

UNIT FIVE

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Independence Day, July 4, is our most important national holiday. On that day we celebrate the birth of our nation in 1776. Before then a British king ruled the people of the 13 American colonies. On July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Americans declared they would no longer have a king. They would govern themselves from that day forward.

The picture at the left shows Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Here the early leaders of our country met and prepared the Declaration of Independence. The inset picture shows the Liberty Bell. The Liberty Bell was rung the first time the Declaration of Independence was read aloud to the people of Philadelphia. For years afterward it rang out on every Fourth of July. Today Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell remain symbols of American freedom and independence.

1774
March–June: The Intolerable Acts

September: First Continental Congress meets

1775
April: Battles of Lexington and Concord

May: Second Continental Congress meets

June: Battle of Bunker Hill

1776
July: Declaration of Independence

1777
Victory at Saratoga brings help from France

1781
Battle of Yorktown

1783
Britain and the United States sign a peace treaty



Background of the Revolution

Focus

A **revolution** is a large, sudden change in government and people's lives. In the American Revolution, the 13 American colonies broke away from Great Britain and became a separate, independent country. In this chapter you will learn why differences grew between the American colonists and the British government. You will learn how these differences finally led to war.

Reading for a Purpose

Look for these important words:

Key Words

- revolution
- French and Indian War
- allies

People

- George Washington
- Edward Braddock

Places

- Ohio River valley
- Fort Duquesne
- Fort Necessity

Look for answers to these questions:

1. What led to the French and Indian War?
2. Why were the French and Indians often able to defeat the British?
3. How did the war end?

1. THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

By 1750 life was good for most Americans. In the growing cities, merchants and traders were doing well. Carpenters, coopers, smiths, printers, all were busy. Farmers in the settled areas were able to sell their animals and crops for a nice profit. They helped feed the people of the growing cities and towns.

Meanwhile, settlers kept pushing the frontier ever westward. Log cabins and small fields of cleared land were gradually replacing the wilderness. Some people began to think of crossing the Appalachian Mountains and settling in the rich valleys on the other side.

The American colonies were still ruled by England, but England was 3,000 miles (about 4,830 km) away. Each colony had become used to governing itself.

Important events would soon lead to the American Revolution. The first of these was the **French and Indian War**. This war started because both

France and England claimed the land of the **Ohio River valley**.

France had become worried about the growing American colonies. There were a million and a half people in the British colonies and only 80,000 in New France. If colonists started to spill over the Appalachian Mountains, they could threaten French settlements.

The French decided to protect themselves by building a string of forts in the upper part of the Ohio River valley. One of these forts was **Fort Duquesne** (doo-KAYN), where Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is now. Fort Duquesne was on land claimed by Virginia.

The governor of Virginia sent young **George Washington**, then 21, to warn the French that they were on Virginia territory. The French replied that they would stay.

The governor immediately sent Washington with an army of 150 men to drive out the French. Near Fort Duquesne, Washington and his men

built a fort called **Fort Necessity**. It lay in a low place. Then the French attacked the fort from woods nearby. Outnumbered, Washington and his men held out until a heavy rainstorm began. Runoff from the storm soaked all the gunpowder. Without dry powder to fire their guns, Washington's small army was forced to surrender.

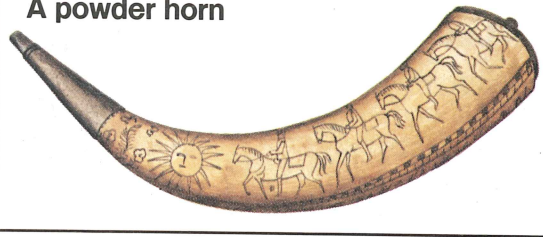
Washington learned from his experience. He never again built a camp in a low place. Like many Americans, Washington was to learn about war from fighting the French.

Braddock's Defeat

At first it looked as if Britain would lose to France in North America. In 1754 the British general, **Edward Braddock**, led troops through the wilderness to attack Fort Duquesne. His army included British troops in red coats and Virginians in blue coats. George Washington later described the beauty of the red and blue uniforms against the green of the forest. Near Fort Duquesne the French attacked Braddock's troops. His men, numbering 1,459, were badly beaten by about 200 French soldiers and about 600 Indians. The Indians had long been trading partners of the French. Now they were also **allies**, or friends in war, of the French.

Braddock's troops never had fought Indians. The Indians were hard to see in the forest. In contrast, the colorful British made easy targets. Indian war whoops were terrifying to British ears. The British fled in panic. That day almost 1,000 of the British army were wounded or killed. General Braddock was one of those who died.

A powder horn



Such British defeats left the frontier without defenses. Even more Indians decided to side with the French. Indian war parties began to attack frontier settlements in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Hundreds of men, women, and children were killed. The colonists blamed the French for these attacks.

In 1757 the war turned in Britain's favor. The British government sent more armies to North America. With fresh generals and thousands more troops, Britain began to win battles against the French and Indians.

In 1763 the French and Indian War ended with victory for Britain. As a result, the French left North America. The British flag now flew over Canada and the Ohio River valley. France gave Spain the rest of its North American territory. Britain now claimed all of North America east of the Mississippi River. Spain claimed all lands west of the Mississippi.

Reading Check

1. What caused the French and Indian War?
2. Why did the Indians help the French?
3. What caused the defeat of General Braddock?
4. What parts of North America did Britain win from France?

