

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION**Pre-Test**

Directions: Answer each question true or false.

1. After 1763, the English colonists in America were forbidden to settle on the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. _____

2. In the 1760s, Britain had to turn over almost all of what is today Canada to France because they lost the French and Indian Wars. _____

3. Tariffs are special taxes used to regulate trade. _____

4. In the 1760s, American colonists were taxed repeatedly without being allowed to have representation in Britain's Parliament. _____

5. In the 1760s and 70s, the people of Boston were probably the least troublesome of any in Britain's colonies. _____

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION

Vocabulary List

Adams, Samuel 1722-1803 Leader of Massachusetts Patriots and cousin of John Adams.

Adams, John 1735-1826 Second U.S. President; cousin of Sam Adams.

Boston Tea Party It occurred in December of 1773 when patriots in Boston boarded ships carrying tea from Britain and dumped it in the harbor.

boycott A refusal to buy certain goods for political reasons.

Coercive Acts The same as the Intolerable Acts.

colonial system In government, the pattern of relationships between a dominant "mother" nation and its dependent territories. Together a ruling country and its colonies constitute an Empire.

colony An overseas possession or territory ruled by its mother country.

Committees of Correspondence Committees organized by towns, colonies, and counties before and during the Revolutionary War. They employed written letters to share ideas and information about colonial rights and struggles and played an important role in drawing the colonies closer together.

Declaratory Act Issued in 1765, this act was intended to make it clear to the colonies that Britain's power over them was not to be questioned.

Dutch Refers to the people, country, products, etc. of Holland.

duties Taxes on imported goods.

economic Refers to doing things for reasons of profit, money, and wealth.

economic pressure Usually means to force a government or a business to do something by causing them economic harm. Boycotts are effective because they can exert considerable economic pressure.

First Continental Congress A meeting of the colonies held in the fall of 1774 in Philadelphia. The congress was called to try to solve the problems created by the Intolerable Acts.

French and Indian Wars 1689-1763 A series of four wars fought in North America mainly between England and France. As a result Great Britain ended up with much of France's North American territory.

George the Third King of Great Britain from 1760-1820.

Great Britain The nation formed when the kingdom of Scotland joined up with the kingdom of England and Wales in 1707.

Holland The same as The Netherlands. A small low-lying European country east of England. A great world trading power, especially in the 1600s, 1700s and 1800s.

Intolerable Acts Called the Coercive Acts by Great Britain; sought to punish the colony of Massachusetts Bay for the destruction caused by the Boston Tea Party.

Jamestown The first English colony in America. Founded along the James River in Virginia in the year 1607.

legislature A group assembled for the purpose of making laws.

Loyalists Americans who stayed loyal to Great Britain.

New England Confederation An alliance formed in 1643 between the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Haven, and Plymouth to solve boundary disputes with the Dutch, French, and Native Americans. It was disbanded in 1684.

parliament An assembly of persons who meet to make new laws and change old ones.

Proclamation of 1763 A formal statement issued by King George the Third of Great Britain that closed lands west of the Appalachians to colonial settlement.

Quartering Act A law enacted in 1765 that required colonial communities to provide food and shelter for British troops.

Stamp Act A law enacted in 1765 that required payment of a tax stamp on paper goods.

(Continued on Blackline Master 3)

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION**Vocabulary List** *(continued)*

Sugar Act A law of 1764 that placed a tax called a tariff on Sugar, molasses, wine, and coffee brought into the colonies.

tariffs Taxes placed on foreign imports to control trade and protect a nation's businesses.

Tories The Tory political party believed the king should keep firm control of the colonies.

Townshend Acts Laws enacted in 1767 that placed import duties on tea, glass, lead, paint, and paper.

Whigs A British political party that believed in colonial self-government.

Vocabulary Activity

Using the Vocabulary List, find the word to fill in the blanks:

1. _____ and _____ are both taxes on imports.

2. The _____ required that imports from other countries and their colonies pass through Britain and be carried to America on British ships.

3. The _____ was an alliance of colonies made during the 17th century.

4. The _____ or _____ were enacted by Britain to punish Massachusetts for the destruction of property caused by the Boston Tea Party.

5. The _____ Act was enacted to make the colonists responsible for housing and feeding British troops.

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION
Crossword Puzzle

Across

1. To maintain peace with Native Americans, King George issued the _____ of 1763, which closed off the lands west of the Appalachians to colonial settlement.

2. Troops in Boston were given Writs of _____, which allowed them to carry out searches to find goods upon which duties had not been paid.

3. The _____ Act required colonial communities to provide food and shelter for British soldiers.

4. The Committees of _____ were organized by towns, counties, and colonies to share ideas and information through written letters about the struggle for American liberties.

5. As a result of the Boston Tea Party, Britain enacted the _____ Acts to bring the Massachusetts Bay Colony more firmly under its control.

Down

1. The _____ Act of 1765 created a tax on paper goods.

2. Five colonists died in the Boston _____, when frightened British troops opened fire on a crowd rioting against taxation.

3. The _____ Acts of 1767 placed duties on imported goods such as tea, glass, paper, lead, and paint.

4. Representatives from twelve colonies attended the First _____ Congress in Philadelphia in 1774.

5. Samuel and John _____ were important patriot leaders in Massachusetts.

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION**Timeline 1607-1774**

1607 The Virginia Company of London founds the first English colony in North America: Jamestown, Virginia.

1608 Samuel de Champlain founds the city of Quebec. It becomes the capital of the colony of New France.

1624 Virginia becomes a royal colony.

1629 King Charles I dissolves parliament and rules as an absolute monarch. As a result many people leave England for the colonies.

