

Instructions: Using the provided word bank, write the correct word in each blank space. Then, put the events chronological in order, by placing a number on the line before each statement.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (16 events)

- _____ The _____ of 1763 is signed after worldwide fighting between Britain and her enemies ceases.
- _____ The _____ spreads in 1756 to encompass much of Europe, the Caribbean, and America.
- _____ Fearing retaliation, Washington sets up _____ for his men and waits for reinforcements.
- _____ The French and Indians are enabled to further _____ and are successful in their fighting against the British and colonists.
- _____ George Washington is asked to lead a military expedition to defend Virginia and is instructed to avoid being _____.
- _____ England, Spain and _____ each desire to be the world's most powerful nation.
- _____ The Albany Congress meets to repair trade relations with the Mohawk and hopefully secure their _____ against the French.
- _____ Fort Necessity is attacked, proving that the _____ would not depart from the disputed territory.
- _____ The Albany Plan of the Union is not _____ because the colonies agree it's simply unrealistic, which leads to unresolved defense policies.
- _____ _____ is sent as a messenger to warn the French that they were trespassing on Virginia land.
- _____ The _____ of 1763 is issued by the British government, which forbids colonists from settling west of the Appalachians.
- _____ Fearing that his tribe may become the new target of British troops, _____ leads a rebellion to prove his strength.
- _____ Washington's _____ allies massacre a small French encampment (perhaps with the intention to enflame hostilities between the French and colonists).
- _____ The _____ proposes a government to unify the colonies regarding defense policies against potential threats.
- _____ _____ rises to power as England's prime minister and commits massive resources to fight France.
- **16** "England's version of the victory of 1763 awarded all credit to the mighty British army, inadequately supported by ungrateful colonists" (*The American Promise*, 137).

IMPERIAL CRISIS EMERGES (10 events)

- _____ Colonial assemblies challenge the Stamp Act, led by Virginia and Patrick Henry's _____.
- _____ After the French and Indian War, the British crown decides to keep British troops _____ in America to maintain peace because it's obvious there are new problems (1. How will new territory be governed? 2. How will war debt be taken care of? 3. What should be done about mercantile regulations?)
- _____ Grenville issues the _____ of 1764 to toughen enforcement policies and cut down on smuggling.
- _____ becomes the prime minister of Britain and aims to collect revenue.
- **4** **“From the British point of view, the Proclamation of 1763 and the Sugar Act seemed to be reasonable efforts to administer the colonies. To the Americans, however, the British supervision appeared to be a disturbing intrusion into colonial practices”**
(The American Promise, 142).
- _____ In 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed, while the _____ (the right of Parliament to legislate the colonies “in all cases whatsoever”) was passed.
- _____ The Sons of Liberty's street demonstrations prove to be effective and a “mob mentality” emerges throughout the streets of _____.
- _____ In 1765, Grenville imposes the _____ on the colonists.
- _____ Once the Virginia Resolves are printed in newspapers, colonial rebels, led by Sam Adams and his _____ organize to resist the Stamp Act.
- _____ The _____ convenes to more reasonably resist.

THE CRISIS DEEPENS (18 events)

- _____ The _____ permits British soldiers to station wherever necessary, even in private residences.
- _____ The Townshend Acts also allow the search for smuggled goods in private residences with only a _____.
- _____ After the massacre, Frederick North becomes the new prime minister in Britain and, in an attempt to seek peace with the colonists, convinces Parliament to remove all of the Townshend duties except for the tax on _____ (kept as a symbol of Parliament's power).
- _____ On March 5, 1770, the _____ takes place and John Adams defends the British soldiers put on trial.

- _____ The _____ convenes in 1774, as organized through the committees of correspondence. No military action is taken.
- _____ becomes the chief financial minister in Britain.
- _____ The Townshend Acts impose more taxes and use the revenue to pay the _____ so as to enhance their separation from the colonial assemblies.
- _____ A _____ is organized to link news throughout the colonies.
- _____ provokes colonists to participate in the Boston Tea Party.
- _____ Britain issues the Coercive Acts (AKA the _____) to punish Massachusetts colonists for their recent rebellious behaviors.
- _____ Resistance _____ ... temporarily.
- _____ In response to the Townshend Acts, _____ writes his *Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer* and states, "We are taxed without our consent ... We are therefore – slaves."
- _____ Resistance continues after Dickenson's letter is widespread and _____ (or boycotts of British goods) provides women the opportunity to demonstrate their patriotism.
- _____ In 1772, the _____, a Royal Naval ship pursuing suspected smugglers, is burned.
- 18 _____ warns the minutemen that "the British are coming!" and fire broke out at Lexington. **"They [the colonists] were defending their homes and liberties against an intrusive power" (*The American Promise*, 152).**
- _____ In 1773, the Tea Act is passed, which, according to many colonists, only increased collected _____ to pay royal governors.
- _____ Rebels continue to take matters into their own hands and begin to store weapons and organize into groups, such as the _____.
- _____ plans a surprise attack on a suspected ammunition storage site at Concord, in Massachusetts.