**Goal Two Review Questions**

1. Which colonial region had the worst relationship with the Native Americans? Why?
2. Complete the chart below based on the different Native American Wars

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| War | Key People | Causes | Outcome |
| Anglo-Powhatan War |  |  |  |
| King Philip’s War |  |  |  |
| Pequot War |  |  |  |
| French and Indian War |  |  |  |

1. How did the French and Indian War contribute to the outbreak of the American Revolution?
2. What was the Proclamation of 1763? How did the colonists respond?
3. What was the Headright System? How did it contribute to Bacon’s Rebellion?
4. What was Bacon’s Rebellion? How did it end?
5. What impact did Bacon’s Rebellion have on slavery?
6. What were the main ideas of *The Wealth of Nations?* How did it contribute to the American Revolution?
7. What were the main ideas of *Two Treasties of Government?* How did it contribute to the American Revolution?
8. What was the Albany Plan of Union? Why is it significant?
9. What was the Committees of Correspondence?
10. How did each of the following contribute to the outbreak of the American Revolution?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Idea/Event | Contribution to the Outbreak of War |
| Townshend Acts |  |
| Stamp Act |  |
| Quartering Act |  |
| Committees of Correspondence |  |
| Proclamation of 1763 |  |
| First Continental Congress |  |
| Second Continental Congress |  |
| Boston Tea Party |  |
| Boston Massacre |  |
| Sons of Liberty |  |
| Olive Branch Petition |  |
| Declaration of Independence |  |

1. What was the Zenger Trial? How can you see that impact today?
2. Describe the division in America over the coming split with Britain.
3. What was the Sons of Liberty?
4. Describe the role of each of the following leading up to the American Revolution:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Person | Role in Conflicts Leading Up to War |
| John Locke |  |
| King George II |  |
| Thomas Paine |  |
| George Washington |  |
| Samuel Adams |  |
| Benjamin Franklin |  |
| Thomas Jefferson |  |

1. What does the phrase “Join or Die” refer to?
2. In what ways did the colonists try to avoid war?
3. What was the main idea of the Declaration of Independence?
4. When was war with Great Britain declared?

**Goal Two Review Questions**

1. Which colonial region had the worst relationship with the Native Americans? Why?

* South- They were the ones that wanted to expand and gain more territory in order to expand their crops

1. Complete the chart below based on the different Native American Wars

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| War | Key People | Causes | Outcome |
| Anglo-Powhatan War | Powhatan  Pocahontas  John Smith  John Rolfe | -Expansion of Land  -Taking advantage of Natives  -Aggressive behaviors | -Death of Powhatan’s brother and eventual loss for Native Americans |
| King Philip’s War | -Metacom  -5 other Native America tribes  -Maj. Benjamin Church | -Expansion in to Native American Land  -tensions over trade | -Last major uprising by the Native Americans in the southern New England colonies |
| Pequot War | Pequot Tribe  Colonists  Capt John Mason | -Expansion in to territory  -Due to expansion, 13 colonists had been killed | -Pequot slaughtered  -they had to run away or be put in to slavery |
| French and Indian War | French and Native Americans  Vs.  Great Britain and Colonists | -Issue over control of the Ohio River Valley | Great Britain will come out being victorious and will gain land |

1. How did the French and Indian War contribute to the outbreak of the American Revolution?

* Great Britain will raise taxes to pay for the war which will anger the colonists- even though their taxes were less than those living in Great Britain

1. What was the Proclamation of 1763? How did the colonists respond?

* This stated that there would be no further expansion past the Appalachian Mountains. Southern colonies are going to be especially mad that they cannot expand their farming

1. What was the Headright System? How did it contribute to Bacon’s Rebellion?

* Headright System gave 50 acres of land to everyone who paid their way to the new world. Since some could not afford it, those who could would pay it for them, and they would become indentured servants. The headright system served to benefit only the wealthy landowners. The landowners acquired the fertile land, while the indentured servants were pushed further out, where the land was less productive. This led to conflicts with the Native Americans, whose land the settlers were now on. Eventually, the poor farmers decided to take up arms against the wealthy landowners in Virginia in 1676.

1. What was Bacon’s Rebellion? How did it end?

* Indentured servants rebelled against the Virginia colony; they claimed that they did not protect them as they should have against the Native Americans
* England sent troops to put down rebellion and Bacon died of dysentery
* the seeds of patriotism that eventually led to the American Revolution against England

1. What impact did Bacon’s Rebellion have on slavery?

* Bacon’s Rebellion ended indentured servitude
* This made slavery increase in America

1. What were the main ideas of *The Wealth of Nations?* How did it contribute to the American Revolution?

* **free markets**. Smith believed that economic markets didn't need interference by governments or any other organizing body, but that an **invisible hand** rewarded businesses that were most effective and responsible, balanced supply and demand, and set the price of goods and services where they 'should' be.
* Colonists believed that Great Britain should not be interfering in their trade
* This argues against mercantilism

1. What were the main ideas of *Two Treasties of Government?* How did it contribute to the American Revolution?
   * It presents the Social Contract theory which says that once a government stops protecting its citizens, the citizens have the right to revolt and start a new government.
2. What was the Albany Plan of Union? Why is it significant?

