

CH. 7- The Colonists Seek Greater Freedom

I. Why did Britain tighten its control over the American colonies?

A. Strife on the Frontier-

1. New territory from the Treaty of Paris 1763 was very desired by the colonists who wanted more land.

2. Pontiac's War interferes with western settlement.

-Pontiac's war created doubts about western settlement more war would be costly to Britain.

3. The Proclamation of 1763 closes the western frontier to all colonists.

B. Grenville's New Program-

1. Britain needed money to pay for the war debts from the French & Indian War.

-Prime Minister George Grenville decided to end the policy of salutary neglect, strictly enforce the Navigation Acts, and establish a new tax policy for the colonists.

2. Parliament approves the new tax plan in 1764.

-Parliament passed the Currency Act and Sugar Act to produce revenue for England.

These two laws affected a small number of colonial merchants.

-1765 Parliament passed the Stamp Act to raise money to pay for the soldiers stationed in America. This law affected almost all colonists, which led to an overwhelming storm of protest in the colonies.

II. How did the American colonists react to strict control by Britain?

A. Anger in the Colonies-

1. Grenville's new policies angered the colonists because they were viewed as unfair.

2. Colonists opposed "taxation without representation", because it violated their rights as English citizens. The colonists never objected to paying external taxes, but they did protest to paying internal taxes.

3. Colonists take action against the Stamp Act 1765.

-The Stamp Act Congress organized a boycott of British goods.

-Sons of Liberty & Daughters of Liberty

-Acts of violence against British Stamp agents.

4. *Britain repeals the hated Stamp Act in 1766.*

-They also passed the Declaratory Act reminding the colonists that Parliament still had the right to fully govern the colonies.

B. New Laws and New Protests

1. *Parliament passes the TOWNSHEND ACTS in 1767.*

2. *The Townshend Acts outrage the colonists.*

3. *The colonists resist the Townshend Acts by organizing another boycott against British goods.*

4. *The BOSTON MASSACRE 1770 strengthens opposition against the British.*

5. *The TEA ACT 1773 stirs up trouble because the law was trying to defeat the colonial boycott of British goods.*

6. *The colonists of Boston hold a "tea party" to protest the Tea Act.*

III. What happened when the British punished the colonists?

A. British Restrictions-

1. *Parliament passed laws to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea party. In 1774, they passed the COERCIVE ACTS (Intolerable Acts).*

2. *Patriots organized resistance to the Intolerable Acts by forming Committees of Correspondence.*

3. *The colonists called the First Continental Congress 1774. All of the colonies except Georgia met in Philadelphia to discuss their rights and actions against these laws.*

B. Taking Up Arms-

1. *Some colonists decided that a boycott was not enough and began to arm themselves to fight for their English rights.*

2. *The British go to Lexington & Concord to capture patriot leaders and disarm the colonists.*
3. *When fighting began at Lexington, it became known as "the shot heard round the world" because they were the first shots of the American Revolution, which would inspire other colonies around the world to resist tyrannical rule!*

Name _____ Period _____

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British Laws/Colonist's Reaction

- ____ **1. As result of the Boston Tea Party was**
A) Formation of the Stamp Act Congress B) formation of the Sons & Daughters Of Liberty C) Intolerable Acts D) all of these

- ____ **2. This law passed in 1767 increased tension by placing troops in the colonies to enforce new laws. This tension resulted in which event?**
A) Proclamation of 1763 B) the Sugar Act C) Molasses Act
D) Townshend Acts

- ____ **3. This law forbade settlement of new lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.**
A) Proclamation of 1763 B) Stamp Act C) Townshend Acts
D) Intolerable Acts

- ____ **4. This law called for the use of "writs of assistance" to end smuggling.**
A) Townshend Acts B) Stamp Act C) Tea Act D) Currency Act

- ____ **5. This law force colonists to barter goods for goods.**
A) Proclamation of 1763 B) Sugar Act C) Molasses Act D) Currency Act

- ____ **6. This law stated that the Navigation Acts would be strictly enforced.**
A) Stamp Act B) Townshend Acts C) Currency Act D) Proclamation of 1763

- ____ **7. This act placed a tax on all legal documents and printed materials like newspapers, playing cards, almanacs, and advertisements.**
A) The Newspaper Act B) Stamp Act C) Currency Act D) Tea Act

- ____ **8. A colonial response to this law was the Sons & Daughters of Liberty.**
A) Stamp Act B) Townshend Act C) Sugar Act D) Intolerable Acts

- ____ **9. This law stated that the British government would control trade with Indians west of the Appalachian Mountains.**
A) Proclamation of 1763 B) Intolerable Acts C) Stamp Act D) Tea Act

- ____ **10. This law required the colonists to quarter British troops.**
A) Intolerable Acts B) Currency Act C) Tea Act D) Stamp Act

Part II- Time Line

Place the following events in correct chronological order.

- ___ 1. **A) Stamp Act**
- ___ 2. **B) First Continental Congress**
- ___ 3. **C) Boston Massacre**
- ___ 4. **D) Sugar Act**
- ___ 5. **E) Proclamation of 1763**
- ___ 6. **F) Declaration of Independence**
- ___ 7. **G) Stamp Act Congress**
- ___ 8. **H) Boston Tea Party**
- ___ 9. **I) Townshend Acts**
- ___ 10. **J) Intolerable/Coercive Acts**

Part II- Time Line

Place the following events in correct chronological order.

- ___ 1. *A) Pontiac's War*
- ___ 2. *B) Currency Act*
- ___ 3. *C) Boston Tea Party*
- ___ 4. *D) Boston Massacre*
- ___ 5. *E) Continental Army defeats British*
- ___ 6. *F) Intolerable/Coercive Acts*
- ___ 7. *G) Declaration of Independence*
- ___ 8. *H) Stamp Act*
- ___ 9. *I) Townshend Acts*
- ___ 10. *J) First Continental Congress*