

### The Road to Revolution

British Actions	Colonial Responses
<p>1765</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parliament passes the Stamp Act, which imposes a tax on all newspapers, legal documents, playing cards, dice, almanacs, and pamphlets, raising the issue of taxation without representation.</li> </ul> <p>"virtual representation"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Quartering Act, which requires the colonies to provide housing and food for British troops stationed in the colonies, goes into effect.</li> </ul>	<p>1765</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Stamp Act Congress, consisting of delegates from nine colonies, meets in New York to organize united resistance to the Stamp Act. It calls on the colonies to protest the act by refusing to import goods that require purchase of a stamp.</li> </ul> <p>"nonimportation agreements"</p>
<p>1766</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under pressure from London merchants, Parliament repeals the Stamp Act.</li> <li>- Parliament passes the Declaratory Act, asserting its power to pass laws affecting the colonies.</li> </ul>	<p>1766</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Sons of Liberty" - opponents of the Stamp Act; organized boycotts, etc. Also, Daughters of Liberty.</li> </ul>
<p>1767</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Townsend Acts require the colonists to pay an import duty on tea, glass, oil, lead, paper, and paint.</li> </ul>	<p style="color: red; font-size: 1.2em;">Committees of Correspondence</p>
<p>1770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parliament repeals the all the Townsend duties except the one on tea.</li> </ul>	<p>1770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Boston Massacre. Around 9 p.m., British troops fire on a crowd of men and boys who are throwing snowballs and chunks of ice at them. Three members of the crowd--Crispus Attucks, James Caldwell, and Samuel Gray--are killed and two others--Patrick Carr and Samuel Maverick--died later of their wounds.</li> </ul>
<p>1773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tea Act. To save the East India Company from bankruptcy, the British Parliament authorizes it to sell a huge tea surplus without payment of duty directly to the public, outraging established tea merchants, since the East India Company could undersell them.</li> </ul>	<p>1772</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colonists near Providence, R.I., burn the British customs schooner Gaspee after it runs aground.</li> </ul> <p>1773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Boston Tea Party. Disguised as Mohawk Indians, a group of approximately 150 protesters boarded three tea ships in Boston harbor and emptied 342 chests of tea worth 18,000 pounds sterling into the water.</li> </ul>
<p>1774</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intolerable Acts. In reprisal for the Boston Tea Party, the British Parliament enacts the first of the "Intolerable Acts," closing Boston harbor to all shipping until payment for the destroyed tea was made.</li> <li>- Quebec Act - was seen as a new model for British colonial administration, which would strip the colonies of their elected assemblies, and promote the Roman Catholic faith in preference to widely-held Protestant beliefs.</li> </ul>	<p>1774</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia; all 13 colonies except Georgia are represented. The First Continental Congress approves the Suffolk Resolves, calling for organized opposition to the Intolerable Acts.</li> </ul> <p>1775</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Second Continental Congress issues its first paper money. Congress selects George Washington to be commander in chief of the Continental Army.</li> </ul>