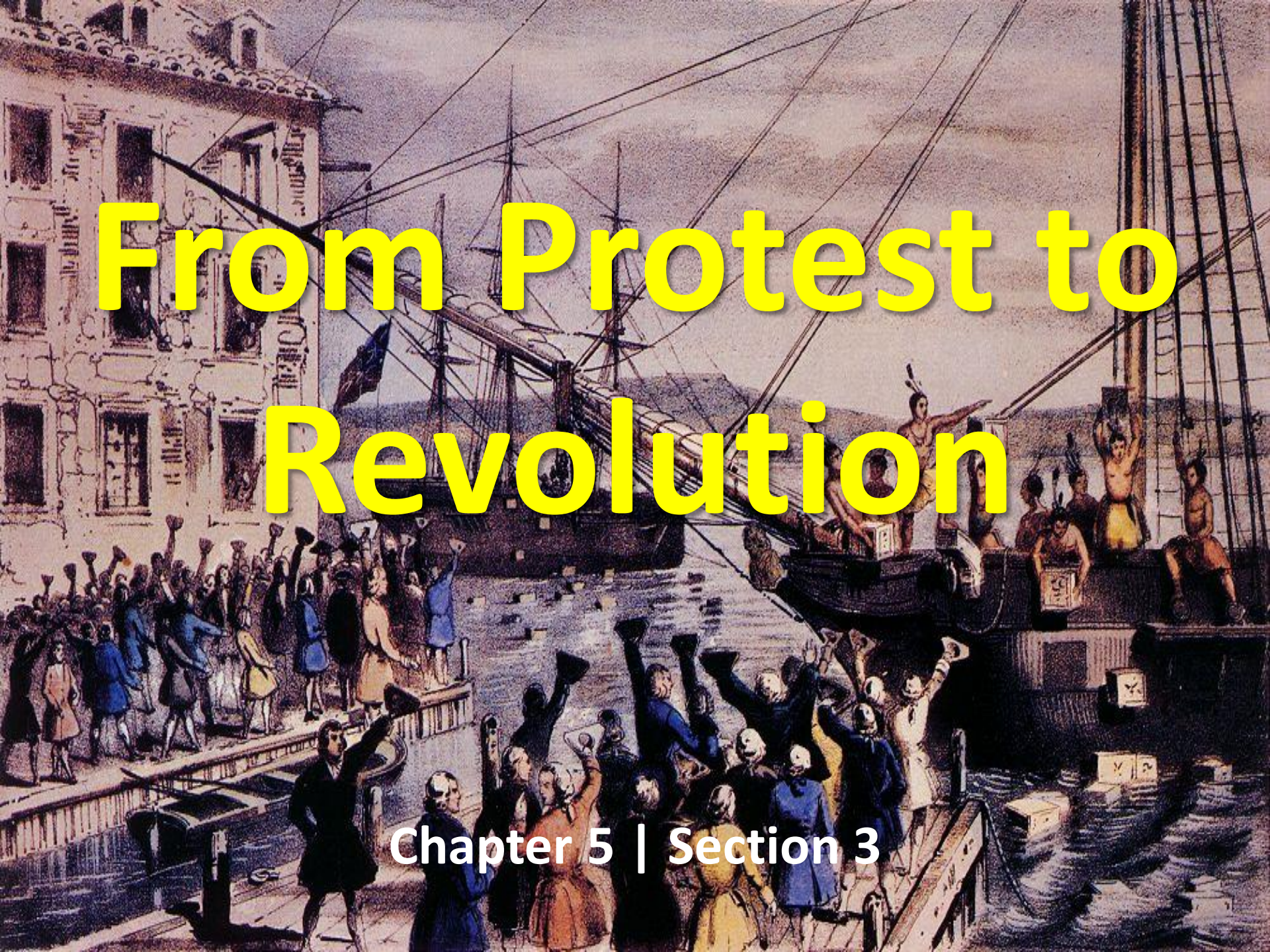


From Protest to Revolution

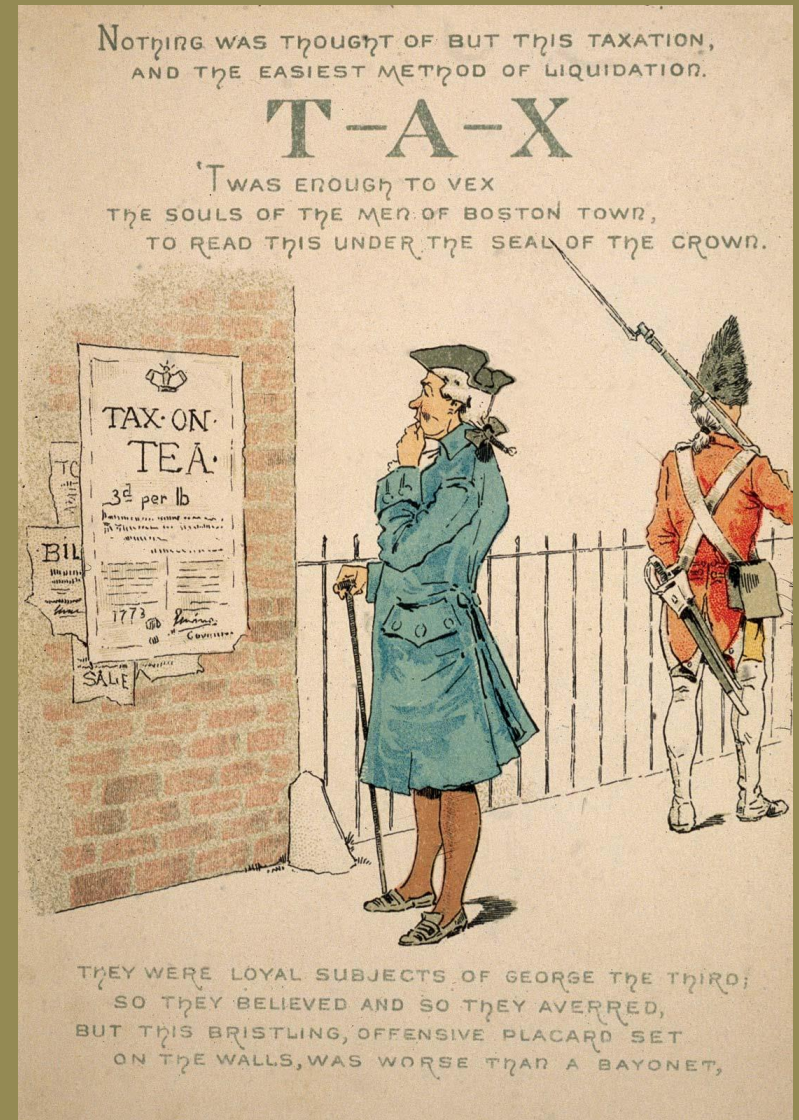
A historical illustration depicting a harbor scene. In the foreground, a large crowd of people, including men, women, and children, are gathered on a pier or dock. Many of them have their arms raised in the air, suggesting a protest or a moment of high emotion. Some are holding flags or banners. In the background, a large, multi-story building with many windows is visible on the left. To the right, a large sailing ship is docked, with its complex rigging and masts extending into the sky. On the deck of the ship, several figures are visible, some appearing to be in a state of distress or protest. The overall atmosphere is one of intense activity and social unrest.

Chapter 5 | Section 3

From Protest to Revolution

Chapter 5 | Section 3

In 1773, Britain passed the Tea Act, a law that taxed all tea shipped to the American colonies—less for British tea.



From Protest to Revolution

Chapter 5 | Section 3

Colonists respond with a boycott on British tea.



