

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

American Art Engravings and Propaganda

Many Bostonians saw the presence of British troops as a threat by the British government against its critics in Massachusetts. Colonial leaders and colonist look upon the British troops as foreign enemies. British soldier knew they were not welcomed in Boston. Both sides resented each other, name-calling, arguments, and fighting between Bostonians and the soldier were common.

The tension finally exploded on March 5, 1770. A lone British sentry standing guard in the snow on King Street near Boston's Custom House got into an argument with a civilian and struck him. As word spread, a crowd gathered around the soldier, throwing snowballs, and shouting insults. The British sentry loaded his gun, the mob yelled, "You coward, you dare not fire!" Soon a small company of troops arrived to protect the sentry. The soldiers stared nervously at the mob as it grew louder and angrier by the moment. Suddenly the soldier fired into the crowd, killing African American Crispus Atticus, sailor James Caldwell, Irish immigrant Patrick Carr, ropemaker Samuel Gray, and apprentice Samuel Maverick.

Colonial engravers often created works of art that showed what life was like in the colonies. Some art even made political statements. For example, in 1770 Paul Revere made an engraving of the Boston Massacre that showed British soldiers attacking unarmed colonists. This was an example of propaganda, which are stories or images designed to support a particular point of view. Advertised in the Boston Gazette as "A Print containing a Representation of the late horrid Massacre in King St," Revere's engraving became a symbol of Britain's injustice in the colonies.



1. How did many colonists and colonial leader view the British troops?
 - a. As their friends
 - b. As their foreign enemies
 - c. British troops were there to help them win independence from the King
 - d. They saw British troops as their protectors from a French invasion
2. After reading the passage and examining the engraving, what conclusion can you draw using your knowledge and understanding of this historical event?
 - a. The engraving portrayed the British troops as heroes.
 - b. The engraving supported a particular point of view against the British
 - c. The British used the engraving to pass more taxes and reduce freedoms on the colonists
 - d. The engraving by Paul Revere helped prevent further violence by quieting the unrest
3. After examining the engraving by Paul Revere, What time of day did the Boston Massacre take place?
 - a. In the morning after sunrise
 - b. In the middle of the day
 - c. In the afternoon before sunset
 - d. In the middle of the night

Hey, King: Get Off Our Backs!

Name: _____

Fill In the Blank. Look in the reading to find the missing piece of each sentence.

1. A _____ is a signed agreement.
2. The _____ Acts forced colonists to house British troops.
3. Britain saw its colonies as a source of _____.
4. If you sold a newspaper in 1765, you would have to put a _____ on it.
5. We celebrate the 4th of July because that's when the _____ was signed.
6. The Townshend Revenue Act allowed the government to _____ peoples' homes.
7. Virginia Colony's first government was called the _____.
8. The colonists had to follow the laws of _____.



Odd One Out. In each set, cross out the word that doesn't belong. In the oval, explain what the three remaining words have in common.

Glass
Cotton
Lead
Tea

9.

Mayflower Compact
Stamp Act
Declaratory Act
Quartering Act

10.

Minerals
Timber
Crops
Paint

11.

Legal documents
Newspapers
Troops
Calendars

12.

Boycott goods
Search houses
Fight a war
Destroy tea

13.

Cause and Effect. Match each effect with its cause listed below.

EFFECTS

- ____ 14. In the 1600s, the king could not just do what he wanted.
- ____ 15. The first colonists started their own governments.
- ____ 16. Colonists were used to having a say in government.
- ____ 17. Britain needed a way to make money.
- ____ 18. The colonists boycotted British goods.
- ____ 19. The British taxed paint, glass, and lead.
- ____ 20. The colonists declared independence.
- ____ 21. Britain lost control of the colonies.

BECAUSE...

- A. They were angry about the Stamp Act taxes.
- B. The British government was too far away to deal with daily problems.
- C. They were tired of the way the British were treating them.
- D. He shared power with Parliament.
- E. The colonists won the Revolutionary War.
- F. They knew the colonists could not make those products themselves.
- G. In England, the Parliament represented people in government.
- H. It was in debt after fighting expensive wars.