PrepUS History

Unit 2 - The American Revolution Road to Revolution IDs Matching

Directions:

Write the letter of each term on the line next to its correct identification. You will have no terms left over.

A.		Taxation Without esentation"	K.	Proclamation of 1763		
D	•		L.	Quartering Act of 1765		
B.	Boston Massacre		M.	salutary neglect		
C.	Boston Tea Party		N.	Sons of Liberty		
D.	Bunker "Breed's" Hill		O.	Stamp Act of 1765		
E.	Coerc	Coercive / Intolerable Acts		Sugar Act of 1764		
F.	Com	Committees of Correspondence		the Association		
G.	Declaration of Rights and Grievances		Q.			
			R.	Townshend Acts of 1767		
Н.	First Continental Congress			Trade and Navigation Acts		
I.	French and Indian War		T.	Treaty of Paris, 1763		
J.	Lexin	Lexington and Concord				
	_ 1.	1754-1763 war between France and Great Britain over control of North America				
	_ 2.	1772 colonial groups that communicated with other colonies about British activities				
	_ 3.	Acts that said that all goods shipped between England-colonies must be on English or colonial ships, some goods could only be shipped to Britain (enumerated), all colonial ships must stop in Britain to pay duty (tax) on way back home				
	_ 4.	began as a harmless snowballing of British soldiers when someone gave the order to fire; three Bostonians lay dead, two more died later from their wounds; dramatically depicted as "proof" of British heartlessness and tyranny				
	_ 5.	British General Thomas Gage sent a strong detail to confiscate munitions of Massachusetts colonists; British troops met 70 Minutemen who intended only a silent protest, but as they were withdrawing someone fired a shot, which led the British troops to fire at the Minutemen; British charged with bayonets, leaving eight dead and 10 wounded; often described with Ralph Waldo Emerson's phrase "the shot heard 'round the world"				

 6.	wars; stopped all settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains
 7.	colonists had no representation in and wanted to elect members British Parliament (was passing taxation laws)
 8.	delegates chosen by provincial congresses or popular conventions from every colony except Georgia met in Philadelphia
 9.	denounced actions of the British and vowed to stop trade w/Britain until they stopped treating the colonists badly
 10.	forbade importation of foreign rum, put a tax on molasses, wines, silks, coffee and other luxury items; hoped to lowered duty on molasses would reduce smuggling from Dutch and French West Indies to rum distilleries of New England
 11.	formed by the First Continental Congress; renewed trade boycott against British
 12.	Great Britain won F&I war and gained all of Canada and all land east of the MS River from France and Florida from Spain (France's ally); France then gave LA territory to Spain
 13.	just outside Boston; colonists marched up Breed's hill and were surrounded by British; held their ground until they ran out of ammunition; lost the hill but killed many British soldiers
 14.	non-interference; Britain let colonies do what they wanted (pretty much)
 15.	Parliament granted East India Company monopoly on all tea exported to the colonies; price rose dramatically; men disguised as Native Americans boarded three British ships lying at anchor and dumped their tea cargo into Boston harbor
 16.	placed import duties on tea, paper, glass, and paint; all but tea tax repealed in 1770 after became unenforceable
 17.	reaction to the Boston Tea Party; Boston Port Bill closed port of Boston until tea was paid for; banned most town meetings; required local authorities to find suitable quarters for British troops, in private homes if necessary
 18.	required colonies to provide royal troops with provisions and barracks
 19.	secret colonial organizations formed to protest the Stamp Act, often through violent means
 20.	tax on newspapers, broadsides, pamphlets, licenses, leases or other legal documents