The American Revolution Chapter Notes Answer Key

Review the time line on p.293 of Crossroads.

1. How did the British come to be in control of North America?
   - during the Seven Years War, in North America, the British defeated the French, though the capture of Quebec was not the final battle

Introduction p.294

2. Why were the Thirteen Colonies so important to the British?
   - large populations, growing economies, important customers for products made by British industries

After the Fall of Quebec p.295

3. How did the wars between Britain and France for control of North America finally end? Describe the terms of this treaty.
   - Treaty of Paris 1763 - France gave up all rights and colonies in North America to Britain, except for Louisiana and the city of New Orleans - to Spain, and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon - near coast of Newfoundland - France kept
   - France got Martinique, Guadeloupe, some other islands in the Caribbean

4. Explain why democracy did not exist in the newly conquered territories.
   - they had been conquered by the British, were considered “the enemy”; no democracy in France at this time

5. How did the British control the colony?
   - military rule = army as police and judges; that was the only way the British knew how to rule a conquered territory

6. Why did Governor Carleton not insist that French Canadians become English?
   - didn’t expect them to abandon their language and religion, liked dealing with priests and seigneurs because it made his job easier
   - the British liked the way that Canadiens behaved

7. What happened to the French fur merchants after the fall of Quebec? Who took their place?
   - left for France or Louisiana - Scottish and American traders based in Montreal
   - they were much more difficult to manage

8. How did the Native people react to the new regime?
   - considered British and Americans a threat - the British were making money from trading and didn’t want it to stop
   - land speculators, including George Washington and Benjamin were making money
   - an attempt was made to unite the tribes to fight the British under Ottawa chief named Pontiac - great leader but could not get military support from French - was defeated by British
A Royal Proclamation Angers the Americans p.299

9. List the terms of the Royal Proclamation of 1763.
   - Proclamation = announcement = law
   - recognized that most of the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains belonged to Native people so settlers could not move there and traders could not go there without permission

10. How was the Royal Proclamation of 1763 a cause of the American Revolution?
   - made colonists feel that they were not important to the British - British did not see them as equals because they seemed to be treating the Natives better than themselves

11. What was the purpose of the Quebec Act of 1774?
   - made the conquered territory into a new British colony
   - it was good for Canada and the French population
   - designed to keep the Canadiens loyal to Britain

12. Why did the Americans disagree with the Quebec Act?
   - recognized importance of Catholic Church, kept French law for business and personal law matters, and introduced English criminal law - increased Quebec’s borders
   - Americans wanted to expand into Ohio Valley and couldn’t, Quebec didn’t have an elected assembly, which the Americans wanted
   - this was one of the “Intolerable Acts”

The American Revolution p.302

13. Complete the following chart comparing the views of the British and the colonists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>Colonists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natives</td>
<td>- colonists caused fights with them, which they usually lost</td>
<td>- found them troublesome, wanted to be rid of them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Action</td>
<td>- British often fought and won</td>
<td>- assumed that they would be protected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>- British citizens were subsidizing American causes</td>
<td>- resented being taxed without being asked - considered this an insult</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Why was it difficult for the Americans to present a united front against the British?
   - identified with their state, not the union
   - close links with Britain and some owned property there
   - strong business ties between Britain and North America
   - Continental Congress of 1774 when they decided to work together
15. Complete the following chart on the “Intolerable Acts”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Goods affected</th>
<th>Why protested</th>
<th>Action taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stamp Act of 1765</td>
<td>on many goods and most government services</td>
<td>taxation without representation</td>
<td>officers were “tarred and feathered”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(repealed in 1766)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers Billeted</td>
<td>people’s houses</td>
<td>caused resentment</td>
<td>Boston Massacre - led to Sons of Liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on Tea</td>
<td>to replace Stamp Act</td>
<td>bad for business</td>
<td>Boston Tea Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. What were the first steps taken in preparation for the revolution?
- First Continental Congress held in Philadelphia, leaders demanded a boycott of all goods from England, colonists began to train and to store weapons and ammunition

The Revolution Begins p.305
17. Describe “the shot heard around the world”.
- fired on Lexington Green in Massachusetts, probably by an American, because the British had been ordered not to fire, but this shot caused the British to fire at the Americans

The Revolutionary War p.305
18. Explain why some people in England sided with the Americans.
- they understood the desire for democracy, even as limited as it was in England at that time

19. What was the Continental Army? Who was its leader? How successful was this army?
- army created by the Americans to fight the British
- commanded by George Washington
- did not win the first battle at Bunker Hill, but only because they ran out of ammunition

20. Why did the Americans try to capture Quebec?
- to stop the British from attacking them from the north (back door)

The Declaration of Independence p.306
21. Explain how John Locke’s thoughts influenced the American Revolution.
- people had the right to freedom and should be able to rid themselves of a bad monarch

22. How did the Declaration of Independence come into being?
- some of the delegates at the Continental Congress believed that independence from Britain was the only option open to the colonies, so they wrote a statement declaring their independence - written mainly by Thomas Jefferson

The Revolution Succeeds p.306
23. Why did the Declaration of Independence not end the revolutionary war?
- because it actually caused King George III to strengthen the navy and army, continuing the war for another 7 years

24. What was the turning point for the Americans?
- France agreeing to join the war after being lobbied to do so by Benjamin Franklin and other Americans

25. Which battle ended the war?
- Yorktown in 1781

26. Which treaty ended the war?
- Treaty of Peace of Paris of 1783