Causes of the American Revolution

Name: __________________________

Period: __________
**Vocabulary for Causes of the Revolutionary War**

*Name: ___________________________

**Directions:** In the second column define the vocabulary word. In the third column draw a picture that relates to the word and will help you remember its meaning. You should find all of them in your textbook or binder notes.

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1. Why would a colonist be a loyalist?

2. After the French and Indian War Britain had a large war debt. What did Britain spend their money on? Give 3 different expenses.

3. Which two vocabulary words go with the drawing?

4. Which vocabulary word goes with this drawing?
An American Identity is Born

From 1607-1732, over one m_________ colonists came to America and established 13 English C_________. During this time period, the Colonies experienced g_________ and prosperity under the watchful eye of the m_________ country. Despite England's control over the Colonies, American Colonists began to develop an individual identity. Noticing this change, E_________ attempted to tighten control over the daily lives of her American Colonists; the result was revolutionary.

King of ____________
His name was King G_________ III
“The American colonists must o _____ their king!”
They must be L _____ to their King!”

Is that real fur?
America is Divided

By 1732, E__________ controlled ___ Colonies in North America. Life in each colony was different. Long distances separating colonies like Massachusetts and V__________ made communication between the two extremely difficult. As a result, there was very little in common between a fisherman living in B______, and a p______________ owner living in Virginia.

"Anybody hear any news from..."

Another major difference between each individual colony was m_______. Unlike today, there was not one specific type of currency, or money. If you were a colonist from P__________ and traveled to Maryland, you would soon learn that the type of money used in each colony was completely different. In other colonies, people bartered or t______ for goods that they needed instead of buying the items with money.

These two differences between the 13 Colonies prevented them from acting like a united country, but instead, as if they were 13 separate n__________.
British Parliament...makes the laws

In London, the capital of E_______, laws were made in the Parliament building. All English citizens had to o______ the laws passed by P________, even the colonists way over in Am______.
The King relied on the colonial g_______ to make sure Parliament's laws were o_______. Beginning in the 1600's, Parliament passed l_______ designed to tighten control of the American C_______.

Although colonists had representation in the assemblies, they had none in P_______!

The Navigation Acts       Laws to control trade ($$)

One of the first laws (also called acts) passed by P________ was known as the N__________ Acts. They required the Colonies to trade only with the mother country (E________) and no other countries. England would benefit the most. Rival countries of England, such as F__________, could not trade with the colonists.
The Navigation Act created a system of trade between the American Colonies, England, and other English Colonies. This system was known as the Triangle Trade which benefited not only England, but also some of her loyal colonists living in America. With more ships needed to meet the continuous growth of trade, New England shipbuilders are an example of a group who profited from the Navigation Act.

Factories in England were growing.

Although some colonists benefited from the Navigation Acts, others believed that the laws actually hindered the American economy. England bought raw materials from her colonies at low prices, only to turn them into manufactured goods that would be sold back to the American Colonies at high prices. Not only were American Colonists forced to purchase expensive goods imported from England, but they could not find more profitable markets for their raw materials. As a result of these restrictions, some colonists began to disobey the laws created by Parliament.
TRIANGULAR TRADE
AS ILLUSTRATED BY VOYAGE OF THE Sanderson
SAILING FROM NEWPORT, R.I., IN MARCH, 1752

Newport

Carrying 35 longcasks of molasses, 5 longcasks of sugar, and 3 loads of sugar on Liverpool.

Carrying 55 slaves, 50 talents of gold dust, and some 500 pounds of pepper.

Carrying 8,300 gallons of rum, some African iron, 300 short bars, and some African currency among African natives, etc.

For details of voyage of the Sanderson see

Drawn under the supervision of Raymond P. Stearns
Smugglers

To get around the taxes placed on imported goods, some Americans began to sneak, or smuggle, goods into the Colonies. Smugglers would sneak goods into individual colonies, and sell them for a profit.

