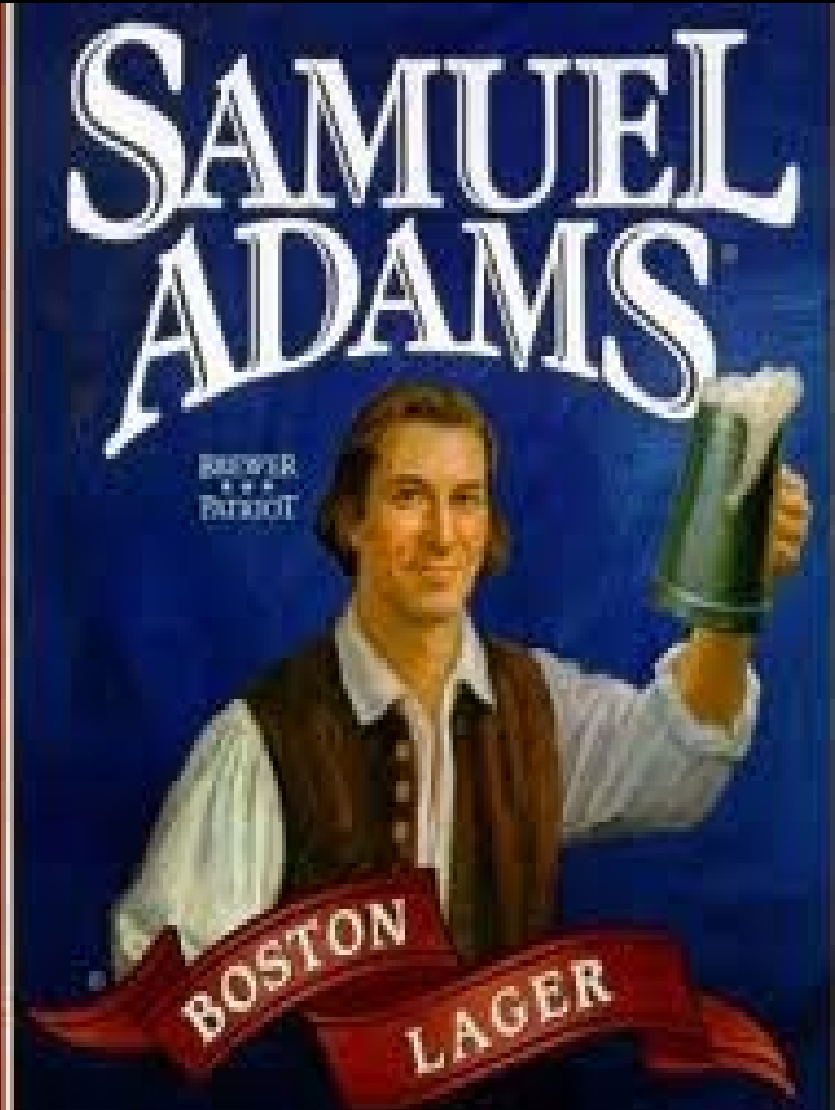


Chapter 4

The War for Independence

Colonies organize to Resist the Brits

- Brits had to Finance the French and Indian war.
- Sons of Liberty
 - **Samuel Adams**- Harvard Educated.
 - **Patrick Henry**- 29 year old lawyer.



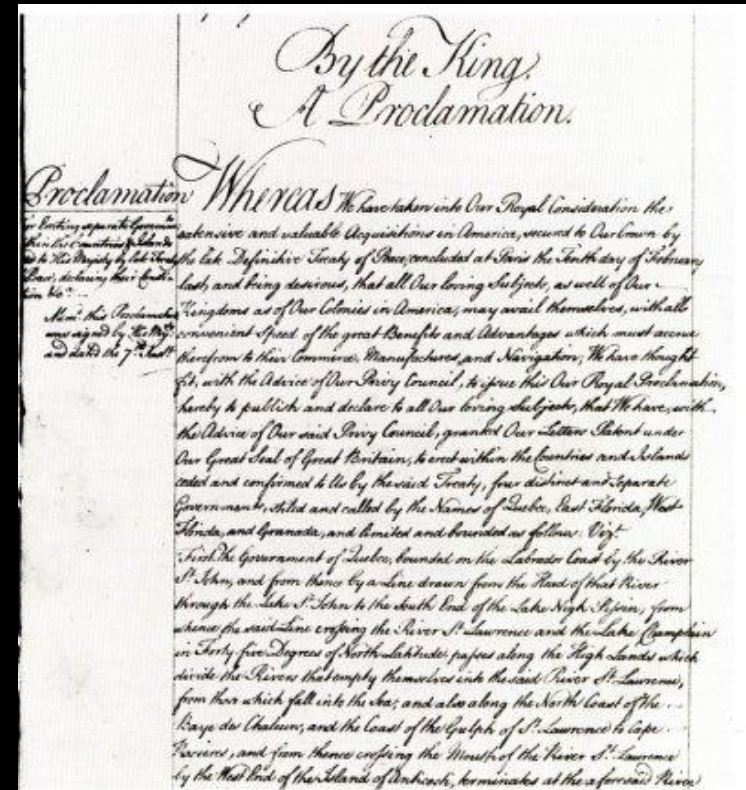
Proclamation of 1763



- The Proclamation of 1763, signed by King George III of England, prohibited any English settlement west of the Appalachian mountains.
- It required those already settled in those regions to return east in an attempt to ease tensions with Native Americans.

Response of Proclamation of 1763

- Colonists resented not being able to settle west of the Proclamation line, especially in places like the Ohio Valley
- With the French removed, they believed it their right.



Sugar Act of 1764

- The Sugar Act- real goal was to pay for the war debt brought on by the French and Indian War and to help pay for the expenses of running the colonies and newly acquired territories.
- This act increased the duties on imported sugar and other items such as textiles, coffee, wines and indigo (dye).



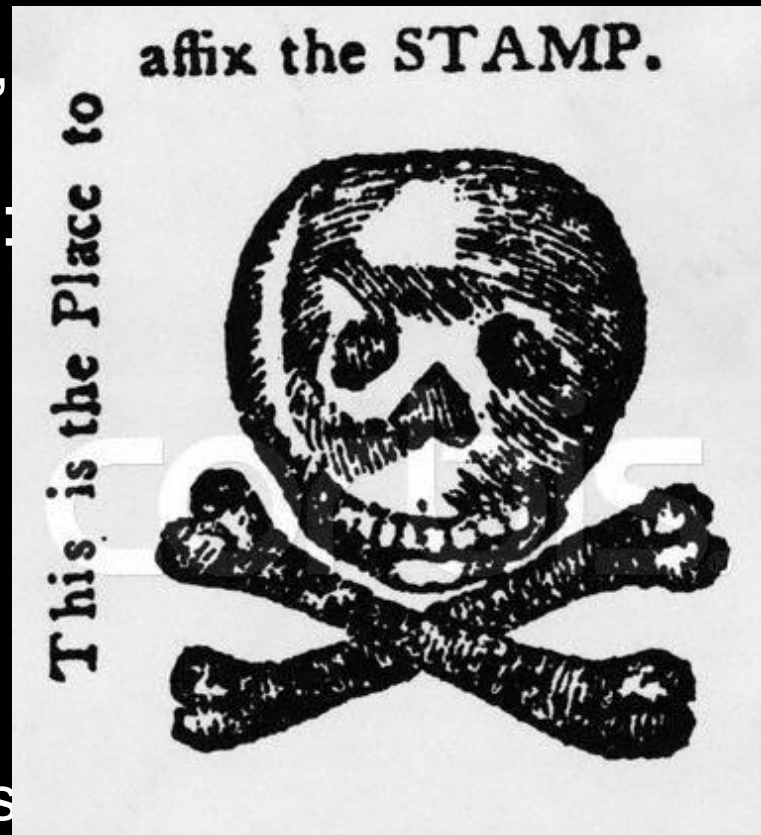
Stamp Act of 1764



- Passed in March
- first direct tax on the American colonies
- Thus for the first time in the 150 year old history of the British colonies in America, the Americans will pay tax not to their own local legislatures in America, but directly to England

Stamp Act of 1764

- Under the Stamp Act, all printed materials were taxed, including:
 - newspapers
 - pamphlets
 - bills
 - legal documents
 - licenses
 - almanacs
 - dice and playing cards



Response to the Stamp Act

- The American colonists quickly united in opposition, led by the most influential segments of colonial society
- lawyers, publishers, land owners, ship builders and merchants
- People who were most affected by the Act.



