

Acts/Events & Colonial Reactions

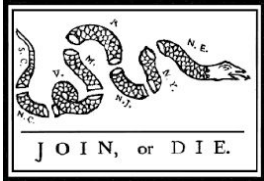


Name _____

Class _____

Proclamation Line of 1763	<u>Description:</u> Lands west of the Appalachian Mts. are preserved for Native Americans, not the British colonists.	<u>King's Reasoning:</u> Avoid wars & protect the western fur trade. * England was in debt from the French and Indian War	<u>Colonial Response: What? Why?</u> They were upset & resented the terms because they had freedom of choice before the king stepped in.
Writs of Assistance (1763)	<u>Description:</u> Allowed for British officers to search anywhere: shops, warehouses, & private homes.	<u>King's Reasoning:</u> Colonist were smuggling & if they went on trial they were found not guilty.	<u>Colonial Response: What? Why?</u> Angry because they believed in John Locks' "No one ought t harm in his life, liberty & possession" (take their natural rights.
Quartering Act(1765)	<u>Description:</u> Local government were forced to provide food, wine, bedding, utensils, & housing to the British soldiers. Private Homes	<u>King's Reasoning:</u> Tried to get rid of tensions between Colonist & soldiers.	<u>Colonial Response: What? Why?</u> Increased tension between Colonist & British government; their individual rights were taken away.
Stamp Act (1765)	<u>Description:</u> Tax on all printed materials. Ex: Newspapers, wills, & playing cards.	<u>King's Reasoning:</u> To make money to pay off debt (French and Indian War) tax on everyday items (Pre-Tax)	<u>Colonial Response: What? Why?</u> New groups were formed like the Son's of Liberty, boycott goods by the colonist.
The Townshend Acts (1767)	<u>Description:</u> Tax on imported goods like glass, tea, & paper.	<u>King's Reasoning:</u> The colonist would have to pay taxes before the goods entered the colonist, forcing the colonist to pay the taxes.	<u>Colonial Response: What? Why?</u> Protests & boycott goods.

Boston Massacre (1770)	<u>Description:</u> Colonists were taunting British soldiers scared soldiers fired into the crowd, killing several people.	<u>King's Reasoning:</u> N/A	<u>Colonial Response: What? Why?</u> After the picture (Paul Revere) many colonists were upset because the painting made the soldiers seem like they were blood thirsty. Also more boycott & protest.
Tea Act (1773)	<u>Description:</u> Tax on tea that the colonist were required to buy from the East India Tea co.	<u>King's Reasoning:</u> Tried to give the India company more business while, forcing the colonist to only buy from one company.	<u>Colonial Response: What? Why?</u> Civil Disobedience- Boston Tea Party: throwing tea overboard.
Boston Tea Party (1773)	<u>Description:</u> Son's of Liberty dressed as Native Americans snuck into Boston Harbor & destroyed the Tea from the East India Company.	<u>King's Reasoning:</u> N/A	<u>Colonial Response: What? Why?</u> Issued the Coercive Acts.
The Intolerable Acts (Coercive acts) (1774)	<u>Description:</u> Acts that forced the colonists to live among them. Banned town meetings & closed the Boston Harbor & stopped the connection between the colonies.	<u>King's Reasoning:</u> Cut off colonist from one another.	<u>Colonial Response: What? Why?</u> 55 delegates (elected representatives) gathered to discuss complaints & eventually led to the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

:Part 1: Answer the following questions Part 2: write the name of the event/act that the primary source matches

<p>Based on what do you know about tensions between the colonists and the King, how might this famous cartoon drawn by Benjamin Franklin to promote his Albany Plan of Union(1754), express the need for a government that is capable of representing all of the colonies? The colonist can only win if they are together and will fail if they will not be successful.</p>	
<p>How does this engraving by Paul Revere not accurately depict the Boston Massacre? This image shows only the colonist perspective. It shows the colonist as being helpless as the army fired on them.</p>	
<p>How does this picture depict how the colonists felt about British occupation in the colonies and the Tea Act? The British soldiers are forcing tea down the colonist mouth.</p>	

Primary Source

Write the name of the act/event

<p>“This Town has received the Copy of an Act of the British Parliament, wherein it appears that we have been tried and condemned, and are to be punished, by the shutting up of the harbor and other marks of revenge, until we shall disgrace ourselves by servilely yielding up”</p>	<p>The Intolerable Acts</p>
<p>“preserved to the said Indians” the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains and ordered white settlers “ to remove themselves from such Settlements,” forbade white settlement, and restricted commerce with the American Indians to traders licensed by the British government....</p>	<p>Proclamation Line of 1763</p>
<p>“This act was the first innovation that gave general alarm throughout the continent. By this extraordinary act, a certain duty was to be levied(enforced) on all bonds, bills of landing, public papers and writings of every kind, for the express purpose of raising revenue to the crown... the resentment of the lower classes broke out into such excesses of riot and tumult”</p>	<p>Stamp Act (1765)</p>
<p>“It was now evening, and I immediately dressed myself in the costume of an Indian, equipped with a small</p>	<p>Boston Tea Party (1773)</p>

<p>hatchet, which I and my associates denominated the tomahawk, with which, and a club, after having painted my face and hands with coal dust in the shop of a blacksmith, I repaired to Griffin's wharf, where the ships lay that contained the tea.”</p>	
<p>“His majesty hereby requires the people to house his soldiers and officers in barrackers provided by the colonies; and if there shall not be sufficient room in these barracks, then in such a case the soldiers must be housed in the homes of the people in the colony”.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Quartering Act(1765)</p>
<p>“Your honors will find in the old books concerning the office of a justice of the peace precedents of general warrants to search suspected houses. But in more modern books, you will find only special warrants to search such and such houses, specially named, in which the complainant has before sworn that he suspects his goods are concealed; and will find it adjudged that special warrants only are legal. In the same manner I rely on it, that the writ prayed for in this petition, being general, is illegal”(http://www.bartleby.com/268/8/9.html)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Writs of Assistance (1763)</p>
<p>“That the dangerous nature and tendency of importing teas here by any person or persons, especially by the India Company, as proposed, subject to a tax upon us without our consent . . . are extremely well expressed by the late judicious resolves of the worthy citizens of Philadelphia”. <small>(http://americainclass.org/sources/makingrevolution/crisis/text6/teaactresponse.pdf)</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2nd Continental congress</p>
<p>“Thirty or forty persons, mostly lads, being by this means gathered in King Street, Capt. Preston with a party of men with charged bayonets, came from the main guard to the commissioner's house, the soldiers pushing their bayonets, crying, make way! They took place by the custom house and, continuing to push to drive the people off..., it is said they, threw snow balls. On this, the Captain commanded them to fire; and more snow balls coming, he again said, fire, be the consequence what it will! One soldier then fired, and a townsman with a cudgel struck him over the hands with such force that he dropped his firelock; the soldiers continued the fire successively till seven or eight or, as some say, eleven guns were discharged” <small>(http://chnm.gmu.edu/tah-loudoun/wp-content/lessons/avdellas/boston-gazette.pdf)</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Boston Massacre (1770)</p>
<p>“the single question is whether the Parliament can legally impose duties to be paid by the people of these colonies only FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE, on commodities which she obliges (forces) us to take from her alone, or, in other words, whether the Parliament can legally take money out of our pockets without our consent” (http://americainclass.org/primary-sources/)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Townshend Acts (1767)</p>