NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Reading Passages, Sort and Writing - 5th-8th Grade



25 STUDENT PAGES

Bright Path Sped

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One classroom license

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This is a fillable PDF

- Open it in a PDF reader (Adobe Acrobat Reader, Preview, or your browser), click into a line or a box, type, and Save As.
- The name line, every answer box, every ruled work box and every check box on the student pages are type-in fields, and so are the tracker, class grid, team note and family page. You can also print any page and write by hand.
- It works offline. No account, no subscription, no internet connection needed after you download it.

Print at 100 percent

Turn off fit to page and shrink to fit so the ruled lines stay 0.34 inch apart. Every student page is black and white inside a colored border, so it still reads when copied in black and white.

Student work

A filled-in tracker, class grid or team note carries a real student's name. Keep it in the data folder, and use a first name only on any page that leaves your hands.

Need help?

If a field will not behave or a page will not print the way you expect, use Ask a Question on the product page. Every question is read, and a fix ships as a free update.

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PREVIEW

How To Read a Page

The parts of a student page, then the page types in the order they come.

The parts of a page

- **The answer box.** A bordered box for a letter or a number. Click it to type, or print and write in it.
- **The ruled work box.** Lines 0.34 inch apart. A short answer gets 4 lines; the main idea and why-it-mattered boxes get 3 and the letter page gets 18. It types and prints.
- **The check box.** True or false, yes or not yet: click or mark one.
- **The reading.** A short passage with the date at the top, a main idea box, a why-it-mattered box (Reading 2) and the checks.
- **The source page.** A short source written for this file, in a box. A note says it is invented. It is never a real quote.
- **The cut line.** Six pieces in a 3 by 2 grid, each 2.4 by 1.25 inches, edge to edge: two cuts across and two down.

Page type	What it looks like	What the student does
Check, Before You Read, Words to Know	3 pages, 17 items	A five-question check for before and after; true or false on the big picture; match eight words to their meanings.
Reading 1 and Reading 2 (A to D)	11 checks	Read, write the main idea (and why it mattered), answer the checks with a letter.
Source analysis, pages A and B	2 pages, 6 questions	Read a short source, then answer questions in ruled boxes.
Timeline, cause and effect, chart	3 pages, 6 dates	Write the date for each event, write the effect of each cause, fill in who wanted what.
Comic strip, Think It Through, perspective writing	8 panels, 6 questions	Draw 8 panels; 4 lines per question; a three-voice plan and an 18-line letter.
Quiz, Cut and Paste, Exit Tickets	12 items, 18 pieces, 4 tickets	A quiz in two parts, three cut-and-paste mats (who taxed what, who would say it, put in order) and four exit tickets.

Untimed, unscored on the page

No student page has a timer or a score on it. The keys and the tracker are for you. The answer keys are on pages 30 to 33.

A short account, not a full textbook

Each reading is a summary in plain words. It is not a complete history, and it is not tied to any particular standard. Add your own textbook, map or source for more depth.

Printing and the type-in fields

Every page prints clean in black and white. The name line, every answer box, every ruled box and every check box are type-in fields in any PDF reader: click one, type, then save. This is a fillable PDF, not a slideshow or a word-processor file.

Open answers

Sources, the chart, cause and effect, the comic strip, short answers, the exit tickets and the perspective pages are open. The keys give a sample and what to look for. Accept any answer that is true to the readings and explains its reason.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____



Before and After Check

Write a letter in the Before box now and the After box when you finish.

Write the letter of the best answer. Guess if you are not sure. Fill in **Before** now, and **After** when you finish the unit.

1. What does the saying "no taxation without representation" mean?
   - **A** People should not be taxed unless they have a voice in the government that taxes them.
   - **B** Nobody should ever pay a tax.
   - **C** Only a king can collect taxes.

   Before [ ] After [ ]

2. Which law of 1765 taxed paper goods such as newspapers?
   - **A** The Townshend Acts
   - **B** The Stamp Act
   - **C** The Tea Act

   Before [ ] After [ ]

3. In which city did the Boston Tea Party happen?
   - **A** Philadelphia
   - **B** New York
   - **C** Boston

   Before [ ] After [ ]

4. In which year did the Boston Massacre happen?
   - **A** 1812
   - **B** 1770
   - **C** 1620

   Before [ ] After [ ]

5. Which group in London made the laws that the colonists called unfair?
   - **A** Parliament
   - **B** A court of judges
   - **C** The Stamp Act Congress

   Before [ ] After [ ]

One thing I already know about taxes and the colonies is...

PREVIEW

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My name _____ Date _____

Words to Know



Write the letter of each meaning.

