Differentiated Instruction

**Vocabulary Development** Have students make a list of the key terms and high-use words. Then have them create flashcards with the word on one side and its definition on the other. Pair students with a partner and have them quiz each other on the definitions of the words using the flashcards.
Company a monopoly on selling British tea in the colonies. A **monopoly** is total control of a market for a certain product.

The monopoly hurt colonial merchants. Many of them sold Dutch tea that was smuggled into the colonies. Now, they would not be able to compete with the lower-priced East India Company Tea. Many colonial leaders also argued that even though the price of tea was lowered, colonists still had to pay the tax on tea.

**The Boston Tea Party** A group of colonists called the Sons of Liberty soon organized in port cities to stop the East India Company tea from being unloaded. They threatened ship captains who were bringing in the tea and colonial tea merchants who said they would buy it. No tea was unloaded in New York, Philadelphia, or other ports. However, in Boston, Governor Thomas Hutchinson decided to make sure that the tea would be unloaded. He refused to give the arriving tea ships papers that would allow them to return to England. So, when the first tea ships from Britain arrived, Hutchinson ordered the cargo to be unloaded.

For more than two weeks, feelings were tense in Boston. Finally, on the night of December 16, 1773, a large crowd gathered in the harbor. Suddenly, a large group of men disguised as Native Americans boarded the tea ship. During the next three hours, they threw 342 cases of tea into the harbor. As the crowd cheered and shouted, the raiders destroyed 90,000 pounds of tea worth thousands of dollars.

**Checkpoint** How did Boston colonists show their opposition to the Tea Act?

**The Intolerable Acts**

The Boston Tea Party outraged the British government. King George III called for tough action to make examples of the people of Boston and Massachusetts.

In response to the **incident**, Parliament passed four laws. These laws were so harsh that colonists called them the Intolerable Acts. The first act closed the port of Boston. Two others increased the powers of the royal governor, abolished the upper house of the Massachusetts legislature, and cut the powers of town meetings. Now, anyone accused of murdering a British colonial official could be tried in Britain, rather than in the colonies. Finally, a fourth law strengthened the 1765 Quartering Act.

Parliament also passed the Quebec Act, which set up a government for the territory taken from France in 1763. The Quebec Act claimed land between the Ohio and the Missouri rivers as part of Canada. Quebec’s new boundaries took away the western lands claimed by several colonies and blocked colonists from moving west.

**Answers**

**Apply Information** Possible answer: They did not want anyone to know their identities.
The Intolerable Acts
The Shot Heard Round the World

pp. 151–152

Instruction

- Have students read The Intolerable Acts and The Shot Heard Round the World. Remind students to look for causes and effects.
- Discuss the Intolerable Acts. Ask: In what ways did the colonists show that they were angry about Britain’s violation of their rights? (They sent support to Boston and organized the First Continental Congress.)
- Show students the transparency Causes of the Revolution.

Independent Practice

- Have students complete the Study Guide for this section.

Monitor Progress

- As students complete the Notetaking Study Guide, circulate to make sure students understand the importance of the battles at Lexington and Concord. Provide assistance as needed.
- Tell students to fill in the last column of the Reading Readiness Guide. Ask them if what they learned was what they had expected to learn.

Answers

- **Explain Problems** Possible answer: The colonists had been denied representation in Parliament, and so these laws had been passed without their being able to voice their opinions against them.
- **Reading Skill** Possible answer: Most of the colonies agreed at this time that it was necessary for the British government to repeal the Intolerable Acts, but not that independence was the best solution.
- **Checkpoint** It called on the British to repeal the Intolerable Acts and called for a boycott of British goods and the training of colonial militias.

Americans in all the colonies reacted by trying to help the people of Boston. Food and other supplies poured into Boston from throughout the colonies. Meanwhile, the Committee of Correspondence organized a meeting to discuss what to do next.

That meeting, known as the First Continental Congress, took place in Philadelphia in September and October 1774. Twelve of the 13 colonies sent delegates. Only Georgia did not send representatives. Among the delegates were John Adams and Samuel Adams from Massachusetts, John Jay of New York, and George Washington and Patrick Henry from Virginia.

The Congress demanded the repeal, or official end, of the Intolerable Acts and declared that the colonies had a right to tax and govern themselves. It also called for the training of militias to stand up to British troops if necessary. The Congress also called for a new boycott of British goods. It then voted to meet again in May 1775 if its demands were not met.

**Checkpoint** What did the First Continental Congress accomplish?

The Shot Heard Round the World

The British government had no intention of meeting the demands of the First Continental Congress. It chose, instead, to use force to restore its authority. Meanwhile, the colonists began to arm and form new militia units called minutemen—citizen soldiers who could be ready to fight at a minute’s notice.

**Differentiated Instruction**

- **Less Proficient Readers**
  - **Comparing Two Viewpoints** Have students work in pairs to compare the viewpoints of the colonists and the British government about two events: the Boston Tea Party and the passing of the Intolerable Acts. Have pairs make two separate two-column charts to explain each side’s view of each of these events. Then have pairs share their charts with the class.
In April, General Thomas Gage, the new governor of Massachusetts, learned that the minutemen were storing arms in Concord, about 20 miles from Boston. On April 18, 1775, he sent 700 troops to seize the arms and capture some important colonial leaders. As the troops set out, a signal sent by the Patriots appeared in the steeple of Boston’s Old North Church. Two men, Paul Revere and William Dawes, then rode through the night to warn the minutemen.

