Chapter 7 Study Guide Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

“The Road to Revolution”

In what way can the French and Indian War be seen as a cause of the American Revolution?

The Deep Roots of Revolution (pages 122-123)

1. How did colonists view the idea of republicanism?

2. Who were the “radical Whigs” and what influence did they have on colonial thought?

Mercantilism and Colonial Grievances (pages 123-124)

3. What were the goals of mercantilism and what types of government practices were put in place to ensure those goals?

4. What was the aim of the Navigation Law of 1650?

5. What hardships did the colonists experience because of the resulting currency shortage?

The Merits and Menace of Mercantilism (pages 124-125)

6. In what ways did the colonists benefit from England’s mercantilist policies?

7. From the colonial perspective, what were the liabilities associated with mercantilism?

The Stamp Tax Uproar (pages 125-127)

8. What actions by Prime Minister George Grenville aroused the resentment of the colonists? (Three are mentioned in the text.)

9. What was called for in the Stamp Act?

10. Why did Prime Minister Grenville feel this was a fair tax?

11. Why did the colonists feel it was unfair?

12. How did the English and the colonists disagree over the policy of “virtual representation?”

Parliament Forced to Repeal the Stamp Act (pages 127-128)

13. What was the significance of the Stamp Act Congress?

14. What actions were taken by the colonists to protest the Stamp Act?

15. What was the result of colonial protests?

16. What was contained in the Declaratory Act, passed at the same time the Stamp Act was repealed?

The Townshend Tea Tax and the Boston “Massacre” (pages 129-130)

17. What did the Townshend Acts tax?

18. What did Townshend hope to accomplish by making this an indirect tax?

19. How did the colonists view the Townshend Acts?

20. What event sparked the new round of colonial protests?

21. Is the “Boston Massacre” aptly named?

The Seditious Committees of Correspondence (pages 130-131)

22. What does “seditious” mean? (You may need to look it up.)

23. What was the chief function of the committees of correspondence?

Tea Parties at Boston and Elsewhere (pages 132-133)

24. Why did the granting of a monopoly over the American tea trade to The British East India Company anger the colonists?

25. What decision made by Massachusetts governor Thomas Hutchinson proved fateful?

26. How was the Boston Tea Party viewed by British authorities?

Parliament Passes the Intolerable Acts (page 133)

27. What were the basic provisions of the Boston Port Act?

28. Why did the Quebec Act anger the American colonists?

The Continental Congress and Bloodshed (pages 134-135)

29. What was accomplished by the First Continental Congress?

30. What sparked the fighting at Lexington and Concord?

Imperial Strength and Weakness (pages 135-136)

31.

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| --- | --- |
| British strengths | British weaknesses |
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American Pluses and Minuses (pages 136-137)

32.

|  |  |
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| American strengths | American weaknesses |
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A Thin Line of Heroes (pages 137-139)

33. What challenges faced the colonial military leaders as they tried to prepare for war?

34. What role did African Americans play in the conduct of the Revolutionary War?

Varying Viewpoints: Whose Revolution? (pages 139-140)

35. How did the “imperial school” challenge the view of the Revolutionary War held by earlier historians?

36. How did the views of the progressive historians of the early twentieth century differ?

37. How did the political climate of the 1950s influence historian’s views of the Revolutionary War?

38. Describe the two schools of thought that have prevailed since the 1950s?

 ideological and psychological-

 neoprogressive-