

Steps Toward Revolution

Trace how colonial protests grew before the American Revolution.

SS4H1.a "Trace the events that shaped the revolutionary movement in America: French and Indian War, 1765 Stamp Act, the slogan "no taxation without representation," the activities of the Sons of Liberty, the activities of the Daughters of Liberty..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline and number these seven items in the order they appear: French and Indian War, Stamp Act, "no taxation without representation," Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, Boston Massacre, and Boston Tea Party. Use numbers 1 through 7 to trace how the movement grew.

Colonists Push Back

- ① After the French and Indian War ended in 1763, Britain had gained land but also had heavy war debt. Parliament looked to the colonies for money. In 1765, it passed the Stamp Act, which placed a tax on printed paper, legal papers, and other documents. Many colonists believed Parliament should not tax them because they had no elected representatives in Parliament.
- ② They summed up this belief with the slogan, "no taxation without representation." The Sons of Liberty organized protests against British taxes. They sometimes used secret meetings, public demonstrations, and threats to pressure tax collectors. They also urged colonists to boycott, or refuse to buy, British goods. These actions helped more people join the resistance to British rule.
- ③ The Daughters of Liberty supported boycotts by spinning cloth and making other goods at home. In 1770, tension in Boston ended in the Boston Massacre, when British soldiers fired into a crowd and killed five colonists. In 1773, the Tea Act gave the East India Company special advantages for selling tea while keeping an existing tea duty. To protest, colonists dumped tea into Boston Harbor at the Boston Tea Party.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did the French and Indian War help lead to the Stamp Act?

2 What did colonists mean when they said, "no taxation without representation"?

3 How did the Sons of Liberty and the Daughters of Liberty each support resistance to British rule?

4 What did the Tea Act keep, and what did colonists do at the Boston Tea Party to protest it?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write four sentences that trace how at least four of the seven marked items built the revolutionary movement. Put the items in order and use cause or sequence words, such as because, so, after, or later.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline and number these seven items in the order they appear: French and Indian War, Stamp Act, “no taxation without representation,” Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty, Boston Massacre, and Boston Tea Party. Use numbers 1 through 7 to trace how the movement grew. 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 help lead to the Stamp Act?	Britain had heavy war debt after the war, so Parliament looked to the colonies for money and passed the Stamp Act.
2	What did colonists mean when they said, “no taxation without representation”?	They believed Parliament should not tax them because they had no elected representatives in Parliament.
3	How did the Sons of Liberty and the Daughters of Liberty each support resistance to British rule?	The Sons of Liberty organized protests, meetings, demonstrations, threats, and boycotts. The Daughters of Liberty supported boycotts by spinning cloth and making goods at home.
4	What did the Tea Act keep, and what did colonists do at the Boston Tea Party to protest it?	The Tea Act kept an existing tea duty and gave the East India Company special advantages. Colonists dumped tea into Boston Harbor.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Stamp Act angered colonists because they had no elected representatives in Parliament. They used “no taxation without representation,” so others understood their complaint. The Sons of Liberty organized protests, and the Daughters of Liberty supported boycotts by making goods at home. After the Boston Massacre, colonists protested the Tea Act, which kept an existing tea duty, at the Boston Tea Party.

Accept accurate cause-and-effect connections and correct chronological order. For the open response, accept any four or more of the seven items if the events or groups are described accurately and connected logically.