From Protest to Revolution

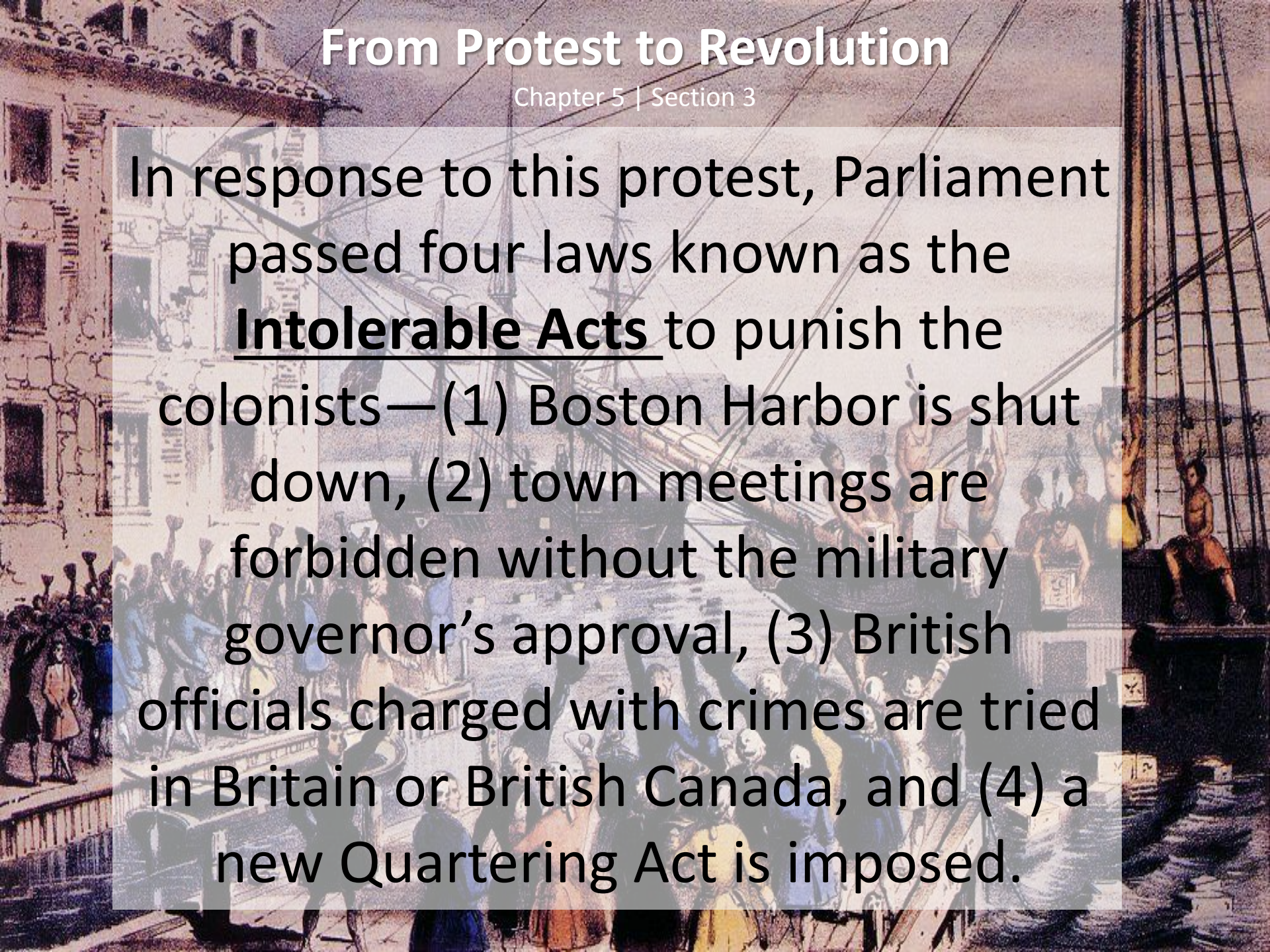
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In December 1773, a group of colonists (members of the Sons of Liberty dressed as Mohawk Indians) boarded British ships in Boston Harbor and dumped all of the tea overboard—this act is known as the Boston Tea Party.



