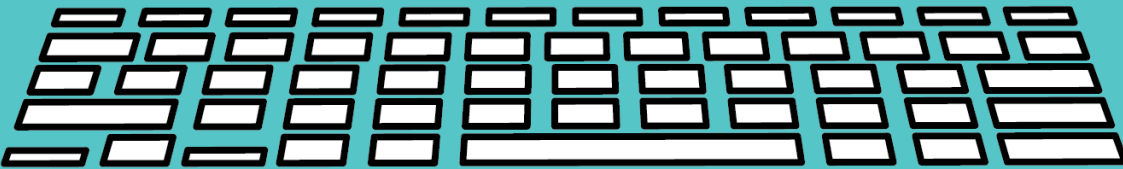
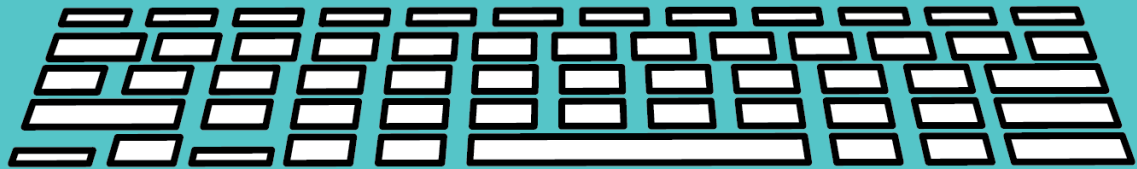


LIBERTY WAS
ORIGINALLY
KNOWN AS
THE LOYAL

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the French and Indian War begin?	
2. What word means being treated harshly?	
3. Who was first to call an event the Boston Massacre?	
4. What year was the Tea Act passed?	
5. In what state did the First Continental Congress meet?	
6. How many colonies were there originally?	
7. Which act forced colonists to house British soldiers?	
8. What is the British government known as?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the French and Indian War begin?		9. About 90% of the ____ was being smuggled into the colonies.	
2. What word means being treated harshly?		10. In 1765, the ____ Act tax was imposed on colonists.	
3. Who was first to call an event the Boston Massacre?		11. The Coercive Acts were also called the ____ Acts.	
4. What year was the Tea Act passed?		12. The ____ British ships were the Dartmouth, the Beaver, & the ____.	
5. In what state did the First Continental Congress meet?		13. One group of colonists were called Sons of ____.	
6. How many colonies were there originally?		14. ____ all spent a lot of money buying expensive ____.	
7. Which act forced colonists to house British soldiers?		15. The Tea Act required tea to be bought from the East ____ Company.	
8. What is the British government known as?		16. An incident in 1770 is known as the ____ Massacre.	



REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The French and Indian War lasted from 1754 to 1763. The French and Indian War took place between the American colonies and New France. In this war, British troops helped American colonists fight. The American colonies won the war, but because they helped British soldiers, King George III spent a large amount of money to pay for the war. In order for his army to protect the colonies, King George and the British government felt that the colonies should help pay for the war. In the sense of the war and the expense of British soldiers stationed in the American colonies.

Most of the 13 colonies felt that the act of being persecuted in England, especially for their religious beliefs, was the British government became more involved with the colonies, tension increased.

Originally, the British government had allowed the colonies to govern themselves. The colonies were supposed to be British. In 1764, that all changed.

The British government, known as Parliament, decided to pass the Stamp Act. Great Britain was far away from the American colonies. The colonists didn't want people all the way across the ocean telling them what to do or how to do it.

In 1765, the Stamp Act tax was imposed on colonists to help pay for the French and Indian War. This law required colonists to pay a tax on all printed materials such as newspapers, legal documents, magazines and playing cards. The British felt they could tax the colonists because they received the British troops.

The American colonists did not agree with the taxes. The colonists felt the British government had no right to tax them. There were no representatives of the colonies in the British government. The colonies had no one to speak up on their behalf. In 1770, colonists began to protest the actions of the British government. Due to colonial protests, the British sent soldiers to Boston to keep order in the town.

One Boston protest in 1770 resulted in a fight and several colonists were shot and killed. This incident is known as the Boston Massacre. British soldiers fired at the colonists killing five men. Although it was not really a massacre, Paul Revere used that term to persuade people that the British were not looking out for their best interests.

Days before the massacre, British officers ordered the removal of all colonists staying at the Boston Manufactory House, a safe house for the poor, ill or

homeless. The British ordered the safe house to be evacuated so that British soldiers could stay there.

Following the Boston Massacre, the British started collecting a new tax on tea. On average, most American colonists consumed 2 to 3 cups of tea every day. At that time, about 90% of the tea was being smuggled into the colonies.

Three British trade ships named the Dartmouth, the Eleanor, and the Beaver sat in the Boston harbor for weeks. Their tea delivery wasn't being unloaded because the colonists of Boston refused to buy or use the English tea. Their anger was directed at Great Britain, which had passed the Tea Act. The Tea Act was a law that required American colonists to buy their tea from the British owned East India Company. The Tea Act was passed by Parliament on May 10, 1773. The law lowered prices on tea, however, the Tea Act placed a tax on tea sold by any other company.

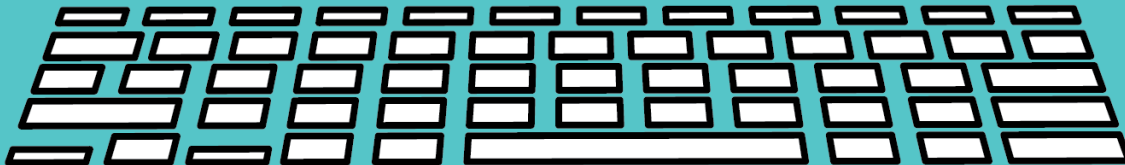
Leading Boston patriots protested this tax by boarding British ships and dumping the tea into the water of the Boston Harbor. This was known as the Boston Tea Party.

A group of colonists named the Sons of Liberty was determined to let the colonists know they were unhappy. The Sons of Liberty was a secret society made up of American colonists who wanted to fight British taxation. Patriots like John Hancock, James Otis, and Samuel Adams were members of the group. The original purpose of the Sons of Liberty was to force British stamp agents to resign and to stop British merchants from ordering British goods.

The British government wanted the American colonies needed to be punished for the Boston Tea Party. They issued new laws and taxes that the colonists called the Intolerable Acts or Coercive Acts. They were given the name "Intolerable Acts" by patriots who felt they could not "tolerate" the unfair laws.

The British laws closed the port of Boston entirely. The British Royal Navy warships to make sure no one went in or out of Boston harbor. Boston would not be reopened until the cost of the war was paid. The British government also passed the Quartering Act which forced colonists to house and feed British soldiers.

The First Continental Congress took place in September of 1774. Representatives from 12 colonies met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They discussed their concerns about the Intolerable Acts and unfair British laws. The representatives of the colonies sent a letter to King George III asking their issues and concerns with taxes and unfair laws. They requested that King George III, king of Great Britain, cancel the Intolerable Acts. They would refuse to use and buy British goods. King George ignored their request. Eventually the colonists decided to fight for their independence from Great Britain in the Revolutionary War.





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