a number of Native American tribes at the other side led by the Yamasee tribe. The Native Americans destroyed a number of settlements and killed a large number of colonists. Yamasee War American American History Timeline 1717 – South Carolina wins the Yamasee War At the start of the war, the British colonists in South Carolina suffered many setbacks. They lost many lives as well as settlements. But slowly, they turned the war against the Yamasee tribe. By 1717, the Yamasee were effectively defeated and the South Carolina colonists were victorious, bringing the war to an end. 1722 – Dummer’s War begins The Queen Anne’s War ended in 1713 with British victory. As part of the treaty, the French gave up several areas to the British. Some of these areas were originally occupied by Native American tribes, so they didn’t like the terms of the treaty. Also, the British colonists started settling on the land belonging to these tribes which further angered them. This eventually led to the start of a new war between British colonists and Native American tribes. This was known as the Dummer’s War. 1725 – Battle of Pequawket takes place The Battle of Pequawket took place as a part of the Dummer’s War. In this battle, a small army of British colonists was ambushed by a group of Pequawket warriors. The battle took place in Maine. The British colonists suffered significant losses during this battle as 20 of the 46 soldiers died. On the other side, the Pequawkey tribe also suffered many losses including their leader, Chief Paugus. 1729 – North and South Carolina become royal colonies The North Carolina and South Carolina was originally established by independent British colonists. This meant that the government of the colonies was done by these independent colonists. But people didn’t like their government and by 1729, the British king purchased the colonies from the colonists. These colonies now became a possession of the crown and directly came under the British rule. 1750 – Britain passes Iron Act The British parliament passed the Iron Act in 1750. This act eliminated the taxes paid by Britain on the iron imported from its American colonies. It also said that the American colonies should not use iron for production and export it in raw form to Britain. The American colonies didn’t like the act because it stopped them from established production facilities on their own land. It also reduced their profits from exporting iron. The Iron Act was one of the main causes that angered the Americans and led to the American Revolution. In 1754, the French and Indian War began. This war was fought between British colonies in North America and the French colonies as well as their allies. 1754 – French and Indian War begins In 1754, the French and Indian War began. This war was fought between British colonies in North America and the French colonies as well as their allies. At the same time, the Seven Years’ War was being fought in Europe. The French and Indian War began is considered a smaller part of the Seven Years’ War. George Washington was a young man of 22 at the time and he participated in this war as part of the British militia from Virginia. The war was mainly fought for the control of the Ohio River Valley. The French initially won many victories. Then in 1757, more soldiers arrived from Britain and the British colonists were able to defeat the French and their Indian allies. As a result, they gained control of the Ohio River Valley. 1763 – Pontiac’s War begins The Native American tribes in the Ohio River Valley didn’t appreciate British victory in the French and Indian War. They didn’t like the fact that the British colonists and soldiers stayed on in the Valley. This eventually led to a new war by a Native American chief named Pontiac. The war began in 1763 and continued until 1763. During this time, the Native American warriors killed a large number of British soldiers and white settlers. The British also killed a large number of Native Americans. In the end, both sides agreed to resolve the matter through negotiations and the Native Americans left the lands claimed by the British. 1763 – King George II issues the Royal Proclamation of 1763 After the French and Indian War had ended, the King George II of Britain issued a Royal Proclamation. This proclamation was aimed at protecting the rights of the Native Americans. It said that the colonists should not settle on the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. The colonists didn’t like this. Some of them had been give land grants in that area, and this mean’t the loss of these grants. This angered the colonists and became one of the reasons why colonists eventually rebelled against the British rule. 1764 – British Parliament passes the Sugar Act In 1764, the British Parliament passed the Sugar Act. Back in 1733, the parliament had passed the Molasses Act. This act imposed new taxes on molasses but the act was never strictly enforced. In the Sugar Act, the parliament reduced the taxes of the Molasses Act but said that the tax will now be strictly enforced. This took place at a time when the economic conditions of North American colonies were not good. So the colonists were angry about this Act. 1765 – British Parliament passes the Stamp Act By 1765, a large number of British soldiers were stationed in North American colonies. These soldiers required food, housing, and a large amount of money for their wages. The British parliament wanted to collect this money from the colonists. So it imposed a new tax through the Stamp Act. The Act said that if anyone wanted to print any material in North American colonies, they should do so on the embossed papers imported from London. These papers were expensive, so colonists had to pay more money. This angered them and they started protesting against the parliament. Stamp sellers and distributors on North America were threatened by the colonists. This Act became one of the main causes of the American Revolution. 