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**In 1763... and Patriots Protest a New Tax**

1. In the Seven Years War, what land in North America was being fought over? *Ohio River Valley*
2. Name four other locations in which the Seven Years War was being fought besides North America. *Europe, Caribbean, India, on the high seas*
3. What caused Benjamin Franklin to ask it would be possible for the 13 colonies to unite and seek independence? *The French left disputed territories after the French and Indian War*
4. Describe the Quartering Act. *It required local assemblies to find housing for British soldiers.*
5. Who were the Patriot protest groups that organized boycotts on British goods? *The Sons and Daughters of Liberty*

**The Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser**

6. According to William Bradford, what date will the Stamp Act go into effect? *November 1, 1765*
7. What is Bradford asking of the subscribers of the Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser? *To pay money owed*
8. Describe the real stamp using three adjectives. *(answers may vary)*
9. Describe the anti-stamp using three adjectives. *(answers may vary)*
10. What caused British merchants to petition Parliament to end unfair taxes? *The boycott of British goods*
11. What is the Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser designed to look like on October 31, 1765? Why? *It was designed as a tombstone to symbolize the death of the journal.*

**The Stamp Act Congress**

12. When The Stamp Act Congress met in New York of 1765, what were they seeking? *Their rights as British citizens*
13. What was the important new idea that was expressed during the meeting of the Stamp Act Congress? *That people should rule themselves*
14. Write a direct quote from "The Proceedings of the Congress" that supports your answer to the previous question. *"A government should be able to tax people only with the approval of their own elected representatives."*

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### **The Beginning of a National Identity**

15. What new act was passed in 1766, right after the repeal of the Stamp Act? *Declaratory Act*
16. What did this new act say? *It said "that the British Parliament had the right to make laws for the colonies 'in all cases whatsoever' -whether approved by the colonists' representatives or not."*
17. Why did the British suspend the New York Assembly? *"...for failing to provide quarters for British troops."*

### **The Boston Massacre**

18. What is a *broadside*? *"...a message or advertisement printed on a single sheet and circulated by hand or used like a poster to spread news."*
19. Why was the skirmish on March 5, 1770 labeled a "massacre" by the Patriots? *"...to stir up anti-British feelings."*
20. Name 3 things besides bells and cannon that Paul Revere and his son made at their foundry. *spikes, bolts, and nails*
21. What is a courier? *a carrier of information*

### **From John Tudor's Diary**

22. Does Revere's engraving of the Boston Massacre more closely match the eye-witness account of John Tudor or Thomas Preston? Write a direct quote that proves your answer. *John Tudor; "The Captain commanded the soldiers to fire, which they did..."*
23. Give one reason why John Tudor might be considered a credible witness. *Tudor is a clergy member. First, the diary entry places blame for the incident on the "young fellows" in the mob as well as the British soldiers. This shows that Tudor is capable of telling both sides of the story. Second, the document states that he "disliked mob action" and, therefore, may be biased against the mob, although his version of the event does not seem to take this bias into account.*
24. Give one reason why John Tudor might not be considered a credible witness. *Tudor was "sympathetic to the patriot cause" which means his biases may support the patriots no matter what the facts of the event are.*
25. What was the confusion between Captain Thomas Preston and his soldiers during the Boston Massacre? *During the melee, "some persons...from behind (were) calling out...why don't you fire." [sic] Immediately, some soldiers fired. When asked, the soldiers said they heard the word "fire" and thought it came from the Captain.*
26. What group in each colony helped to create unity amongst the colonies through communication? *The Committees of Correspondence*

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### **The Boston Tea Party**

27. Why did Patriots object when Britain's new tea taxes actually made the price of tea lower? *The Patriots were upset that their commerce was being controlled by Britain.*
28. Why was Captain Conner stripped naked, covered in mud, and bruised severely during the Boston Tea Party? *During the commotion, he tried stuffing his pockets full of tea to take home.*
29. What is the tone with which John Adams writes about the Boston Tea Party? Write one of each of the following that proves your answers: *excitement (answers may vary)*
  - a. Noun - *majesty*
  - b. Verb - *admire*
  - c. Adjective - *striking*
30. Why did Adams think the destruction of the tea was necessary? The British would not send the tea back even though no one was going to buy it. *The Governor, Admiral, and Comptroller would not permit the tea to be sent back.*

### **Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death**

31. What was Parliament's reactions to the Boston Tea Party? Be specific. *Parliament was furious and "passed a series of new laws, called the Coercive Acts, to punish Boston and the colony of Massachusetts."*
32. Under what conditions would the port of Boston reopen? *The Patriots would need to agree to pay for the tea.*
33. Where did the First Continental Congress meet? *Philadelphia*
34. What specific right did the First Continental Congress point to in the declaration of rights? *"...their right to decide tax matters."*
35. What three things besides strength did Patrick Henry say was important when dealing with a formidable adversary? *Vigilance, activity, and bravery*
36. Patrick Henry's speech to the Virginia Assembly was given about a month before the events of Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. What events, therefore, do you think Henry was referencing when he referred to the "chains...clanking...on the plains of Boston"? *The Boston Massacre, The Boston Tea Party, taxation without representation*