**NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**DUE ON \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ READING QUIZ DATE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 7 The Road to Revolution, 1763 - 1775**

**People and Terms – these should be in your notebook**

Republicanism Sugar Act Radical Whigs

Mercantilism Stamp Act Quartering Act

Admiralty Courts Navigation Act Intolerable Acts

Non-importation agreements Declaratory Act Townshend Act

Boston Massacre George Grenville Stamp Act Congress

Sons of Liberty Boston Tea Party Committees of Correspondence

Quebec Act The Association Battles of Lexington & Concord

Valley Forge Camp followers Samuel Adams

John Hancock Charles Townshend Crispus Attucks

George lll Lord North Thomas Hutchinson

Marquis de Lafayette Baron Von Steuben Lord Dunmore

Joseph Galloway Patrick Henry First Continental Congress

**Essential Question**

1. Describe mercantilism. To what extent did British mercantilist policy restrict colonial economic development.
2. Create a list of major acts passed and what the acts purpose was between the French and Indian War and the start of the Revolutionary War.
3. To what extent can the American Revolution be called a civil war?
4. What barriers did colonists face in uniting to fight a war against a major European power?
5. Discuss the strengths and weakness of both the colonists and British.

**Key Concept 3.1**

**British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War.**

*II. The desire of many colonists to assert ideals of self-government in the face of renewed British imperial efforts led to a colonial independence movement and war with Britain.*

1. The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority in the colonies, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights.

**Chapter 7**

**Road to Revolution**

1. Victory in the Seven Years War (French and Indian War) made Britain master of what? In what ways was it painful for Britain?

**The Deep Roots of Revolution**

1. How did the American Revolution differ?
2. In what ways were the people?
3. What was the idea of republicanism?
4. What idea did the radical Whigs fear?
5. What did the radical Whigs warn against?
6. What circumstances predisposed the colonists to feel independent from Britain?

**Mercantilism and Colonial Grievances**

1. What was the theory of mercantilism all about? More importantly how did it benefit the “mother country”? What was the role of the colonies under the theory of mercantilism?
2. How were Americans supposed to ensure Britain’s naval supremacy?
3. What were the three parts of the Navigation Laws?
4. What are examples of other laws Parliament enacted that were favorable to England?
5. Why were colonies limited in what they could manufacture?
6. What was the problem with having no banks in the colony?
7. How did Parliament respond to the colonies issuing paper money?
8. Why did Americans resent the mercantile system?
9. How were the Americans expected to make up the unfavorable balance of trade the colonies had with Britain?
10. What “royal veto” did the colonist deeply resent?

**The Merits and Menace of Mercantilism**

1. How did colonies get around the **Navigation Laws**?
2. When and why did Britain begin to enforce its mercantile policies more vigorously?
3. What were the benefits and hindrances of the mercantilist system for the colonies?

**The Stamp Act Uproar**

1. What problem was Britain faced with following the French and Indian War?
2. Who was **George Grenville**?
3. What did **Sugar Act** of 1764 do? How did the colonists react to it and what did Parliament do when they witnessed the colonial reaction?
4. What did the **Quartering Act of 1765** do?
5. What did the **Stamp Act 1765** do?
6. How were violators of the **Sugar and Stamp Acts** handled legally?

Why did these Acts upset colonists?

1. What cry arouse with the **Stamp Act**?
2. How did English Prime Minister Grenville’s **“virtual representation”** theory seek to justify Parliament’s taxing power?
3. **Read the quote from the Boston Gazette at the bottom of page 119 or top of 116 (white book) and explain what the Boston Gazette is complaining about.**
4. **Read the quote by Edmund Burke at the bottom of page 120 or bottom of 116 and explain what Burke was warning the British about.**

**Forced Repeal of the Stamp Act**

1. Why was the **Stamp Act Congress** held? Where was it held and who attended?
2. What were the colonial **“non-importation” agreements**?
3. How did the **Sons and Daughters of Liberty** enforce the non-importation agreements?
4. Why did Parliament repeal the Stamp Act? What did they pass in the Stamp Act’s place, and what did the new law mean?
5. **Read Contending views on page 121 and explain why Paine’s advice prevailed over Dickinson’s?**

**The Townshend Tea Act and the Boston Massacre**

1. What were the **Townshend Duties** all about? Was it a direct or indirect tax?
2. What were the Townshend Acts revenues earmarked for?
3. How did the colonist get around smuggling?
4. How did Parliament hope to stop smuggling?
5. What happened on March 5, 1770?
6. Who were Crispus Attucks and John Adams? How did they appear on the scene of American history?

**The Seditious Committees of Correspondence**

1. Who was the **King of England** at this time?
2. Who was **Lord North**?
3. When Parliament repealed the **Townshend Acts** what new tax did they pass?
4. Who was **Sam Adams**?
5. What were the **committees of correspondence**?
6. What monopoly was he **British East India Company** given? Why did this upset the colonist?
7. What happened on **December 16, 1773**? How did Parliament respond?
8. What monopoly was he British East India Company given? Why did this upset the colonist?
9. What happened on December 16, 1773? How did Parliament respond?

**Parliament Passes the “Intolerable Act”**

1. What was the **Boston Port Act**? What were the parts of the other **Intolerable Acts**?
2. What was the **Quebec Act**? Why did colonists not like the Act?

**Bloodshed**

1. What colonial meeting was called to discuss the **Intolerable Acts?**
2. What colonies attended the **First Continental Congress**? How many delegates went? What did they accomplish?
3. What was **The Association**?
4. What happened at **Lexington and Concord**?

**Imperial Strengths and Weaknesses**

1. What advantages and disadvantages would Great Britain have if a war came against their American colonist? Make a chart.

**American Pluses and Minuses**

1. What advantages / disadvantages would the American colonists have if war came against the mother country of Great Britain? Make a chart?
2. What percentage of Americans supported total independence?
3. What role did economics play in causing the American Revolution?

**A Thin Line of Heroes**

1. What leaders were emerging for the colonist?
2. What did **“not worth a continental”** mean?
3. What two types of troops did the colonists have?
4. What happened at **Valley Forge 1777-1778**?
5. What were **camp followers**?
6. How did Blacks serve the colonial cause?