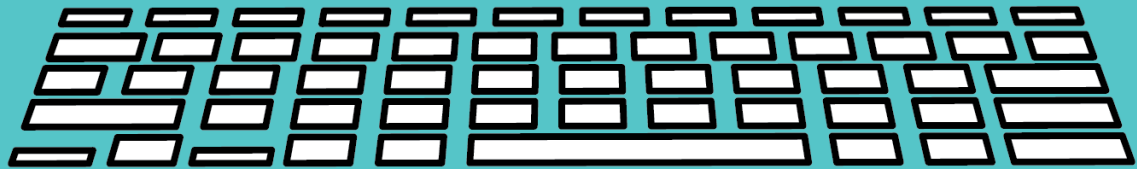
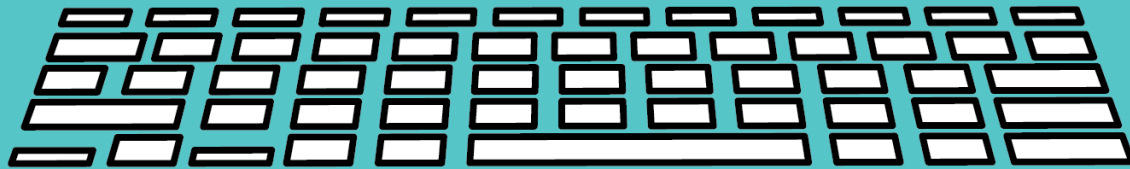




Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the Boston Massacre occur?	
2. What was another name for British soldiers?	
3. What year was the Stamp Act passed?	
4. Who made the famous engraving of the incident?	
5. How many soldiers were arrested?	
6. What letter was branded on the soldiers thumbs?	
7. What year were British troops sent to Boston?	
8. Who published an image of the engraving?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the Boston Massacre occur?		9. Matthew Kilroy argued with ____ Gray.	
2. What was another name for British soldiers?		10. On November 27, 1770, Captain ____ was arrested.	
3. What year was the Stamp Act passed?		11. A British soldier was hit with a ____ and fired into the crowd.	
4. Who made the famous engraving of the incident?		12. One ____ victims was ____ attacks.	
5. How many soldiers were arrested?		13. The ____ Revere met a large crowd of ____ American colonists.	
6. What letter was branded on the soldiers thumbs?		14. An engraving was titled "The Bloody Massacre ____ Street."	
7. What year were British troops sent to Boston?		15. Victims were buried together in the ____ Burying Ground.	
8. Who published an image of the engraving?		16. In 1765, a secret society called the Sons of ____ was formed.	



## BOSTON MASSACRE

The Stamp Act was passed by British Parliament 1765. This Act required colonists to pay tax on printed materials. In 1765, a secret society called the Sons of Liberty was formed to protest the Stamp Act with Paul Revere as one of the founding members. Because of the Stamp Act, new British laws also required colonists to pay taxes on paper, tea, lead and paper. These taxes were known as the Townshend taxes.

Colonists were outraged by the new taxes passed by Parliament because they did not elect their own representatives. They wanted representation without representation quickly became a slogan. Mob violence began to occur so British troops were sent to Boston in 1768 by the request of Governor Francis Bernard. The Sons of Liberty started a boycott on British goods that were affected by the Townshend taxes.

Days before the massacre, British officers ordered the removal of all colonists staying at the Boston Granary Burying Ground. This was a place for colonists who were poor, ill or homeless to stay. The British ordered the place to be evacuated so that British soldiers could stay there.

The day before the Boston Massacre, a few residents had an encounter with British soldiers in the Fort Hill district. Matthew Kilroy was with Samuel Gray.

The Boston Massacre occurred on March 5, 1770. The 29th Regiment of British soldiers were taunting the British soldiers or Redcoats. The local Bostonians far outnumbered the British soldiers. Local Bostonians did not agree with the British army being stationed in their city, taking over their buildings.

Just before the Boston Massacre shooting, a British soldier hit a young boy with his rifle because the boy insulted a British officer. 8 British soldiers noticed the confrontation and came to help. One of the British soldiers was hit with a stick and fired into the crowd. A few seconds later more British soldiers fired into a crowd of fifty. Three people were killed and two later died from gunshot wounds.

One of the victims was Crispus Attucks, a runaway slave who later became a sailor. He is remembered as a hero and one of the first deaths of the American Revolution. The other four killed were Samuel Gray, Patrick Carr, Samuel Maverick and James Caldwell. Six more people in the crowd were

injured but not killed. The victims were buried together in the Granary Burying Ground. Bostonians attended the funeral procession that made a symbolic trip to the Liberty Tree.

Paul Revere is known for mass producing the most famous engraving of the incident. The image was published in the Boston Gazette and sparked anti-British anger among the colonists. Revere used the massacre as propaganda to unite the Patriots. The word 'massacre' is usually used to describe events where hundreds of people are killed. Propaganda is a technique used to persuade someone to think a certain way.

Revere was trying to convince colonists that angry British soldiers were firing into a crowd of innocent, unarmed people. His engraving was published just three weeks after the Boston Massacre. Revere titled his engraving as "The Bloody Massacre in King Street." His engraving fails to show that colonists were throwing items at the soldiers. Newspapers started reporting that the British Captain ordered his troops to fire, though that is not true. Revere's picture of the incident was not an accurate depiction but the engraving represents how American people felt about the incident.

Paul Revere's engraving shows the British lined up in an aggressive, military posture with one officer giving an order to fire. This leads people to believe that the British were the aggressors. Crispus Attucks is visible in the lower left-hand corner. Revere's engraving shows a blue sky but in reality the riot occurred just after nine o'clock on a cold winter night.

On November 27, 1770, Captain Preston and eight of his soldiers were arrested and brought to court. All eight of the soldiers pleaded not-guilty. During the trial, John Adams argued that if the soldiers were threatened by the crowd, they had the right to defend themselves. Some of the soldiers were released because they had the right to defend themselves with a crime they were branded with the law on their thumbs. Captain Preston returned to England and paid a £200 fine for the massacre.

A few weeks after the massacre, the British government eliminated most of the Townshend taxes except a tax on tea. This was a victory for the Sons of Liberty and the Boston Tea Party.

The Boston Massacre caused a deep divide between loyalists and the Patriots. Some colonists were beginning to look at the government in a different light. Americans quickly learned that the British troops would use force when necessary. The Boston Massacre became a rallying cry for independence, rebellion and patriotism.

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