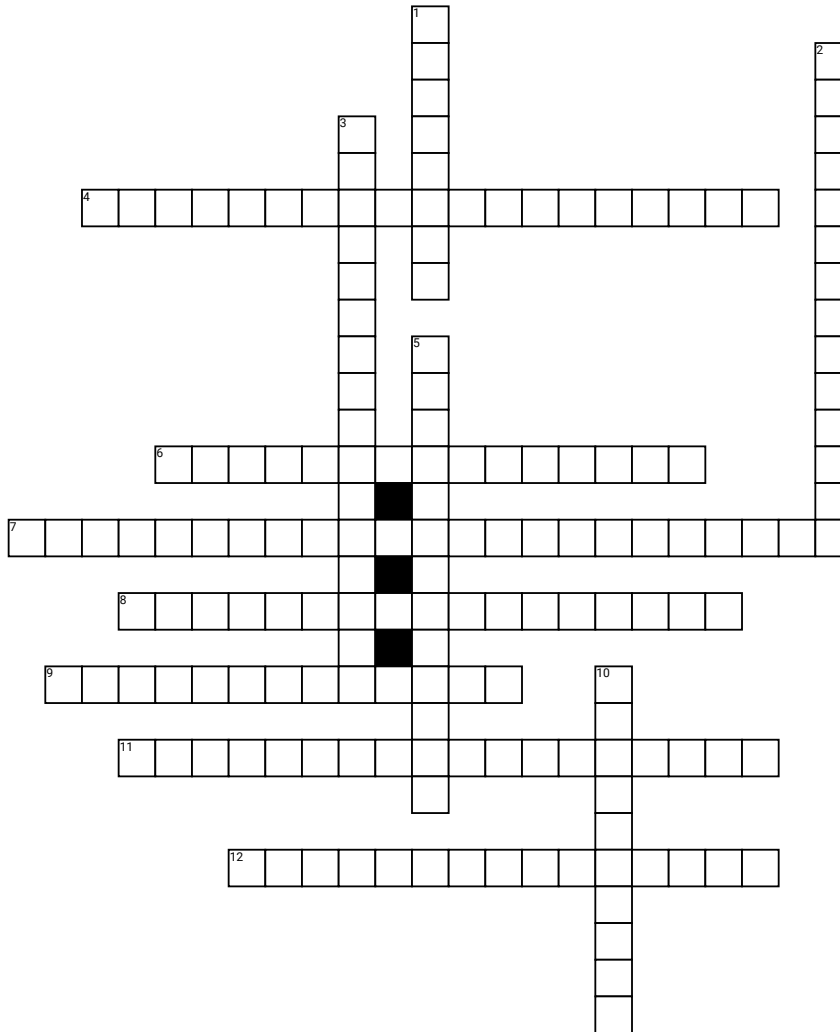


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Toward Independence



## Across

4. king george refused to listen to the message from the colonies. the colonies moved into rebellion. in april 1775, 700 of general Gage's best troops were sent to concord to seize the weapons of the colonists. on april 18, 1775 the british troops were leaving lexington when the troops of the colonies were watching them. a shot wrong out and both sides rushed forward and were shooting wildly. the british obtained victory. they searched and searched for the weapons and gunpowder but they were moved and hidden. the british set afire some wooden carriages and stools that pushed the colonists to fight back led by captain davis. they fought back and proved to the british they were willing to fight for their rights with 74 british soldiers dead, 200 wounded or missing; larger statistics than those of the patriots.

6. the long struggle between France and Britain over territory and power. Many Native Americans fought with the french in this war thus the name. In 1775, 1440 British soldiers were sent to Virginia. In 1775 the British troops captured Canada and in 1763 both countries signed a peace treaty ending the war. Great Britain then gained a vastly large empire.

7. colonists wanted to move into the Ohio valley but both Britain and France claimed this area. the governor of Virginia didn't like this and sent small armies to drive the french out of his territory.

8. a brawl between soldiers and colonists in Boston. 5 bostonians were dead and 10 were injured. it was a small riot that has been brewing for months because the boston patriots were the worst trouble makers. in 1768 the government sent 4 regiments of troops to keep order in Boston. they hated the British soldiers and attacked them physically and verbally. this was also because the soldiers were not allowed to hurt the colonists. it started on march 5, 1770 where someone knocked a soldier over and the troops panicked and fired. Crispus Attucks was the first man to die as a large black man. Sam Adams used this opportunity to voice yet again inequality. throughout the colonies an engraving of the so called "massacre" were spread causing it to go to court where John Adams defended British soldiers.

9. in 1767 the quartering act was repealed that made colonial assemblies to provide British troops with housing.

11. the "solution" made by king george III to keep the native americans and colonists from killing each other. this solution was drawing a line down the crest of the Alpacchian mountains and telling the settlers to stay east vice versa. this order, to americans, suggested tyranny but the British government didn't listen to these complaints.

12. lord north was so mad and king george agreed that the colonists were doing too much. it was either they had full control or none at all. a new series of laws were passed in 1774 that the colonists called intolerable. they were designed to punish Massachusetts for the boston tea party. the colonists didn't give in. the first continental congress in september 1774 50 leaders from 12 colonies met in philadelphia. altogether, they send a message to king george regarding their complaints and their rights as citizens. the colonies start forming militia ready to fight for their independence.

## Down

1. one of the ways that the British thought was a good idea to pay off the debt of the French Indian war. in 1765 colonists would have to buy a stamp for every single piece of paper they used from playing cards to newspapers. but it wasn't the fact that they had to pay higher taxes, it was the fact that they would have to when they didn't have any representatives in parliament to object against this unrealistic act. to voice their opinions the colonists protested against the Stamp Act. they even buried a tax collector alive, and finally after months of protest the stamp act was repealed.

2. in 1773 the tea act was enforced. it was Lord North's attempt to rescue the British East India Co. it was a large trading co that was between Britain and Asia. it lowered the cost of tea but the colonists weren't fooled by the tax. on december 16, 1773 the sons of liberty unloaded 90,000 pounds of tea in the Boston Harbor.

3. 22 year old volunteer first chosen by the governor of Virginia to lead the troops of citizens to drive the French out of the Ohio Valley

5. Charles Townshend thought that it was necessary that because of the colonies' bad behavior to keep an army. The parliament even dared him to make the colonists pay for his military. to do this, taxes were placed on certain British goods such as glass, paper, paint, paper, and tea. Samuel Adams, a Boston patriot started the opposition to these new laws. he wrote a letter to every colony with his moving words stating how the laws violated British colonist rights. this started their protest by boycotting British goods. Lord north became the new ruler of the British government and got the parliament to repeal the law in 1770 except for the tax on tea.

10. America attracted many colonists with cheap land, religious freedom, economic opportunity, etc. America was left alone by the British government to govern themselves with each colony having its own assembly just like parliament with their own elected individuals.

## Word Bank

the Boston massacre  
French Indian War  
intolerable acts  
George Washington

lexington and concord  
conflict in the Ohio Valley  
Townshend Acts  
before 1763

stamp act  
Quartering Act  
boston tea party  
Proclamation of 1776