

<p style="text-align: center;">The Road to Independence: Notes <i>Boston Massacre to Bunker Hill</i></p>

Part 1: Define the following terms.

Militia – **Groups of citizen soldiers**

Minutemen – **Companies of civilian soldiers who boasted that they were ready to fight on a minute's notice**

Redcoats – **British soldiers**

Loyalist/Tory - **American colonists who remained loyal to Britain and opposed war for independence**

Patriot – **American colonists who were determined to fight the British until American independence was won**

Part 2: Record the facts for each event.

What: **Boston Massacre (Fight broke out between unarmed, angry townspeople and British soldiers; Soldiers panicked and killed 5 colonists)**

When: **March 5, 1770**

Where: **Boston**

Who: **Unarmed colonists and Redcoats**

Why: **Parliament informed that the colonies were on the brink of rebellion so they sent troops to Boston; Colonists angry since the army occupied colonial cities**

Effect: **Killings used as propaganda (Sam Adams and Paul Revere) against the British; Townshend Acts repealed except the one on tea**

What: **Boston Tea Party (Three tea ships arrive in Boston, Colonists refuse to unload tea; Boston Sons of Liberty, disguised as Mohawks, board the ships and dumped the tea into the harbor)**

When: **December 16, 1773**

Where: **Boston Harbor**

Who: **Boston Sons of Liberty (led by Samuel Adams)**

Why: **Colonists against the MONOPOLY (total control of an industry by one company) held by the British East India Company (Tea Act of 1773)**

Effect: **Colonists celebrated the bravery of the Boston Sons of Liberty; Parliament passes the Coercive Acts**

What: **Coercive Acts/Intolerable Acts (Laws included closing Boston Harbor until Bostonians paid for the ruined tea, banned most town meetings, permitted royal officers to be tried in other colonies or in Britain when accused of crimes, and forced Bostonians to shelter soldiers in their homes)**

When: **Spring 1774**

Where: **Boston**

Who: **King George III and Parliament**

Why: **Angered by the Boston Tea party, acts passed to punish the people of Boston**

Effect: **Rallied other colonists to support Bostonians; Further angered colonists and fueled anti-British feelings**

What: **First Continental Congress (Drafted a statement of grievances calling for the repeal of 13 acts of Parliament passed since 1763; Voted to boycott all English goods and trade; Endorsed Suffolk Resolves – the right to take up arms against the British)**

Purpose: Take action against the Intolerable Acts
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When: **September 1774**

Where: **Philadelphia**

Who: **Delegates from all the colonies except from GA (Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Jay, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, and George Washington)**

Why: **Colonial leaders realized they needed more than boycotts against the British – colonies needed to unite**

Effect: **Militias, especially in New England region, began to prepare for war; British built up their army around Boston**

What: **Lexington and Concord (Redcoats marched to Lexington and battled approx. 70 minutemen -- 8 minutemen died; Redcoats marched to Concord and were attacked at North Bridge – 174 Redcoats wounded and 73 dead)**

When: **April 19, 1775**

Where: **Lexington and Concord**

Who: **Boston militia and Redcoats**

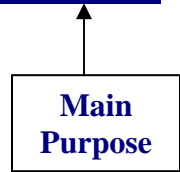
Why: **Sir Thomas Gage ordered to take away the weapons of the Massachusetts militia and arrest the leaders**

Effect: **“Shot heard ‘round the world”; Battle for America’s independence began; Colonists joined the militias**

What: **Second Continental Congress (Created a central government for the colonies)**

When: **May 10, 1775**

Where: **Philadelphia**



Who: **John Adams, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock – chosen as the president of the Second Continental Congress, Thomas Jefferson**

Why: **Needed to unite the colonies against the British**

Effect: **Began to govern the colonies – Authorized the printing of money, set up a post office, established committees to communicate with Native Americans and with other countries, created a Continental Army – George Washington chosen as the army’s commander; Sent a petition (Olive Branch Petition) to King George III ask for peace – king refused the petition and built up troops to go to war**

What: **Battle at Bunker (Breed’s) Hill (Battle to capture strategic location – Prescott declared, “Don’t fire until you see the whites of their eyes”)**

When: **June 16, 1775**

Where: **Bunker Hill and Breed’s Hill (across the harbor from Boston)**

Who: **1,200 militiamen under the command of Colonel William Prescott and Redcoats**

Why: **British wanted to end the rebellion – wanted to capture the strategic locations overlooking Boston harbor**

Effect: **British won the battle but suffered heavy losses – more than 1,000 dead and wounded; Pushed colonists to pick sides – Loyalists vs. Patriots**