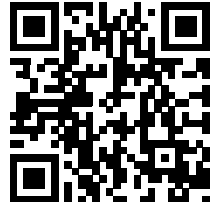


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Bacon's Rebellion



Bacon's Rebellion was an armed uprising in 1676 by Virginia settlers. The _____ of the rebellion was Nathaniel Bacon, a colonist of the Virginia Colony. The settlers were upset with the _____, William Berkeley. They were frustrated by Berkeley's policies toward Native _____. The settlers wanted more protection from attacks. They also wanted the ability to expand into Native _____.

Bacon gathered a group of followers who shared his frustrations. They attacked Native American _____ without the governor's approval. This defiance angered Berkeley. He declared Bacon a _____. In response, Bacon and his followers marched on Jamestown. They burned the town to the ground in _____. The rebellion highlighted the settlers' anger and discontent.

The rebellion ended suddenly when _____ died of fever. Without their leader, the rebellion collapsed. Berkeley regained _____ and executed many of the rebels. The rebellion had a lasting impact on the _____. It exposed deep tensions between the wealthy and the poor. It also led to changes in colonial _____.

The colonial government began to be more cautious of settlers' _____. They feared future uprisings. The rebellion is often seen as a precursor to the American _____. It demonstrated the growing desire for self-governance among the _____. Bacon's Rebellion remains a significant event in the history of early _____.

demands America control Revolution protest colony colonists Bacon
Americans villages rebel policies lands governor leader