

Learning Target: I can explain what British laws or actions occurred that resulted in the colonist taking action to resist and request independence

Name _____ Block/Day _____ Unit 3: Day 7

Bellwork: Vocabulary Matching

1) _____ tyrant	A) To withstand an action or effect, to oppose.
2) _____ imports	B) A cruel and oppressive ruler
3) _____ resist	C) A brutal killing of a bunch of people
4) _____ massacre	D) Misleading information to persuade others point of view
5) _____ propaganda	E) to bring goods into a country from a different country.

DBQ Focus: Causes of the American Revolution



Document-Based Question Format

Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying Documents (The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.) This question is designed to test your ability to work with and understand historical documents.

Historical Context:

In the 1760s, shortly after the conclusion of the French and Indian War, the British Parliament passed a series of laws and taxes on the American Colonies. The colonists disagreed with Great Britain on the fairness of these laws and taxes, which led to conflict between the two sides. Eventually, this conflict erupted into the American Revolution.

Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of social studies, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay in which you will be asked to...

- Describe at least **two British laws** or actions that the American colonists thought were **unfair** and explain why the colonists thought these were unfair.
- Discuss at least **two actions** American colonists took to **fight or resist** British laws or actions.

Focus Question: What British laws or actions occurred that resulted in the colonist taking action to resist and request independence from England?

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Document 1:

**Speech by Patrick Henry to the Virginia House of Burgesses,
May 1765 in response to the Stamp Act**

"We can under law be taxed only by our own representatives. We have no representatives in the British Parliament. So how can the British Parliament place this tax on us? It is simple; they cannot! The Stamp Act is against the law. We must not obey it... King George is a tyrant. He breaks the laws. He is an enemy of his own people."

1) Why does Patrick Henry feel that the Stamp Act and other British tax laws are unlawful? [1]

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2) How does Patrick Henry describe King George III? [1]

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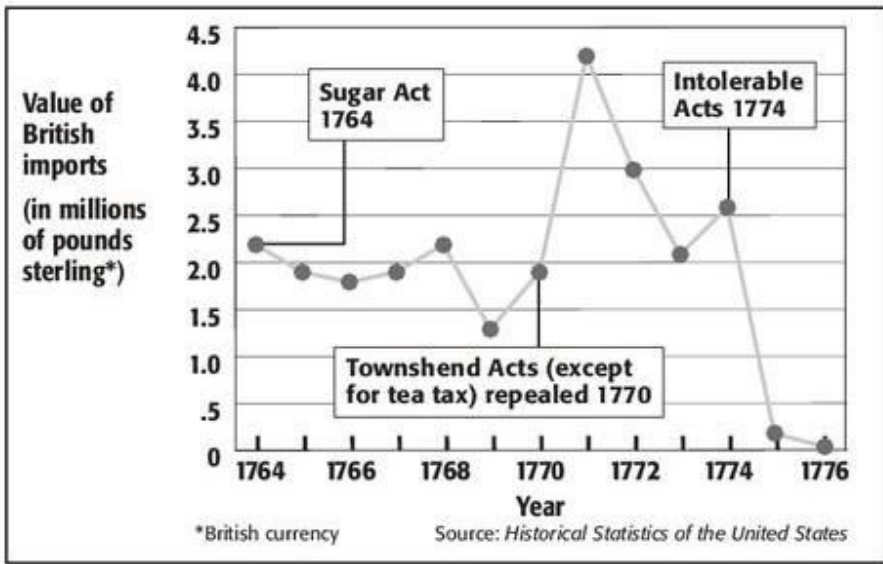
Organize your thoughts about Document 1:

<u>British laws</u> or actions that the American colonists thought were <u>unfair</u>	Why did they believe it was unfair?	<u>Actions</u> American colonists took to <u>fight or resist</u> British laws or actions.
"E"	"E"	"A"

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Document 2: Graph showing colonial trade with Great Britain

IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN, 1764–1776



3) When did the greatest drop in British imports occur, and what event caused that decline? [2]

Organize your thoughts about Document 2:

<u>British laws</u> or actions that the American colonists thought were <u>unfair</u>	Why did they believe it was unfair?	<u>Actions</u> American colonists took to <u>fight or resist</u> British laws or actions.
"E"	"A"	"A"

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Document 3:

