



AMERICAN HISTORY



LESSON 28 THE STAMP ACT

Name: _____

Date: _____

Multiple Choice

1. What was the main purpose of the Stamp Act of 1765?
 - A) To regulate trade with Native Americans
 - B) To impose a direct tax on printed materials
 - C) To raise money for the French and Indian War
 - D) To establish colonial governments
2. Which of the following was NOT affected by the Stamp Act?
 - A) Newspapers
 - B) Legal documents
 - C) Playing cards
 - D) Raw materials
3. How did the Stamp Act differ from previous taxes like the Sugar Act?
 - A) It was an indirect tax
 - B) It affected only merchants
 - C) It was a direct tax visible to the colonists
 - D) It was voluntary
4. What was one of the major slogans used by colonists in response to the Stamp Act?
 - A) "No taxation with representation"
 - B) "Taxation is theft"
 - C) "Liberty and justice for all"
 - D) "Unity is strength"
5. What event did the colonists organize in response to the Stamp Act?
 - A) The Boston Tea Party
 - B) The Stamp Act Congress
 - C) The Boston Massacre
 - D) The First Continental Congress





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6. Who was a key figure in opposing the Stamp Act and advocating for colonial rights?
- A) Thomas Jefferson
 - B) George Washington
 - C) Patrick Henry
 - D) Benjamin Franklin
7. What did the Declaratory Act declare?
- A) That the Stamp Act was repealed
 - B) That Parliament had the right to legislate for the colonies in all cases
 - C) That the colonies were independent
 - D) That taxes were abolished
8. Which group was formed as a reaction to British taxation and policies, known for their protests?
- A) The Continental Congress
 - B) The Sons of Liberty
 - C) The Daughters of the Revolution
 - D) The Loyalists
9. What did the Virginia House of Burgesses argue regarding taxation?
- A) They accepted British taxation as necessary
 - B) Only colonial legislatures had the authority to tax them
 - C) They should pay taxes to the Crown without question
 - D) They wanted to tax British goods in return
10. How did the public react to Andrew Oliver, the Stamp Act enforcer, in Boston?
- A) They held a peaceful protest
 - B) They celebrated his enforcement of the Stamp Act
 - C) They hanged an effigy and destroyed his property
 - D) They petitioned him for lower taxes



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Here are five discussion questions tailored for middle school students:

1. **Why do you think the Stamp Act was met with such strong opposition from the colonists, while previous indirect taxes, like the Sugar Act, did not provoke the same level of reaction?**
2. **In what ways did the Stamp Act Congress represent a shift in colonial attitudes toward British authority, and how did it lay the groundwork for future unity among the colonies?**
3. **How did the phrase "taxation without representation" encapsulate the colonists' grievances, and why do you think it became such a rallying cry during this period?**
4. **What role did key figures like Patrick Henry and Benjamin Franklin play in shaping the colonial response to the Stamp Act, and how did their differing perspectives influence public opinion?**
5. **Reflecting on the events surrounding the Stamp Act, what parallels can you draw to modern-day discussions about taxation and government representation? How do citizens today express their grievances?**





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Answer Key:

1. B) To impose a direct tax on printed materials
2. D) Raw materials
3. C) It was a direct tax visible to the colonists
4. A) "No taxation with representation"
5. B) The Stamp Act Congress
6. C) Patrick Henry
7. B) That Parliament had the right to legislate for the colonies in all cases
8. B) The Sons of Liberty
9. B) Only colonial legislatures had the authority to tax them
10. C) They hanged an effigy and destroyed his property

