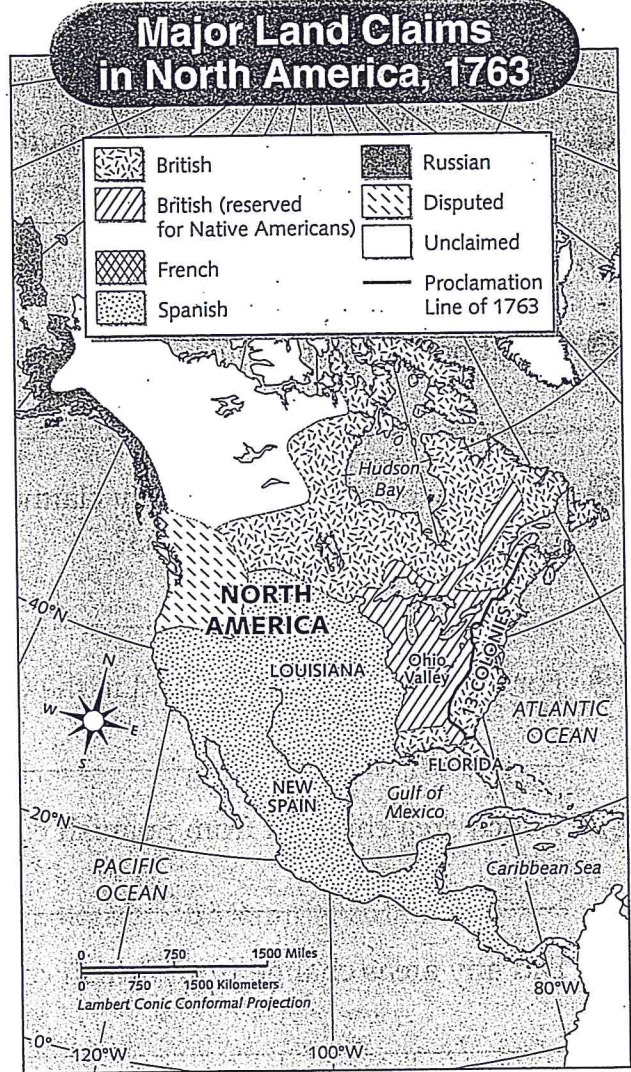
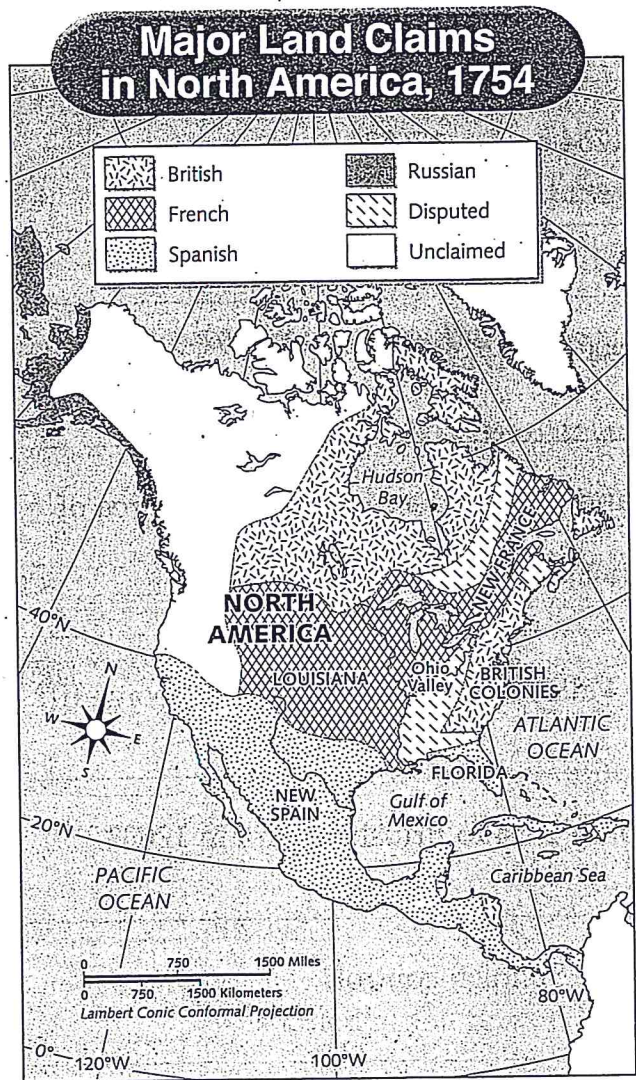


