Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mods:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chronology Challenge- Revolutionary War**

Directions: Below, you have fifteen events that took place from the events leading up to the Declaration of Independence through the ending of the Revolutionary War. Your job will be to put the events in order!

1. The Declaration of Independence was adopted, signifying the creation of the United States.
2. Also known as the Coercive Acts, the Intolerable Acts were created to punish rebellious colonists.
3. As the biggest turning point in the Revolutionary War, the Battle of Saratoga encouraged France to help Americans fight the British.
4. In response to the Tea Act, the Committee of Correspondence and Sons of Liberty destroyed tea that was owned by the British East India Company.
5. The Sons of Liberty, known for boycotting British goods, attacked the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, Thomas Hutchinson, leading to the end of the Stamp Act
6. In response to the Townshend Acts, protesters took to the streets of Boston leading to the Boston Massacre which led to the deaths of five colonists
7. Following the French and Indian War, the Proclamation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ closed the region west of the Appalachian Mountains to the colonists, causing colonial anger and resentment.
8. John Adams, James Otis, and other Bostonians created the first Committee of Correspondence which was meant to organize colonial resistance to the British.
9. The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia to discuss how to handle unfair British governmental actions.
10. In his book Common Sense, Thomas Paine told Americans that “‘TIS TIME TO PART’ from Great Britain.
11. The “Shot Heard Around The World” effectively started the Revolutionary War.
12. The Stamp Act was enacted to tax the colonists on paper goods in order to make up for the British debt from the French and Indian War.
13. Following defeat at the Battle of Yorktown, British General Cornwallis surrendered to American troops.
14. The Battle of Trenton was a turning point in the Revolutionary War, as American troops surprised and defeated British and Hessian soldiers
15. In response to the Stamp Act, colonist James Otis formed the Stamp Act Congress to debate and challenge British actions in court.

**Correct Order-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**