Guided Reading Activity
The Spirit of Independence

Taxation Without Representation

Reading Tip: Make a list of questions that you have about this section that you do not understand. Present these questions to your teacher and to the class for help.

Filling in the Blanks DIRECTIONS: Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nonimportation</th>
<th>consent</th>
<th>Townshend Acts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>resolution</td>
<td>alleged</td>
<td>Sugar Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boycott</td>
<td>repeal</td>
<td>debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colonists</td>
<td>Stamp Act</td>
<td>writs of assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Adams</td>
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The French and Indian War left Britain with a huge (1) _________. Parliament authorized (2) ________ that allowed customs officers to enter any location to search for smuggled goods. It also passed the (3) ________ to lower the tax on molasses and decrease smuggling. These laws angered the (4) _________.

Parliament passed the (5) ________ in 1765, which placed a tax on printed material. Colonists opposed the tax because Parliament taxed them without their (6) _________.

The Virginia assembly responded by passing a(n) (7) ________ declaring that only it had the right and power to tax its citizens. (8) ________ started the Sons of Liberty to protest the act. Protesters burned (9) ________ of tax collectors.

People refused to use the stamps and urged merchants to (10) ________ British and European goods. Merchants signed (11) ________ agreements to not buy or use goods from Britain. As a result, British merchants lost business and urged Parliament to (12) ________ the Stamp Act, which it did in 1766. However, in 1767 Parliament passed the (13) ________, which placed taxes on goods imported to the colonies.
Guided Reading Activity

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Building Colonial Unity

Write the key words of the section on the front of note cards and their definitions on the back. Study the cards as you study the chapter.

Answering Questions DIRECTIONS: Reading the section and completing the questions below will help you learn about the building of colonial unity. Use your textbook to answer the questions.

1. Listing List three reasons why Bostonians felt the British had pushed them too far.

2. Specifying When did the Boston Massacre take place?

3. Naming Who was the part African, part Native American dockworker killed during the Boston Massacre?

4. Analyzing What did colonial leaders hope to achieve by using the Boston Massacre killings as propaganda?

5. Determining Cause and Effect What effect did the increased boycott on British goods following the Boston Massacre have on Parliament?

6. Identifying Who did Parliament hope to save from ruin by passing the Tea Act?

7. Explaining How was the Tea Act unfair to colonial merchants?

8. Describing What was the Boston Tea Party?

9. Defining What were the Coercive Acts?
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A Call to Arms

Reading Tip: Record yourself reading the section out loud. To prepare before class, listen to your audio reading and take notes about it as if it were your teacher lecturing to the entire class.

Reading for Accuracy  DIRECTIONS: Reading the section and completing the activity below will help you learn more about the colonists' call to arms. Use your textbook to decide if a statement is true or false. Write T or F in the blank, and if a statement is false rewrite it correctly on the line.

1. The Continental Congress first met in 1774.

2. Groups of citizen soldiers are called minutemen.

3. In April 1775, Sir Thomas Gage ordered 700 British troops to march to Boston.

4. Paul Revere rode to Lexington to warn that the British were coming.

5. The battle for independence began with the battles of Lexington and Concord.

6. Ethan Allen, a captain in the Connecticut militia, would later commit treason and command British troops.

7. The colonists won the Battle of Bunker Hill.
Redcoats in Boston

In 1768 British troops—called redcoats by colonists—set up camp right in the center of Boston. Parliament sent the troops to establish order in the colonies, which were on the verge of an uprising. The plan backfired. Colonists were already angry about British laws that violated their rights. Occupation by the British army only served to further anger the colonists.

Tensions grew between the redcoats and the colonists, and a fight erupted at the customhouse in Boston on March 5, 1770. Jittery redcoats fired on colonists, killing five. Throughout the colonies, the fight became known as the Boston Massacre—and further inspired the colonists to dig in their heels against the British.

Trouble Brews Over Tea

A nervous Parliament removed all taxes in the colonies except for the tax on tea. Colonists ended their boycotts of British goods but continued to boycott tea. In the meantime, some colonial leaders were organizing protests against any form of British rule of the colonies.

In 1773 Parliament passed the Tea Act, which favored the British East India Company over colonial companies by allowing it to sell tea at lower prices. Colonists were determined to stop the East India Company's ships from unloading goods in any colonial city. They forced ships sent to New York and Philadelphia to turn back. Three more tea ships later arrived in Boston Harbor. The Royal Governor ordered them unloaded.

In an act of resistance, a small group of men boarded the ships at midnight and tossed 342 chests of tea overboard—an event that became known as the Boston Tea Party. Colonists everywhere celebrated, but they still thought of themselves as British citizens.

The King Doles Out Punishment

In London, the king responded by clamping down harder on the people of Massachusetts. The Coercive Acts shut down Boston Harbor, preventing delivery of food and other supplies. Town meetings throughout most of New England were banned.

The king intended to isolate Boston, but other colonies sent food and clothing. Colonists stood firm in their beliefs that their rights as British citizens were being violated.

As a final insult to the colonies, Parliament passed the Quebec Act. It gave Quebec the region west of the Appalachians and north of the Ohio River—dismissing colonial claims to the area.

Parliament had gone too far. Its efforts to control the colonies would end in rebellion and bloodshed.
Applying Geography to History

Directions: Write your answers to the questions on the map or in the spaces provided as instructed. You may abbreviate if you wish.

1. Naming The Revolutionary War took place over a wide area. The map shows the three general areas where the war was fought. Color each region with a different color, and write the name of the region on the map.

2. Locating Dots on the map show the locations of these places:
   - Boston
   - Princeton
   - Saratoga
   - Philadelphia
   - New York
   - Charleston
   - Trenton
   - Yorktown

Write the names of the places next to the appropriate dots.

3. Interpreting Why do you think the Boston Tea Party was given that name?

4. Analyzing Visuals Which colonies would Boston most likely have received food and clothing from first? Why?

5. Identifying Central Issues Why did the colonists object so strongly and stand so firm against the actions of Parliament?

GOING FURTHER

- Research either the Boston Tea Party or the Boston Massacre. As a witness, write an account of the event for your hometown newspaper back in England. Pay particular attention to point of view. Remember: Most English citizens did not support the idea of colonial independence.
Reteaching Activity
The Spirit of Independence

The French and Indian War left Britain with a huge debt. Parliament imposed taxes on the colonists to help pay the debt. Parliament also passed other laws that angered the colonists. The colonists resisted, tensions rose, and war finally erupted.

**Sequencing Events**

**DIRECTIONS:** The list below contains key events that occurred before the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. Complete the sequence by writing each event in the appropriate box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1763</td>
<td>1. banned settlement west of Appalachian Mountains</td>
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<tr>
<td>1764</td>
<td>2. lowered tax on molasses to encourage payment of tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>3. placed tax on almost all printed material, including newspapers</td>
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<tr>
<td>1767</td>
<td>4. set of laws taxing many imported goods, including necessities</td>
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<tr>
<td>1766</td>
<td>5. British claimed right to tax and make all decisions in colonies</td>
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<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>6. let officials enter any building to look for smuggled goods</td>
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<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td>7. British troops fired on angry mob approaching customhouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>1774</td>
<td>8. allowed a British tea company to sell in colonies without paying tea taxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td>9. colonists disguised as Mohawks dumped British tea into harbor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1774</td>
<td>10. closed Boston Harbor, banned town meetings, forced sheltering of British troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td>11. Continental Congress decision to encourage colonists to form militias</td>
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