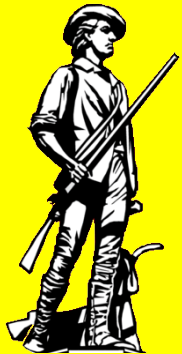


# Chapter 4-1 Notes

- **First Continental Congress** was a meeting in Philadelphia of delegates from all colonies except Georgia.
- Delegates halted trade with Britain and alerted the colonial militia to prepare for war.
- They drafted Declaration of Rights that included the right to “life, liberty, and property.”
- Colonists who chose to fight for independence from Britain became known as Patriots.

– British supporters called **LOYALISTS** or **TORIES**



## The Ride of Paul Revere



Massachusetts governor, Thomas Gage, sent British troops to seize weapons at Concord.

Paul Revere and two others rode to warn colonists.

Local militia, minutemen, readied for battle.

True or False-Paul Revere said “The British are coming!”



## **Battles at Lexington and Concord**

**-April 19, 1775– British troops arrived in Lexington and colonists fire the “shot heard ‘round the world.”**

**-British Redcoats continue on to Concord but are forced to retreat back to Boston. Their red uniforms made an easy target for Patriot marksmen.**

**Col. John Parker-”Do not fire unless fired upon. But if they mean to have a war, let it begin here!”**

**British soldier returning to Boston-”Cowards! They wont fight fair! They hide among the rocks and trees!”**

# Choosing a leader and Olive Branch

## Second Continental Congress

Delegates from twelve colonies met in Philadelphia in May 1775.

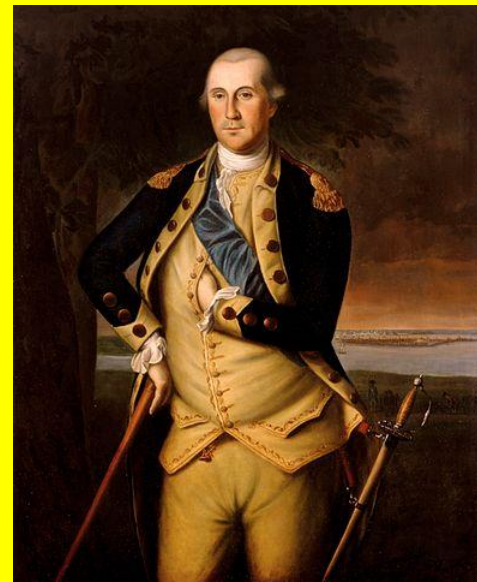
Some called for peace, others for war.

Compromised—created army but also sent **Olive Branch Petition** to King George

## Continental Army

Congress created the Continental Army.

Named a Virginian, **George Washington**, to command army and prepare for the war



## **Battle of Bunker Hill**

Patriots attacked British at Fort Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775, to seize large supply of weapons.

Colonial forces fortified Breed's Hill to prevent British escape from Boston.

Army of 2,400 Redcoats fought 1,600 Americans at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Americans forced to retreat, but only after causing more than 1,000 British casualties.

This was a morale victory. We showed we could stand up to the might of the British Army!!!!

## **Dorchester Heights**

General Washington arrived in Boston and took command.

Cannons were brought in from Fort Ticonderoga.

In March 1776, Washington moved his army to Dorchester Heights and positioned the cannons on Nook's Hill.

The British were forced to retreat from Boston because of the artillery on Dorchester Heights.

“Many have done what they all should have done. Committed suicide.”-G. Washington referring to the loyalists in Boston.