Review for Ch 5 assessment

Friday 9/27

5c- I can explain the changing interactions with GB and the colonies after the French and Indian war and how those changes impacted the relationship between the two.

5b- I can identify and analyze colonial ideas about government

5a- I can describe the ideas and experiences that influenced the colonists to declare independence. Below is a list of questions and answers designed to help you study for the Chapter 5 assessment.

This is designed so that you can cut the questions apart and fold them to make flash cards for review. The question is on the left side of the chart, the answers are on the right side of the chart.

You will notice that some of the questions repeat, that is because it is information that will be included in any answer for that standard no matter the topic you are aske to write about.

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| **What was the relationship between Great Britain and the colonies like before the war?**  (5c) | **Positive**  **Self-government** |
| **What was the relationship between Great Britain and the colonies like after the war?**  (5c) | Negative  Controlling (taxes and laws) |
| **Why did GB and the colonies relationship change?**  (5c) | Debt  French and Indian war |
| **Describe the Proclamation of 1763**  (5c) | **Colonists could not move west of App Mts** |
| **Why did the British need the proclamation of 1763?**  (5c) | **Protection from Native Americans without cost** |
| **What did the colonist think about the Proclamation of 1763?**  (5c) | Hated   1. Needed farmland. 2. wanted to spread out 3. many had moved west |
| **How did the Proclamation of 1763 impact the relationship between Great Britain and the colonist?**  (5c) | Created conflict  Caused GB to send the army to colonies |
| **What was the relationship between Great Britain and the colonies like before the war?**  (5c) | **Positive**  **Self-government** |
| **What was the relationship between Great Britain and the colonies like after the war?**  (5c) | Negative  Controlling (taxes and laws) |
| **Why did GB and the colonies relationship change?**  (5c) | Debt  French and Indian war |
| **Describe the stamp act.**  (5c) | **Tax on paper**  **Stamp proved payment** |
| **Why did the British need the Stamp Act?**  (5c) | **Pay off Debt** |
| **What did the colonist think about the Stamp Act?**  (5c) | **Violation of Rights**  **Taxation without Representation**  **Tyranny – unfair rule** |
| **How did the Stamp Act impact the relationship between Great Britain and the colonist?**  (5c) | **Conflict**  **Protest and violence** |
| **What was the relationship between Great Britain and the colonies like before the war?**  (5c) | **Positive**  **Self-government** |
| **What was the relationship between Great Britain and the colonies like after the war?**  (5c) | Negative  Controlling (taxes and laws) |
| **Why did GB and the colonies relationship change?**  (5c) | Debt  French and Indian war |
| **Describe the quartering act.**  (5c) | **Assemblies had to pay for troops (house, food, supplies)** |
| **Why did the British need the quartering Act?**  (5c) | **Keep troop in the colonies without cost** |
| **What did the colonist think about the Quartering act?**  (5c) | **Tyranny – unfair rule**  **Taxation without representation**  **Troops were not needed** |
| **How did the Quartering act impact the relationship between Great Britain and the colonist?**  (5c) | **Conflict**  **GB took away self- government in NY** |
| **What are 5 colonial beliefs about government?**  **(5b)** | **1. Colonists have the same rights as every British citizen**  **2. The Kings power is limited- rule of law**  **3. Only elected representatives have the right to make taxes and laws – representative government**  **4. Colonist have the right to have a voice in their government- representative government**  **5. Citizens have the right to petition the government and those accused of a crime have the right to a jury trial.** |
| **Describe the tea act.**  **(5b)** | **Lowered the price**  **Gave British East India company Monopoly**  **Kept tea tax in place** |
| **What were the colonial complaints about the Tea Act?**  **(5b)** | **Tyranny – unfair rule**  **Taxation without representation** |
| **How did the colonial complaints about the Tea Act connect to the colonial ideas about government?**  **(5b)** | **Self-government is a right of British citizenship**  **Only elected assemblies had the right to tax therefor the Tea Act was Tyranny** |
