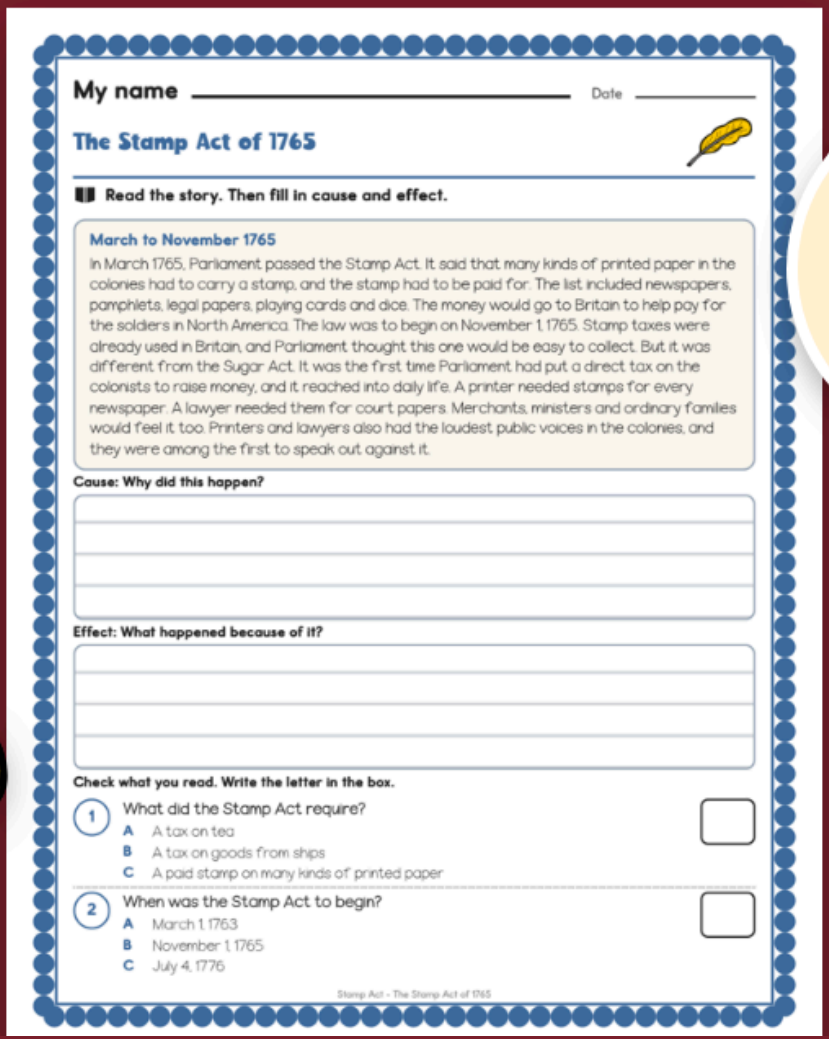
STAMP ACT WORKSHEETS

Reading and Cause and Effect, Grades 5-8



My name _____ Date _____

The Stamp Act of 1765

Read the story. Then fill in cause and effect.

March to November 1765

In March 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act. It said that many kinds of printed paper in the colonies had to carry a stamp, and the stamp had to be paid for. The list included newspapers, pamphlets, legal papers, playing cards and dice. The money would go to Britain to help pay for the soldiers in North America. The law was to begin on November 1, 1765. Stamp taxes were already used in Britain, and Parliament thought this one would be easy to collect. But it was different from the Sugar Act. It was the first time Parliament had put a direct tax on the colonists to raise money, and it reached into daily life. A printer needed stamps for every newspaper. A lawyer needed them for court papers. Merchants, ministers and ordinary families would feel it too. Printers and lawyers also had the loudest public voices in the colonies, and they were among the first to speak out against it.

Cause: Why did this happen?

Effect: What happened because of it?

