**The Road to Revolution**

**A. Fill In the Blank.** Look in the reading to find the missing piece of each sentence.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Declaration of Independence | Quartering | Intolerable Acts | profit | Boston Tea Party |
| tax stamp | England | boycott | search | compact |

1. A is a signed agreement.

2. The Acts forced colonists to house British troops.

3. Britain saw its colonies as a source of .

4. If you sold a newspaper in 1765, you would have to put a on it.

5. We celebrate the 4th of July because that’s when the was signed.

6. The Townshend Revenue Act allowed the government to peoples’ homes.

7. A series of laws in the 1770s called the cracked down on rebellious activity in Massachusetts colony.

8. The colonists had to follow the laws of .

9. Colonists were so upset about the Tea Act that they staged the , where they snuck onto ships in the harbor and dumped hundreds of crates of tea into the ocean.

10. In response to the Stamp Act, colonists quit buying British goods. This refusal to buy something in order to make a political point is called a .

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**B. Cause and Effect.** Think about why each of these events on the Road to Revolution happened. Match each event with its cause listed below. Type the letter of the correct cause next to its effect.

**EFFECTS**

11. In the 1600s, the king could not just do what he wanted.

12. The first colonists started their own governments.

13. Colonists were used to having a say in government.

14. Britain needed a way to make money.

15. The colonists boycotted British goods.

16. The British taxed paint, glass, and lead.

17. The colonists declared independence.

18. Britain lost control of the colonies.

**BECAUSE...**

A. They were angry about the Stamp Act taxes.

B. The British government was too far away to deal with daily problems.

C. They were tired of the way the British were treating them.

D. He shared power with Parliament.

E. The colonists won the Revolutionary War.

F. They knew the colonists could not make those products themselves.

G. In England, the Parliament represented people in government.

H. It was in debt after fighting expensive wars.

**C. Common Features.** In a sentence, explain what each of the three things listed have in common with each other.

19. Legal Documents, Newspapers, Playing Cards

.

20. Minerals, Timber, Crops

.

21. Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Quartering Act

.

22. Boycott goods, Destroy tea, Fight a revolution

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**D. Forms of Protest.** Think about the British policies leading up to the Revolution, and the colonial responses to them. In a sentence or two (and using the reading as evidence), answer the following questions.

23. Why do you think that the American colonists reacted so strongly against these British taxes and policies?

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24. The American colonists developed a slogan, or a political saying that summed up their position: “No Taxation Without Representation!” Why was representation (or self-government – having a say in their society) so important to them?

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