

Cornell Notes

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Class—U.S. History Ch. 2-2	Road to Revolution
Gaspee Affair	Infuriates the British—Committee of Correspondence=TJ
Boston Tea Party (Dec 1773)	British East India Tea Company given tax relief=sell British tea cheaper than smuggled Dutch Tea and they could sell directly to merchants NY, PHI, and Charlestown—342 chests of Tea destroyed
The Coercive Acts	British response-1. Shut down Boston Harbor 2.No more elected officials or town meetings 3. All British soldiers tried in Britain 4. Quartering Act=2,000 new troops and General Thomas Gage
Quebec Act	British squeezing the colonists—combined with the Coercive Acts colonists nicknamed them the Intolerable Acts
Loyalists/Tories Patriots/Whigs	Revolutionary War would also be a Civil War
1 <sup>st</sup> Continental Congress (Sept. 15, 1774) Phil.	55 Delegates—12 Colonies Declaration of Rights and Grievances—Loyal to the King Meet again if no improvements or relief from Britain Need to be ready=start forming an army=Minutemen
Lexington/Concord	Gage sets out to seize continental supply depot in Concord Mass. 700 troops—Paul Revere and William Dawes April 19,1775 Lexington troops vs. minutemen Shot heard round the world—No one knows who fired first—8 minutemen killed 10 wounded Nothing at Concord when British arrive, minutemen attack British on way back to Boston killing 99 & wounding 174 Militia surround British in the city of Boston
2 <sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress (May, 1775)	GW in command of Continental Army Olive Branch Petition—Attack on Quebec/Montreal Battle of Bunker Hill=confidence

Lord Dunmore's Proclamation (1775)	Slaves fight for British=Freedom when War is over
<i>Common Sense</i>	
Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776)	Thomas Paine—Revolution propaganda
Summary	