

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION

**Program Two from
*The American Revolution:
From Colonies to Constitution***

**Produced by...
*Ancient Lights Educational Media***

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Published and Distributed by..



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THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION

Program Two from
The American Revolution:
From Colonies to Constitution Series

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THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION

Program Two from *The American Revolution:*

From Colonies to Constitution

Grades 5-8

Viewing Time: 14 minutes with a one-minute,
five-question Video Quiz

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF THE SERIES

Four fifteen-minute programs make up this series; It examines the creation of the United States of America from the founding of the thirteen colonies up through the writing of the constitution and the formation of the federal government. The programs in this series are:

1. *The American Colonies*
2. *The Road to Revolution*
3. *The War of Independence*
4. *Shaping the New Nation*

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF "THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION"

This program looks at the chain of events that began in 1763 and ended in 1775 with the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1775. Included are The Proclamation of 1763, The Sugar Act, The Stamp Act, The Declaratory Act, The Quartering Act, The Townshend Acts, The Committees of Correspondence, The Boston Tea Party, The Intolerable Acts and The First Continental Congress.

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

The design for this program was guided by the curriculum standards of the states of Texas, California, and Illinois, as well as the National Center for History in Schools (U.C.L.A). In accordance with these guidelines we have attempted to help students:

1. Recognize how the spirit of independence grew as a counter-reaction to the efforts of Britain to impose its will on the colonies.
2. Develop a working knowledge of important events that helped bring about the Revolutionary War; the Proclamation of 1763 and the closure of the west to settlement, the Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Townshend Acts, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, and the Intolerable Acts.
3. Understand that colonial reactions to taxation without representation ended up promoting unification as exemplified by the Stamp Act Congress, the first Continental Congress, and the Committees of Correspondence.
4. Develop improved concepts of time and chronology and improved verbal skills.
5. Recognize and investigate problems and proposed solutions based on reason and evidence.
6. Express and interpret information and ideas.
7. Use computer networks to access information.

TEACHER PREPARATION/INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

1. Before presenting this lesson to your students we suggest that you review history textbooks on the key historical events that occurred during the two decades before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. We also advise you to preview the program and review the guide and accompanying blackline masters in order to familiarize yourself with their content.

As you review the materials presented in this guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, additions, or deletions to meet the specific needs of your class. We encourage you to do so, for only by tailoring this program to your class will they obtain the maximum instructional benefits afforded by the materials.

It is also suggested that the program presentation take place before the entire group under your supervision. The lesson activities grow out of the context of the program; therefore, the presentation should be a common experience for all students.

You should also duplicate selected "hand out" materials from the blackline masters included in this guide.

2. Set up a "Learning Center" with maps and any pictures or other materials relevant to the French and Indian Wars, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Sugar Act, Townshend Acts, Proclamation of 1763, Quartering Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, Committees of Correspondence, First Continental Congress and modern day examples of taxation.

STUDENT PREPARATION

Before viewing *The Road to Revolution*:

1. Have students explore the "Learning Center".
2. Introduce or review with your students the meaning of any words from **Blackline Masters 2 and 3, Vocabulary List and Activity**, with which they may need help.

STUDENT OBJECTIVES

After viewing the program and participating in the lesson activities, students should be able to:

1. Explain some of the specific events that contributed to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.
2. Compare and contrast the attitudes of the British and Americans on controversial issues, such as taxation and the quartering of troops.
3. Explain some of the ways the American colonists dealt with the threats to their liberty before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

INTRODUCING THE PROGRAM

Distribute **Blackline Master 4, Crossword Puzzle, Blackline Master 8, Video Quiz**.

Present the program. The running time of the program is 14 minutes followed by a short (one-minute) optional video quiz .

FOLLOW-UP DISCUSSION

It is recommended that you involve students in a brief discussion after viewing the program and before beginning the Follow-Up Activities.

The issue of unfair taxation is still a big one in the United States today:

1. What are taxes used for? Are tariffs still used today to control trade? What is "Free Trade"?
2. Talk about the many different taxes paid by modern-day Americans.
3. Discuss modern-day *Taxpayer Revolts*. Discuss issues of property taxes and the funding of public education.
4. How do America's elected representatives know that they are accurately representing the will of the people that elected them? What are some of today's most controversial tax issues?
5. What procedure is followed in the U.S. before new tax laws are enacted?

EXTENDED LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- In order to express and communicate ideas and improve research skills use the Internet and other resources to prepare papers or oral reports on the following subjects:

1. Taxation in the U.S. today: Choose federal, state or local. How is tax money used by governments? What are the percentages? For example, what percent of govern-

ment revenue is derived from income, gasoline, property, sales, personal property, corporate, tariffs etc. What are the sources of tax revenue in terms of percent of the whole?

2. What are some of the biggest problem areas when it comes to taxation? How do taxes vary from state to state?

3. An examination of the historical changes in taxation in America.

4. Visit www.irs.gov and search the various tax forms for your state. Print them out and include them in your learning centers.

