

# Hey, King: Get Off Our Backs!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Protest!** The colonists expressed their outrage in many ways. But which kinds of protest would be most effective at convincing Great Britain to repeal the Stamp Act? (It did repeal the Act in 1766.)

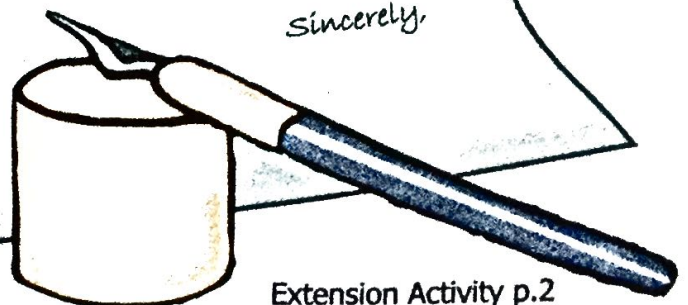
FORM OF PROTEST	EFFECTIVE?	THIS WOULD/WOULD NOT BE EFFECTIVE BECAUSE...
Don't order any more goods from Great Britain and cancel existing orders	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Not effective	
Force the stamp officer to resign	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Not effective	
Destroy the property of government officials who support the Stamp Act	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Not effective	
Force the governor to promise he won't have anything to do with the stamps	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Not effective	
Refuse to sell anything sent from Great Britain	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Not effective	
Burn the governor in effigy	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Not effective	
Refuse to use the stamps	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Not effective	
Riot in the streets	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Not effective	

**Spread the News.** It is October 1765, the morning after the attack on the lieutenant governor's house. You can't wait to tell your Aunt Martha what happened. But not only that, you can't wait to tell her exactly what you think about the attack.

Was it right? Wrong? Was it a victory? A horrible thing? Will the attack help or hurt the cause? Tell your Aunt Martha what you think and why.

Dear Aunt Martha,  
 You'll never believe it! Last night, a mob went to the lieutenant governor's house. They burned his books and papers, stole his money, and even took his sister and daughter's clothes and put them on for fun! I think this is ...

Sincerely,



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**Illustrate.** The London Magazine stories did not include any pictures. But what if they did? For each month, make an illustration that would help the reader understand what was happening in the American colonies. Include as many details from the reading as possible.

For OCTOBER, 1765.

For NOVEMBER, 1765.

For DECEMBER, 1765.

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## The LONDON MAGAZINE: Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For OCTOBER, 1765.

*magistracy* = office of the local government official

*gaol* = jail

*comptroller* = public official who manages government finances

*900l. sterling* = £900, or about \$162,000 (based on how much things used to cost)

By letters received from Boston in New-England, there is an account of a dangerous mob, which arose in the middle of August, on account of the stamp duty, and did considerable mischief; but on the 16<sup>th</sup> of August they were more violent than before, which continued till Sunday the 1<sup>st</sup> of September, by which time the magistracy had raised and armed five-hundred men, and had committed several of the rioters to gaol,--but not till they had destroyed all the goods and papers of the comptroller, judge of the admiralty, distributor of the stamps, as well as every individual article in the house of the lieutenant governor ... even to the uncovering his house, burning all his books and papers, carrying off even his clothes, as well as those of his sister and daughter, putting them on by way of masquerade, [taking] 900l. sterling in cash, scarce leaving him any more than the shirt he had on.

For NOVEMBER, 1765.

*repugnant* = repulsive

*obliged* = forced

*countenance* = face

*man of war* = British naval ship

*populace* = people

The stamp-duty is so repugnant to the ideas of the people of America, that in most of the northern colonies they have obliged the stamp-officers to resign their places. . . . When the stamped papers arrived at Philadelphia, the vessels in the harbour hoisted their colours half mast high, the bells rung, being muffled, and every countenance betrayed dejection. Finally, they obliged the stamp distributor to promise not to exercise his office, and the stamped papers were obliged to be taken on board a man of war, to secure them from the rage of the populace. The lawyers in New Jersey, &c. have resolved not to use the stamped papers.

For DECEMBER, 1765.

*countermand* = send back

*vend* = sell

*coach* = carriage

*effigy* = a doll made to look like someone

*abettor* = supporter or helper

*his excellency* = the governor

Upon the arrival of the stamps at New-York, every sign of mourning appeared. The merchants soon after met and resolved to have no more goods shipped from Great Britain unless the stamp act be repealed; to countermand all orders already sent, and not to vend any goods sent from Great Britain after Jan. 1 next. The governor having secured the stamp paper in Fort George, a great assembly of persons, preceded by lights, went to the fort, took from the stables the governor's coach, which with his effigy they burnt, with every mark of contempt and exasperation, under the guns of the fort. After this they went to the house of major James (a supposed abettor of the stamp act) whose goods they likewise seized and consumed. The next day they forced from his excellency a declaration, that he would have nothing to do with the stamps.