

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**When a Revolution Begins – HOMEWORK # 6**

Do Now:

 “To help the struggling British East India Company, Parliament decided to allow the direct shipment of tea from India to the colonies without having the tea go through London, thereby reducing the price of tea sold in the colonies. The Tea Act meant that British tea could now be purchased in the colonies for about half the price of smuggled tea.

 The colonists who smuggled and sold the tea took the lead in opposing the Tea Act. On the evening of December 16, 1773, approximately 60 men, thinly disguised as Mohawk Indians, boarded three ships in Boston harbor and threw 342 chests of tea worth approximately £10,000 ($15,000) into the sea.

 In March 1774, in response to the Boston Tea Party, Britain retaliated with five acts that the colonies called the “Intolerable” Acts.”

~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:

1. **What did Parliament allow the British East India Company to do in 1773? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. **Which group of colonists was particularly upset in the drop in the price of tea? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. **What did the British do in response to this group’s actions? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**P.S. Remember that the real issue is the loss of free trade! [Think mercantilism.]**

**Analyze the following chart: The Coercive or “Intolerable” Acts (1774)**



|  |
| --- |
| 1. **The Boston Port Act**
2. Closed the port of Boston until the colonists paid the British East India Company for the destroyed tea
 |
| 1. **The Massachusetts Government Act**
2. Altered the Massachusetts charter of 1691, giving Britain greater control over the colony and severely limiting self-government
 |
| 1. **The Administration of Justice Act**
2. Provided that, in the cases of crimes committed by officials of the Crown while enforcing British laws, the trial could be moved to Great Britain
 |
| 1. **The Quartering Act**
2. Passed June 2, 1774, gave British officials within the colonies broad authority to quarter, or house, troops wherever they chose in a town, rather than in barracks provided by the colonies
 |
| 1. **The Quebec Act**
2. To maintain the allegiance of the French
3. Allowed Catholicism and French civil law in Canada and established the boundaries of Quebec as the Ohio River on the south, and the Mississippi River on the west, and the Proclamation Line of 1763 on the east
4. Colonists disliked because it violated several colonial charters by destroying the claims of three colonies to lands west of the Appalachians and Protestant colonists strongly disliked Roman Catholicism
 |

**4. In your own words, write 1-2 SENTENCES explaining why as a colonist you would be opposed to a specific “Intolerable Act”?**

**5. Explain what is happening in the image and why it is happening?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Analyze the Following Chart:** Steps to a Revolution:

1. What documents increased support for the American Revolution? Why did these documents greatly increase support for the American Revolution?

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1. Explain the failure of the Continental Congress

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1. The French government during this time period was a monarchy! Why would the French monarchy possibly support the American revolutionaries in their quest for a republic?

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1. State one outcome of the Revolution: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| 1. **The First Continental Congress (1774)**
2. On a call from Virginia, all the colonies except Georgia sent delegates to a Continental Congress
3. Met at Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia
4. Adopted a Declaration of Rights and Grievances
5. Including the ideas that Parliament did not have the right to tax the colonies and that the natural rights of life, liberty, and property were guaranteed the colonists
 |
| 1. **After British actions at Lexington and Concord, the Congress issued the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms (1775)**

 A. It promised armed resistances |
| 1. **Thomas Paine writes *Common Sense* in January 1776**
2. It advocated the establishment of an independent American republic
3. A republic that would derive its power from the governed
 |
| 1. **The Declaration of Independence was formally adopted by all the colonies on July 4, 1776 except New York but New York finally approved it on July 15th**
2. The Document written by Thomas Jefferson explained that independence from Britain was necessary to ensure natural rights
3. Revolution had officially begun!
 |
| 1. **British Advantages**
2. Greater financial resources
3. Better trained troops
4. But far from home (disadvantage)
 |
| 1. **American Advantages**
2. Patriotic spirit and defense of their towns and families
3. Superior officers (American and foreign – Lafayette of France
4. But lack of central governmental authority as the Continental Congress had little real authority and did not have the power to tax
 |
| 1. **Turning Points and Victory**
2. Battle of Saratoga (October 1777)
3. France allied with the American revolutionaries
4. The French wanted to avenge their defeat in the French and Indian War
5. British Surrender at Yorktown (1781)
6. British General Cornwallis withdrew his troops to Virginia but became trapped by the French fleet behind him and a superior force of American and French troops before him
7. Cornwallis surrendered and peace negotiations soon began in Paris
 |
| 1. **Treaty of Paris (September 3, 1783)**
2. A new nation is formed
 |

**Problems with the Confederation:**

**The Articles of Confederation were the foundations of the first years of the new nation.**

1. From 1781 to 1789
2. This period is referred to as the “critical period”
3. Eventually, it was replaced by the U.S Constitution

Why?