5. Issues of local versus federal control when it comes to establishing and paying for public programs. Compare and contrast these issues with those that existed between Britain and her American colonies in the 1770s.

- Students could try to correspond with people in government to learn their views on important subjects such as ways of improving the funding of public education.

DESCRIPTION OF BLACKLINE MASTERS

Blackline Master 1, is a **Pre-Test** that, when compared to the Quiz results, will help you gauge student progress.

Blackline Masters 2 and 3, Vocabulary List and Activity, will introduce students to unfamiliar words used in the program, or terms pertaining to the subject of the program they may encounter in outside reading.

Blackline Master 4, is a **Road to Revolution Crossword Puzzle**, in which the answer to each question pertains to a different occurrence that furthered the cause of independence in the decades before the Revolutionary War.

Blackline Master 5 and 6, Timeline and Activity, helps students develop improved concepts of time and chronology centering around the era just before America's War of Independence.

Blackline Master 7, Post-Test, may be used to evaluate student progress.

Blackline Master 8 is a printed version of the **Video Quiz** that appears at the end of this program. The program quiz encourages attentiveness and tests information retention.

ANSWER KEY

Blackline Master 1, Pre-Test

1. True
2. False; Britain won the wars and France had to turn over her lands to the victor.
3. True
4. True
5. False; Most of the problems in the colonies at that time seemed to focus on Boston.

Blackline Master 3, Vocabulary Activity

1. Duties, Tariffs
2. Navigation Acts
3. New England Confederation
4. Intolerable, Coercive
5. Quartering

**Blackline Master 4, Road to Revolution Crossword
Puzzle**

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Blackline Master 6, Timeline Activity

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. I 1688 | 6. J 1769 |
| 2. C 1689 | 7. E 1770 |
| 3. F 1764 | 8. D 1773 |
| 4. G 1765 | 9. H 1774 |
| 5. A 1767 | 10. B 1774 (later than the Intolerable Act) |

Blackline Master 7, Post-Test

1. O
2. B
3. I
4. K
5. N
6. M
7. E
8. J
9. G
10. F
11. D
12. H
13. C
14. A
15. L

Blackline Master 8, Video Quiz

1. False; The Quartering Act required colonists to provide food and shelter for British troops.
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False; A Writ of Assistance allowed British troops to search for evidence against tax evaders.

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION: 1763-1774

Script of the Video Narration

Introduction

The United States of America officially was born on the Fourth of July, 1776, when thirteen American colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. But Independence didn't come easily; it took many years of hard and bloody fighting to win it.

But what had happened to drive the colonies into a violent war against, what was back then, the world's most powerful nation? In order to find out, let us go back in time to the year 1763, 12 years before the Revolutionary War began.

The Proclamation of 1763

In 1763, a peace treaty had just been signed ending a long, series of costly conflicts between Britain and France called the French and Indian Wars. France was the loser and was forced to hand over nearly all her American territory to Great Britain. In order to prevent bloodshed, France had tried to keep settlers out of the Indian hunting lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. After Great Britain took control of the region, the king did not want to fight another war in North America, so he forbid colonial settlement on the western lands.

The king's proclamation angered many colonists, especially along the western frontier, who wanted to use the Indian lands for their own purposes. They believed that a king who ruled from far across the ocean couldn't possibly understand the colonist's needs and had no right to limit where they settled. That was how the troubles in the colonies began; but there were many more soon to come.

The Sugar Act 1764

Up until 1764, Britain hadn't interfered much with the way her colonies were run. The government had maintained an informal policy of "healthy neglect." As a result, the colonies were somewhat independent and weren't used to being told what to do. But the British government had gone deeply in debt fighting France and it desperately needed money, so it was decided that the colonies had to help pay for their own defense. To raise this money, parliament made a new law called the Sugar Act. It required payment of a tariff on imported items such as molasses, sugar, wine, and coffee. Tariffs were supposed to be used to regulate trade. However, some Americans realized that the tariffs imposed by the Sugar Act were just a thinly disguised way of getting them to pay new taxes.

The tariffs upset a lot of people because the colonies were not allowed to have representatives in parliament to stand up for their rights. The most outspoken person on the subject was Samuel Adams of Boston, who declared that the Sugar Act was illegal because "the right of taxation was a power that should belong only to the people or their elected representatives."

The Stamp Act and the Declaratory Act 1765

The British government responded to the protests over the Sugar Act by reducing the tax by two-thirds. But they also enacted a new law called the Stamp Act. It required them to pay for tax stamps like this one, that were put on paper goods such as almanacs, newspapers, and official documents. But the Stamp Act ended up causing even more trouble than the Sugar Act; not only because the taxes on paper goods were high, but also because taxation had once again been enacted without colonial representation in Parliament.

The Stamp Act really made people mad. It caused riots in colonial port cities and a few government buildings were even destroyed.

John Adams of Boston called for representatives from each colony to meet and come up with a plan for resisting unfair taxation. In the end, only nine colonies participated, but what came to be called the Stamp Act Congress was a turning point in the movement toward independence; because the colonies discovered they had much greater strength when they acted as a group rather than separately.

