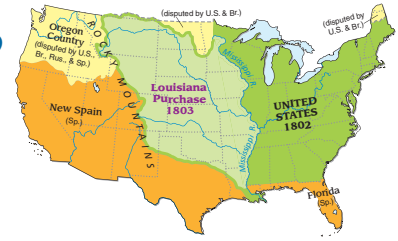


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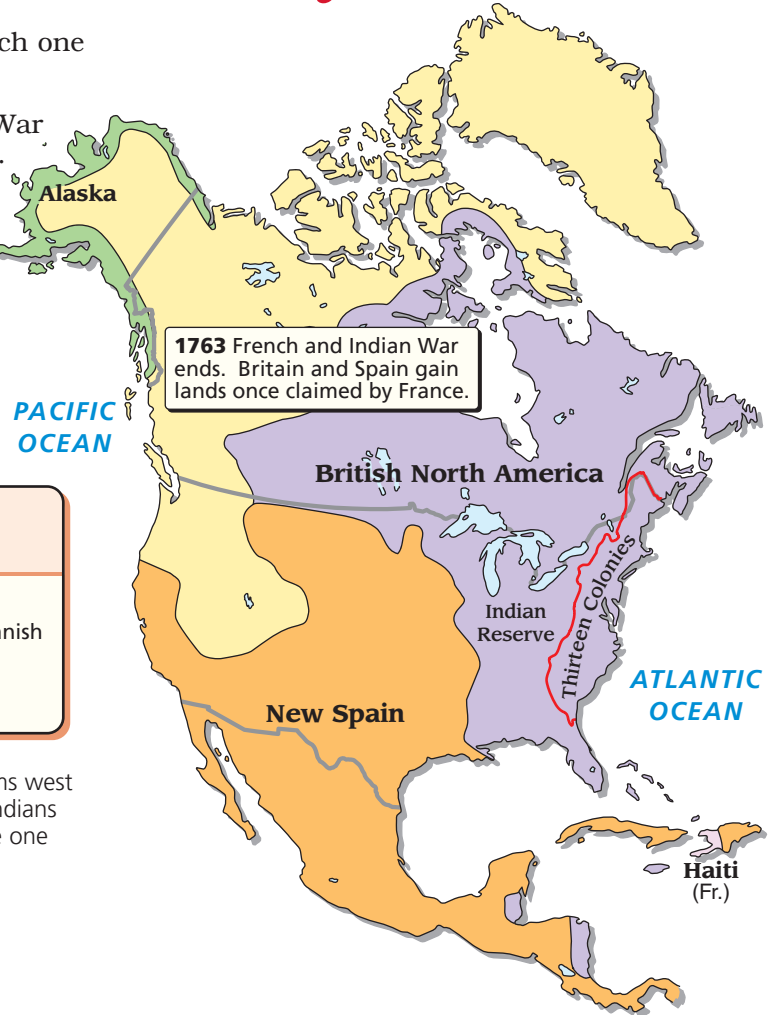
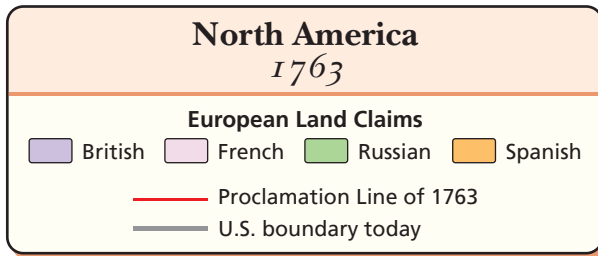
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What led to the Revolutionary War?


Although the 13 colonies were British territory, each one made its own rules and laws.


- ▶ In 1763, Britain won the French and Indian War and French land east of the Mississippi River.
- ▶ After the war, Britain tried to increase its control over the colonies. One way it did this was by taxing colonists for the first time.
- ▶ Colonists also were forbidden to settle beyond the Proclamation Line, a boundary drawn by the British.



A In 1763, Britain reserved former French claims west of the Proclamation Line for the American Indians who lived there. Compare this map with the one on page 19.