Stamp Act Congress

- Issued a Declaration of Rights and Grievances-
- **Taxation without Representation**
- Colonies began to act as one.
- They agreed to not import goods until Act was repealed and IT WAS (kind of)



Townshend Acts

- Passed in 1767
- to pay for the costs of administering and protecting the American colonies. Items taxed included imports such as paper, tea, glass, lead and paints.
- The Act also established a colonial board of customs commissioners in Boston.

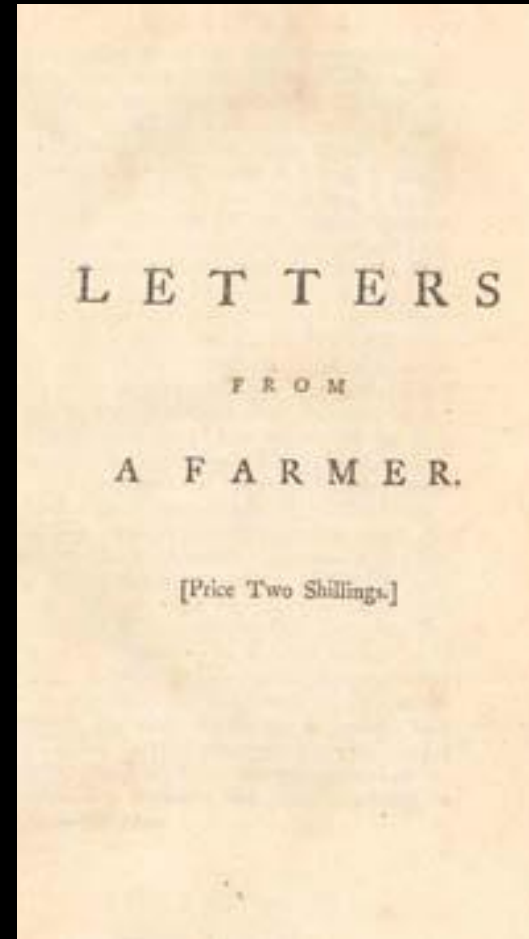
Townshend Acts

- Charles Townshend put an indirect tax on colonies
- lead, paint, paper that came from Britain
- AND a 3 cents tax on Tea, the fav beverage of the time.



Letters from a Farmer

- The most famous response to the Townshend Acts was John Dickinson's essays, "Letters from a Farmer," which argued against taxing for the purpose of raising revenue.



Tensions Mount

- On how to pay British soldiers.
- March 5, 1770 fist fight breaks out.
- 5 Bostonians were killed.
- The First one was a black man named Crispus Attucks.
- Boston Massacre (not really what you would call a mass murder, but it look good in the papers.)



Boston Tea Party

- British East India Company
- Cheaper tea? Not allowed
- **TEA ACT**-Trying to sway colonist to buy the cheaper British tea. This would cut colonial merchants out of the tea trade.
- December 16, 1773, a group of men calling themselves the "Sons of Liberty" went to the Boston Harbor.
- The men were dressed as Mohawk Indians.
- 3 ships & 18,000 lbs. of tea, Dumped in the Boston Harbor. Take that Britain.



Intolerable Acts

- King George Peeved!
- So he passes the Intolerable Acts
- Going to Punish the colonists for their actions



Intolerable Acts

- **Boston Port Act**
- Closed the port of Boston in 1774 until the price of the dumped tea was recovered, moved the capital of Massachusetts to Salem, and made Marblehead the official port of entry for the Massachusetts colony
- **Quartering Act**
- Allowed royal troops to stay in houses or empty buildings if barracks were not available

Intolerable Acts

- **Massachusetts Regulating Act**
- Made all law officers subject to appointment by the royal governor and banned all town meetings that didn't have approval of the royal governor
- **Impartial Administration of Justice Act**
- Allowed the royal governor of a colony to move trials to other colonies or even to England if he feared that juries in those colonies wouldn't judge a case fairly

Response to the Intolerable Acts

- by far the harshest of the acts passed.
- Massachusetts would lose money from the Boston Port Act, be forced to provide housing to soldiers through the Quartering Act, and be denied some of the same freedoms other colonists received
- The colonists called for a convention.

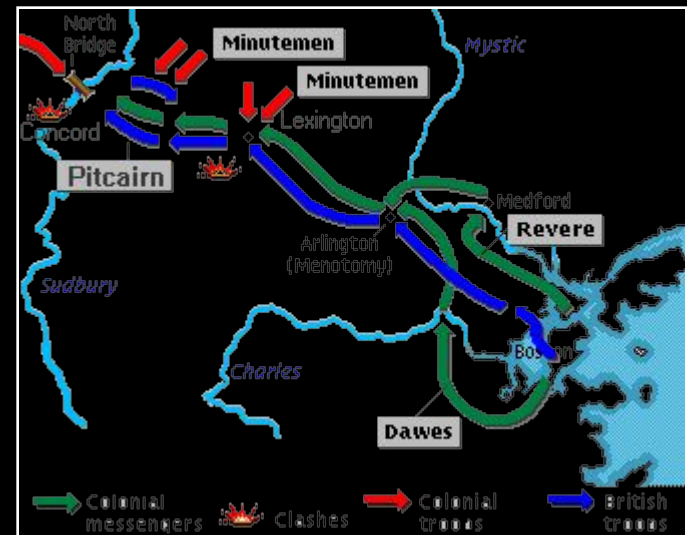
First Continental Congress

- Sept. 1774, 56 delegates met in Philadelphia and draw up a Declaration of Colonial Rights.
 - Defend their rights to run their affairs
 - Support Protest
 - If Brits used force, Fight back!
 - If needs not met they would reconvene in May 1775