From Protest to Revolution

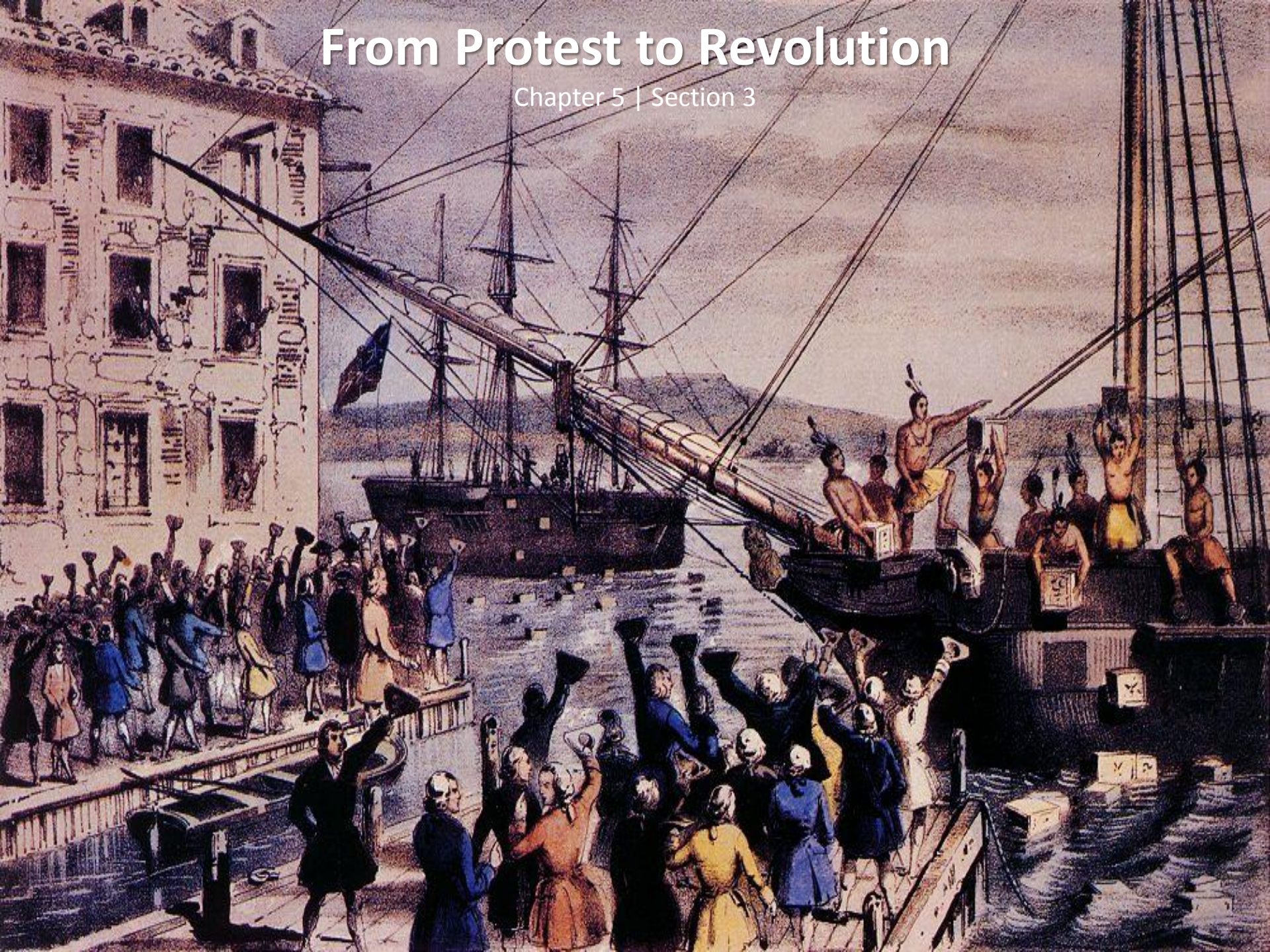
Chapter 5 | Section 3



In response to this protest, Parliament passed four laws known as the **Intolerable Acts** to punish the colonists—(1) Boston Harbor is shut down, (2) town meetings are forbidden without the military governor's approval, (3) British officials charged with crimes are tried in Britain or British Canada, and (4) a new Quartering Act is imposed.

From Protest to Revolution

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From Protest to Revolution

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The **Boston Tea Party** has been the subject of Many paintings, books, and cartoons through the years...



From Protest to Revolution

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Colonists respond with the **First Continental Congress** (in Philadelphia, PA, September 1774) to (1) support Boston, (2) boycott all British goods, and (3) set up a **militia**.

(This last action is interpreted as an act of war.)



