CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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DATES	EVENTS	RESULTS
1763	The British colonies were attacked by Natives in Pontiac's Uprising after winning the French and Indian War. To prevent further attack, British government established the Proclamation Act which prohibited colonists from expanding west of the Appalachian Mountains. This act was the first of many harsh British impositions on the colonies.	Annoyed colonists felt as if Parliament was interfering too much in colonial affairs.
1764	Feeling overwhelmed in debt from the French and Indian War, Parliament began issuing regulations and taxes on the colonies. The Sugar Act of 1764 enforced strict rules that prohibited colonists from things like smuggling goods. The Currency Act also prohibited the use of paper currency.	The build up of these Acts caused the colonists to feel overly controlled and violated by British Parliament.
1765	The Stamp Act was passed in 1765, forcing colonists to pay taxes on stamps, which were supposed to be put on many colonial-made goods, documents, etc.	The colonists united even more, holding huge rallies and boycotts of goods, and eventually weakening the severity of the Acts. However, the British soldiers competed with colonists for jobs and confrontations arose, including the Boston Massacre, where 5 colonists were shot and killed (1770).
1767	When Charles Townshend came into power in 1767, he brought the Townshend Acts with him. These acts taxed imported goods, gave government officials more power, and brought soldiers to the colonies to enforce laws.	Colonists, feeling as if their rights of self-taxation were being overthrown, began using the phrase "No taxation without representation." Many people opposed to the Act united and created protesting groups, such as the "Sons of Liberty." Due to colonial resistance, the Act was repealed.
1772	The Committees of Correspondence were created to build political unity and opposition to the British in the colonies.	Many more colonists joined in the resistance to British rule.
1773	After granting the East India Company control over tea importation, Britain began imposing more taxes on the colonists. The colonists realized that, even though they were getting cheaper tea, they were still spending much money on British taxes.	The bitter colonists had "tea parties" in which they refused and even damaged imported goods. The Boston Tea Party was the most infamous example.
1774	After the "tea parties" took place, the angry British imposed the "Intolerable Acts," forcing colonies to pay for the damages of all goods. The Quebec Act was also passed, giving hated Catholics more freedom in the Protestant colonies and delaying western expansion even longer.	All colonies (except Georgia) unified to discuss their grievances in the first Continental Congress. With this body, the colonies were able to strategize against British laws and put themselves in a stronger position against the British. They organized ways to prepare for battle like collecting taxes to supply weapons for militias.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION