

Name: _____

Period: _____

REVOLUTIONARY WAR **DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION ESSAY**

Directions: Answer CRQ questions in documents 1-8. Then answer the essay question in Part II based on the accompanying documents (1-8). Some of the documents have been edited for the purpose of the question. The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the context of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

Historical Context: Following the French and Indian War, Great Britain began to tighten their control over the British North American colonies by enacting numerous pieces of legislation. The legislation passed by British Parliament was met with much resistance by the American colonist.

Task:

Part I: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of social studies, answer the constructed response questions that follow each document.

Part II: Your answers to the questions will help you write your essay based on the following question:

*Using your knowledge of social studies and the documents given to you, **explain** how tighter British control led to a revolution in colonial America.*

Explain – make clear the causes or reasons for (the information requested) in detail.

- **You must use at least 3 documents in your essay**

Document 1

That this kingdom has the sovereign, the supreme legislative power over America, is granted. It cannot be denied; and taxation is a part of that sovereign power. It is one branch of the legislation. . . . Protection and obedience are reciprocal. Great Britain protects America, America is bound to yield [give] obedience. If not, tell me when the Americans were emancipated? When they want the protection of this kingdom, they are always ready to ask it. That protection has always been afforded them in the most full and ample manner. The nation has run itself into an immense debt to give them this protection; and now they are called upon to contribute a small share to the public expense.

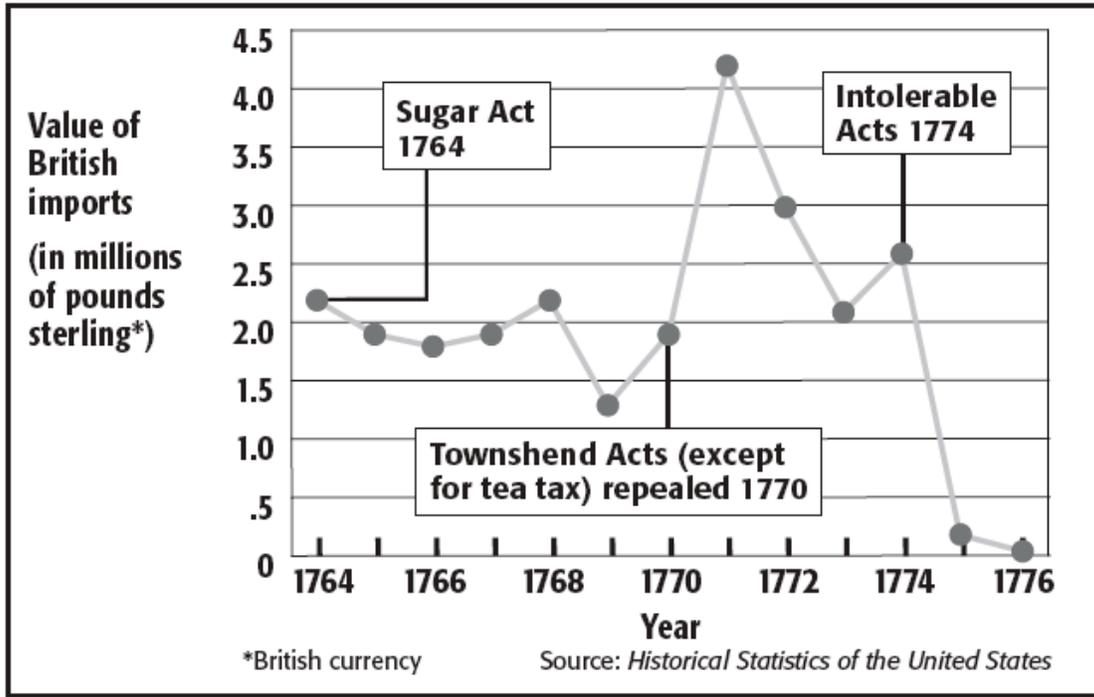
—George Grenville, Member of Parliament (January 14, 1766)

1a. According to Grenville, why does Great Britain have a large debt? Who should help pay that debt?

1b. Why does Parliament have the power to impose taxes on British colonies, according to Grenville?

