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Colonization through the constitution crossword answers

Not ready to purchase a subscription? Click to download the free sample version Download sampleThe American Revolution was a political battle that took place between 1775 and 1783 during which colonists in the 13 American colonies rejected the British monarchy and aristocracy, replaced the authority of Great Britain, and established the United States of America.See the Fact File & Timeline of Key Events below for more information on the American Revolution. Alternatively, you can download the 41-page American Revolution worksheet set to take advantage of the classroom or home environment. Historical background The British government has tried to pass laws, enforce a number of taxes and increase its control of the colonies. The colonies strongly opposed these laws and taxes. They wanted England to have no control over them. For ten years before the war began, tension between England and the colonies increased. Elements and events of the American Revolution When the British government intervened, members of the colonies feared they would lose their freedom and be persecuted. Members of the colonies disagreed with paying taxes to the UK. This led to their motto no taxation without representation. The colonies don't like the laws imposed on them by the UK, including the Sugar Act, the Tea Act, and the Stamp Act.Members of the colonies were constantly punished by the British for rioting, which made them even angrier. Boston Harbor Law forced the colonies to pay for the tea they destroyed, at the so-called Boston Tea Party, before the port reopened, angering locals and scaring others. The Tea Act of 1773 was imposed on american colonies by the British government. The law was intended to subsidize the struggling East India Company, which was very important to the British economy, and the Tea Bill would raise money from the 13 colonies for it. Colonialists disagreed with the unfair taxes they had to pay, resulting in the destruction of more than 90,000 lishets of tea during the Boston Tea Party on December 16, 1773. The American protesters boarded three trade ships in Boston Harbor and threw 342 wooden boxes of tea into the water. In today's money, that tea was worth about a million dollars. The Stamp Act was another tax imposed on the American colonies by the British in 1775. The tax covered printed materials, especially newspapers, magazines, and all legal documents. It is called stamp law because when these materials were purchased, they were officially stamped (pictured above) to show that the buyer had paid the new tax. The Boston massacre started because locals taunted British soldiers - shouting and threatening them - because they disagreed with the fact that the British army had a place in their city. During the Massacre in Boston, the British In Boston, five people were killed and six others injured. Two of the injured later died because of their wounds. The five men who died were Crispus Atax, Samuel Gray, James Caldwell, Samuel Maverick and Patrick Carr. Crispus Atax is considered the first American casualty of the American Revolution. Six of them were released and two were charged with manslaughter. Their punishment was thumb switching. The British called the massacre the King Street incident. The American Revolution, also known as the Revolutionary War, officially began in 1775. The colonies in America wanted independence from England.The colonies did not have a central government at the beginning of the war, so representatives from all colonies were sent to establish the first Continental Congress.George Washington, a wealthy former military officer and Virginia, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.Continental Congressmen wrote a letter to King George of England. On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, in which the colonies declared independence from England. The Battles of Saratoga brought about a huge victory for the Americans after the defeat and surrender of General John Burgoyne.The winter of winter 1777 to 1778 became a huge challenge for the rules of Washington as they spent winter training in the valley Forge.By February 16, 1778, France honored the Alliance with America and identified them as an independent country from Britain.The official government of the United States was defined through the U.S. government. 2, 1781.The last great battle of the American Revolutionary War took place at the Battle of Yorktown. General Cornwallis surrendered to mark the end of the unofficial war. The war ended in 1783, and the United States was born. On April 9, 1784, King George III approved the treaty. Sign up for KidsKconnect on YouTube – Tim of the American Revolutionary War June 29, 1767 – The British Parliament passed the Townsend Act [named after Charles Townsend, Secretary of the Treasury], which taxed common products imported to colonies such as paper, tea and glass. The colonial assemblies repeated themselves in condemning taxation without representation. October 1, 1768 - British troops are dispatched to Boston to quell growing political unrest in the colonies. The civilians treated the newly arrived red coats as intruders by tatering them. The citizens of Boston, after taking over the city, prevented the soldiers from performing their duties. This led to escalating tensions between the two. 5, 1770 – Boston Massacre – British soldiers opened fire on a mob of settlers at customs house on what used to be King Street [now, State Street]. Their action resulted in the deaths of five people - three who died at the scene and two more later. April 12, 1770 - Townsend's law is repealed. June 10, 1772 - Rhode Islanders running around and burning it in violation of unfair trade legislation. May 10, 1773 - To support the failed East India Company, the British Parliament is exempt from import taxes and allowed East India to sell its products to colonies directly. This angered the colonists who saw the move as an indirect tax funded by one British company. July 1773 – The Hutchinson Letter Affair – These letters, written by Massachusetts Governor