

# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 5, Section 1 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

#### • Relations With Britain (pages 132–134)

After Britain won the French and Indian War, they did a number of things to anger the colonists and cause them not to trust them. Colonists strongly opposed taxation without the consent of colonial legislatures. Many colonists felt that the following British actions interfered with their freedom:

- A. The British planned to send 10,000 soldiers to the colonies and the frontier to help stop conflicts over land with the Native Americans.
- B. They declared in the Proclamation of 1763 that colonists were not allowed to move into Native American lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- C. The king and Parliament of Britain also planned to tax the colonists for *revenue*, or to raise money, to help pay for the cost of the French and Indian War.
- D. Customs officers obtained *writs of assistance*, or legal permission to search homes and warehouses for smuggled goods without warning.
- E. They passed the Sugar Act in 1764 to lower the tax on imported molasses, hoping to encourage colonists to pay the tax instead of smuggling sugar from the West Indies.
- F. They established special courts to hear smuggling cases, which denied colonists the right to a jury trial.

1. How did Britain hope to collect money to help pay their debts from the French and Indian War?

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<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.A.4.3.3:</b> Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

#### • The Stamp Act (page 134)


In 1765 Parliament passed the Stamp Act, a law that taxed almost all printed material in the colonies. Colonists united against the British for taxing them directly without the consent of the colonial legislatures. Patrick Henry persuaded members of the Virginia House of Burgesses to pass a *resolution*, or formal opinion, which stated that only they could levy taxes on their citizens. Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty protested the Stamp Act in Boston by burning *effigies*, life-size rag figures representing the hated tax collectors. They marched through the streets and raided

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## Chapter 5, Section 1 (continued)

and destroyed the homes of royal officials. Colonists refused to use the stamps. They *boycotted*, or refused to buy or use, imported British or European goods and signed *nonimportation* agreements pledging not to use goods from Britain. Delegates, or representatives, from nine colonies met in New York at the Stamp Act Congress. They sent a petition to the king and Parliament stating that only colonial legislatures could tax colonists. These actions cost British merchants to lose money, so Parliament *repealed*, or officially cancelled, the Stamp Act. Parliament also responded with the Declaratory Act of 1766, stating that they could legally tax and make decisions for the colonies.

<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.A.4.3.3:</b> Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

2. How did the colonists protest the Stamp Act?

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• **New Taxes** (page 135)

Parliament understood that the colonists wanted to govern themselves and decide on any taxes forced on the colonies. Hoping to avoid the kinds of problems caused by the Stamp Act, Parliament passed a new set of laws in 1767, known as the Townshend Acts. These acts taxed imported goods at the port of entry. The imported goods that were now taxed included basic items the colonists needed because they did not produce them. At this point, colonists opposed any taxes enforced by Parliament. Once again, the colonists boycotted imported goods. Women organized groups called the Daughters of Liberty that supported the boycott of British goods. They began to make their own fabrics and other goods previously imported from Britain so they would not have to rely on Britain for anything.

3. How did the colonists react to the Townshend Acts?

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# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 5, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 136–139

### BUILDING COLONIAL UNITY

#### KEY TERMS

**propaganda**

Information designed to influence opinion (*page 137*)

**committee of correspondence**

An organization used to circulate writings about colonists' grievances against Britain (*page 137*)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever been angry about something someone did or said to you? How did you feel? Did you want to get back at them or get even? Did you tell other friends so that they would take your side and help you? Did you protest in some way or decide to ignore it?

In the last section, you read about how the British government treated colonists after the French and Indian War. This section focuses on growing tensions between the colonists and the British government.

**Sunshine State Standards**

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**SS.A.4.3.3:**  
Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how the colonists worked together to protest unfair British laws.

#### Cause and Effect

British troops occupied Boston.



Tea Act of 1773



United colonists against Britain

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## Chapter 5, Section 2 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **Trouble in Boston** (pages 136–138)

Parliament sent British troops, known as redcoats, to Boston, worried that the colonists were planning a rebellion. The soldiers were rude and, at times, violent. This made the colonists even angrier. The people of Boston hated the redcoats. A fight broke out between redcoats and townspeople. People from Boston marched toward the customhouse, picking up any weapons they could find, such as stones, sticks, and shovels. The soldier on duty called for help and seven soldiers responded. The crowd screamed and threw things at the soldiers, daring them to fire their guns. When a soldier was knocked down, several shots were fired, killing five colonists, including Crispus Attucks, an African American who may have led the crowd. This event became known as the Boston Massacre.

