

Name _____

Date _____

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

1. Great Britain's monarch King George III

a. wanted to keep peace with Britain's Native American allies.

b. wanted Parliament to repeal the Sugar Act.

c. secretly supported a ban on trade with the colonies.

d. tried to convince Samuel Adams to oppose the Stamp Act.

2. The purpose of the Quartering Act was to require the colonies to

a. pay for the salaries of British soldiers.

b. buy only goods that were made in Great Britain.

c. provide housing and supplies for British soldiers.

d. stop making their own coins and use British money instead.

3. The revenue that Great Britain hoped to raise in the colonies

a. was required to have an official tax stamp on it.

b. was needed by the British government to pay its debts.

c. was used to help colonists expand onto more land.

d. was collected by British soldiers stationed in the colonies.

4. The British law that directly taxed the colonists was the

a. Sugar Act.

b. Proclamation of 1763.

c. Stamp Act.

d. Declaratory Act.

5. Who was Patrick Henry?

a. the British prime minister responsible for the Sugar Act

b. a colonist who protested taxation without representation

c. a British leader who called for the repeal of the Stamp Act

d. a Virginia leader who called for resistance to the Stamp Act

6. A group that staged protests against the Stamp Act was the

a. House of Burgesses.

b. Parliament.

c. Sons of Liberty.

d. Continental Congress.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why might a boycott be a good way for people to protest a law or other action that they do not like?



SECTION QUIZ Colonial Resistance Grows

Section 2

Name _____ Date _____

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best completes the statement.

- a. Crispus Attucks
- b. Boston Massacre
- c. Townshend Acts
- d. Boston Tea Party
- e. Samuel Adams
- f. writs of assistance
- g. John Adams

1. In 1767, the _____ attempted to raise money to pay the salaries of British governors and other officials in the colonies.

2. One of the colonists who organized protests and urged other colonists to resist British control was _____, a leader of the Boston Sons of Liberty.

3. In 1770, an incident that the Sons of Liberty called the _____ was used as propaganda to arouse the colonists' resistance to British authority.

4. The _____ permitted British officers to enter colonists' homes and businesses to search for smuggled goods.

5. A colonial lawyer named _____ was criticized for defending several British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre.

6. One night, in an event that became known as the _____, a group of colonists dressed as Native Americans boarded three British ships docked in Boston harbor and threw their cargoes overboard.

7. Among the colonists killed in the Boston Massacre was _____, a sailor of African and Native American ancestry.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question. If you need more room, continue on the back of this paper.

Explain why the committees of correspondence were helpful in organizing colonial resistance to British policies.

The Road to Lexington and Concord

SECTION QUIZ

Section 3



Name _____

Date _____

A. Terms and Names Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. What did the colonists call the hated Coercive Acts? _____

2. What two villages outside of Boston were the scene of the first battles between the British and the colonists? _____

3. What term was used to describe a colonist who resisted the British tax laws? _____

4. What were the groups of private citizens who pledged to defend their communities called? _____

5. What was the special name for citizen-soldiers who were trained to be ready at a moment's notice? _____

6. What group first met in 1774 to uphold colonial rights in opposition to the Intolerable Acts? _____

7. Which Son of Liberty, along with William Daves and Samuel Prescott, rode through the towns outside of Boston to warn of the approaching British? _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question. If you need more room, continue on the back of this paper.

Why do you think many colonists remained Loyalists after the first fighting with British troops broke out?

SECTION QUIZ **Declaring Independence**

Name _____

Date _____

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

true

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington

1. In May 1775, the Green Mountain Boys led by George Washington captured a British fort on Lake Champlain in New York.

2. The artillery that the Green Mountain Boys seized from Fort Ticonderoga was later used by Patriots to drive the British from Quebec.

3. Benedict Arnold, an officer who had played a key role in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, later helped lead the Patriots' invasion of Canada.

4. The Second Continental Congress began to act as a government for the colonies by forming an army and authorizing the printing of paper money to pay the

troops.

5. In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Paine wrote that people had a right to "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

6. The Declaration of Independence is based on the idea that people have certain

inalienable rights, which the government cannot take away.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why did the Second Continental Congress wait for more than a year after the fighting began to declare the colonies independent from Great Britain?