Document 2

IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN, 1764–1776



2a. When was the greatest decline of imports from Great Britain to the colonies? Why?

Document 3

If I was in any doubt, as to the right which the Parliament of Great Britain had to tax us without our consent, I should most heartily coincide with you in opinion, that to petition, and petition only, is the proper method to apply for relief; because we should then be asking a favor, and not claiming a right, which, by the law of nature and our constitution, we are, in my opinion, indubitably entitled to. I should even think it criminal to go farther than this, under such an idea; but none such I have. I think the Parliament of Great Britain hath no more right to put their hands into my pockets, without my consent, than I have to put my hands into yours for money; and this being already urged to them in a firm, but decent manner, by all the colonies, what reason is there to expect any thing from their justice?

—George Washington, letter to Bryan Fairfax (July 20, 1774)

3a. Why does Washington believe that just asking the British government to reduce taxes is the wrong course of action?

3b. According to Washington, what is necessary for Parliament to pass taxes on the colonists?

Document 4

On March 5, 1770, a crowd of Boston boys and men surrounded a number of British soldiers and began taunting and cursing them while they pelted them with snowballs. Order quickly broke down, and the frightened soldiers fired into the crowd. When the shooting ended, several people were dead and more were wounded. This engraving by Paul Revere, a leader of the Boston Sons of Liberty, was sent throughout the Colonies in the following weeks to arouse anti-British feelings.



4a) How does the engraving tell a different story from the above description of the Boston Massacre?

4b) Where do you suppose the term "massacre" came from that describes this event?

Document 5

Quartering Act (1765, 1774)

His majesty hereby requires the people to house and quarter the officers and soldiers in barracks provided by the colonies; and if there shall not be sufficient room in these barracks, then in such a case the soldiers must be quartered in the homes of the people of the colony. They are also required to do the following:

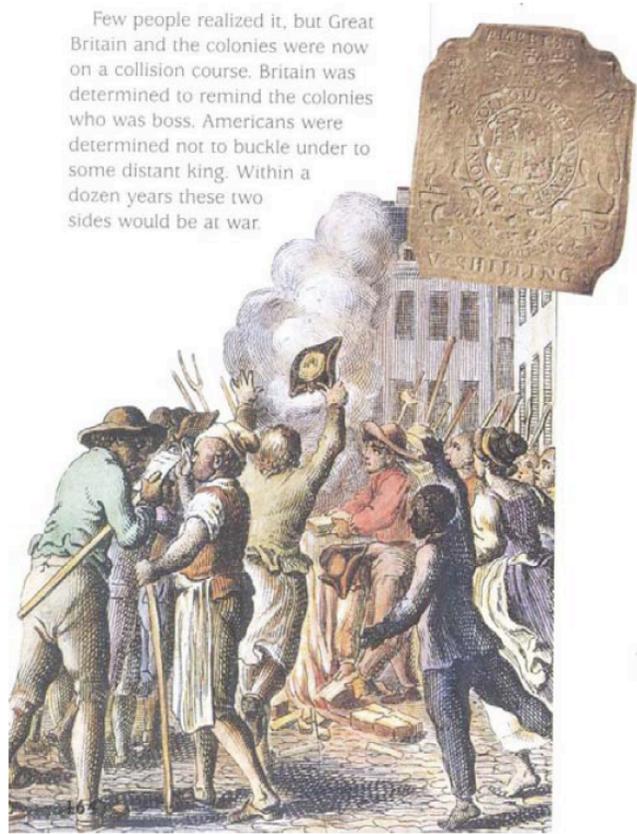
- *Provide food for troops*
- *Provide beer and wine for troops*
- *Provide bedding, utensils, candles, and firewood*

5a) According to the above document about *The Quartering Act*, what were the colonists required to provide to the soldiers?