Colonial leaders used the Boston Massacre as *propaganda*, or information to convince others, against the British. This information increased the colonists' hatred of the British. They proposed stronger boycotts on British goods. Parliament repealed, or officially cancelled, the Townshend Acts except for the tax on tea. Samuel Adams and the *committee of correspondence*, a group that helped pass along news about Parliament, distributed a list of grievances, or complaints, the colonists had against Britain. These communications helped the colonists unite against the British.

1. What was the Boston Massacre?

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<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.A.4.3.3:</b> Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

- **A Crisis Over Tea** (pages 138–139)


Parliament passed the Tea Act of 1773 to save the British East India Company from financial ruin. The Tea Act allowed the company to ship tea to the colonies without paying most of the taxes. It also allowed them to sell directly to shops that made their price cheaper than the colonists' tea. The British East India Company had an unfair advantage, which further enraged colonial merchants. Colonists promised to prevent company ships from unloading their tea. The Daughters of Liberty passed out pamphlets supporting a boycott. Some women marched and burned their tea. Colonists

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## Chapter 5, Section 2 (continued)

succeeded in turning company ships away from their ports in every city except Boston. The royal governor would not let the company ships turn around and leave. Samuel Adams and members of the Sons of Liberty, dressed as Mohawks, boarded the East India Company ship one night and dumped 342 chests of tea overboard in protest. This event became known as the Boston Tea Party.

<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.A.4.3.3:</b> Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

- **The Intolerable Acts** (page 139)

King George III and Parliament punished Boston after the Boston Tea Party. In 1774 the Coercive Acts, harsh laws against Boston, were passed. The colonists called them the Intolerable Acts. The acts closed Boston Harbor, cutting off food and supplies, until the colonists paid for the tea. Rights were taken away, including the right to hold town meetings. Colonists were forced to let British soldiers stay in their homes with them. The acts strengthened the colonists' determination. Other colonies sent food and supplies in support.

2. What events led up to the Boston Tea Party?

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# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 5, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 141–145

### A CALL TO ARMS

#### KEY TERMS

<b>militia</b>	Groups of citizen soldiers (page 142)
<b>minutemen</b>	Militia companies, or citizen soldiers, ready to fight on a minute's notice (page 142)
<b>Loyalists</b>	Those colonists who decided to support Britain (page 145)
<b>Patriots</b>	Colonists determined to fight against Britain for American independence (page 145)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever had a disagreement with a friend or family member? What did you do to try to make peace with this person? Did your actions work? Did you have to compromise with this person in order to make everyone happy?

In the last section, you read about how the colonists reacted to the taxes and restrictions placed on them by the British Parliament. This section focuses on the establishment of the Continental Congress and the events that led up to the American Revolution.

**Sunshine State Standards**

**SS.A.4.3.3:** Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how the colonists tried to keep their rights and avoid war.

Resolutions Passed by the Continental Congress	
1.	
2.	
3.	

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## Chapter 5, Section 3 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

#### • The Continental Congress (pages 141–142)

In September 1774, 55 political leaders, or delegates, from every colony except Georgia met in Philadelphia and established the Continental Congress. The delegates formed this united political organization to represent the interests of all American colonists against the British. While the colonies did not agree on all issues, they knew they had to work together to protect their freedom. The delegates at the Continental Congress accomplished three important things:

- A. They wrote a statement of grievances, or complaints, calling for the repeal of 13 acts of Parliament passed since 1763.
- B. They voted to boycott all British goods and trade, not allowing any British goods to be brought into the colonies or any colonial goods to be shipped to Britain.
- C. They passed a resolution to form *militias*, or their own armed forces of citizen soldiers.

1. What was the most important decision made at the Continental Congress? Why?

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<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.A.4.3.3:</b> Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

#### • The First Battles (pages 142–144)

New England colonists were expecting the fighting with the British to break out in their colony, so they began training, making bullets, and collecting rifles and muskets. Some militia companies bragged that they would be ready to fight on a minute’s notice, and thus became known as *minutemen*.


