Fitzgerald

Study Guide – Causes of the Revolutionary War

* Test – Tuesday, November 21

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| Define push factors. | ***reasons a person emigrates (leaves) a country*** |
| Define mercantilism. | an ***economic system***  a nation uses force to ***take over another country*** and make it a colony  ***the colony must serve the need of the "Mother Country"***  the colony must   * + provide raw materials to the Mother Country   + buy goods only from the Mother Country |
| What is the Magna Carta? | ***first document that ever limited the power of a king*** |
| Name some of the rights stated in the Magna Carta. | ***right to representation*** – the right to elect the people who make laws  ***right to private property***  ***right to a trial if arrested***  ***right to trial judged by a jury of your peers***  (of people just like you) |
| What is a legislature? | ***a group of people who make laws*** |
| What was the name of the legislature in Britain? | ***Parliament*** |
| Why was the Virginia legislature, the House of Burgesses important? | Virginia was the ***very first colony***  Virginia ***had its own legislature, making its own laws, in 1609***! |
| Why was the Mayflower Compact important? | In the Mayflower Compact , the Pilgrims  ***claimed the right to rule themselves***. |
| Describe the government that each colony had. | ***Legislature – elected by the people, made laws***  ***Governor – appointed by the king, could veto laws*** |
| Why was Bacon’s Rebellion important? | It was ***a rebellion in the colonies***.  ***Poor farmers had rebelled because***  ***the rich men in their legislature***   * ***would not help them*** * ***and punished them*** |
| How did the French and Indian War start the problems that led to the Revolution? | The British had to fight the French and the Natives.  The British beat the French but it ***cost a lot of money***.  ***The British Parliament started passing laws for the colonies to to help get more money***.  This made colonists mad. |
| What was the Proclamation Line and why did it make the colonists mad? | The Proclamation Line ***stopped colonists from settling on Native land west of the Appalachian Mountains***.  The ***colonists wanted this rich farm land***. They ignored the law. |
| What was the Quartering Act and  why did it make the colonists mad? | The ***British sent 20,000 soldiers*** to the colonies.  The Quartering Act said that the colonies ***had to build barracks for the soldiers and feed them.***  The colonists did not want the soldiers because they were ***afraid the soldiers were being sent to* *fight* *them*!**  They said their ***own militias*** could protect them. |
| Why did the tax acts make the colonists mad? | **The British Parliament passed the tax acts.**  The colonists believed they had ***the right to representation***. They believed ***only their own legislatures could tax them***. |
| What did the Declaratory Act and  the Tea Act state? | These acts ***declared that Britain***  ***had the power to***  ***make laws for the colonies***. |
| Who were the Sons of Liberty? | members of a ***secret organization***  ***protested British rule***  and  ***wanted to declare independence*** |
| What was the most important way colonists protested British rule? | ***Boycotting British goods***  ***To boycott – to refuse to buy*** |
| Describe the Boston Massacre. | ***100s of angry colonists in Boston***  ***surrounded 8 British soldiers on patrol***  ***and threatened them***.  ***The soldiers shot 5 colonists and wounded 6 others.*** |
| Explain why the Boston Massacre is called propaganda. | Propaganda is ***false information***  ***spread by a political group***  to convince people to join their cause.  ***The Sons of Liberty spread false information about the Boston Massacre.*** |
| Describe the false information spread aby the Sons of Liberty about the Boston Massacre. | Printed a ***false picture*** in newspapers that showed  The ***crowd - not threatening, did not surround the soldiers***  ***The soldiers - were ordered to fire, all fired together*** |
| Describe the Boston Tea Party  And explain why it made the British mad. | To ***protest the Tea Act,*** Sons of Liberty  ***dumped 343 boxes of tea***  ***worth $10,000***  ***into Boston Harbor***  ***at night***  ***dressed in Native America disguises***. |
| Why did the British close the New York legislature?  and  How did this violate colonists’ rights? | Closed New York legislature ***because New York refused to house and feed British soldiers***  ***violated the right to representation*** |
| What were the Intolerable Acts?  and  How did they violate colonists’ rights? | Acts to ***punishment for the Boston Tea Party***  Closed the port of Boston – so they couldn’t get food –  ***violated right to life***  Cut the power of the Massachusetts government –  ***violated the right to representation***  Put soldiers in homes -  **violated right to private property**  Trial for people accused of killing a British officer in London  ***violated right to trial by a jury of peers*** |
| What was the First Continental Congress  and  Why did it meet? | All 13 colonies met to protest the Intolerable Acts   * ***Declared their right to rule themselves*** * ***Called for every colony to train their militias to defend themselves against the British*** |
| What happened at Lexington and Concorde? | The first shots were fired in the Revolutionary War –  THE SHOT HEARD ROUND THE WORLD   * ***700 British soldiers*** were sent to ***capture weapons the colonial militia had hidden*** inLexington * ***77 minutemen stalled them*** while the weapons were hidden * ***400 minutemen fought them at the warehouse*** where the weapons had been in Concorde * ***4,000 militia men shot at them all along the road back to Boston*** |
| What did the Second Continental  Congress do? | Met after Battle of Lexington and Concorde  Named the militias a ***Continental Army***  Named ***George Washington*** the ***Commanding General***  ***1 year later – wrote the Declaration of Independence*** |
| What was the Olive Branch Petition  and  did it work? | The ***Second Continental Congress***  ***Asked King George***  To ***end the fighting*** and help ***find a peaceful solution***.  The King ***ignored*** it.  He ***declared that the colonies were in “open rebellion.”*** |
| Who was John Locke  And  What were hi ideas? | A ***British political thinker***  who ***developed the ideas in the Declaration of Independence***  People have ***natural rights***.  ***People form governments to protect their rights***.  ***If government violates these rights***,  People have the ***right to rebel*** and start a new government. |
| What was Common Sense? | A ***pamphlet***  Written by ***Thomas Paine***  To ***convince colonist to rebel***  Says don’t need Britain   * Calls ***king a “royal brute***” * Says ***colonists’ good will “fetch their price in any market in Europe***” |
| Describe the 3 parts of the Declaration of Independence? | * Says colonies want to ***explain to other countries why rebelling*** * States the ***colonists’ beliefs*** from John Locke   + People have ***natural rights***.   + ***People form governments to protect their rights***.   + ***If government violates these rights***,   people have the ***right to rebel*** and start a new government   * ***Lists all the bad things Britain did*** to the colonies |