

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation

Section 1

Conflict in the Making

Directions:

Use the information from pages 194 - 199 to complete the following.

1. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763, Europe's great powers recognized _____ claim to _____ of North America east of the Mississippi River.
2. The government of George III established the _____ of 1763 along the crest of the Appalachian Mountains, at the western edge of the thirteen colonies.
3. Land west of the line would be preserved for _____ and the valuable _____ in furs and skins.
4. The proclamation _____ white settlers from taking up land in the _____ Ohio and Tennessee River valleys. This _____ the colonists.
5. One of the consequences of the French and Indian War was that the royal government thought that _____ colonists should help pay down the _____ from the war.
6. But Americans began to see British _____ as being in the country more to keep Americans under _____ than to _____ them.
7. As the _____ Parliament began to _____ taxes, the colonists argued they were being _____ unfairly.
8. They argued that _____ their own legislatures, _____ Parliament, could lay a tax on them.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

9. The first tax law passed by Parliament was the Revenue Act of 1764, called the _____, which placed an import _____ (tax) on luxury items, such as _____, bought from abroad. _____ did not strongly object to this tax.
10. The second tax law, the _____ of 1765, levied a _____ tax on the colonists and it affected most Americans directly.
11. Taxes were placed on almost all _____ items, such as newspapers, books, _____, marriage licenses, wills, business agreements, and labor contracts — even playing _____ and dice.
12. The American _____ to the Stamp Act was immediate and _____.
13. Representatives of nine colonies, including South Carolina, met in the Stamp Act _____ in New York City. The Congress _____ "that no taxes should be imposed on them, but with their own consent.."
14. _____ organizations sprang up, and _____ stamp agents.
15. The explosive _____ caused Parliament to hastily _____ the Stamp Act in March of 1766.
16. Parliament, desperate for _____, tried again in 1767 by passing the _____. These Acts placed an _____ duty on _____, paint, lead, and glass.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

17. The Sons of Liberty in Charles Town and in other colonies organized a _____ of British products; that is, they _____ to _____ the taxed items.
18. The Sons of Liberty enforced the boycott by _____ and _____.
19. The _____ of 1773 was crucial to the coming of the _____.
20. The Act was designed to _____ the empire's largest corporation, the English _____ Company, from _____.
21. It gave the company a _____ (control by one company) so they could _____ their large surplus of _____ in the _____.
22. But the Americans had two _____; first, it was _____ to cut out all the _____ shippers of tea, and second, there was still a _____ on _____.
23. The American response was _____. At Charles Town, Lieutenant Governor William _____ had the East India Company ships _____ and the tea _____ in the basement of the Exchange Building.
24. In _____ citizens disguised as _____ boarded the ships and _____ their cargo of tea into the harbor. The _____ has become perhaps the most famous symbol of American _____ of Britain.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

25. The British government passed the Coercion Acts to punish _____.
26. Americans called them the _____ Acts.
27. These acts closed the Boston _____; all the colonies came to Boston's _____ and sent food and aid to the city.
28. The colonies called a congress of _____ from all the colonies.
29. The _____ met in Philadelphia in September 1774.
30. Among the delegates were some of the most distinguished men in America, including John _____, George _____, Samuel Adams, and Patrick Henry.
31. South Carolina's five able delegates were Thomas _____, Christopher Gadsden, Edward and John _____, and Henry Middleton.
32. The First Continental Congress agreed to _____ all _____ from Britain until the Intolerable Acts were _____.
33. Another General Meeting in South Carolina _____ the actions of the First Continental Congress and _____ its five delegates to the _____ to be held in 1775.
34. The General Meeting also selected a Secret Committee to collect _____ and _____ and set up an election of representatives to a _____ Provincial Congress.
35. This was to be a _____ legislature, totally in _____ of royal authority.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

36. Not all South Carolinians _____ with the defiance of the royal government.

37. Those who strongly supported American rights and were willing to fight for them, if necessary, were called _____, partisans, or rebels.

38. Those who remained loyal to Britain were called _____ or Tories.