King George and Parliament sent several thousand troops to the Boston area and had more on the way. The troops were sent to take all weapons from the Massachusetts militia and arrest all leaders. They hoped to stop the rebellion. Seven hundred British troops were sent to Concord, where arms and ammunition were being stored by the colonists. Dr. Joseph Warren saw the British troops march out of the city, and he warned Paul Revere and William Dawes, leaders of the Sons of Liberty. They rode on horseback to Lexington, east of Concord, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that the British were coming.

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## Chapter 5, Section 3 (continued)

Seventy minutemen were waiting for the British troops at Lexington. Shots were fired. When it was over, eight minutemen were dead. The British troops marched on to Concord and destroyed any supplies that were left. As they headed back to Boston, minutemen hidden along the route fired at them and killed 73 and wounded at least 174. The Battles of Lexington and Concord began the American Revolution, America’s fight for independence from Britain.

<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.A.4.3.3:</b> Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

- 2. Who won the battles of Lexington and Concord? Were the armies evenly matched? Explain.

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- **More Military Action** (pages 144–145)

The Green Mountain Boys, a group of New Englanders led by Ethan Allen, captured the British Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain a few weeks later. They surprised the British who surrendered easily. Twenty thousand people answered the call for volunteers made by the committees of correspondence. The militias met in Boston where both sides waited for the other to make the next move.

About 1,200 militiamen set up a fort at Bunker Hill and Breed’s Hill across Boston Harbor on June 16, 1775, under the command of Colonel William Prescott. The next day, British soldiers with bayonets, or spear-like weapons, charged the militiamen on Breed’s Hill and Bunker Hill. The militiamen fired on them, held off during two attacks, but were forced to retreat after they ran out of ammunition. Even though the British won the battle, more than 1,000 British soldiers were dead or wounded. It was not an easy victory.

Across the colonies, people were choosing sides. Some colonists, known as *Loyalists*, did not want to rebel and remained loyal to the king. Others, called *Patriots*, were ready to fight until America won its independence from Britain.

- 3. Why was the Battle of Bunker Hill a moral victory for the Americans?

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# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 5, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 147–151

### MOVING TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

#### KEY TERMS

- petition** Formal request (page 148)
- preamble** Introduction to the Declaration of Independence (page 151)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever read the Declaration of Independence? Can you recall any famous quotes from this historic document? What does the Declaration of Independence mean to you?

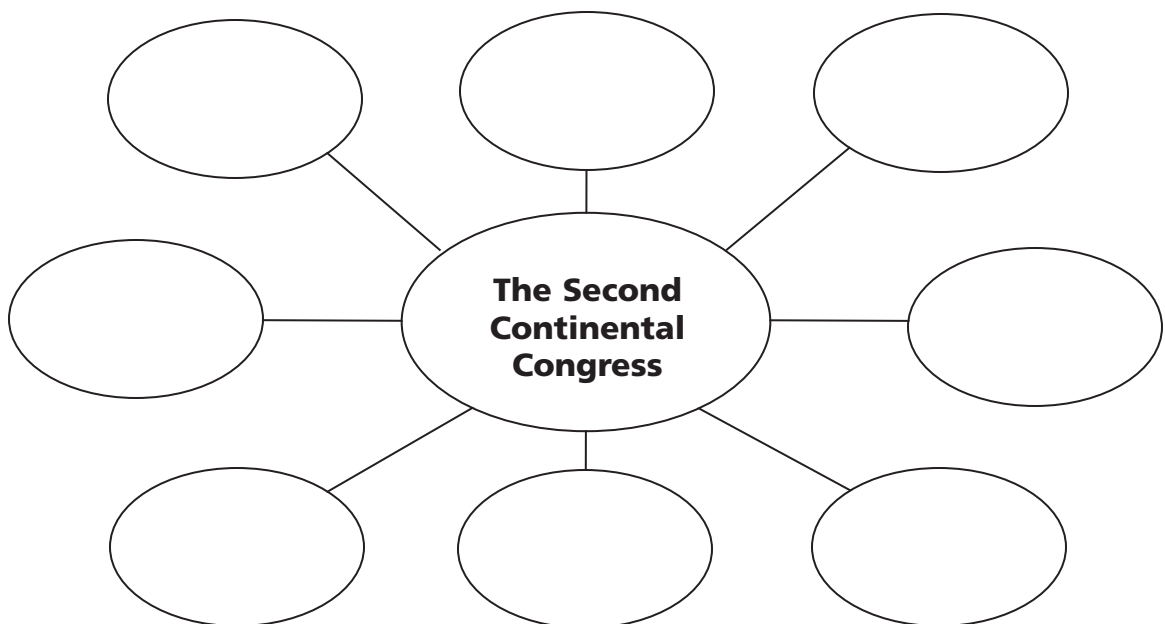
In the last section, you read about how colonial leaders met in Philadelphia in 1774 and established the First Continental Congress. This section focuses on how the Second Continental Congress declared the colonies free and independent of Britain.