1	repeal		A	to refuse to buy something as a protest
2	Parliament		B	money people must pay to a government
3	colonist		C	a person who lives in a colony
4	tax		D	the group in London that made laws for Britain
5	protest		E	to show in public that you disagree
6	boycott		F	having a person to speak and vote for you in the government
7	loyalist		G	to end a law
8	representation		H	a colonist who stayed loyal to Britain

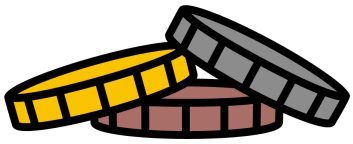
Use two of the words in one sentence about the colonies and Britain.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Reading 2A: The Stamp Act



Read the story. Then write the main idea and why it mattered.

1765 to 1766

By 1763, the French and Indian War was over. Britain had won, but the war cost a great deal, and Britain kept soldiers in North America to guard the land. In March 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act. It was a tax on paper goods. Newspapers, pamphlets, playing cards and legal papers had to carry a stamp to show that the tax was paid. Colonists were angry. They were British subjects, but they did not elect anyone to Parliament. They said only their own colonial assemblies could tax them. In October 1765, delegates from nine colonies met in New York at the Stamp Act Congress and sent protests to Britain. Merchants agreed not to buy British goods, and a group called the Sons of Liberty held protests in the streets. In March 1766, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, which means it ended the law.

Main idea: What is this reading mostly about?

Why it mattered: Why is this important to the story?

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. What did the Stamp Act tax? ☐
   - **A** Paper goods such as newspapers and legal papers
   - **B** Tea brought from Asia
   - **C** Land owned by colonists

2. What does repeal mean? ☐
   - **A** To pass a new tax
   - **B** To end a law
   - **C** To start a war

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Reading 2C: The Boston Massacre

Read the story. Then write the main idea and why it mattered.

March 5, 1770

In 1770, British soldiers lived in Boston, and many colonists did not want them there. On the night of March 5, 1770, a crowd gathered near the Custom House on King Street. People shouted at a soldier on guard, and some threw snowballs and sticks. Captain Thomas Preston and other soldiers came to help. Then the soldiers fired into the crowd, and five colonists died. Witnesses told different stories about who gave the order to fire. Colonists called the event the Boston Massacre. Writers and printmakers spread the news, and more people turned against British rule. The soldiers were put on trial in Boston. The lawyer John Adams defended them. Most of the soldiers were found not guilty, and two were found guilty of manslaughter, a lesser crime.

Main idea: What is this reading mostly about?

Why it mattered: Why is this important to the story?

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. Where did the Boston Massacre happen?
   - **A** On a ship in the harbor
   - **B** Near the Custom House on King Street in Boston
   - **C** At a farm in Virginia

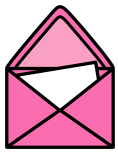
2. What happened at the trial of the soldiers?
   - **A** All of them were sent back to Britain.
   - **B** Most were found not guilty and two were found guilty of a lesser crime.
   - **C** The colonists did not hold a trial.

PREVIEW

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My name _____ Date _____

Source B: A Member of Parliament Replies (invented)



Read the reply. Then answer the questions.

Source B

To the colonists: Britain fought a long war to protect you, and the war left us deep in debt. Our soldiers still guard your lands. It is fair that you pay a share. Parliament makes laws for all of the king's lands, and that includes yours. We have heard your complaints, but a law is a law. Pay the taxes and keep the peace.

Read this first: This is not a real quote. It was written for this file, in plain words, to show what many people in Britain argued between 1765 and 1773.

1. Why does the writer say the taxes are fair?

2. What does the writer say Parliament has the right to do?

3. How do the two writers agree? How do they disagree?

PREVIEW

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My name _____ Date _____

Cause and Effect

Read each cause. Write what happened because of it.

A cause is why something happens. An effect is what happens because of it. The cause is already written for you.

Cause
Britain owed a great deal of money after the French and Indian War.

→

Effect

Cause
The colonists had no elected members in Parliament.

→

Effect

Cause
Colonists refused to buy British goods.

→

Effect

Cause
Parliament passed the Tea Act but kept the tax on tea.

→

Effect

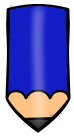
Which cause do you think mattered most? Why?

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ideas Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Comic Strip, Part A



Draw each part of the story. Write what people say.

Tell the story in pictures. Use the readings to help you.

1 A tax on paper, 1765

Draw a stamp on a newspaper.

What people say:

2 Colonists protest

Draw people with signs in a street.

What people say:

3 New taxes, 1767

Draw crates of glass and paint at a dock.

What people say:

4 Soldiers in Boston

Draw soldiers on a city street.

