

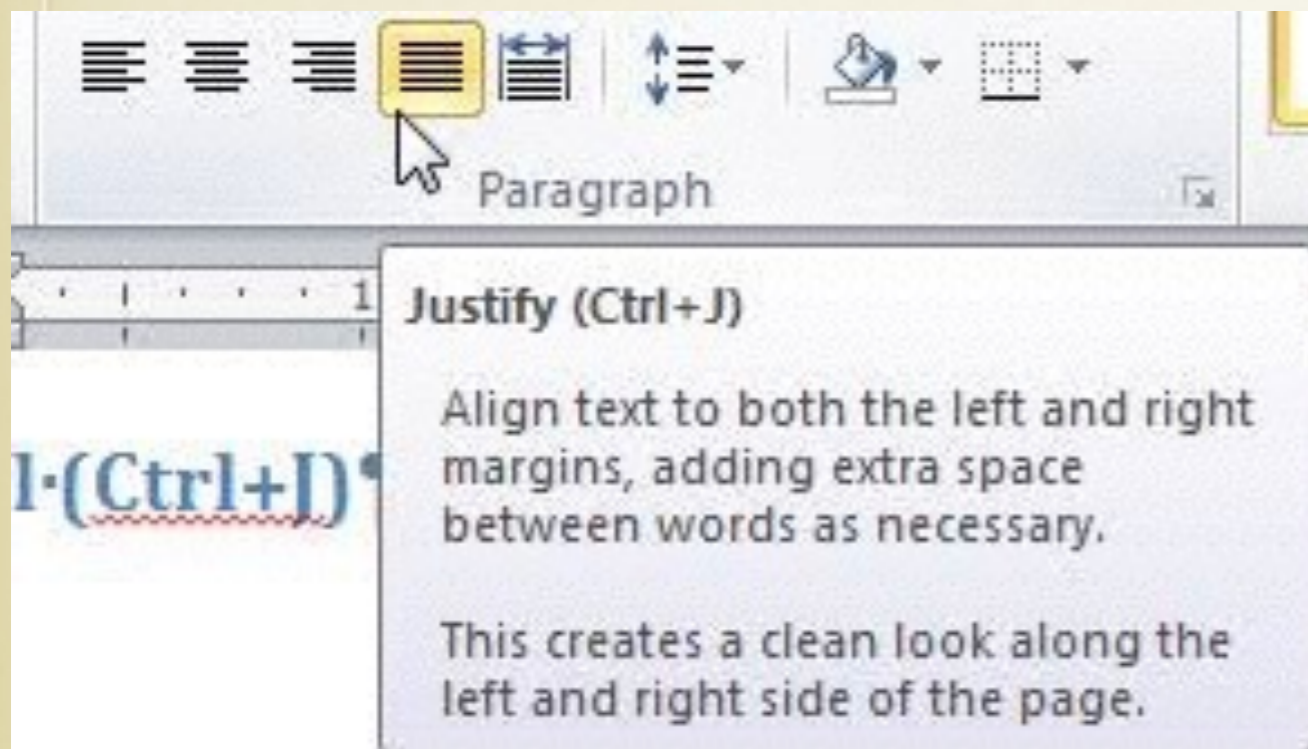
**FORMATTING YOUR
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
BOOK**

- I have only worked in Pages
- The formatting should be the same in Word or Google Docs
- If possible, copy and paste to Pages before starting

THE FIRST MOST IMPORTANT THING

- Finish writing your book before you begin preparing for publication.
- Set all margins at 1 inch
- Choose your font size before you begin preparing for publication
 - 12-13 in most fonts is recommended
 - Print out a page. How it look when you print it is pretty much what it will look like in the book

