

Basic US 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.

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| A. "No Taxation Without Representation" | K. Proclamation of 1763 |
| B. Boston Massacre | L. Quartering Act of 1765 |
| C. Boston Tea Party | M. salutary neglect |
| D. Bunker "Breed's" Hill | N. Sons of Liberty |
| E. Coercive / Intolerable Acts | O. Stamp Act of 1765 |
| F. Committees of Correspondence | P. Sugar Act of 1764 |
| G. Declaration of Rights and Grievances | Q. the Association |
| H. First Continental Congress | R. Townshend Acts of 1767 |
| I. French and Indian War | S. Trade and Navigation Acts |
| J. Lexington and Concord | T. Treaty of Paris, 1763 |

- _____ 1. 1754-1763 war between France and Great Britain over control of North America
- _____ 2. 1772 colonial groups that communicated by letter with other colonies about British activities
- _____ 3. a series of Acts that said that all goods traded between England and the colonies had to be shipped on English ships, that some goods could only be shipped to Britain and no other countries, and that all ships had to stop in Britain to pay a tax
- _____ 4. began as a harmless snowball throwing at British soldiers when someone gave the order to fire; three Bostonians lay dead, two more died later from their wounds; newspaper pictures showed it as "proof" of British heartlessness and domination
- _____ 5. British General Thomas Gage sent British soldiers to take weapons that Massachusetts colonists were stockpiling; British troops met Minutemen along the way who were constantly firing at them from behind trees and stone walls; was described in a poem by Ralph Waldo Emerson as "the shot heard 'round the world"

- _____ 6. British government told colonial settlers that they could not settle west of the Appalachian Mountains
- _____ 7. colonists had no members in the British Parliament and demanded to have the ability to elect their own members so that they could speak for the colonists
- _____ 8. delegates were chosen by every colony except Georgia to attend this political meeting in Philadelphia
- _____ 9. denounced (criticized) the actions of the British and threatened to stop all trade w/Britain until they stopped treating the colonists so poorly
- _____ 10. forbade importation of foreign rum and put a tax on molasses, wines, silks, coffee and other items in hopes that a lowered tax on molasses would reduce smuggling from West Indies to rum distilleries of New England
- _____ 11. formed by the First Continental Congress; renewed trade boycott against British
- _____ 12. Great Britain gained all of Canada and all land east of the Mississippi River from France and Florida from Spain (France's ally); signed at the end of the F&I War
- _____ 13. in hopes of reaching the highest point in Boston, colonists marched up Breed's Hill and were surrounded by the British; the colonists held their ground until they ran out of ammunition; lost the hill but killed many British soldiers
- _____ 14. Means "non-interference;" Britain let colonies do what they wanted (pretty much)
- _____ 15. Parliament granted the East India Company a monopoly on all tea exported to the colonies; men disguised as Native Americans boarded three British ships and dumped their tea cargo into Boston harbor
- _____ 16. placed import duties (taxes) on tea, paper, glass, and paint
- _____ 17. reaction to the Boston Tea Party; Boston harbor was closed until the dumped tea was paid for; banned most town meetings; required local authorities to find 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