

Name: Answer Key

Unit 5: American Revolution Study Guide



What is on this test?

SOL 6a: British Control over Colonies

- What steps did Great Britain take to increase control over its colonies?
- Why did many colonists become dissatisfied with Great Britain's control over the colonies?

SOL 6b: Declaration of Independence

- What ideas and/or philosophies about government were expressed in the Declaration of Independence?

SOL 6c: Key People and Events of the Revolutionary War

- Who were some of the key individuals in the Revolutionary War?
- What role did key individuals play in the Revolutionary War?
- What were some of the key events that occurred during the Revolutionary War period?

SOL 6d: Colonial Advantages

- What advantages helped the American colonists win the Revolutionary War?

What are different ways you can study?

1. Complete this study guide! My study guide is due on _____ and my test is on _____.
2. Use your title page (p.104) to quiz yourself.
 - a. Can you answer the questions above without your notes? If yes, awesome! If not, use your binder to help you until you can answer all those questions without notes.
3. Review/study all the notes in your binder (p.106, 108, 110, 115, 118)
4. Go over your quizzes from this unit (p.113, 120, 122)
5. Make flashcards
6. Use your foldable (p.124)
7. Use the "test review page" on Ms. Boehl's website to play videos, review games and read comics about the information on the test.
8. Have someone quiz you ☺

****Please see Ms. Boehl if you don't know how to study and want help!!**

SOB 6a – British Control over the Colonies

1. In order to maintain control of the colonies in America, England wanted to remain a world power.
2. The two main reasons that England began taxing the colonies were to pay for the French and Indian War and to keep British troops in the colonies.
3. The Stamp Act taxed colonists for paper and all printed materials in the colonies.
4. The Quartering Act required the colonists to provide food and shelter for the British troops in the colonies.
5. The colonists were unhappy with England because they had no representation in Parliament.
6. The Proclamation of 1763 hampered the colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.
7. Sam Adams and Paul Revere led the Boston Tea Party (names of the people).
8. The Battle of Lexington and Concord is where the Revolutionary War began.
9. According to John Locke people have inherent (natural) rights. These 3 rights are:
life
liberty
property
10. The Declaration of Independence gives people certain unalienable rights. They are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
11. The government derives its power from the people.
12. According to the Declaration of Independence it is your right and duty to change a government that violates your rights.

SOs 6c: People of the American Revolution

13. ___King George III_____ British king during Revolutionary War.
14. ___Patrick Henry_____ known for his "...give me liberty or give me death" speech.
15. ___Lord Cornwallis_____ the British general who surrendered at Yorktown.
16. ___George Washington_____ the commander of the Continental Army.
17. ___Thomas Jefferson_____ the author of the Declaration of Independence.
18. ___Thomas Paine_____ wrote "*Common Sense*."
19. ___Paul Revere_____ rode on horseback to warn the colonists of the arrival of the British.
20. ___Benjamin Franklin_____ prominent member of Continental Congress that helped frame the Declaration of Independence and helped gain French support for American independence
21. ___John Adams_____ member of Continental Congress from Massachusetts that championed the cause for American Independence.
22. ___Phillis Wheatley_____ a former slave who wrote poems and plays about American Independence.

SOs 6c: Key Events of the American Revolution

23. The ___Boston Massacre_____ was when colonists were shot after taunting British Soldiers in Boston.
24. Samuel Adams and Paul Revere led Patriots in throwing tea into the Boston Harbor to protest the tax on ___Boston Tea Party_____.
25. On ___July 4th, 1776_____, the colonies declared their independence from England.
26. The battle of ___Saratoga_____ was the turning point of the American Revolution.
Why was this battle known as the turning point?
___After this battle France agreed to support us in the war_____

27. The victory at Yorktown marked the end of the Revolutionary War.

28. Great Britain officially recognized American independence with the signing of Treaty of Paris.

29. The First Continental Congress was the name of the meeting where delegates met to discuss problems with England and to promote independence. (Georgia did not attend)

30. The purpose of Thomas Paine's Common Sense Phamplet was to convince the neutralists to join the Patriot cause.

31. The Battle of Lexington and Concord is know as "The Shot Heard Around the World."

32. List the following events in the order that they occurred. (Number the events from 1-8)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>4</u> Lexington and Concord | <u>6</u> Saratoga |
| <u>8</u> Treaty of Paris | <u>1</u> Boston Massacre |
| <u>2</u> Boston Tea Party | <u>3</u> First Continental Congress |
| <u>7</u> Yorktown | <u>5</u> Declaration of Independence |

33. The colonies were able to defeat the British because of these advantages

- A. defense of their own land and beliefs
- B. support from France
- C. strong leadership
- D. home court advantage – colonists new the land better

****Also, the colonists used Indian Style warfare**

34. Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence, "*We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal.*"

35. Describe the differences between the Continental Army (colonies) and the British army?

The colonists used Indian Style warfare where they would hide behind bushes and trees and sneak up on the British. The British were used to traditional warfare where you lined up in fields and marched toward the your opponent.

