

Key

The Massachusetts Story – MA in the American Revolution
Chapter 4 - Lesson One Questions

1. A revolution is a struggle to replace one government with a different government. (page 132)
2. By the 1760s, England had 13 colonies in North America. (Page 133)
3. To help raise money to pay for these colonies, England added taxes to goods sold in the colonies. These are the money people must pay to the government. (Page 133)
4. Some items that were taxed by the Stamp Act. This required the people to buy a stamp in order to buy things like newspaper, letters, and even playing cards. (page 133)
5. The colonists felt it was unfair for the English king to tax them without giving them a say in the taxes. They said there should be "No taxation without representation." (page 134)
6. The colonists began to protest, or take action to show how strongly they disagreed. They also began to boycott some products by refusing to buy them. (page 135)
7. Because of the protests, the British sent soldiers to live in the colonies. (page 135)
8. The Boston Massacre took place on March 5, 1770. Five colonists were killed by British soldiers. Crispus Attucks was the first man killed, and he's buried in the Granary Burying Grounds in Boston. (Page 137)

9. The British passed the Tea Act. It said that the only tea that could be sold in the colonies was from the company called the

British East India Company. (page 138)

10. The people were so angry about the Tea Act that they staged another protest. They threw an entire ship's load of tea into Boston harbor. People called it the

Boston Tea Party. (page 138)

11. Because the king was so angry about the Boston Tea Party, the King closed

the Port of Boston, not allowing any ships to come in or out. (page 139)

12. The thirteen colonies decided to work together to work out a plan of action against the king. They wrote letters to each other to let each other know what was happening in their colonies. (page 139)

13. A meeting was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to talk about the problems with England. Leaders from all of the colonies came. The meeting was called the First Continental Congress. (page 140)

14. Four important things came out of the First Continental Congress. They were:

1. Each colony set up a militia.

2. Colonies started another boycott of trade with the British.

3. Sent a letter to King George- we will take action if he doesn't treat us better.

4. Will meet again if the king doesn't listen.

15. People who wanted to be free from England were known as Patriots. People who wanted to stay loyal to the king were known as Loyalists. (page 140)

16. Since they had to be ready in just minutes, the colonial soldiers were known as Minutemen. (page 140-141)

Name Key Date _____

The Massachusetts Story - Massachusetts in the American Revolution –
Chapter 4 - Lesson Two Questions (Pages 142-149 and page 154)

1. On April 18, 1775, Paul Revere was asked to ride to Lexington to warn Sam Adams and John Hancock that the British were coming to arrest them. (page 142)
2. Paul Revere had set up a signal to show which way the British were planning to travel. One lantern would light in the church tower if the British were traveling by land, and two lanterns would be lit if the British were traveling by sea. (page 142)
3. Another rider named William Dawes was also sent to warn the people. He took a different route than Paul Revere did. (page 143)
4. The two riders met in Lexington and decided to go on to Concord to warn the people there to protect the supplies they were hiding. A third rider joined them. His name was Dr Samuel Prescott. (page 143)
5. Paul Revere was captured and never made it to Concord in time to warn the others. (page 143)
6. Many people think that Paul Revere yelled "The British are coming!" But he didn't. He yelled "The Regulars or Redcoats are coming!" (page 143)
7. When the Minutemen saw the British coming to Lexington green, the leader of the Minutemen shouted "Don't fire unless fired upon." He didn't want the Minutemen to fire first. (page 144)
8. When the British soldiers left Lexington and headed to Concord they met the Minutemen at the Old North Bridge and started firing. These shots were called "the shots heard 'round the world". (page 145)

9. The British commander ordered his men to retreat, to turn around and head the other way. The Minutemen followed them all the way back to Boston, fighting them the whole way. (page 145)

10. Back in Boston, the colonists set up on the top of Breed's Hill (instead of Bunker Hill) to get ready for more British soldiers to arrive. (page 146)

11. While the colonists lost the battle of Bunker Hill, they fought hard. They showed the British that this was not going to be a short or easy war. (page 147)

12. The colonial leaders met in Philadelphia again. This was called the 2nd Continental Congress. By this time, they had decided they wanted independence, or freedom, from the control of the British government. (page 147)

13. Thomas Jefferson and the other leaders wrote the Declaration of Independence which told the King of England that we would now be our own free country. (page 147-148)

14. The Declaration of Independence said many important things that we still believe in today. It said that all people have rights among these are the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. (page 148)

15. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, which is now celebrated as Independence Day. The first person to sign it was John Hancock, from Massachusetts. (page 148)

16. Signing the Declaration of Independence was a brave thing for the leaders to do. The King of England thought they were committing treason, which is the crime of trying to hurt your own government. (page 149)

17. The French / France agreed to help the colonists fight against the British. With their help, the colonists won the war. (page 154)

Name Key

Date 2/27

The MA Story - Massachusetts in the American Revolution
Chapter 4 -- Lesson Three Questions (Pages 155-162)

1. A lot had changed after eight years of war. To complete the change known as the American Revolution, each state had to set up its own government. (page 155)
2. The people believed that everyone was born with certain rights and that a government should protect those. (page 155)
3. Americans didn't want their government to be run by kings. They wanted a government where the people had power. This kind of government was called a democracy. (page 155)
4. Across Massachusetts, people chose representatives, called delegates, to vote on who would write the plan for our government, called a constitution, for our state. (page 156)
5. John Adams was chosen to write the constitution for Massachusetts. (page 156)
6. In the Constitution, John Adams called Massachusetts a commonwealth, not a state. He meant that this was a place where the common good of the people was the most important thing. (page 156)
7. After realizing that the first try at a new government didn't work, the states all sent delegates to a special meeting called the Convention Constitutional Amendments. (page 157)
8. After much deliberation, they decided on a government that made the laws, set taxes, and had certain powers over the states. This new government separated its power into three parts, or three branches of the government. (page 157)
9. The US Constitution is based on the Massachusetts Constitution. Five important parts of it are (page 158):

- The people. chose representatives to run the government.
- The Constitution is the highest law of the land.
- Power is divided among the president, the Congress, and the courts.
- The people can change, or amend, the Constitution.
- There will be an army, and the president will lead it as Commander in Chief.

10. The people have the power. If they don't like what their representatives are doing, they can choose new people when they vote the next time. (page 158)

11. A few years after the Constitution was signed, 10 amendments were added to make sure people had rights. These 10 were called the Bill of Rights. (page 160)

12. The first amendment lists four extremely important freedoms that we Americans have. These four are the freedom of religion, speech, the press, and assembly. (page 160)

13. Betsy Ross reported that she was the first person to sew our flag. However, not all historians agree with this. (page 161)

14. Each star and each stripe stood for one of the 13 states. Today, there are 50 stars and 13 stripes. (page 161)

15. There are many rules about the use and care of our flag. One important rule is to never let the flag touch the ground. (page 162)

15. When the flag is taken down, it should be folded in a certain way. It takes the shape of a triangle, which was the shape of the hats worn by colonial soldiers. (Page 162)