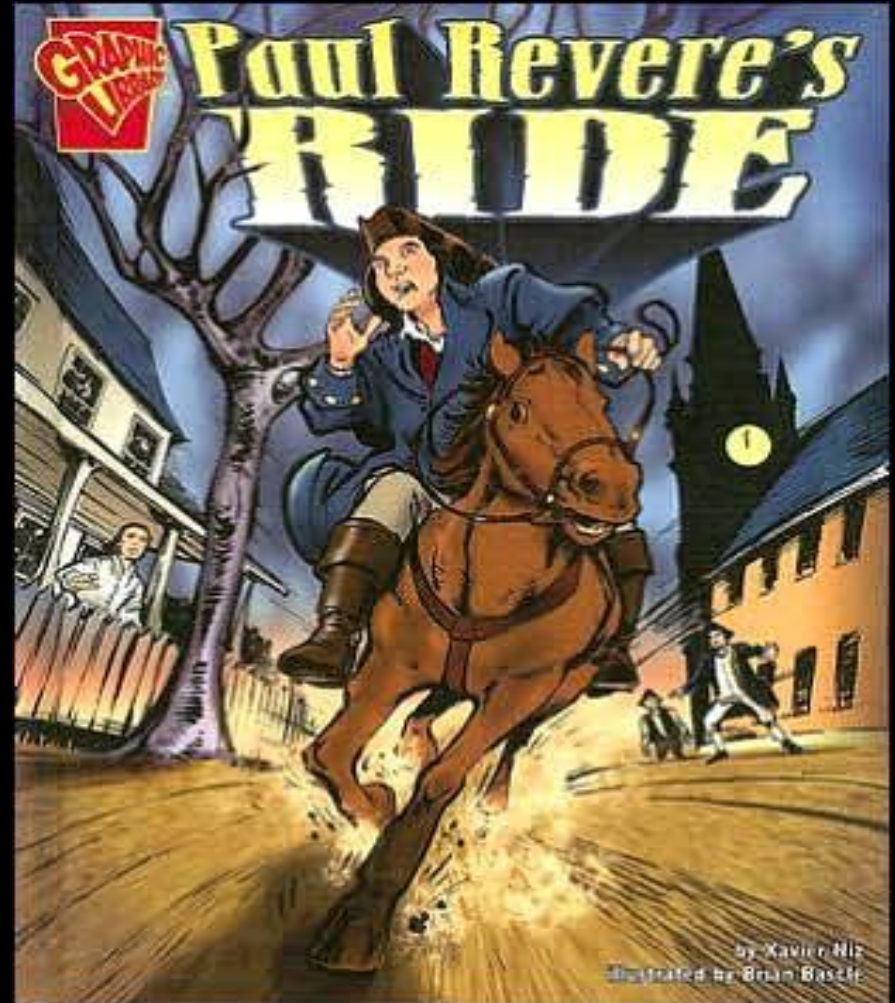
Fighting in Lexington and Concord

- British morale was low, they did not have enough food.
- Minute Men (civil soldiers ready in a minutes notice)
- In March, General Gage sent troops towards Concord to check out stockpile. He boys returned with maps detailing where the weapons were stored in barns and also told him that John Hancock and Sam Adams were staying close by in Lexington (5 miles from Concord)
- Concord (stockpile of weapons located)
- **Gen. Gage and boys march toward Concord to destroy the ammunition.**



The British are coming! The British are Coming!!!

- Hancock and Adams were in Lexington.
- Gen. Gage moving toward Concord.
- Hancock and Adams in hiding.
- Paul Revere had a little horsey (Sons of Liberty). Set out to warn Adams and Hancock.
- April 18, Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott, rode out and spread the word. Church bells and gunshots were prearranged signals to warn the population that the British were coming.



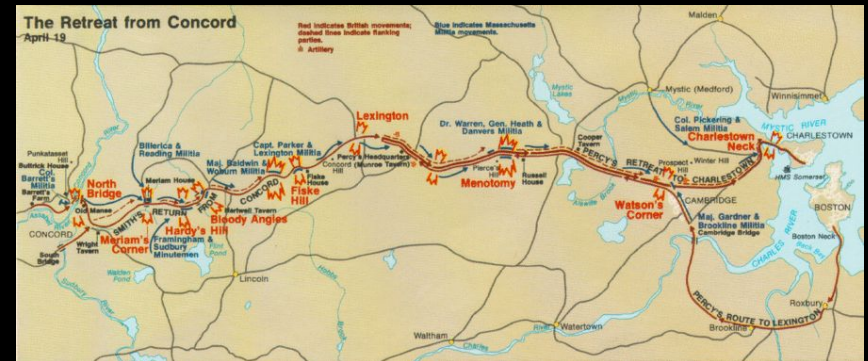
Lexington and Concord

- Shot heard Round the World
- 8 minute men killed and 10 wounded.
- 1 British soldier died.



British March back to Boston

- Marched in formation all the way back
- Guerilla warfare by colonists
- Heavy casualties inflicted on the British
- THE WAR HAS OFFICIALLY BEGUN

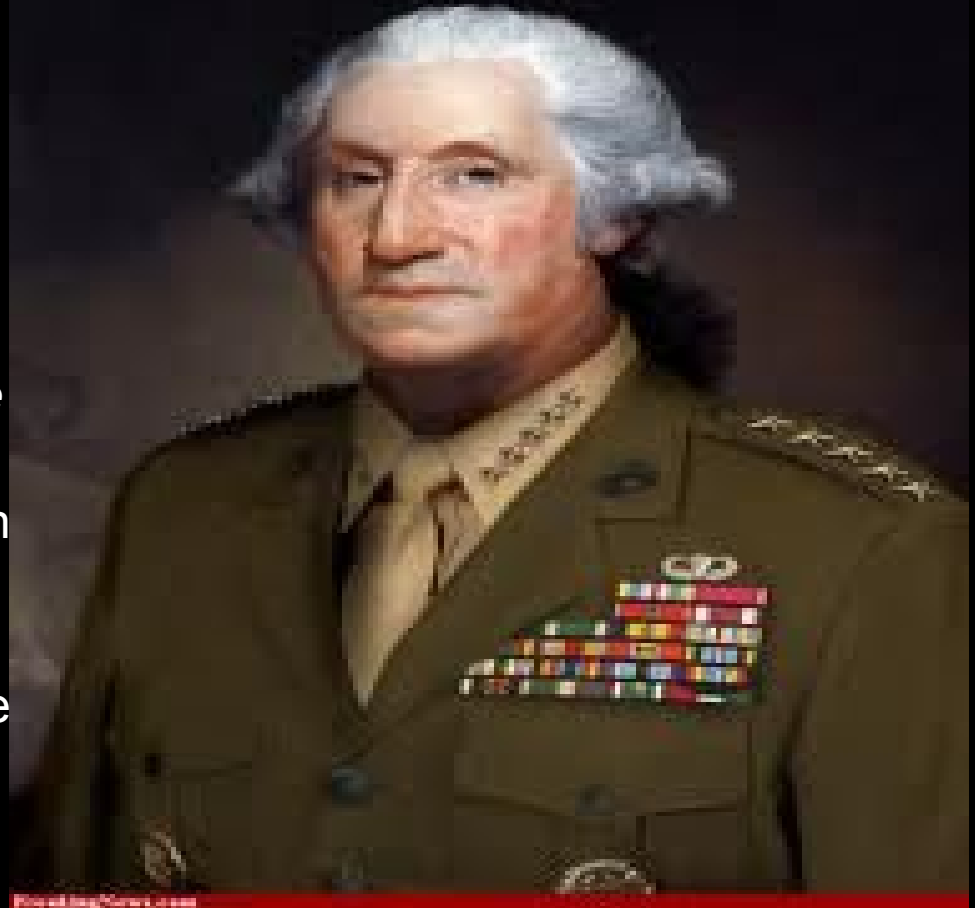


The Revolution Begins

Ch. 4 section 2

Ideas start a Revolution: *Imagine that!*

- Peace or War
- 2nd continental congress May, 1775.
- John Adams suggest that each colony set up its own government and be independent.
- So congress is going to argue over *should a continental army be establish?*
- 43 year old George Washington in charge. The original “W”.
- Congress also authorized the printing of paper money to pay the troops and they organized a committee to deal with foreign nations,.



The missed named Battle of Bunker Hill (really fought at Breeds Hill)

- Gen. Gage decides to launch an attack on the Minutemen who were at Breeds Hill.
- June 17, 1775, 2,400 British troops start marching.
- Red Coats (march in Straight line, what great target practice!)
- Continental army waited until they saw the whites of their eyes... then FIRED
- Patriots lost 450 to Brits 1,000.
- They only lost because they ran low on ammunition.