First Continental Congress

From Protest to Revolution

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April 1775—British troops march to Concord, MA, to capture militia weapons and colonial leaders, but the minutemen are alerted by the midnight ride of Paul Revere. 70 colonists face 700 British soldiers at Lexington. Later, 300 colonists show up at Concord.



“The Regulars are coming!”

From Protest to Revolution

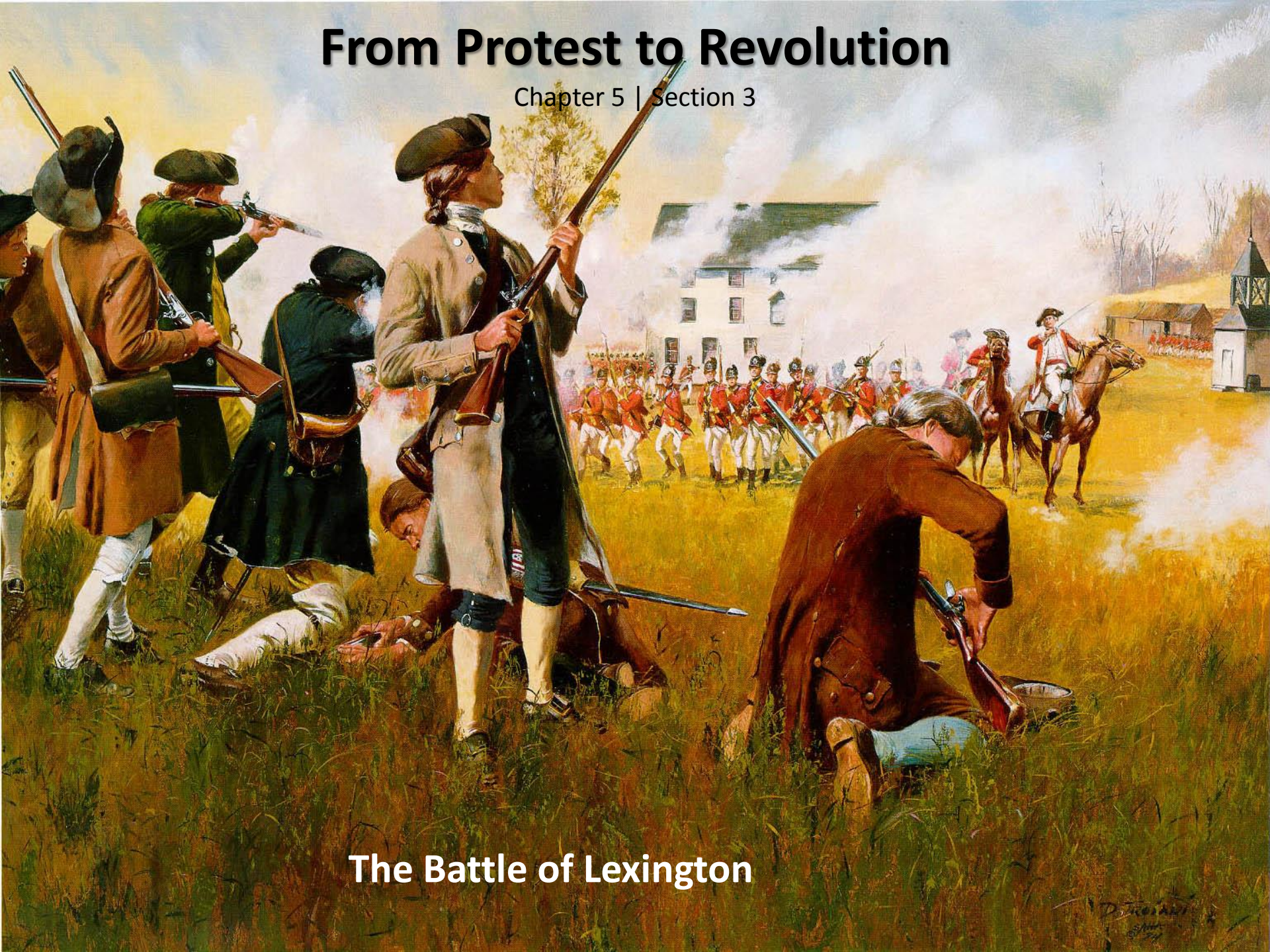
Chapter 5 | Section 3



**The Battles of
Lexington
and Concord
mark the
beginning of
the American
Revolution.**

From Protest to Revolution

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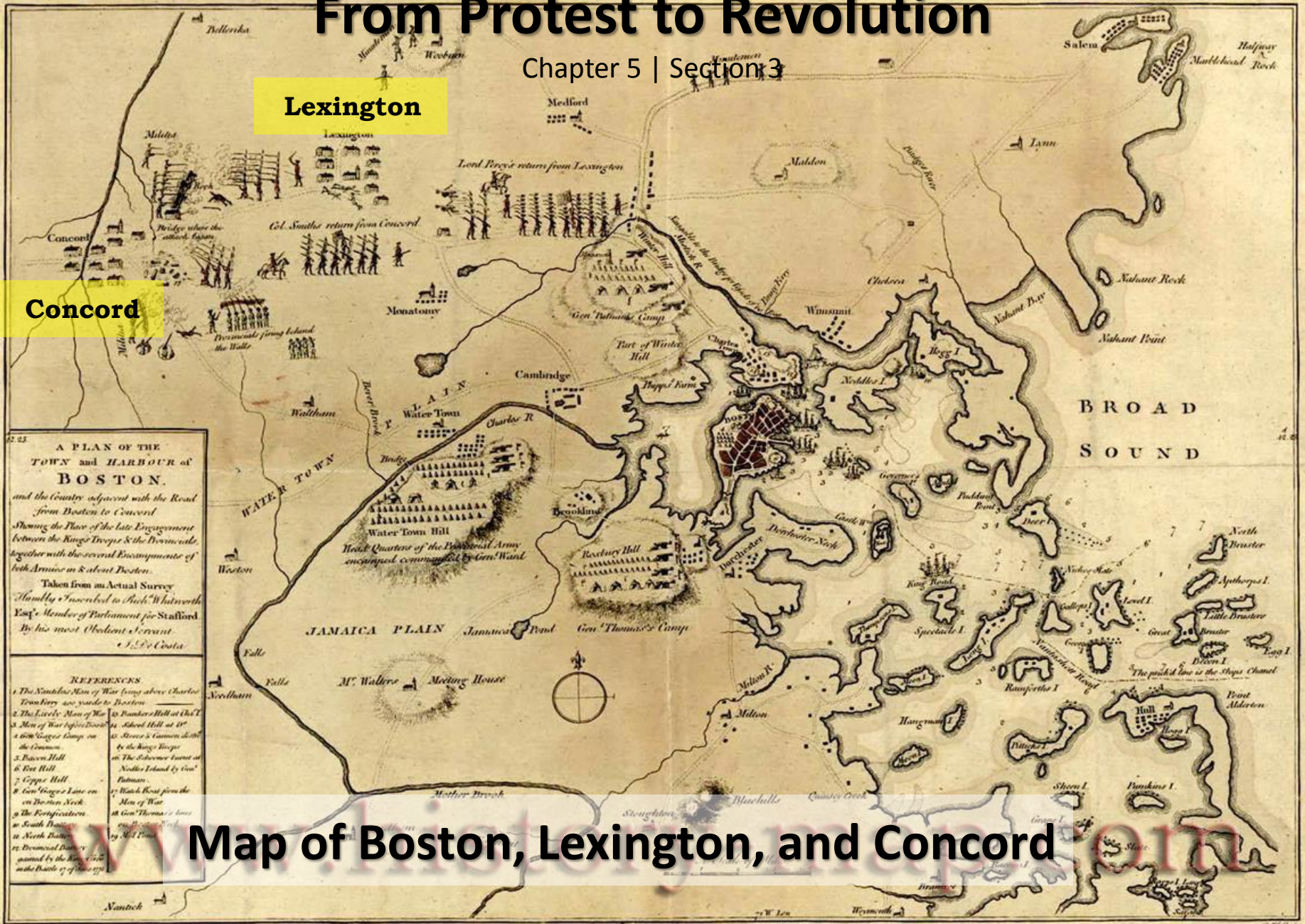
The Battle of Lexington

