Essential Question: How did the tensions between the colonies and Great Britain lead to armed conflict?

Main Idea 1:
The First Continental Congress demanded certain rights from Great Britain.

- The ________ of the ________ of ________ led to the ________ of the ________ Continental Congress.
- First ____________: a meeting in ________ of ________ from all colonies except ________.
- Colonial ________ believed in ________ trade.
- __________ ________ wrote The ________ of ________, about the ________ of a ________ economy.
- Delegates halted trade with ________ and alerted the colonial ________ to prepare for ________.
- Drafted ________ of ________ that included the right to “__________, liberty, and ________”.
- ________ leaders ordered their ________ to ________ the colonial militias’ ________.

Main Idea 2:
Armed conflict between British soldiers and colonists broke out with the “shot heard ’round the world.”

- At the ________ Continental Congress, ________ ________ said, “I am not a ________, but an ________.”
- Patrick Henry’s ________ was to ________ ________ to ________ forces.
- Sons of ________
- The Sons of Liberty were a ________ of ________ who ________ British ________.
- ________ British troops sent to ________ ________ ________ at ________.
- Paul ________ and ________ others rode to ________ ________.
- “One, if by ________, and two, if by ________” phrase was coined by the ________ poet, ________, ________ in his poem, “Paul Revere’s Ride.”
- It was a reference to the secret ________ orchestrated by ________ during his historic ride from ________ to ________ on the verge of American Revolutionary War.
The signal was meant to ___________ patriots about the ___________ the ___________ troops chose to advance to Concord.

Two lanterns were placed in the ___________ of Old North church to signal the ___________ were coming by ___________.

—civilian ___________ militia—fought ___________ in battle at ___________, near Concord, on April 19, 1775

   • The battle ended in ___________, and the ___________ continued on and ___________ the ___________ they found.

British ___________ were attacked by ___________ as they ___________ to Boston

   • ___________ shot at the troops from behind ___________, ___________, and ___________, killing over ___________ soldiers.

Main Idea 3:
The Second Continental Congress created the Continental Army to fight the British.

Second Continental Congress

• Delegates from ___________ colonies met in ___________ in May 1775.

• Main ___________ debated during the ___________ Continental Congress- whether to seek a ___________ or ___________ solution

• Some called for ___________, others for ____________.

• Compromised—created ___________ but also sent ___________ ___________ Petition to ___________

• King George’s ___________ to the Declaration of ___________ proved to the ___________ that Britain would not listen to ____________.

Continental Army

• Second Continental ___________ decided to handle the ____________.

Created ___________ Army to fight the ____________.

• Named a Virginian, ___________ ____________, to command ___________ and prepare for the ____________

Battle of Bunker Hill

• Patriots attacked ___________ at Fort ___________ on May 10, 1775, to ___________ large ___________ of ____________

• Colonial forces fortified ___________ ___________ to prevent ___________ from escaping ___________

• Army of ___________ Redcoats fought ___________ Americans at the Battle of ___________

   • The British had to ___________ while crossing ___________ Harbor in ___________ and then up the ___________. The ___________ hill made them ___________ targets.

• Americans forced to ___________, but only after causing more than ___________ British ____________