

Name: _____ Date: _____

Causes of the American Revolution

Notes

French and Indian War

1. In the 1750s, _____ and _____ went to war over the Ohio River Valley.
2. Both the British and the French wanted this area of land to trade _____.
3. In 1754, representatives from the colonies met to discuss how they could fight _____.
4. By 1763, France was ready to make peace with Britain. The two countries signed an agreement called the _____.

Sugar Act

5. After the French and Indian War, _____ decided to tax American colonists to _____.
6. In 1764, Britain implemented the _____ Act.
7. The Sugar Act taxed not only sugar, but _____, _____, and _____.

Stamp Act

8. The Stamp Act taxed anything that was _____.

9. To buy an item printed on paper, colonists had to pay for a _____.

"No taxation without representation!"

10. How did the colonists feel about the new taxes?

11. Colonists felt as though their _____ should be the ones to pass tax laws, not British Parliament.

12. The colonists had representatives in their local government, but not _____.

13. Who made an angry speech against the Stamp Act?

Sons of Liberty

14. What did the Sons of Liberty want?

15. _____ led the Sons of Liberty in Boston.

Townshend Acts

16. What did the Townshend Acts tax?

17. Why did the British send soldiers to Boston?

18. The colonists _____ British goods and made their own. As a result, British merchants lost money.

19. Parliament removed the taxes on glass, lead, paints and paper. The tax on _____ remained.

Boston Massacre

20. On _____, 1770, a fight broke out between people in Boston and a British soldier. The crowd yelled and threw _____ at the soldiers.

21. How many colonists were killed at the Boston Massacre?

Tea Act

22. In 1773, Parliament passed the _____.

23. What company was allowed to sell tea in America at a cheap price?

24. What would the colonists still be paying if they bought the British tea?

25. Boston merchants refused to sell the British East India tea. It sat unloaded in the _____.

Boston Tea Party

26. What did the colonists do to the unwanted tea ?

27. The Boston Tea Party occurred on _____
_____.

Intolerable Acts

28. Name the acts that Lord Frederick North passed as punishment for the Boston Tea Party.

29. Why did the colonists call these acts the Intolerable Acts?

First Continental Congress

30. On December 5, 1774, _____, or representatives, from each colony met in Philadelphia to discuss the _____
_____.

31. Congress wrote a letter to the _____
and the _____. It stated that colonists should have the same freedom as _____
_____.

32. How did King George III respond to the letter?

Battle of Lexington and Concord

33. _____, the British governor of Massachusetts, learned that Patriots were storing _____ and _____ in _____, Massachusetts.

34. Name the two Patriots that rode on horseback to warn the minutemen that the British were coming toward Concord.

_____ and _____

35. Which side shot first at the Battle of Lexington?

36. What happened after news traveled about the Battles of Lexington and Concord?

37. Why was the Battle of Lexington and Concord significant to the causes of the American Revolution?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Causes of the American Revolution

Notes – Answer Key

French and Indian War

1. In the 1750s, **Britain** and **France** went to war over the Ohio River Valley.
2. Both the British and the French wanted this area of land to trade **fur**.
3. In 1754, representatives from the colonies met to discuss how they could fight **France**.
4. By 1763, France was ready to make peace with Britain. The two countries signed an agreement called the **Treaty of Paris**.

Sugar Act

5. After the French and Indian War, **British Parliament** decided to tax American colonists to help **pay back the cost of the French and Indian war**.
6. In 1764, Britain implemented the **Sugar** Act.
7. The Sugar Act taxed not only sugar, but **coffee, cloth, indigo**, and **wine**.

Stamp Act

8. The Stamp Act taxed anything that was **printed on paper**.
9. To buy an item printed on paper, colonists had to pay for a **tax stamp**.

"No taxation without representation!"

10. How did the colonists feel about the new taxes?

The colonists were very unhappy about the taxes.

11. Colonists felt as though their **local representatives** should be the ones to pass tax laws, not British Parliament.

12. The colonists had representatives in their local government, but not **Parliament**.

13. Who made an angry speech against the Stamp Act?

Patrick Henry

Sons of Liberty

14. What did the Sons of Liberty want?

The Sons of Liberty wanted to be free of another country's rules.

15. **Samuel Adams** led the Sons of Liberty in Boston.

Townshend Acts

16. What did the Townshend Acts tax?

Tea, glass, lead, paints, and paper that colonies imported

17. Why did the British send soldiers to Boston?

To protect British tax officials from angry colonists

18. The colonists **boycotted** British goods and made their own. As a result, British merchants lost money.

19. Parliament removed the taxes on glass, lead, paints and paper. The tax on **tea** remained.

Boston Massacre

20. On **March 5**, 1770, a fight broke out between people in Boston and a British soldier. The crowd yelled and threw **snowballs** at the soldiers.

21. How many colonists were killed at the Boston Massacre?

5

Tea Act

22. In 1773, Parliament passed the **Tea Act**.

23. What company was allowed to sell tea in America at a cheap price?

East India Tea Company of Britain

24. What would the colonists still be paying if they bought the British tea?

British tax

25. Boston merchants refused to sell the British East India tea. It sat unloaded in the **Boston Harbor**.

Boston Tea Party

26. What did the colonists do to the unwanted tea?

The colonists dumped the tea into the Boston Harbor.

27. The Boston Tea Party occurred on **December 16, 1773**.

Intolerable Acts

28. Name the acts that Lord Frederick North passed as punishment for the Boston Tea Party.

Coercive Acts

29. Why did the colonists call these acts the Intolerable Acts?

The colonists considered them unbearable.

First Continental Congress

30. On December 5, 1774, **delegates**, or representatives, from each colony met in Philadelphia to discuss the **Intolerable Acts**.

31. Congress wrote a letter to the **British government** and the **American colonists**. It stated that colonists should have the same freedom as **British citizens**.

32. How did King George III respond to the letter?

King George III sent more troops to Boston and said the colonists started a rebellion.

Battle of Lexington and Concord

33. **General Thomas Gage**, the British governor of Massachusetts, learned that Patriots were storing **gunpowder** and **cannons** in **Concord**, Massachusetts.

34. Name the two Patriots that rode on horseback to warn the minutemen that the British were coming toward Concord.

Paul Revere and **William Dawes**

35. Which side shot first at the Battle of Lexington?

No one knows which side fired first.

36. What happened after news traveled about the Battles of Lexington and Concord?

Militias gathered in Boston and trapped the British.

37. Why was the Battle of Lexington and Concord significant to the causes of the American Revolution?

It marked the first battle of the Revolutionary War.



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