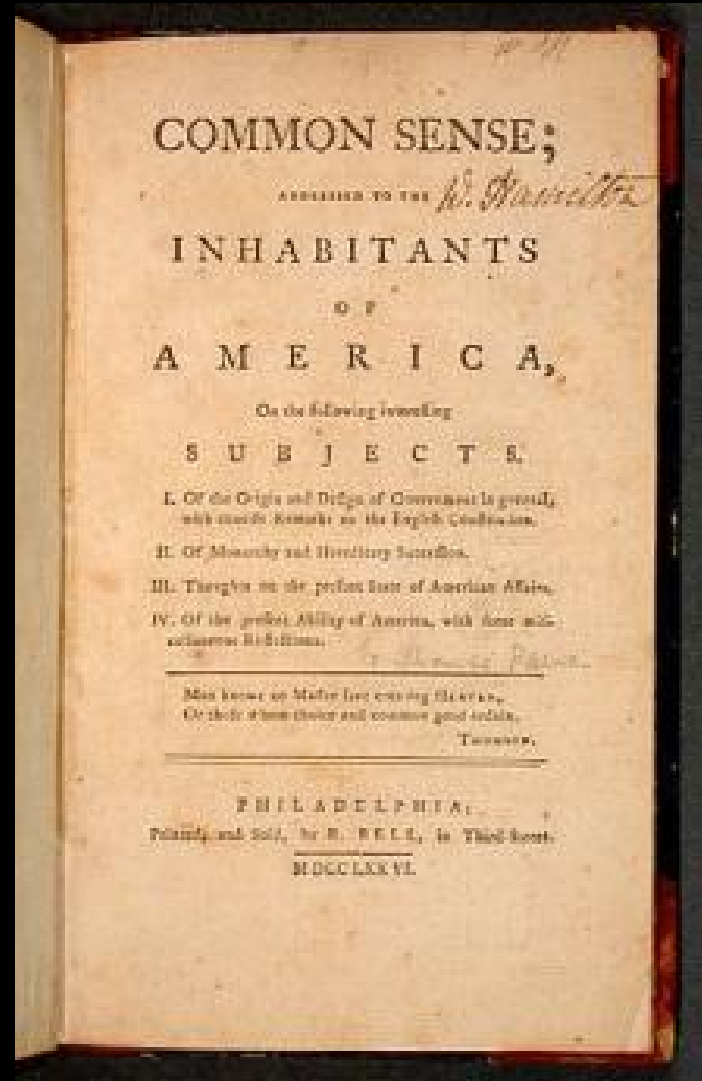
Hoping for Peace

- Most of the delegates, like most colonists, felt deep loyalty to George III and blamed the bloodshed on the king's ministers.
- 2nd con. Congress sent King George III the Olive Branch Petition. They were still hoping for peace.
- He rejected it of course.
- The King then issued a proclamation that the colonies were in rebellion and urged Parliament to order a naval blockade of the American Coast.



Patriots Declare War

- Common Sense-powerful words from an angry citizen named, Thomas Paine.
- This pamphlet of 50 pages was to the King and explained why the revolution started.
- He stated that independence is Americas Destiny.
- It was a hit because of his writing style
- Nearly 500,000 copies were sold.

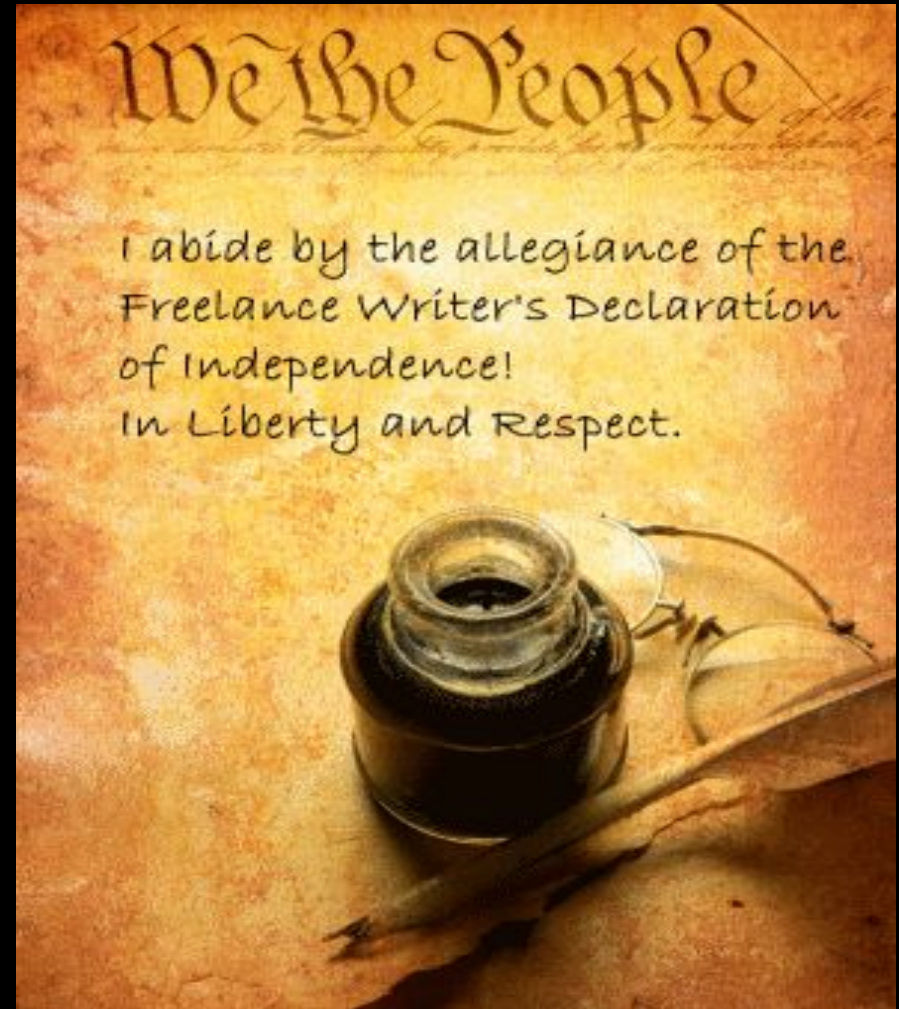


The Declaration of independence

- Would you risk your life for an idea?
- For what idea?

Declaring Independence

- Congress urged each colony to form its own govt.
- Lee Resolution- June 1776, Richard Lee (Virginian) moved the United Colonies should be free and independent states.
- Thomas Jefferson a lawyer wrote it out.
- Anti-slavery laws were added but left out bc the southern states would not agree if they could not have slavery.
- King George III had still not responded to the colonists' grievances, and they were getting angry



13
CONGRESS,
JULY 4, 1776.
A
DECLARATION
BY THE
REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN is the cause of human rights, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

He has refused to assent to laws, the sanction of which he has withheld, and which he has actually forbidden to be executed.

For pretending them, by a mock trial, to have passed, for any manner which they should consider on the labors of such slaves.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

He has refused to assent to laws, the sanction of which he has withheld, and which he has actually forbidden to be executed.

For pretending them, by a mock trial, to have passed, for any manner which they should consider on the labors of such slaves.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

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The Declaration of Independence
In Congress, July 4, 1776. A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled. When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. ... We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. Signed by Order and in Behalf of the Congress, John Hancock, President. Attest, Charles Thompson [sic], Secretary. [Salem, Massachusetts: printed by John Rogers at the Printing-Office of Ezekiel Russell, 15 or 16 July 1776]

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.
ATTEST,
CHARLES THOMPSON, SECRETARY.

