**Moving Towards Independence**

What are the differences between a Patriot and a Loyalist?

How would you describe a Neutralist?

1. From 1763 to 1765, British Parliament and King George passed three laws that affected the colonists. Complete the table to explain these events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>What did this law require colonists to do?</th>
<th>How did some colonists protest this law?</th>
<th>How did the British government react to these protests?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proclamation of 1763</td>
<td>Colonists could only settle land east of the Appalachian Mountains.</td>
<td>Colonists argued in letters and articles that it was tyranny, an unjust use of government power.</td>
<td>The British government ignored colonists' complaints and sent more troops to the colonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp Act (1765)</td>
<td>Colonists had to buy a stamp for any paper they used, including newspapers and playing cards.</td>
<td>Colonists sent messages to Parliament, refused to buy stamps, and attacked tax collectors. Son of Liberty, Stamp Act Congress, Boycott.</td>
<td>The British government repealed the Stamp Act. Declaratory Act of 1766.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartering Act (1765)</td>
<td>Colonial assemblies had to provide housing and supplies for British troops.</td>
<td>New York's assembly refused to give funds for some supplies.</td>
<td>The British government refused to allow the New York assembly to meet until it complied with the law.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. What do you think is the best argument for and against each of these laws?

**Proclamation of 1763**

*For:* If the colonists move past the Appalachians, Indians will attack them. We cannot afford another costly war.

*Against:* The only new and cheap land available for settlement is on the other side of the Appalachian Mountains.

Pontiac's Rebellion = Ottawa Chief organized tribes to fight frontier settlements.

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**Stamp Act**

*For:* The colonists pay few taxes compared to other British citizens. It is time for them to pay their fair share for the French and Indian War.

*Against:* No taxation without representation! You have no right to tax us without our consent. We want our rights as Englishmen!

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**Quartering Act**

*For:* The soldiers are here to protect the colonies from foreign attack, so colonists should help pay for them!

*Against:* The soldiers take up space and do nothing. Why should we pay for them? It feels like they are always watching us.
**Townshend Acts**

1. What were the Townshend Acts?

   The Townshend Acts placed a duty, or tax, on certain goods the colonists imported from Great Britain. *(Tariff)*

   glass, paper, lead, paint, and tea

   Why did Parliament pass them?

   The acts were passed to raise money for Great Britain's army in the colonies and pay back debt.

2. Create a drawing or political cartoon to show how the colonists, including Loyalists, reacted to the Townshend Acts. Make sure your illustration shows the influence of colonial women during this action.

   Drawings should show a boycott of English goods. Women refusing to buy these goods should be included in the illustration.
3. Explain why Lord North decided to repeal the Townshend Acts in 1770. Then sketch the one item that was left out of the repeal.

Lord North repealed the Townshend Acts because the taxes were not raising enough money to cover the losses due to the boycott. All taxes were repealed except for the tax on tea!

All taxes repealed except the tax on TEA!

Lord Frederick North (1732-1792)

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**Boston Massacre**

1. Draw a Patriot’s view and a Loyalist’s view of how the Boston Massacre began. PROPAGANDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patriot</th>
<th>Loyalist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drawings from the Patriot point of view might show peaceful, unarmed colonists and British soldiers opening fire on them.</td>
<td>Drawings from the Loyalist point of view might show colonists yelling insults at British soldiers and throwing ice balls and rocks at them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crispus Attucks = First to die
2. What role did John Adams play after the Boston Massacre?

John Adams defended the British soldiers who were accused of killing colonists at the Boston Massacre.

Why?
He believed in upholding the law and that every person had the right to a fair trial.

Gaspee Affair of 1772

Committees of Correspondence = Colonies start to share information with each other

Toward Independence... Sections 5.6-5.7
Boston Tea Party and Intolerable Acts

Boston Tea Party
1. Rewrite this sentence to make it correct:
   The Boston Massacre and the repeal of taxes under the Townshend Acts began huge protests across the colonies.

   The Boston Massacre did not cause new protests against the British government, and the repeal of the Townshend Acts led to a period of calm in the colonies.
2. Give one argument in favor of the Tea Act and one argument against the Tea Act.

*Argument for the Tea Act:* It will lower the cost of tea in the colonies. It will keep the British East India Company from going bankrupt.

*Argument against the Tea Act:* It will create a monopoly of the tea trade. It will cause colonists to worry that the British government will try to control other trades.

3. Write a newspaper headline about the Boston Tea Party from the points of view of a Loyalist and a Patriot. Explain your headlines.

**The Loyalist Times**

*“Patriot Temper Tantrum at Boston Harbor”*

Loyalists saw the Patriots as rowdy, unreasonable, and difficult to control.

**The Patriot Press**

*“Magnificent Moment of Defending Our Rights”*

Patriots believed this destructive action was necessary to defend their rights of representation in government.
Intolerable Acts

1. How did King George’s feelings toward the colonies change after the Boston Tea Party?

   After the Boston Tea Party, King George no longer simply wanted to collect taxes from the colonists. He now wanted to take control of the colonies.

2. Complete the table by recording three actions of the Intolerable Acts. Then take the point of view of a colonist and describe how each action might have hurt you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions of the Intolerable Acts</th>
<th>How might this hurt you?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed Boston Harbor to shipping.</td>
<td>My business may lose money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The British government now controlled the government in Massachusetts.</td>
<td>I have less say in my government than before. I can’t even gather with other colonists at town meetings without the governor’s permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A British soldier accused of murder would have his trial in England, not in the colonies.</td>
<td>People in England will not understand all the circumstances of the trial and will probably take the soldier’s side. This might make it easier for soldiers to get away with murder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More soldiers were sent to Boston to make sure colonists followed the laws.</td>
<td>More freedoms will be taken from us as the British government uses more force.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. The colonists took several actions to oppose the Intolerable Acts. Which two actions do you agree with the most and why?

Possible actions (opinions will vary):
- Merchants in other colonies closed their shops to oppose the treatment of colonists in Massachusetts.
- Virginians called for a meeting of delegates from all the colonies to find a peaceful solution. Some towns and cities began to organize militias.

4. What new idea did Patrick Henry bring to the First Continental Congress?

Patrick Henry urged colonists to unite by thinking of themselves as one group of people: Americans

"An attack on one, is an attack on all!"
"Give me Liberty, or give me Death!"

5. What decisions did the First Continental Congress make?

1. The First Continental Congress decided to send a message to King George asking him to recognize their rights.

2. The Congress also called for a new boycott of British goods until the Intolerable Acts were repealed.

3. Urged colonies to form militias.

4. Sent Ambassadors to other nations
The British are coming! The British are coming!

Lexington and Concord Section 5.7

Complete the flowchart of key events of the battles at Lexington and Concord.

British troops leave Boston and march to Concord to seize gunpowder and weapons.

Paul Revere and others warn colonists of the British approach.

Minutemen and British troops fight in Lexington. 700 vs. 70, 8 killed and 10 wounded.

British troops continue to Concord.

British soldiers search for weapons and gunpowder in Concord.
Colonists fight British soldiers at Concord's North Bridge.

Colonists attack British soldiers on the retreat to Boston.

British = 273 KIA/wounded
Colonists=95 KIA/wounded

Which events happened first in history?

Place these six events in order:

- STAMP ACT
- TOWNSHEND ACTS
- BOSTON TEA PARTY
- PROCLAMATION OF 1763
- BOSTON MASSACRE
- TEA ACT