Redcoats

Because of smuggling, the King received fewer taxes...very bad! The King felt it necessary to enforce his laws in the Colonies. In order to reduce smuggling, King George sent 10,000 British Redcoats to the 13 Colonies. Despite protests in the Colonies, King George insisted that the soldiers were only there to protect his loyal subjects.
How Did the French & Indian War Begin?

One day in 1754 on a farm in Virginia's Appalachian Mountains...

Oh, no—Indian Attack!

Wha—?

Hold your fire, settlers! I am George Washington. Can my men camp here tonight? We are on our way to attack the French Fort Duquesne on the Ohio River.

Good! Those French fur traders are running all over our Ohio Valley! And their Indian friends attack settlers.

May 28, 1754: In Western Pennsylvania, Washington's men surprise a few French soldiers.

Of course, you realize this means war!

Washington is 22 years old leading 120 men. He prepares for a counter-attack by building fort necessity in Great Meadows, Pennsylvania. About 1,000 French and Indians force his surrender in July.

For a century English people in North America have been fighting small battles against the French and their Indian friends. The French are now building forts to control the Ohio.

This fight is the unofficial start to a world war between France and England.

Next: Gen. Braddock!
By 1754 there was little room for new colonists arriving in America. New colonists searching for land to settle and f________ would have to move w_____. The only available land for these colonists was located w____ of the A________________ Mountains.

However, this land was not E________ territory, but rather the territory of their main rival, France. Even though the F________ claimed this territory, the land was actually controlled by N______ A_______ that traded with the French. Both the French and their major trading partners, the Hurons, felt threatened by the increasing numbers of American settlers on their l_______.

When the American Colonists moved onto the wilderness or f________, they cleared the land to build their h________ and farms. The land that the American Colonists were clearing was used by the F________ and the Hurons to trap for furs.

Disputes over rights to the l______ would lead to conflict and the Ohio River V________ was where war would __________.
PROBLEMS in a VALLEY

Conflict in the O____ River Valley started between Colonists and the F________ & their H________ allies (friends). Britain decided to send a group of men from Virginia to the Ohio R________ V________ in order to ask the French to peacefully leave the area. The men from V________ were put under the command of a 21-year old farmer who had very little experience as a professional s__________.

Fort Necessity

The young commander from Virginia demanded that the French leave the area. The F________ refused and instead ordered the Virginians to leave the area. Rather than surrender, the Virginians decided to build a f____ to show the French that they were going to stay and defend their land. At this point, 100 British Redcoats were sent to the fort in order to reinforce the V________. The French attacked the 300 men defending Fort N________. Outnumbered and inexperienced, the young commander and his men were no match for the F________.

The loss resulted in the English force leaving the O____ River Valley and the beginning of the French and I________ War in 1754.

(Page 8)
After the loss of Fort Necessity, Britain declared war on its old rival France. During the French and Indian War, the world's two biggest powers fought over control of North America. The winner would claim a large empire and many resources. Both sides used their allies (friends) to fight the war.

The Three Major Powers Were: 

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FRANCE'S ALLIES

France called upon the Heron Indians to help fight the British in North America.

France would reward the Indians with land free of British settlers after the war was won.

BRITAIN'S ALLIES

Britain called upon her loyal American colonists to fight against the French and Indians. Colonists living on the frontier had been protected by British Redcoats (soldiers) so the colonists were asked to join the war. The British also received some help from the Iroquois who were enemies of the British.

After the war the colonists would not have to worry about French presence in the frontier.
Concerned about the safety of American Colonists living on the frontier near F_______ territory, Benjamin F_______ and other colonial leaders felt the need to discuss the possibility of forming an American U_______. This proposed meeting, scheduled to take place in Albany, New York, is commonly called the A_______ P____ of U_______.

