

## From Resistance to Revolution, 1763-1776

- 1754-63 -French & Indian War (Seven Years War)
- 1763 -Proclamation of 1763  
-7,500 - 10,000 British Troops Left in North America
- 1764 -Revenue Act [Sugar Act]
- 1765 -Stamp Act  
-Virginia Resolves  
-Stamp Act Congress, New York, Oct 1765  
Declaration of Rights of Stamp Act Congress, October 19, 1765  
"Undying loyalty"; "all due subordination"; distinction between taxation and legislation; boycott  
-Thomas Whatley, "The Resolutions Lately Made Concerning the Colonies"  
-Daniel Dulany, "Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies"
- 1766 -Repeal of Stamp Act  
-Declaratory Act
- 1767 -Townshend Acts - external duties: paint, lead, glass, tea  
-John Dickinson, *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*  
-Customs commissioners arrive in Boston
- 1768 -Massachusetts Circular Letter drafted by Samuel Adams (Feb. 11)  
-Colonial Boycott (Non-importation)  
-British Troops Arrive in Boston to protect customs commissioners
- 1770 -Boston "Massacre" - March 1770  
-Lord North repeals Townshend Acts [except that on tea] (April 12)  
-Colonial Boycott (Non-importation) collapses
- 1770-73 -Colonials resumed good commercial relations with England  
-Import tax on tea and molasses paid  
-British troops withdrawn from Boston (1772)
- 1773 -Tea Act (May 10) for British East India Company from bankruptcy; authorized selling tea surplus duty-free in colonies  
-Boston Tea Party December 16, 1773
- 1774 -Coercive Acts - Boston Port Act; Administration of Gov. Act; Massachusetts Gov. Act; The Quartering Act (May-June)  
-Thomas Jefferson *A Summary View of the Rights of British-America* (August)  
-First Continental Congress (Philadelphia - September 5 -October 27) - 12 of 13 colonies send delegates  
George Washington, Sam Adams, John Adams, Patrick Henry, Richard H. Lee, John Jay, John Dickinson  
Approve Suffolk Resolves (Sept 17): CA unconstitutional; enforcement illegal; call boycott; Mass. arm and govern self  
Declaration of Rights and Grievances (October 14) - repudiates all Parliamentary authority tax/legislation  
Adopted the Continental Association (October 20) - total embargo
- 1775 -Battles of Lexington and Concord (April 19)  
-Second Continental Congress (May 10, 1775 to March 1, 1781) - Philadelphia's Independence Hall  
Formation of Continental Army (June 14)  
George Washington Commander in Chief (June 15)  
Congress adopted John Dickinson's "Olive Branch Petition" to George III (July 5)  
-Thomas Jefferson, re-written John Dickinson, *Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking up Arms* (July 6)  
-Declaration of Rebellion by George III (August 23)  
-Congress discards Navigation Acts and declares free trade with the rest of the world (Sept)  
-George III in Parliament: America rebellion "carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent Empire." The  
"authors and supporters" of that "desperate conspiracy meant only to amuse, by vague expressions of attachment to  
the parent State, and the strongest protestations of loyalty to me, whilst they are preparing for a general revolt."  
-Lord Dunmore's Proclamation (November 7); Dunmore defeated at Battle of Great Bridge (December 11)  
-George III approves Parliament's Prohibitory Act (December 22) -"All manner of trade and commerce" shall be  
prohibited; any ship found trading "shall be forfeited to his Majesty, as if . . . open enemies."
- 1776 -Publication of *Common Sense* (January)  
-Colonies issue early "Declarations of Independence" (April to July 1776)  
-Richard H. Lee proposes to Congress that the colonies "out to be free and independent states" (June 7)  
-Virginia Declaration of Rights - Adopted at the Virginia Convention (June 12)  
-Thomas Jefferson, Preamble to the Virginia Constitution - Adopted June 29, 1776  
-Declaration of Independence - June-July 1776