

Clue # 1

Did you know?

Colonists immediately began a boycott of British goods.

The French and Indian War lasted from 1754 to 1763. The French and Indian War took place between the American colonies and New France. In this war, British troops helped American colonists fight. The American colonies won the war, but only because they had help from British soldiers. King George III spent a large amount of money buying expensive supplies in order for his army to protect the colonies. King George III and the British government felt that the colonists should help pay for the expense of the war and the expense of British soldiers stationed in the American colonies.

Most of the 13 colonies were founded by people who wanted to escape persecution in England. Persecution is the act of being treated harshly, especially for a persons' religious beliefs. As the British government became more involved with the colonies, tensions increased.

Originally, the British government had allowed the colonies to govern themselves. The colonies were proud to be British. In 1764, that all changed. The British government thought it was best to impose new laws and taxes on the colonists.

The British government, known as Parliament, decided to pass the Sugar Act. Great Britain was far away from the American colonies. The colonists didn't want people all the way across the ocean telling them what to do or how to live.

Question

What is another name for the British government?

- A. Parliament
- B. Parfait
- C. Parlorment
- D. Partition

Question

The Sugar Act taxed American colonists...

$\overline{18} \ \overline{10} \ \overline{19} \quad \overline{23} \ \overline{7} \ \overline{24} \ \overline{21} \ \overline{10} \ \overline{5} \ \overline{3} \ \overline{13} \ \overline{14} \quad \overline{3} \ \overline{7} \ \overline{22} \ \overline{5} \ \overline{24} \quad \overline{18} \ \overline{25} \ \overline{2} \ \overline{13}$
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Clue # 2

Did you know?

Paul Revere created his famous engraving just 3 weeks after the Boston Massacre.

In 1765, the Stamp Act tax was imposed on colonists to help pay for the French and Indian War. This law required colonists to pay a tax on all printed materials such as newspapers, legal documents, magazines and playing cards. The British felt they could tax the colonists because they received the help of British troops.

The American colonists did not agree with the taxes. The colonists felt the British government had no right to tax them. There were no representatives of the colonies in the British government. The colonies had no one to speak up on their behalf. They had no say in the amount or use of taxes. They didn't think taxing the colonies was fair. The colonists did not like being taxed for things that had always been free.

In 1770, colonists began to protest the actions of the British government. Due to colonial protests, the British sent soldiers to Boston to keep order in the town.

One Boston protest in 1770 resulted in a fight and several colonists were shot and killed. This incident is known as the Boston Massacre. British soldiers fired at the colonists killing five men. Although it was not really a massacre, Paul Revere used that term to persuade people that the British were not looking out for their best interests.

Days before the massacre, British officers ordered the removal of all colonists staying at the Boston Manufactory House, a safe house for the poor, ill or homeless. The British ordered the safe house to be evacuated so that British soldiers could stay there.

Question

The Stamp Act taxed _____.

- A. Playing cards
- B. Newspapers
- C. Magazines
- D. All of the above

Question



The motto of the colonies quickly became...

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A = 5	N = 2
B =	O = 19
C = 21	P = 23
D = 14	Q =
E =	R = 24
F =	S =
G = 22	T =
H = 10	U = 7
I = 25	V =
J =	W = 18
K =	X =
L = 16	Y = 17
M = 11	Z =





WASHINGTON, APPOINTED COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Continental Congress, June 15th 1775, elected George Washington, Commander in Chief of all the forces raised, or to be raised, for the defence of the Colonies. He being then 40 years of age, and a member of that body, when President Hancock announced to Washington his appointment, he modestly and with great dignity signified his acceptance of the important trust.

A ● ■■■
 B ■■■ ● ● ●
 C ■■■ ● ■■■ ●
 D ■■■ ● ●
 E ●
 F ● ● ■■■ ●
 G ■■■ ■■■ ●
 H ● ● ● ●
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 S ● ● ●
 T ■■■

U ● ● ■■■
 V ● ● ● ■■■
 W ● ■■■ ■■■
 X ■■■ ● ● ■■■
 Y ■■■ ● ■■■ ■■■
 Z ■■■ ■■■ ● ●

1 ● ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■
 2 ● ● ■■■ ■■■ ■■■
 3 ● ● ● ■■■ ■■■
 4 ● ● ● ● ■■■
 5 ● ● ● ● ●
 6 ■■■ ● ● ● ●
 7 ■■■ ■■■ ● ● ●
 8 ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ● ●
 9 ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ●
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