- Use the alignment setting shown below

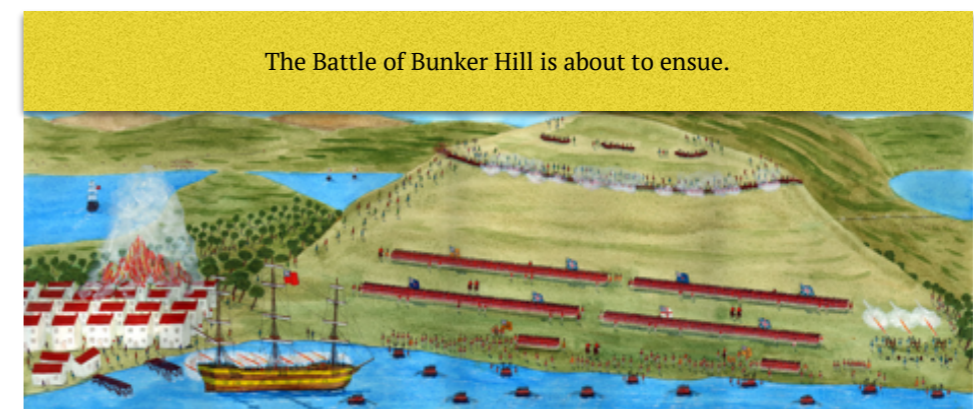


The Battle of Bunker Hill

The Battle of Bunker Hill was, awkwardly, not fought on Bunker Hill. See, in June of the year 1775, colonial leaders learnt that Britain was going to send troops to inhabit the hills outside of Boston. So, in a quick panic, on June 17th (only a few months before the Revolutionary War) the colonists organized it so that 1000 men were protecting Breed's Hill at night, even though they had been told to do so on Bunker Hill. Somebody had obviously taken a wrong turn or directed them the wrong way. So when Britain woke up to find they hill they wanted and needed to fight occupied, boy, were they angry. So angry that they attacked Bunker Hill. But they weren't angry enough so that they could win over hill, and the colonists drove back Britain two over the course of two days, until, unluckily, the colonists ran out of ammunition and had to surrender the hill to the British soldiers. But even though Britain ended up winning over the hill, they had a much larger loss than a hill could fix. The British, you see, had lost nearly half of their force- 200 soldiers were dead and 800 were wounded. So, even though the British did end up winning, it was more of a win-and-lose situation.

A very popular saying that was born from the Battle of Bunker Hill was "don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes," which applied to the colonial ammunition bayonets for hand-to-hand combat.

After the Battle of Bunker Hill, many colonists were convinced they could actually conquer Britain. As a result, many more local colonists joined the militias and it this battle helped a lot later in the Revolutionary War because they had a stronger force. But as of June of 1775, this was one of the last battles before the Revolutionary War and so it was very important.



- DO NOT MOVE ON TO FORMATTING FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL YOU HAVE FINISHED ALL OF YOUR WRITING IN THE FONT SIZE OF YOUR CHOICE

THE OTHER FIRST MOST IMPORTANT THING

- When inserting images, work from the top down, meaning work from the first page until the last page
- Plan carefully, complete work, then move on
- Any attempt to make changes on previous pages will impact the work or the following pages
- Keep all images within the 1 inch margins

STEP 1 - TITLE PAGE

- Do not create a front cover - you will do this later
- Decide if you want your Title Page to have an image or not
 - Will it be a full page image or an image with the page?



The History of the Causes of the American Revolution

By Ruby K.



ABOUT IMAGES

- Use high resolution images only
- Low resolution images will appear blurry when book is published
 - internet search for topic, images, tools, large

STEP 2 - COPYRIGHT PAGE

- The template for this page is available on my website

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STEP 3 - DEDICATION PAGE

- Write what you want

This book is dedicated to my encouraging parents, splendid friends, my extraordinary teacher, and all my supporters along the way. And all the many people who think outside of the box.

STEP 4 - BLANK PAGE

- Leave Page 4 blank
- Trust me

STEP 5 - TABLE OF CONTENTS

- You need to figure this out before you go any further
- How are you going to organize your topics and what will you name each chapter?
- There are too many topics in this book to have each one be it's own chapter
- Once you are done with the entire book you can come back and type the page numbers

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	4
The Start of It All.....	5
Three Taxes and a Congress.....	7
The Massacre and How the People Responded.....	10
A Different Kind of Tea Party and a Consequence.....	12
Meetings, Rides, and Battles.....	14
Prepare, Fight, Declare.....	17
Conclusion.....	20
Glossary.....	22
Time Line.....	24
About the Author.....	25

STEP 6 - BLANK PAGE

- Leave Page 6 blank
- Trust me

STEP 7 - YOUR WRITING

- Start with your Introduction, if you have one, and page by page, from the first topic to the last, insert images, captions, timelines, fact boxes, etc.