Reading for a Purpose

Look for these important words:

Key Words

- Stamp Act
- trial by jury
- Parliament
- houses
- House of Lords
- House of Commons
- petitions
- repeal
- Sons of Liberty
- liberty
- Townshend Acts
- boycott

People

- Sam Adams

Look for answers to these questions:

1. What were the main disagreements between Britain and the colonies?
2. What kinds of taxes did Britain put on the colonists?
3. Why did these taxes make the colonists angry?
4. What methods did they use to protest the taxes?

2. NEW LAWS ANGER THE COLONISTS

The French and Indian War led to disagreements between Britain and its American colonies. They soon disagreed about the frontier and the new lands won from France. Many colonists were eager to move into the Ohio River valley. Britain, however, wanted to keep those lands for the Indians. Britain did not want more Indian wars between its colonists and the Indians. In 1763 Britain passed a law that forbade colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains. This law made many Americans angry.

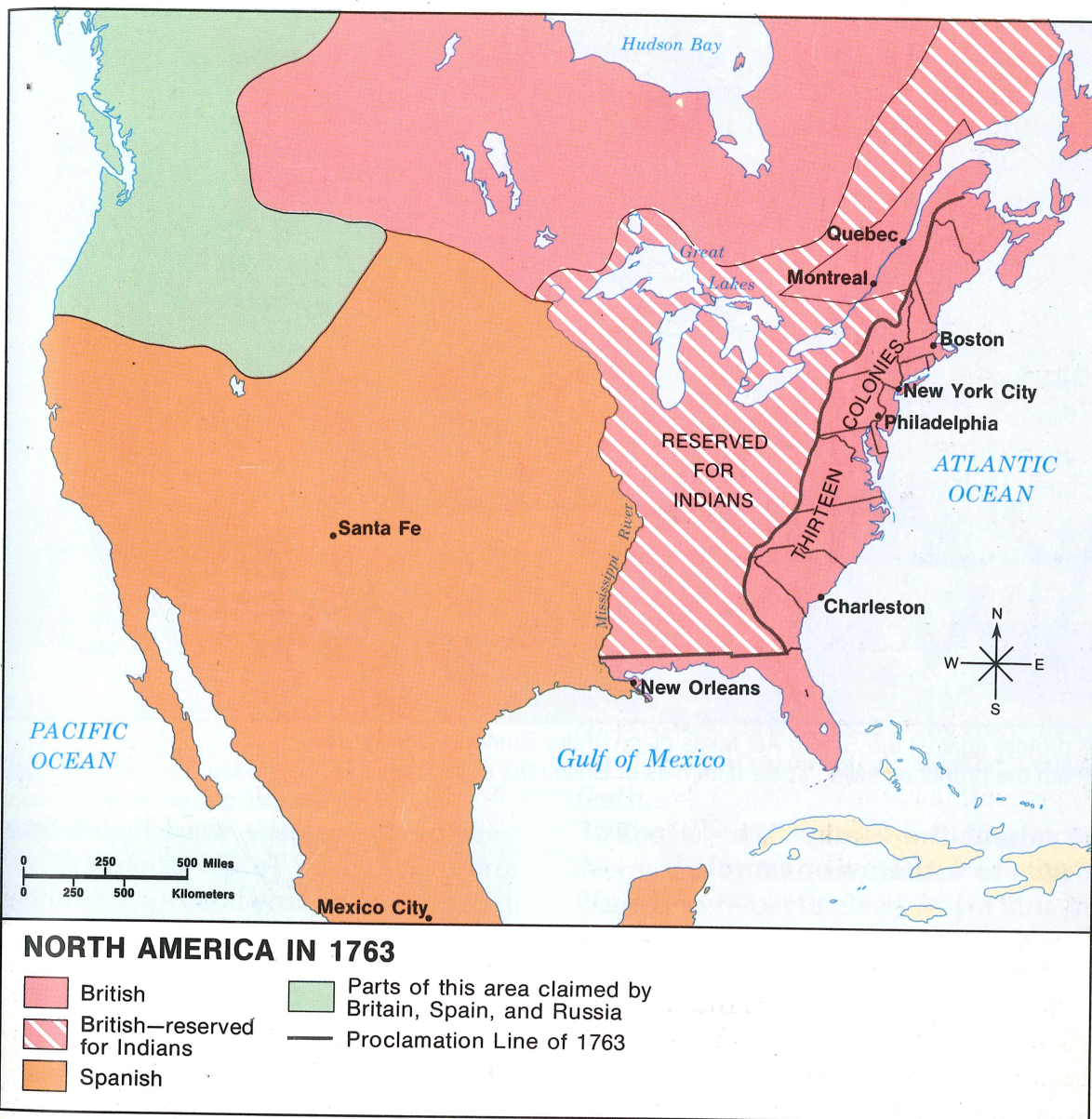
The next major disagreement between Britain and the colonies was about money. The long war between France and Britain had cost a great deal of money. Britain had borrowed much of the money and now had to pay it back. The British thought the colonists should pay part of the cost. After all, one reason for the war was to defend the colonies.

The Stamp Act

Britain decided to raise money by taxing the colonies. In 1765 the British government passed a tax on paper. Every piece of paper had to carry a stamp to show that the tax had been paid. This law was called the **Stamp Act**. A person could not get a license, a diploma, a calendar, or even a newspaper without paying the stamp tax. People who did not obey the new law could be tried in special courts, without trial by jury.

Trial by jury had been a right of British people for hundreds of years. A person accused of breaking the law could be tried only by a jury of fellow citizens. Now the colonists felt this basic right was threatened.

The Stamp Act took away another important right, Americans said. That was the right to vote their own taxes. The Stamp Act had not been voted for by the colonists' own assemblies.



