

Great some sort of
independence. then
england began



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Great Britain and the North American colonies started to show signs of a tense bond between them. The colonists were able to carry on national and foreign trade without the British officials getting in their way, due to England having ongoing wars and conflicts. The colonists had some sort of independence. Then England began to enforce restrictions on colonial trade and taking away their independence. Laws and taxes began to be placed on the colonists and the passage of the Proclamation of 1763 was passed. Colonists were not allowed to move west of the Appalachian Mountains to claim the land the British had won from the French and Indian war.

The colonists were angry, and many other conflicts occurred. The colonists had many laws and taxes placed on them that limited them on what they can do. It was 1764 and the British placed the Sugar Act which set duties on molasses and sugar imported by colonists.

Later, on March 22, 1765, the Stamp Act was passed and required colonists to pay for an official stamp, or seal, when they bought paper items. The Declaratory Act happened in 1766 and gave Parliament the power to make laws for the colonies, in all cases whatsoever. At this point colonists have basically been robbed of all their rights and didn't have a say to try and change it. After the Declaratory Act, in 1767, the Townshend Acts were passed which placed duties on glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea. The colonists were extremely angry at this point and caused many conflicts like The Boston Massacre and The Boston Tea Party. During the Boston Tea Party, Parliament repeals the Townshend Acts, to reduce the tension in the colonies.

Even though they repealed the Townshend Acts, Parliament did not take off the tax on tea. The Tea Act followed right after the Boston Tea Party in 1773. The Sons of Liberty dumped 340 chests of tea into the harbor. The Intolerable Acts, in 1774, had the Boston Harbor closed, Royal officials were tried for crimes, the Quartering Act occurred, the Quebec Act took place, and Thomas Gage became governor of Massachusetts. Many taxes and acts had been placed on the colonists during a period of 10 years. The colonists did not respond too well to the acts and taxes Parliament passed. Parliament's actions upset many colonists because they had gotten used to being independent. The colonists didn't have any representatives in Parliament leading many to believe that Britain had no right to tax the colonies at all without their consent.

The stamp act had just been passed and the colonists had already started to protest. The colonists formed a secret society called the Sons of Liberty. The Sons of Liberty sometimes used violence to scare the tax collectors. The Declaratory Act concerned the colonists even more because the act stripped much of their independence away.

The Townshend Acts had now been passed and the colonists hated it. The act took away the power the colonial government had. The colonists responded to the Townshend Acts by boycotting many of the British goods. The Boston Tea Party scared many colonial merchants because they thought they were going to go out of business because of the Tea Act. As a result, the colonists united due to the Tea Act. The British wanted to bring back order in the colonies with the Intolerable Acts, but instead they angered the colonists

more. The colonists were all around mad and felt like they were treated unfairly by the British.

The First Continental Congress took place in October 1774. All the colonies except Georgia sent a representative to the meeting. The colonial leaders gathered because they were deeply troubled about the relationship between Great Britain and its colonies in America. They debated between peace or violence and agreed to boycotting British goods, but preparing for war.

Also, they drafted the Declaration of Rights, a list of 10 resolutions for King George III. The First Continental Congress was mainly to state the colonists' worries and ask King George III to fix any problems. The Second Continental Congress happened in May 1775. King George III refused to do anything about the concerns listed in the Declaration of Rights. Delegates from the colonies attempted to represent a Republican Government. Once again, they compromised, but delegates showed growing dissatisfaction. They asked colonial authorities for new state constitution. As well as authorizing the Massachusetts militia to become the continental army.

This army would soon include soldiers from all colonies and would fight against Britain. Congress then named George Washington commander of the army. On July 5, the delegates signed the Olive Branch Petition as a final attempt to restore peace. Instead King George didn't read it and looked for new ways to punish the colonists. To conclude, the Declaration of Independence was declared. In June 1776, the 2nd Continental Congress forms a committee to write the Declaration of Independence.

The document formally announced the colonies' break from Great Britain. It expressed 3 main ideas. First, all people possess unalienable rights. Second, Thomas Jefferson asserted that King George III had violated the colonists' rights by taxing them without their consent. Third, it states that the colonies had the right to break from Britain.

On July 4th, 1776, the Continental Congress approves the Declaration of Independence. This act broke all connections to the British crown. Finally, the United States of America came to be.