

Social Studies

Chapter 7: Differences Divide Britain and Its Colonies

Name: _____

I. 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

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

II. Quarrels and Conflicts

A. New Taxes for Colonists

1. The Sugar Act (1764)

- colonists relied on _____ for many goods
- traded their exports for British _____
- now had to pay a **tarriff** - _____

2. The Stamp Act (1765)

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

B. People Take Sides

1. **Loyalists**/_____

- people who agreed with the _____
- felt colonists should be grateful
- could have lost the colonies to France or _____
- said any protesting was **treason** - _____

2. **Patriots**/_____

- _____
- angry because they had no _____
- had no **representation** (in Parliament) - _____
- “No _____ without representation!”
- James _____ told colonists not to pay the tax
- Patrick _____ of Virginia thought colonial _____ should decide the taxes
- influenced **public opinion** - _____
- many voted to not pay a tax unless they agreed to it first

C. The Colonists Protest

1. sent _____ and **petitions**

- _____
- the King and Parliament _____ them

2. Sons and Daughters of _____

- formed in Massachusetts
- liberty** - _____ (to make own laws)
- told people to **boycott** - _____ - British goods
- smuggled** goods – imported _____
- Daughters of Liberty made their own _____
- Sons of Liberty _____ tax collectors and _____ officials

3. Benjamin _____
 - a. went with others to _____ to ask for representation
 - b. had changed _____, PA into the best-planned city
 - 1.) volunteer _____ department
 - 2.) hospital
 - 3.) _____ lighting and paving
 - 4.) town _____ program
 - 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

III. Colonists Unite

- 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 Inolerable 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 _____
- 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!"

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 _____