

CHRONOLOGY

1763

- February 10 The French and Indian War ends with the Peace of Paris
- October 7 The Proclamation of 1763 bans all westward migration in the colonies
- May–November Chief Pontiac leads an Indian rebellion in the Ohio Valley

1764

- April 5 and 9 Parliament passes the Sugar and Currency Acts

1765

- March 22 Parliament passes the Stamp Act
- May 15 Parliament passes the Quartering Act of 1765
- October 7 The Stamp Act Congress convenes

1766

- March 18 Parliament repeals the Stamp Act and passes the Declaratory Act

1767

- June 29 Parliament passes the Townshend Acts
- November 5 John Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* begins publication

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| February 11 | 1768 | Samuel Adams composes the Massachusetts "circular letter" |
| June 8 | | British troops are sent to Boston |
| March 5 | 1770 | Boston Massacre |
| April 12 | | The Townshend duties are repealed, except for the duty on tea |
| June 9 | 1772 | The British ship <i>Gaspée</i> burned off Rhode Island |
| November 2 | | Bostonians publish <i>The Votes and Proceedings</i> , enumerating British violations of American rights |
| January 6 | 1773 | Massachusetts governor Hutchinson argues the supremacy of Parliament before the General Court |
| May 10 | | Parliament passes the Tea Act |
| December 16 | | Boston Tea Party |
| March 31–June 22 | 1774 | Parliament passes the Coercive Acts and the Quebec Act |
| September 5–
October 26 | | First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia |
| April 18 | 1775 | Paul Revere's ride |
| April 19 | | Battles of Lexington and Concord |
| May 10 | | American forces capture Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain |

- May 10 Second Continental Congress convenes
June 15 George Washington is appointed
commander of the Continental Army
June 17 Battle of Bunker Hill
August 23 King George III declares the colonies in
open rebellion
December 31 Colonists are defeated at Quebec
- 1776
- January 10 Thomas Paine publishes *Common Sense*
March 17 British troops evacuate Boston
July 4 Continental Congress approves the
Declaration of Independence
August 27 Battle of Long Island, New York;
British take New York City
December 25–26 Washington crosses the Delaware River;
battle of Trenton
- 1777
- January 3 Battle of Princeton
September 11 Battle of Brandywine
October 4 Washington is defeated at Germantown;
his army retires to Valley Forge for
winter
October 17 British general Burgoyne surrenders at
Saratoga
November 15 Articles of Confederation are approved
by Congress and sent to states for
ratification
- 1778
- February 6 France and the United States form an
alliance
- 1780
- May 12 British capture Charleston, South
Carolina

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- September 25 Benedict Arnold flees to the British after spying for them for more than a year
- October 7 British general Cornwallis's troops are forced to retreat from North Carolina
- 1781
- January 17 Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina
- March 1 Articles of Confederation are ratified
- March 15 Battle of Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina
- October 19 Cornwallis surrenders to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia
- 1783
- September 3 Treaty of Peace between the Americans and British is signed
- 1786
- August Shays's Rebellion in western Massachusetts
- September 11 Annapolis Convention
- 1787
- May 25 Constitutional Convention opens in Philadelphia
- July 13 Northwest Ordinance is enacted by Congress
- September 17 Constitutional Convention approves the newly drafted Constitution and sends it to Congress
- October 27 First of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay's *Federalist Papers* appears

1788
January–August Ratification of U.S. Constitution by all
states except Rhode Island and North
Carolina

1789
March 4 First U.S. Congress under the
Constitution convenes in New York
April 30 George Washington is inaugurated first
president of the United States

1791
December 15 First ten amendments to Constitution
(the Bill of Rights) are adopted