Parts of the Declaration:

The preamble

- Purpose: to explain why the Continental Congress wrote the Declaration of Independence
- Main idea: Sometimes it is necessary for one group to break away from another group. It is respectful to give an explanation for the reason for the separation.

Parts of the Declaration:

Declaration of natural rights

- Purpose: to state what the colonists want—independence
- Main idea: People have certain basic rights, and government should protect those rights. If the government does not protect those right, it is the duty of the people to overthrow that government to establish a new one.

Parts of the Declaration:

List of grievances

- Purpose: to make the king aware of the problems that the colonists have with him
- Main idea: The colonists have a list of specific complaints that they have against the king. The king has refused to address those complaints, so now they want independence.

Parts of the Declaration: Resolution of Independence by the United States

- Purpose: to declare independence from Great Britain
- Main idea: The colonists are no longer loyal to the British crown. They are now 13 independent states with the power to make war, form alliances, and trade with other countries.

Ideas behind the document

The government is the servant,
not the master, of the people.

- Enlightenment ideas about natural rights
- Locke's ideas are expressed in the Declaration of Natural Rights—Locke said that government was based on the consent of the people, and that people could rebel if the government was not upholding those rights

Declaration Of Independence scene

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nrvpZxMfKaU&feature=player_detailpage

Patriots v Loyalist



Chapter 4 Section 3

The Struggle toward Saratoga

War moves to the Middle States

- March 1776- Brits retreat from Boston to the Middle States to split the colonies.
- The plan was to stop the rebellion by isolating New England, The British decide to seize NY.
- G.W. organized an army of 23,000 to oppose the brits 32,000.
- Brits also had the **Hessians (paid Mercenaries)** on their side.
- GW and the boys were poorly prepared.
- Most of GW's men were untrained and poorly equipped.
- The Battle of New York ended ended in Late August with an American Retreat.



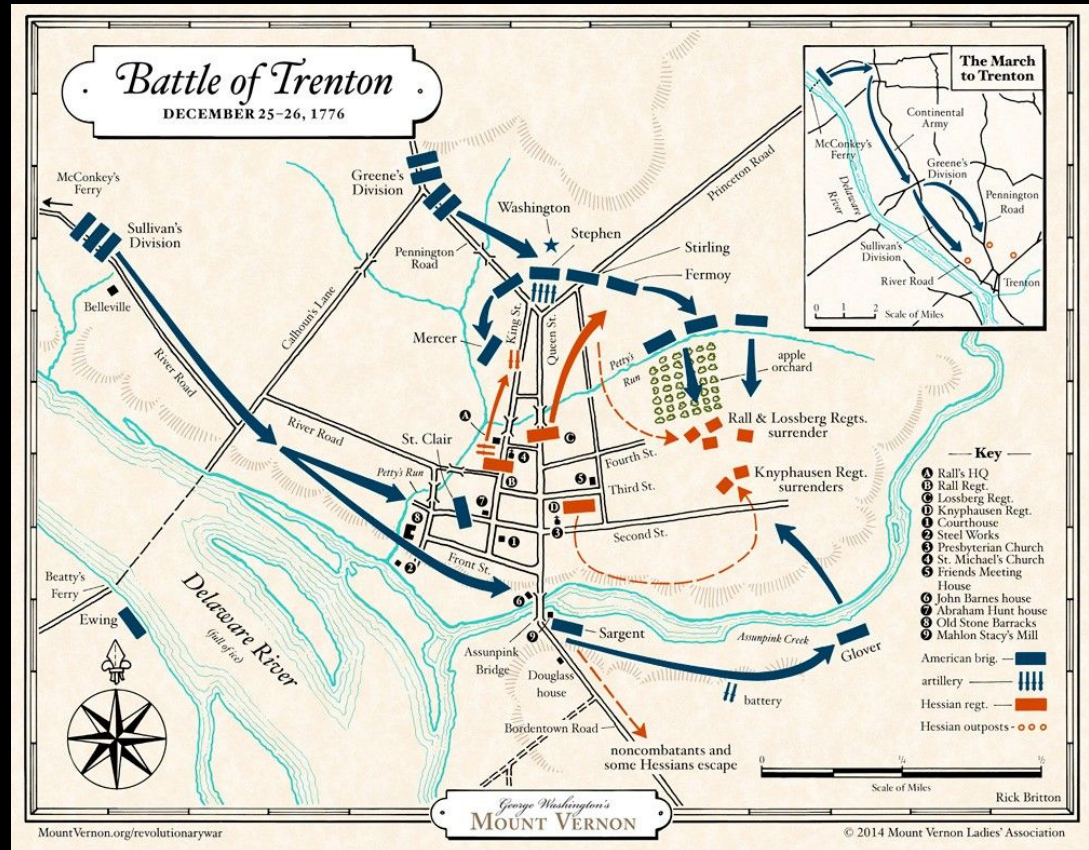
Washington Pushed across the Delaware River

- Pushed across the River into Pennsylvania.
- GW men had either deserted him or had been killed or captured. He had less than 8,000 men left. And there terms of enlistment was fixing to end on Dec. 31.
- He needed a victory in a BAD way, or the men would be going home.
- He has a stroke of LUCK.



Battle of Trenton

- 1776 Christmas Day 2400 cold soldiers cross the Delaware River.
- 8 am, 9 miles through sleet and snow, GW and the boys march toward Trenton.
- Surprise Surprise Surprise GW and the boys attack
- Hessians
- capture 918 enemies. AND took their Cannons.
- GW was encouraged by these victories.
- Moved his troops into winter camp near Morristown, in Northern New Jersey.

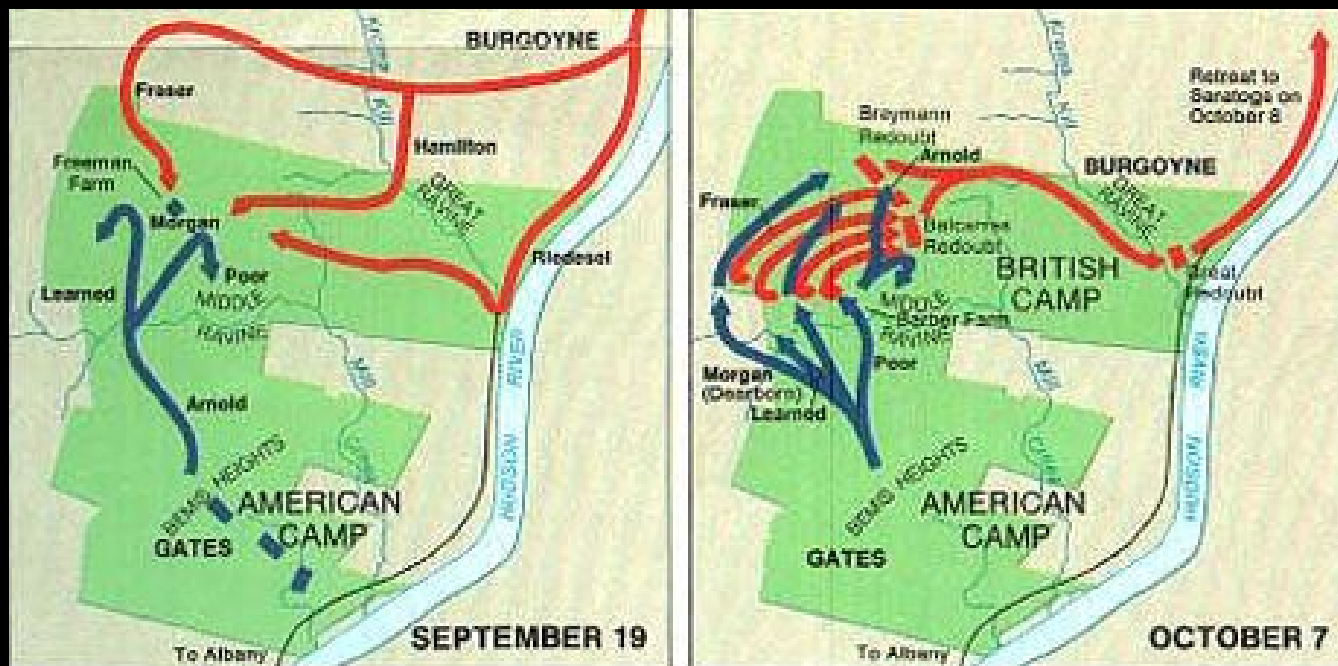


Saratoga

- General John “Gentleman Johnny” Burgoyne had a plan.
- Plan take his troops down to Albany to meet up with Gen. Howe. Both their men would join forces and isolate New England from the rest of the colonies.
- They did not know that Horatio Gates (patriot) had gathered militiamen from all over NY and NE.
- Burgoyne lost several hundred men every time his forces clashed with the Americans.



