Chapter 7:

Differences Divide
Britain and Its Colonies

All images in this Power Point were found at Google.
Lesson 1: Friction Builds
A. Government in the Colonies

1. ____________
   a. _______ George III
   b. made some laws
   c. _______________ had to follow these

2. Parliament
   a. part of the government ______________
     ______________________________________________________________________
   b. picked by people in ______________
   c. colonists couldn’t _____________ for the members
   d. BUT had to follow the ________ they made
   e. colonists felt they didn’t know life in the colonies well
3. governor
   a. ____ in each colony
   b. picked by King in a __________ colony
   c. picked by _________________ in a proprietary colony
   d. made sure colonists followed British _____

4. local legislatures
   a. ______________________________
   b. wanted self-government - ________
   c. made most of the decisions in each colony
   d. first - _______ ___ _____________ in Virginia
   e. wealthy _______ land owners
   f. made local laws and set up ______________________
   g. became a democracy - ________________________
   h. had to get _______ approved by the governor and follow British laws
B. The French and Indian War (1754)

1. conflict over land and trade
   a. both France and Britain claimed land in the _______ River Valley
   b. France built _________ to protect the fur trade
   c. George ______________ led an army to attack but lost
   d. Britain sent a larger army over

2. Indian allies
   a. ________________________
   b. French allies – Delaware, Ottawa, and __________
   c. British allies - _____________ and Iroquois

3. Victory for Britain
   a. were losing at first
   b. captured Quebec and ______________
   c. French wanted peace and signed the Treaty of _________
   d. Britain gained _______________ and land all the way to the ____________________ River
Land ceded to Britain as a result of the French and Indian War
C. Consequences

1. **taxes**
   a. ________________________________
   b. had to pay for the ______
   c. had to pay for British _____________ to stay for protection (to stop things like ______________’s Rebellion)
   d. British __________ refused to help pay for colonial problems

2. ___________________ of 1763
   a. didn’t allow colonists to settle lands just taken from ________
   b. set aside for Native American ________________ grounds
   c. wanted to prevent _____ with natives

3. governors were given more **authority** - ___________
   a. could order ________________________ to change laws
   b. colonists hoped to gain more _____________ but were losing it instead
Proclamation Line of 1763
Lesson 2: Quarrels and Conflicts
A. New Taxes for Colonists
1. The Sugar Act (1764)
   a. colonists relied on ______________ for many goods
   b. traded their exports for British ___________
   c. now had to pay a tarriff - __________________
2. The Stamp Act (1765)
   a. all written or printed paper had to be taxed and __
   b. ________________, playing cards, etc.
   c. didn’t mind paying the money, but still had no say

B. People Take Sides
1. Loyalists/________
   a. people who agreed with the __________
   b. felt colonists should be grateful
   c. could have lost the colonies to France or ___
   d. said any protesting was treason - __________
      ________________________________
2. Patriots/

a. ________________________________

b. angry because they had no _____

c. had no **representation** (in Parliament) - ________________

   ________________________________

d. “No _______________ without representation!”

e. James ______ told colonists not to pay the tax

f. Patrick ________ of Virginia thought colonial
   ________________________________ should decide the taxes

  ________________________________

g. influenced **public opinion** - ________________________________

h. many voted to not pay a tax unless they agreed to it
first

    OTIS  HENRY
GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH
C. The Colonists Protest

1. sent ________ and **petitions**
   a. __________________________________________
   b. the King and Parliament _______________ them

2. Sons and Daughters of ______________
   a. formed in Massachusetts
   b. **liberty** - ____________ (to make own laws)
   c. told people to **boycott** - ____________ - British goods
   d. **smuggled** goods – imported _______________
   e. Daughters of Liberty made their own ________
   f. Sons of Liberty _______ tax collectors and _____ officials

3. Benjamin ______________
   a. went with others to ___________ to ask for representation
      had changed ____________, PA into the best-planned city
      1.) volunteer _______ department
      2.) hospital
      3.) _________ lighting and paving
      4.) town _________ program
A New Method of MACARONY MAKING, as practised at BOSTON.

For the Custom House Officers landing the Tea.

They Tore him, and Feathered him, just as you see.

And they drained him as well both inland and by sea.

That he begged for Ears sake they would drown him no more.

