



UNIT 2

**THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION**



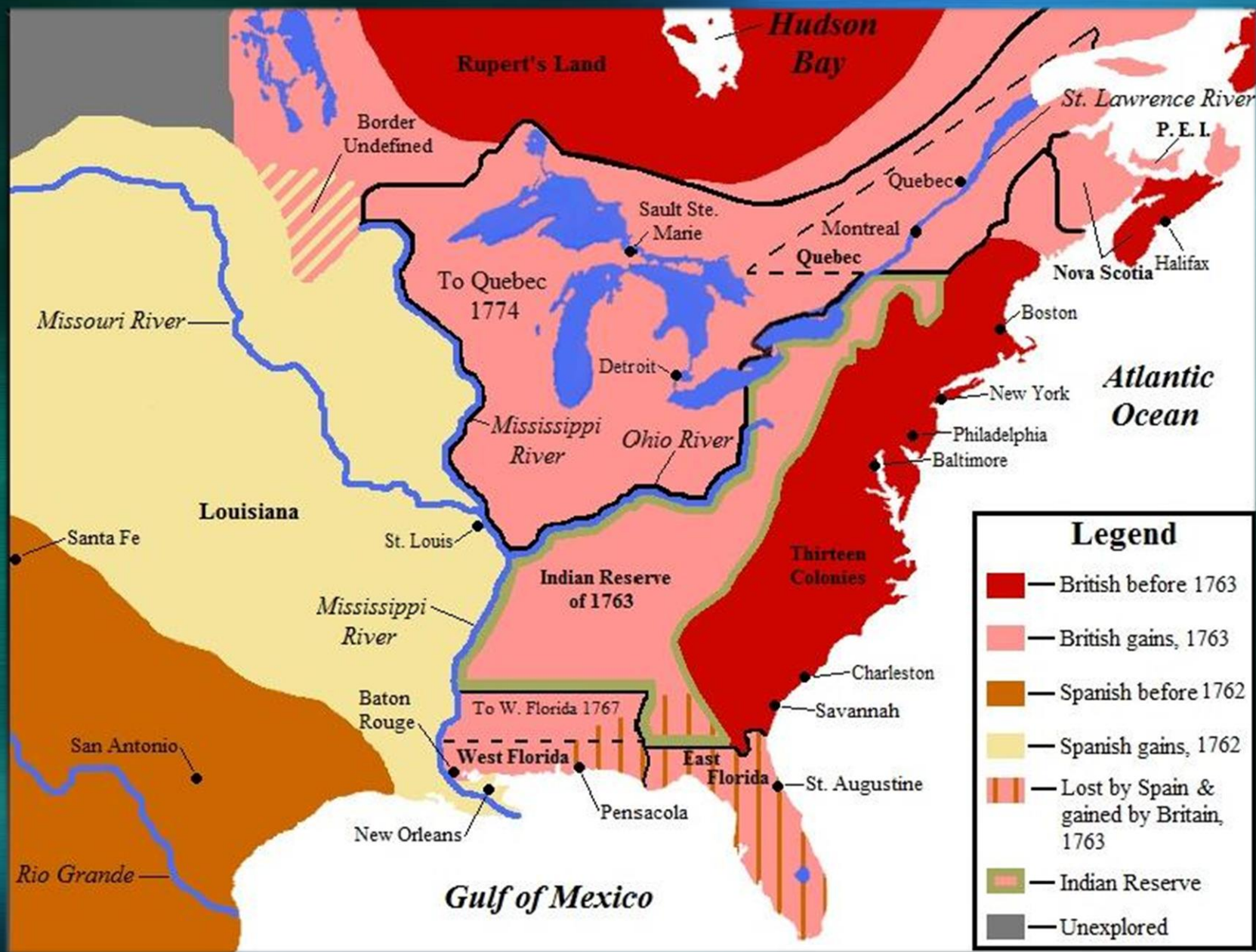
	French claims
	British claims
	Spanish claims
	Disputed British-Spanish claims
	Disputed British-French claims
	British victories
	French victories
	Forts
	British troops movements