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

1. What did the Stamp Act require?
   - A A tax on tea
   - B A tax on goods from ships
   - C A paid stamp on many kinds of printed paper

2. When was the Stamp Act to begin?
   - A March 1, 1763
   - B November 1, 1765
   - C July 4, 1776

Stamp Act - The Stamp Act of 1765

26 STUDENT PAGES

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- 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, a year, a number or a name. 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 cause and effect boxes get 3 and the paragraph 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 dates at the top, then a cause box, an effect box and two checks.
- **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
Before You Read, True or False, Words to Know	3 pages, 14 items	Big picture; true or false with fix-it lines; match eight words.
5 Readings	10 checks	Read, write the cause and the effect, answer two checks with a letter.
Colonial Response Sort	1 page, 6 items	Three kinds of response; write A, B or C for each of six actions.
Timelines	2 pages, 12 items	Write each year; number six events 1 to 6.
Plain words, Two Sides, Cause and Effect	3 pages	Say six hard sentences plainly; fill a two-sides chart; write four effects and two causes.
Letter, points of view, Think It Through, CER	6 questions, 6 writing pages	A printer's letter; three viewpoints; 4 lines per question; a plan and an 18-line paragraph.
Quiz, Cut and Paste	12 items, 18 pieces	A quiz in two parts and three cut-and-paste mats (before or after, who said it, order).

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 31 to 35.

A short account, not a full textbook

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

Printing and the type-in fields

Every page prints clean in black and white. Every box and line is a type-in field in any PDF reader: click, type, then save. This is a fillable PDF, not a slideshow or a word-processor file.

Open answers

The charts, the cause and effect chain, the letter, points of view, short answers and the paragraph 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 You Read



Read the big ideas. Then write what you know.

Should a government be able to tax people who have no vote in it? That is the question behind the Stamp Act. Here is where the story starts.

The bill	After the French and Indian War, Britain owed a large debt and kept soldiers in North America. Parliament wanted the colonists to help pay.
The stamp	In March 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act. Many printed papers needed a paid stamp. It was to begin on November 1, 1765.
The answer	Colonists said no. They wrote resolutions, met at the Stamp Act Congress, boycotted British goods and protested in the streets. In 1766 Parliament repealed the act.
The road	You will read five short readings, sort the colonists' responses, put events in order, write a letter as a printer and sort by hand.

What do you already know about taxes?

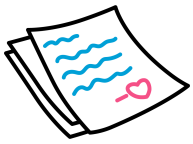
What do you want to find out about the Stamp Act?

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

After the War: A Big Bill



Read the story. Then fill in cause and effect.

1763 to 1764

When the French and Indian War, which began in 1754, ended in 1763, Great Britain had won a huge amount of land in North America. It had also run up a huge debt. The war had cost so much money that Britain's leaders began to look for ways to pay it back. They also planned to keep thousands of soldiers in North America to guard the frontier, and soldiers cost money too. Many people in Britain already paid heavy taxes. Parliament, the lawmaking body of Great Britain, decided that the colonists should help pay for the defense of the empire. Until then, colonists had mostly paid taxes that their own colonial assemblies voted for. In 1764, Parliament passed the Sugar Act. It set duties on sugar and some other goods that came into the colonies by ship, and it sent officials to make sure the duties were paid. Some colonists complained, especially merchants. But the Sugar Act was a tax on goods from ships, and most colonists did not feel it every day. The next law Parliament wrote would reach much closer to home.

Cause: Why did this happen?

Effect: What happened because of it?

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

1. Why did Britain need money after the war? ☐
   - **A** It had a large debt and soldiers to pay for.
   - **B** It had lost the war.
   - **C** It had no colonies left.

2. What did Parliament pass in 1764? ☐
   - **A** The Stamp Act
   - **B** The Sugar Act
   - **C** The Declaratory Act

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Why Colonists Said No



Read the story. Then fill in cause and effect.

Spring to fall 1765

Colonists argued that Parliament had no right to tax them, because they had no elected members in Parliament. They said that only lawmakers they chose could tax them. The saying "no taxation without representation" became well known. Parliament answered that it spoke for all British people, even those who did not vote for its members. In May 1765, the Virginia House of Burgesses passed resolutions saying that only Virginia's own lawmakers could tax Virginians. Other colonies spoke up too, and newspapers carried the news from town to town. During the summer, groups calling themselves the Sons of Liberty formed in many towns. Crowds gathered in the streets. Some pressured the stamp distributors, the men chosen to sell the stamps, to give up the job. Many of them quit before November. Some protests damaged property, and not every colonist agreed with them. But the message was clear in every colony: many people would not accept the Stamp Act quietly.