Five miles from Concord in the town of Lexington, about 77 minutemen were waiting when the British arrived. The British commander ordered the minutemen to go home. They refused. Suddenly, a shot rang out. Nobody knows who fired it, but it turned out to be the first shot of the American Revolution—“the shot heard round the world.” The British then opened fire, killing eight Americans.

A larger battle took place in nearby Concord. This time, 400 minutemen fought the British, killing three of them. As the British retreated toward Boston, about 4,000 Americans fired at them from behind trees and fences. By the time the British reached Boston, almost 300 of them had been killed or wounded.

**Checkpoint** What led to the conflict at Lexington and Concord?

**Looking Back and Ahead** News of the battles at Lexington and Concord traveled fast through the colonies. Many colonists saw their hopes of reaching an agreement with Britain fade. For many, the battles were proof that only war would decide the future of the 13 colonies.

**Comprehension and Critical Thinking**

1. (a) Recall Why did Britain pass the Tea Act?
   (b) Identify Alternatives What other ways, besides the Boston Tea Party, might colonists have protested the Tea Act?

2. (a) Summarize What were the Intolerable Acts? What did the Intolerable Acts affect colonial unity?
   (b) Apply Information How did the Intolerable Acts affect colonial unity?

3. (a) Describe How did the American Revolution begin?
   (b) Draw Conclusions Why do you think the first shot fired at Lexington was called “the shot heard round the world”?

4. Draw Logical Conclusions Based on the battles of Lexington and Concord, what can you conclude about the colonists’ advantage in fighting?

5. The ______ were colonists who could prepare to fight in a very short time.
6. Because the East India Company had a ______ on selling British tea in the colonies, other countries could not sell their tea there.
7. The First Continental Congress provided for the training of ______ that could fight the British troops.

6. In 1773, the Tea Act was supposed to help the East India Company by lowering the price of tea and giving the company a monopoly on selling tea in the colonies. (a) The act unified the colonists and strengthened their sense of an identity that was different from the British. (b) The acts unified the colonists and strengthened their sense of an identity that was different from the British.

3. (a) Minutemen attacked British soldiers sent to Concord to seize arms and arrest colonial leaders. (b) because it was the beginning of the American Revolution, which set in motion events that would affect the entire world

4. Colonists used strategies such as ambush and surprise, and they were able to gather forces on short notice.

**Assess and Reteach**

**Check Your Progress**

1. (a) The Tea Act was supposed to help the East India Company by lowering the price of tea and giving the company a monopoly on selling tea in the colonies.
   (b) Possible answer: They could have continued to boycott tea or sent a petition to Parliament to cancel the act.

2. (a) The first act closed the port of Boston; two others limited colonial self-government; the fourth act strengthened the 1765 Quartering Act.
   (b) The acts unified the colonists and strengthened their sense of an identity that was different from the British.

3. (a) Minutemen attacked British soldiers sent to Concord to seize arms and arrest colonial leaders.
   (b) because it was the beginning of the American Revolution, which set in motion events that would affect the entire world

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**Progress Monitoring Online**

Students may check their comprehension of this section by completing the Progress Monitoring Online graphic organizer and self-quiz.

**Answer**

(a) The British tried to march to Concord to seize the minutemen’s weapons and capture some important colonial leaders.

(b) The acts unified the colonists and strengthened their sense of an identity that was different from the British.

(c) Minutemen attacked British soldiers sent to Concord to seize arms and arrest colonial leaders.

(d) Because it was the beginning of the American Revolution, which set in motion events that would affect the entire world

(e) Colonists used strategies such as ambush and surprise, and they were able to gather forces on short notice.
Differentiated Instruction

L3 Advanced Readers

Creating Artwork Have students review the issues discussed in the first three sections of this chapter that divided the colonists and the British government. Then have students design a symbol, write or act out a short, 2-minute satiric scene, or draw a political cartoon that expresses a point of view about one of the sources of conflict. When students are finished, have them share their work with the class and describe how the work they created expresses a point of view.
Violent Protests

The spirit of protest sometimes took a violent turn. The British cartoon below shows a tax official in Boston being tarred and feathered by members of the Sons of Liberty. Hot tar was poured over the body of the victim, who was then covered with chicken feathers. Tarring and feathering was not fatal, but it was painful and humiliating. In the background, colonists pour tea into Boston Harbor.

The first Liberty Tree was an elm in Boston, where dummies representing tax collectors were hanged. Patriots in many colonies raised Liberty Trees or Liberty Poles as symbols of protest.

In addition to being tarred and feathered, the unfortunate tax collector has tea poured down his throat.

Answer

Analyze LIFE AT THE TIME

Choose a person pictured on these pages. As that person, write a letter to a friend describing how you feel about the new mood of protest in the colonies.

History Background

Colonial Protests, British Backlash

Seen through British eyes, the increasing mood of defiance among the colonists represented a fundamental and direct threat to the authority of the crown to govern the colonies. Rather than considering the colonists’ specific complaints, King George III saw the protests as rebellion against his authority, which had to be crushed by force. In April 1774, at the House of Commons in London, Edmund Burke argued that the king’s heavy-handed response was counter-productive: “Reflect how you [the king] are to govern a people who think they ought to be free, and think they are not. Your scheme yields no [tax] revenue; it yields nothing but discontent, disorder, disobedience; and such is the state of America . . .

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