Skills: Compare Historical Maps

DIRECTIONS Use the maps below to help you answer the questions that follow.



1 Which country claimed Louisiana in 1754?

2 Which countries gained land between 1754 and 1763?

Name _____ Date _____

3 Which country lost all its lands in North America between 1754 and 1763?

4 Which event explains the differences between the two maps?

5 Which regions did Britain claim both in 1754 and in 1763?

6 What happened to Louisiana between 1754 and 1763?

7 Which two countries probably claimed land that bordered the disputed area of the Pacific Northwest in 1763?

8 For which group was the land in the Ohio Valley area reserved by King George III?

9 Which area changed from Spanish control in 1754 to British control in 1763?

10 Did any areas change from British control to Spanish control?

Name _____ Date _____


Lesson Title _____

Conflicting Claims

Region _____ Who claimed it _____

What France did _____

What the British decided _____



The French and Indian War Begins

Alliances _____

Meeting When _____ Where _____ Who _____

What they talked about _____

Start of French and Indian War When _____ Where _____



The War Expands

When war ended _____ Treaty of Paris gave Britain _____



More Troubles

Why

1. _____

2. _____



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Fighting for Control

DIRECTIONS Number the sentences in the order in which the events happened.



Chief Pontiac

- ① _____ To make up for Spain's losses, France gave Spain most of Louisiana.
- ② _____ The British captured Fort Duquesne and several other French forts.
- ③ _____ The French and Indian War ended with the Treaty of Paris, giving Britain most of Canada, all French lands east of the Mississippi River, and Spanish Florida.
- ④ _____ King George III made the Proclamation of 1763. It said that all land west of the Appalachian Mountains belonged to the Native Americans.
- ⑤ _____ Colonial leaders met to talk about how to deal with the French forces.
- ⑥ _____ The French and Indian War began with the Battle of Fort Necessity.
- ⑦ _____ The French sent soldiers to the Ohio Valley to drive British traders out.
- ⑧ _____ The British Parliament passed the Sugar Act. It was designed to make colonists help pay for Britain's defense of the colonies.
- ⑨ _____ Chief Pontiac united Native American tribes and captured British forts.
- ⑩ _____ Benjamin Franklin's Albany Plan of Union was not approved.

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson Title _____

The Stamp Act

When _____ What it was _____

What people said about it _____



Colonists Work Together

What colonists wanted _____

Groups who took action _____

What happened as a result _____

What the colonists formed _____

Why _____

What they asked people to do _____



The Townshend Acts

When passed _____ What they were _____

What colonists did _____

What Parliament did _____



The Boston Massacre

When _____ What happened _____



Name _____

Date _____

Colonists Speak Out

DIRECTIONS Read each numbered description. On the line provided, write the letter of the person, group, or law that goes with it.

