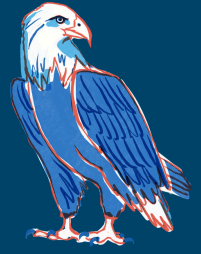




AMERICAN HISTORY

LESSON 29 QUARTERING ACT



Name: _____

Date: _____

Multiple Choice

- **What was the primary reason for the British government imposing the Stamp Act on the American colonies?***
 - a) To support the British army in Europe
 - b) To pay off debts from the French and Indian War
 - c) To increase trade with the colonies
 - d) To build more infrastructure in the colonies
- **How was the Stamp Act different from the taxes the colonists were accustomed to paying?***
 - a) It was an indirect tax levied on merchants
 - b) It was a direct tax on printed materials and legal documents
 - c) It was a tax on imported goods
 - d) It was a voluntary contribution to the British government
- **Why did the colonists object to the Stamp Act?***
 - a) It taxed everyday items like tea and sugar
 - b) They believed only their own legislatures had the right to tax them
 - c) It allowed British troops to be housed in their homes
 - d) It targeted only the wealthiest colonists
- **What professions were most affected by the Stamp Act?***
 - a) Farmers and blacksmiths
 - b) Sailors and fishermen
 - c) Lawyers, printers, and surveyors
 - d) Carpenters and shipbuilders
- **How did the Stamp Act target free speech and freedom of the press?***
 - a) By requiring all newspapers to be printed in Britain
 - b) By allowing censorship of colonial newspapers
 - c) By requiring a stamp on every printed newspaper, which could be denied by British officials
 - d) By banning the printing of anti-British materials



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6. ****What was the penalty for not complying with the Stamp Act?***
- a) Imprisonment for life
 - b) A fine of 10-20 pounds and possible confiscation of property
 - c) Loss of voting rights
 - d) Forced labor in British factories
7. ****What was the significance of the Quartering Act?***
- a) It required colonists to house British soldiers in their homes
 - b) It imposed a new tax on American goods
 - c) It allowed British officials to seize colonial businesses
 - d) It forced colonists to serve in the British army
8. ****How did the colonists respond to the Stamp Act?***
- a) By paying the tax and moving on with their lives
 - b) By launching peaceful petitions to the British government
 - c) By organizing protests, destroying stamped paper, and intimidating stamp collectors
 - d) By fleeing to other countries to avoid the tax
9. ****What was the result of colonial protests against the Stamp Act?***
- a) The British government doubled the taxes
 - b) The Stamp Act was repealed after a few months
 - c) The British government ignored the protests
 - d) The colonists agreed to pay higher taxes in exchange for representation in Parliament
10. ****What did the Declaratory Act, passed after the repeal of the Stamp Act, declare?***
- a) That Parliament had no authority over the colonies
 - b) That the colonies could govern themselves
 - c) That Parliament had the right to make laws for the colonies "in all cases whatsoever"
 - d) That the colonists were now exempt from all future British taxes



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Discussion questions

1. ****Why did the British government think it was fair to tax the American colonies through the Stamp Act? Do you agree with their reasoning? Why or why not?***
2. ****How did the Stamp Act affect different groups of people in the colonies, such as lawyers, printers, and surveyors? Why do you think this led to strong opposition?***
3. ****How did the Stamp Act limit freedom of speech and the press? Why was this important to the colonists?***
4. ****Why were the colonists upset about the Quartering Act? How would you feel if you had to house soldiers in your home?***
5. ****How did the protests against the Stamp Act contribute to the growing desire for independence in the American colonies?***





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Answer Key:

1. b) To pay off debts from the French and Indian War
2. b) It was a direct tax on printed materials and legal documents
3. b) They believed only their own legislatures had the right to tax them
4. c) Lawyers, printers, and surveyors
5. c) By requiring a stamp on every printed newspaper, which could be denied by British officials
6. b) A fine of 10-20 pounds and possible confiscation of property
7. a) It required colonists to house British soldiers in their homes
8. c) By organizing protests, destroying stamped paper, and intimidating stamp collectors
9. b) The Stamp Act was repealed after a few months
10. c) That Parliament had the right to make laws for the colonies "in all cases whatsoever"

