

Chapter 4 Vocabulary

Section 1

Pontiac's Conspiracy
Proclamation of 1763
Sugar Act (1764)
Stamp Act (1765)
mercantilism
Navigation Acts
Charter of 1606
Sons of Liberty
Declaratory Act
Townshend Act
internal tax
external tax
"No taxation without representation."
Sam Adams
Boston Massacre
George III
Committees of Correspondence
Boston Tea Party
Coercive Acts
Intolerable Acts
Quebec Act

Section 2

1st Continental Congress
Lexington & Concord
2nd Continental Congress
Ethan Allen
"Common Sense"
John Locke
Loyalists
Louis XVI
Declaration of Independence
Thomas Jefferson
"consent of the governed"

Section 3

mercenaries
militia
George Washington
Battle of Saratoga
Francis Marion
Molly Pitcher
Treaty of Paris
Yorktown

Chapter 4 Guided Reading Questions

Section 1

1. Explain British-Indian relations after 1763.
2. Why was it decided to increase colonial taxes after 1763?
3. Why did the British government issue the Proclamation of 1763?
4. How did the Proclamation increase British-colonial tensions?
5. Why did the British feel that the colonials should start to pay for the cost of empire?
6. British non-enforcement of the Molasses Act had been consistent with what policy before 1763?
7. Why did the colonists see the Stamp Act as something very different from trade regulations?
8. How did Americans see their status changing with enforcement of the new Grenville Acts?
9. How did the colonists resist payment of the new taxes?
10. The Declaratory Act was designed to reassert Parliament's power to do what?
11. What was the colonists' objection to the imposition of Parliamentary taxes?
12. Why can we see passage of the Townshend Acts as a form of compromise on the part of the British?
13. What was the colonial reaction to Britain's increase in troop strength around Boston?
14. How did the Boston Massacre become fuel for the colonial propaganda system?
15. Why did George III insist on maintaining the tea tax when Lord North chose to repeal all others?
16. How was Lord North's plan to sell British East India tea to the colonists in 1773 designed to benefit the company, the government, and the colonists?
17. What was the colonial objection to Lord North's tea policy?
18. What was the British reaction to the Boston Tea Party?
19. How did the colonists interpret passage of the Quebec Act?
20. What provisions within the Quebec Act were particularly hated by the colonists?

Section 2

1. What factors encouraged the development of colonial unification after 1763?
2. Why was the First Continental Congress called in 1774?
3. What factors precipitated the battles of Lexington and Concord?
4. How did the Second Continental Congress differ from the First?
5. What was the significance in the Battle of Bunker Hill for the Americans?
6. What role did Thomas Paine play in putting the Americans on the road to revolution?
7. Why was absolutist France willing to help a democratic revolution in the New World?
8. Thomas Jefferson explained the reasons for the American Revolution in terms of what earlier political event in England?
9. Where can we find European roots for Jefferson's belief that the role of government is to protect god-given rights and that government draws its authority from the "consent of the governed?"

Section 3

1. Describe 18th century European warfare.
2. Why were Americans forced to organize militias?
3. What problems were evident with the use of a militia?
4. Why do you think that the British expected more Loyalist support in the southern colonies?
5. Why is the Battle of Saratoga considered to be a turning point in history?
6. What battle ended the American war for independence?
7. How did the war bring prosperity to some Americans?
8. What roles were assumed by American women during the war?
9. Why did many blacks take up the Loyalist cause during the war?
10. What became of many American Loyalists before and after the war?
11. What were the major provisions of the Treaty of Paris (1783)?
12. List four factors contributing to a British defeat in the Revolutionary War.