- <http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/american-revolution-history/videos/battle-of-saratoga-turns-the-tide-of-the-american-revolution>
- **Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga in October 17, 1777.**
- **THIS BATTLE IS THE TURNING POINT IN THE WAR**



Turning Point in the War

<http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/battle-of-saratoga/videos>

Winter at Valley Forge

- Took awhile for the French to arrive (long trip across that pond)
- Boys at Valley Forge were not prepared. They were hungry, frost bite and tired.
- More than 2,000 died out of 10,000

<http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/american-revolution-history/videos/surviving-valley-forge?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&free=false>

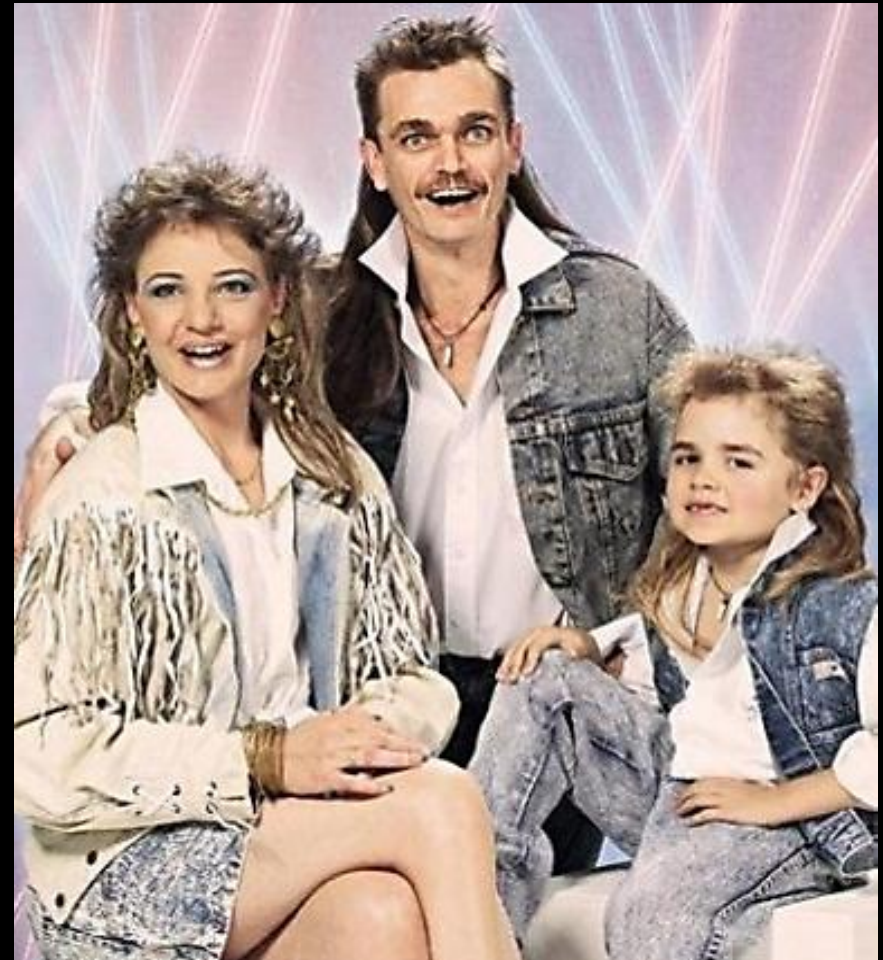
Colonial Life During the Revolution

- Congress ran out of Gold and Silver so they started printed money called **Continental**. They printed more and more which caused **inflation**.
- Army ill equipped- Congress struggled to equip the army.
- Brits blockading coast, Americans had to smuggle arms from Europe.
- Some Gov't officials engaged in **Profiteering**.
- **Corrupt Merchants**- Hoarded goods, sold defective merchandise (spoiled meat, cheap shoes, defective weapons)



Civilians @ work

- Women ran the family farms and business while the men were away at war.
- Women raised supplies.
- Women traveled with army and cooked and washed.
- Women got a sense of freedom and self-confidence.
- Some fought in combat if need be.



Women, Slaves and Natives

- **Women**- some risked their life in combat, some followed husbands into war.
- **African-Americans**- Some escaped to freedom, some joined Native American tribes. 5,000 served in Continental Army where they impressed the WHITE Americans.
- **Natives**- Some fought for the British, but most remained apart from the conflict.



Chapter 4 section 4 Winning the War



European Allies Shift the Balance

- German officers at Valley Forge turn rag time men into fighting machines.
- Friedrich von Steuben- Prussian captain and awesome drill master.
- Marquis de Lafayette- 20 year old



Brits move South

- 1778 took Savannah
- May that same year they captured **Charles Town** (their greatest victory of the war). **Charles Cornwallis** was the Commander in charge (8,500 men)
- 1780 they (brits) doing good. And they were joined by escaped slaves.
- August 1780 Cornwallis's army smashed American forces at Camden, SC.
- When Cornwallis advanced north (north Carolina) he was attacked by Patriots. He then was cut off from all forms of British communication.
- The redcoats were forced to retreat back to SC.



Brits losses in 1781

- Nathaniel Greene was sent south to stop the Brits. HE DID!
- Cowpens- January 1781
Redcoats surrendered.
- Cornwallis wins a battle a few months later (against Greene), but, the victory cost him nearly a fourth of his army. Greene weakened the British army.
- They (Brits) head toward Virginia. They met up with some reinforcements.
- Made a huge Mistake....



Brits Surrender at Yorktown

- Com. Cornwallis made a OOPS and occupied a peninsula near Yorktown.
- He lead his army of 7,500 onto a peninsula between the James and York river. They camped at Yorktown.
- Patriots and French join together and capture Cornwallis.
- 17,000 French and American troops surrounded the Brits at Yorktown.
- Blocked the coast.
- Yorktown lasted about 3 weeks.
- Oct. 19, 1781 Cornwallis Surrenders. Waved the white flag.



Benedict Arnold

- Patriot soldier.
- Later years during war he was found guilty of using govt supplies for personal use.
- His support, shifted then toward GB.
- He later, apologized and asked to be over West Point, He secretly was going to give it to GB.
- Washington found out about this and Arnold fled to GB.
- He died there, scorned by both sides as a traitor.



Seeking Peace

- 1782 Patriots and Brits start talking peace.
- We insisted they recognize our independence
- **Treaty of Paris 1783-** confirmed our independence. Set the boundaries of our new Nation.
- **PROBLEM**-the treaty did not specify when the British would evacuate their American forts.
-



War becomes a Symbol of Liberty

- Rich and Poor fought side by side
- Egalitarianism
- Some said freedom meant freedom for all!!!!!! Not the SOUTH.
- Women did not gain political freedom
- Now we have to set up a new gov't.
- They rejected the British System of a King and Nobles. They wanted a gov't of the people by the people, and for the people.



