Basic US History

Unit 2 - The American Revolution

Road to Revolution IDs Matching

**Directions:**

Write the letter of each term on the line next to its correct identification. You will have no terms left over.

A. “No Taxation Without

Representation”

B. Boston Massacre

C. Boston Tea Party

D. Bunker “Breed’s” Hill

E. Coercive / Intolerable Acts

F. Committees of Correspondence

G. Declaration of Rights and Grievances

H. First Continental Congress

I. French and Indian War

J. Lexington and Concord

K. Proclamation of 1763

L. Quartering Act of 1765

M. salutary neglect

N. Sons of Liberty

O. Stamp Act of 1765

P. Sugar Act of 1764

Q. the Association

R. Townshend Acts of 1767

S. Trade and Navigation Acts

T. Treaty of Paris, 1763

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. 1754-1763 war between France and Great Britain over control of North America

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 1772 colonial groups that communicated by letter with other colonies about

British activities

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. a series of Acts that said that all goods traded between England and the colonies

had to be shipped on English ships, that some goods could only be shipped to Britain and no other countries, and that all ships had to stop in Britain to pay a tax

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. began as a harmless snowball throwing at British soldiers when someone gave the

order to fire; three Bostonians lay dead, two more died later from their wounds; newspaper pictures showed it as “proof” of British heartlessness and domination

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. British General Thomas Gage sent British soldiers to take weapons that

Massachusetts colonists were stockpiling; British troops met Minutemen along the way who were constantly firing at them from behind trees and stone walls; was described in a poem by Ralph Waldo Emerson as “the shot heard 'round the world”

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. British government told colonial settlers that they could not settle west of the

Appalachian Mountains

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. colonists had no members in the British Parliament and demanded to have the

ability to elect their own members so that they could speak for the colonists

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. delegates were chosen by every colony except Georgia to attend this political

meeting in Philadelphia

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. denounced (criticized) the actions of the British and threatened to stop all trade

w/Britain until they stopped treating the colonists so poorly

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. forbade importation of foreign rum and put a tax on molasses, wines, silks, coffee

and other items in hopes that a lowered tax on molasses would reduce smuggling from West Indies to rum distilleries of New England

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. formed by the First Continental Congress; renewed trade boycott against British

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Great Britain gained all of Canada and all land east of the Mississippi River from

France and Florida from Spain (France’s ally); signed at the end of the F&I War

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. in hopes of reaching the highest point in Boston, colonists marched up Breed’s

Hill and were surrounded by the British; the colonists held their ground until they ran out of ammunition; lost the hill but killed many British soldiers

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Means “non-interference;” Britain let colonies do what they wanted (pretty much)

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Parliament granted the East India Company a monopoly on all tea exported to the

colonies; men disguised as Native Americans boarded three British ships and dumped their tea cargo into Boston harbor

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. placed import duties (taxes) on tea, paper, glass, and paint

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. reaction to the Boston Tea Party; Boston harbor was closed until the dumped tea

was paid for; banned most town meetings; required local authorities to find quarters for British troops, in private homes if necessary

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. required colonies to provide royal troops with provisions and barracks

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. secret colonial organizations formed to protest the Stamp Act, often through

violent means

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. tax on newspapers, broadsides, pamphlets, licenses, leases or other legal

documents