

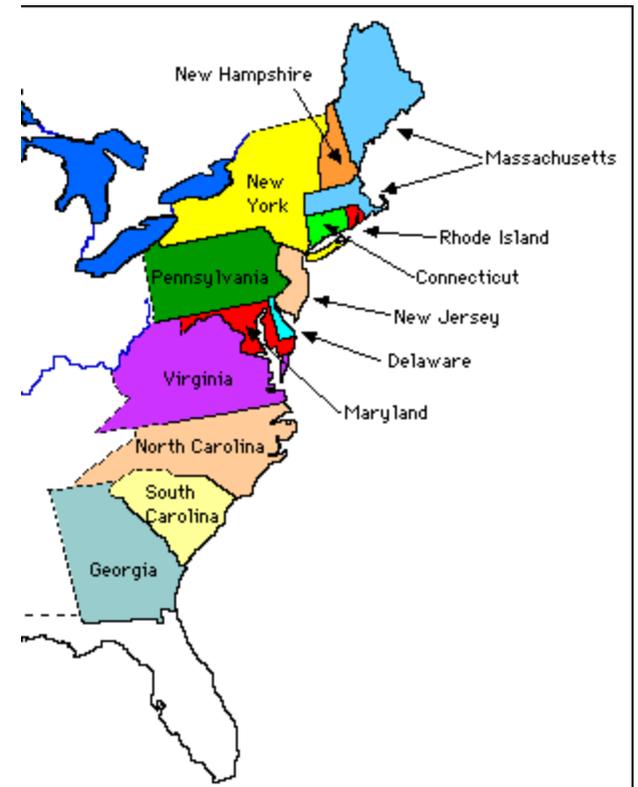
VS 5A: REASONS FOR INDEPENDENCE



NAME _____

Disagreements with Britain

- In the early 1700s, England became _____ . What didn't change was that Great Britain wanted _____ over the _____ as they grew and prospered.
- One of the main disagreements between Great Britain and the colonies was in the area of _____. The British Parliament believed that it had the legal right to _____, or _____ the colonies. The colonies believed that their _____ should have this authority. After all, the colonies were very different from Great Britain. Laws were needed that would deal with these differences.



Who will win?



VS.



Questions

- **What did England become in the 1700s?**
 - _____

- **What did Great Britain want over the 13 colonies?**
 - They wanted _____ over the colonies

- **What was one disagreement between Great Britain and the colonies?**
 - The area of _____

- **What did the British Parliament believe?**
 - They believed that they had the legal right to _____, or _____ the colonies

- **How did the colonies believe they should be governed?**
 - The colonists believed that their _____ should have the authority.

_____ without _____

- In addition, the _____ believed that it had the right to _____ the _____ and it began to pass new tax laws. A tax is money that citizens are required to pay their government. This made the colonists _____ because they believed they should not be taxed since they had no _____ in Parliament.



Questions



□ **What else did the British Parliament believe?**

□ that it had the right to _____

□ **What is a *tax*?**

□ _____ that _____ are required to pay their _____

□ **Why were the colonists angry?**

□ because they believed they should not be taxed since they had no _____ in _____.

Taxes, taxes, and more taxes!

- _____ and the British lawmakers did not listen. They were determined to raise money for Great Britain by _____ the _____. New tax laws were _____ and _____ in the colonies. One of these laws required the colonists to pay a tax to get _____, buy _____, or print a _____. Another forced colonists to pay a tax when they bought things like _____, _____, _____, or _____ from Great Britain. If the colonists did not pay the taxes, they would be punished in British courts.



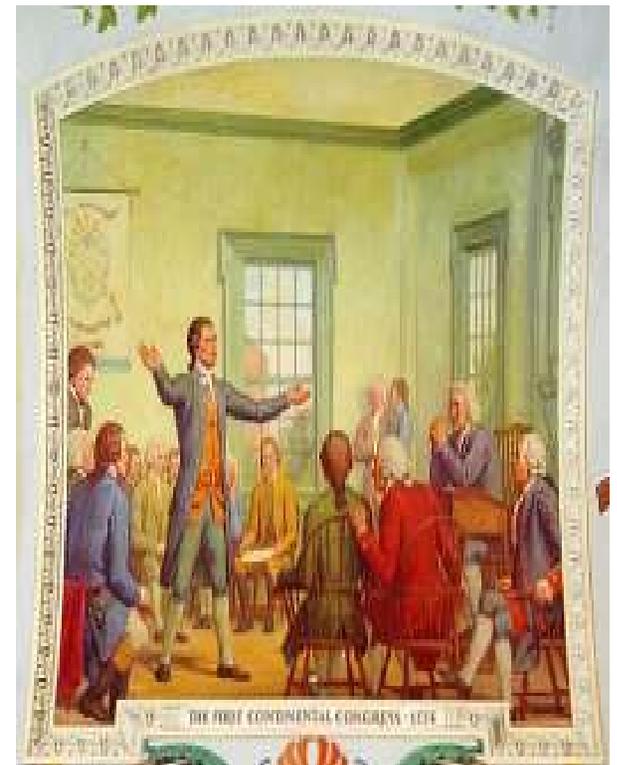
Question

- What were _____ and the British lawmakers determined to do?
 - ▣ to raise _____ for _____ by taxing the _____.



The First Continental Congress

- Problems between Great Britain and the colonies continued to grow. In 1774 _____ from all _____ met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This meeting was known as the _____.
- The Congress asked the king to _____, or _____ all unfair laws and give the colonists the _____ and _____ of British citizens. When King George did not respond, the _____ prepared for _____.



Question

- **Think! Were all the colonies in agreement to ask the king to undo all unfair laws?**
- _____, they did not all agree. Some of the colonists were called “_____” – which means they were loyal to the _____ and the _____.
- *We will learn about them soon!*



Colonies want _____

- In _____ of _____, the first shots of the war rang out in _____, Massachusetts. One year later, as the fighting continued, the _____ Continental Congress met to declare that the _____ were _____ and _____.



First shots of the
Revolutionary War

_____ of _____

- The Declaration of Independence written by _____, a _____, expressed the reasons for _____ from Great Britain and ideas for _____ - _____. It declared that the authority to govern belonged to the _____ rather than to _____ and that all people were _____ and had rights to _____, _____, and the _____ of _____.



Questions

□ Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

□ _____

□ What did the Declaration of Independence express or declare?

□ It expressed the reasons for _____ from Great Britain and ideas for _____.

□ It declared that the authority to govern belonged to the _____ rather than to _____.

□ It stated that all people were _____ and had rights to _____, _____, and the _____ of _____.