A John Tiller Game

The French and Indian War



Hudson Bay
Rupert's Land

St. Lawrence River

P. E. I.

Border Undefined

Quebec

Nova Scotia

Halifax

Sault Ste. Marie

Montreal

Boston

Missouri River

To Quebec 1774

Detroit

Atlantic Ocean

New York

Philadelphia

Baltimore

Mississippi River

Ohio River

Louisiana

Santa Fe

St. Louis

Mississippi River

Indian Reserve of 1763

Thirteen Colonies

Charleston

Savannah

Baton Rouge

To W. Florida 1767

West Florida

East Florida

St. Augustine

San Antonio

New Orleans

Pensacola

Rio Grande

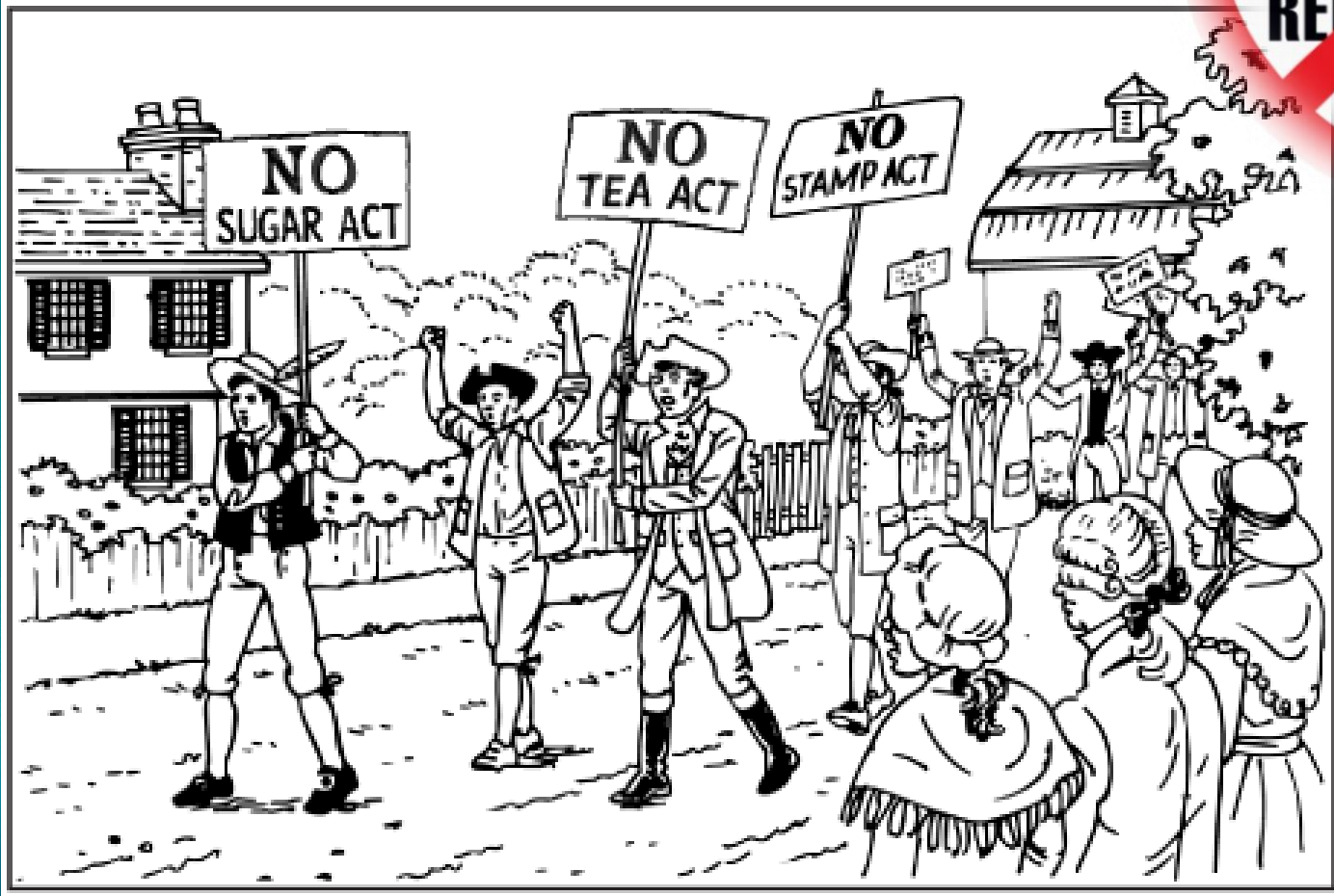
Gulf of Mexico



Proclamation Line of 1763



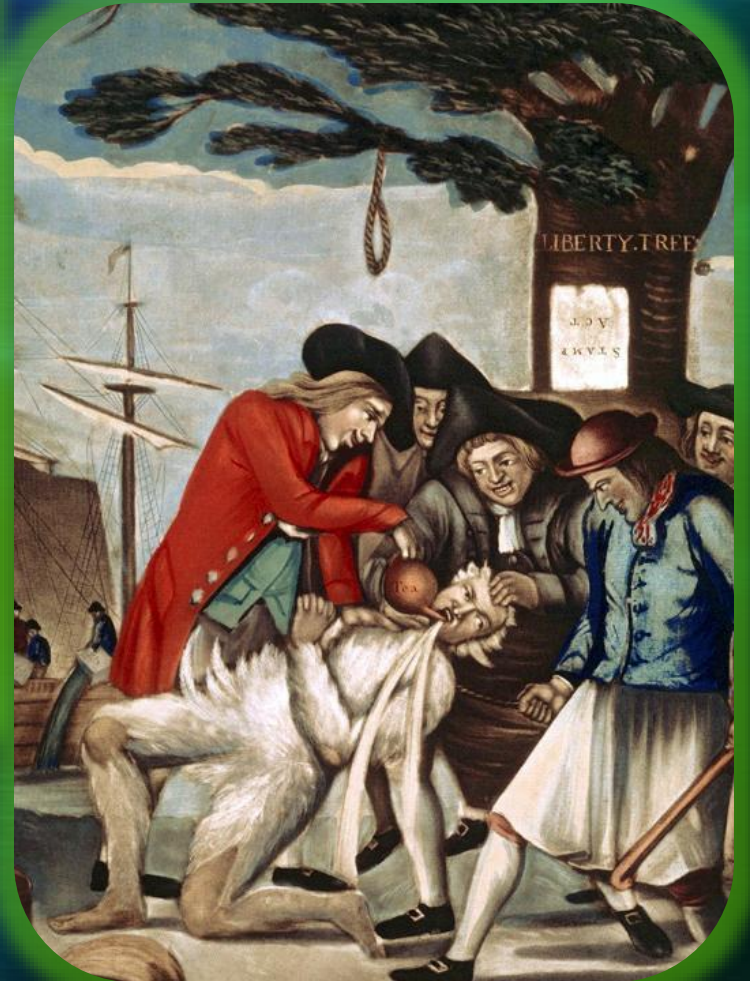
**TAXATION
WITHOUT
REPRESENTATION**



Sons Of Liberty



J O I N, or D I E.



