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**Chapter 8: Road to Revolutionary War Study Guide**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*1. The cause of the French and Indian War was France and Britain fighting over **the Ohio River Valley**

2. What did Parliament do to help pay for the cost of the French and Indian War? **Created the Sugar Act and others to tax the colonists**

3. How did colonists protest taxes placed on British goods? **Boycotted (refused to buy) British goods**

4. The colonists said that Parliament couldn’t tax them because they had no representation. What does representation mean? **Someone to speak for them, a voice in one’s own government**

5. How did the Committees of Correspondence help the colonists fight British rule? **The members helped by spreading information quickly**

6. After the Battle of **Bunker Hill**, the British realized fighting the colonists would not be as easy as they had thought.

7. The start of the Revolutionary War was the battles of **Lexington and Concord**.

8. **July 4, 1776** was an important date because Congress voted to accept the Declaration of Independence.

9. The first plan of government for the United States was the **Articles of Confederation**.

10. One effect of the Articles of Confederation was that it helped hold the states together during the **Revolutionary War**.

11. **Samuel Adams** organized the first Committee of Correspondence in Boston and was thought by many people to have planned the Boston Tea Party.

12. **John Dickinson** was the head of the committee for the Articles of Confederation.

13. **Thomas Jefferson** was the main author of the Declaration of Independence.

14. **Richard Henry Lee** called for a resolution in the Second Continental Congress for independence from Britain.

15. **George Washington** was the commander in chief of the Continental Army.

16. What was the Proclamation of 1763 and how did colonists react to it? **A British announcement made by King George III saying that all land west of the Appalachian Mountains belonged to the Native Americans. Most colonists were very upset about this since they had won that land after fighting in the French and Indian War.**

17. In what ways did colonists protest British imperial policies?

**They boycotted British good. The daughters of Liberty and other women wove their own cloth instead of buying it. They chased tax collectors out of town. Etc.**

18. What effects did the Battle of Bunker Hill have?

**The British realized that fighting the colonists would not be easy. It further angered British leaders.**

19. Why did the First Continental Congress meet in 1774 and what did it do?

**It met to decide how to respond to British policies and actions. They sent a petition to the king stating the colonists’ rights. They asked colonies to form militias.**

20. What important idea do these words express?

“Governments are instituted (formed) among Men, deriving (getting) their just powers from the consent of the governed.” Declaration of Independence, 1776

**People are responsible for starting governments, and governments get their power to rule from the agreement of the people.**