What people say:

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Think It Through A

Answer each question in full sentences.

Use facts from the readings to answer.

1. Why did Britain want the colonists to pay taxes after 1763?

2. Why did the colonists say the Stamp Act was unfair?

3. How did colonists protest the new taxes?

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Three Voices



Pick a voice for each row. Write what that person thinks and why.

Question: How might different people have felt about the tax laws?
Use facts from the readings, pages 8 to 12, and the sources.

A colonist Start with: I think the taxes are ____ because ____.

A member of Parliament Start with: I think the taxes are ____ because ____.

A loyalist Start with: I think the best way to answer is ____ because ____.

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Quiz, Part B

Read each one. Write the letter of the best answer.

Write the letter of the best answer in the box.

7 In which city did soldiers fire into a crowd on March 5, 1770?

A Charleston
B Albany
C Boston

8 Who defended the British soldiers at their trial?

A Captain Preston
B John Adams
C King George

9 What did the Tea Act let the East India Company do?

A Sell tea straight to the colonies
B Stop selling tea
C Tax every ship

10 How many chests of tea were dumped into Boston harbor?

A 12
B 5,000
C 342

11 How did Parliament punish Boston in 1774?

A It ended the tax on tea.
B It closed the port until the tea was paid for.
C It gave Boston more soldiers and no ships.

12 What did the First Continental Congress show?

A The colonies were joining together.
B The colonies wanted more taxes.
C The colonies had no leaders.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Cut and Paste 2: Who Would Say It

Cut out the six pieces. Paste each one under who would say it.

These sayings are invented, not real quotes. Paste each one in the box for the group that would say it.

Colonists who protested	
Members of Parliament	
Loyalists	

Cut on the dashed lines: six pieces, two straight cuts across and two down.

We spent a lot to defend the colonies, so they should help pay.	We have no one in Parliament, so these taxes are not fair.	Dumping tea was wrong. Pay for it and keep the peace.
We will not buy British goods until the taxes end.	Parliament can make laws for every part of the empire.	Ask the king for change, but stay loyal to Britain.

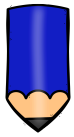
Which saying was hardest to place? Why?

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Exit Tickets



Answer the exit tickets before you leave.

Each ticket takes about two minutes. Your teacher may collect them at the door.

1. One thing I learned about taxes and the colonies today is...

2. Why were the colonists angry? Use one fact from the readings.

3. One question I still have about 1765 to 1774 is...

4. The most important event was ___ because ___.

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Timeline, Quiz, Sorts

The timeline page, the quiz and the three cut-and-paste mats.

Timeline: Dates page 15

#	Event	Date
1	Boston Tea Party	December 1773
2	Boston Massacre	March 1770
3	Stamp Act Passes	March 1765
4	Tea Act Passes	May 1773
5	Stamp Act Repealed	March 1766
6	Townshend Acts Pass	1767

Quiz pages 24, 25

#	Starts with	Answer
1	Which goods had to carry …	B: Newspapers and playing cards
2	Who met in New York …	C: The Stamp Act Congress
3	What is a boycott?	B: A refusal to buy something …
4	Which of these did the …	B: Glass, lead, paint, paper and …
5	Which group held protests in …	B: Colonists who opposed the taxes
6	Which of these happened first?	C: The Stamp Act was passed
7	In which city did soldiers …	C: Boston
8	Who defended the British soldiers …	B: John Adams
9	What did the Tea Act …	A: Sell tea straight to the …
10	How many chests of tea …	C: 342
11	How did Parliament punish Boston …	B: It closed the port until …
12	What did the First Continental …	A: The colonies were joining together.

Cut and Paste 1: Who Taxed What page 26

Piece (row, column)	Box
r1 c1: Newspapers had to be printed …	Stamp Act
r1 c2: Glass and lead brought in …	Townshend Acts
r1 c3: Tea could be sold straight …	Tea Act
r2 c1: Playing cards and legal papers …	Stamp Act
r2 c2: Paint brought in from Britain …	Townshend Acts
r2 c3: The tax on tea stayed, …	Tea Act

Cut and Paste 2: Who Would Say It page 27

Piece (row, column)	Box
r1 c1: We spent a lot to …	Members of Parliament
r1 c2: We have no one in …	Colonists who protested
r1 c3: Dumping tea was wrong. Pay …	Loyalists
r2 c1: We will not buy British …	Colonists who protested
r2 c2: Parliament can make laws for …	Members of Parliament
r2 c3: Ask the king for change, …	Loyalists

Cut and Paste 3: Put in Order page 28

Piece (row, column)	Box
r1 c1: British soldiers fire into a …	Fourth
r1 c2: Parliament passes the Stamp Act, …	First
r1 c3: Colonists dump 342 chests of …	Sixth
r2 c1: Parliament passes the Townshend Acts, …	Third
r2 c2: Parliament repeals the Stamp Act …	Second
r2 c3: Parliament passes the Tea Act …	Fifth

Reading the sort keys

Read each strip left to right, top row first. On Cut and Paste 3 the boxes are first to sixth, so the box is the event's place in time. Cut and Paste 2 uses invented sayings, not real quotes. Cut and Paste 1 has two pieces for each tax law.