Cause: Why did this happen?

Effect: What happened because of it?

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

1. Why did colonists say Parliament could not tax them? ☐
   - **A** They did not use paper.
   - **B** They had no elected members in Parliament.
   - **C** They lived too far away to pay.

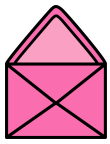
2. What was a stamp distributor? ☐
   - **A** A soldier in a fort
   - **B** A colonial governor
   - **C** A person chosen to sell the stamps

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

The Repeal of 1766



Read the story. Then fill in cause and effect.

1766 to 1767

British merchants asked Parliament to end the Stamp Act, because the boycott was hurting their sales. In March 1766, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, which means that it canceled the law. Many colonists celebrated the news in the streets. On the same day, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act. It said that Parliament had the power to make laws for the colonies in all cases. Some colonists did not notice it at first, but it showed that Parliament had not given up its claim. In 1767, Parliament passed new taxes on goods such as glass, paper, paint and tea. They are called the Townshend duties. The colonists had learned that protest and boycott could work, and they used both again. The Stamp Act was gone, but the question behind it was not settled: who had the right to tax the colonies? That question was one of the steps on the road to the American Revolution.

Cause: Why did this happen?

Effect: What happened because of it?

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

1. What did Parliament do in March 1766? ☐
   - **A** It repealed the Stamp Act.
   - **B** It sent more soldiers.
   - **C** It passed the Sugar Act.

2. What did the Declaratory Act say? ☐
   - **A** Colonists could vote for Parliament.
   - **B** Parliament had the power to make laws for the colonies.
   - **C** The colonies were free.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ezee Shop

My name _____ Date _____

Timeline: Years



Write the year for each event.

1754	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767

Pick each year from the bank. Use the readings to help you.

1. Parliament passes the Stamp Act _____
2. Britain and the colonies finish the French and Indian War _____
3. Parliament repeals the Stamp Act _____
4. Parliament passes the Sugar Act _____
5. Parliament passes the Townshend duties _____
6. The French and Indian War begins in the Ohio country _____

Which event on this page happened because of the Stamp Act? Tell how.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ezee Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Say It in Plain Words



Say each hard sentence in plain words.

Some history books use hard words. Read each hard sentence. Then say the same thing in plain words of your own.

1. Parliament sought revenue from the colonies to offset the cost of the war.

2. The Stamp Act levied a duty on printed materials throughout the colonies.

3. Colonists contended that taxation required the consent of the governed.

4. Merchants resolved to abstain from purchasing British imports.

5. Delegates convened to petition the Crown for relief from the act.

6. Parliament rescinded the Stamp Act but asserted its authority over the colonies.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ideas Shop

My name _____ Date _____

Cause and Effect Chain

Write the effect. Then write the cause.

Read the cause. Write the effect.

Cause: Britain owed a large debt after the French and Indian War.

Cause: Parliament passed the Stamp Act in the spring.

Cause: Colonists boycotted British goods.

Cause: In March 1766, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act.

Read the effect. Write the cause.

Effect: Colonists said, no taxation without representation.

Effect: Many stamp distributors quit before the act began.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ideas Shop

My name _____ Date _____

Three Points of View



Write what each person might say.

People did not all see the Stamp Act the same way. Write what each person might have said. These are your own words, not real quotations.

A colonial printer who must pay for stamps might say...

A British merchant who sells cloth to the colonies might say...

A member of Parliament who wants the colonies to help pay the war debt might say...

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Think It Through B

Answer each question in full sentences.

Use facts from the readings to answer.

4 How did colonists protest the Stamp Act?

5 Why did the boycott matter?

6 What did the Declaratory Act show?

PREVIEW

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My name _____ Date _____

Quiz, Part A

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

Write the letter of the best answer in the box.

