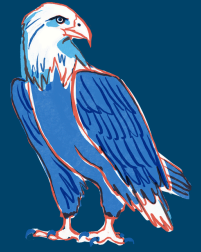




AMERICAN HISTORY



LESSON 31

FRANKLIN & PARLIAMENT

Name: _____

Date: _____

Multiple Choice

- What event in early 1766 contributed significantly to the repeal of the Stamp Act?
 - The Boston Tea Party
 - The testimony of Benjamin Franklin in Parliament
 - The signing of the Declaration of Independence
 - The Quartering Act protests
- Why did Benjamin Franklin argue that the Stamp Act was an unfair burden on the American colonies?
 - The colonies did not have a strong economy
 - The tax primarily affected the wealthiest colonists
 - It was imposed without the consent of the colonial legislatures
 - It only applied to southern colonies
- During his testimony, Benjamin Franklin emphasized that the colonists believed taxes should only be imposed by:
 - The British Parliament
 - Their own colonial legislatures
 - The British military
 - The governor of each colony
- What key phrase became a rallying cry for the colonists, as highlighted in Franklin's testimony?
 - "No representation, no revolution"
 - "Taxation is theft"
 - "No taxation without representation"
 - "Give me liberty or give me death"
- According to Franklin, what was one consequence of the Stamp Act for American businesses?
 - Increased prices for consumers
 - Greater access to British markets
 - Exemptions from taxes
 - Free trade with other colonies



AMERICAN HISTORY

LESSON 31

FRANKLIN & PARLIAMENT



6. What did Franklin predict would happen if the British government tried to enforce the Stamp Act?
- A) The colonies would ask for more representation
 - B) There would be widespread non-compliance and resistance
 - C) Colonists would stop buying British goods
 - D) The colonies would peacefully accept the tax
7. How did Franklin respond when asked if the colonies would accept representation in Parliament?
- A) He supported the idea, believing it was practical
 - B) He rejected the idea, saying it was impossible
 - C) He believed it would stop colonial protests
 - D) He argued that it would increase colonial unrest
8. What act did Parliament pass on the same day they repealed the Stamp Act in 1766?
- A) The Tea Act
 - B) The Quartering Act
 - C) The Declaratory Act
 - D) The Intolerable Acts
9. What did the Declaratory Act assert after the repeal of the Stamp Act?
- A) That Parliament had no right to tax the colonies
 - B) That the colonies could govern themselves independently
 - C) That Parliament had full authority over the colonies "in all cases whatsoever"
 - D) That the colonies had the right to refuse future taxes
10. What was the colonial reaction to the repeal of the Stamp Act?
- A) Widespread celebration and relief
 - B) Fear of future taxation without consent
 - C) Disappointment over losing trade agreements
 - D) Resistance to the Declaratory Act



AMERICAN HISTORY



LESSON 31 FRANKLIN & PARLIAMENT

Discussion questions

- **Why do you think Benjamin Franklin's testimony was important in convincing Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act?*****
 - How would you explain the colonists' frustration with the tax to someone who had never heard of it?
- **Franklin argued that "no taxation without representation" was a major issue for the colonists.****
 - Why do you think having a say in government decisions is so important, and how does it relate to fairness?
- **How do you think the repeal of the Stamp Act made the colonists feel?*****
 - Do you think they were right to celebrate, even though Parliament passed the Declaratory Act at the same time?
- **Franklin warned Parliament that the colonists would resist the Stamp Act and not comply with it.****
 - Why do you think it's important for leaders to listen to the concerns of the people? What might happen if they don't?
- **The Declaratory Act said that Parliament had the right to legislate for the colonies "in all cases whatsoever."****
 - How do you think colonial leaders like Samuel Adams might have viewed this act, and why might they still be worried after the Stamp Act was repealed?





AMERICAN HISTORY

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FRANKLIN & PARLIAMENT



Answer Key:

1. B) The testimony of Benjamin Franklin in Parliament
2. C) It was imposed without the consent of the colonial legislatures
3. B) Their own colonial legislatures
4. C) "No taxation without representation"
5. A) Increased prices for consumers
6. B) There would be widespread non-compliance and resistance
7. B) He rejected the idea, saying it was impossible
8. C) The Declaratory Act
9. C) That Parliament had full authority over the colonies "in all cases whatsoever"
10. A) Widespread celebration and relief