The image features a classic hypnotic spiral background, composed of concentric circles that create a sense of depth and motion. The color palette is primarily red and black, with the spiral transitioning from a dark red at the center to a black outer edge. Overlaid on this background is the iconic phrase "That's all Folks!" written in a white, elegant cursive script. The text is positioned diagonally across the center of the spiral, with the word "Folks!" being significantly larger and more prominent than "That's all".

That's all Folks!

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?
v=ZoEcLXWoFvg](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZoEcLXWoFvg)

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D6z-
YVGgCCA](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D6z-YVGgCCA)

Proclamation
of 1763



Sugar Act



Stamp Act

Townshend
Act



Boston
Massacre

Boston Tea
Party



Intolerable
Acts

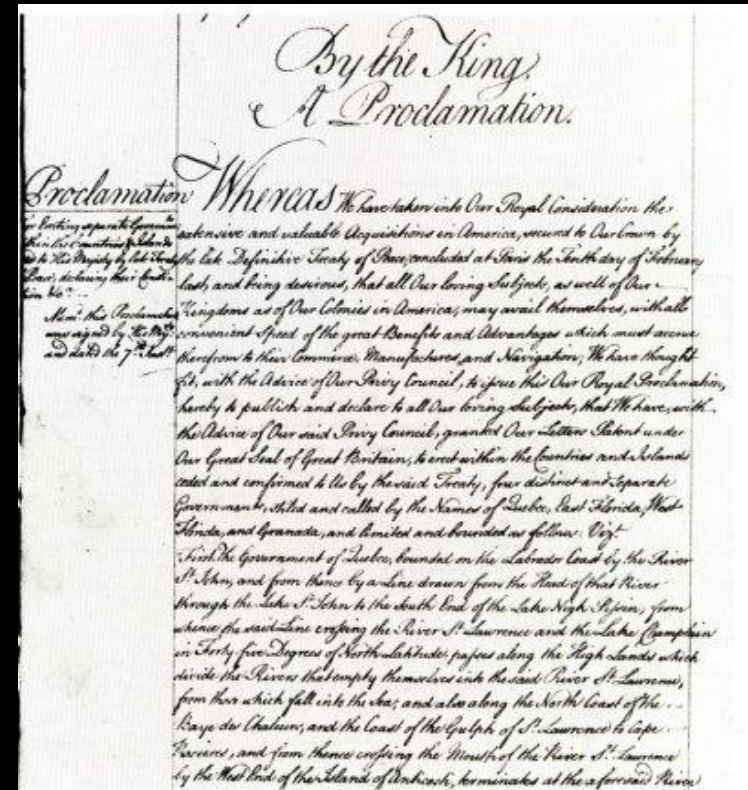


Quiz

Standards

Response of Proclamation of 1763

- Colonists resented not being able to settle west of the Proclamation line, especially in places like the Ohio Valley
- With the French removed, they believed it their right.



Click picture to read the
Real Proclamation!!
Watch out it's wordy!



Sugar Act of 1764

- The Sugar Act was passed by Parliament to pay for the war debt brought on by the French and Indian War and to help pay for the expenses of running the colonies and newly acquired territories.
- This act increased the duties on imported sugar and other items such as textiles, coffee, wines and indigo (dye).



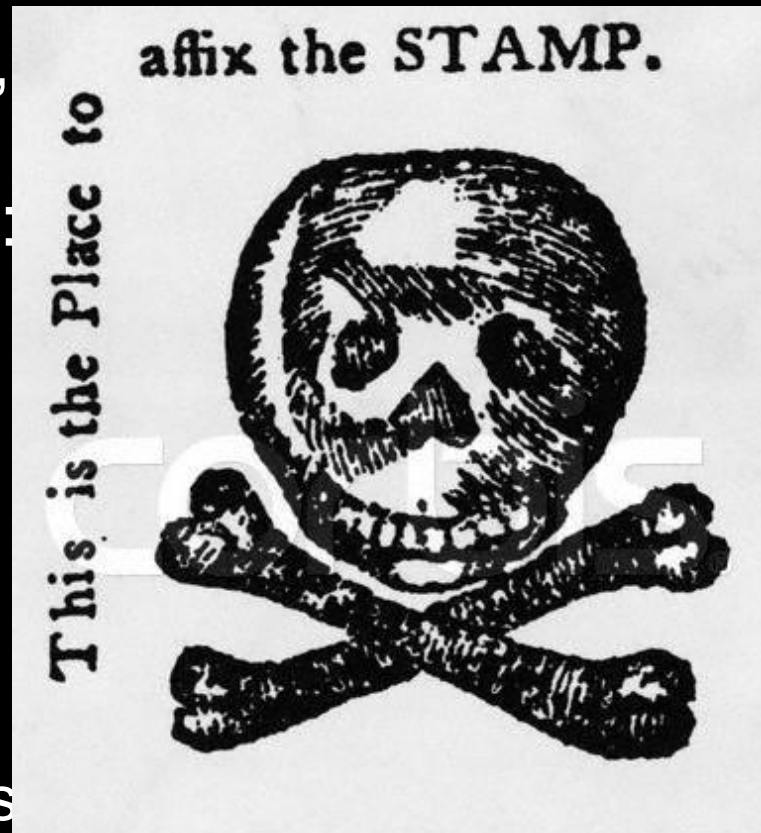
Stamp Act of 1764



- In March, the Stamp Act was passed by Parliament imposing the first direct tax on the American colonies, to offset the high costs of the British military organization in America. Thus for the first time in the 150 year old history of the British colonies in America, the Americans will pay tax not to their own local legislatures in America, but directly to England. [Next Page.](#)

Stamp Act of 1764

- Under the Stamp Act, all printed materials were taxed, including:
 - newspapers
 - pamphlets
 - bills
 - legal documents
 - licenses
 - almanacs
 - dice and playing cards



Colonist
Response

Response to the Stamp Act

- The American colonists quickly united in opposition, led by the most influential segments of colonial society - lawyers, publishers, land owners, ship builders and merchants - who were most affected by the Act.



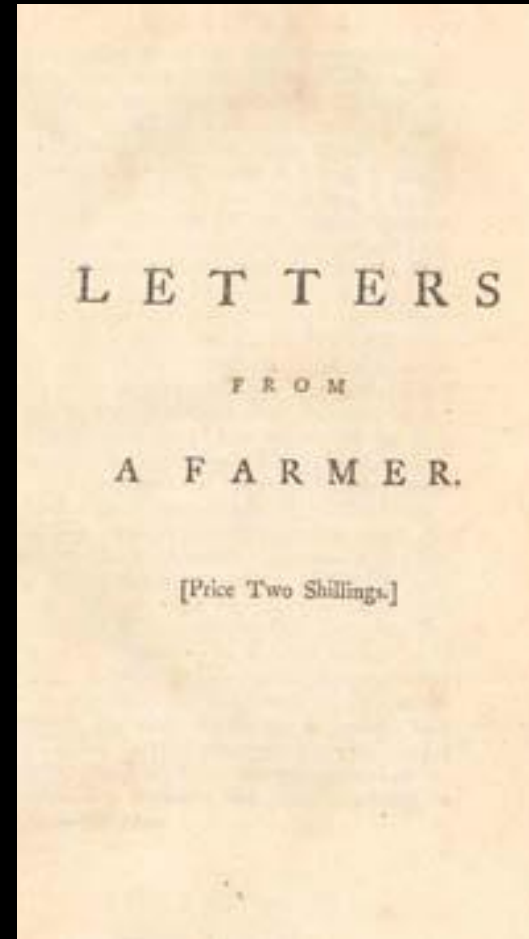
Townshend Acts

- In 1767, The English Parliament passed the Townshend Revenue Acts, imposing a new series of taxes on the colonists to pay for the costs of administering and protecting the American colonies. Items taxed included imports such as paper, tea, glass, lead and paints.
- The Act also established a colonial board of customs commissioners in Boston.

