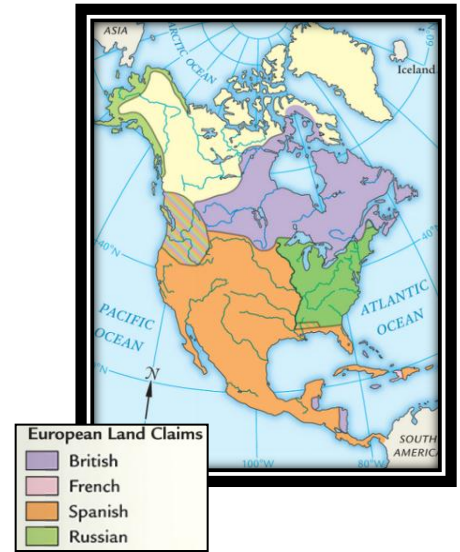
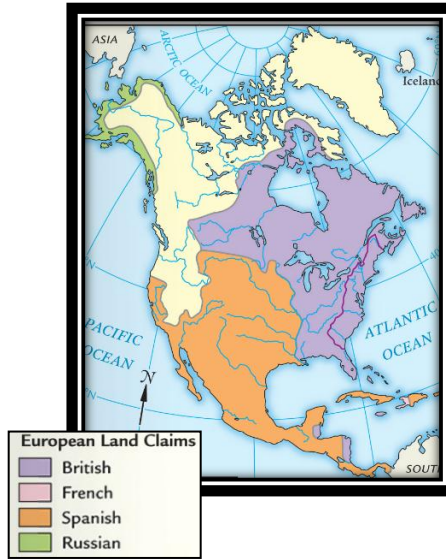
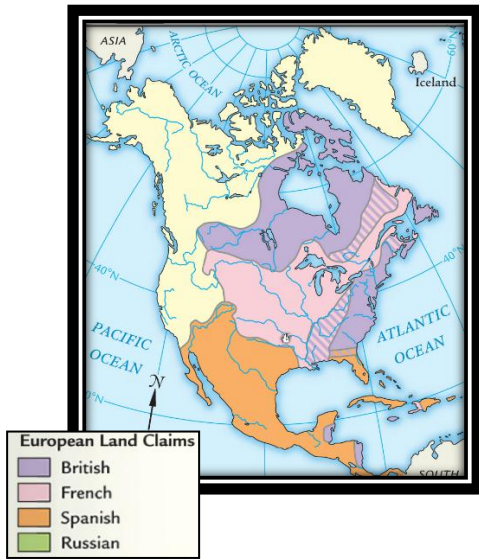


Unit 2 Study Guide Revolution

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1. Map Matching

- Match the maps above to the proper era in American History.
 - America after the Treaty of Paris, 1783 Map _____
 - America after the Treaty of Paris, 1763 Map _____
 - America prior to the French and Indian War Map _____
- Describe the reason for the changes between the three maps in **complete sentences**.



- Why did Ben Franklin suggest his Albany Plan of Union in 1754?
- What caused the French and Indian War?
- Describe the “backcountry” during the Colonial Era.
- How did the French and Indian War change the relationship between Great Britain and the American colonists? (*hint: describe the shift from salutary neglect to parliamentary sovereignty*)
- Describe** three specific actions British Parliament took to save money or raise money in the years immediately after the French and Indian War.
- What was the purpose of Committees of Correspondence?
- What was the main British strategy at the beginning of the Revolutionary War? What major advantages did the British have?
- What was the main American strategy at the beginning of the Revolutionary War? What major advantages did the Americans have?
- What was the name of the Indian uprising that helped convince the British Parliament to create the Proclamation Line of 1763?
- Name two major provisions (*requirements*) of the Treaty of Paris 1763.
- Name two major provisions (*requirements*) of the Treaty of Paris 1783.



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Name that person/group!

13. Radical group of protesters who led the colonial rebellion during the Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, and Boston Tea Party
14. European philosophical movement that inspired the fight against tyranny (*oppression*)
15. Wrote *Common Sense* that convinced colonists to demand independence
16. This person was the symbol of the American independence movement and leader of the Continental Army
17. French military leader who helped train the American army
18. Commander of the Continental Army
19. British general who surrendered at the Battle of Yorktown
20. American diplomat who helped convince the French to ally with the Americans
21. The author of the Declaration of Independence

Name that law!

22. Direct revenue tax on paper goods like newspapers, marriage licenses, cards
23. Indirect tax on lead, glass, tea, paper
24. Law that required that British soldiers stay in colonists' homes as a means of saving money (and not building barracks)
25. Law forbidding colonists from moving across the Appalachian Mountains and into the Ohio River Valley
26. Laws aimed at punishing Massachusetts for resisting British laws

Cause & Effect: The section below lists either a cause or an effect. Complete the cause and effect pairs by filling in the missing piece of the relationship.

Cause		Effect
27. _____	→	First colonial boycotts
28. Tea Act of 1773	→	_____
29. _____	→	Propaganda poster that showed the British army as murderers
30. Boston Tea Party	→	_____
31. Publication of <i>Common Sense</i>	→	_____

Name that Battle!

32. This marked the first fighting between colonial minutemen and British soldiers of the American Revolution
33. Surprise attack on British soldiers on Christmas Eve 1776 that gave Americans a **morale boost**
34. Turning point of the Revolutionary War because it led to the **French** alliance
35. The lowest point of the Revolutionary War for the Americans; Winter camp in 1777
36. This last battle led to the American victory

Kickin' It Old School

(Review questions from Unit 1)

37. The first representative assembly in the American colonies was the _____.
38. Define mercantilism.
39. Describe the government of the New England colonies prior to the French & Indian War.
40. What group established the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
41. What was the purpose of the Navigation Acts in the 1660s?
42. John Winthrop wanted his create a "city on a hill." What was he hoping to do?
43. Which European country set up colonies that focused on the fur trade in Quebec and New Orleans?