

Unit III Creating a Nation

1763-1791

Ch. 5 Road to Independence

Sect 1

Taxation Without Representation



Name _____

Date _____

Grady _____

(kp) Relations with Britain

- A feeling of _____ between the colonists and Britain grew due to
 - British soldiers stationed in the colonies and on the frontier
 - The _____
 - The passage of _____ and the _____ Act
- Colonists feared the British soldiers might interfere with their _____, and they saw the proclamations as limiting their _____.

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(kp) Relations with Britain

- George _____, the British finance minister, began to watch colonial trading more closely in order to catch colonists who were involved in _____. In 1764, customs officials were able to obtain _____ _____ to search homes and warehouses for smuggled goods. Colonists were outraged by this intrusion without warning.

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(kp) Relations with Britain

- Parliament passed the _____ in 1764 to stop the _____ smuggling between the colonies and the French West Indies.
 - The act _____ the tax on imported molasses.
 - The British hoped that by lowering the tax, the colonists would be encouraged to pay the duty on foreign molasses. When Britain collected the taxes, its _____ would increase.
 - The Sugar Act also allowed special _____ that had judges, not juries, to hear smuggling cases. The colonists were outraged again because this took away their basic right of _____.

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Discussion Question 1

- **As a colonist would you have been upset with the laws Britain passed?**

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(1p) The Stamp Act

- The _____ taxes almost all printed materials in the colonies. Colonists opposed the act because Parliament had taxed the colonists _____, and it had passed the act without their consent. The British further angered American colonists with the _____, which required colonists to provide barracks and supplies to British troops.

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(1p) The Stamp Act

- Colonists began organized _____.
- In Virginia, _____, although accused of treason by his opponents, persuaded the burgesses to take action against the Stamp Act. They passed a resolution saying that they had the “_____” to tax their citizens.

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(1p) The Stamp Act

- The _____, originally organized in Boston by _____, protested by burning effigies, raiding and destroying houses of British officials, and marching along the streets to protest Britain’s taxing of Americans.



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(kp) The Stamp Act

- In October, Congress petitioned the king and Parliament saying that their own _____ could tax the colonies. In March 1766, Parliament _____ the Stamp Act.
- Parliament the passed the _____ of 1766, that allowed Parliament the right to tax and to make decisions for the British colonies “_____.”

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(kp) New Taxes

- Parliament passed the _____ in 1767, which taxed imported goods at the port of entry. It taxed basic items such as _____, _____, _____, and lead. (*items that the colonists did not produce and therefore had to import.*)

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Discussion Question II

- **Why did the British Parliament pass the Declaratory Act of 1766?**

10

(kp) New Taxes

- Another boycott occurred in hopes of showing Britain that only the colonies' representatives had the right to tax them. The _____, an active group in the protest urged Americans to wear homemade fabrics and produce other goods so as not to buy British products.

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Discussion Question III

➤ *What were the effects of the Townshend Acts of 1767?*

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Sec 2

Building Colonial Unity



14

(kp) Trouble in Boston

➤ Parliament sent two regiments of troops (often referred to as _____) to Boston. They set up camp in the heart of the city. These soldiers were in some cases rude and violent towards the colonists. Because Boston resented the presence of the soldiers, fighting broke out between the redcoats and the _____ and continued throughout the next year.

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(kp) Trouble in Boston

➤ The _____ on March 5, 1770, was a result of the heated tension between the redcoats and the Bostonians. Townspeople wielding weapons marched through the streets toward the customhouse. The redcoats fired, killing five colonists. Among the dead was _____, and African American dockworker.

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(kp) Trouble in Boston

- The Boston Massacre led colonists to call for stronger boycotts of British goods. Colonial leaders used the killings as _____ against the British.

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(kp) Trouble in Boston

- Parliament repealed the Townshend Acts except the tax on ____.
- Some colonial leaders still called for resistance to British rule. In 1772 _____ revived the committee of correspondence in Boston to circulate colonists' grievances against Britain. Other colonies began committees of correspondences that brought together protesters opposed to the British.

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Discussion Question IV

- **Why did Britain repeal the Townshend Acts?**

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(kp) A Crisis Over Tea

- Parliament passed the _____ of 1773 to save the _____ Company from going under. This act gave the East India Company a favorable advantage over colonial merchants because it was able to ship its extra tea to the colonies without paying most of the tea taxes.

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(kp) A Crisis Over Tea

- Because its tea was sold directly to the shopkeepers at a low price and bypassed colonial merchants, the tea from the East India Company was cheaper than any other tea. The colonists again _____ British goods to denounce the British _____.

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(kp) A Crisis Over Tea

- The Daughters of Liberty marched through town and burned the East India Company's tea. Colonists in Boston and _____ planned to stop the company's ships from unloading. In all colonial ports except Boston, colonists forced the company's ships to return to _____.

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(kp) A Crisis Over Tea

- In Boston Harbor in December 1773, the royal governor ordered the tea unloaded. At midnight on December 16, the Boston _____ _____ disguised as _____ boarded the ships and threw 342 chests overboard. This became known as the Boston Tea Party.

