

Chapter 5-8 Study Guide

Directions: Part 1 of the study guide is given to you in hopes that you will use this in preparation for the upcoming chapter exam. It is not required and will not be graded. It is expected that you will be able to give a statement of definition for each term and also provide a statement about the significance of each.

Part I Identifying Key Terms

Notable People

Jonathan Edwards
George Whitefield
George Grenville
Samuel Adams/Sons of Liberty
Marquis de Lafayette
Thomas Paine/*Common Sense*

Patrick Henry
John Hancock
Baron von Steuben
Crispus Attucks
Charles Cornwallis

Terms and Events

Great Awakening/ Old and new lights
Triangular trade
French and Indian War
Proclamation of 1763
New France
Stamp Act
Townshend Acts/ Charles Townshend
Declaratory Act

Intolerable Acts
First Continental Congress
Loyalist/Tories
Patriots/Whigs
Treaty of Paris (1783)
“Boston Massacre”
“Continental”-as in currency

Part II Review Questions

Directions: Check your understanding of this chapter by answering the following questions in about four sentences each.

1. Describe the basic population and social structure of the eighteenth-century colonies and indicate how they had changed since the seventeenth century.
2. Explain the causes and effects of the Great Awakening. When considering the effects, please comment on how the Great Awakening influenced society, religion and politics.
3. Describe mercantilism. What purpose did the colonies serve? In your response, please include how the concept of “salutary neglect” benefited the colonies.
4. Explain the basic features of colonial politics. In shaping your answer, comment on the two primary functions performed by colonial representative bodies. Also, discuss briefly, who held official power and how this masks where actual power resided.
5. Explain why France and Britain engaged in a great contest for North America and why Britain won. In your answer, be certain to comment on how the contest for domination in North America was shaped by developments on the larger European stage.

6. Discuss the multiple effects of the French and Indian War.
7. Explain the long-term historical factors that moved America toward independence from Britain, including the role of various official and informal political institutions.
8. Explain why Britain attempted tighter control and taxation of Americans after 1763 and why Americans resisted these efforts. How did this set the stage for rebellion and independence?
9. Assess the relative strengths of each force, British and colonial, as the two sides prepared for war.
10. Explain the specific reasons and general principles used in the Declaration of Independence to justify America's separation.
11. Explain how the American Revolution could be considered a civil war.
12. Describe how the British attempt to crush the Revolution quickly was foiled, especially by the Battle of Saratoga.
13. Describe the terms of the Treaty of Paris and explain how the newly formed United States of America was able to achieve such a stunning diplomatic victory.

Part III Chronological Awareness

Directions: Place the following events in the correct chronological order. Provide the year of each event. Since the events are given to you in a sequence that is out of chronological order, please reorder the events correctly. In the event that one or more of the events listed below do not have a single year in which it took place, provide the appropriate date ranges.

1. Stamp Act passed
2. The Battle of Saratoga
3. End of Salutary Neglect
4. Coercive/Intolerable Acts
5. The Treaty of Paris that end the War of Independence
6. Fall of Montreal to the British during the French and Indian War
7. Proclamation Line issued by Parliament forbidden settlement in the Ohio River Valley
8. Lexington and Concord erupt
9. Common Sense Published
10. The Great Awakening begins

Part IV Multiple Choice Practice

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then circle the correct answer from the choices given.

1. The French and Indian War was a pivotal point in America's relationship to Great Britain because it led Great Britain to
 - a. encourage colonial manufactures
 - b. impose revenue taxes on the colonies
 - c. restrict immigration from England
 - d. ignore the colonies
 - e. grant increased colonial self government

2. What ethnic group's settlement by the mid-18th century stretched from the Appalachian mountains to Georgia?
 - a. Scot-Irish
 - b. Germans
 - c. Africans
 - d. Irish
 - e. English

3. Which of the following tactics were used by the American colonists to force their royally appointed governors to yield to their wishes?
 - a. vigilante groups threatened violent confrontations with the governors.
 - b. Unpopular actions would bring on mob riots in the urban centers of the colonies
 - c. Colonial courts declared acts by the governors to be in breach of British common law
 - d. Colonial legislatures withheld payment of the royal governors' salaries
 - e. Colonists could appeal actions by governors to the King's Council in London.

4. The town meetings with its direct democracy of open discussion and open voting was typical of which region of the colonies?
 - a. Chesapeake
 - b. Plantation Colonies
 - c. Middle Colonies
 - d. Western Territories
 - e. New England

5. Which of the following was an outcome of the Treaty of Paris (1763)?
 - a. Position of the interior Indian tribes such as the Iroquois was significantly weakened because they could no longer play one European power against another.
 - b. Spain's foothold in North America was significantly eliminated with the loss of Florida and the movement of the Spanish border back to the edges of Texas.
 - c. France continued to be a threat to British expansion in North America from a base of operations in Louisiana.
 - d. Spanish military presence in Florida threatened planters in the Carolinas and required tremendous military resources to counter
 - e. Loyalty and unity of colonists to the London government was strengthened in a surge of patriotism

6. The First Great Awakening led to all of the following EXCEPT?
 - f. separatism and secession from established churches
 - g. the renewed persecution of witches
 - h. the growth of institutions of higher learning
 - i. the flourishing of missionary spirit
 - j. a greater appreciation of the emotional experiences of faith

7. Which of the following was true of the Franco-American alliance formed in 1778?
 - a. it contributed little to the American victory in the War of Independence
 - b. it restricted French naval activities to the high seas, far from the coast of North America
 - c. it influenced the British to offer generous terms to the Americans in the Treaty of Paris (1783)
 - d. it allowed the French to repossess their North American colonies lost in the treaty of 1763

- e. it specifically prohibited the deployment of troops on North American soil during the war
8. All of the following were true of the Stamp Act and the American colonies EXCEPT?
- Before passing it, British officials consulted with colonial leaders like Benjamin Franklin who indicated it would not be a problem
 - By their actions the people defeated the Stamp Act before it was able to go into effect
 - The use of non-importation and non-consumption caused the British merchants to pressure their government for repeal.
 - The mobs were able to intimidate the stamp masters so no stamps were issued
 - After the main tax was repealed the British kept taxes on alcohol and tobacco which the colonists accepted

9. “A duty shall be placed upon Molasses, though the duty will be reduced by half the rate of the Molasses Act of 1733. In addition, higher import duties on–British textiles, coffee, indigo, and Madera and Canary wine; iron and raw silk added to enumerated list; prohibition on French wine and foreign rum. ”

All of the following wer parts of which act of Parliament?

- Stamp Act
 - Sugar Act of 1764
 - Tea Act
 - Declaratory Act
 - Coercive Acts
10. Which of the following is the correct order of passage of legislation affecting the colonies?
- Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Declaratory Act, Townshend Acts
 - Declaratory Act, Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Coercive Acts
 - Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act, Declaratory Act, Stamp Act
 - Townshend Acts, Declaratory Act, Stamp Act, Sugar Act
 - Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Declaratory Act

Note: Study Guides which are incomplete will receive a 10 point penalty. This will not be allowed to be made up via a redo. Organize your time and work on your study guide a little bit at a time. Substantially incomplete study guides, which demonstrate little or poor effort, will be graded, but considered late, and only allowed to be redone up to 25 points.

Study Guide Grading Rubric. 50 points.

20 points Review Questions. 4 questions will be selected from those above. Each will be worth 5 points.

10 points. Multiple Choice: This section is worth 10 points. 1 point will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points – Chronology – This section is worth 10 point. Points will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points. Overall completion. 10 points will be awarded for completion of all questions and parts.