

GOVERNING COLONIAL AMERICA

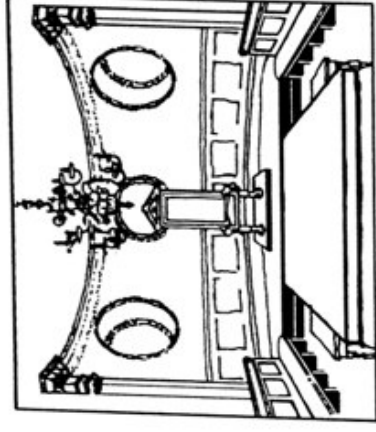
Write each item from the box under the picture it goes with. Then answer the questions. For help, you can refer to pages 286–291 in your textbook.

- chosen by the king of England
- delegates are usually white, Protestant, male landowners
- have the power to dissolve the colonial assemblies
- make laws for the colonies, call for taxes, and build roads
- raise money to support the colony's militia
- enforce English laws in the colonies



Royal governors

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Colonial assemblies

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7. What did the colonial delegates speak up for in their assemblies?

8. What important right did John Peter Zenger's trial establish in the colonies?

THE GROWING CONFLICT

Use the sentences in the box to make a chart that shows how the conflict grew between the British and the colonists. Then answer the questions that follow. The first event has been filled in for you. For help, you can refer to pages 292-297 in your textbook.

- With the Intolerable Acts, Britain closes Boston Harbor and orders the colonists to feed and house British soldiers.
- The Townshend Acts make the colonists pay taxes on everyday products imported from Britain.
- British soldiers kill five colonists during the Boston Massacre.
- The British Parliament passes the Stamp Act to collect taxes from the colonies.
- The colonies form Committees of Correspondence to keep each other informed about important events.
- The Boston Tea Party takes place to protest the British tax on tea.

DATE	EVENT
1765	The British Parliament passes the Stamp Act to collect taxes from the colonies.
1767	
1770	
1772	
1773	
1774	

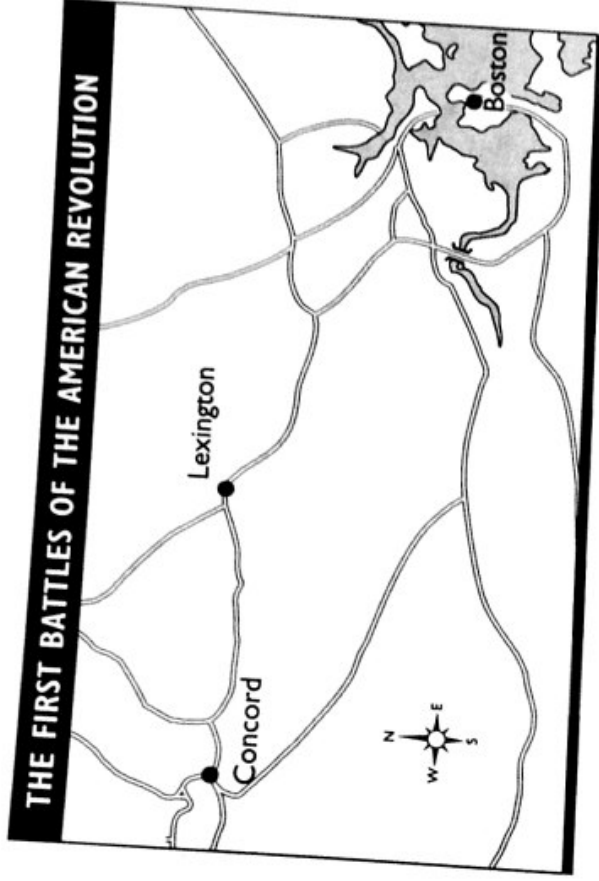
1. How many years do the events in the chart cover? _____
2. Which event was the most important in uniting the colonists? Why?

Name: _____

Use with pages 300-305.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BEGINS

Use the map to complete the activities on this page. For help, you can refer to pages 300-305 in your textbook.



1. Find the route Paul Revere took on the night of April 18, 1775. Trace it in blue.

Why did Paul Revere make this ride?

What was the outcome of this battle?

2. Find the location of the first battle of the American Revolution. Circle it in green.

What was another name for men in the colonial militia who fought this battle?