STEP 7 - YOUR WRITING

Decide how you want to have chapter titles

Chapter One: An Era of Uprising Dawn of a Revolution

Every day, the same thing, people charging head first into the shadows of the uncertain, unsure if they will even walk away from that retched slaughter house. However it is inevitable for them to feel these reactions in the eye of the hurricane; War. The French and Indian War loomed a savage shadow on hundreds of lives, lost blood and hatred developing everywhere. Nothing might wipe away the memories of men falling to the floor in torment. French, Indian, and British blood alike was unendingly spilled over the fields and oceans, staining everything a sickening crimson. War had turned so many men into murderers and assassins, and anywhere without weaponry support was uninhabited by man. Everywhere humans were drowning in the bloodshed of another, reaching to you as they intake their last, **ragged** breath.

Only in 1763 the violence was put to an end, and peace was brought amongst countries, settlers, and American Indians by the Treaty of Paris. Those who died during the war were finally put to peace, and those who survived had another chance to begin a normal life, move west and unwind the 9 years of war. However, The French and Indian War was just the tip of the iceberg, and the Proclamation of 1763 was the first step towards the American Revolution.

The Proclamation of 1763

War debt. It was a heavy burden for Britain to hold. Colonial personnel moving west meant less money from the British merchants was being sent to Britain to pay for the debt. But if the settlers moved to the valley, war would break out. The American Indians lived among the lands of Ohio, which meant if the colonists interfered with territorial land claims, war was pending to strike. With the French & Indian War's debt they couldn't afford yet another war so soon. It was the dawn of October 7, 1763 when the first **prejudiced** law was established.

Many of the colonists desired to move west, however, Britain had other plans. So they declined their freedom of moving and placed the **Proclamation** of 1763, a term of which their permission was taken to move to the new land. This angered the colonists because some had started a new home there, and many wanted more land as well. However this was not close to the reaction to the taxes.

The Proclamation Line



"The British Are Coming!"



The First Acts



STEP 7 - YOUR WRITING

- Complete each page before moving on to the next one
- How do you want it to look?

The French and Indian War

The fight for freedom begins just as the French begin to move into the Ohio River Valley and pretty much claimed it as their own. Everything was good and well until the American colonists began to move into the French land. The French began to grow angry because they were losing their land to the colonists, and the Americans didn't want to leave because of the wonderful resources. Obviously, the only proper solution was war.

When the war started in 1754, neither side could fight this war on their own, so they got help from the



The French and Indian War was fought between the French and British. Many of its battles took place near the thirteen colonies.

Fun Fact:

George Washington served with the British during the French and Indian War. He then went on to rebel against the British, and became Commander and Chief of the Continental Army.

Native Americans. The French sided with the Shawnee, Lenape, Ojibwa, Ottawa, and the Algonquin peoples. While the British had the Iroquois, Catawba, and the Cherokee as allies. The war broke out between the French and their allies, and the British and their allies. The war went on and on, without any signs of stopping. Then, miraculously, the Natives began to lose their hope in the French. Slowly but surely, they left the French to deal with the British and other Natives. The French began to fall. This miracle gave the British the upper hand in the war. This was the fall of the French, and the ending to the war. If the Natives never abandoned the French, the war would've

lasted for centuries. However, all wars come to an end, and all wars have consequences.

1763 had come and with a treaty. The Treaty of Paris had ended the French and Indian War. The document stated the fate of each country. In the end, the French were forced to give up nearly all their land in North America, and England was given the land east of the Mississippi River. Since Spain lent a hand to the British, they got land west of the great Mississippi. Even though Britain gained all of this glorious land, and they won the war, they were left in the deep hole of misery also known as deeply in debt. The French and Indian War led to many different events that were quite revolutionary.

The Proclamation of 1763

On October 7 of 1763, right after the French and Indian War, the British **Parliament** felt that it was necessary to pass the Proclamation of 1763, a law passed in King George III's name. Britain wanted to thank the Native Americans by giving them the thing they value the most, land. So, the Proclamation proclaimed that all land west of

the Appalachian Mountains were to be land of the Native Americans. Since this was now Native American land, the Proclamation stated that American colonists could not longer settle in this land, and colonists that were already settled in the newly acquired land were forced to come back to colonial soil. Also, the American colonists weren't allowed to settle in Tennessee, Ohio, and Florida. The people that were effected by this proclamation had different emotions about the document. This will lead to some more arguments.