Thomas Hutchinson, were published in a Boston newspaper. Through these, many settlers were convinced that the British were planning to blackmail their freedoms. December 16, 1773 – Boston Tea Party– Act of Revenge for teamaking. Settlers – American patriots – dressed as Mohawk Indians threw about 300 boxes of East India Company tea into the sea at Boston Harbor.May-June 1774 – Parliament's answer to the Boston Tea Party was the passing of four laws known as intolerable acts, strict laws that stripped Massachusetts of its power to govern itself and judicial independence. The settlers, in turn, boycotted the buying of British goods. September 1774 - The first battle of the American Revolution between British soldiers and the Medecas. The latter was warned by the imminent attack by the American Patriot Paul Revere.June 16, 1775 - George Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army by the Continental Congress.15 June 1775 – The Battle of Bunker Hill took place, the first major battle of the American War of Independence. While the use of Bunker Hill as the location of the battle is widespread, most of the battle happened on Breed Hill. At this hour, after the colonists discovered that the British were planning to send troops to conquer the hills surrounding Boston, some 1,000 land army soldiers under Colonel William Prescott built earthly fortifications on Breed Hill and waited for enemy forces. The British won the battle, of course, because they had more ammunition and experience in everything in the fighting. But their win came with a staggering 1,054 casualties compared to the Patriots' 367. The fight was a morale booster for the Americans when they realised they had a chance of winning against the British. The British, in turn, also understood that fighting in the colonies was not easy It's going to be expensive. July 5, 1775 - The Continental Congress extends olivebretz's petition, a proposal asking the British Crown to recognize American rights and end the intolerable acts. In return, there will be a truce. But British King George III rejected it. August 23, 1775 - George III declares the 13 British colonies an open rebellion. Winter 1775-1776 – Invasion of Quebec [Canada] – This was the first major military move made by the Continental Army during the American Revolution, led by Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold.January 9, 1776 – The Common Sense Bulletin was published anonymously in Philadelphia. The 48-page booklet was written by Thomas Paine and encouraged the citizens of the 13 British colonies to gain independence from the British crown.2 May, 1776 – France began giving secret AIDS to the Land Army.July 4, 1776 – Very celebrated in recent times as Independence Day, on this day, the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence.August-December 1776 – Battles of Long Island and White Plains Battle of Long Island – also known as the Battle of Brooklyn Battle of Brooklyn Heights This battle was the first major of the American Revolution to be fought after the Continental Congress declared America's independence. It was also the biggest battle of the revolution in terms of fighting and deploying troops. On 26 October 1776, the British won the Battle of the White Plains, and the battle ended in British victory with Washington's forces retreating further north. December 26, 1776 - A battle between the Americans and the Sians was a small but vital battle for the Americans. After a series of defeats, the Continental Army was at its lowest point until George Washington and his army defeated the Hessian soldiers in Trenton. The victory boosted American morale and the military's re-enlistment. January 2-3, 1777 - At the Battle of Princeton, New Jersey, General Washington attacked the British Rear Guard and the train near Princeton after leaving Trenton to prevent the enemy from advancing. The Americans won this round. September 19 - October 7, 1777 – Battles of Saratoga - This series of battles was part of the Uk-initiated Saratoga campaign in which they attempted to conquer the strategic Hudson River Valley. The battle involved two small battles fought on the same ground - 14 kilometres south of Saratoga, New York. The Americans won the battles. Saratoga's battles marked a number of things - 1) It was the culmination of the Saratoga campaign, 2) the resulting victories were very decisive for the Continental Army, and 3) the biggest result of the battles was British surrender. October 13, 1777 - 5,700 British soldiers, along with German and loyalist soldiers, surrendered in their wake Defeat of the British at Saratoga. This was a major turning point for The Americans in the American Revolution.February 6, 1778 – France recognized U.S. independence. August 16, 1780 - The Battle of Camden ended in the defeat of General Horatio Gates' army against British forces led by Lieutenant Colonel Charles, Lord Cornwallis. It was an embarrassing defeat for Gates following his victory at Saratoga. He also had a bigger army. But his political connections have greatly helped him not to be questioned or court-martialed when it comes to the devastating defeat. March 1, 1781 – Confederate sediments are rat approved by the Second Congress. These articles served as the first constitution of the United States.5 September 1781 – The Battle of the Kimot (also known as the Battle of the Chesapeake and the Battle of Virginia Capes) This naval battle fought between France [Rear Admiral Francois Joseph Paul, The Commune de Grasse] and Britain [Admiral Thomas Graves] ended in the French' strategic victory for the Americans, with the victory essentially preventing the evacuation of British forces. October 19, 1781 - The British Charles Cornwallis also fought in the Battle of Yorktown, the German Battle and the Siege of Little York. The battle ended with Cornwallis' surrender and the start of peace negotiations between the warring parties. March 5, 1782 - The British Parliament negotiates peace with the nod. September 3, 1783 - The date the Paris Peace Treaty was signed. George Washington, commander-in-chief of the Continental Army and first president of the United