1. Which law of 1764 set duties on sugar and other goods?
   - A The Stamp Act
   - B The Sugar Act
   - C The Declaratory Act

2. In which year did Parliament pass the Stamp Act?
   - A 1754
   - B 1765
   - C 1776

3. Which saying became well known among colonists?
   - A Remember the Alamo
   - B Westward ho
   - C No taxation without representation

4. Where did the Stamp Act Congress meet?
   - A Philadelphia
   - B Williamsburg
   - C New York City

5. What did colonists do in a boycott?
   - A Refused to buy British goods
   - B Moved west
   - C Printed more money

6. Which group formed in many towns in 1765?
   - A The Pilgrims
   - B The Sons of Liberty
   - C The Redcoats

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Before or After the Stamp Act?

Cut out the six pieces. Paste each one in the right box.

Each piece is one event. Paste it under Before the Stamp Act or After the Stamp Act. The act was passed in March 1765.

Before the Stamp Act	After the Stamp Act

PREVIEW

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

Delegates met at the Stamp Act Congress in New York.	Britain won the French and Indian War.	Merchants agreed to boycott British goods.
Parliament passed the Sugar Act in 1764.	Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in 1766.	Britain kept soldiers in North America after 1763.

Pick one piece. How do you know where it belongs?

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Timeline Cut and Paste

Cut out the six pieces. Paste them in order.

Paste the events in order, first to last. The timeline pages (14, 15) can help.

First	Second	Third

Fourth	Fifth	Sixth

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

The Virginia House of Burgesses passes resolutions in May 1765.	Britain wins the war and owes a large debt.	Parliament repeals the Stamp Act in March 1766.
Parliament passes the Stamp Act in March 1765.	Delegates meet in New York City in October 1765.	Parliament passes the Sugar Act in 1764.

Which event do you think mattered most to the colonists? Why?

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Reading and Words

True or False, the 10 checks that follow the readings, and Words to Know.

Readings: the checks pages 7 to 11

#	Event	Answer
1	A Big Bill	A: It had a large debt and soldiers …
2	A Big Bill	B: The Sugar Act
1	The Stamp Act	C: A paid stamp on many kinds of …
2	The Stamp Act	B: November 1, 1765
1	Colonists Say No	B: They had no elected members in Parliament.
2	Colonists Say No	C: A person chosen to sell the stamps
1	Congress and Boycott	C: Nine
2	Congress and Boycott	A: They lost sales when colonists stopped buying.
1	Repeal	A: It repealed the Stamp Act.
2	Repeal	B: Parliament had the power to make laws …

True or False? Fix It page 6

#	Starts with	Answer
1	The Stamp Act became law in …	True
2	The Stamp Act put a tax …	False
3	Britain wanted money to help pay …	True
4	Colonists elected members of Parliament.	False
5	The Stamp Act Congress met in …	True
6	Parliament never repealed the Stamp Act.	False

Fix-it samples

#	A good fix says
2	The Stamp Act put a tax on printed paper, such as newspapers, pamphlets and legal papers.
4	Colonists had no elected members in Parliament, and that is why they said the tax was unfair.
6	Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in March 1766.

Words to Know page 12

#	Word	Letter
1	boycott	H
2	debt	E
3	repeal	B
4	Parliament	C
5	petition	F
6	representation	A
7	protest	D
8	tax	G

How the checks were made

Every reading was written so each check has one best answer that is stated in the passage. If a student picks another letter, point to the sentence that settles it.

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Written Answers

Think It Through A to C (pages 21, 22) and the paragraph plan. These are samples, not the only right answers.