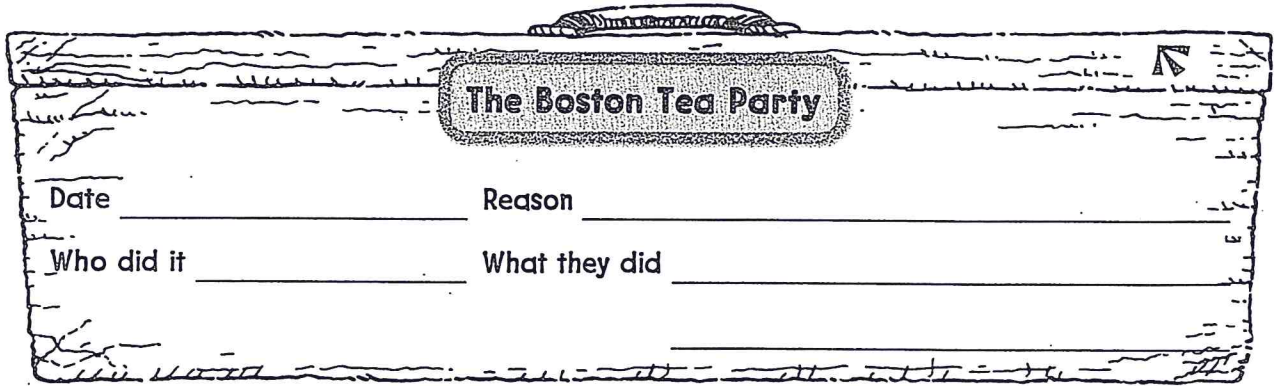
- ① _____ protested tax laws in Parliament
 - ② _____ passed a tax on colonial newspapers
 - ③ _____ was accused of treason by others in the House of Burgesses
 - ④ _____ wrote plays about British leaders being greedy
 - ⑤ _____ captured British tax collectors
 - ⑥ _____ wove their own cloth
 - ⑦ _____ organized the first Committee of Correspondence in Boston
 - ⑧ _____ included a tax on imports to the colonies
 - ⑨ _____ was killed at the Boston Massacre
 - ⑩ _____ made a picture of the Boston Massacre
- a. Patrick Henry
 - b. Mercy Otis Warren
 - c. Daughters of Liberty
 - d. Crispus Attucks
 - e. Stamp Act
 - f. Benjamin Franklin
 - g. Sons of Liberty
 - h. Samuel Adams
 - i. Paul Revere
 - j. Townshend Acts