States. Benjamin Franklin – More than an inventor, Benjamin Franklin was a writer, statesman and diplomat, one of the five-person committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence.Thomas Jefferson – The Third President of the United States, Jefferson, is mostly credited with drafting the Declaration of Independence.Thomas Paine – The English author wrote Common Sense, the 48-page pamphlet that encouraged the colonists to gain their independence. He also served as a personal aide to General Nathaniel Green.John Hancock - President of the Second Continental Congress [1775-1777] and chief signatory of the Declaration of Independence. He became the first governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.Patrick Henry – a patriot and U.S. attorney who inspired his colleagues in Virginia to enlist in the Continental Army with Give me freedom or give me death! Speech. John Adams - The first vice president and second president of the United States, John Adams, was one of those five people entrusted with drafting the Declaration of Independence.Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben - This Prussian major general was appointed interim inspector general of the Continental Army in 1778 and despised by the conditions of American forces. He went on to create a standard exercise system for the entire military. His military blue book Regulation of the Order and Discipline of U.S. Forces was used by the U.S. Army until 1814.Thomas Sumter – Thul Sumter was a prominent figure in the South Carolina militia. He earned the nickname Carolina Gmacock after defeating British officer Banster Tarleton, and the latter complained of fighting like a Gamecock. British General Lord Cornwallis also called Sumter one of my biggest blows. Paul Revere – famous for his midnight run, Paul Revere became famous for alerting the colonial militia of incoming British forces before the battles of Lexington and Concord.Kazimir Pulaski – a nobleman, soldier and Polish commander known as the father of the American cavalry after the reforms he made on the U.S. Cavalry during the revolution. After joining the American Revolutionary War, he was known to have saved General Washington's life. He is also one of seven people granted honorary citizenship in the United States. Gilbert du Moutier, Marquis de Lafayette - Lafayette offered his military service to the Continental Army during the American Revolution at the age of 19, when he believed that the American struggle for independence was a noble cause. He developed a close relationship with George Washington, played an important role in campaigning in support of the French military, and eventually waged an extraordinary military campaign in Virginia that resulted in Cornwallis' surrender. Benedict Arnold – Better known for his cheating actions against the Americans, Arnold began life as one of the first heroes. He later became one of the most notorious traitors in U.S. history after he switched sides and fought for the worksheets of the British Revolution.America was one of our best packages ever and includes everything you need to know about the American Revolution across 41 wonderful pages. These are ready-to-use worksheets of the American Revolution that are perfect for teaching students about many events, places, and people who are meddlying the infamous American Revolution. These worksheets are between curricula and can also be used in social studies in the art of the English language. Boston Massacre What's the thumb branding? Tea Law Word SearchAnalysis for Analyzing Graphic WorksThe thematics of three coloniesTiranThe colonies of liberty From battles are compatibleThe way to independence Stars and stripesThe fairytale revolutionTolerable actsThe treatment of Paris women in WarDesign Correspondence Your own stamp of worksheet activities:Crossing Delaware using the included text, Students will answer a quiz that explores their knowledge and understanding of the crossing of the Delaware River by the Continental Army.Student analysis art will be turned in George Washington's painting crossing Delaware from 1851 and answering questions about the artwork and what they think of it. The reasons of the American Revolution quiz using the provided list of Reasons for the American Revolution, students will answer a series of fill out blank quiz questions to test their knowledge. Patriots vs. Trustees There are two worksheets here for students to write arguments for both the Patriots and the trustees, as well as a critical thinking exercise focused on famous painting, Liberty Bell Through their research, students will answer a set of 8 questions about the Liberty Bell, including where it was made, when it was first broken, and how big the crack was. War Heroes This section includes three to fill in the empty biographies for six famous heroes of the American Revolution. Students will have to investigate and identify each of them. The Boston massacre using the source material contained, students will learn about the Boston massacre and then answer a series of 6 real or false questions about the events. What's the thumb switching? Through their research, students will have to fill in the blanks and answer questions about thumb branding, an old-style punishment for soldiers during the Massacre.The Tea Act Word Search file the fact contained will be used by students to expand their knowledge of the Tea Act of 1773, which can then be used to complete the word worksheet search. Designing your own stamp students will learn about the Stamp Act of 1775, imposed by the British on the American colonies, and then design their own unique stamp with the worksheet provided. Link/cite this page if you refer to all content on this page on your website, please use the code below to quote this page as the original source. <a href= amp;gt;American Revolution worksheets & facts: <a> - KidsKconnect, September 27, 2020Link will appear as American Revolution Worksheet & Facts: - KidsKconnect, September 27, 2020Use with all these curriculum these worksheets are specifically designed for use with any international curriculum. 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