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(kp) A Crisis Over Tea

- the king and Parliament vowed to punish Boston and the people of Massachusetts for using the Boston Tea Party to resist British rule. They passed the _____ _____.
- These acts closed Boston Harbor until the colonists paid for the ruined tea. Closing the harbor prevented Bostonians from receiving food and other supplies.
- The laws also banned town meetings and forced Bostonians to house British soldiers in their homes.
- The Colonists renamed these acts the _____ _____.

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Discussion Question V

- **How did the Boston Tea Party challenge British rule?**

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Sect 3 A Call to Arms



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(kp) The Continental Congress

- The _____ was a group of prominent colonial leaders who met in September 1774 to establish a political group that would fight for American interests and challenge British rule. Among the delegates who attended were Samuel Adams, _____, John Jay, Richard Henry Lee, _____, and _____.

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(kp) The Continental Congress

- The delegates worked together to draft a statement of _____. They called for repeal of the 13 acts of Parliament. They voted to boycott all British goods and trade.
- They also passed a resolution to form _____, or groups of citizens, so that the colonies would have their own armed forces.

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Discussion Question VI

- **How did the Continental Congress represent political leadership and achieve its goals?**

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(kp) The First Battles

- The redcoats approached _____ and _____. They found that the gunpowder was removed, but they destroyed the remaining supplies.
- The _____ were waiting all along the British return trail from Concord to Boston. They ambushed the British. More than 200 British were wounded, and 73 of them were dead. The battles of Lexington and Concord began the struggle for _____ from Britain.

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(kp) The First Battles

- The British also prepared themselves for battle. British General Sir _____ has 3,000 soldiers in an around Boston. In April 1775, his orders were to take away weapons and arrest the militia leaders.
- Paul _____ and William _____ rode to _____, a town near _____, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that the British were coming.

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Discussion Question VII

- **How did the minutemen prepare so well to attack the British soldiers?**

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(kp) More Military Action

- _____ and the Green Mountain boys captured Fort _____ on Lake _____ on May 10, 1775.
- The Battle of _____ took place on June 16, 1775. Although the British won the battle, they suffered heavy losses and learned that defeating the Americans would not be easy.

(kp) More Military Action

- Americans chose sides. Those who wanted to fight the British until they won their independence were called _____. Those who wanted to remain with Britain were called _____.

Discussion Question VIII

- **Why would some American colonists have wanted to support Britain despite the harsh policies Britain invoked?**

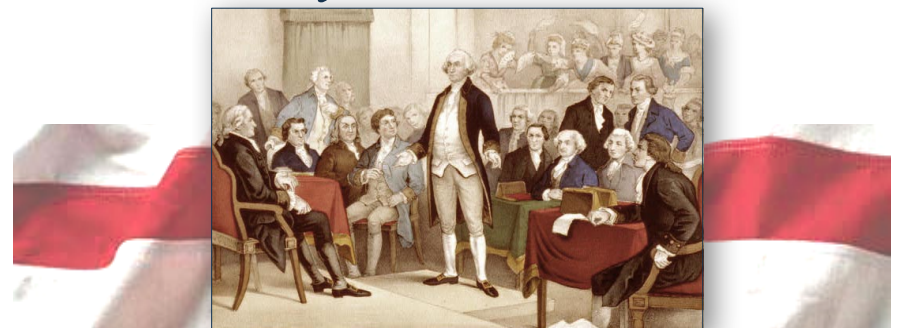
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Sect 4

Moving Toward Independence



(kp) Colonial Leaders Emerge

- The _____ met for the first time on May 10, 1775. In addition to the delegates from the first Continental Congress, Benjamin _____, John _____, and Thomas _____ were new delegates.

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(kp) Colonial Leaders Emerge

- The Congress governed the colonies. It_
 - Authorized the printing of _____
 - Set up a _____
 - Established a _____ with George Washington as the commander
 - Sent a formal request to King George III asking for peace and for the king to protect the colonists' rights. King George III refused the _____ **Petition** and prepared for war.

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(kp) Colonial Leaders Emerge

- Washington trained to army, and on March 17, 1776, led his troops into _____ after surrounding the city and forcing the redcoats to withdraw. The British sailed to _____, Nova Scotia.

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(kp) Colonial Leaders Emerge

- After an attack on New York by the British in Canada, the American troops at Fort Ticonderoga struck and captured _____ in November. American troops failed to capture _____ but stayed outside the city through the winter and returned to Fort Ticonderoga in 1776.

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Discussion Question IX

- **What traits did George Washington have to be able to lead his troops with such success?**

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(kp) The Colonies Declare Independence

- The Congress formed a committee to draft a Declaration of Independence. Members included _____, _____, John _____, Roger _____ of Connecticut, and Robert _____ of New York.

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(kp) The Colonies Declare Independence

- The Congress Continental Congress debated a resolution to support _____. Some delegates thought the colonies were not ready to separate, and others felt that a large part of the population wanted to separate from _____.

42

(kp) The Colonies Declare Independence

- On July 2, 1776, twelve colonies voted for the resolution for independence. On _____, they approved the Declaration with some changes. _____ was the first to sign it. His signature was so large so that the king would have no trouble reading.

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(kp) The Colonies Declare Independence

- The Declaration has four main sections:
 - The _____, or introduction
 - A list of _____ of the colonists
 - A list of _____ against Britain
 - A _____ claiming the emergence of a new nation.

Discussion Question X

➤ ***What did the Declaration of Independence do for the American colonists?***