| **What are 5 colonial beliefs about government?**  **(5b)** | **1. Colonists have the same rights as every British citizen**  **2. The Kings power is limited- rule of law**  **3. Only elected representatives have the right to make taxes and laws – representative government**  **4. Colonist have the right to have a voice in their government- representative government**  **5. Citizens have the right to petition the government and those accused of a crime have the right to a jury trial.** |
| **Describe the Townshend Act.**  **(5b)** | **Tax on imported goods (glass, paint, paper, tea)**  **Used to pay for troops in the colonies** |
| **What were the colonial complaints about Townshend Act?**  **(5b)** | **Tyranny- unfair rule**  **Taxation without representation** |
| **How did the colonial complaints about the Townshend Act connect to the colonial ideas about government?**  **(5b)** | **Self-government is a right of British citizenship**  **Only elected assemblies had the right to tax therefor the Townshend Act was tyranny** |
| **What are 5 colonial beliefs about government?**  **(5b)** | **1. Colonists have the same rights as every British citizen**  **2. The Kings power is limited- rule of law**  **3. Only elected representatives have the right to make taxes and laws – representative government**  **4. Colonist have the right to have a voice in their government- representative government**  **5. Citizens have the right to petition the government and those accused of a crime have the right to a jury trial.** |
| **Describe the Intolerable Acts**  **(5b)** | **4 laws to punish colonies for Tea Party**   1. **Close Harbor** 2. **Massachusetts government under British control** 3. **Troops tried in England for crimes**   **More troops to Massachusetts.** |
| **What were the colonial complaints about the Intolerable Acts?**  **(5b)** | **Tyranny or unfair rule**  **Takes away Representatives government**  **No justice for crimes of troops**  **Establishes military rules** |
| **How did the colonial complaints about the Intolerable Acts connect to the colonial ideas about government?**  **(5b)** | **Self- government is a right of British citizenship**  **Only elected assemblies had the rights to pass laws and taxes**  **British citizens have the right to a fair jury trial**  **Therefore, the Intolerable Acts are tyranny** |
| **What were the Intolerable Acts?**  **(5a)** | **4 laws to punish colonies for Tea Party**   1. **Close Harbor** 2. **Massachusetts government under British control** 3. **Troops tried in England for crimes** 4. **More troops to Massachusetts.** |
| **Why did the Intolerable Acts happen?**  **(5a)** | **Punishment for the Boston Tea Party**  **To control the colonies**  **Establish kings authority** |
| **How/Why did the Intolerable Acts contribute to the decision to declare Independence?**  **(5a)** | **Serious calls for rebellion**  **Leads to 1st CC/unified response by colonists**  **Build up of troops would increase tensions** |
| **What happen at Lexington and Concord?**  **(5a)** | * **British move out of Boston** * **Meet Militia in Lexington – shots fired, militia defeated** * **British move to Concord – find nothing** * **British march back to Boston- Colonists attack them all the way –** * **Colonists win** |
| **Why did Lexington and Concord happen?**  **(5a)** | * **Colonists distrust troops – spy on them** * **British troops were ordered to Concord to strike a store of gunpowder** |
| **How/Why did Lexington and Concord contribute to the decision to declare Independence?**  **(5a)** | **Blood was shed = Extreme tension**  **The 2 sides had fought- Colonists unify to fight for rights and willing to die** |
| **What happened at the First Continental Congress?**  **(5a)** | **Colonists for 12 of 13 colonies meet to discuss issues with GB**   1. **Send message to King** 2. **boycott** 3. **Meet May 1775** 4. **organize Militia** |
| **Why did the First Continental Congress happen?**  **(5a)** | **Respond to Intolerable Acts**  **Tensions between colonists and Britain are high** |
| **How/Why did the First Continental Congress contribute to the decision to declare Independence?**  **(5a)** | **Militia that was formed is responsible for Lexington and Concord**  **Unified the Colonies**  **Letter and boycotts anger the King** |
| **What happened at the Boston Massacre?**  **(5a)** | **March 5, 1770**  **Patriot Mob attacks Red Coats (ice, sticks, etc)**  **A soldier is knocked down, he fires his gun**  **Other soldiers open fire**  **5 colonists die**  **Soldiers guilty of Manslaughter** |
| **Why did the Boston Massacre happen?**  **(5a)** | **Response to troops in the colonies**  **High Tension between colonists and British**  **Colonist protest presence of Troops** |
| **How/Why did the Boston Massacre contribute to the decision to declare Independence?**  **(5a)** | **Patriots use the event to get support, start to unify**  **Colonists dislike Red Coat more, increase tension** |