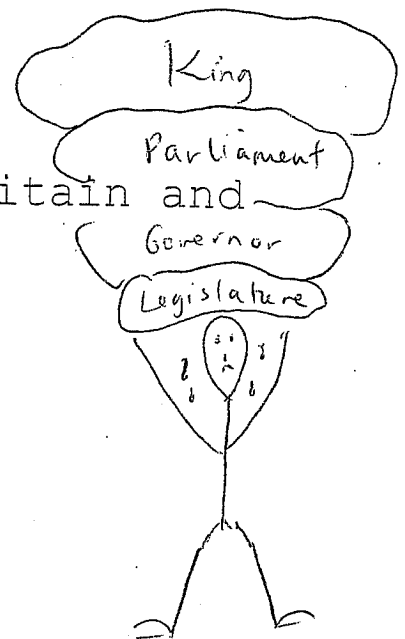


Social Studies  
Chapter 7: Differences Divide Britain and  
Its Colonies

Name: Key



I. Friction Builds

A. Government in the Colonies

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1. monarch

- King George III
- made some laws
- colonists had to follow these

2. **Parliament**

- part of the government that passes laws for all British people
- picked by people in Britain
- colonists couldn't vote for the members
- BUT had to follow the laws they made
- colonists felt they didn't know life in the colonies well

3. governor

- 1 in each colony
- picked by King in a royal colony
- picked by proprietary in a proprietary colony
- made sure colonists followed British laws

4. local legislatures

- small, local Parliament
- wanted **self-government** - ability to make own laws
- made most of the decisions in each colony
- first - House of Burgesses in Virginia
- wealthy male land owners
- made local laws and set up militias
- became a **democracy** - gov. in which people take part
- had to get laws approved by the governor and follow British laws

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B. The French and Indian War (1754)

1. conflict over land and trade

- both France and Britain claimed land in the Ohio River Valley
- France built forts to protect the fur trade

- c. George Washington led an army to attack but lost
- d. Britain sent a larger army over
- 2. Indian **allies**
  - a. friends in war
  - b. French allies - Delaware, Ottawa, and Shawnee
  - c. British allies - Mohawk and Iroquois
- 3. Victory for Britain
  - a. were losing at first
  - b. captured Quebec and Montreal
  - c. French wanted peace and signed the Treaty of Paris
  - d. Britain gained Canada and land all the way to the Mississippi River

C. Consequences

1. taxes

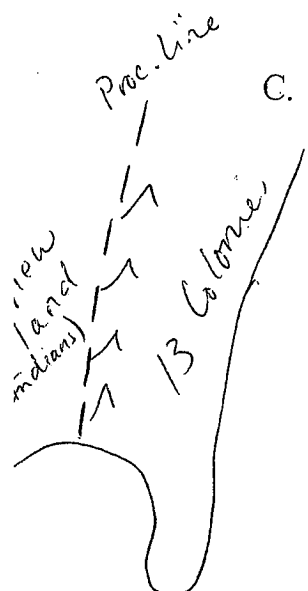
- a. money paid to the gov. to run the country
- b. had to pay for the war
- c. had to pay for British soldiers to stay for protection (to stop things like Pontiac's Rebellion)
- d. British citizens refused to help pay for colonial problems

2. Proclamation of 1763

- a. didn't allow colonists to settle lands just taken from France
- b. set aside for Native American hunting grounds
- c. wanted to prevent war with natives

3. governors were given more **authority** - control

- a. could order legislatures to change laws
- b. colonists hoped to gain more freedom but were losing it instead



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

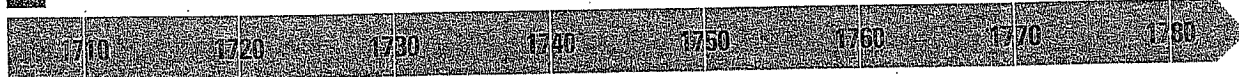
# HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE 1700s

*Apply Chart and Graph Skills*

**DIRECTIONS:** Write the number of each event at the correct place on the time line. Be sure to place the number of the event at the correct date and on the correct side of the time line.