1767 – Townshend Acts lead to riots and protests As part of its efforts to impose taxes and raise more money from the colonies, the British government imposed a number of new taxes in 1767. These were collectively known as the Townshend Acts. Through these acts, the government imposed new duties on glass, tea, lead, paper and other items imported to the American colonies. This angered the colonists and American merchants started boycotting British goods. The greatest unrest took place in Boston which was one of the main economic centers at the time. 1770 – Boston Massacre takes place In 1768, British government ordered that British soldiers should be stationed in Boston. This was because most of the protests against new taxes imposed by the British government took place in Boston. In 1770, a group of protestors gathered around 8 British soldiers. They hurled abuse at the soldiers and threatened them with clubs and stones. The soldiers opened fire and killed three people, with another two later dying of wounds. This became known as the incident of Boston Massacre. 1773 – British Parliament passes the Tea Act In 1773, the British Parliament passed the Tea Act. This Act didn’t impose any new taxes but it granted complete monopoly over the tea trade in the Americas to the British East India Company. At the time, more than 80% of the tea consumed in American colonies was smuggled, to avoid the high amount of import duties. The Tea Act aimed to end this and help out the East India Company at the same time which was in debt. The Act was very unpopular with the colonists and lead to the incident of the Boston Tea Party. 1773 – Boston Tea Party takes place The Boston Tea Party was a protest launched by an organization known as Sons of Liberty. This organization was formed by the thirteen American colonies to protest against the economic policies of Britain towards the colonies. After the British Parliament passed the Tea Act in 1773, the Sons of Liberty strongly protested against the Act. As part of their protests, they boarded British ships carrying tea in December 1773 and destroyed the shipment by throwing the tea chests into the harbor. This became known as the Boston Tea Party. 1774 – Intolerable Acts anger the colonists The Boston Tea Party greatly angered the British Parliament. To punish Boston and the colony of Massachusetts, the parliament passed a number of new Acts. These were later known as Intolerable Acts. These Acts closed the port of Boston to all economic activity, took away the political rights of Massachusetts, and imposed other punitive measures. This was seen as coercion by the colonists and became a major reason for the American Revolution. 1774 – First Continental Congress convenes In 1774, the First Continental Congress took place. This was a meeting of the delegates from the Thirteen Colonies. The meeting was convened to discuss the Intolerable Acts passed by the British Parliament. It agreed on a set of rights and grievances which were shared with the King George III through a petition. The Congress also discussed the establishment of local militias for the colonies. It was decided that if the King didn’t respond to their petition, a second Continental Congress would take place the next year. Battle of Lexington 1775 1775 – Battles of Lexington and Concord are fought The Battles of Lexington and Concord were the first armed engagement between British forces and the American revolutionaries. In 1774, British government had dissolved the Massachusetts colonial government but the colonial government continued to operate on a provisional basis. It also overlooked the creation and training of a militia force. In April 1775, British forces were stationed mainly in Boston. A portion of these forces marched to Lexington, Concord and other towns with the intention of destroying militia supplies. They were confronted by the militia men and the first shots of the American Revolution were fired. The militia men kept attacking the British force during its search for supplies and then during its march back to Boston. Then the militia army laid siege to Boston. 1775 – Battle of Bunker Hill results in a costly British victory The Battle of Bunker Hill took place as part of the Siege of Boston during the American Revolutionary War. The British decided to occupy the hills surrounding the city of Boston. The colonial forces learned about this plan and occupied the Breed’s Hill with the intent of opposing the British advance. When the British tried to occupy the hill, the colonial forces took them by surprise and attacked them. In the end, British troops were able to gain control of the hill but they had to suffer severe losses. In all, the British suffered around 1,000 casualties while the colonial forces suffered about 450 casualties. 1775 – Second Continental Congress convenes The Second Continental Congress took place in 1775. In this congress, the delegates from 13 colonies discussed the ongoing American Revolution. The Congress effectively became the de facto government of the colonies at war. It determined the strategy