

War to Resistance

Trace how British policies after 1763 changed colonial relations.

SS.8.A.3.1 "Explain the consequences of the French and Indian War in British policies for the American colonies from 1763-1774."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each British policy named in the passage. Number the colonial reaction or result that followed each policy to trace cause and effect.

A New British Approach

- ① When the French and Indian War ended in 1763, Britain had won territory but carried heavy debt. British leaders believed the colonies should help pay for troops and administration in North America. They also wanted to avoid costly conflict between settlers and Native American nations. The Proclamation of 1763 limited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. Many colonists, especially land speculators and frontier settlers, resented this limit. The war therefore changed Britain's view of the colonies from partners in war to sources of revenue and control.
- ② To raise money, Parliament passed the Sugar Act in 1764 and the Stamp Act in 1765. These laws placed taxes on trade goods and on printed materials such as newspapers, legal papers, and licenses. Parliament also strengthened customs enforcement. Colonists objected that they had no elected representatives in Parliament, so they argued that Parliament should not tax them. Protests, boycotts, and the Stamp Act Congress pressured Britain to repeal the Stamp Act. However, Parliament declared that it still had authority to make laws for the colonies.
- ③ In 1767, the Townshend Acts taxed imported glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea. Britain used some revenue to pay colonial governors and judges, making them less dependent on colonial assemblies. Colonists organized new boycotts, and tension rose when British troops were stationed in Boston. After the Boston Tea Party in 1773, Parliament answered with the Coercive Acts in 1774. These measures closed Boston's port, altered Massachusetts government, and increased British control. Instead of restoring obedience, the policies convinced more colonies to cooperate against Britain.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 How did the French and Indian War lead Britain to issue the Proclamation of 1763?

2 What argument did colonists make against the Stamp Act, and what actions did they take?

3 How did using Townshend Act revenue to pay governors and judges change the balance of power in the colonies?

4 Why did the Coercive Acts produce more resistance instead of restoring obedience?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write a five-sentence cause-and-effect explanation using two British policies from the passage. Explain Britain's goal for each policy, a colonial reaction, and how the policies increased resistance.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each British policy named in the passage. Number the colonial reaction or result that followed each policy to trace cause and effect. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the French and Indian War lead Britain to issue the Proclamation of 1763?	Britain wanted to avoid costly conflict between settlers and Native American nations after the war, so it limited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
2	What argument did colonists make against the Stamp Act, and what actions did they take?	They argued that Parliament should not tax them because they had no elected representatives there. They protested, boycotted, and used the Stamp Act Congress to pressure Britain.
3	How did using Townshend Act revenue to pay governors and judges change the balance of power in the colonies?	It made governors and judges less dependent on colonial assemblies, which increased British control over colonial government.
4	Why did the Coercive Acts produce more resistance instead of restoring obedience?	The acts closed Boston's port, changed Massachusetts government, and increased British control after the Boston Tea Party. These harsh measures convinced more colonies to cooperate against Britain.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Britain used the Proclamation of 1763 to reduce expensive frontier conflict after the war. Frontier settlers and land speculators resented being blocked from western lands. Parliament then used the Stamp Act to raise money for troops and administration. Colonists protested and boycotted because they lacked representatives in Parliament. These policies turned disagreements about control and costs into wider colonial resistance.

Accept answers that accurately connect a postwar British goal, such as raising revenue, controlling settlement, or strengthening authority, to a named policy and a colonial response. For the open response, accept any two passage policies if the cause-and-effect links are historically accurate.