1. 1755 Earthquake shocks Lisbon, Portugal, killing at least 10,000 people
2. 1747 Virginia settlers and Pennsylvania traders move into Ohio Territory
3. 1760 Daniel Boone hired to scout the frontier in present-day eastern Tennessee
4. 1755 British drive French settlers out of Acadia, *Canada*
5. 1749 Philadelphia founds what becomes the University of Pennsylvania
6. 1726 Jonathan Swift's novel, *Gulliver's Travels*, is an instant success in Europe
7. 1750 Johann Sebastian Bach, the great composer, dies in Germany
8. 1763 Proclamation of 1763 bans settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains
9. 1753 French in Canada move into British lands in Ohio River valley
10. 1718 Pirate known as Blackbeard killed in sea battle off North Carolina coast
11. 1759 British win Battle of Quebec, capturing city
12. 1754 Opening battle of French and Indian War
13. 1763 The French and Indian War ends
14. 1756 British declare war on French in Europe, starting the Seven Years' War

NORTH AMERICA



OTHER PLACES

Harcourt Brace School Publishers

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# HOW TO USE A Historical Map

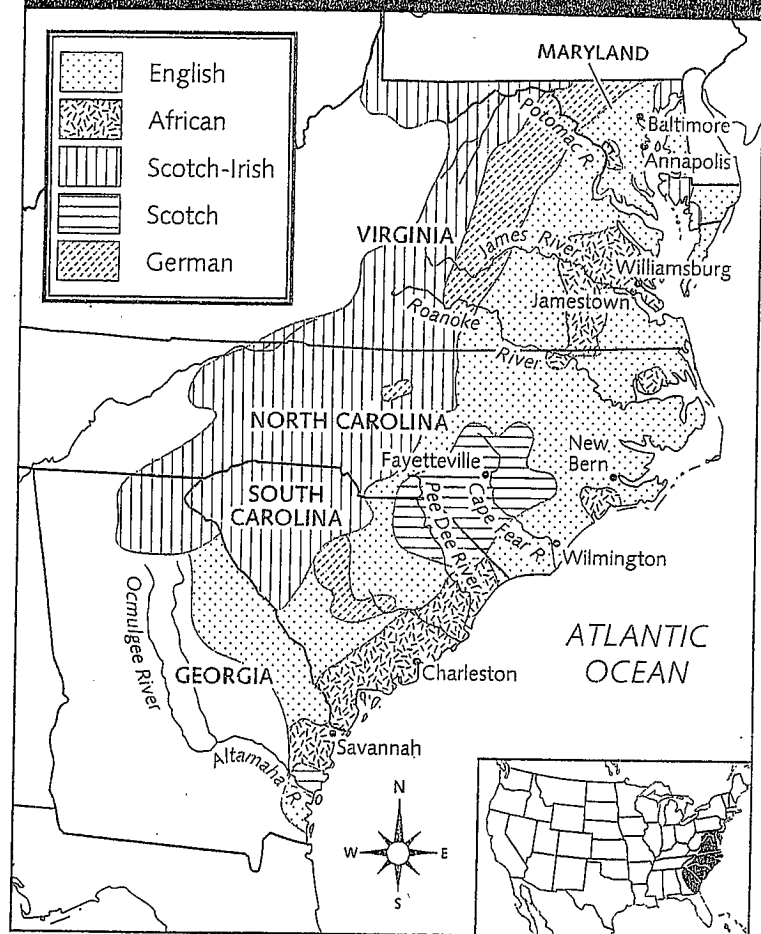


*Apply Map and Globe Skills*

**DIRECTIONS:**

The map on this page shows where some large immigrant groups were concentrated during the colonial period. Study the map. Then answer the questions that follow.

## DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD



1. Which immigrant group settled farthest west? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which immigrant group settled farthest south? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where did most of the Africans settle? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which immigrant groups settled in all of the southern colonies? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## II. Quarrels and Conflicts

### A. New Taxes for Colonists

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#### 1. The Sugar Act (1764)

- colonists relied on Britain for many goods
- traded their exports for British imports
- now had to pay a tarriff - tax on imported goods

#### 2. The Stamp Act (1765)

- all written or printed paper had to be taxed and stamped
- newspapers, playing cards, etc.
- didn't mind paying the money, but still had no say

### B. People Take Sides

#### 1. Loyalists/ Tories

- people who agreed with the British
- felt colonists should be grateful
- could have lost the colonies to France or Spain
- said any protesting was treason - working against the gov. (Britain)

#### 2. Patriots/ Whigs

- colonists who were against the British
- angry because they had no say
- had no representation (in Parliament) - no one speaking for them
- "No taxation without representation!"
- James Otis told colonists not to pay the tax
- Patrick Henry of Virginia thought colonial legislatures should decide the taxes
- influenced public opinion - what people thought
- many voted to not pay a tax unless they agreed to it first

### C. The Colonists Protest

#### 1. sent letters and petitions

- requests for action signed by many people
- the King and Parliament ignored them

#### 2. Sons and Daughters of Liberty

- formed in Massachusetts
- liberty - freedom (to make own laws)
- told people to boycott - refuse to buy - British goods
- smuggled goods - imported illegally
- Daughters of Liberty made their own cloth
- Sons of Liberty attacked tax collectors and royal officials

3. Benjamin Franklin

- a. went with others to Parliament to ask for representation
- b. had changed Pennsylvania, PA into the best-planned city
  - 1.) volunteer fire department
  - 2.) hospital
  - 3.) street lighting and paving
  - 4.) town watch program
- c. he was Pennsylvania's most respected scientist, business leader, and citizen
- d. warned Parliament that colonists would fight if forced by the British army to pay the tax

D. The Stamp Act Congress (1765)

1. congress - meeting of representatives who have the authority to make decisions
2. had representatives from 9 colonies, including Benjamin Franklin and James Otis
3. decided to ask all colonists to refuse to buy stamped goods
4. Parliament repealed - undid the law/tax - the Stamp Act

E. Townshend Acts (1767)

1. Britain wanted to show they could still tax colonists
2. 9,000 British soldiers in the colonies
  - a. supposedly to protect colonial lands to the west
  - b. living along the coast, though
3. taxed tea, glass, lead, paints and paper
4. caused anger and hatred
  - a. colonists called them "redcoats" and "bloodybacks"
  - b. soldiers destroyed property and rode horses through churches

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F. The Boston Massacre (1770)

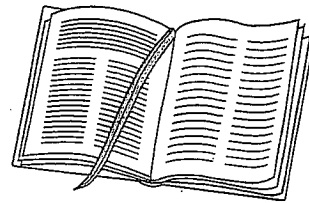
1. a crowd around British soldiers shouted insults and threw rocks and snowballs
2. the soldiers opened fire, killing 5
3. Crispus Attucks, a 47-year old runaway slave and the leader of the charge, was killed
4. massacre - killing of a number of people who cannot defend themselves
5. John Adams the soldiers to prove the colonies were fair defended

# UNDERSTANDING PROVERBS IN *Poor Richard's Almanack*

Benjamin Franklin, a respected colonist, was and still is known for his political and scientific work. He was also a writer and printer who published a yearly almanac called *Poor Richard's Almanack*. Franklin's yearly almanacs were popular with the colonists because they contained a variety of features, including calendars, weather predictions, and recipes.

## Analyze the Meaning of Proverbs

**DIRECTIONS:** Franklin also included proverbs in his almanac. A proverb is a short, commonly used saying that expresses a general truth. Below are some proverbs from *Poor Richard's Almanack*. Circle the statement below each proverb that best describes what the proverb means.