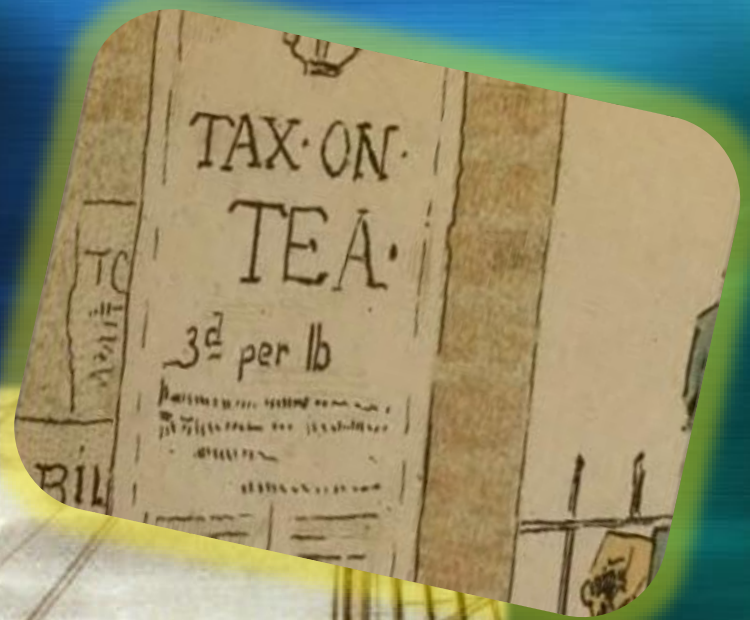
The Boston Masacre



Crispus Attucks



The Boston Tea Party



Intolerable Acts



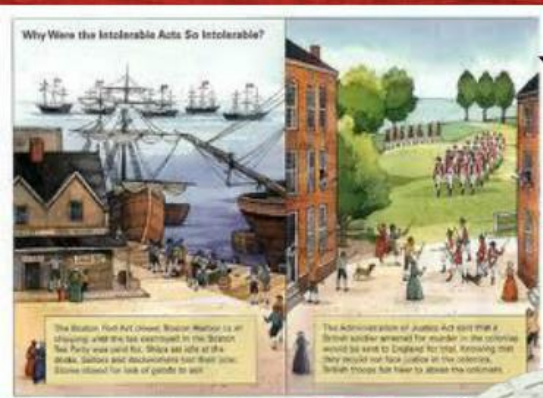
What were the intolerable acts?
The Intolerable Acts were laws that King George III put on the colonies. He did this to the Colonists because he wanted to punish them for dumping tea into the harbor at the Boston Tea Party. The Quakers petitioned King George to repeal or end the acts, but he said that the colonies must submit to these English laws.

As a result of these acts, the colonies organized the First Continental Congress to discuss a unified response.

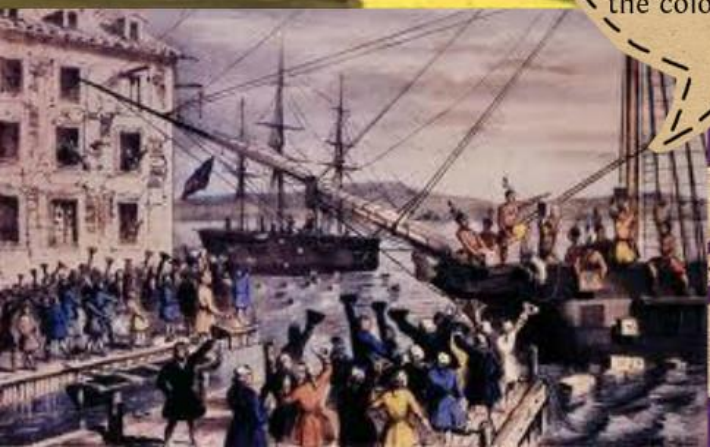
This is a picture of what the meeting of the First Continental Congress may have looked like..

The Boston Tea Party. This was the Kings inspiration to place the intolerable acts on the colonist.

TOWNSHEND ACTS
LEAD TO VIOLENCE
IN COLONIES
1767



Examples of the Acts:
The Port of Boston was closed
The Quartering Act
The Administration of Justice Act
Massachusetts Government Act
The Quebec Act