Directions: Please answer the questions below ~~at~~ each picture in the space provided

Before the French & Indian War



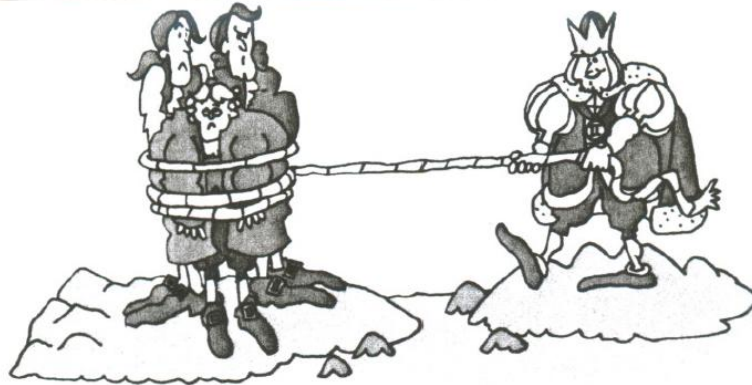
What does this picture illustrate about British control over the American colonies?

Prior to the French and Indian war Great Britain really didn't get involved in the colonies. They had a very hands on style.



▶ What does this picture show about the way the British government treated the colonies at first?

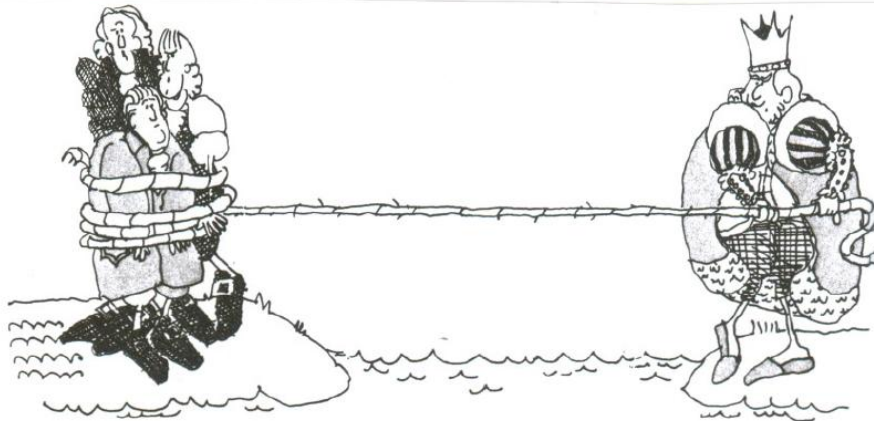
The colonies started to make money economically during the French and Indian War



How did Great Britain's control of the colonies change in the 1760s?

(Hint: what were some of the events that we discussed that the colonists were unhappy with)

Great Britain started to tighten up its control over the colonies by taxing them more to pay for the French and Indian War and also monitoring their legislatures and controlling their trade. They also passed the Proclamation Act of 1763 and they didn't like that.



How do you think the colonists reacted when Britain tightened its control?

They taxed them more, controlled trade, monitored their legislatures, and wouldn't let them move west of the Appalachian Mountains.



➤ *What caused the colonies to declare their independence from Great Britain?*

Look at your notes on p.108 under sources of colonial dissatisfaction and p.106...all of those events and reasons are why they wanted independence



What was the result of colonial resistance?

The result of colonial resistance was the Revolutionary War, which was a colonial victory and the birth of the United States of America.



What did the Founders think about the role of government?

The Founders felt like governments should be there to serve and protect the people, not control them like King George III kept trying to do.

What were the 4 key principles of the Declaration of Independence? (List AND describe each principle)

Key philosophies in the Declaration of Independence

- People have “certain unalienable rights” (rights that cannot be taken away) → to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness.

This means that we are all born with these rights and they cannot be taken from us

- People establish government to protect those rights.

This means that the purpose of government is to protect the people and their rights

- Government derives (gets) power from the people.

This means that the people are the ones who give the government power

- People have a right and a duty to change a government that violates their rights.

This means that if a government is not protecting our rights or taking them away, it's our job to change it and make a new one that will protect our rights.