The British Parliament (PAHR-luh-muhnt) had passed the Stamp Act. Parliament was the lawmaking body of Britain. Parliament had two parts, or **houses**. Members of the **House of Lords** held office because of their noble birth. On the other hand, members of the **House of Commons** were elected by the people in Britain. The British felt that Parliament represented British people everywhere.

Not so, said the Americans. Only colonial assemblies had the right to pass taxes in the American colonies. They had not elected people to Parliament. Therefore, they said, Parliament could not tax them.

The Stamp Act made the colonists furious. Colonial leaders made their feelings known to Parliament in the form of **petitions**. Petitions are written requests. They asked Parliament



A protest against the Stamp Act takes place under Boston's Liberty Tree. From the branches swing straw dummies of British tax collectors.

to **repeal** the Stamp Act. *To repeal* means to withdraw or cancel.

Sons of Liberty

At the same time, citizens in every seaport organized themselves into groups called **Sons of Liberty**. The Sons of Liberty burned the stamped paper and attacked British tax officers. A tax officer in New York said he would "cram the Stamp Act down the people's throats." Mobs then attacked his house.

In Boston a lawyer named **Sam Adams** organized protests around an elm tree in Boston Common. The tree became known as the Liberty Tree. Straw dummies dressed as British officials were often hung from the limbs of the Liberty Tree.

Liberty was the word heard over and over again. To the colonists, *liberty* meant the freedom to make their own laws.

The Townshend Acts

The furious and often violent reaction to the Stamp Act forced Parliament to repeal it in 1766. Britain still needed money, however. The next year, Parliament passed the **Townshend Acts**. These laws raised taxes on many imported goods. Lead, paper, paint, glass, and tea now all cost more to buy. Once again the colonists were angry.

The British government had paid little attention to its American colonies in 10 years. It had let them do pretty much as they pleased. Then Parliament changed. It seemed to be

Reading for a Purpose

Look for these important words:

Key Words

- Redcoats
- massacre
- Boston Massacre
- Committee of Correspondence
- monopoly

- Boston Tea Party
- quartered
- Intolerable Acts
- tyranny
- resist
- First Continental Congress

People

- Crispus Attucks
- Paul Revere
- John Adams
- Patrick Henry

Look for answers to these questions:

1. Why did fighting first break out between the colonists and British soldiers?
2. What were the Committees of Correspondence?
3. What was the Boston Tea Party?
4. How did Britain punish the colonies after the Boston Tea Party?
5. What were some achievements of the First Continental Congress?

3. PROTESTS IN BOSTON

Ten thousand British soldiers had been sent to America in 1763 to keep peace on the frontier. If these soldiers had gone to the frontier, Americans would not have minded. Instead, the soldiers stayed in the cities. In Boston the soldiers took over a church for their living quarters. They even rode their horses in the church. That kind of thing greatly angered Americans.

British soldiers were paid so little that they were willing to work at odd jobs for low wages. They took jobs away from American workers. That also angered Americans.

Many colonists made fun of the British soldiers in their red jackets. They called them **Redcoats** and "lobster-backs."

The Boston Massacre

In several cities, Americans got into serious fights with British soldiers. The worst fight happened in Boston. On March 5, 1770, an angry crowd of boys and men began throwing snowballs at a British soldier on duty. More soldiers and their captain arrived on the scene. For half an hour they stood their ground listening to the jeers of the mob: "Come on, you rascals, you bloody backs, you lobster scoundrels! Fire if you dare!"

Suddenly one soldier, hit with a club, fired. Other soldiers followed. When the smoke cleared, five American men were dead or dying. The first to die was a black man, **Crispus Attucks** (AT-uhks).

Many Americans in Boston and elsewhere were angered. Now the hated



With this picture of the Boston Massacre, Paul Revere helped create angry feelings against the British.

British soldiers had actually killed people they were supposed to be protecting. At least 10,000 persons turned out for the funeral processions of the dead men. The shops and stores of Boston and neighboring towns were closed. Everywhere church bells tolled.

Paul Revere, a silversmith, made a picture showing the British troops firing on the people of Boston. He titled

it *The Bloody Massacre*. A massacre (MAS·uh·kuhr) is the killing of large numbers of people who cannot defend themselves. The shooting in Boston was not really a massacre, but to this day we call the event the Boston Massacre.

The British captain in charge of the soldiers was tried for murder. John Adams, a cousin of Sam Adams, defended him. It took courage for John

Adams to do this because the British were so unpopular. John Adams was a strong believer in justice. He believed that the British soldiers had fired in self-defense. The Boston jury found the British captain not guilty.

Meanwhile Sam Adams had persuaded Boston's Town Meeting to set up a **Committee of Correspondence**. The job of committee members was to write to colonists in other places to keep track of events. By 1774 most colonies had such committees. The committees did much to bind the colonists together against the British.

Boston Tea Party

The three years following the Boston Massacre were quiet. Historians have called it "the calm before the

storm." The storm came when Parliament again passed a law that angered Americans.

The new law of May 1773 gave a **monopoly** (muh-NAHP-uh-lee) on tea to the East India Company. A monopoly is complete control over a product or service. According to the law, only the East India Company could import tea into the American colonies. That meant that American merchants and traders could no longer make money in the tea trade.

Tea would cost less under the monopoly, but Americans did not care. They remembered that they were still paying a tax on tea, and they feared monopolies. Merchants worried that Parliament might establish other monopolies and drive them out of business.

During the Boston Tea Party people cheered when the Sons of Liberty, dressed as Indians, threw chests of tea into the harbor.



