

Pre-Revolutionary War Guided Notes

*These notes need to go in your binder, you will use them as review for tests/quizzes.

Answer the following using the Powerpoint in class.

Day 1-2

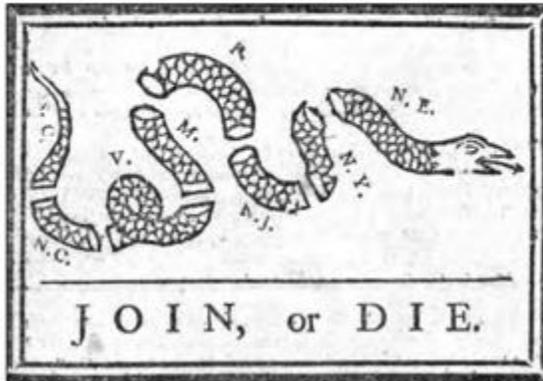
1. Before the Revolutionary War, the thirteen original colonies were all considered _____.
2. The Revolutionary War lasted from _____ - _____.
3. We have discussed why colonists came to the Americas, list the four reasons:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
4. In 1607 there were _____ colonists, in 1650 there were _____ colonists, in 1750 there were _____ colonists.
5. Why did America grow so quickly?

French and Indian War

6. Who was fighting? _____ versus _____
7. Where?
8. When?
9. Vocab: militia: _____
10. Who led the Virginia militia? _____

There's an old saying that a picture is worth a thousand words. Benjamin Franklin understood that saying.

Here is a drawing that he created in 1754, during the French and Indian War. It was not popular at that time. However, it became popular later, during the American Revolution.



Look at the drawing. What do you see?

Look carefully at the sections of the snake's body. How many sections are there? Do you see letters by each section? What could those letters represent?

What do you suppose Franklin is saying with this picture?

Why do you suppose it wasn't popular at first and became popular later?

What was one thing the colonists learned from the French and Indian War?

11. Who sided with the French?
12. How long did the French and Indian War last? Give the years: _____ - _____ Weird, right?
13. What did England get in the end?

14. What treaty ended the war?
15. What did the French lose?
16. What did the Native Americans lose?
17. What did colonists gain/earn?
18. What were the negative effects on Britain?
19. What did Britain do to recover from the huge expense of the war?

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5vKGU3aEGss> stop at 7:30

20. What was the French and Indian War also called?
21. How was the Ohio Company involved?
22. Britain received Canada and _____.
23. How do you think the French and Indian War effected colonists?

Proclamation Line of 1763

24. What did it do?
25. Did colonists obey the Proclamation of 1763?
26. How is this important?

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

HOMEWORK: Read and ANNOTATE.

Then answer the questions.

Cause: Although struggles for supremacy had been going on for many decades between France and England in the New World, hostilities intensified in the early 1750's as both English and French settlers had attempted to colonize land in the Ohio River Valley, near present day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The English settlers, who had moved northwest from Virginia, and French settlers, who had moved east from the Great Lakes, or south from Canada, each thought they owned the rights to the land.

In 1754, English forces under George Washington had begun their march to Fort Duquesne for the purposes of ousting the French from the region by force. On the way, they encountered a French scouting party near present-day Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Washington's men massacred the party in what came to be known as The Battle of Jumonville Glen. Washington soon took camp at Great Meadows, a large natural clearing, and ordered the construction of Fort Necessity in anticipation of a French response. The French did respond, as 600 soldiers forced Washington to surrender the fort. The French and Indian War had begun.

1. Which of the following most accurately describes the CAUSES of the French and Indian War?
 - a. British settlers in Canada had moved too far south into lands claimed by France.
 - b. French and English settlers both claimed the same land in the Ohio River Valley.
 - c. French forces, under George Washington, marched toward Fort Duquesne in the hopes of ousting the British by force.
 - d. French settlers from Virginia had moved too far east into lands occupied by the British.
2. What are the "hostilities" as written in the following sentence:

Although struggles for supremacy had been going on for many decades between France and England in the New World *hostilities* intensified in the early 1750's as both English and French settlers had attempted to colonize land in the Ohio River Valley, near present day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

 - a. Wild imagination
 - b. Joyous feelings
 - c. Bad feelings
 - d. rumors

Name: _____

Effect: As a result of the British victory in the French and Indian War, France was effectively expelled from the New World. They relinquished virtually all of their New World possessions including all of Canada. They did manage to retain a few small islands off the coast of Canada and in the Caribbean. They also agreed to stay out of India, which made Great Britain the supreme military power in that part of Asia. In addition, as compensation for Spain's loss of Florida to England, Spain was awarded the Louisiana territory. The entire face of North America had been dramatically changed. Following the war, England issued the Proclamation of 1763, which restricted settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains in an attempt to appease Indians who had developed positive relations with France. Westward-bound settlers, however, ignored the proclamation and moved into Indian lands.