Document 6

The Stamp Act required tax stamps (right) to be placed on newspapers and pamphlets

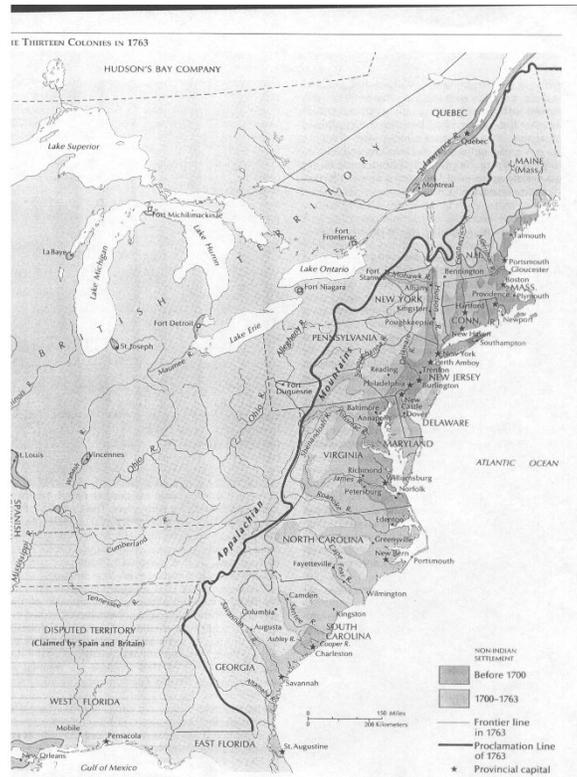
Few people realized it, but Great Britain and the colonies were now on a collision course. Britain was determined to remind the colonies who was boss. Americans were determined not to buckle under to some distant king. Within a dozen years these two sides would be at war.



6a) What items were taxed under the Stamp Act?

6b) What actions did the colonists take in response to the Stamp Act?

Document 7

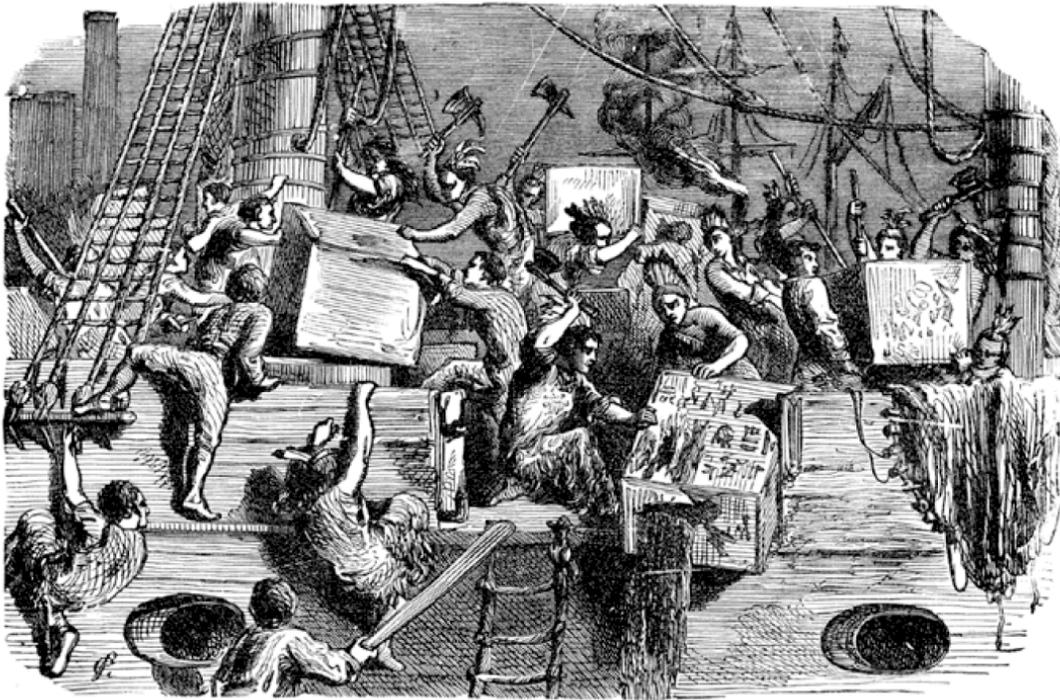


7a) What is the name of the dark line shown on this map? Who created the line?

7b) The Dark Line shown on this map separated what two groups of people?

7c) What was the purpose of the Proclamation Line of 1763?

Document 8



8a) Why did the colonists feel it was appropriate and necessary to boycott British Tea

8b) Which group led this protest?
