

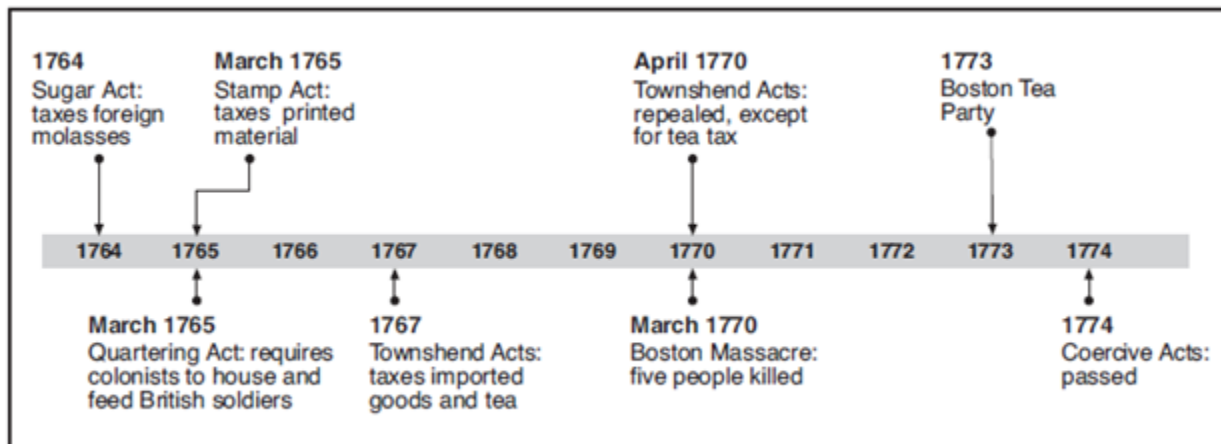
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions: Close read the document below. SHOW THAT YOU WERE IN THE TEXT.**

## Cause and Revolution

“The Boston Tea Party was the last straw for the British. King George III informed Lord North, England’s new prime minister, that ‘concessions have made matters worse. The time has come for compulsion.’ In the spring of 1774, Parliament passed four new laws that came to be known as the Coercive Acts. These laws were intended to punish Massachusetts and end colonial challenges to British authority. The first act shut down Boston’s port until the city paid for the tea that had been destroyed. The second act required all council members, judges, and sheriffs in Massachusetts to be appointed by the governor instead of being elected. This act also banned town meetings. The third act allowed the governor to transfer trials of British soldiers and officials to England to protect them from American juries. The final act required local officials to provide lodging for British soldiers at the scene of a disturbance, in private homes if necessary. To enforce the acts, the British moved 2,000 troops to New England and appointed General Thomas Gage as the new governor of Massachusetts.

In May 1774, the Virginia House of Burgesses called for a day of fasting and prayer to protest the arrival of British troops in Boston. When Virginia’s governor dissolved the House, the burgesses went to a nearby tavern. In a resolution, they urged the colonies to suspend trade with Britain and to send delegates to a colonial congress to discuss more action. At least one burgess, Patrick Henry, was ready for war: “I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.” In New York and Rhode Island, similar calls for a congress had already been made. The committees of correspondence rapidly coordinated the different proposals, and on September 5, 1774, the first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. And in October 1774, while the Continental Congress was still meeting, the Massachusetts assembly defied General Gage and organized the Massachusetts Provincial Congress. They then formed the Committee of Safety and chose John Hancock to lead it, giving him the power to call up the militia. In effect, the Provincial Congress had made Hancock a rival governor to General Gage. A full-scale rebellion was now underway.” ~ *The American Vision*



1) Using the reading and the timeline, identify and explain the causes of the American Revolution:

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions: Circle the correct letter for each question. Use good test taking (multiple choice question) strategies. Cross out the wrong answers. Circle any KEY words.**

- 1) During the early 1770s, how did the British government respond to increasing American protests of British colonial policy?
  - a) It offered self-government to the colonists.
  - b) It increased efforts to maintain order and enforce laws.
  - c) It agreed to grant the colonies representation in Parliament.
  - d) It asked France for help in controlling the colonists.
  
- 2) The colonists' slogan, "No taxation without representation," expresses a belief in
  - a) free trade
  - b) economic interdependence
  - c) the supremacy of Parliament
  - d) the consent of the governed
  
- 3) Which statement is most accurate about the movement for independence in the thirteen colonies?
  - a) The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
  - b) Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.
  - c) The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
  - d) The movement for independence was equally strong in all of the colonies.
  
- 4) Why was the phrase "taxation without representation" so important to the revolutionary cause?
  - a) Colonists did not wish to support a government in which they had no voice.
  - b) Great Britain would have ended taxation if colonists had kept the peace.
  - c) Colonists believed that Great Britain should only tax certain items.
  - d) Great Britain only taxed the colonists to force them into war.
  
- 5) Why did the colonists resent the Stamp Act?
  - a) They did not want to quarter British troops.
  - b) They did not want to petition the British parliament.
  - c) They wanted Britain to pass the Declaratory Act.
  - d) They did not think Britain should have the right to tax them.
  
- 6) Colonists resented the Tea Act because...
  - a) It established a British monopoly on tea.
  - b) It lowered the price of tea.
  - c) It increased the price of tea.
  - d) It forced tea to be shipped from India to Britain.
  
- 7) Britain enjoyed all of the following advantages in the Revolution **EXCEPT**
  - a) The greatest navy and the best-equipped army in the world.
  - b) Superior industrial resources.
  - c) Greater commitment to the conflict.
  - d) A coherent structure of command.
  - e) None of these answers is correct
  
- 8) What British law made the colonists give food and shelter to British soldiers?
  - a) the Stamp Act
  - b) the Sugar Act
  - c) the Proclamation of 1763
  - d) the Quartering Act
  
- 9) "The American Colonies exist solely for the benefit of England. I believe all raw materials from the colonies should be sold to England and England only." ~ King George
 

The quote above expresses which economic concept?

  - a) Salutary Neglect
  - b) Capitalism
  - c) Mercantilism
  - d) Communism