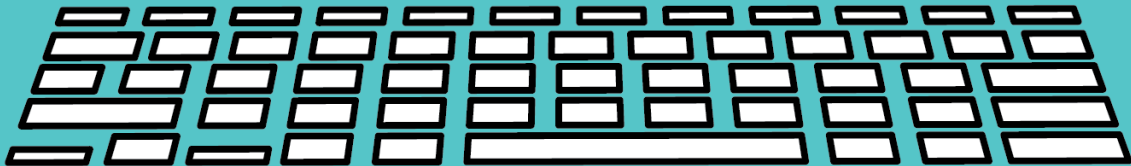
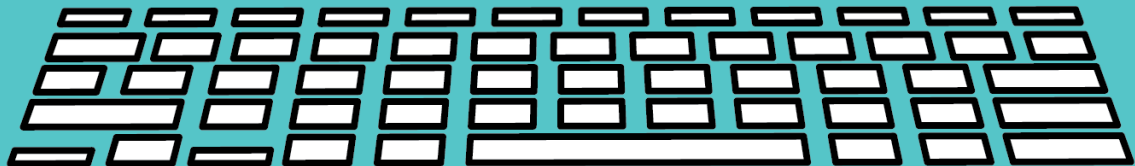


FOR THE FIRST TIME
THEIR NAME FROM
A SPEECH MADE
BY A MEMBER OF
THE BRITISH
PARLIAMENT
NAMED THOMAS
BARRE

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the Sons of Liberty first form?	
2. What country were they protesting against?	
3. How many vertical stripes did the Sons of Liberty flag have?	
4. Who was America's second president?	
5. What were the Sons of Liberty originally known as?	
6. What is Britain's government called?	
7. In what city was the first Sons of Liberty group?	
8. What year did the French and Indian War begin?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the Sons of Liberty first form?		9. The ____ Act was passed in March of 1765 by the British.	
2. What country were they protesting against?		10. Samuel ____ is known to have started the group.	
3. How many vertical stripes did the Sons of Liberty flag have?		11. Patrick Henry's speech was "Give me liberty or give me ____."	
4. Who was America's second president?		12. They met under a tree they called the "____ tree".	
5. What were the Sons of Liberty originally known as?		13. Paul ____ warned colonists that the British were coming.	
6. What is Britain's government called?		14. The Boston ____ Party took place in 1773.	
7. In what city was the first Sons of Liberty group?		15. Colonists would chant "no ____ without representation".	
8. What year did the French and Indian War begin?		16. The group even used the tar and ____ method.	



SONS OF LIBERTY

The Sons of Liberty were groups of colonists that first formed in 1764. They protested against Britain and the unfair laws they forced on the American colonies. The group formed after a series of events that began with the French and Indian War. The French and Indian War began in 1754. The colonists fought New France to control America, and Great Britain sent troops to control the colonies. Sending their troops and soldiers to Britain left them with a great debt (owed money). To pay for the war, they forced taxes on the colonists without giving them to have a say in Parliament (Britain's government).

One of those unfair taxes was called the Stamp Act. It came in the form of a stamp that was required on legal documents, as well as almost every other printed paper. Some items that required a stamp were newspapers, contracts, and calendars. There were British agents (workers) stationed every year, requiring stamps. The act was passed in March of 1765 by the British Parliament. Even though the colonists voiced their opinion that they did not believe this tax was fair, Britain did not listen to their concerns. The colonists would chant their motto "no taxation without representation", meaning they should not have to pay a tax when they didn't have someone speaking on their behalf in Parliament.

The first Sons of Liberty group was formed in Boston from an organized protest of the Stamp Act in 1765. The group was originally known as the Loyal Nine. They would try to force the British agents to leave their posts by threatening them. The group even used the tar and feather method to punish or humiliate the government officials. Eventually, most of the stamp agents quit and left, and with continuous protests, Britain repealed (removed) the Stamp Act in February of 1766.

Soon, there were secret groups of the Sons of Liberty across

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the colonies. In 1767, the Sons of Liberty adopted their own flag with nine vertical stripes (four white and five red). It was commonly known as the 'rebellious stripes flag'. The members would always meet secretly so they wouldn't get caught and imprisoned by the British. In Boston, they often met under an elm tree they called the "Liberty Tree."

The Sons of Liberty had members that included farmers, doctors, traders and more. Some of them were famous figures such as Samuel Adams. He is known to have started the group. John Hancock participated in the protests as well. Patrick Henry, known for his famous "Give me liberty or give me death" speech, was also a member. John Adams joined the cause too, later becoming America's second president. Another member of the Sons of Liberty was Paul Revere. He was the man who warned the colonists that "the Regulars were coming," the British were coming, leading up to the Revolutionary War.

In 1767, Parliament passed the Townshend Acts, which imposed (forced) additional taxes on goods such as paint, lead, and glass. Samuel Adams proposed (suggested) a boycott to keep any British goods out of Massachusetts. A boycott means to refuse to buy or refuse to use.

Even though the Sons of Liberty started because of their opposition (to disagree) against the Stamp Act, they continued to protest all the times against unfair laws Britain forced on the colonies over many years. One major event they took part in was the Boston Tea Party in 1773. When Britain taxed the colonies on tea and refused to repeal (remove) the tax, the protesters snuck on board three British ships and dumped 342 chests of tea overboard. This led to Britain losing a lot of money, angering the people. The act against Britain eventually led to Parliament passing the Intolerable Acts which forced things such as closing the harbor for trade and removing free elections. The Intolerable Acts, among many other events, led to the Revolutionary War in 1775.

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