Three ships carrying East India tea arrived in Boston Harbor in December 1773. The colonists refused to let the tea come ashore. The British governor then said that the tea would be unloaded under the protection of cannons and guns.

Now the Sons of Liberty acted. Disguised as Mohawk Indians, they headed for the Boston docks. As they marched to the docks the Sons of Liberty sang a song that started:

Rally, Mohawks! bring out your axes,
And tell King George we'll pay no taxes
On his foreign tea. . . .

The "Mohawks" scrambled onto the British ships. They chopped open the chests of tea with their axes. They threw the tea into the water. Newspapers called this the **Boston Tea Party**.

In Britain the king and Parliament passed laws to punish the colonists. In the spring of 1774, an angry Parliament closed the port of Boston to all shipping until the city paid for the destroyed tea. Shipping was the most important business of Boston. Without shipping, the people of Boston had few goods to buy or sell, including food.

To make things worse, Parliament did away with the elected assembly of Massachusetts. A British general, Thomas Gage, was named to govern Massachusetts. Town meetings were forbidden without his approval.

Parliament also said British soldiers could be **quartered**, or housed, in American homes. Americans had to pay for the soldiers' blankets, their food, and their cooking pots. People even had to buy rum for the soldiers.

The colonists called these harsh, new laws the **Intolerable Acts**.

"Tyranny!" they shouted. **Tyranny** (TIR-uh-nee) is harsh and unjust rule.

The Colonists Unite

The Intolerable Acts united the colonies as nothing else had. People in all the colonies sent food, clothing, fuel, and money to Boston. In Philadelphia a committee of citizens declared, "We consider our brethren, at Boston, as suffering in the common cause of America."

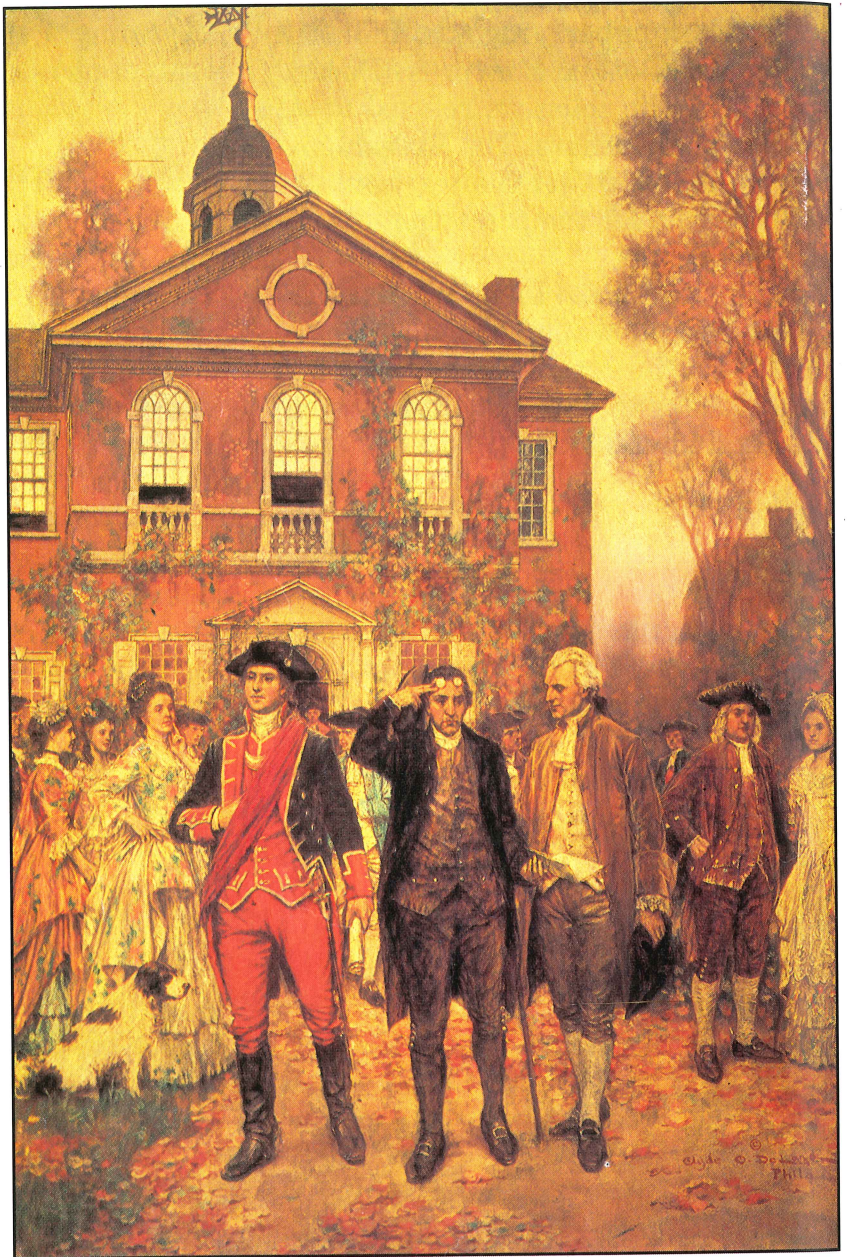
The Philadelphia committee invited the colonies to send delegates to Philadelphia. They wanted to discuss how the colonists could **resist**, or act against, British tyranny. In September 1774, 55 men chosen by committees in 12 states met in the **First Continental Congress**.

