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| **103.EQ Unit 5****What were the political (government), Economic (make money), and social (people) causes to the American Revolution?** | **103.EQ Unit 5*** The *political causes* of the American Revolution were that the people wanted to get rid of their king (King George III) and for the people to be able to have a say in their own government, military, and economy.
* The *economic causes* of the American Revolution were that the Stamp Act, Tea Act, Townshend Act were all money that was taxed in the American colonies was going to the British government. The British government created a policy of mercantilism and Navigations Acts which forbid colonists to trade with anyone but the British because British wanted the money.
* The *social causes* of the American Revolution were that the colonists were forced by the Quartering Act to have soldiers in their homes taking their food, beds, and supplies
 |
| **104.EQ Unit 5****How did the rivalry of Britain and France lead to war in North America?**  | **104.EQ Unit 5*** + European countries were competing for trade and colonies during the mid-1700’s
	+ Both France and England wanted the land and natural resources in North America
	+ When the French and English settlers and traders tried to take over the same areas fighting broke out.
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| **105.EQ Unit 5*****How did the French and Indian War affect the British colonies?*** | **105. EQ Unit 5*** Native Americans had sided with the French and lost their lands as a result
* The American colonists were expected to pay taxes to help pay for the French and Indian War. The British parliament decided on the taxes without consent of the American colonies.
* The British gained French territory in North America with their military victories during the French and Indian War. The territory was necessary because the colonies were continuing to expand, and the colonists wanted more land to settle on in North America.
* The colonies were successful for England because they were new markets and had lots of raw materials.
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| **106.Vocab Unit 5****What is an alliance?** | **106.Vocab Unit 5****Alliance-an agreement between countries to help each other against other countries** |
| **107.Vocab Unit 5****What was the goal of the Albany Plan of Union?** | **107.Vocab Unit 5**attempt to create one general government for the 13 colonies that called for a grand council of representatives from each colony. (Benjamin Franklin Join or die)- Ben Franklin plea to American colonies to come together to fight with the British against the French and hope to have the Iroquois |
| **108.Vocab Unit 5****What was the significance of the Battles of Lexington & Concord?** | **108.Vocab Unit 5****Massachusetts minutemen clashed with British Soldiers at Lexington and Concord. Ends all hope of peaceful settlement.**  |
| **109.Vocab Unit 5****What occurred during the Boston Tea Party?** | **109.Vocab Unit 5****American colonists dressed as Native Americans and dumped tea into Boston Harbor because they were protesting the tax on tea.** |
| **110.Vocab Unit 5****What is the goal of a boycott?** | **110.Vocab Unit 5****Boycott-refuse to buy certain goods or services** |
| **111.Vocab Unit 5****What was the goal of the Committee of Correspondence?** | **111.Vocab Unit 5****Letter writing campaign using the Boston Massacre as propaganda to protest the British.**  |
| **112.Vocab Unit 5****What does it mean to cede?** | **112.Vocab Unit 5****Cede-to surrender** |
| **113.Vocab Unit 5****Who were the Daughter of Liberty?** | **113.Vocab Unit 5****female colonists who boycotted British goods “homespun”** |
| **114.Vocab Unit 5****What occurred during the French and Indian War?** | **114.Vocab Unit 5****4 rounds of fighting that pitted the English against the French and their Native American allies over land west of the colonies in the Ohio River Valley.** |
| **115.Vocab Unit 5****What was the goal of the First Continental Congress?**  | **115.Vocab Unit 5*** The colonists demanded that the British Parliament end the Intolerable Acts which were starving the people of Boston
 |
| **116.Vocab Unit 5** **Why were the Intolerable Acts Significant?**  | **116.Vocab Unit 5*** American colonists were being punished for the Boston Tea Party- included the quartering act, closed the port of Boston and suspended town meetings.
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| **117.Vocab Unit 5****What is a militia?**  | **117.Vocab Unit 5*** Militia-force of civilian trained army not a part of a regular army
 |
| **118.Vocab Unit 5****What is a Minuteman?**  | **118.Vocab Unit 5*** Minutemen – colonial citizens that trained regularly, kept muskets at hand prepared to fight
 |
| **119.Vocab Unit 5****Explain the slogan “No Taxation Without Representation”.** | **119.Vocab Unit 5*** American colonists wanted a say on why and what they were taxed on
 |
| **120.Vocab Unit 5****What was the goal of the Oliver Branch Petition?** | **120.Vocab Unit 5*** Olive Branch Petition-asking King George III to peacefully let the colonies go so that they can rule themselves
 |
| **121.Vocab Unit 5****What is a Petition?** | **121.Vocab Unit 5****Petition-**a formal request to an authority |
| **122.Vocab Unit 5****What was the basis of the Proclamation of 1763?** | **122.Vocab Unit 5**1763-stop colonists from settling western frontier (Appalachian Mountains) after French and Indian War American colonists were not allowed to move west of this line because it was causing the British to continue to fight the Native Americans which cost a lot of money |
| **123.Vocab Unit 5****What is included in the Quarter Act on Soldiers?** | **123.Vocab Unit 5**soldiers-FORCED COLONISTS TO HOUSE AND FEED BRITISH SOLDIERS |
| **124.Vocab Unit 5** **What is Racism?** | **124.Vocab Unit 5****Racism-**the belief that one race is superior |
| **125.Vocab Unit 5****What does it mean to Repeal something?** | **125.Vocab Unit 5**Repeal-to cancel |
| **126.Vocab Unit 5****What was the goal of the Second Continental Congress?** | **126.Vocab Unit 5****Second Continental Congress-**1775 made George Washington Commander of the Continental Army and start acting like the government of the United States. |
| **127.Vocab Unit 5****What was the Slave Code?** | **127.Vocab Unit 5** **Slave code-**strict laws that restricted rights and activities of the slaves |
| **128.Vocab Unit 5****Who were the Sons of Liberty?** | **128.Vocab Unit 5****Sons of Liberty-**MALE COLONISTS WHO PROTESTED AGAINST THE BRITISH |
| **129.Vocab Unit 5****What did the Stamp Act call for?** | **129.Vocab Unit 5****Stamp Act-**duty or a tax paid on wills, diplomas, and marriage papers |
| **130.Vocab Unit 5****What did the Sugar Act Call for?**  | **130.Vocab Unit 5*** **Sugar Act-** this was a tax on colonists to pay for the French and Indian War. This was a tax on sugar and molasses.
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| **131.Vocab Unit 5****What did the Treaty of Paris aim to end?**  | **131.Vocab Unit 5**Bringing the French and Indian war conflict between Britain and France to an end |
| **132.Vocab Unit 5****What did the Tea Act call for?** | **132.Vocab Unit 5**allowed British East India Company merchants to bypass the tea merchants and sell directly to colonists avoiding the middle man and costing less. Britain hoped that the colonists would buy more tea than before |
| **133.Vocab Unit 5****What did the Townshend Acts call for?** | **133.Vocab Unit 5****Townshend Acts-**TAX GOODS SUCH GLASS, PAPER, PAINT AND TEA |