The Intolerable Acts

Punished colonists for the Boston Tea Party

1. Closed Boston Harbor
2. More troops to Boston
3. British control over colonial Governments



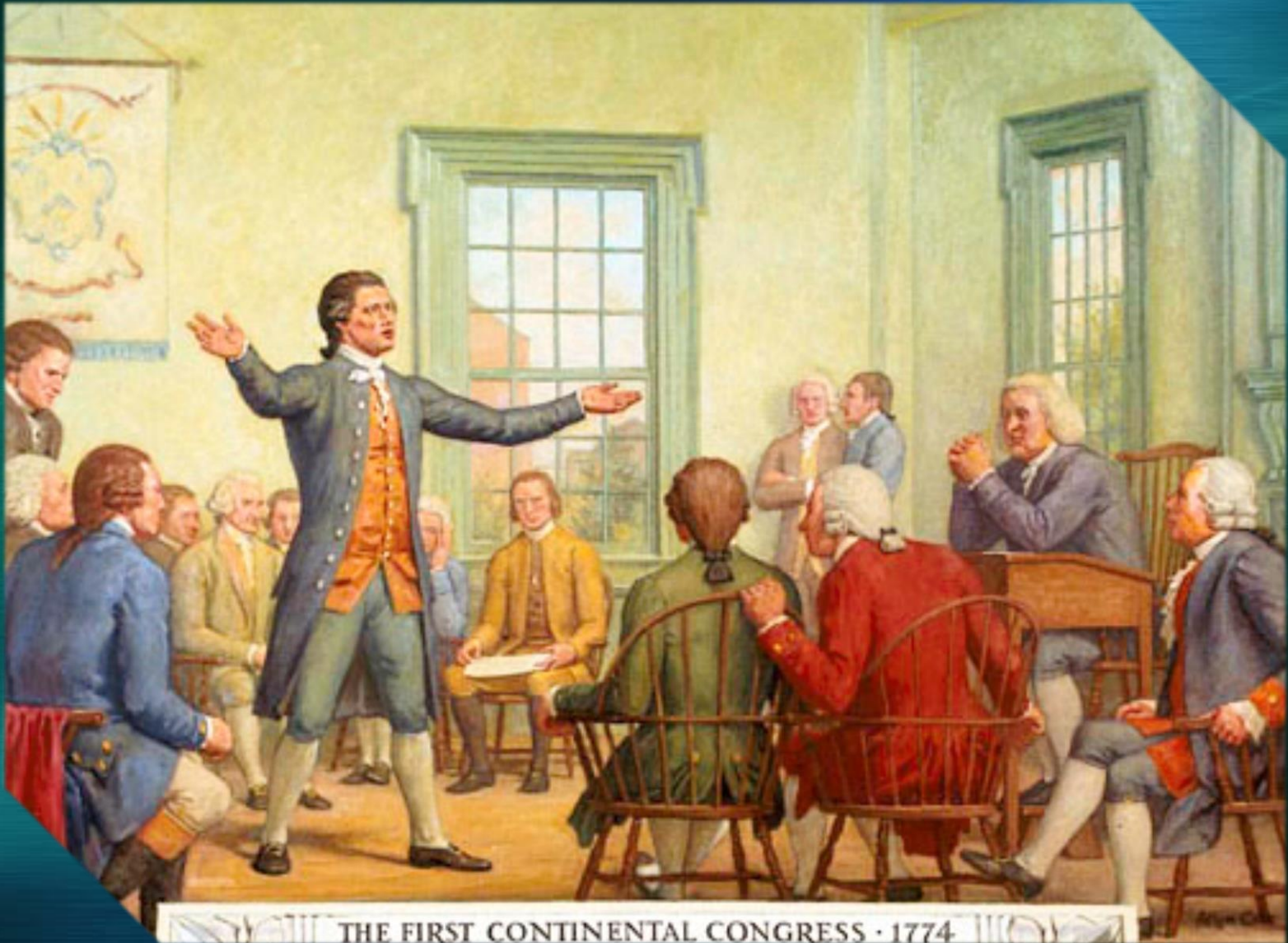
Write a Skit!
~Minimum of 3 Characters
~Minimum 10 lines
~Use the Vocab.
Words:
1. King George III
2. "Taxation without representation



"Intolerable Acts"