In 1754, this meeting was held at A_______ in an attempt to unite all the colonies against F_______. Only 7 colonies sent representatives to Albany. Despite his best efforts, B_______ F___________ was unsuccessful in forming an American U_______. Those who did bother to show up in Albany could not even agree on most issues. The plan failed because the individual c_______ would not give up their control and power. There would be no united A_______ for now.
Britain was successful in defeating France in the French and Indian War. When the French and Indian War ended in 1763, the British and French met in Paris, France to discuss the terms of peace and to create a treaty that would officially end the war. With the Treaty of Paris, it was determined that the victorious British would receive all of France's land west of the Allegheny Mountains all the way to the Mississippi River. Britain's empire more than doubled in North America but Britain paid dearly for victory in the French and Indian War.

King George III

What should the King do with all this new land?
After the French and Indian War, Britain gained control of France's valuable territory west of the Allegheny Mountains. Most Colonists now expected the King to open the land to his loyal subjects to settle on. Colonists felt that they had the right to the land because they helped Britain defeat France in the French and Indian War. The King, however, had other plans.

Caution Colonists, there are Dangers on the frontier.

Proclamation of 1763

King George III created a line that prevented his subjects from moving west because the Indians were already there and would be a danger.

George III created the Proclamation Line of 1763, which prevented all Colonists from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains. However, the American Colonists had other ideas.

Settlers ignored the King's Proclamation and moved west anyway.

page 12
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

DO NOT EVEN PONDER THE THOUGHT OF SELLING OR TRADING GOODS WITHOUT THE ROYAL STAMP

IF YOU CHOOSE TO DISRESEY THIS LAW A SEVERE PENALTY WILL BE PAIRED

How did colonists react to the Stamp Tax?

Name this famous "American Treasure"

The ______ Party

The ______ is finally ______
The King's Taxes

With the f________ now "closed" to his subjects in A___________, King G__________ looked to address another problem that the French and Indian War created. Fighting a costly nine-year war drained the British t________. With his country now in d____, King George III demanded that the American C________ pay for the w____ that he believed they benefited from. King George's solution was to rely on a traditional method used to raise money, t_____.

Sugar Act (law) - 1764

In 1764, Parliament created the first law that would directly tax the American Colonists in an effort to pay Britain's d____ from the F________ and I________ War. With the creation of the S________ Act, P________ placed a tax on all sugar and m________ imported to the American Colonies from the British West I________.
Colonists Protest

While some colonists did not mind paying the small tax on i________ goods, others continued to ignore Britain's law and s________ goods such as sugar into the American Colonies. Colonists started to organize and use their voices to p________ British policies. In American cities like B________________, Massachusetts, town meetings were held to discuss how American Colonists should respond to the King's t________.

Meetings in B________________, MA

"No Taxation without..."

One the first colonists to protest the S______ Act was a lawyer from Boston named James Otis. At a meeting in 1764, Otis argued that P________________ had no right to t____ the American people because no one in Britain a_______ the colonists if they wanted to be taxed. Otis also argued that Britain violated the r________ of American Colonists by refusing to give them any repre_______ in British Parliament.

James Otis

Without any representatives in P________________, the American people were at the mercy of British law-makers. For this reason, James Otis argued that the American people should not have to pay the tax created by the S________ Act. The slogan, “No Taxation Without Representation” was popular in B______.
BOSTON, the cradle of Liberty

Means: ______________________

As a successful port city in the British Empire, the people of B________, Massachusetts were growing more and more independent. It was the city of Boston that first started the b____________, or refusal to buy the imported British goods taxed by the S________ Act. Boston was where much of the pro________ originated. If there was one city for the king to keep his eye on, it was B________.

Custom House:
where ______ were collected for the King.

Sam Adams

Americans living in colonies like Pennsylvania and Virginia, knew little of the p________ in New England. In B________, a leader would emerge and turn a flame of rev________ into a fire that would rage across the 13 American Colonies. His name was S____ A________._
In an effort to keep all 13 Colonies informed of any new law created by Parliament, S____ A_______ created the Committees of Correspondence. The C____________________ of C____________________ were a group of riders who traveled from town to town, to communicate ideas about how to protest British p_______ in the American Colonies.