Benjamin Franklin

Name _____ Date _____

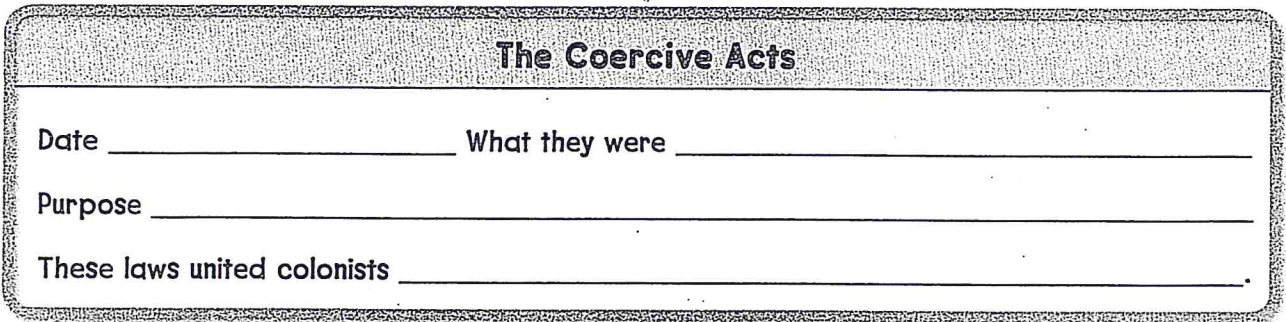
Lesson Title _____



The Boston Tea Party

Date _____ Reason _____

Who did it _____ What they did _____

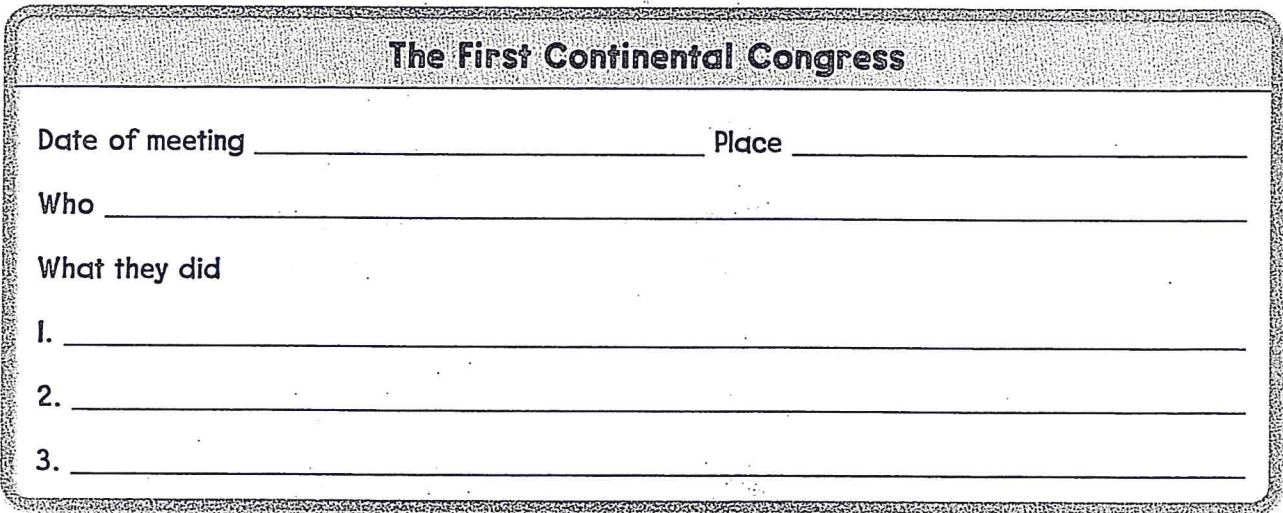


The Coercive Acts

Date _____ What they were _____

Purpose _____

These laws united colonists _____



The First Continental Congress

Date of meeting _____ Place _____

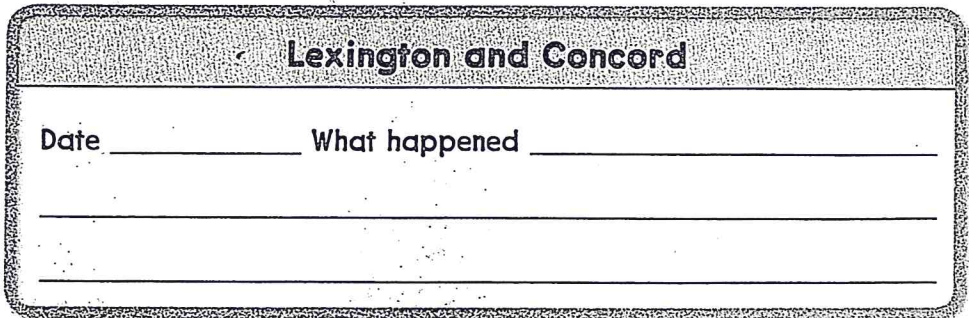
Who _____

What they did

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Lexington and Concord

Date _____ What happened _____

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Disagreements Grow

DIRECTIONS Answer the following questions about the First Continental Congress.

1 Where did the First Continental Congress meet?

2 How did the First Continental Congress get its name?

3 What did the First Continental Congress do when it met?

4 In its signed petition to the king, which rights did the First Continental Congress claim colonists had?

5 The First Continental Congress set what deadline for the British Parliament to respond?

6 How did the First Continental Congress make war with Britain more likely?

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson Title: _____

The Second Continental Congress



Time _____ Place _____

Actions

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

The Battle of Bunker Hill



Time _____ Actual place _____

Colonial commanders _____

Outcome _____

Trying for Peace

Time _____ Events _____

Name _____

Date _____

The Road to War

DIRECTIONS Choose the phrase from the box that best completes each sentence. Write the phrase in the blank.