The men at the First Continental Congress worked hard to develop a statement of rights. They stated these rights in a petition to Parliament. People had a right to life, liberty, and property, they said. People had a right to trial by jury. People had the right to make laws in their own assemblies. People had the right not to have soldiers living in their homes.

The Continental Congress also voted another boycott of British goods. Americans were asked not to import or use British goods. Furthermore, the Congress asked Americans not to sell anything to the British.

In Virginia some members of the House of Burgesses thought that Americans and British would end up fighting each other. They suggested that the militias start preparing for war. Others strongly opposed the suggestion. In response, **Patrick Henry**

George Washington strides out of a session of the First Continental Congress. With him are Patrick Henry and William Henry Lee, both from Virginia. Although Washington had not yet taken command of the army, the artist paints him in uniform to show that in spirit, Washington was ready to fight for his country. The Continental Congress met in Carpenter's Hall.



rose. He gave the most famous speech of his career. Americans have long remembered its last words:

Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!

Reading Check

1. What happened in the Boston Massacre?
2. Why did the Sons of Liberty dump tea in Boston harbor?
3. How did Parliament punish the colonies after the Boston Tea Party?
4. What important rights were stated in a petition to Parliament?

Roman numeral 2

Reading for a Purpose

Look for these important words:

Key Words

- Minutemen

Places

- Concord
- Lexington

Look for answers to these questions:

1. Why did the British plan to march to Lexington and Concord?
2. Who warned the countryside that the British were coming?
3. Why were the battles of Lexington and Concord important?

4. LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

Americans now felt they would have to fight to protect their rights and their liberties. In Massachusetts men took time from their work to practice marching and firing guns. Because these volunteer soldiers were to be ready at a moment's notice, they were called **Minutemen**. The Minutemen began collecting military supplies and storing them at **Concord**, a village about 15 miles (24.1 km) west of Boston.

In Boston the British governor became alarmed at the activities of the Minutemen. He decided to make a quick strike to seize the military supplies at Concord. He also hoped to arrest the American leaders, Sam Adams and John Hancock. Both belonged to the Minutemen. They were staying in **Lexington**, a town near Concord.

From Boston, the British could get to Concord in two ways. One was to go the long way around by land. The other was to go across the Charles River before starting their march.

Paul Revere had made arrangements to signal the movements of British troops. If the British were to go by water, two lanterns would shine in Boston's Old North Church. If they were to go by land, one lantern would shine. These arrangements were made in case other plans for warning the countryside failed.

On April 17, 1775, William Dawes was sent by the land route to warn that the British would soon be coming. No one knew yet by what route. On the night of April 18, the Minutemen of Boston realized that the British were leaving by boat. With this knowledge, Paul Revere was to go by the water route and alert the countryside.

Making certain two lanterns were shining in the tower of the Old North Church, Revere set off across the Charles River in a small boat. On the other side, friends met him with a good horse. At a gallop, Revere set off to warn that the British were coming. He raced

down the dark roads pounding on doors, shouting his warning. As Paul Revere later said, "I alarmed almost every house till I got to Lexington."

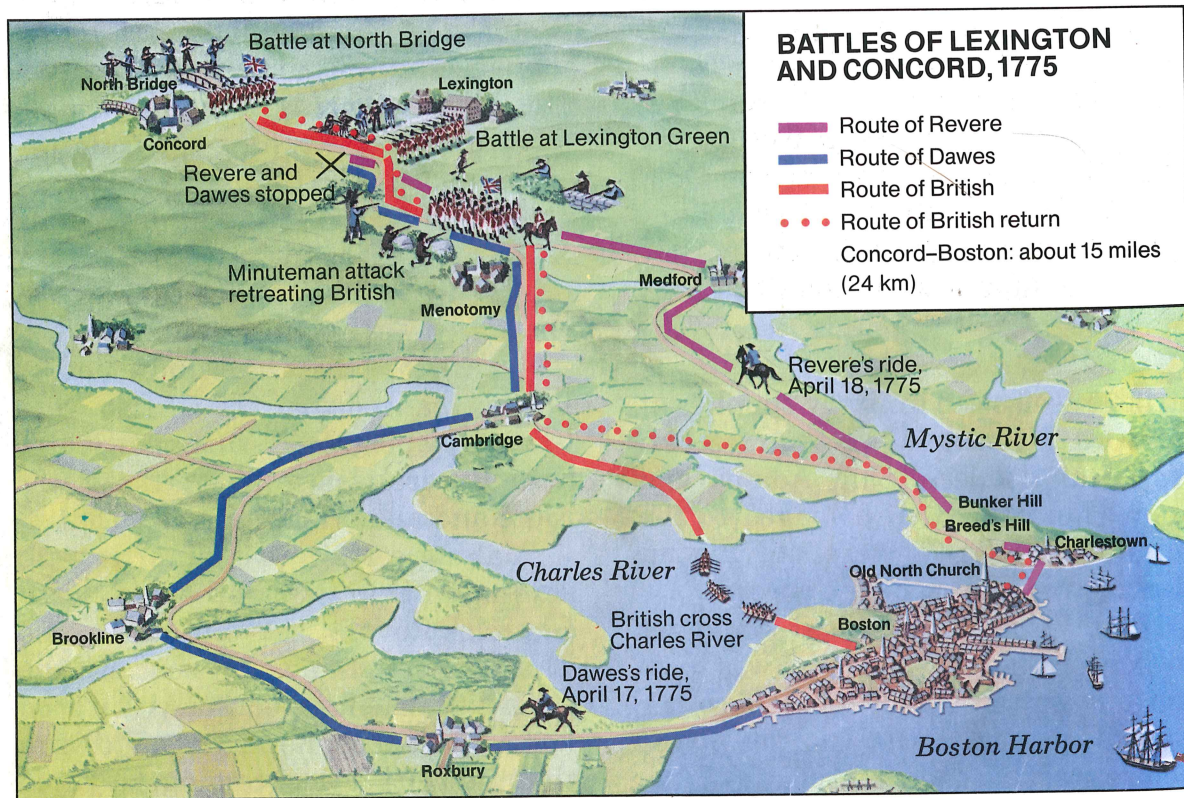
In Lexington, Revere warned Hancock and Adams. Joined there by William Dawes, Revere then set off to alert Concord. On the road, a young doctor joined them. The midnight ride of Dawes and Revere came to an end when they were stopped by a British patrol. The doctor, however, escaped by jumping his horse over a low stone wall and reached Concord.