1640 Beginning of the English Civil War between supporters of the king and supporters of the parliament.

1649 King Charles I is beheaded. For the next ten years England is ruled by Oliver Cromwell.

1652 Rhode Island colony outlaws slavery.

1660 The English monarchy is restored under Charles II.

1663 Navigation Acts of 1663 require that most imports to the colonies must be transported through England on English ships.

1673 British Navigation Act of 1673 sets up a customs office to collect duties on goods that pass between plantations.

1675-76 King Phillips War in New England leaves 600 colonists and 3000 Native Americans dead.

1688 England's Glorious Revolution makes the parliament more powerful than the king.

1689 Beginning of the French and Indian Wars.

1692 Salem, Massachusetts has witchcraft trials.

1699 Williamsburg becomes the capital of Virginia.

1700 There are 6000 slaves in Virginia; one twelfth its total population. Overall, there are 250,000 English colonists in America.

1702 East and West Jersey Colonies are reunited into a single royal colony.

1707 Great Britain is formed when the kingdom of Scotland joined the kingdom of England and Wales.

1732 The colony of Georgia is founded.

1740 There are 140,000 black slaves in the English colonies of America.

1743 Benjamin Franklin founds the first Scientific Society in America at Philadelphia.

1751 The calendar is changed in Britain to make January first the beginning of the year.

1759 England captures Quebec in New France.

1760 England captures Montreal, thus winning its long-running war with France.

1763 Spain obtains Louisiana, in the central area of what is now the U.S., from France.

170,000 people, half of all the people in the colony of Virginia are slaves.

The Treaty of Paris formally settles the French and Indian Wars giving England dominion over New France.

The Proclamation of 1763 by King George the Third forbids colonial expansion west of the Appalachians.

1764 Sugar Act England taxes sugar, molasses, wine, and coffee coming into the colonies to help pay for colonial military costs.

1765 The Stamp Act requires England's American colonists to pay for a tax stamp on printed material. A group called the "Sons of Liberty" forms to fight taxation without representation.

The Quartering Act requires colonial communities to provide food and shelter for British troops.

The Declaratory Act tells the colonists that King and parliament have the right to tax the colonies even though they are not allowed to have parliamentary representation.

The "Stamp Act Congress": a meeting of representatives from nine colonies to discuss problems of unfair taxation.

1766 Repeal of Stamp Act.

1767 Townshend Acts tax tea, glass, lead, paint and other items imported into the colonies.

1769 Padre Junipero Serra founds the first Spanish Mission in California (San Diego). This is the beginning of Spanish colonization of the area.

1770 Two million people are living in England's American colonies.

Five Americans are killed by British soldiers in the "Boston Massacre."

1773 Boston Tea Party: A protest against taxation.

1774 The Coercive Acts, known to Americans as the Intolerable Acts, are enacted. As a result, Boston harbor is blockaded, shutting down trade and the activities of the Massachusetts legislature are restricted.

Meeting of the First Continental Congress in which members of 12 of the 13 the colonies meet as a single body to petition the king about unfair taxation.

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION**Timeline 1607-1774 Activity**

Directions: Using the number one as the oldest and ten as the most recent, number the following events from one to ten. Write the date(s) after each number.

- A. Townshend Acts
- B. First Continental Congress
- C. Outbreak of the French and Indian Wars
- D. Boston Tea Party
- E. Boston Massacre
- F. Sugar Act
- G. Stamp Act
- H. Intolerable Acts
- I. Power of the British Parliament is greatly increased
- J. Spain begins to build missions in order to colonize what is now California.

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION**Post-Test****Matching:**

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|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Declaratory Act | A. Tax on imports |
| 2. Townshend Acts | B. Taxed Tea, lead, paper, glass, |
| 3. Quartering Acts | C. A tax used to regulate trade |
| 4. Stamp Act | D. Actions taken by Britain because of the Boston Tea Party. |
| 5. Writs of Assistance | E. Letter writing groups |
| 6. Proclamation of 1763 | F. Tax enacted in 1764 to help pay for colonial defense. |
| 7. Committees of Correspondence | G. Deaths that occurred in a riot |
| 8. Navigation Acts | H. Meeting of colonial representatives in 1774 |
| 9. Boston Massacre | I. Enacted to provide British troops with shelter and food. |
| 10. Sugar Act | J. Laws to control colonial trade. |
| 11. Intolerable Acts | K. Tax on various paper goods |
| 12. First Continental Congress | L. Refuse to buy something |
| 13. Tariff | M. Forbid settlement west of Appalachians |
| 14. Duty | N. Like a search warrant |
| 15. Boycott | O. Asserted Britain's power over her colonies |

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION
Video Quiz

Directions: Answer either true or false.

1. True or False? The Quartering Act put a 25 cent tax on every pound of tea. _____
2. True or False? The Proclamation of 1763 forbid colonial settlement west of the Appalachians. _____
3. True or False? The First Continental Congress was held to deal with the Intolerable Acts. _____
4. True or False? Refusing to buy certain goods for political reasons is called a boycott. _____
5. True or False? A Writ of Assistance was a special tax on paper. _____