1. Boston Port Act
2. Massachusetts Government Act
3. Administration of Justice Act
4. Quartering Act
5. Quebec Act

First Continental Congress



THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS • 1774

American Battlefields
**LEXINGTON
& CONCORD**
APRIL 19, 1775

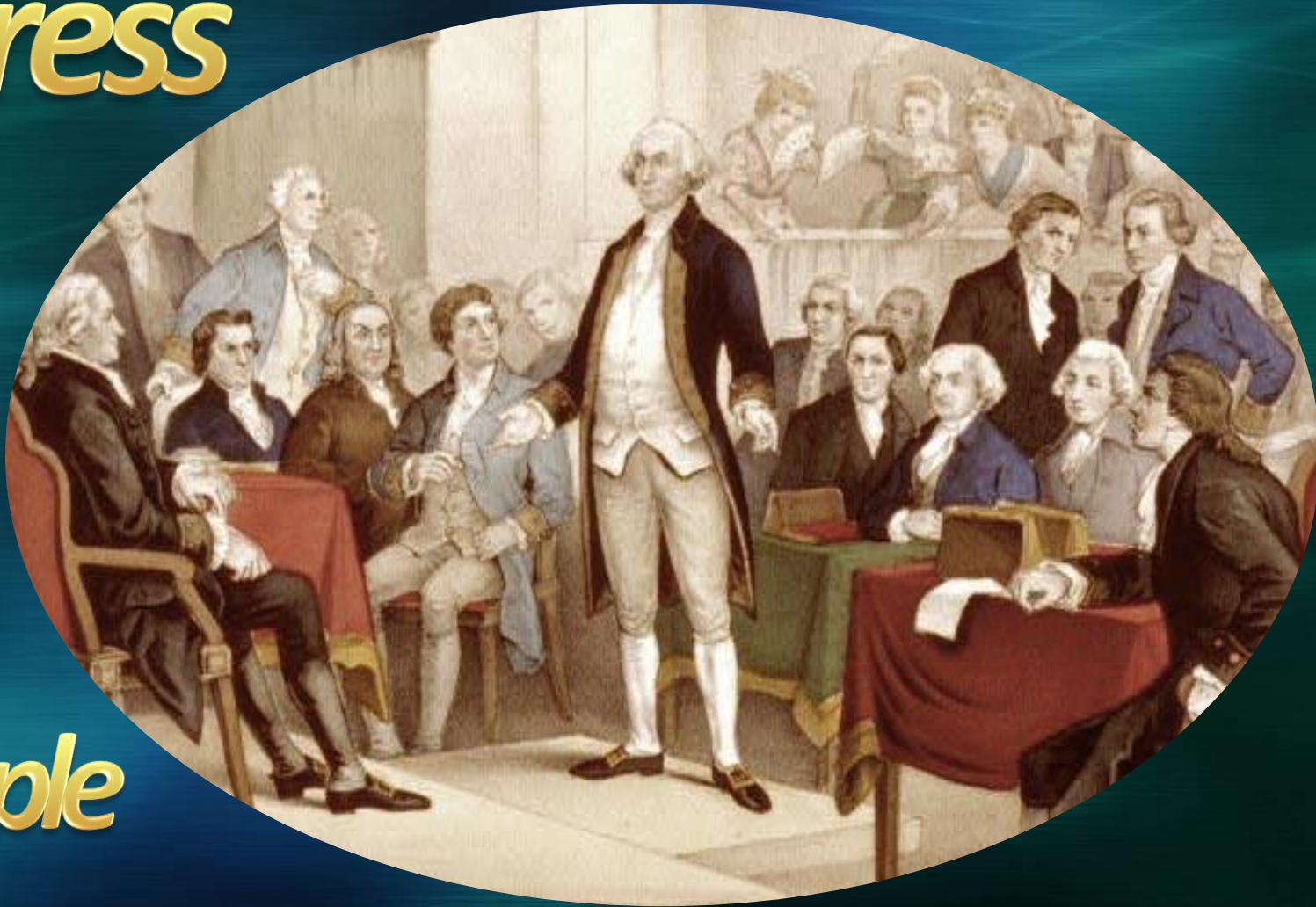


“shots

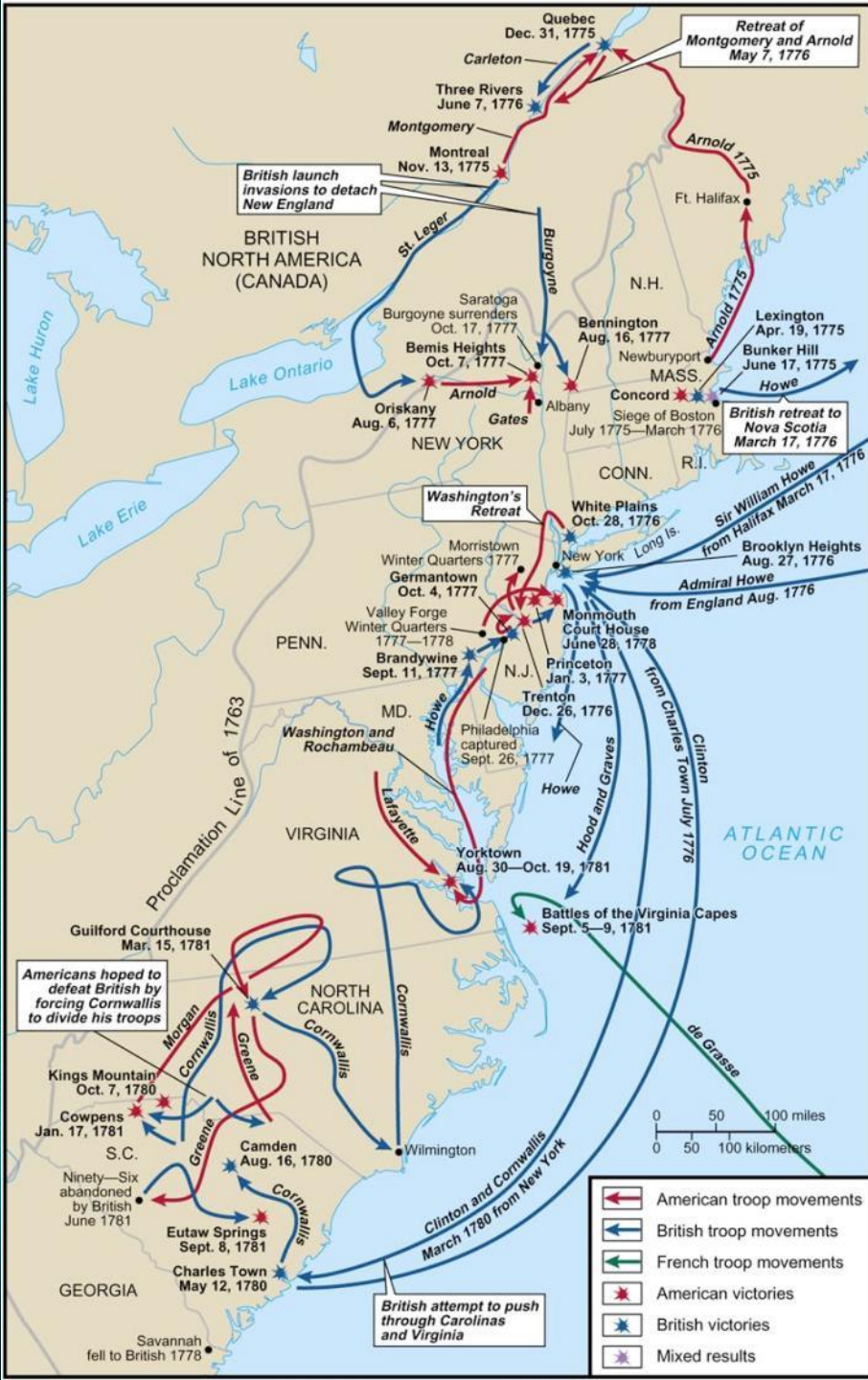
heard ‘round the world’”