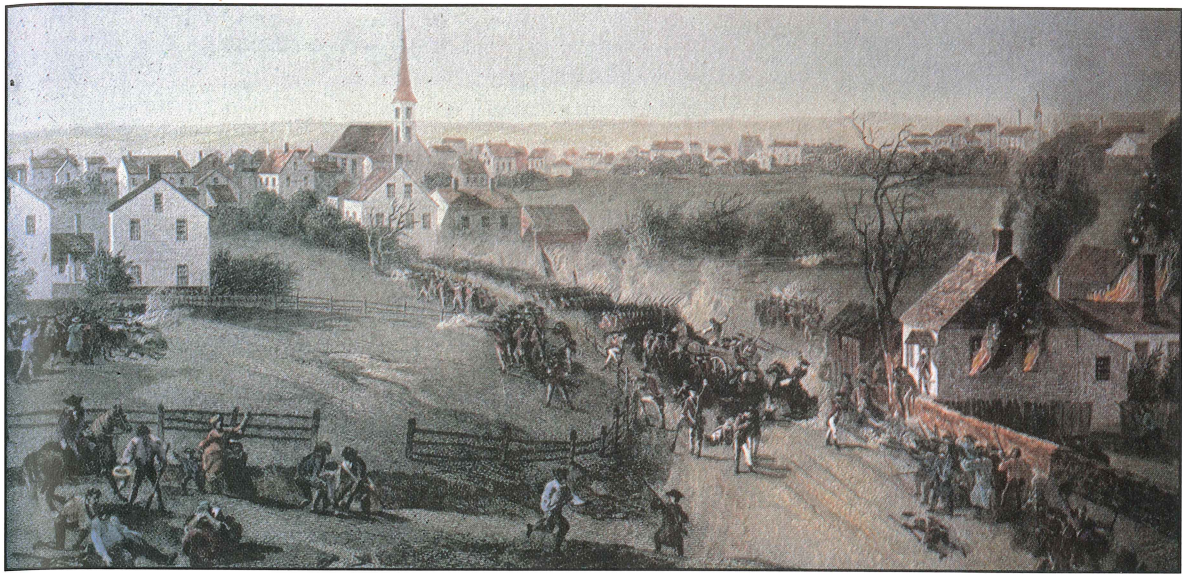
Meanwhile, the Minutemen gathered on Lexington Green. At dawn the first British troops arrived. There were far more soldiers than the Minutemen were prepared to fight. Seeing this, the captain of the Minutemen ordered his men to return to their homes. At about the same time, the British captain, on

his horse, yelled, "Ye villains, ye Rebels, disperse!" As the Minutemen were breaking up, a shot was fired. No one knows who fired first, but each side was soon firing at the other. Within minutes eight Minutemen lay dead or dying.

The smell of gunpowder was still in the air in Lexington Green when the British army marched on to Concord. There they found some wooden carts used to hold cannons. As they burned them, the smoke rose above the town.

Meanwhile, the news of the shots at Lexington had spread. Minutemen from nearby villages began to gather near Concord's North Bridge. The bridge was half a mile (0.8 km) from Concord. When the Minutemen saw the smoke from the gun carts, they thought the British were burning the town. They decided to march to save the town or





The British Redcoats retreat from Lexington while Minutemen fire on them from behind walls and hedges.

die in the attempt. The Redcoats and Minutemen faced each other and fired in a brief battle at the North Bridge.

After several Redcoats were killed, the British troops fled back into Concord. The Minutemen began to take up positions behind stone walls around Concord. Fearing the numbers of Minutemen they could see gathering, the British started to march back to Boston. Their red coats stood out against the new spring grass, budding trees, and stone fences of the countryside.

Behind the trees and stone fences was hidden an army of Minutemen. These farmers, shopkeepers, craftsmen, and schoolteachers peppered the Redcoats with musket fire. The hail of musket fire created panic in the British troops. "It seemed as if men came down from the clouds," one Redcoat later said. The Redcoats had been trained to fight on a battlefield against an enemy they could see. How could they fight an enemy that hid behind trees and buildings?

It took the British half a day to reach the outskirts of Boston. On the river were British warships with guns ready. At last they were safe.

At least 72 British soldiers were killed that day. Some 49 Americans died. Neither the British governor nor the Americans had looked for battle, but that day it had happened.

The battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19 produced the shots "heard round the world." They announced that Americans meant to fight the British for their rights. They were the shots that started a war.

Reading Check

1. Why did the British decide to march to Lexington and Concord?
2. What did two lanterns in the Old North Church signal?
3. Which men set out to warn the countryside?
4. Why were the Minutemen able to defeat the British?