In opposition to the S_______ Act, Sam Adams and the Committees of Correspondence encouraged American Colonists to boycott all goods imported from Britain. With a united b_______, the 13 Colonies were successful in showing King George III that they would not p_______ his taxes as long as they had no r____________________ in British P_____________________.

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Tax stamps put on paper items

Next new law...
Stamp Act-1765

It became obvious that the American Colonies would _____ pay the sugar t ___. So British Parliament passed a new tax to raise money. In 1765, the S_______ Act was passed, placing a tax on newspapers, playing cards, and all official documents sold in the American Colonies. It worked like this: once the paper item was bought, then a tax s_______ was paid. Official stamps could be found on various p ________ items.

“What, another t____!”
The Sugar Act has been replaced by the _________ Act.

To ensure that the colonists would p______ for the official stamp, King George III hired tax collectors to enforce the Stamp A____ in each American city. Many times these tax c__________ were loyalists, or in other words, they were American Colonists who continued to s________ the British C_________.

Quartering Act- 1765

In the same month the S________ Act was passed, Parliament passed the Q________ Act, further angering the American Colonists. The Quartering Act required American Colonists to h______ and f_____ British Redcoats stationed in the 13 C__________.

“But this is my h_______ and f____.”
This is just another _______ to pay.”
With Redcoats now living in their h______, American Colonists found it increasingly d_______ to openly criticize anything B_______. Unhappy with recent events in the Colonies, American patriot leader S____A______ organized a secret group to p_______ against the British Crown.

Sons of Liberty

In order to avoid the problems created by the Q_______ Act, Sam Adams organized a secret group called the Sons of L___________. They would have to meet late at night in the taverns of Boston.

“Pass it along…meeting at 10 PM”

The Protests Get Serious

Through the use of p_______________ and fliers, the Sons of L__________ were successful in convincing Americans to b_______ the Stamp Act. Sam _______ and the Sons of Liberty also encouraged people to harass British tax c__________, and all loyalists living in the A___________ Colonies. To make things worst for l__________, the Sons of Liberty printed the names and addresses of these colonists who supported Britain. Mobs of angry Americans, led by Sam Adams, filled the streets of B___________ to seek their revenge on loyalists.

afiix the STAMP.

This is the Place to

Violence Against Tax Collectors

Liberty Tree
Stamp Act Riots

Following the lead of Sam Adams in B______, Sons of Liberty groups started to form in places like N____ Y____ C_____.

Like their counterparts in Boston, Sons of L______ members in New York encouraged the people of their city to protest and b______ the S______ Act. Violence soon spread through large cities across the 13 Colonies, as angry colonists attacked British tax collectors and even d______ their h_______.

Colonists become violent.

A King's Royal tax collector is "t______ and feathered".

Franklin Goes to England

With American Colonists from New Hampshire to G______, boycotting imported goods from E______, the King George III, and British business owners were losing a great deal of m_______. Following a visit to British Parliament by Ben F_______, King George III agreed to cancel the S______ Act if the American people ended their b_______.

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Stamp Act is Cancelled

Parliament officially repeals the S________ Act

After accepting the King’s proposal, Franklin sent the terms of the agreement back home to the C________. It appeared that the American people had something to celebrate, for the King suddenly backed d________. The b________ of British goods did work.

Townshend Acts (laws) - 1767

Even though B________ F________ worked with Parliament to cancel the unpopular S________ A________, Britain continued to look for ways to pay the rising cost of keeping British R__________ stationed in America. A year after Parliament canceled the S__________ Act, Britain created a group of laws known as the T__________ Acts. Created in 1767, the Townshend Acts placed a tax on everyday goods such as p__________, paint, g__________, and t__________. The money collected from the tax would be used to pay the salary of British soldiers and colonial g__________ in the 13 Colonies.