Second Continental Congress

*We
The
People*



The American Revolution 1775-1781



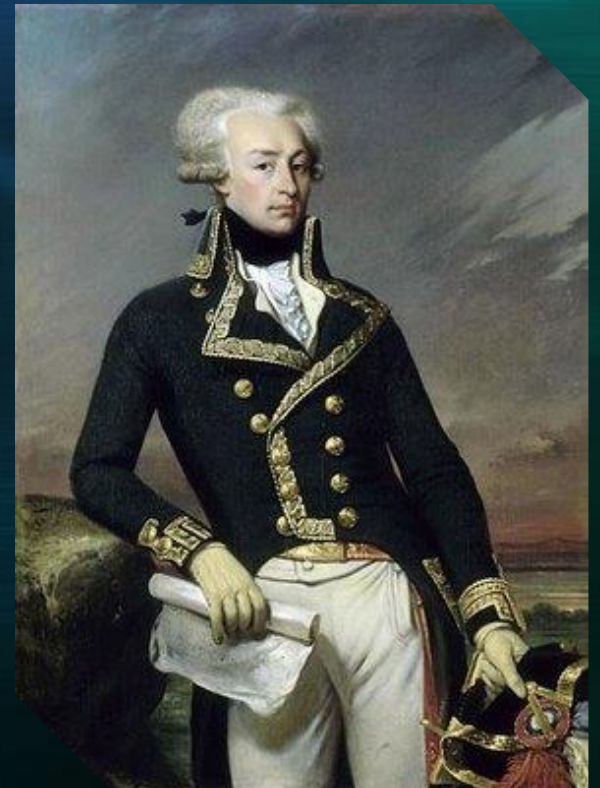
	American troop movements
	British troop movements
	French troop movements
	American victories
	British victories
	Mixed results







*Baron
von Steuben*



*Marquis
de Lafayette*

Thomas Paine



Painted by Will. B. D. in Philadelphia, on the Requisition of L. B. Miller Esq.

THOMAS PAINE.

Published in the City of London, July 23, 1791, for J. Richardson, York Street, St. Martin's Lane.

COMMON SENSE;

ADDRESSED TO THE

INHABITANTS

OF

A M E R I C A,

On the following interesting

S U B J E C T S:

- I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.
- II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.
- III. Thoughts on the Present State of American Affairs.
- IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections.

A NEW EDITION, with several Additions in the Body of the Work. To which is added, an APPENDIX; together with an Address to the People called QUAKERS.