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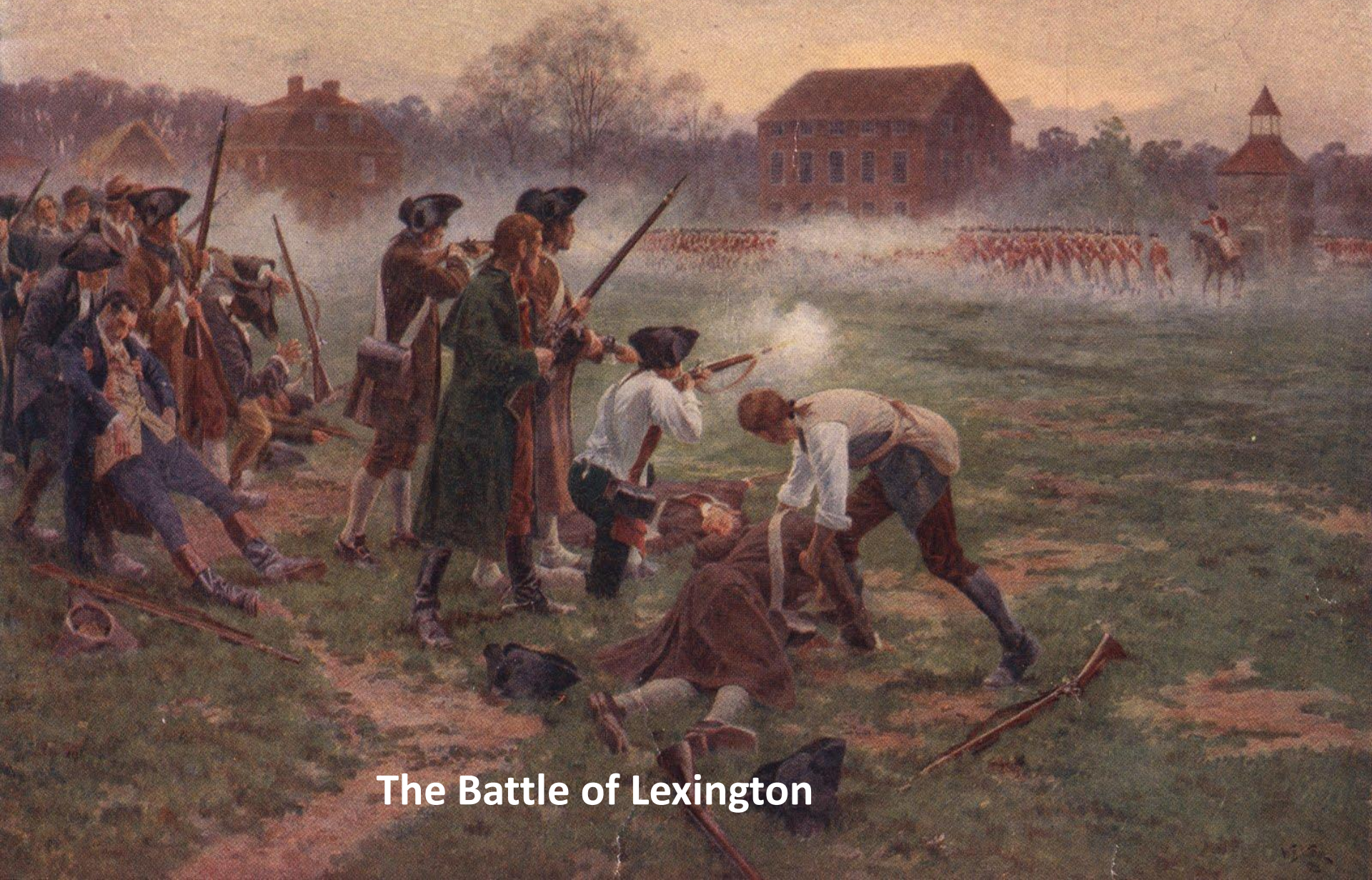
Lexington

Concord



From Protest to Revolution

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The Battle of Lexington