The American Revolution Program

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1600 - 1649	1600 British citizens leave Great Britain to establish colonies in the New World.	t Great Britain Adopts the Idea of Mercantilism	Great Britain Begins to Practice Militarism	Great Britain Adopts the Idea of Imperialism	Great Britain Implements the policy of Colonialism	American Colonists Adopt the Enlightenment Philosophy	Anglo-Powhatan Conflict between Native Americans and Virginia.	The Pequot Conflict between Native Americans and Massachusetts.											
1650 - 1699	OCTOBER 1651 The Navigation Acts are Passed By Great Britain	1675 Massachusetts Colonists and Algonquin dispute over territory in King Phillip's War.	1690 The British Begin the Salutary Neglect Policy in the Colonies	1699 Great Britain Imposes The Wood Act on the Colonists	ol														
1700 - 1749	1700 The government of the colonies begins to evolve into a self governing entity developing their even logislatures.	The Hat Act of 1732 is Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain	Great Britain imposes the	MARCH 1733 The Molasses Act of 1733 is Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain	1744 Native American Tribes take sides in the British-French Conflict to ensure their survival in King George's War.														
1750 - 1759	April 1750 The Iron Act of 1750 is Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain	1754 The French and Indian War Begins Between Britain and France	1754 The Albany Congress Develop the Slogan No Taxation Without Representation	t	in King George's War.														
1760 - 1764	FEBRUARY 1763 Attitudes change about American Colonists when George III becomes king	MAY 1763 Tensions between the Native Americans and Colonists grow with Pontiac's Rebellion	OCTOBER 1763 The Proclamation of 1763 is Issued by Great Britain	APRIL 1764 The Sugar Act of 1764 is Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain	SEPTEMBER 1764 Great Britain Imposes The Currency Act on the														
1765	MARCH 1765 The Stamp Act is Imposed on the Colonies By Great	MARCH 1765 The Quartering Act is	MARCH 1765 Colonists in Virginia Write the Virginia Resolves to Repeal the Stamp Act	AUGUST 1765 The Sons of Liberty Group is Established in the Colonies	Terrorize the Stamp Distributor, Andrew Oliver	AUGUST 1765 Colonists Terrorize Lieutenant Governor,			DECEMBER 1765 New York Assembly Protests the Quartering										
1766	FEBRUARY 1766 Ben Franklin Testifies Against the Stamp Act Before Congress	MARCH 1766 Great Britain Imposes The Declaratory Act on the Colonists				Tom nutchinson													
1767	JUNE 1767 The Townshend Acts are Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain	JUNE 1767 The New York Assembly is shut down	DECEMBER 1767 John Dickerson Letters are Published																
1768	FEBRUARY 1768 Colonists present Great Britain with The Massachusetts Circular Letter	JULY 1768 The Colonists Hold British Customs Officials on The Liberty	AUGUST 1768 Colonists in Boston Sign the Non-Importation Agreement		SEPTEMBER 1768 Great Britain Sends Warships to Boston														
1769	MAY 1769 The Virginia Resolves protest new enforcement laws for smuggling.	MAY 1769 The Virginia House is Dissolved by the British Royal Governor																	
1770		MARCH 1770 The Boston Massacre Occurs																	
1771																			
1772	MAY 1772 The Tea Act is Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain	JUNE 1772 Colonists Set Fire the British Customs Ship the HMS Gaspee	NOVEMBER 1772 The Colonies Form the Committees of Correspondence																
1773	DECEMBER 1773 The Boston Tea Party Occurs																		
1774	MARCH 1774 The Intolerable Acts are Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain	The Boston Port Act is Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain	MARCH 1774 The Massachusetts Government Act is Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain	MARCH 1774 The Administration of Justice Act is Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain	MARCH 1774 The Shawnee Nation declares war on the Colonists.	MAY 1774 Thomas Gage is Appointed the Massachusetts Royal Governor and puts it Under Military Rule	JUNE 1774 A Revision of the Quartering Act of 1765 is Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain	JULY 1774 Virginia Colonists Pass the Fairfax Resolves	SEPTEMBER 1774 Great Britain Seizes the Colonial Arsenal in Charlestown	SEPTEMBER 1774 The First Continental Congress Meets	SEPTEMBER 1774 Massachusetts Passes the Suffolk Resolves		OCTOBER 1774 The Continental Congress' Issues their Declaration and Resolves to Great Britain						
