

Tea and Tension

Read how precise social studies terms explain a colonial conflict.

6.21.A “use social studies terminology correctly;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle each of the five bold social studies terms: colony, Parliament, boycott, tax, and protest. Next to each circle, write T for a territory, L for a lawmaking body, A for a civic action, or P for a required payment, to show what each term names.

The Boston Tea Party

- ① In 1773, Boston was part of Massachusetts Bay, a British **colony** in North America. A colony was a territory controlled by another country. Across the Atlantic Ocean, **Parliament** was Britain’s lawmaking body. It made laws for Britain and its colonies. Parliament kept a charge on tea sold in America. Many colonists objected because they had no elected representatives in that lawmaking body. They argued that people should have a voice in laws that required them to pay money.
- ② To resist the tea charge, some merchants and residents chose a **boycott**. A boycott is a planned refusal to buy or use something in order to pressure a business or government. This action reduced tea sales and showed opposition without an election or a battle. On December 16, 1773, a group of men went aboard ships in Boston Harbor and dumped 342 chests of tea into the water. This event became known as the Boston Tea Party.
- ③ British officials answered with the Coercive Acts in 1774, which many colonists called the Intolerable Acts. These laws closed Boston Harbor and changed Massachusetts’s government. The conflict was also about a **tax**, a required payment collected by a government. Colonists used a public **protest**, an action that shows disagreement with an idea or policy, to express their views. The Tea Party did not end British rule, but it increased tensions before the American Revolution began.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Which social studies term names a territory controlled by another country?

2 What was Parliament, and what did it do for Britain and its colonies?

3 What does boycott mean in the passage?

4 What did tax and protest each mean in this conflict?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly three sentences about a made-up town that disagrees with a new government charge. Correctly use and underline at least three of these terms: colony, Parliament, boycott, tax, and protest.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Circle each of the five bold social studies terms: colony, Parliament, boycott, tax, and protest. Next to each circle, write T for a territory, L for a lawmaking body, A for a civic action, or P for a required payment, to show what each term names. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which social studies term names a territory controlled by another country?	colony
2	What was Parliament, and what did it do for Britain and its colonies?	Parliament was Britain's lawmaking body. It made laws for Britain and its colonies.
3	What does boycott mean in the passage?	A boycott is a planned refusal to buy or use something to pressure a business or government.
4	What did tax and protest each mean in this conflict?	A tax was a required payment collected by a government. A protest was an action that showed disagreement with an idea or policy.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In the colony of Harborfield, Parliament ordered a tax on paper. Residents began a boycott of imported paper because they had no representative in Parliament. Their peaceful protest asked the lawmaking body to hear their concerns.

For the marking job, accept colony = T, Parliament = L, boycott = A, tax = P, and protest = A. Accept the open task if it has exactly three sentences and uses at least three underlined terms accurately in context.