* Idea of Benjamin Franklin that the colonies should come together in order to organize defense. This fails, but it plants the idea that the colonies should organize for one common bond
* Basis for the “Join or Die” political Cartoon
* During the French and Indian War

1. What was the Committees of Correspondence?

* Orchestrated the communication between the colonies

1. How did each of the following contribute to the outbreak of the American Revolution?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Idea/Event | Contribution to the Outbreak of War |
| Townshend Acts | -Tax on all colonial imports  -The cost was meant to pay British officials serving in American governments  -This leads to the Boston Tea Party |
| Stamp Act | - Required a stamp to be put on all official documents in the colonies- meant to cover the cost of a British military presence in the colonies  -This tax made Benjamin Franklin first propose American representation in British Parliament- Britain said they already had “virtual representation” and rejected the idea. |
| Quartering Act | - allowed British troops to stay in colonial homes |
| Committees of Correspondence | -Set up to enhance communication between the colonies  -Started in Massachusetts and slowly spread south |
| Proclamation of 1763 | -Result of the French and Indian War  -British promised Native Americans no settlement west of Appalachian Mountains.  -Angered the colonies- especially the Southern colonies, due to a limit being put on expansion. |
| First Continental Congress | -Met in Philadelphia (delegates included George Washington and Sam Adams)  -All colonies had representation except Georgia  -Decision: all colonies will boycott British goods and form militias  -Also: the colonies tried to appeal again to the king, asking for representation in Parliament. He refused. |
| Second Continental Congress | -Last effort by the colonies to avoid war, however, George Washington was named commander of all colonial forces |
| Boston Tea Party | -Led by Samuel Adams  -Patriot group that advocated for independence from Britain  -Organized the Boston Tea Party  -In response to the Townshend Acts  -Colonists dressed as Native Americans attacked British cargo ships dumping all the goods in the ocean |
| Boston Massacre | -Colonists became unruly and began threatening a group of British troops. In the chaos, a snowball is thrown at the British.  -The British open fire on the colonists, killing 5 colonists, including Crispus Attucks.  -In response, the British government canceled the Townshend Acts and the colonists formed the Committees of Correspondence |
| Sons of Liberty | -Led by Samuel Adams  -Patriot group that advocated for independence from Britain  -Organized the Boston Tea Party |
| Olive Branch Petition | -Petition expressed loyalty to King George by demanded that Parliament repeal their oppressive legislation- it was never read by King George |
| Declaration of Independence | -five-man committee including Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin was tasked with drafting a formal statement of the colonies’ intentions. The Congress formally adopted the Declaration of Independence–written largely by Jefferson–in Philadelphia on July 4, a date now celebrated as the birth of American independence  -this was a death wish to anyone who signed it |

1. What was the Zenger Trial? How can you see that impact today?

* John Peter Zenger was a German immigrant who printed a publication called The *New York Weekly Journal*. This publication harshly pointed out the actions of the corrupt royal governor, William S. Cosby. It accused the government of rigging elections and allowing the French enemy to explore New York harbor. It accused the governor of an assortment of crimes and basically labeled him an idiot. Although Zenger merely printed the articles, he was hauled into jail. The authors were anonymous, and Zenger would not name them. --- leads to Freedom of the Press

1. Describe the division in America over the coming split with Britain.

* There was a divide between the Loyalist- those in support of Great Britain and Patriots- those in support of splitting from Great Britain
* Patriots subjected Loyalists to public humiliation and violence. Many Loyalists found their property vandalized, looted, and burned. The patriots controlled public discourse. Woe to the citizen who publicly proclaimed sympathy to Britain.
* Families were sometimes divided over the revolution. Benjamin Franklin's son, William, a Loyalist governor of New Jersey, supported the British effort during the war.

1. What was the Sons of Liberty?

* see above

1. Describe the role of each of the following leading up to the American Revolution:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Person | Role in Conflicts Leading Up to War |
| John Locke | *Two Treasties of Government:* Social Contract theory |
| King George II | The King of England that largely ignored the issues and request of the colonists |
| Thomas Paine | Author of *Common Sense* |
| George Washington | First Commander of the militia in the colonies |
| Samuel Adams | Leading Patriot and Leader of the Sons of Liberty |
| Benjamin Franklin | Albany Plan of the Union  One of the authors of the Declaration of Independence  Benjamin Franklin first propose American representation in British Parliament |
| Thomas Jefferson | Author of the constitution |

1. What does the phrase “Join or Die” refer to?

* The cartoon appeared along with Franklin's editorial about the "disunited state" of the colonies, and helped make his point about the importance of colonial unity. At the time, there was a superstition that a snake which had been cut into pieces would come back to life if the pieces were put together before sunset.

1. In what ways did the colonists try to avoid war?

* Sent many request to Great Britain for their voices to be heard

1. What was the main idea of the Declaration of Independence?

* They are letting everyone know their intentions on splitting from Great Britain

1. When was war with Great Britain declared?

* July 4, 1776