3. Find the route the British took after the first battle ended. Trace it in red.

What were the British planning to do when they reached the next town?

4. Which two other military events proved that the colonists were serious in their struggle against the British?

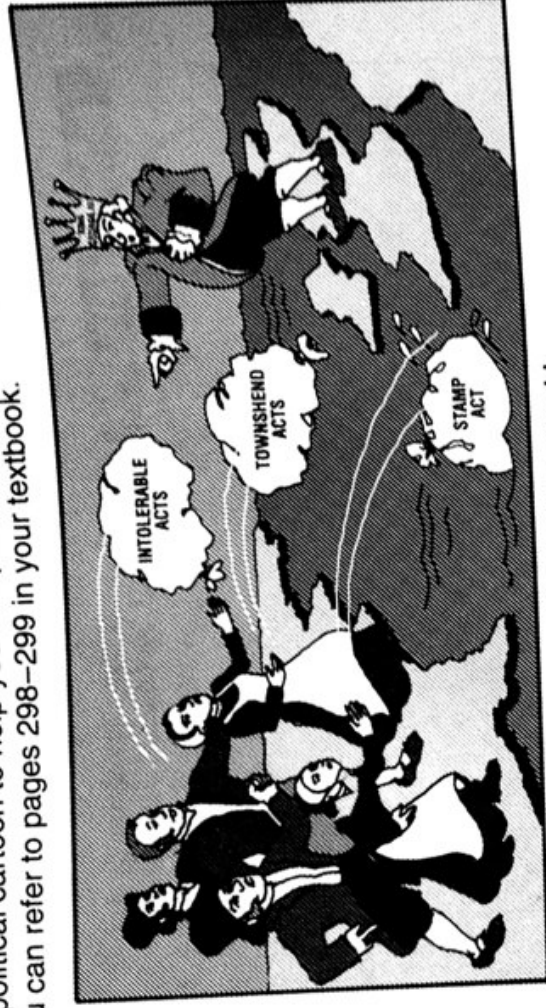
5. What did colonial unity and military readiness in these early battles lay the groundwork for?

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Name: _____

READING A POLITICAL CARTOON

Use the political cartoon to help you complete the activities on this page. For help, you can refer to pages 298–299 in your textbook.



Take back your trash!

1. What is a political cartoon? _____

2. What is the political cartoon above about?

3. What and whom does the image of the king symbolize?

How do you know? _____

4. What do the bags of trash symbolize? _____

How do you know? _____

5. Whom do the people throwing the bags of trash stand for? _____

How do you know? _____

MATCHING WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS

Write the letter of the term that matches each definition. For help, you can refer to the lessons in Chapter 11 of your textbook.

a. militia	f. First Continental Congress	k. Townshend Acts	p. Stamp Act
b. rebel	g. American Revolution	l. Intolerable Acts	q. minutemen
c. repeal	h. Battle of Bunker Hill	m. Sons of Liberty	r. assembly
d. liberty	i. Boston Tea Party	n. town meeting	s. delegate
e. boycott	j. Committees of Correspondence	o. treason	t. petition

- _____ 1. a law-making body _____ 12. to refuse to do business or have contact with a person, group, or country
- _____ 2. a group of people who gather to solve local problems _____ 13. committees formed by the colonies to inform each other about important events
- _____ 3. a military force made up of volunteers _____ 14. a protest in which colonists dumped chests of tea into Boston Harbor
- _____ 4. a member of an assembly _____ 15. the reaction of the British Parliament to the Boston Tea Party
- _____ 5. freedom _____ 16. a meeting of colonial delegates to decide on a plan to oppose the Intolerable Acts
- _____ 6. to refuse to obey those in charge because of different ideas about what is right _____ 17. trained soldiers ready to defend the colonies at a minute's notice
- _____ 7. one of the first British laws placing taxes on the colonies _____ 18. the war between the colonists and the British
- _____ 8. the betrayal of one's country by giving help to an enemy _____ 19. a famous battle between the British and minutemen at the beginning of the revolution
- _____ 9. groups of colonists who organized protests against the British government _____ 20. a written request signed by many people
- _____ 10. to cancel or take back
- _____ 11. laws that made colonists pay taxes on everyday items imported from Britain