Drawn by Carver, printed for Mr. Price吉祥木Matheo & Co. at the Pearl in Cheapside, London. Published at the same time Oct. 1773.
c. he was Pennsylvania’s most respected ________,
   business leader, and citizen

d. warned Parliament that colonists would _______ if
   forced by the British army to pay the tax

D. The Stamp Act Congress (1765)

1. congress - meeting of ________________ who have
   the authority to make ________________

2. had representatives from ___ colonies, including
   ________________ Franklin and __________ Otis

3. decided to ask all colonists to refuse to buy
   ________________ goods

4. Parliament **repealed** - ________________ - the
   Stamp Act
E. __________________ Acts (1767)

1. Britain wanted to show they could still tax colonists

2. ___,000 British soldiers in the colonies
   a. supposedly to protect colonial lands to the _______
   b. living along the ____________, though

3. taxed tea, __________, lead, __________ and paper

4. caused anger and hatred
   a. colonists called them “______________” and “bloodybacks”
   b. soldiers destroyed property and rode horses through ___________
F. The Boston Massacre (1770)

1. a crowd around British soldiers shouted insults and threw __________ and snowballs
2. the soldiers opened fire, killing ___
3. Crispus __________, a 47-year old runaway ________ and the leader of the charge, was killed
4. massacre - ______________ of a number of people who
   __________  __________________
5. John ____________ defended the soldiers to prove the colonies were fair
Lesson 3: Colonists Unite

JOIN, or DIE.
A. The Committees of Correspondence (1772)
1. __________________ was slow between colonies
2. Samuel __________ of Massachusetts had an idea
3. **Committees of Correspondence** - __________
   a. told what protesting was happening
   b. delivered quickly on ___________________

B. The Boston __________ Party (1773)
1. Tea Act - a __________ company was allowed to sell
   _____ in the colonies for a very ______ price
   a. this would hurt ___________ who normally sold the tea
   b. would also be __________
2. colonists ______________ the tea
   a. some colonies prevented ships from entering their _____
   b. Boston couldn’t but refused to unload the tea
   c. Sons of Liberty dressed up as _____________ Indians
   d. _____________ all the tea into the harbor
3. Edenton Tea Party - ________ boycotted tea in North Carolina
C. The Intolerable Acts (1773)

1. severe consequences - 

2. ships with colonial _________ weren’t allowed to leave until the tea was _________ for

3. ___________ Navy set up a **blockade** - to use __________ to prevent other ______ from entering or leaving a _________

4. made the British General the new _____________ of Massachusetts

5. had to **quarter** - _______________ - British soldiers, giving them ______ and a place to __________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sugar Act</th>
<th>Stamp Act</th>
<th>Townshend Acts</th>
<th>Intolerable Acts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why Passed?</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What’s Required?</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reactions?</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. The Continental Congress (1774)

1. came together in ____________________
2. representatives from ____ colonies (not Georgia)
3. agreed to stop all _________ with Britain
4. would no longer obey British laws that they disagreed with either
5. rights - ________________ - if not met, they’d meet again
6. “Give me liberty or give me ________” - Patrick
E. Fighting at Lexington and Concord (1775)

1. Boston

a. Massachusetts _________ became **minutemen** - ____________ who could be ready in a ____________ to defend Massachusetts

b. British General Gage heard ______________ were being stored in ______________

c. also heard John __________ and Samuel _____ (Sons of Liberty) were in ______________

d. wanted to take the weapons and arrest the Patriot __________

e. Paul __________ and William __________ (Sons of Liberty) were on watch and saw them coming

f. warned Hancock and Adams as well as ______________ along the way… “The ____________ are coming!”
PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.
2. Lexington
   a. __________________ were waiting
   b. all ages
   c. rich and __________
   d. some Africans and __________
   e. ____ colonists were killed and others were wounded
   f. but the Sons of Liberty had ______________!

3. Concord
   a. the weapons had been _____________
   b. the British were met by more __________________
   c. turned around but were shot at by minutemen in the _______
      and fields all the way back to ______________
   d. casualties
      1.) minutemen - _____/4,000 killed or wounded
      2.) British soldiers - ______/700 killed or wounded
   e. “...______ heard round the world.” - The war had started!
   f. more minutemen surrounded the British in _____________