1. **Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.**  
You will benefit from good habits and hard work.  
You will be rich if you stick to your bedtime.
2. **Sell not virtue to purchase wealth, nor liberty to purchase power.**  
You will lose money if you try to buy wealth or power.  
Do not sacrifice your values for money or power.
3. **Don't throw stones at your neighbors, if your own windows are glass.**  
Do not criticize others, because you have faults, too.  
You can do what you want to others if you protect yourself first.
4. **Make haste slowly.**  
Consider your actions carefully.  
If you hurry, you can get more done.
5. **Tart words make no friends: a spoonful of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of vinegar.**  
Speak kindly to others and you will have many friends.  
You will make many friends if you feed them honey.
6. **Never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today.**  
Get your work done today so you will not have more work tomorrow.  
It's always better to leave work for the next day.
7. **No gains without pains.**  
Life is hard.  
To get better at something, you must work hard at it.
8. **Being ignorant is not so much a shame as being unwilling to learn.**  
It is a waste not to be eager for an education.  
People who are not smart are sad.

### III. Colonists Unite

#### A. The Committees of Correspondence (1772)

1. Communication was slow between colonies
2. Samuel Adams of Massachusetts had an idea
3. Committees of Correspondence - write letters to one another
  - a. told what protesting was happening
  - b. delivered quickly on horseback

#### B. The Boston Tea Party (1773)

1. Tea Act - a British company was allowed to sell tea in the colonies for a very low price
  - a. this would hurt merchants who normally sold the tea
  - b. would also be taxed
2. colonists boycotted the tea
  - a. some colonies prevented ships from entering their harbors
  - b. Boston couldn't but refused to unload the tea
  - c. Sons of Liberty dressed up as Mohawk Indians
  - d. dumped all the tea into the harbor
3. Edenton Tea Party - women boycotted tea in North Carolina

#### C. The Intolerable Acts (1773)

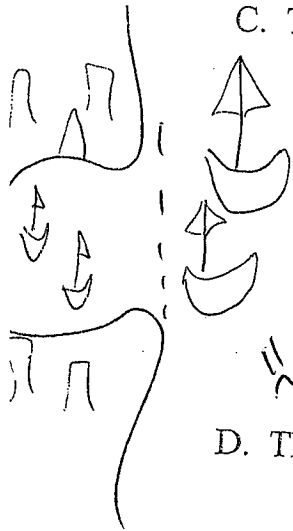
1. severe consequences - results
2. ships with colonial goods weren't allowed to leave until the tea was paid for
3. Royal Navy set up a blockade - to use warships to prevent other ships from entering or leaving a harbor
4. made the British General the new governor of Massachusetts
5. had to quarter - pay for the housing of - British soldiers, giving them food and a place to sleep

#### D. The Continental Congress (1774)

1. came together in Philadelphia
2. representatives from 12 colonies (not Georgia)
3. agreed to stop all trade with Britain
4. would no longer obey British laws that they disagreed with either
5. rights - freedoms - if not met, they'd meet again
6. "Give me liberty or give me death" - Patrick Henry

#### E. Fighting at Lexington and Concord (1775)

1. Boston
  - a. Massachusetts militia became minutemen - fighters who could be ready in a minute to defend Massachusetts





- b. British General Gage heard weapons were being stored in Concord
- c. also heard John Hancock and Samuel Adams (Sons of Liberty) were in Lexington
- d. wanted to take the weapons and arrest the Patriot leaders
- e. Paul Revere and William Pawes (Sons of Liberty) were on watch and saw them coming
- f. warned Hancock and Adams as well as minutemen along the way... "The British are coming!"

2. Lexington

- a. minutemen were waiting
- b. all ages
- c. rich and poor
- d. some Africans and slaves
- e. 8 colonists were killed and others were wounded
- f. but the Sons of Liberty had escaped!



3. Concord

- a. the weapons had been moved
- b. the British were met by more minutemen
- c. turned around but were shot at by minutemen in the woods and fields all the way back to Boston
- d. casualties
  - 1.) minutemen - 93 /4,000 killed or wounded
  - 2.) British soldiers - 247 /700 killed or wounded
- e. "...shot heard round the world." - The war had started!
- f. more minutemen surrounded the British in Boston

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# Events Leading to Revolution

Colonial printers turned out news sheets that often were hung in public places. These sheets told of events happening in the colonies.

*Write Historical News Stories*

**DIRECTIONS:** Imagine you are writing a news sheet in the colonies. For each date below, write a headline for and a description of an important historical event.

*December 1773*

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*April 18, 1775*

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*September 1774*

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*April 19, 1775*

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