A second part of the Townshend Acts called the Writs of Assistance, gave British officials s__________ warrants. The W________ of A__________ were used by the B__________ to inspect the homes and businesses of suspected smugglers in the American Colonies.

John Hancock $$$$ man

John Hancock was a wealthy merchant who made his money by s__________ British goods into the Colonies. The British knew that Hancock was a favorite of the American people. King George worried that S__________ A__________ and J__________ H__________ would work together to turn the American public against the B__________. In 1768, British officials used the W__________ of A__________ to board Hancock’s shipping boat and found s__________ goods. A group of local p__________ or people who opposed the King saw the British officials on board Hancock’s boat and attacked the British officials. Hancock was temporarily free from harm’s way, but the B__________ would come after him and Sons of Liberty leader _________ ___________ soon enough.
The Boston Massacre 1770

On the night of March 5, 17___, tensions between the American Colonists and British R__________ in the B_________ reached an all-time high. What started as a shouting match later turn into a deadly confrontation between a mob of American C__________ and 12 British R_________. As a result, 5 American C__________ would die, and the British soldiers would stand t_____ for m__________.

The Bloody Massacre

Soon after the Boston Massacre, Sons of Liberty member P_____ R__________ engraved his point of view of the "Bloody Massacre".

In his eyes, the British were to blame for the M__________, and he wanted all of the 13 Colonies to know what the Redcoats were doing to the citizens of B__________.

Who is to Blame?

John Adams defended the British R__________ at their trial. ←_____

The verdict was... _____________________!!
Tea Act- 1773
(the cause of a party)

Following the B_________ M__________ of 1770, tempers cooled between the British and her American Colonies.

But after three years of calm, British Parliament felt that the American Colonies would finally be willing to pay a t_____. Parliament knew that tea was a popular drink in the American Colonies.

In 1773, Parliament passed the Tea A____, which required the American Colonists to buy all of their tea from one British Company, the East India Company.

Boston Tea Party (the result of a tax)

Boston already had been the center of v________ against the King’s t____ collectors. Many protests by the S____ of L____ included demonstrations by mobs roaming the streets and “looking for t______”.

On the night of December 16, 1773, 3 British ships full of East India Company Tea were docked in Boston H______. S____ A______ and the Sons of Liberty saw this as a perfect opportunity to show the British what they thought of the _______ Act.

Adams and his fellow Sons of Liberty members dressed up as ___________.
How would King George III ________________?
Intolerable Acts-1774

(the result of the ____________  ____  ____________)

When King George ___heard that the citizens of B________ threw 342 chests of British tea into B_________ H________, he decided on the proper pun ________for the people of ________________.

The King wanted to make an example out of Boston to show all of the other American Colonies that this type of behavior would not be t__________.

"When the ______ is paid for they can have Boston back!" said ________________

In 1774, Parliament passed the Intolerable Acts in order to punish the people of Boston for the B_____T_____P___________. The ___________________ Acts shut down the major American trading port in the Colonies, B___________. In order to shut down the harbor, the British Navy created a b___________ (a wall of warships around the harbor), to prevent any goods from entering or e_______ the city. King George III hoped that by starving the people of _____________, he would prevent the people in all Colonies from ever rising up against him a_______.
Continental Congress-1774

In an effort to address the crisis in B__________, Sam Adams and his cousin J_________ Adams, called an emergency meeting of representatives from each of the 13 C__________. With Boston closed due to the I_________ Acts, it was necessary for this meeting to be held in another American city. In September 1774, representatives from 12 of the 13 Colonies met in P________________, Pennsylvania to discuss how the 13 Colonies should react to the Intolerable Acts; this meeting is known as the C________________ C___________.