The Colonists felt that the Proclamation of 1763 was really to control them. They thought it was a limit of freedom. The American colonists thought that the British wanted to attempt to make a border for the thirteen colonies, and they put their desire in the form of a proclamation. Also, they felt that they had fought and killed for that land, and now they were forbidden to settle in it! Obviously, this didn't sit well with the colonists, as they longed to expand their settlements west, and they wanted to be able to govern their space and settlements. Clearly, the colonists didn't fancy what the British Parliament created.

The British felt that this Proclamation allowed a healthy control of **westward expansion**. They wanted to peacefully control the colonists space because they didn't want to get into a quarrel with the Native Americans. In other words they didn't want to start another war they can't afford. They also hoped that the Appalachian Mountains could make a strong border, so that the British government didn't have to pay soldiers to protect the colonies and get deeper in debt. Not only did the British want to keep away from another war, but they liked where the colonists were staying. The British wanted to keep the American colonists close to where the markets and investments were so that they could pay off their war debt just a little bit faster. However, keeping the colonists close to markets wouldn't pay off the war debt fast enough, Britain would have to place some taxes to make some money.



The Proclamation of 1763 effected many people. These people being the American Colonists and Native American tribes.

The Midnight Ride

Minutemen

The colonists were expecting fighting to start breaking out in the colonies. In result, they formed militias in all of the colonies so they would be ready when there was any attack. They also made weapons for the same reason, to be ready.



The minutemen.

They were called the minutemen because they could get ready in a minute.

British Troops

The British troops meanwhile were 100% prepared for a conflict to come up. To prevent this such thing from happening, General Thomas Gage sent troops to Boston. Since Boston was the central part of the past conflicts, they felt that was the colony where a new conflict would pop up. Another reason they went was to take away all of the colonists and to arrest certain leaders. Those leaders were Samuel Adams and John Hancock. The last reason they went was because they wanted to take away weapons.



This is an example of what a British soldier might of looked like back then.

The Ride

It was a sunny day with light showers on the day of April 18, 1775. At the night when Dr. Joseph Warren summoned Paul Revere

and William Dawes, it was reported as a very pleasant night despite the trouble that was about to come.

Dr. Warren saw British 700 British troops marching out of the city. In result, he alerted Paul Revere and William Dawes about the trouble. He told them that they should ride to Lexington, Massachusetts to alert the residents of the town. So, Revere and Dawes headed out of the city taking to different paths to insure that one of them would arrive safely.

Both Revere and Dawes arrived safely but, Revere arrived at Lexington before. It was surprising because Revere had to cross a river without the British seeing in their separate boats to even be able to start his ride. Luckily, he made it where he then borrowed a



William Dawes



horse from John Larkin and finally started out on the horse by eleven at night.

When Revere arrived in Lexington, he told the town that the red coats were coming so they could prepare and successfully warned Hancock and Adams. Soon, Dawes caught up with him where they both headed off to Concord with a new companion who joined in present-day Medford, Dr. Samuel Prescott. Revere, Dawes, and Prescott both went on the same road while going to Concord.

Shortly after midnight, they headed off on the road to Concord. Unfortunately, some British patrols caught the three men but luckily, Prescott and Dawes escaped. Prescott and Dawes made it safely to Concord where they warned everyone that the British were coming while Revere was held and questioned before he was let free. The patrol had also taken Revere's borrowed horse which forced him to walk the rest of the way to Concord. So much for Revere borrowing that poor horse from Larkin...

John Hancock was a very important patriot of the revolution and **statesman**. He was the president of the Second Continental Congress and the governor of Massachusetts.

Background Info

- 1.) As you may have heard in the poem by Longfellow, Paul Revere didn't actually yell to the whole town, "The red coats are coming!"
- 2.) Paul Revere didn't immediately gain fame from the ride. He started being known after Longfellow wrote the poem about "his" ride.

The Battle of Lexington and Concord

When the British started marching out of Boston, the colonists were ready. Revere and Dawes had warned the towns of Lexington and Concord and they were prepared for conflict anywhere from an argument to a full on battle. So, when the British first marched into Lexington, they were in for a surprise.

Lexington

On April 19, 700 soldiers arrived in Lexington to take away the colonists weapons. But when they got there, they found 70 of the minutemen awaiting their arrival. The British's original reason for going to Lexington was to avoid war by taking away their weapons so the colonists wouldn't dare to declare war when they had no type of defense. Since the British were unaware about Revere and Dawes warning the town about their arrival their plan did not go as planned.



PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

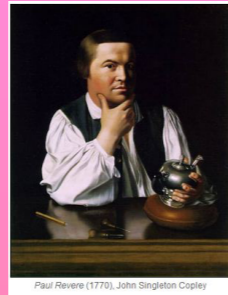
It was the month of April, 1775. The British Army was stationed in Boston. The rumor was that they were about to attack the leaders of the Sons of Liberty.

The Sons of Liberty were watching the British closely so that they can tell the colonists if there was an attack coming from the British.

Two main riders, Paul Revere and William Dawes, were to get to Concord to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock. The goal was that at least one main rider would make it to Concord safely to warn them. On their way to Concord they would warn other riders. They did all of this very quietly so that they wouldn't get caught.

The second warning system

Revere also imputed another warning system just in case no one made it to Concord. Robert Newman was going to hang lanterns in the Steeple of the Old North Church to warn the colonists in Charleston. Robert would put a lantern on the steeple if the British were coming by land and two lanterns, There was a famous quote about the event, "one if by land, two if by sea"



Paul Revere (1770), John Singleton Copley

Preparing for Conflict

The colonies expected a fight in Massachusetts. Militias began train with muskets, getting ready for battle. They also got a name for the militia fighters. They were called minutemen because they were ready to fight in a minute's notice. But the colonies weren't the only ones preparing for battle. So were the British. They were sending General Gage (one of Britain's top generals) and several thousand other troops from England with weapons to fight. General Gage wanted to take away the hidden stash of weapons in Concord and they wanted to arrest the Patriot leaders. They were going to have 700 soldiers march through Lexington to Concord and get the weapons and arrest the leaders.

The British start to move

Finally the British started to move during the night on April 18 - 19. They were coming to Lexington by the Charles River. Joseph Warren told Revere and Dawes the news and they began their journey. Paul Revere would take the route of going across the Charles river to Charleston. Lexington. On their way they were caught by British soldiers. Thankfully the British let them go. Revere went to go help John Hancock and his family to escape Lexington. Fortunately Dr. William Prescott came along on the ride and made it safely to Concord and warned everyone.

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

It was April 19, 1775. The Battles of Lexington and Concord were a signal that the American Revolution has started.

FUN FACT

The *militiamen* were also called minutemen because they were ready to fight in a minute's notice.

Military governor of Massachusetts, General Thomas Gage knew colonists in the Province of Massachusetts were getting



The Battles of Lexington and Concord

ready to fight. They knew the colonists had armed forces and militias. So secretary of state, William Legge, the Earl of Dartmouth gave General Gage commands to take the weapons the rebels were using to train to fight and to capture the head of the rebellion. Samuel Adams and John Hancock were currently staying in Lexington at the time when General Gage sent British soldiers to capture them. He sent other soldiers to get the guns and the gun powder and any other weapons that would be helpful to the colonists.

The Sugar Act

The Sugar Act was, well, an act that made the message “no taxation without representation” popular amongst the colonies. Parliament was, meanwhile, still in debt from the French and Indian War. They needed more money, and they strongly believed the colonists should help pay because they had wanted the French and Indian War to occur and had cost all Britain’s money in weapons and other needed war items. This was why they passed the Sugar Act. It was, simply, to raise money.

The Sugar Act angered the colonists very much because it was a *renaming* and *enforcing* law of one already existing. They had already

This is molasses, a very important good in the 13 colonies.



How do you think people felt when trade was almost abolished from the New England Colonies because of the Sugar Act? One word: angry. This gave them a huge fright, and it really enforced the sad message the Parliament was still in charge. They were still in charge now, but it wouldn't last forever.

experienced this. But that didn't change the regulations for the passed law. The Sugar Act was issued on April 5, 1764, and placed high tax on sugar and molasses that was imported from non-British merchants. These two things were very important in the colonies. Molasses, first off, was very useful and important, because rum was made from it and that rum was then sold to other countries including France, Spain, and the Netherlands. When this was taken away from them, it almost stopped trade in some places such as the New England Colonies.

