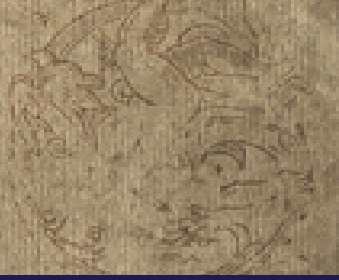


# Timeline of the American Revolution



**March 1770:**

**Boston Massacre:** Angry mob harrassed British soldiers who fired into crowd killing 3.

**March 1764 - 1765:**

**Sugar Act, Stamp Act, and Quartering Act** were all passed by English Parliament.

**April 1775:**

**Paul Revere** and comrades were sent to warn colonists of Britain's plan. The Battle of Lexington and Concord ensued.

Volunteer soldiers established camps around Boston and **began year long siege.**

**June 1776:**

Congress appointed a committee to draft a formal declaration of independence.

**July 1776:**

United States **Declaration of Independence** adopted by Congress.

**December 1776:**

After a series of American defeats, George Washington took 2,400 men across the Delaware River on Christmas Day and conducted a surprise raid on the British at Trenton, New Jersey.

1765

1770

1773

1774

1775

1776

**July 1765:**

**Sons of Liberty**, an underground organization opposed to Stamp Act, was formed in colonial towns.

**March 1774:**

English Parliament passed a series of Coersive Acts, or "**Intolerable Acts.**"

**June 1775:**

The British won the first major fight in Boston at the **Battle of Bunker Hill.**

**January 1776:**

Thomas Paine's "**Common Sense**" was published in Philadelphia.

**August 1776:**

Washington, outnumbered two to one, suffered severe defeat at the **Battle of Long Island.**

**September 1776:**

After caught spying on British troops on Long Island, Nathan Hale was executed without a trial. His last words were "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

**December 1773:**

**Boston Tea Party:** colonial activists dumped 342 containers of tea into harbor.

**September 1774:**

First Continental Congress met with 56 delegates.

**July 1775:**

Continental Congress adopted **Olive Branch Petition**, expressing hope for reconciliation with Britain and requesting the King's help, but King George III refused the petition and declared Americans to be in state of open rebellion.

**May 1776:**

King Louis XVI of France committed a much needed one million dollars in arms and munitions. Spain also promised support.

Continental Congress authorized 13 colonies to form local governments.

**May 1775:**

Benedict Arnold led American forces to the **capture of Fort Ticonderoga** in New York.

Second Continental Congress appointed George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the 17,000 man Continental Army.

# Timeline of the American Revolution

**April 1777:**  
Benedict Arnold and his  
American troops defeated British  
at Ridgefield, Connecticut.

**September 1777:**  
British occupied Philadelphia  
forcing Continental Congress to  
relocate to York, Pennsylvania.

**February 1778:**  
America and France signed  
two treaties. France then  
recognized the United States  
as a country and became a major  
supplier of military supplies  
to Washington's Army.

**May 1780:**  
Worst American defeat of the  
Revolutionary War as the British  
captured Charleston.

**March 1782:**  
British parliament empowered  
King to negotiate peace with  
United States.

**April 1783:**  
Congress officially declared  
end to Revolutionary War.

**September 1781:**  
Gen. Washington began **siege of  
Yorktown** with combined Allied  
army of 17,000 men.

1777

1778

1780

1781

1782

1783

**July 1777:**  
**Marquis de Lafayette**, a 19 year  
old French aristocrat, arrived in  
Philadelphia to serve without  
pay. Congress appointed him as a  
major general in Continental  
Army. He later became one of Gen.  
Washington's most trusted aides.

**June 1777:**  
United States flag consisting of  
13 stars and 13 red and white  
stripes mandated by Congress.

**October 1777:**  
Gen. Horatio Gates and **Gen. Benedict Arnold** led America to its first  
major victory of the Revolutionary War at the **Battle of Saratoga**.

**November 1777:**  
Congress adopted Articles of  
Confederation as government of  
the new United States of America.

**August 1780:**  
**Benedict Arnold** appointed com-  
mander of West Point. Unknown  
to Americans, he was secretly  
collaborating with  
British Gen. Clinton since May  
1779 by **supplying information on  
Gen. Washington's tactics**.

**September 1780:**  
British spy was captured  
carrying plans indicating  
**Benedict Arnold's intent to turn  
traitor** and surrender West Point.  
Two days later, Arnold heard of  
the spy's capture and fled West  
Point to a British ship. He was  
later named a Brigadier General  
in the British Army and fought  
the Americans.

**August 1781:**  
Comte de Grasse's French fleet  
arrived near Yorktown to link with  
Lafayette's American troops and **cut  
Cornwallis off from any land retreat**.

**October 1781:**  
As Yorktown was about  
to be taken, British sent  
a flag of truce. **Gen.  
Washington and Gen.  
Cornwallis worked out  
terms of surrender**.

**November 1782:**  
Preliminary peace treaty was signed  
in Paris. Terms included recognition  
of **American independence** and British  
withdrawal from America.

**September 1783:**  
**Treaty of Paris** was signed by United  
States and Great Britain. Congress  
ratified treaty on January 14, 1784.

**October 1783:**  
In Virginia, the House of Burgesses  
**granted freedom to slaves** who  
served in the Continental Army.