Congress Debates about Boston

For weeks, members of the C________________ Congress struggled to determine how the 13 Colonies should respond to the I_________ Acts. Representatives like Sam Adams of M________________ and George Washington of V__________ believed that it was time for the American people to take arms against B__________. But there were several influential (Quaker) representatives, especially from P________________ who believed that the Colonies should look for a p________________ solution to their problems with the Crown.

"...help in her hour of need?".

"...but we need a peaceful solution!"

How will the 13 Colonies protest to repeal the Intolerable Acts? ___________________________
After weeks of heated debates, the two sides reached a compromise, or in other words, an agreement. The 56 members of the Continental Congress agreed that the 13 Colonies should continue to peacefully buy British goods; but at the same time, be prepared to take a stand against the British. Congress also drafted a letter that listed different rights which they believed all Colonists should possess. The representatives agreed to meet again in May, 1775 in order to discuss King George's response to what they called, the Declaration of Rights.

Is War Next?

Upon returning home from Philadelphia, Sam Adams informed the people of Massachusetts to prepare to take a stand against the British. First, Sam Adams, John Hancock, and other Sons of Liberty began to secretly store guns and ammunition in the small town of Concord. The possibility of a war was now very real. Meanwhile, the British decided to arrest Sam Adams and John Hancock because they viewed them as the leaders of the violence in Boston. To escape the British, Adams and Hancock decided to hide in the nearby town of Lexington.
April 18, 1775

On the night of April 18, 1775, over 700 Redcoats stationed in B__________ organized for a midnight march. The purpose of their secretive m__________ was to arrest Sam _______ and John ________ who were thought to be somewhere in L__________. From there the British would then move onto C__________ to capture the weapons that they knew were being illegally s__________ in the town. Little did the Redcoats know, but their movements were being watched by several members of the S______ of L__________, including P_______ R__________.

Paul Revere’s Midnight Ride

“One if by land, two if...

After seeing a signal coming from Old North C_______, Paul Revere raced across the Massachusetts countryside to warn the people that British Regulars were on the m___________. With the help of William Dawes and Dr. Thomas Prescott, Paul Revere was able to warn the people of L__________ that Sam _______ and John ________ were in danger. More importantly, the men successfully warned the people of C__________ that the British were on their way to seize the town’s storage of w___________.

Revere never made it to C__________.

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Lexington and Concord
The war Begins

April 19, 1775

With plenty of warning, the people of L_____________ were successful in helping Sam Adams and John Hancock escape. Knowing that this setback would not prevent the British from marching on to C_____________, 70 Americans united in an attempt to stop the R_________ from reaching their stores of weapons. These untrained civilian soldiers are called the m_____________, but also known as minutemen, because they could be ready to fight at a moment's n_____________.

Shot Heard 'Round the World

After the British ordered the m_____________ to return home, someone unknown fired a shot and the A__________ R___________ officially began when both sides shot at each other. Within minutes 5 minutemen were dead, and the rest ran in retreat.

After briefly being slowed by the minutemen at L_____________, the British continued their march to the stores of w___________ in Concord.

However, when the British entered Concord, there were thousands of m___________ waiting for them. As a group of Redcoats tried to cross a b___________ into Concord, several hundred minutemen rose and opened f______ killing several Redcoats.
Yankee Doodle

During several hours of fighting at C________, 73 British Recoats were killed and another 200 were w________ or m________. The American minutemen successfully stood their ground and chased the British back to B______. These battles would mark the start of the American R__________.

Continental Congress Meets Again

May, 1775
A Second Meeting

With all hopes of a p__________ solution to their problems with B________ now gone, leaders in the American Colonies organized for a second meeting of the Continental C________. Once again, representatives met in P__________ this time to discuss how the 13 Colonies should respond to the recent fighting in Massachusetts at L__________ and C__________.

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## Proclamation of 1763

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## The Sugar Act (1764)

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## Quartering Act

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## The Stamp Act (1765)

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