HIGHLIGHT

Paul Revere

Listen, my children and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow



Paul Revere

These are the first lines of a famous poem about Paul Revere's ride to Lexington. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote the poem in 1863, many years after the ride.

Paul Revere was famous in his own day, but not for his daring ride. He was most famous as a silversmith.

Revere had learned to make silver pitchers and bowls from his father. His father had come to Boston from France to find religious freedom. When young Paul was old enough, he became an apprentice to his father.

Paul Revere learned quickly. He soon became one of New England's finest silversmiths. For his wealthy customers, Revere fashioned large silver punch bowls and fancy serving dishes. Paul Revere also made things for everyday use. He made spoons, dog collars, baby rattles, and even false teeth.

In 1765, when the Stamp Act was passed, Paul Revere joined the Sons of Liberty. Some of them served their country by writing or speaking. Revere served as a messenger.

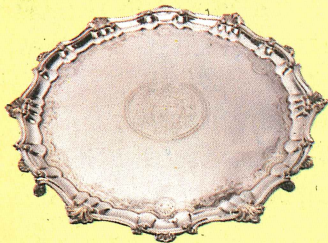
Few people had horses in Boston. Paul Revere kept a horse because he loved to spend free hours galloping through the countryside. Because he had a horse, Revere often carried messages from Boston's Committee of Correspondence to other towns. His most amazing ride took place in December 1773. He rode to Philadelphia to bring news of the Boston Tea Party. He made the 700-mile (about 1,125-km) round trip in just 11 days.

After making his ride to Lexington on April 18, 1775, Revere could not return to Boston. The British would have jailed him. Instead, he continued to act as a messenger for the Sons of Liberty. Later he served in the Continental Army.

Paul Revere was well known as a silversmith. Today, partly because of Longfellow's poem, he is famous as a rider for liberty.



Silver pitcher



Silver tray



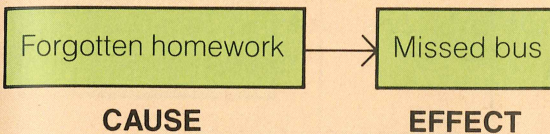
Child's whistle

SKILLS FOR SUCCESS

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Imagine you are waiting for a bus. You discover you have forgotten your homework. You run back home to get it, and you miss your bus.

Something that makes something else happen is a **cause**. What happens is called the **effect**. Forgetting your homework is the cause of your missing the bus. Missing the bus is the effect of forgetting your homework.



Suppose you kick a ball too high. It flies over a fence and breaks a window. What is the effect? What is the cause?

(*Reading hint:* The word *cause* has two meanings. Its main meaning is “something that makes something else happen.” Its second meaning is “goal” or “struggle,” as in “fighting for the cause of freedom.” Only the main meaning is used in this section.)

Life is full of causes and effects. Because history is about life in the past, history too is full of causes and effects. So are history books!

Sometimes causes or effects are labeled. You might see sentences like this in a history book:

The *cause* of the war was an attack on the fort.

The *effect* of the attack was war.

The attack *caused* a war.

All three sentences mean the same thing. There was an attack. It was the cause of

something else. There was a war. The war was an effect of something, the attack.

Often, word clues can help you find causes or effects. Such word clues include *because*, *as a result of*, and *therefore*. Here are some examples:

- The French and Indian War started *because* the French and the English both wanted to control the Ohio River valley.
- As a result of* General Braddock's defeat, Indians began attacking the frontier settlements.
- As the British and Minutemen faced each other at Lexington, someone fired a shot. *Therefore*, both sides started shooting.

In sentence a the word *because* signals the cause: The French and the English both wanted the Ohio River valley. The effect is that the French and Indian War started. What is the cause in sentence b? What is the cause in sentence c? What is the effect?

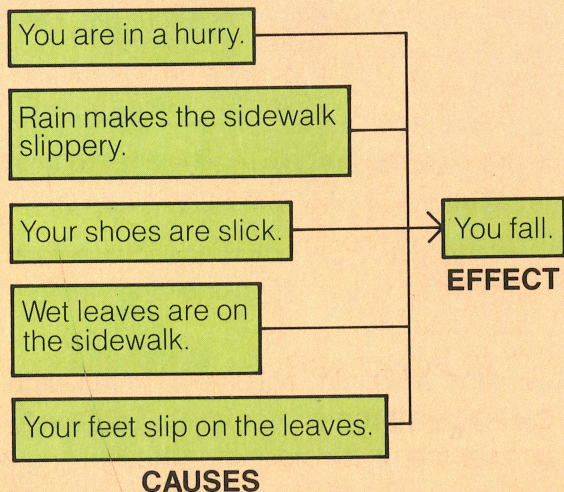
Sometimes, however, there are no word clues. Writers cannot always use word clues, and the reader does not always need them. Let's look at some sentences you have already read.

Imagine you are waiting for a bus. You discover you have forgotten your homework. You run back home to get it, and you miss the bus.

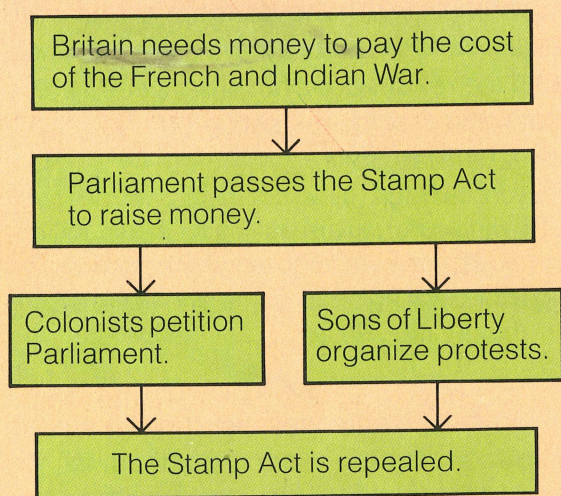
In these sentences, word clues are not needed. You, the reader, put them in. You know that forgetting your homework comes

before missing your bus. You figure that what comes first probably *caused* or had an *effect* on what came later.