1775		FEBRUARY 1775 The Colonists Begin Preparing for War	MARCH 1775 Patrick Henry Gives His "Liberty or Death" Speech	MARCH 1775 The New England Restraining Act is Imposed on the Colonies By Great Britain		APRIL 1775 The Battle of Lexington - British Victory	APRIL 1775 The Battle of Concord - American Victory	MAY 1775 The Second Continental Congress Meets	MAY 1775 The Battle of Fort Ticonderoga - American Victory	MAY 1775 The Battle of Chelsea Creek - American Victory	JUNE 1775 George Washington is Appointed Commander in-Chief	JUNE 1775 The Battle of Bunker Hill r- British Victory	JULY 1775 The Continental Congress Presents the Olive Branch Petition to the Crown	OCTOBER 1775 The U.S. Navy is Established		The First Siege of 96 brings	The Battle of Great	The Battle of Canebreak- The	e Snow Campaign - nerican Victory
1776	FEBRUARY 1776 The Battle of Moore's Creek - American Victory	MARCH 1776 The Cherokee Nation Enters the War on the Side of the British	MARCH 1776 The British Evacuate Boston	APRIL 1776 North Carolina Passes the Halifax Resolves		JUNE 1776 The Battle of Sullivan's Island - American Victory	JUNE 1776 The Cherokee Campaigns Begin Against the Patriots	JULY 1776 The Declaration of Independence	AUGUST 1776 King George Hires Hessian Mercenaries	AUGUST 1776 The Battle of Brooklyn - British Victory	SEPTEMBER 1776 The Battle of Black Hole Between Patriots and Cherokee	SEPTEMBER 1776 Nathan Hale is executed by the British for Spying	The Battle of White Plains	NOVEMBER 1776 The Battle of Ft. Washington - British Victory	The Battle of Trenton - American Victory	DECEMBER 1776 Great Britain Dissembles the New York Assembly			
1777	JANUARY 1777 The Battle of Princeton - American Victory	MAY 1777 The Treaty of DeWitt's Corner Ends the Cherokee's Alliance with Loyalists	JUNE 1777 The First US Flag Is Established	AUGUST 1777 The Battle of Oriskany - British Victory	AUGUST 1777 The Battle of Bennington - American Victory	SEPTEMBER 1777 The Battle of Brandywine - British Victory			OCTOBER 1777 The Battle of Germantown British Victory	-									
1778	FEBRUARY 1778 France becomes a Patriot Ally	JUNE 1778 The British Abandon Philadelphia	JUNE 1778 The Battle of Monmouth - American Victory	DECEMBER 1778 The Siege of Savannah - British Victory															
1779	JUNE 1779 The Sullivan Expedition Attack	JUNE 1779 Spain Declares War on Great Britain	OCTOBER 1779 The Patriots Capture the HMS Serapis																
1780	JANUARY 1780 Fort Nashborough is Established	MARCH 1780 The Spanish Capture Mobile	MAY 1780 Connecticut Regiment Mutinies			AUGUST 1780 The Battle of Camden - British Victory	SEPTEMBER 1780 Jon Andre Is Arrested and Benedict Arnold Flees to the British Line	The Battle of King's	OCTOBER 1780 The Appointment of Nathanael Green	OCTOBER 1780 Jon Andre is Hanged for being a Traitor									
1781	American Victory	- The Pennsylvania Line Mutiny	Confederation are Adopted	MARCH 1781 The Battle of Guilford Courthouse - British Victory	MAY 1781 The Spanish Capture of Pensacola	MAY 1781 The 2nd Siege of 96 - British Victory		The Battle of Yorktown -	OCTOBER 1781 General Cornwalis Surrenders										
1782	MARCH 1782 Lord North Resigns as Prime Minister	Recognize American Independence	JULY 1782 The British Evacuate Savannah	AUGUST 1782 Washington Establishe the Purple Heart		NOVEMBER 1782 Articles of Peace	NOVEMBER 1782 British Evacuate Charleston												
1783	MARCH 1783 The Newburgh Conspiracy	SEPTEMBER 1783 The Treaty of Paris 1783																	
1784 - 1786																			
1787	MAY 1787 The Constitutional Convention	JULY 1787 The Constitutional Convention Decides on a Federal Democratic Republic Form of Government	AUGUST 1787 The Constitutional Convention Decides the US Political System -3 equal branches of government	SEPTEMBER 1787 The U.S. Constitution is Signed															
1788	DECEMBER 1788 The First Presidential Elections Held	JANUARY 1789 The Electoral College is Selected																	
1789	FEBRUARY 1789 George Washington is announced the Winner of the First Elections	APRIL 1789 New York is Declared the First National Capital	APRIL 1789 George Washington is Becomes the First President	APRIL 1789 The New government under the U.S. Constitution begins	n														
1790 - 1801	APRIL 1790 The capital moves to Philadelphia	MARCH 1801 Washington D.C. becomes the final destination for the U.S. Capital																	
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