Think It Through

#	Starts with	A good answer includes
1	Why did Parliament want to tax …	Britain owed a large debt from the war and wanted the colonists to help pay for the soldiers in North America.
2	Describe what the Stamp Act made …	Many kinds of printed paper, such as newspapers, pamphlets and legal papers, had to carry a paid stamp.
3	Why did colonists say the Stamp …	They had no elected members in Parliament, so they said Parliament had no right to tax them.
4	How did colonists protest the Stamp …	Resolutions and petitions, the Stamp Act Congress, crowd protests, pressure on stamp distributors, and a boycott of British goods.
5	Why did the boycott matter?	British merchants lost sales and asked Parliament to repeal the act.
6	What did the Declaratory Act show?	Parliament still said it could make laws for the colonies, so the quarrel was not over.

PREVIEW

Sample: Claim, Evidence, Reasoning (page 23)

- **Claim:** The boycott was a good way to protest because it helped get the Stamp Act repealed.
- **Evidence:** Merchants agreed to stop buying British goods, and British merchants began to lose money. They asked Parliament to end the act, and Parliament repealed it in March 1766.
- **Reasoning:** The boycott put pressure on people in Britain who could change the law, so it worked better than words alone. It did not end the quarrel, because Parliament passed the Declaratory Act the same day.
- Either side is a fair claim if the evidence is true to the readings and the reasoning explains why it mattered.

Scoring the open answers

Look for a true fact from the readings, a reason that connects it to the question, and the student's own wording. Count a short answer as right when it has the fact and the reason; a missing reason is a next step, not a wrong answer.

Stamp Act Unit Tracker

One student, every scored page. Filled example: page 40.

Student _____ Teacher _____ Month _____

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
6	True or False? Fix It	6			
7	After the War: A Big Bill	2			
8	The Stamp Act of 1765	2			
9	Why Colonists Said No	2			
10	The Stamp Act Congress and the Boycott	2			
11	The Repeal of 1766	2			
12	Words to Know	8			
13	Colonial Response Sort	6			
14	Timeline: Years	6			
15	Timeline: Order	6			
25	Quiz, Part A	6			
26	Quiz, Part B	6			
27	Before or After the Stamp Act?	6			
28	Who Would Say It?	6			
29	Timeline Cut and Paste	6			

PREVIEW

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 72 items on the 15 scored pages. Answer keys: pages 31 to 35. Filled example: page 40.

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

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
True or False			
Readings			
Words to Know			
Response Sort			
Timelines			
Quiz			
Cut and paste			

What I saw (observable, not a conclusion)

- Named the cause and the effect of ___ of ___ readings without a prompt.
- Put the events in order on ___ of ___ (page 15).
- Used a fact from a reading in the claim, evidence and reasoning pages (23, 24): yes / no / with a reminder.
- Sorted ___ of ___ colonial responses correctly (page 13).

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: reread the Colonists Say No reading and use the response sort to show who did what." That is the level of detail this page is built for. It matches the filled example on page 40.

PREVIEW

Riley's Tracker (Invented Student)

Riley T. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 36.

Student	Teacher	Month
Riley T. (an invented student)	Mr. Bell (invented)	September to October

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
6	True or False? Fix It	6	5	9/22	Missed the one about elected members
7	After the War: A Big Bill	2	2	9/24	-
8	The Stamp Act of 1765	2	2	9/25	-
9	Why Colonists Said No	2	1	9/29	Mixed up stamp distributors and soldiers
10	The Stamp Act Congress and the Boycott	2	2	10/1	-
11	The Repeal of 1766	2	-	-	-
12	Words to Know	8	6	10/3	Mixed up boycott and protest
13	Colonial Response Sort	6	4	10/6	Swapped boycott and crowd protest
14	Timeline: Years	6	5	10/8	Swapped 1764 and 1765
15	Timeline: Order	6	-	-	-
25	Quiz, Part A	6	-	-	-
26	Quiz, Part B	6	-	-	-
27	Before or After the Stamp Act?	6	-	-	-
28	Who Would Say It?	6	-	-	-
29	Timeline Cut and Paste	6	-	-	-

PREVIEW

How to read it

Riley T. has done **8 of 15** scored pages and got **27 of 34** items right with no prompt. **3** pages were all right and **5** carry a note. Every number comes from the table.

What the table points to

The lowest page is Why Colonists Said No (1 of 2). That is where the next practice goes. The 7 pages left blank are not tried yet, never wrong.