



Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 10

Vocabulary Scramble

Directions: Read the clues and then unscramble the words to reveal key terms from Chapter 10. Write your answers in the blanks provided.

1. _____ NCEOENVCRG - joining
2. _____ ECLDABKO - the use of naval forces to stop shipping
3. _____ ONLRLEIBEAT - unbearable
4. _____ SUIGLGNGM - moving something from one country into another illegally and secretly
5. _____ TYTOCOB - refusing to trade with a country, person, or organization as a way of protesting or forcing changes
6. _____ MITLAI - colonial soldiers
7. _____ NYRTE - guard
8. _____ AULATSRY CGETENL - a policy in which the British Parliament and kings let the colonies make many decisions for themselves
9. _____ ERSPE - equals
10. _____ TRCEISNMAMIL - an economic system in which a colony supplied raw materials and in return the mother country sold finished goods back to the colonists
11. _____ TTLEIXE - cloth making
12. _____ UEREVEN - money



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Section 1

John Locke and the Origin of Government

John Locke (1632-1704) was an English philosopher of the 17th century. Through his writings, his ideas influenced some of the most important documents in American history including the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. In one of Locke's works, *Two Treatises of Government*, he wrote about what life was like before government existed, which he called a "state of nature." In this same work, Locke described why government was formed.

Directions: Read this excerpt from *Two Treatises of Government* about the origin and purpose of government, and answer the questions that follow.

123. If man in the state of nature be so free ..., why will he part with his freedom ... and subject himself to the dominion and control of any other power?

In this state [of nature, he] is very unsafe, very insecure. This makes him willing to quit this condition, which, however free, is full of fears and continual dangers; and it is not without reason that he seeks out and is willing to join in society with others who are already united [under a government] ... for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties and ... property.

1. According to Locke, what was the advantage of living in a state of nature? What was the disadvantage?

2. To end the dangers of the state of nature, what did people decide to do?

3. What institution was formed to protect individual freedoms?

4. According to Locke, what are the three main purposes of government?



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Section 2

Map of the French and Indian War

Directions: Both France and Great Britain claimed the Ohio River valley, which was near the border of New France and Britain's thirteen colonies. Ultimately, this border tension sparked the French and Indian War. Follow the steps below for completing the map about the geography of this conflict.



Completing the Map:

- Step 1: Label "New France" on your map and lightly color this territory blue.
- Step 2: Label Britain's thirteen colonies and lightly color this territory red.
- Step 3: Label the Appalachian Mountains and lightly color this territory brown.
- Step 4: Label the Ohio River, Allegheny River, Monongahela River, and St. Lawrence River.
- Step 5: Place a square at the location of Fort Duquesne and label it.
- Step 6: Place a circle at the location of Fort Necessity (50 miles southeast of Fort Duquesne) and label it.
- Step 7: Place a dot at the location of Montreal in Quebec and label it.



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Section 3

The Boston Massacre

The Boston Massacre, as it was referred to by the colonists, occurred on the night of March 5, 1770. There was an incident earlier in the day between a British sentry and a colonist. Later, a crowd gathered around the sentry. In fear of his life, he called for reinforcements. A short time later, nine British soldiers (redcoats) arrived, led by Captain Thomas Preston.

Directions: Read the accounts of two colonists who were eyewitnesses to the Boston Massacre, and answer the questions that follow.

Testimony of James Woodall

I saw one soldier knocked down. His gun fell from him. I saw a great many sticks and pieces of sticks and ice thrown at the soldiers. The soldier, who was knocked down, took up his gun and fired directly.... Two muskets went off and the rest to 7 or 8 [soldiers fired] ... Captain [Thomas Preston] ... seemed shocked and looked upon the soldiers. I am very certain he did not give the word [to] fire.

Testimony of Theodore Bliss

The people told me there was going to be a fight with the soldiers. I went to the British customhouse, and I saw Captain Preston with the British soldiers ... I saw the people throw snowballs at the soldiers. I also saw a three-foot long stick hit a soldier on the right side. This soldier sallied and then fired ... I did not hear any order given by the captain to fire ... The muzzles of the guns were behind him ... There were about 100 people in the street.

1. According to James Woodall, how did the crowd provoke the British soldiers?

2. Where did this event occur according to Theodore Bliss? How many people were in the crowd?

3. What did the two witnesses say about the order to fire the muskets?

4. According to Theodore Bliss, people told him, "There was going to be a fight with the soldiers." Why is this important?

5. What is the significance of Captain Preston standing with his soldiers' muskets "behind him"?



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Sections 3 and 4

British Legislation and the Colonies

Directions: Review Sections 3 and 4 of this chapter and complete the table below on British legislation and the colonies.

British Law	Year Enacted	Description of the Law	Colonial Reaction
Proclamation Line of 1763			The colonists were annoyed and often ignored the proclamation.
The Stamp Act			
		It placed a tariff on British goods such as paper, paint, glass, lead, and tea.	
The Tea Act of 1773	1773		
The Coercive Acts			Colonists called the laws “intolerable,” and delegates met in Philadelphia, at the First Continental Congress, to discuss these developments.



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Chapter 10 Review

Directions: Review Chapter 10, then answer the questions below.

1. _____ In 1707, was the kingdom of England united with the kingdom of Scotland or Ireland, thereby becoming Great Britain?
2. _____ According to John Locke, are the three natural rights, life, liberty, and happiness or property?
3. _____ Under mercantilism, does the mother country supply colonists with finished goods or raw materials?
4. _____ Did most of the fighting in the French and Indian War occur in the Mississippi River valley or the Ohio River valley?
5. _____ Did Colonel George Washington build Fort Duquesne or Fort Necessity?
6. _____ Did the Proclamation of 1763 forbid settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains or the Rocky Mountains?
7. _____ Was the Stamp Act or Tea Act the first law to place a direct tax on the colonists?
8. _____ Did Benjamin Franklin persuade King George III or Parliament that the Stamp Act should be repealed?
9. _____ Did Parliament send soldiers to Boston or Philadelphia to keep order?
10. _____ Was Crispus Attucks a soldier at or a victim of the Boston Massacre?
11. _____ Did John Adams or John Dickinson successfully defend the British soldiers against a murder charge after the Boston Massacre?
12. _____ Did the Committees of Correspondence or the Sons of Liberty share information between the colonies to oppose Parliament?
13. _____ Did the Townshend Duties or the Quartering Act require colonists to provide and pay for housing and food for British troops?
14. _____ Did Patrick Henry or John Hancock say, "Give me liberty or give me death!"?
15. _____ In the Treaty of Paris (1763), did Great Britain receive Canada from France or Spain?