



# ***The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings through Ratification (6)***

## *Chapter 10: The Road to Independence Section 3: Dispute with Britain*

### **Guided Reading**

**Instructions:** Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Parliament in England was determined to make a profit from the \_\_\_\_\_ colonies after the French and Indian War. They enacted the Proclamation Line of 1763 to prevent the colonists from expensive fighting with \_\_\_\_\_, former French allies. This stated that colonists were not allowed to travel west of the \_\_\_\_\_, though many colonists wanted to move west.
2. The Sugar Act of 1764 was enacted to prevent \_\_\_\_\_. It reduced the tariffs on foreign made \_\_\_\_\_ and other goods by \_\_\_\_\_. It also added on a list of regulations to control \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Parliament passed the Stamp Act in 1765 which put tariffs on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ in the colonies. This created an uproar in the colonies. Colonial leaders argued that tariffs were meant to \_\_\_\_\_ trade, not make a profit. They also said that it was illegal for Parliament to impose these taxes because the colonists had no \_\_\_\_\_ in Parliament, which led to the slogan “No \_\_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_\_.”
4. Large crowds in \_\_\_\_\_ harassed British soldiers and those who \_\_\_\_\_ the Stamp Act. Nine colonial delegates met to discuss a \_\_\_\_\_ as means of \_\_\_\_\_ to force changes. The Stamp Act was repealed in 1766, \_\_\_\_\_ years(s) after it was enacted because of the uproar.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

# ***The United States and Louisiana: Beginnings to 1791 (6)***

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5. Parliament did not want to look weak, so it enacted the \_\_\_\_\_ Act, which stated that it had the right to tax the colonies in \_\_\_\_\_ cases.

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ were enacted as further means to gain profit from the colonies. Tariffs were put on goods made in \_\_\_\_\_ and shipped to the colonies including \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Colonists opposed this law also, saying that Britain could only place tariffs on goods from \_\_\_\_\_. The law only made sense if Parliament was trying to get \_\_\_\_\_ from the colonists. Colonial leaders called for a \_\_\_\_\_.

8. British soldiers were sent to occupy \_\_\_\_\_ in 1768. \_\_\_\_\_ frequently broke out between soldiers and citizens. In 1770, the \_\_\_\_\_ was the largest event to happen yet.

9. Bostonians went to taunt a lone \_\_\_\_\_ who was at his post. The soldier was joined by British reinforcements and then the number of colonists \_\_\_\_\_. Colonists were \_\_\_\_\_ items at the soldiers until the soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ into the crowd. 5 people died and 6 were injured.

10. On that day, Parliament met to \_\_\_\_\_ the Townshend Duties because the colonists' \_\_\_\_\_ was affecting profits. Parliament repealed all of the taxes except the one on \_\_\_\_\_ because they insisted that they had the right to tax the colonists.