Events often have more than one cause. Suppose that you are hurrying to school. It is raining, and the sidewalks are slippery. You are wearing shoes with slick soles. There are wet leaves on the sidewalk. Your feet slip on the leaves and you fall.

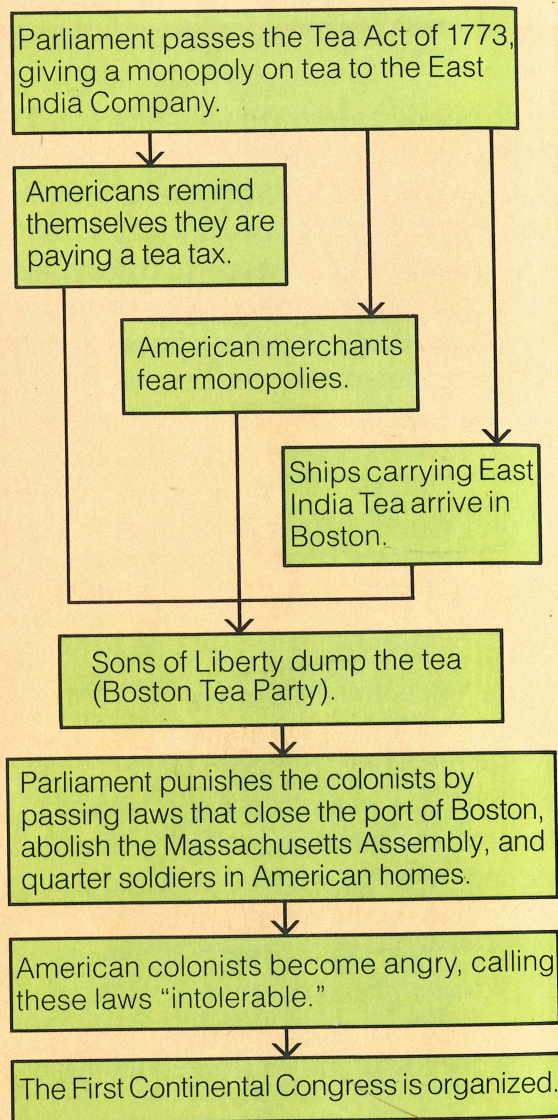


The chart below shows the cause of the Stamp Act. What is it? It shows two effects of the Stamp Act. What are they? Notice the way in which an effect can become a cause of the next event.



CHECKING YOUR SKILLS

Look at this chart and answer the questions that follow.



1. What were three effects of the Tea Act of 1773?
2. What was the effect of the Boston Tea Party?
3. What was the cause of Massachusetts losing its assembly?
4. Why did the American colonists become angry? What was an effect of this anger?

CHAPTER 10 REVIEW

USING WORDS

Write the numbers from 1 to 10 on your paper. Explain the meaning of each of the words below.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. allies | 6. petition |
| 2. boycott | 7. quartered |
| 3. liberty | 8. repeal |
| 4. massacre | 9. resist |
| 5. monopoly | 10. tyranny |

REVIEWING FACTS

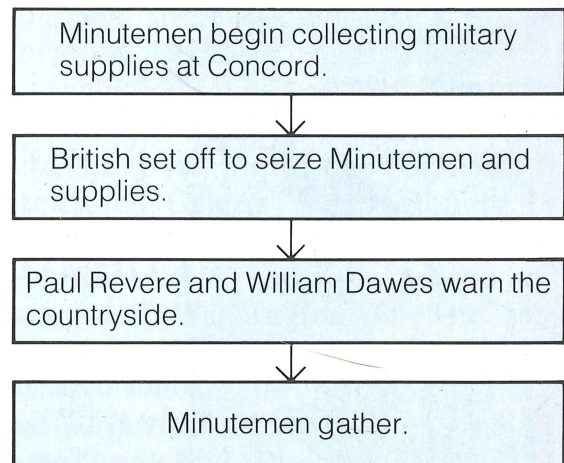
1. What started the French and Indian War? Who fought whom?
2. How did the colonies and Britain disagree over settlement west of the Appalachians?
3. What was the Stamp Act? Why did Parliament pass it?
4. Give two reasons the colonists were so angry about the Stamp Act.
5. List several ways Americans protested the Stamp Act.
6. How did women help make the boycotts a success?
7. What was the purpose of the Committee of Correspondence?
8. Why did American merchants fear monopolies?
9. What were the Intolerable Acts? Why did they so anger the colonists?
10. What was the effect of the battles of Lexington and Concord?

THINKING CRITICALLY

1. Why did it take courage for John Adams to defend the British captain? Can you think of other examples of courage in this chapter? Do you think some things take more courage than others? Why?
2. Do you think it was fair for Parliament to ask the colonies to help pay for the French and Indian War? Explain your answer.
3. Why did Patrick Henry say, "Give me liberty or give me death"? What did liberty mean to the colonists? What does it mean to you?

● PRACTICING SKILLS

Cause and Effect Study the chart below. Answer the questions that follow.



1. Why did the British set off for Concord?
2. Why did Paul Revere and William Dawes warn the countryside?
3. What was the effect of this warning?