

Resistance Rises

Trace how colonial protests grew between 1763 and 1774.

SS.8.A.3.2 "Explain American colonial reaction to British policy from 1763-1774."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each British policy and write the same number beside the colonial reaction it caused or increased, so you can trace how resistance changed over time.

From Complaints to Cooperation

- ① After Britain won the French and Indian War in 1763, Parliament faced war debts and wanted tighter control of its colonies. The Proclamation of 1763 limited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, angering colonists who hoped to move onto western land. The Sugar Act of 1764 placed duties on certain imports and strengthened customs enforcement. Merchants protested the costs. In 1765, the Stamp Act required paid stamps on newspapers, legal papers, and other printed items. Colonists organized protests, boycotts, and the Stamp Act Congress, arguing that taxation without representation was unjust.
- ② Although Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in 1766, it soon passed the Townshend Acts, which taxed imported goods such as glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea. Many colonists renewed boycotts and bought fewer British goods. In Boston, tension between townspeople and British soldiers ended in the Boston Massacre of 1770, when soldiers killed five civilians. Patriot writers used the event to criticize British authority. After most Townshend taxes were repealed, colonial leaders formed committees of correspondence to share news and coordinate resistance.
- ③ In 1773, the Tea Act let the British East India Company sell tea directly in the colonies. Though tea could cost less, many colonists opposed the law because it kept the tea tax and favored the company. In Boston, protesters dumped tea into the harbor during the Boston Tea Party. Parliament answered with the Coercive Acts in 1774, closing Boston's port and changing Massachusetts government. Colonists called these laws Intolerable Acts, sent aid to Boston, and chose delegates for the First Continental Congress. Their resistance had grown from protests against particular taxes to united action against British control.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did colonists react to the Proclamation of 1763, and what did they want to do?

2 Why did colonists oppose the Stamp Act? Give two actions they took in response.

3 How did colonists respond to the Townshend Acts, and how did committees of correspondence strengthen resistance?

4 What did Parliament do after the Boston Tea Party, and how did colonists respond to those laws?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly five sentences explaining how colonial resistance changed from an earlier policy to a policy in 1773 or 1774. Name both policies, explain the reaction to each, and end by describing one change in colonial resistance.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each British policy and write the same number beside the colonial reaction it caused or increased, so you can trace how resistance changed over time. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did colonists react to the Proclamation of 1763, and what did they want to do?	They were angered because they wanted to settle on western land beyond the Appalachian Mountains.
2	Why did colonists oppose the Stamp Act? Give two actions they took in response.	They believed taxation without representation was unjust. They protested, boycotted British goods, and organized the Stamp Act Congress.
3	How did colonists respond to the Townshend Acts, and how did committees of correspondence strengthen resistance?	Colonists renewed boycotts and bought fewer British goods. Committees of correspondence shared news and coordinated resistance among colonies.
4	What did Parliament do after the Boston Tea Party, and how did colonists respond to those laws?	Parliament passed the Coercive Acts, closing Boston's port and changing Massachusetts government. Colonists called them the Intolerable Acts, sent aid to Boston, and chose delegates for the First Continental Congress.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Stamp Act led colonists to protest, boycott British goods, and meet at the Stamp Act Congress because they opposed taxation without representation. This reaction challenged a particular tax. When Parliament passed the Coercive Acts after the Boston Tea Party, colonists saw a broader threat to their rights and self-government. They sent aid to Boston and chose delegates for the First Continental Congress. From 1765 to 1774, colonial resistance became more united and focused on British control, not only individual taxes.

Accept equivalent descriptions of colonial reactions that are supported by the passage. For the open response, look for two accurate policy-reaction links and a clear explanation that resistance became more coordinated or more focused on British control.