**Sunshine State Standards**

**SS.C.1.3.2:**  
Understands major ideas about why government is necessary and the purposes government should serve.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the accomplishments of the Second Continental Congress, which include voting to approve the Declaration of Independence.



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## Chapter 5, Section 4 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

#### • Colonial Leaders Emerge (pages 147–150)

The First Continental Congress met in 1774. The Second Continental Congress met for the first time on May 10, 1775. The delegates included John Adams, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, and George Washington. These men, the greatest political leaders in America, were also delegates to the First Continental Congress. Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, and Thomas Jefferson were new delegates.

The Second Continental Congress accomplished many things:

- A. It began to govern the colonies.
- B. It authorized the printing of money.
- C. It established the first post office headed by Benjamin Franklin.
- D. Committees were created to communicate with Native Americans and other countries.
- E. The Continental Army, under the command of George Washington, was organized to fight the British.
- F. Hoping to avoid all-out war, Congress sent a formal request to King George III, called the Olive Branch *Petition*, asking for peace and the protection of colonists' rights.

George III responded by hiring more than 30,000 soldiers to send to America to help the British soldiers fight. Shortly after the Battle of Bunker Hill, General George Washington began to turn the growing number of militia into an organized, trained army. The army was ready in March 1776. They surrounded Boston and fired their cannons at the British, who withdrew to their ships and sailed to Nova Scotia in present-day Canada. In November, when Congress found out that the British were planning to attack New York, Washington's army left Fort Ticonderoga and captured Montreal. American soldiers spent the winter outside of Quebec after an attack on the city, led by Benedict Arnold, failed. They then returned to Fort Ticonderoga.


In late 1775 and early 1776, more colonists began to support the idea of complete independence from Britain. In January 1776, Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*, a pamphlet that persuaded thousands of colonists that the Patriots' fight for freedom was important and worthwhile, not just a minor disagreement over taxes.

1. What was the Olive Branch Petition?

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<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.C.1.3.2:</b> Understands major ideas about why government is necessary and the purposes government should serve.
<b>SS.C.2.3.4:</b> Understands what constitutes personal, political, and economic rights and major documentary sources of these rights.

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# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 5, Section 4 (continued)

### • The Colonies Declare Independence (pages 150–151)

The Second Continental Congress, with John Hancock as president, debated many issues. The most important issue, however, was whether the colonies should declare their independence or stay under British rule. In April 1776, North Carolina’s delegates were told to support independence. Richard Henry Lee of Virginia proposed a resolution that the American colonies cut all political ties with Britain. While the resolution was being debated in Congress, a committee was chosen to begin writing a Declaration of Independence. The committee, including Franklin, John Adams, Robert Sherman of Connecticut, and Robert Livingston of New York, chose Thomas Jefferson to write it.

On July 2, 1776, twelve colonies voted in favor of Lee’s resolution to declare independence, and New York later agreed. The delegates made a few changes to Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence and approved it on July 4, 1776. John Hancock signed it first, followed by 54 other delegates. Throughout the newly declared United States, citizens and soldiers celebrated.


The Declaration has four major sections:

- A.** The introduction, or *preamble*, explains the reasons for forming a new country. It also states that all men are created equal and have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
  - B.** The second and third sections list the colonists’ rights and their complaints against Britain.
  - C.** The fourth and final section announces the establishment of a new nation.
- 2.** What was the most important decision made by the Second Continental Congress?

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<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.C.1.3.1:</b> Knows the essential ideas of American constitutional government that are expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers, and other writings.