

American Revolution

Unit 1B

Super Timeline Review

Section 3.4 – 4.2

Fill in the blanks using the events found on your Timeline.

1) Thought of as the beginning of the Revolutionary Era, _____ marked the first time colonists defied a government established by the King. The Governor of _____ did not support the settlers who requested help against native Americans on the frontier.

2) According to the economic ideas of _____, Parliament passes laws to regulate trade with the colonies. These _____ prevented the colonies from trading with any other nation unless they were transported on British or colonial ships.

3) In order to create new laws to make trade more efficient, in England, the _____ created policies for colonial that are 3,000 miles away.

4) After the French & Indian War, England gained control of most of North America east of the _____. Considering the expensive of the war and the new long frontier, Parliament announces the _____ in order to prevent settlers from building west of the _____. The goal was to prevent conflicts with the Native Americans on the frontier.

5) Shortly after, Parliament attempted to eliminate smuggling in the colonies by passing the _____. This law actually lowered the tax on foreign-made _____ but increased the tax on other goods. More importantly, smugglers would now be tried in _____ courts instead of colonial courts.

6) Most despised of all taxes, the _____ was the first direct tax on the colonists. This act placed taxes on all paper making all printed items all the more expensive, things such as newspaper, playing cards, legal documents, almanacs, and pamphlets.

7) To prevent this tax, and others, Sam Adams organizes Boston middle-class businessmen to form the _____. This secret organization harasses customs workers, stamp agents, and royal governors resulting in Parliament's repeal of the Stamp Act. Together they put forth a Declaration of Rights and Grievances for the King and Parliament to read. Here this _____ declares Parliament does not have the power to tax the colonies because _____.

8) Despite repealing the Stamp Act, Parliament issues the _____ reminding the colonies that Parliament has lawful authority over the colonies and will continue to pass laws that the colonists are expected to obey.

9) As a result, Parliament passes a new series of taxes, called the _____. Now the colonies must pay taxes on tea, glass, lead, paper, and paint. And in response to a new colonial boycott, the British send 2,000 red coats to Boston to arrest smugglers.

10) In Boston, the extra British soldiers create increased competition for jobs increasing the tension between soldiers and colonists. After a fistfight over employment, a crowd gathers outside the customs house that begins to harass the guard there. After the arrival of additional red coats to support the customs guard, snowballs, ice, oyster shells, and clubs are hurled at the soldiers resulting in return fire and the death of five colonists – the first civilian casualties of the conflict. To drum up colonial sympathy for the plight of Boston, Paul Revere creates his famous work “The Bloody Massacre” which would come to name the event the _____.

11) Communication being as it was, Boston and Virginia begin the _____ to spread word of events taking place in their colonies. This effort is to inform other colonies of violations of liberties and rights to gain more sympathy against the British. Thanks to Ben Franklin’s _____ news spread in record time throughout the colonies.

12) Meanwhile, the _____ had a surplus of tea that needed to be sold. In order to move this tea, Parliament passes the _____ which will eliminate the tax on East India Company tea but kept the tax on colonial tea, making the East India tea less expensive.

13) To prevent the East India tea from being sold, members of the _____ dressed as Native Americans snuck aboard the she ships in Boston Harbor and dumped 18,000 pounds of tea, an event that would come to be known as the _____.

14) Outraged, Parliament and the King pass a series of laws to force the colonists to comply with British authority. Known to the colonists as the _____, the Coercive Acts did 4 things:

- (1) _____,
- (2) _____,
- (3) _____, and
- (4) _____.

15) In violation of new laws forbidding the formation of any political group or organization, 56 delegates from 12 colonies met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to become the _____. This group decided 4 things:

- (1) _____,
- (2) _____,
- (3) _____, and
- (4) _____.

16) While awaiting word back from London, General Gage orders troops to seize patriot supplies in a farmhouse past Lexington. Thanks to _____ warning, the British soldiers meet a small resistance force of Minutemen who were handily defeated, but not before the “Shot Heard Round the World” was fired. The _____ ultimately proved costly to the British as the _____ tactics of the Patriots took out red coats along the long road back to Boston.

17) Having their demands for rights denied by the King, the _____ meets in 1775 as promised. It is becoming more obvious that the colonies must prepare to defend itself against an increasingly aggressive British military. Most importantly, 3 things were accomplished by the group:

- (1) _____,
- (2) _____, and
- (3) _____.

18) The King denying peace with the colonies declares all leaders of any Congress or military group is a traitor to the King and will be executed upon arrest. _____ lays out a clear and convincing argument aimed at businessmen across the colonies to unite against the tyranny of England and be free and independent in his pamphlet, _____.

19) Emboldened by the King's resolve holding all 13 colonies in a state of rebellion, the Second Continental Congress approves the _____, mostly written by _____. This document lays out the reasons why the colonies should become independent states free of British rule.