Stamp Act (1765) - enacted shortly after the French and Indian War

Table of Taxed Items and Amount of Tax

COURT DOCUMENTS	PUBLICATIONS	LAND
Summonses, warrants, depositions, bail ... 2 shillings	Pamphlets, newspapers, and public notices ... 1/2 pence to 1 shilling	Warrants for surveying land, per 100 acres ... 6 pence
Pleadings ... 3 pence	per page, depending on the size of paper and number of pages	Grants or deeds of land, under 100 acres. ... 1 shilling
Decrees, sentences, and dismissals ... 4 shillings	Newspaper advertisements ... 2 shillings	& 6 pence
Appeals, writs of error, official copies of any court record ... 10 shillings	Almanacs and calendars for one year or less ... 4 pence	Every additional 100 acres ... 6 pence
	Almanacs and calendars for more than one year ... 4 pence per yr.	Registration of any grant or deed of land ... 3 pence

British Currency 1765:
12 Pence = 1 Shilling
20 Shillings = 1 Pound = 240 Pence

4) Why did Great Britain enact the Stamp Act? [1]

5) Identify three goods taxed by the Stamp Act? [3]

Organize your thoughts about Document 3:

<u>British laws</u> or actions that the American colonists thought were <u>unfair</u>	Why did they believe it was unfair?	<u>Actions</u> American colonists took to <u>fight or resist</u> British laws or actions.
"E"	"A"	"A"

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Document 4: Statement describing the Boston Tea Party- December 1773

"It was now evening, and I immediately dressed myself in the costume of an Indian, equipped with a small hatchet, which I and my associates denominated the tomahawk, with which, and a club, after having painted my face and hands with coal dust in the shop of a blacksmith, I repaired to Griffin's wharf, where the ships lay that contained the tea. When I first appeared in the street after being thus disguised, I fell in with many who were dressed, equipped and painted as I was, and who fell in with me and marched in order to the place of our destination.



...We then were ordered by our commander to open the hatches and take out all the chests of tea and throw them overboard, and we immediately proceeded to execute his orders, first cutting and splitting the chests with our tomahawks, so as thoroughly to expose them to the effects of the water."
George Hughes December 16, 1773

6) What event is being described by George Hughes? [1]

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7) Why did the colonists dump the tea into the Boston Harbor? [1]

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Organize your thoughts about Document 4:

<u>British laws</u> or actions that the American colonists thought were <u>unfair</u>	Why did they believe it was unfair?	<u>Actions</u> American colonists took to <u>fight or resist</u> British laws or actions.
"A"	"A"	"E"

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Document 5: Intolerable Acts 1774



The Intolerable Acts

- 1) The **port** of **Boston** was closed until the colonists **paid** for the destroyed **tea**.
- 2) The royal governor could **ban** town **meetings**.
- 3) **British** officials accused of **crimes** would stand **trial** in Britain instead of in Massachusetts.
- 4) A new **Quartering** Act was passed allowing British **troops** to be quartered in unoccupied colonial **buildings** and homes.

8) Identify two laws created as part of the Intolerable Acts?[2]

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9) What was the purpose of the Intolerable Acts? [1]

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Organize your thoughts about Document 5:

<u>British laws</u> or actions that the American colonists thought were <u>unfair</u>	Why did they believe it was unfair?	<u>Actions</u> American colonists took to <u>fight or resist</u> British laws or actions.
"E"	"A"	"A"

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Document 6: Paul Revere's print of The Boston Massacre 1770

Due to many colonist protesting the increase in taxes and Quartering Act, Britain sent more soldiers to control the colonists. A crowd in Boston grew to about 50 people to protest the British. People yelled and threw rocks and snowballs at the British soldiers. The Redcoats shot into the crowd because they were frightened. Eleven people were shot and five died.



Paul Revere was advertising his prints for sale in the Boston newspapers, three weeks after the occurrence March 5, 1770. Revere's historic engraving is propaganda rather than historical fact. Patriotic propaganda as seen here, called the incident a massacre to stir up feelings against the British government. He did this so more people would fight for independence.

10) What was Paul Revere's purpose of calling the incident in Boston a "massacre?" [1]

Organize your thoughts about Document 6:

<p><u>British laws</u> or actions that the American colonists thought were <u>unfair</u></p>	<p>Why did they believe it was unfair?</p>	<p><u>Actions</u> American colonists took to <u>fight</u> or <u>resist</u> British laws or actions.</p>
<p>"A"</p>	<p>"A"</p>	<p>"E"</p>