

# Events Leading to American Revolution

Stamp Act Congress 1765: Delegates from nine colonies met to propose measures in opposition to the Stamp Act. The Non-Importation Agreement came from this meeting.

Boston Massacre 1770: British troops fired on a mob in the streets of Boston. The mob was protesting the presence of British troops in the city. The troops had been stationed in the city since 1768. Five Bostonians were killed in the incident, including a man named Crispus Attucks.

Gaspée Affair 1772: Under the leadership of John Brown, colonists attacked and burned British customs cutter *Gaspée*, which was aground off Providence, Rhode Island. This was in protest to British import duties. British were threatening to take all criminal trials to England, thus taking away local self-rule.

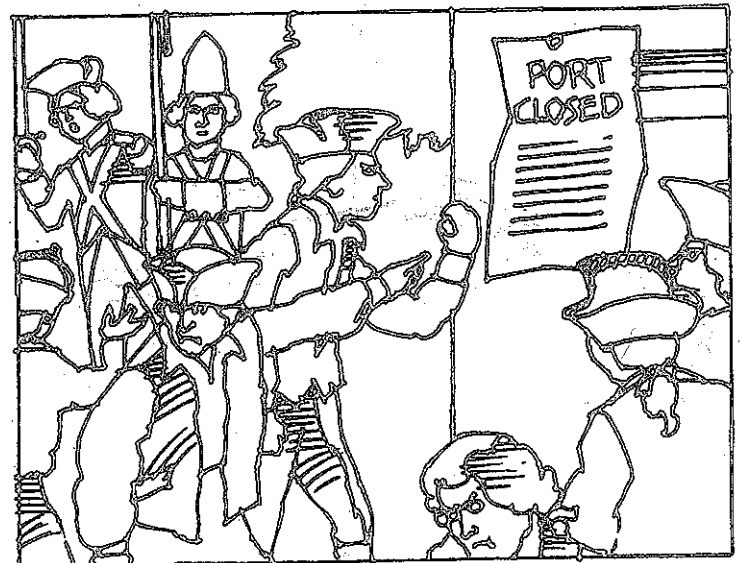
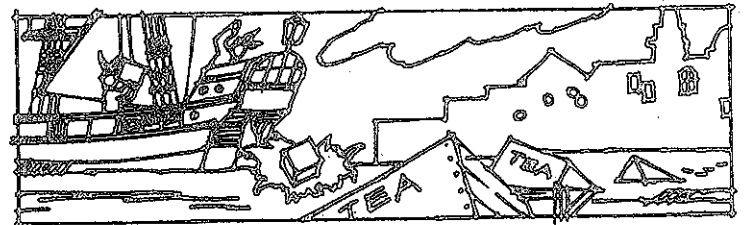
Boston Tea Party 1773: Boston citizens disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded East India Company ship *Dartmouth* and destroyed 342 cartons of tea in protest to British duties and monopoly on tea.

Intolerable Acts 1774: Five British laws mainly designed to punish the people of Boston in retaliation for the Boston Tea Party.

1. The British closed the Port of Boston until the Bostonians paid for the tea destroyed.
2. British officers or soldiers accused of murder would be tried in England.
3. The people could not hold town meetings without the governor's permission.
4. Colonists had to provide food and housing for British troops.
5. The Quebec Act placed the Ohio Valley off limits to the colonists and placed the area under Canadian rule.

Committees of Correspondence 1772: First formed in Boston to keep other colonies informed of events in Massachusetts. Later became source of information throughout the colonies.

Sons of Liberty 1765: Organized by New England colonists to enforce colonial measures in opposition to Parliamentary laws placed on the colonists. Tried to force Parliament to repeal measures passed to govern colonies.



# Events Leading to American Revolution (continued)

Write the letter of the correct ending for each statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. After the Boston Tea Party, Britain decided to punish the people of Boston by a) closing the Port of Salem to all ships b) closing the Port of Boston to all ships c) sending all colonial officers to England for further training d) imprisoning all people found on the streets after sundown e) all of the above f) none of the above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Stamp Act Congress passed a resolution that became known as the a) Triangular Trade Proposal b) the Tea Act c) Non-Importation Agreement d) Non-Immigration Agreement e) all of the above f) none of the above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Crispus Attucks was a) made an Admiral in the Colonial Navy b) killed in a street fight in New York c) made a Captain in the British Navy d) killed in the Boston Massacre e) none of the above f) all of the above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. During the Boston Tea Party, the cargo of tea on the British ship *Dartmouth* was dumped into Boston Harbor by a group of men dressed as a) Mohawk Indians b) tea merchants c) whalers d) Pilgrims e) none of the above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Gaspée Affair was the a) dispute between the governor of New York and the Queen of England b) the meeting of George Washington and the Sons of Liberty off the coast of Rhode Island c) the destruction and burning of the British customs cutter off Providence, Rhode Island d) the ringing of the steeple bell in the Old North Church in Boston at three o'clock in the morning e) none of the above.

Write a T on the line if the statement is true and an F if it is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Boston Massacre was the killing of large numbers of settlers by Indians in the Boston wilderness.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The British passed a series of acts mainly designed to punish the colonists for participating in the Boston Tea Party. The acts are known as the Intolerable Acts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Sons of Liberty was a group of men from Boston and other New England colonies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Boston Tea Party took place in 1773 in Boston Harbor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Committees of Correspondence proved to be a valuable source of information for colonists.

Use reference books to find out about these historic figures. Describe the role each one played in colonial and revolutionary America.

1. Samuel Adams \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Paul Revere \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Marquis de Lafayette \_\_\_\_\_  
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