1764  **Sugar Act**
New tax on molasses

1765  **Stamp Act**
New taxes on newspapers, dice, playing cards, legal documents

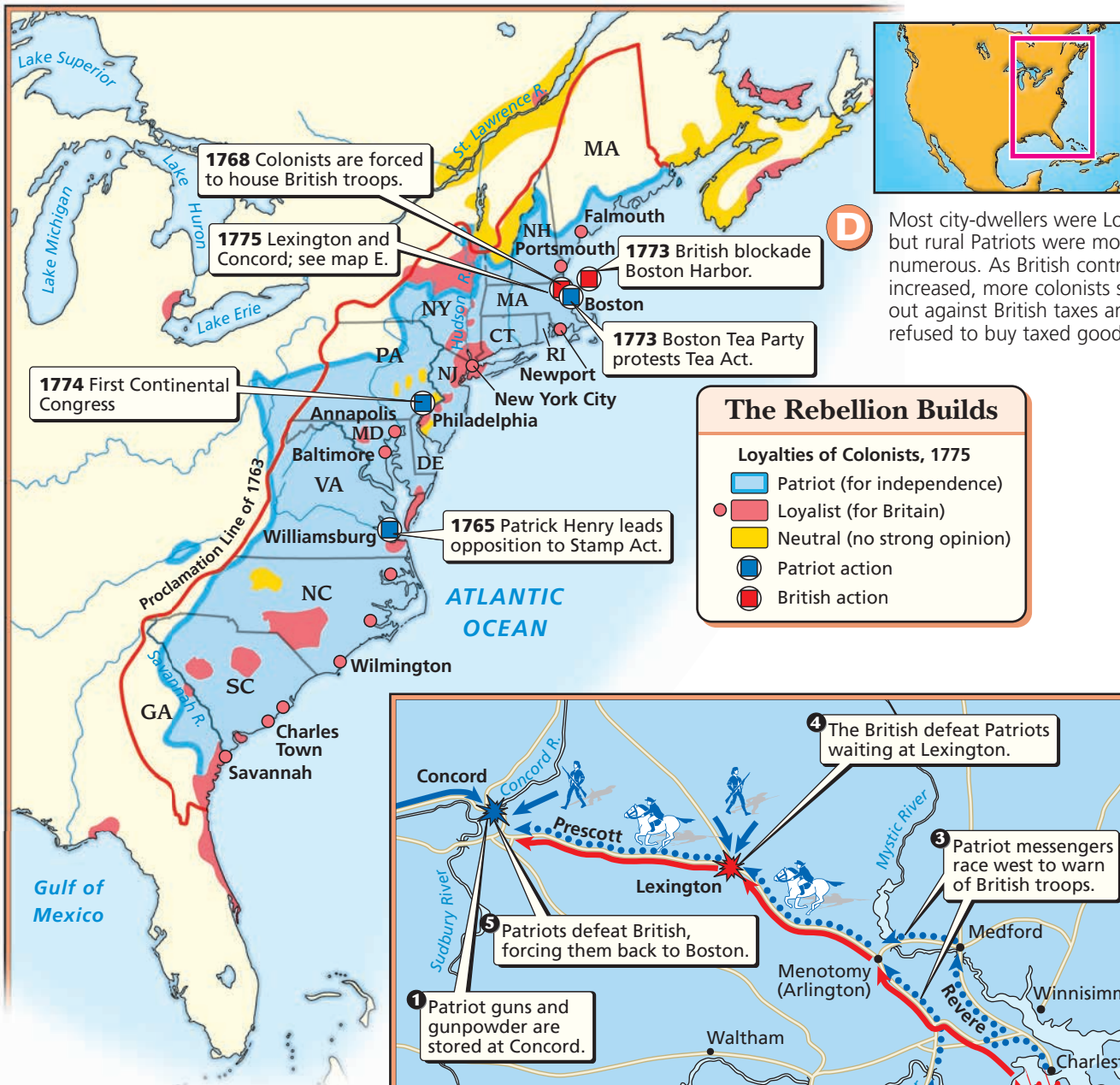
1767  **Townshend Act**
New taxes on imported paint, lead, glass, paper, tea

1773  **Tea Act**
Gives British East India Company special advantages in selling tea to the colonies.

B **British Taxes on the Colonists**
Great Britain paid its war debts by taxing goods that colonists depended on.



C In 1770, a protest against the presence of British troops in Boston turned violent. The soldiers opened fire and killed five colonists in what became known as the Boston Massacre.

