

II. Crisis in the Colonies

1. Explain the Mayflower Compact.

Pledged loyalty to England
Agreed to make laws for the good of the colony – self rule
Form government to provide law and order
Development of self-government, representative government

2. List the four New England colonies

New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Connecticut
Rhode Island

What were the geographic features of New England?

Poor, rocky soil, swift rivers, waterfalls, forests, natural harbors

What were the economic features of New England?

Subsistence farms (produce only enough for family), fishing, lumbering, shipbuilding, trade, mills

3. List the four Middle colonies

New York
New Jersey
Pennsylvania
Delaware

What were the geographic features of the Middle Colonies?

Fertile coastal plain, moderate climate, 4 seasons

What were the economic features of the Middle Colonies?

Large & small farms, pig & cattle farms, wheat = #1 cash crop, "Bread colonies", factories, immigrants

4. List the five Southern colonies

Virginia
Maryland
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia

What were the geographic features of the Southern Colonies?

Wide coastal plain, fertile soil, warm climate, long growing season

What were the economic features of the Southern Colonies?

Plantation agriculture, #1 cash crops = tobacco, cotton, slave labor

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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

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| 5. What was New Amsterdam and what city is it today? | Dutch colony established as a trading post on the Hudson River
Now New York |
| 6. Define mercantilism | Theory that a nation's power is based on its wealth
Economic policy in which colonies exist for the benefit of the mother country |
| 7. What do colonies provide the mother country? | Natural resources, raw materials
Market for finished goods |
| 8. What were New England Town Meetings? | Direct democracy
colonial government
Made local laws |
| What is a direct democracy? | anyone could speak
Made local laws |
| What was the House of Burgesses? | Virginia
First colonial legislature
Made local laws |
| What is Representative Democracy? | Government in which citizens give the authority to elected officials |
| 9. What was the cause of the French and Indian War?
Include which two countries were fighting. | Who would control North America, England or France? |
| 10. What was the result of the French and Indian War?
Include the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1763 | Treaty of Paris, 1763
Britain gained control of land east of the Mississippi River
Colonists realized they didn't need England to protect them. Could defend themselves
Britain decided colonies should pay for war. Britain needed money |
| 11. Explain the Albany Plan of Union. | June, 1754 Ben Franklin's plan – single elected legislature to govern ALL the colonies with power to collect taxes, raise troops and regulate trade. Defend against French.
Not approved. No colony was willing to give up power. |

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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

12. **Explain** each **and** how they led to independence:

Proclamation of 1763

What was it?

King George III closed all land west of the Appalachian Mountains to settlers, trappers, and traders because of Indian uprisings (Pontiac's Rebellion)

Why was it unfair?

Colonists protested- just fought for land and won. Felt king was trying to control them.

Writs of Assistance

What was it?

Allowed Redcoats to search colonial homes and businesses without a search

Why was it unfair?

Colonists felt violation of rights as loyal Englishmen. In England, a warrant was needed to search. Invasion of privacy

Quartering Act

What was it?

Colonists had to provide housing and food for Redcoats stationed in the colonies

Why was it unfair?

Colonists felt violation of rights as loyal Englishmen.
In England, soldiers housed in barracks. Invasion of privacy

Stamp Act

What was it?

Stamps had to be bought and pasted on all printed materials (newspapers,

Why was it unfair?

Taxation without representation
Formation of Stamp Act Congress and Sons of Liberty as a result

Stamp Act Congress

What was it?

9 colonies sent representatives to NY as a sign of unity to protest the unfair law

What did they do there?

Sent petition to king asking him to repeal Stamp Act because only representatives can make tax laws

Declaratory Act

What was it?

Parliament had the right to tax and make decisions for the British colonies

Why was it unfair?

Colonists had no representation in Parliament

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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

Taxation without
Representation

What was it?

Parliament was taxing colonists without their representation in Parliament
Led to protests, boycotts, petitions

Why was it
unfair?

People in England had a say in Parliament.
Colonists are British citizens

Committees of
Correspondence

What was it?

Sons of Liberty wrote protest letters to bring news to other colonists to tell what was happening in Boston, Massachusetts and urging them to do the same things.
Influenced opinion, propaganda – Boston Massacre engraving

Tea Act

What was it?

Gave British East India Company exclusive right (monopoly) to sell British tea without tax

Why was it
unfair?

Colonists - had no representation
- monopoly put colonial tea merchants out of business
- led to Boston Tea Party

Boston Tea Party

What was it?