Because English had incurred significant debt while fighting the war in and for the colonies, Parliament attempted to recoup the financial loss by issuing the 1765 Stamp Act on the colonists. The Stamp Act was a tax on virtually all printed documents. The tax was ill-received by the colonists, who began a boycott of British goods and even attacked British tax collectors. Parliament repealed the Stamp Act and instead issued the Declaratory Act, which maintained Britain's right to tax the colonists. These tax issues would become the cause of an even greater conflict 10 years later - The American Revolution.

3. Why did George Washington order the construction of Fort Necessity?
 - a. As revenge against the French for colonizing the Ohio Valley.
 - b. To prevent the British from attacking them.
 - c. In anticipation of a French attack.
 - d. To trick the French into attacking them.
4. Which of the following is NOT true about the causes of the French and Indian War?
 - a. English settlers moved northwest into the Ohio River Valley.
 - b. Washington's men massacred a French scouting party at the Battle of Great Meadows.
 - c. Both the French and English tried to colonize land at present-day Pittsburgh, PA.
 - d. Washington was forced to surrender Fort Necessity to the French.

5. What happened after the French and Indian War?
 - a. France was allowed to keep Florida.
 - b. The French were forced to leave North America.
 - c. The British colonists returned to England.
 - d. The French colonists returned to their land in the Ohio River Valley.
6. What was the Proclamation of 1763?
 - a. A law passed by the British that restricted the settlement of Indians west of the Appalachian Mountains.
 - b. A law passed by the French in regards to British settlers.
 - c. A law passed by the British in regards to French settlers.
 - d. A law passed by the British that restricted settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
7. Which of the following is not true about France after the French and Indian War?
 - a. France was allowed to keep a couple of islands.
 - b. France agreed to abide by the Proclamation of 1763
 - c. France gave up Canada to England.
 - d. France agreed to stay out of India.
8. Why did England pass the Stamp Act?
 - a. They needed to raise money to keep the Indians from attacking the settlers.
 - b. They need to raise money to pay off their war debts.
 - c. The colonies owed them money.
 - d. They needed to raise money to keep the French out of the colonies?
9. Why did England repeal the Stamp Act?
 - a. The colonists threatened to go back to war against France.
 - b. They realized it was unfair.
 - c. The colonists boycotted British goods.
 - d. The colonists couldn't afford to pay it.
10. Put the choices in order, which happened third?
 - a. The American Revolution
 - b. The Stamp Act
 - c. The Declaratory Act
 - d. The French and Indian War

Day 3 - 4

England in Debt

1. What did King George do to alleviate the debt of the French and Indian War?
2. Sugar and Molasses Act of 1764
3. Stamp Act of 1765
4. Who was Sam Adams?
5. How did women boycott?
6. What is taxation without representation?
7. Townshend Act of 1767
8. Quartering Act of 1765
9. What effect did the Boston Massacre (1770) have on the Townshend Acts?

Video: <http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-massacre>

10. Who was Crispus Attucks?
11. The Tea Act (1773):
12. Colonists responded to The Tea Act with the _____ .

Video: <http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/boston-tea-party>

Zaption <https://www.zaption.com/listing/53f28995c920aabb7b4bbeb5>

13. How did colonists respond to the Boston Tea Party?
14. How did Britain respond?
15. The Intolerable Acts of 1774:

Video: <http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/stamp-act>

Classwork: Taxation without Representation

Homework: The Boston Tea Party

Day 4 - 5

The First Continental Congress (FCC)

1. The foundation was laid down with the _____.
2. Committees were set up in each colony by the _____.
3. What did Paul Revere do?
4. Work of the FCC:
 - a. Unified _____ of all British goods.
 - b. _____ of trade ended with Britain.
 - c. Colonists were given _____ to observe and enforce laws of the FCC. Why is this important?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PbGDKitNf04>

5. Militia:
6. Minutemen:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a_KOu09z_GA

<http://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/paul-revere>

7. Paul Revere:
8. William Dawes:
9. Battle of Lexington and Concord timeline:
 - a. March to Concord: Who? Why?
 - b. What did Paul Revere and his friends do?
 - c. First fight?
 - d. Brits continue to Concord.
 - e. Soldiers search for _____ and _____ in Concord.
 - f. Colonists fight British at Concord's _____.
 - g. Colonists attack and then retreat to _____.
10. Describe the meaning of the phrase "The Shot Heard Round the World":

11. The Second Continental Congress had delegates from all _____ colonies and met in _____.
12. Define delegate:

13. Who was chosen to build the army?
14. The Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775):

<http://www.history.com/news/10-things-you-may-not-know-about-the-battle-of-bunker-hill>

- a. Where?
 - b. How many Minutemen?
 - c. Who won?
 - d. How many British are killed?
 - e. What did the colonists gain from the battle?
15. Olive Branch Petition (July 5, 1775):