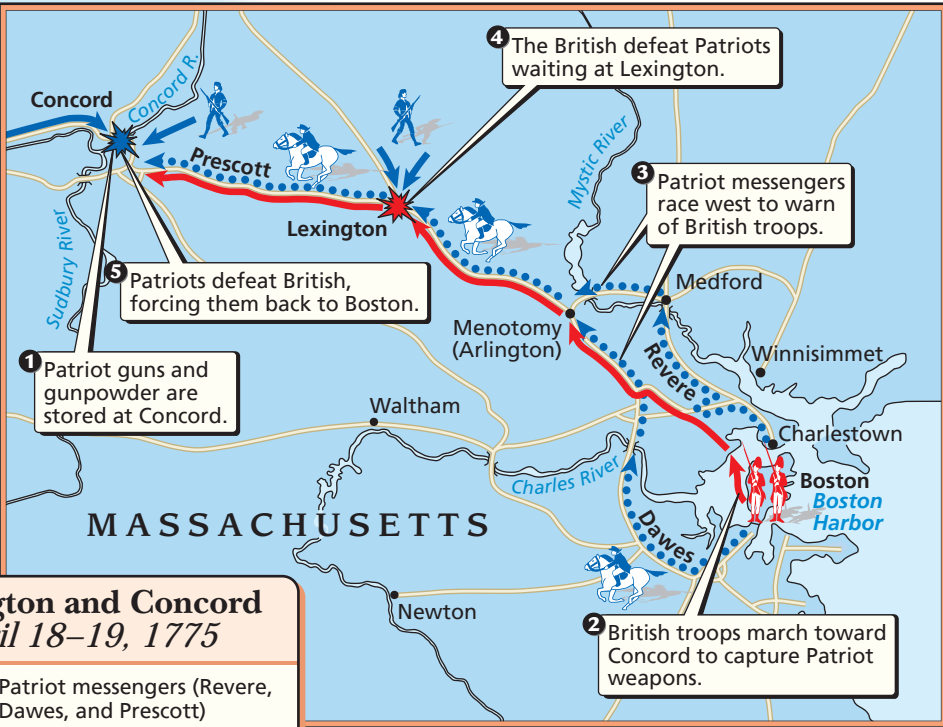


D Most city-dwellers were Loyalists, but rural Patriots were more numerous. As British control increased, more colonists spoke out against British taxes and refused to buy taxed goods.

The Rebellion Builds

Loyalties of Colonists, 1775

- Patriot (for independence)
- Loyalist (for Britain)
- Neutral (no strong opinion)
- Patriot action
- British action



E In 1775, Patriots fought back when British troops tried to capture Patriot weapons stored near Boston. The battles at Lexington and Concord began the Revolutionary War.

Lexington and Concord April 18–19, 1775

- ← Patriot messengers (Revere, Dawes, and Prescott)
- ← Patriot troops (Minutemen)
- ← British troops
- ★ Patriot victory
- ★ British victory

0 4 8 miles
 0 4 8 kilometers

1776

The Declaration of Independence proclaims that the colonies are no longer under British rule.

How did the lives of American Indians change in the late 1800s?

After the Civil War, miners and settlers moved west with the protection of U.S. troops. American Indians fought unsuccessfully to keep their lands.

- ▶ Between 1860 and 1890, the Western Indians lost 25 percent of their population. Many died from diseases brought by white people, but some died in battles with U.S. troops.
- ▶ They also lost 90 percent of their lands. What was left became government reservations.
- ▶ White hunters killed nearly all 15 million bison on the Great Plains, and the Plains Indians lost their main source of food.



A In 1860, most Plains Indian children did not attend school. Instead they learned skills from adults in their villages.



B Compare this map with map C on page 59. Which Indian nations lived in bison ranges in 1865? in 1890?

C

Compare the maps on these pages with the similar maps on pages 9, 36, and 46. What happened to Indian lands between 1492 and 1890?



Indian Lands 1890

- CROW Indian nation
- Indian lands lost by 1890
- U.S. Indian reservations in 1890
- Bison range

Major Conflicts, 1870-1890

- Indian victory
- Indian defeat
- No clear victor

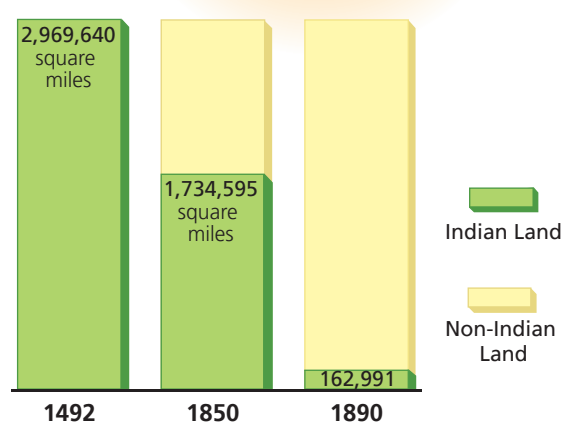
D

By 1890, many American Indian children were being sent to boarding schools. There they had to give up traditional American Indian names and ways of life.



1876

Dakota and Cheyenne warriors overwhelm U.S. troops at the Battle of Little Bighorn, also known as Custer's Last Stand.



E

Shrinking Indian Lands

How much land did American Indians lose in the 358 years between 1492 and 1850? How much in the 40 years that followed?