Protest against Tea Act
Sons of Liberty destroyed tea in Boston Harbor

What was the
result of it?

Caused Parliament to pass Coercive Acts

Intolerable Acts

What was it?
List the five
parts.

British reaction to Boston Tea Party
1. Closed port of Boston
2. Closed Massachusetts legislature, no town meetings
3. General Gage sent to rule Massachusetts
4. Any Redcoat who committed a crime was sent to England for trial
5. Amended the Quartering Act

Why was it
unfair?

Harsh punishment (closing port and legislature) took away economic freedom and rights
Led to First Continental Congress

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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

First Continental Congress

What was it?

List three

accomplishments.

1774 – 12 colonies met in Philadelphia.

Reaction to Coercive Acts

1. Boycott British goods
2. Petition king to repeal law declaring loyalty
3. Organized local militias

How did it lead to independence?

Organized colonies
Brought unity

Lexington and Concord

What was it

(explain what happened there)?

April 19, 1775

Start of the American Revolution

First shots fired between Redcoats and colonial militia

Why was it called the "Shot heard 'round the world?"

British army retreated from colonial militia
Led to Second Continental Congress

Second Continental Congress

What was it?

List five

accomplishments.

May 1775 – all 13 colonies met in Philadelphia to discuss Lexington & Concord

1. Organized army
2. George Washington as commander in chief
3. Organized navy of privateers
4. Sent representative to France
5. Sent Olive Branch Petition

How did it lead to independence?

July 4, 1776 Adoption of Declaration of Independence

Olive Branch Petition

What was it?

Last petition to king – want rights as loyal Englishmen
Last hope for peace

How did it lead to independence?

Ignored by King George – War with Great Britain

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FINAL EXAM REVIEW

13. Explain how the geography/environment of the New England Colonies affected the development of the New England Colonies and how the geography/environment of the Southern Colonies affected the economy and government of the Southern Colonies.

New England - poor, rocky soil, swift rivers, natural harbors. Led to small subsistence farms and small towns. Harbors led to development of port cities for trade. Rivers powered mills. Local governments made laws. Since towns were small, town meets formed and made local laws. Anyone could speak - this was direct democracy.

Southern - wide coastal plain, fertile soil, moderate climate, long growing season. Led to plantation agriculture, cash crops such as cotton and tobacco. Since plantations were huge, county governments formed and made local laws. The House of Burgesses met in Virginia. Since they had representatives who made laws, this was representative democracy.

14. Explain how democracy began in America. Include Mayflower Compact, New England Town Meetings, House of Burgesses, Continental Congresses

Mayflower Compact - Agreed to make laws for the good of the colony. Formed government to provide law and order. Development of self-government.

New England Town Meeting - direct democracy - anyone could speak. Made local laws.

House of Burgesses - First colonial legislature. Elected representatives. Made local laws. This was representative democracy (since people elected representatives to make laws for them).

Continental Congresses - representatives from each colony. Made decisions for the colonies during the Revolution. Second C.C - Declaration of Independence - ALL colonies.

15. Explain the discrimination or hardships Colonists faced and how they overcame them. Choose four British acts or actions (Writs, Stamp...), explain why the act was unfair to Colonists, and explain how the Colonists tried to fight back against these acts or actions.

Writs of Assistance - Allowed Redcoats to search colonial homes or businesses without a warrant. Unfair because in England, a warrant was necessary to search. Led to Amendment IV in the Constitution,

Quartering Act - Colonists had to house and feed Redcoats stationed in the colonies. Unfair because in England, Redcoats stayed in army barracks. Led to Amendment III.

Stamp Act - Tax on all printed items such as newspapers, playing cards, legal documents. Unfair because colonists did not have a say in government. Led to Stamp Act Congress (sent petition) and formation of Sons of Liberty (boycotted, burned tax stamps, tarred and feathered tax collectors).

Tea Act - Gave British East India Company the right to sell tea in the colonies without paying the tax. Unfair because monopoly put colonial tea merchants out of business. Colonists (Sons of Liberty) had the Boston Tea Party.

Sugar Act - lowered the tax on molasses and eliminated trial by jury in smuggling cases. Unfair because not taxation without representation. Took away right to trial by jury (of peers). Colonists smuggled. Led to Amendment VI

Coercive Acts - Closed Boston Harbor, Massachusetts Legislature, Gen. Gage became governor. Punishment for the Boston Tea Party. Colonists responded in First Continental Congress decided to boycott, form militias, send petition.