The Stamp Act was repealed the next year: But the government did not want to appear weak and so before that law was repealed the king approved a new law called the

Declaratory Act. The purpose of this act was to make it clear to the colonists that the British government had the right to tax them as they saw fit and the fact that the colonists were not allowed to have representation in parliament did not change things at all.

The Quartering Act 1765

Even before the Declaratory Act was approved, parliament had already passed another law intended to save the government money. It was called the Quartering Act and required colonial towns to provide shelter and supplies for the British troops in their localities. This was an unpopular law as well, and when the colony of New York tried to resist paying for the soldier's upkeep, the British government shut down their legislature. In response, angry merchants in colonial ports boycotted, that is, refused to buy, British goods until the Quartering Act was changed.

1767-1770 The Townshend Acts, The Writs of Assistance & the Boston Massacre

The next move on the part of the British, who by now were getting pretty fed up with the colonists, was the enactment in 1767 of the Townshend Acts. These laws created indirect taxes called *duties* on imported items including tea, glass, lead, paint, and paper. The following year, to make sure the new laws were enforced, Britain sent a fleet of ships carrying two regiments of troops to occupy Boston. The government provided its troops with special documents called Writs of Assistance authorizing them to carry out searches to find tax cheaters.

Of course the government's actions just made the Americans even madder. So, once again, the colonies exerted economic pressure on the British by boycotting their goods. The boycott was mostly successful because

by 1770, all the Townshend duties on imported goods, except the one on tea, had been revoked. Even so, in March of that year, five colonists died in Boston when an unruly crowd protesting against taxation was fired upon by frightened British troops. Immediately "The Boston Massacre," as they called it, was used by American patriots to fan the flames of revolution; and one way this was done was by writing letters.

The Committees of Correspondence 1772

Starting in 1772, patriots from across the far-flung colonies began to organize Committees of Correspondence to increase communication between them. Through their letters, the Committees of Correspondence were able to share new ideas about government, law, and how to deal with threats to American liberty and they played an important role in uniting the colonies as they moved ever closer to revolution.

The Boston Tea Party 1773

One of the biggest moves towards revolution was taken in 1773, and it was all about tea and taxes. Back then, tea was everyone's favorite nonalcoholic drink and people drank quite a lot of it. But because it was still being taxed, many merchants smuggled tea into the colonies from Holland. In the meantime, British tea piled up unsold in warehouses and taxes remained uncollected. So the government decided to lure the colonists into buying British tea by selling it at a lower price than the Dutch.

Patriots led by Sam Adams saw the plan as a trick, a round about way of getting them to agree to a tax they didn't believe in. So when ships carrying British tea arrived in Boston, they were boarded by patriots, some thinly disguised as Mohawk Indians, who dumped the expensive cargo into the harbor, while crowds on the shore looked-on in startled amazement.

The Boston Tea Party, as it was soon called, provoked outrage among the rulers back in Britain and ended up causing a lot of trouble.

The Intolerable Acts 1774

The Government quickly passed laws intended to punish the Massachusetts Bay colony and to force its citizens into obedience. In America, these laws came to be known as the Intolerable Acts because they made living in Massachusetts extremely difficult.

As a result of the Intolerable Acts, extra troops were sent to the colony to maintain order. Boston's harbor was shut down. Trade suffered badly and the Massachusetts legislature was suspended; disrupting the colony's government.

Immediately, Committees of Correspondence sent off letters to the other colonies describing what had happened in Boston. They warned of what might happen if Britain suspended other colonial legislatures and suggested that representatives from every colony meet to find ways of resisting the Intolerable Acts.

The First Continental Congress, Philadelphia Sept 5-Oct 26, 1774

In the fall of 1774, representatives from all the colonies except Georgia met in Philadelphia. Their historic meeting was called the First Continental Congress and was attended by George Washington of Virginia.

After a little over two weeks of debate, the Continental Congress, hoping to put economic pressure on Britain, requested the colonists to stop sending them exports until a new way of preserving American liberties could be found.

At this time, the colonies weren't actually seeking independence; they just wanted their old rights back. Nevertheless, the actions of the Continental Congress were unmistakably those of a real government. As a matter of fact, Congress even advised that the colonies should start preparing their citizens for the possibility of war.

Conclusion

As we have just seen, a long series of events starting with the closing of the west to colonial settlement in 1763 and ending with the Intolerable Acts and the First Continental Congress in 1774 had taken the American colonies to the brink of war with Britain.

Clearly many colonists disliked being told what to do, disliked being expected to obey without a word of disagreement, and hated being taxed without being allowed to have representation in parliament. Beyond that, there were other factors at work because by 1774, one hundred sixty seven years had passed since the founding of the first English colony at Jamestown, Virginia.

Over such a long period of time the majority of colonists had developed deep connections with the land and people of America. As this happened, their patriotism slowly shifted away from far-off Britain to the familiar colonies in which they lived: And it was all of these things that helped set the stage for the birth of the new American nation.

VIDEO QUIZ

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.

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:**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 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. _____