

More American Revolution

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Name _____

Welcome to another American Revolution Internet Challenge! Let's continue our cyberspace journey back to America's beginnings by visiting some great sites that have been created by students and their teachers in various parts of our country. We'll get to learn a bit about various historical events that led up to the Revolutionary War. Ready to begin?

Browse over to <http://www.vboston.com/vboston/Content/ClassroomRevWar/>. Fifth grade students in California designed this site called [Virtually Boston: Revolutionary War by Mr. Caputo's Fifth Grade Class](#).

Read several essays written by these students. Scroll down the page and click [The French and Indian War](#).

Let's find out facts about three wars: King William's war, Queen Anne's war and King George's war. Read the three essays about each war and see if you can answer these questions.

1. What does the word "decisively" mean?
 - a. with certainty
 - b. hesitantly
2. During how many years between 1689 and 1713 was there no war?
3. What were the battlegrounds for King William's and Queen Anne's Wars?
4. How did Queen Anne's war end?
5. Who fought against the British in King George's war?
6. Which two countries were competing for North America in the French and Indian Wars?
 - a.
 - b.
7. Name the general who ignored George Washington's warnings about the French and the Indians.
8. Which country was winning in the early stages of the French and Indian War?
9. Describe the type of soldiers who fought in this war.

10. What type of military power helped Great Britain win the war?

15. Compare and contrast the Stamp Act to the Sugar Act.

11. Following the end of the French and Indian war, what happened to the lifestyle of the colonists?

Good Work!

Now let's turn to [And a New Nation is Born](http://www.alexandriacentral.org/revolution.html) at <http://www.alexandriacentral.org/revolution.html>

Click on each of the topics from 1763 to 1774. Read the information and answer the following questions.

12. How did the Townshend Act affect the colonists?

16. What kind of punishment did the colonists threaten to do to the stamp commissioner if the Stamp Act was not repealed?

17. Who was Crispus Attucks?

18. What was the Tea Act?

13. In the third paragraph, find the word that means "revoked" or "annulled."

14. The colonists decided to once again boycott all English items. Choose a synonym for the word "boycott."

a. accept

b. refuse

19. How did Great Britain try to influence the colonists to buy only British tea?

20. List three events that helped bring about the Boston Tea Party.

- a.
- b.
- c.

21. Describe the Boston Tea Party.

24. What was the group's motto?

25. Explain what the First Continental Congress was like.

Terrific answers!

Let's go to another site created by students, this time from Massachusetts. The site is called [The Road to Revolution](http://www.norfolk.k12.ma.us/students/kaufman/revolution/R2R.html), at www.norfolk.k12.ma.us/students/kaufman/revolution/R2R.html.

Click and read **Sons of Liberty**, and then **The First and Second Continental Congress**.

22. Who were the Sons of Liberty and what did they do?

26. The Declaration of Independence was written on October 14, 1774.

- a. True
- b. False

27. What happened during the Second Continental Congress?

23. Name four well-known members of the Sons of Liberty.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Congratulations! You've done a fabulous job completing this Internet Challenge™. We just traveled the rocky road towards the American Revolution. Our Founding Fathers never could have dreamed that their struggle against oppression would give birth to the greatest experiment in democracy the world has ever known. If they could know, and speak to us through time, they would tell us that the job is now ours to make sure this experiment succeeded.

Answers to the Internet Challenge

- (a)
- For a five year period, between 1697-1702, war did not take occur. King William's War took place from 1689-1697 and Queen Anne's War took place during the years 1702-1713.
- King William's war took place in Montreal, New York and New Hampshire. Queen Anne's war took place in the New England frontiers.
- Queen Anne's war ending in 1713 with the signing of the treaty of Utrecht. By the terms of the treaty, France gave to Great Britain, Newfoundland, the Nova Scotia region of Acadia, and the French Territory around the Hudson Bay. The boundaries were not clear, which led to King George's War.
- The French and the Spanish allied to fight against the English.
- Great Britain and France
- General Edward Braddock
- France was victorious in the early stages.
- The soldiers chosen for this war were farm boys with nothing better to do or men found in the gutter, but most of them were military veterans. They got drilled with discipline. The drillmasters wanted soldiers who would willingly walk into the muzzle of a gun.
- The strong British sea power completely destroyed all hopes of French victory.
- The costly war with France led to the British taxing the colonists, which led to the Revolutionary War.
- It caused them to be angry. New import taxes on glass, lead, paints, paper and tea. These acts were very unpopular with the colonists who criticized the Acts and demonstrated in protest. They decided to boycott all English items.
- "Repealed" is the word.
- (b)
- Comparison: The British needed to regain money from fighting the French and Indian War, so they decided to tax the colonists. As a result of these taxes, the colonists became angry and protested the British. Contrast: In 1765, the Stamp Act made the colonists pay taxes on various items such as paper, legal documents, newspapers, ships papers, other publications and even playing cards. The Sugar Act, which went into effect on April 5, 1764, put a three cent tax on foreign sugar and higher import taxes on non-British cloth, coffee, indigo, and certain wines.
- They threatened to tar and feather him.
- Crispus Attucks was the first African American to die for American liberty in the Boston Massacre.
- The Tea Act, a tax placed on tea, took place on April 27, 1773 in Boston, Massachusetts.
- The British lowered tea prices so no other tea company could compete with them.
- The three events are (a) Great Britain tried to force the colonists to accept the tea tax; (b) colonists refused to drink British tea; and (c) Great Britain tried to enforce the tea tax.
- On December 16, 1773, a group of men, led by Samuel Adams, dressed as Indians, rowed their boats out towards the British tea ships that were anchored in Boston harbor. They dumped 342 chests of valuable British tea into the water.
- A group of patriotic men who were mostly tradesmen, laborers, and shopkeepers, they became known as The Sons of Liberty. Formerly known as the Copperheads and founded by Samuel Adams, they worked hard to fight new taxes such as the Stamp Act and the Townshend Act, and they wouldn't give up until they got freedom. The Sons of Liberty frightened and harassed tax officials and burned tax stamps. They mobbed supporters of the law. They told colonial merchants to stop buying.
- The four most famous Sons of Liberty members were Sam Adams, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, and Joseph Warren.
- Their motto was, "No taxation without representation."
- The Continental Congress got together from September 5, 1774, to October 26, 1774, in Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia. Twelve colonies (except Georgia) got together to write a nasty letter to the King and Parliament about the laws and acts. The letter was called "The Declaration of Rights" and was written on October 14, 1774. Some members of this congress were Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Samuel Adams, and John Adams.
- (b)
- The Continental Congress met for a second time in 1775-1776. Delegates from thirteen colonies attended this meeting. John Hancock was the president of this congress. John Adams tried twenty-three times to get the delegates to discuss independence from England. However, he was disliked, and some delegates didn't want to break away from England. Richard Henry Lee, from Virginia, changed a lot of delegates' minds, and when he proposed independence, the delegates agreed to discuss it. The Declaration of Independence was drafted at this meeting.