Colonist
Response

Letters from a Farmer

- The most famous response to the Townshend Acts was John Dickinson's essays, "Letters from a Farmer," which argued against taxing for the purpose of raising revenue.





Boston Massacre

The Boston Massacre occurred when a mob harassed British soldiers who then fired their muskets pointblank into the crowd, killing three instantly, mortally wounding two others and injuring six.

Colonist
Response



Boston Massacre Response

- The Boston Massacre was, of course, not a “massacre,” in the classic sense. Colonialist responded through propaganda and immediately capitalized on this incident, using it to fan colonial passions of seeing the British unjustly governing the colonies.

BOSTON TEA PARTY

On the evening of December 16, 1773, a group of men calling themselves the "Sons of Liberty" went to the Boston Harbor. The men were dressed as Mohawk Indians. They boarded three British ships, the Beaver, the Eleanor and the Dartmouth, and dumped forty-five tons of tea into the Boston Harbor.

Colonist
Response

Boston Tea Party



- The Boston Tea Party was a direct response from colonists who opposed tea which was taxed by someone other than their own representatives.

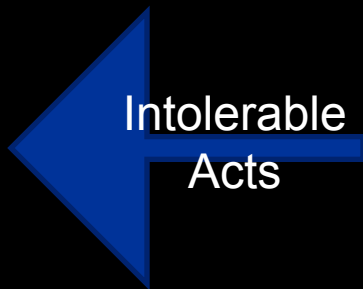
Intolerable Acts

- The Intolerable Acts (or Coercive Acts) were a series of laws sponsored by British Prime Minister Lord North and enacted in 1774 in response to the Boston Tea Party. The laws were these:
 - Boston Port Act
 - Quartering Act
 - Quebec Act
 - Massachusetts Bay Regulating Act
 - Impartial Administration of Justice Act

Colonist
Response

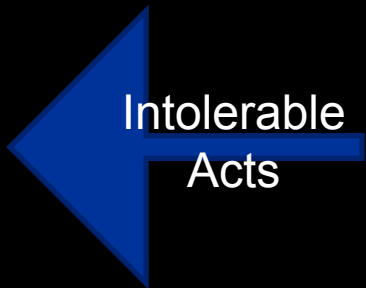
Boston Port Act

- Closed the port of Boston in 1774 until the price of the dumped tea was recovered, moved the capital of Massachusetts to Salem, and made Marblehead the official port of entry for the Massachusetts colony



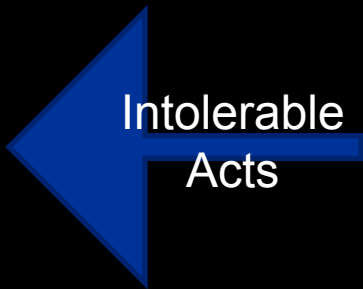
Quartering Act

- Allowed royal troops to stay in houses or empty buildings if barracks were not available



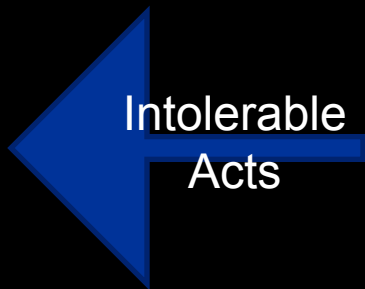
Quebec Act

- Granted civil government and religious freedom to Catholics living in Quebec



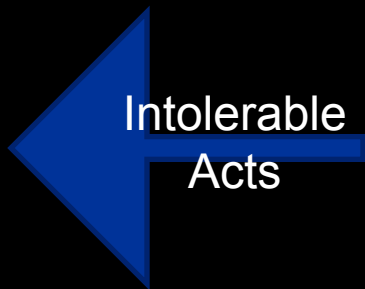
Massachusetts Regulating Act

- Made all law officers subject to appointment by the royal governor and banned all town meetings that didn't have approval of the royal governor



Impartial Administration of Justice Act

- Allowed the royal governor of a colony to move trials to other colonies or even to England if he feared that juries in those colonies wouldn't judge a case fairly



Response to the Intolerable Acts

- These were by far the harshest of the acts passed. Those living in Boston and Massachusetts would lose money from the Boston Port Act, be forced to provide housing to soldiers through the Quartering Act, and be denied some of the same freedoms other colonists received through the Quebec Act.
- The colonists called for a convention.

Causes for American Revolution Quiz

Select A Question:

Q. 1

Q. 5

Q. 9

Q. 2

Q. 6

Q. 10

Q. 3

Q. 7

Q. 4

Q. 8



Causes for American Revolution Quiz

Question 1:

This document prohibited any English settlement west of the Appalachian mountains.

- A) [The Intolerable Acts](#)
- B) [The Proclamation of 1763](#)
- C) [The Townshend Acts](#)
- D) [The Declaratory Act](#)

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Causes for American Revolution Quiz

Question 2:

What year did the British blockade Boston's harbor?

- A) 1770
- B) 1773
- C) 1774
- D) 1775

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Causes for American Revolution Quiz

Question 3:

Who was another name for the Intolerable Acts

- A) Quartering Acts
- B) Townshend Acts
- C) Stamp Act
- D) Coercive Acts

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Causes for American Revolution Quiz

Question 4:

Who signed the Proclamation of 1763 into law?

- A) Lord Townshend
- B) English Parliament
- C) King George III
- D) Lord Grenville

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Causes for American Revolution Quiz

Question 5:

What was the British response to the Boston Tea Party?

- A) [The Intolerable Acts](#)
- B) [The Stamp Act](#)
- C) [The Townshend Acts](#)
- D) [The Proclamation of 1763](#)

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Causes for American Revolution Quiz

Question 6:

What do many of the British Acts have in common?

- A) They tax American colonists.
- B) They take away colonists' freedoms.
- C) They seek to pay for costs related to governing the colonies.
- D) All are correct.

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Causes for American Revolution Quiz

Question 7:

What were the colonists protesting at the Boston Tea Party?

- A) Tea from the East Indies
- B) Unfair price increase on tea
- C) Tea which was taxed
- D) Tea which was taxed without by someone other than the colonists' representatives

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Causes for American Revolution Quiz

Question 8:

What items were taxed under the Stamp Act?

- A) All printed materials
- B) Newspapers and pamphlets
- C) Newspapers only
- D) Letters only

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Causes for American Revolution Quiz

Question 9:

Which act first required colonists to pay tax to someone other than their own legislatures?

- A) Quartering Act
- B) Coercive Act
- C) Sugar Act
- D) Stamp Act

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Causes for American Revolution Quiz

Question 10:

This act required colonists to house and feed soldiers?

- A) Quartering Act
- B) Townshend Act
- C) Intolerable Act
- D) Sugar Act

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Continue to the Next Question

CORRECT!

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Re-read the material and a select a new answer.

TRY AGAIN

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Core Content Standards

- *S.S.-0805.2.2*
 - *Students will explain and give examples of how the ideals of equality and personal liberty (rise of individual rights, economic freedom, religious diversity) that developed during the colonial period, were motivations for the American Revolution and proved instrumental in the development of a new nation.*