The Articles of Confederation:

The ratification of the Articles of Confederation in 1781 legalized the measures carried out by the Continental Congress since 1775.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** |
| 1. **Established the doctrine of Federalism**
2. A system of government where power is divided between a national government and state governments
 | 1. **Lacked a proper balance between the national government and the state governments**
2. Congress lacked the ability to raise money
3. Congress lacked the power to control and regulate both domestic and foreign trade
 |
| 1. **Established a policy for the settlement of western lands**
2. Acquired the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River and west of the Appalachians as a result of the Treaty of Paris of 1783
 |  **2- In Massachusetts, farmers who were crushed by demands for payment of debts and taxes joined together**1. Led by Daniel Shays, a captain during the Revolutionary War
2. A Militia was raised to put down the rebellion
3. Emphasized the need for a stronger central government
 |
| 1. **The Northwest Ordinance of 1787:**
2. Chartered a government for the Northwest Territory
3. Provided a method for admitting new states to the Union from the territory
4. Listed a bill of rights guaranteed in the territory
 |  **3- From the Constitution (Section 4 of Article IV) – As a result of Shays Rebellion**1. “The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.”
 |

**10. Summarize the central problem with the Articles of Confederation:**

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| 1. **Which heading best completes the partial outline below?**

**I. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****A. Committees of Correspondence****B. Nonimportation Agreements****C. Boston Tea Party****D. First Continental Congress*** 1. Protests Against Slavery in the American Colonies
	2. British Parliamentary Actions to Punish Colonial Americans
	3. Colonial Responses to British Mercantile Policies
	4. Colonial Attempts to End the British Policy of Salutary Neglect
1. **In its economic relationship with its North American colonies, Great Britain followed the principles of 18th-century mercantilism by**
	1. outlawing the African slave trade
	2. limiting the colonies’ trade with other nations
	3. encouraging the development of manufacturing in the colonies
	4. establishing laws against monopolies
2. ***. . . I challenge the warmest advocate [supporter] for reconciliation, to shew [show], a single advantage that this continent can reap [gain], by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge, not a single advantage is derived [acquired]. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we will…”***

***~ Thomas Paine, Common Sense, 1776*****This speaker is most likely opposed to*** 1. mercantilism
	2. capitalism
	3. direct democracy
	4. representative government
 | **4. Which statement is most accurate about the movement for independence in the thirteen colonies?*** 1. The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
	2. Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.
	3. The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
	4. The movement for independence was equally strong in all of the colonies.

**5. During the colonial period, the British Parliament used the policy of mercantilism to*** 1. limit manufacturing in America
	2. prevent criticism of royal policies
	3. deny representation to the colonists
	4. force colonists to worship in the Anglican Church

**6. Thomas Paine’s publication *Common Sense* was most influential in persuading American colonists to support*** 1. additional British taxes on the colonies
	2. colonial independence
	3. the Whiskey Rebellion
	4. continued ties with Great Britain

**7. In the pamphlet *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine urged the American colonists to*** 1. oppose the French colonization of North America
	2. compromise with the British
	3. reaffirm their loyalty to King George III
	4. declare their independence from Great Britain
 |
| 1. **The Declaration of Independence contains a**
	1. proposal for reuniting the colonies and England
	2. statement of grievances against the King of England
	3. request for a treaty between the colonies and Spain
	4. plan for organizing the western territories
2. **Critics of the Articles of Confederation argued that it**
	1. imposed unfair taxes on the states
	2. used a draft to raise a national army
	3. provided a strong system of federal courts
	4. placed too much power in the hands of the states
3. ***“… Article 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.…”***

***— Northwest Ordinance, 1787*****Based on this excerpt from the Northwest Ordinance, which statement is a valid conclusion?*** 1. The issue of slavery was largely ignored before the Civil War.
	2. Abolitionists had gained control of the Constitutional Convention.
	3. Slavery was legally banned in the Northwest Territory.
	4. Enslaved persons had constitutionally protected civil rights.
 | **11. The primary purpose of the Articles of Confederation was to*** 1. provide revenues for the national government
	2. establish the basic framework of the national government
	3. give the national government the power to regulate interstate commerce
	4. guarantee a bill of rights to protect citizens from the national government

**12. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established a model for later settlement by providing for the*** 1. legal expansion of slavery
	2. creation of national parks
	3. distribution of free land to war veterans
	4. process for territories to become states

**13. The writings of John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Baron de Montesquieu are significant in United States history because they*** 1. opposed the use of slave labor in the Americas
	2. supported the absolute right of the king to impose taxes
	3. encouraged the formation of political parties and political machines
	4. influenced the authors of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution

**14. Shays’ Rebellion (1786) became a concern for many national leaders because it*** 1. indicated there would be future conflicts over the spread of slavery
	2. exposed fundamental weaknesses in government under the Articles of Confederation
	3. pointed to the need for federal government regulation of interstate commerce
	4. showed that frontier settlements were vulnerable to raids by Native American Indians
 |