

Chapter 4 Guided Reading Questions

Section 1

1. Describe the relationship between the British and Indians after 1763.
2. Why did the British government decide to increase colonial taxes after 1763?
3. Why did the British government issue the Proclamation of 1763?
4. How did the Proclamation increase tensions between the British and the American colonists?
5. Non-enforcement of laws like the Molasses Act prior to 1763 by the British government would have led to what sort of attitudes amongst the colonists?
6. Why did the colonists see the Stamp Act as something very different from regulations governing trade with Britain?
7. What methods did the colonists use to resist payment of the new taxes?
8. What was the colonists' major objection to Parliament imposing new taxes?
9. Why can we see passage of the Townshend Acts as a form of compromise on the part of the British?
10. How did colonial propagandists use the Boston Massacre?

11. What was the colonial objection to Lord North's tea policy?
12. What was the British reaction to the Boston Tea Party?
13. What was Parliament trying accomplish with the Coercive Acts?
14. What provisions [points] within the Quebec Act were particularly hated/feared by the colonists?

Section 2

1. What was the purpose of the First Continental Congress, called in 1774?
2. What factors led to the battles of Lexington and Concord?
3. How did the Second Continental Congress differ from the First?
4. What was the significance in the Battle of Bunker Hill for the Americans?
5. What was Thomas Paine's goal in "Common Sense?"
6. What was odd about absolutist France helping a democratic revolution in the New World?

7. 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?" (Think back to Global 10, and give me the name of the era and the person responsible for the idea.)

Section 3

1. What is a militia, and why did the Americans have to use them?
2. What problems might there be with the use of a militia?
3. Why is the Battle of Saratoga considered to be a turning point in history?
4. What battle ended the American war for independence?
5. What were the major provisions of the Treaty of Paris (1783)?
6. List four factors contributing to a British defeat in the Revolutionary War.

Chapter 4 Vocabulary

Section 1

Proclamation of 1763

Stamp Act (1765)

mercantilism

**salutary neglect

Sons of Liberty

Townshend Act

“No taxation without representation.”

Sam Adams

Boston Massacre

George III

Boston Tea Party

Coercive Acts

Intolerable Acts

Quebec Act

Section 2

1st Continental Congress

Lexington & Concord

2nd Continental Congress

“Common Sense”

John Locke

Loyalists

Louis XVI

Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson

“consent of the governed”

Section 3

militia

George Washington

Battle of Saratoga

Yorktown

Treaty of Paris