Olive Branch Petition	Continental currency
Continental Army	Bunker Hill
Second Continental Congress	



- 1 The _____ met after the fighting at Lexington and Concord.
- 2 The _____ differed from militias in that it was made up of mostly full-time soldiers.
- 3 To supply the Continental Army, Congress printed _____.
- 4 The _____ asked Britain's King George III for peace.
- 5 After the Battle of _____, the king promised to do whatever was necessary to crush the colonists' rebellion.

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson Title: _____


Moving Toward Independence

Pamphlet title _____

Author _____

What people began to call for _____

What Lee called for _____



The Declaration of Independence

States that all people have certain _____

Longest part lists the colonists' _____

States that the colonies were _____ states

Congress Approves the Declaration

Accepted on _____

Signed by _____

The Declaration has inspired people around the world to work for _____ and _____.

Forming a New Government

Committee head _____ Plan _____

National legislature _____

Weaknesses _____

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Declaring Independence

DIRECTIONS Read each sentence below. On the line provided, write the name of the person that the sentence tells about.

John Adams	John Dickinson	John Hancock
Thomas Paine	Thomas Jefferson	Richard Henry Lee

① "I told the Second Continental Congress that the 13 colonies no longer owed loyalty to the British king."

② "I was the president of the Second Continental Congress and the first person to sign the Declaration of Independence."

③ "I was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence."

④ "I thought that Americans should always celebrate Independence Day."

⑤ "I wrote *Common Sense*, which said that people should rule themselves."

⑥ "I headed the committee that wrote the Articles of Confederation."

Chapter
8

Name _____ Date _____

Study Guide

DIRECTIONS Fill in the missing information in these paragraphs. Use the terms below to help you complete the paragraphs.

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
proclamation	treason	monopoly	olive branch	grievances
alliances	imperial policies	blockade	commander	independence
delegates	boycott	petition	in chief	resolution
	representation		earthworks	

Lesson 1 In the French and Indian War, Britain and France fought over land claims in North America. Both sides made _____ with Native Americans. At a meeting in Albany, New York, Benjamin Franklin asked the British colonies to join together to fight the French. The _____ did not approve his plan. After Britain won the war, its king made a _____ that set aside certain lands for Native Americans.

Lesson 2 The French and Indian War was costly for Britain. Britain decided to tax colonists to raise money. Many colonists said that Parliament could not tax them because the colonists had no _____, or voice, in Parliament. When Patrick Henry argued that colonists should not pay, some people accused him of _____. Many others agreed with Henry, though. More and more colonists began to _____ British goods and protest Britain's _____. Fights broke out as colonists protested new taxes.

(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson 3 The Tea Act gave Britain a _____ on tea in the colonies. In response, the Sons of Liberty threw boxes of British tea into Boston Harbor. British leaders were so angry that they ordered the British navy to _____ the harbor. Colonial leaders met at the First Continental Congress and decided to send a _____ to the king, stating colonists' rights.

Lesson 4 The Second Continental Congress set up the Continental Army and named George Washington its _____. The war's first major battle had already taken place at Lexington and Concord. At Breed's Hill, colonists fired at British soldiers from defenses called _____. The British won the Battle at Breed's Hill, mistakenly called the Battle of Bunker Hill. However, more than 1,000 British soldiers died. Congress later asked King George III for peace. Its petition was named after the _____, an ancient symbol of peace.

Lesson 5 Conflicts between Britain and the colonies grew, and more and more colonists wanted _____ from Britain. In Congress, Richard Henry Lee called for a _____ to free the colonies. Congress chose a committee to write a declaration to King George III. This statement became known as the Declaration of Independence. It listed many _____, or complaints, that the colonists had against the king and Parliament.

Lesson 3
monopoly
blockade
petition

Lesson 4
olive branch
commander
in chief
earthworks

Lesson 5
grievances
independence
resolution