PREVIEW

Taxes and Colonies Tracker

One student, every scored page. Filled example: page 38.

Student _____ Teacher _____ Month _____

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
5	Before and After Check	5			
6	Before You Read	4			
7	Words to Know	8			
8	Reading 1: The Short Read	3			
9	Reading 2A: The Stamp Act	2			
10	Reading 2B: The Townshend Acts	2			
11	Reading 2C: The Boston Massacre	2			
12	Reading 2D: The Tea Act and the Tea Party	2			
15	Timeline: Dates	6			
24	Quiz, Part A	6			
25	Quiz, Part B	6			
26	Cut and Paste 1: Who Taxed What	6			
27	Cut and Paste 2: Who Would Say It	6			
28	Cut and Paste 3: Put in Order	6			

How to fill this in

Write how many items the student got right with no prompt, and the date. A blank means not tried yet, never wrong. There are 64 items on the 14 scored pages. Answer keys: pages 30 to 33. Filled example: page 38.

This month we are working on (your own standard or wording)

PREVIEW

Team Note

Use this page between team meetings or when a student moves classes, to hand off what changed without writing a note from scratch. Everything below is observable, with a blank for the number or the wording your team already uses.

Student _____ Team member _____ Date _____

Page type	Covered since last note (Y/N)	Items right	Still blank
Before and After Check			
Readings			
Words to Know			
Timeline			
Quiz			
Cut and paste			

What I saw (observable, not a conclusion)

- Named the main idea of ___ of ___ readings without a prompt.
- Put the events in order on ___ of ___ (page 28).
- Used a fact from a reading or a source in the perspective writing pages (22, 23): yes / no / with a reminder.
- Explained what a boycott or a loyalist is in their own words: yes / no.

Next step

- Next page or set: ___, because ___ (what you saw).
- What to try in another class or at home: ___.
- What to keep doing because it is working: ___.
- Anything for the team meeting to decide: ___ (this page records what happened, never a label or a plan).

Summary, in one or two sentences, for whoever reads this next

A filled-in line, for reference

"Matched 6 of 8 words on Words to Know with no prompt on 10/3. Next step: act out boycott and repeal with an example from the readings." That is the level of detail this page is built for. It matches the filled example on page 38.

PREVIEW

Devon's Tracker (Invented Student)

Devon R. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 34.

Student	Teacher	Month
Devon R. (an invented student)	Mr. Ellis (invented)	September to October

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
5	Before and After Check	5	3	9/22	Guessed the first answer
6	Before You Read	4	4	9/23	-
7	Words to Know	8	6	10/3	Mixed up boycott and repeal
8	Reading 1: The Short Read	3	3	9/24	-
9	Reading 2A: The Stamp Act	2	2	9/25	-
10	Reading 2B: The Townshend Acts	2	1	9/29	Mixed up glass and tea taxes
11	Reading 2C: The Boston Massacre	2	2	10/1	-
12	Reading 2D: The Tea Act and the Tea Party	2	-	-	-
15	Timeline: Dates	6	5	10/6	Swapped two 1770s dates
24	Quiz, Part A	6	-	-	-
25	Quiz, Part B	6	-	-	-
26	Cut and Paste 1: Who Taxed What	6	-	-	-
27	Cut and Paste 2: Who Would Say It	6	-	-	-
28	Cut and Paste 3: Put in Order	6	-	-	-

PREVIEW

How to read it

Devon R. has done **8 of 14** scored pages and got **26 of 32** items right with no prompt. **4** pages were all right and **4** carry a note. Every number comes from the table.

What the table points to

The lowest page is Reading 2B: The Townshend Acts (1 of 2). That is where the next practice goes. The 6 pages left blank are not tried yet, never wrong.

Binder Cover

Slide this into the front of a binder. Type a name in the two fields or write it by hand. The divider tabs and a spine label to cut out are on the next page (page 41).

Social Studies - U.S. History

NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Readings, Sorts and Perspective Writing

Stamp Act | **Townshend Acts** | **Massacre**

Tea Party | **Three Voices**

Teacher _____

Class or student _____

PREVIEW