The tax also made some colonial leaders very worried and angry. They thought it would take away their self-government, and that was what mattered most to them at the time. It was a stressful law, that is for sure. Parliament, although, did see some of the

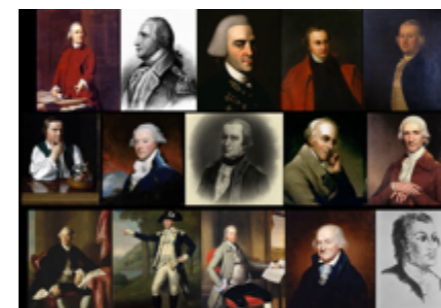
struggle and repealed the Sugar Act in 1766. But they weren't quite done- in fact, they were far from done.

The Stamp Act

The Stamp Act was like a repeat of the Sugar Act except different items were taxed and this time it was placed in the year 1765. This time, there was a tax on all printed materials, magazines, and legal documents, and even marriage licenses! Colonists weren't allowed to buy any

of these items without the British stamp on them, which alerted them they had to pay the tax. Colonists were very angry. And British Parliament was once again all to blame.

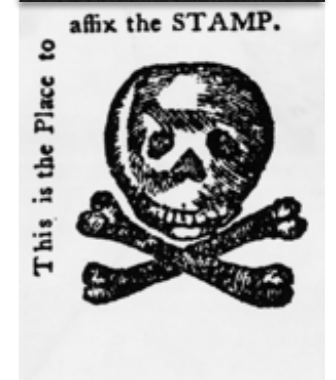
Parliament was still, if you can believe it, in debt from the Seven Years of War (the French and Indian War). They still believed the colonists should pay because the money was spent to protect them, and the Sugar Act, although the great struggle it caused, had not summed up enough money quite yet. The Stamp Act was simply because the Sugar Act had not succeeded.



These people are some of the participants in the Sons of Liberty.

accomplishments.

This is the stamp that you had to have on your items before you purchased them. A little alarming, huh?



But, thankfully, there was an outcome that caused later victory due to the Stamp Act. The Sons of Liberty was this accomplishment. The Sons of Liberty, a group formed to rebel against the concept of no self-government, was organized by Samuel Adams. It also led to the colonies become a little bit more connect. Therefore, this act led to organized protests and a more diverse hate of British, which applied later in the Revolutionary War.

The Stamp Act, although the great hardship it caused, turned out to have some rather good achievements. So, all in all, the Stamp Act served up some toughness, but it definitely came with a side of scrumptious

STEP 8 - OPTIONAL PAGES

- Perhaps you want to include some of these?

TIMELINE

Timeline



- 1754- 1763 : The French and Indian War
- 1763 : The Proclamation of 1763
- 1764 : The Sugar Act
- 1765 + 1766 : The Stamp Act and Stamp Act Congress is formed a year later
- 1767 : Townshend Acts
- 1770 : Boston Massacre
- 1772 : Committees of Correspondence
- 1773 : Boston Tea Party
- 1774 : Intolerable Acts
- 1774 : First Continental Congress
- 1775 : Paul Revere's Ride
- 1775: Battles of Lexington and Concord
- 1775 : Second Continental Congress
- 1775 : Battle of Bunker Hill
- 1766 : Declaration of Independence

GLOSSARY

Glossary

Parliament- (in the UK) the highest legislature, consisting of the sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons

Grievances- A real or imagined wrong or other cause for complaint or protest, especially unfair treatment

Boycott- withdraw from commercial or social relations with (a country, organization, or person) as a punishment or protest

Cohesive- Characterized by or causing cohesion

Barracks- Provide (soldiers) with accommodations in a building or set of buildings

Repeal- revoke or annul (a law or congressional act)

Delegate- A person sent or authorized to represent others, in particular an elected representative sent to a conference

Militias- A military force that is raised from the civil population to supplement a regular army in an emergency

Ambassadors- An accredited diplomat sent by a country as its official representative to a foreign country

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Lou Zapata is a 10 year old girl who lives in Los Angeles California. Lou loves her mom, dad, sister, dog, and cat. She loves to play tennis, act, dance, read, write, and so many more hobbies it is hard to keep track of them all. Lou is in the middle of writing her first Novel. Some of her friends are Darcey, Isabel, Grace and so many more. She also loves her awesome teacher Mr.Norr.



STEP 9 - PDF

- Save your file as a PDF
- You are done for now
- The next step is uploading your file to the publishing company's website