N. B. The New Edition here given increases the Work upwards of One-Third.

By THOMAS PAINE,

Secretary to the Committee for Foreign Affairs to Congress, during the American War, and Author of The Rights of Man, and a Letter to the Abbe Raynal.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR H. D. SYMONDS, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1792.

[PRICE SIX-PENCE.]

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION
BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

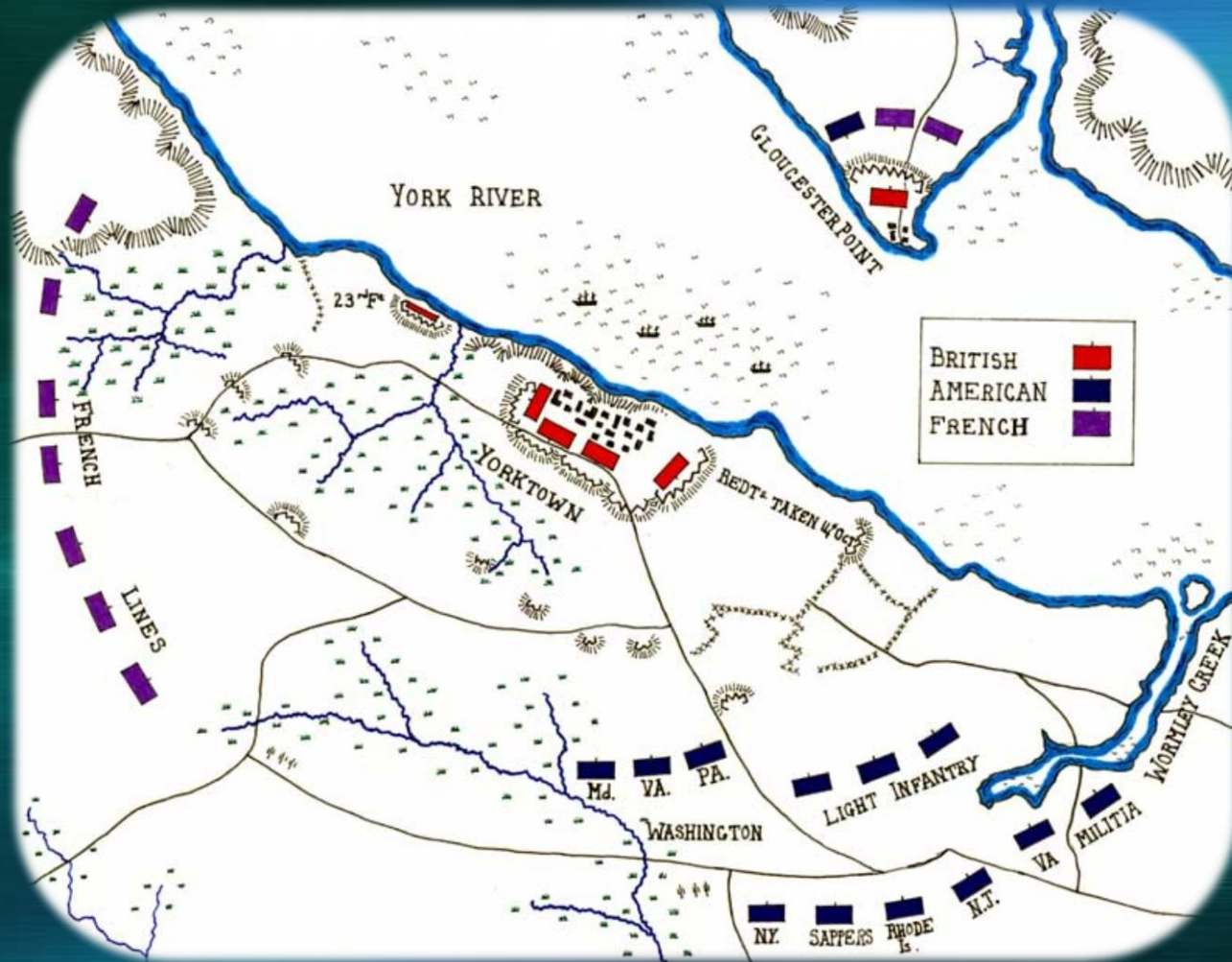
We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain





Battle of Saratoga

1777



Battle of Yorktown

1781

Treaty of Paris



1781