

Name _____ Date _____ Block _____

Directions: Close read the document below. SHOW THAT YOU WERE IN THE TEXT: circle unknown words/phrases, underline/highlight important information, & write a 1 sentence summary per paragraph.

On the Road to Revolution

“The French and English had been vying [competing] for dominance in Europe since the late 1600s, fighting three major wars between 1689 and 1748. Although most of the fighting took place in Europe, the conflict spilled over into America. Whenever France and England were at war, their colonies went to war as well. In 1754 a fourth struggle began. In the 1740s, the British and French both became interested in the Ohio River valley. The French had discovered that they could cross from Lake Ontario to the Ohio River in western Pennsylvania and follow the river south to Mississippi. This allowed the French to travel from New France to Louisiana easily. At the same time, British fur traders entered the region, and land speculators – people who bought empty land hoping to sell it to settlers for a profit – became interested in the Ohio River valley.

The Treaty of Paris finally ended the war in 1763. Except for a few islands, the treaty eliminated French power in North America. New France became part of the British Empire, as did all of Louisiana east of the Mississippi except for New Orleans. To get Cuba and the Philippines back, Spain gave Florida to Britain. To compensate Spain for its losses, the French signed a separate treaty giving Spain control of New Orleans and all of Louisiana west of the Mississippi [Spain had allied with France during the war].

In the spring of 1763, a Native American religious leader known as the Delaware Prophet convinced Pontiac, chief of the Ottawa people, to go to war against the British. Pontiac’s war did not surprise British officials. In early October, King George issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763. The Proclamation drew a line from north to south along the Appalachian Mountains and declared that colonists could not settle west of the line without the British government’s permission. This enraged many farmers and land speculators, who wanted access to the land.

At the same time the Royal Proclamation Act was angering western farmers, new British tax policies were disturbing eastern merchants. In 1763 George Grenville became prime minister and first lord of the Treasury. Grenville had to find a way to reduce Britain’s debt and pay for the 10,000 British troops now stationed in North America. New tax policies emerged from his efforts. The British who had once followed a policy of salutary neglect [ignoring the colonies in a way that benefitted the colonists] were now acting like a mother country: taxing, enforcing strict trade regulations such as allowing colonies to only with the mother country, and limiting freedoms.” ~ The American Vision

Directions: Circle the correct letter for each question. Use good test taking (multiple choice question) strategies. Cross out the wrong answers. Circle any KEY words.

- 1) “I challenge the warmest advocate [supporter] for reconciliation, to shew [show], a single advantage that this continent can reap [gain], by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge, not a single advantage is derived [acquired]. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we will.” ~ Thomas Paine, Common Sense, 1776

This speaker is most likely opposed to...

- a) Mercantilism
- b) Direct Democracy
- c) Capitalism
- d) Representative Government

Name _____ Date _____ Block _____

- 2) What was the main cause of the French and Indian War (1754–1763)?
 - a) disputed land claims in the Ohio River valley between the French and the British
 - b) conflicts between American colonists and the French over control of the Great Plains
 - c) taxation of American colonists without
 - d) representation in Parliament
 - e) violation of trade agreements between European nations and Native American Indians
- 3) Before 1763, the British policy of salutary neglect toward its American colonies was based on the desire of Great Britain to...
 - a) treat all English people, including colonists, on an equal basis
 - b) benefit from the economic prosperity of the American colonies
 - c) encourage manufacturing in the American colonies
 - d) ensure that all mercantile regulations were strictly followed
- 4) In its economic relationship with its North American colonies, Great Britain followed the principles of 18th-century mercantilism by...
 - a) Outlawing the African slave trade
 - b) Limiting the colonies' trade with other nations
 - c) Encouraging the development of manufacturing in the colonies
 - d) Establishing laws against business monopolies
- 5) The main reason Great Britain established the Proclamation Line of 1763 was to...
 - a) avoid conflicts between American colonists and Native American Indians
 - b) make a profit by selling the land west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - c) prevent American industrial development in the Ohio River valley
 - d) allow Canada to control the Great Lakes region
- 6) During the early to mid-1700s, the British policy of salutary neglect toward the American colonies contributed to...
 - a) a decline in colonial manufacturing
 - b) the decline of slavery in the northern colonies
 - c) a decrease in French and Spanish influence in North America
 - d) the development of independent colonial
 - e) trade practices
- 7) Which statement is most accurate about the movement for independence in the thirteen colonies?
 - a) The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
 - b) Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.
 - c) The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
 - d) The movement for independence was equally strong in all of the colonies.
- 8) "The only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them but by their respective legislatures." ~ Statement by the Stamp Act Congress, 1765

What is a valid conclusion that can be drawn from this quotation?

- a) Colonial legislatures should be appointed by the king with consent of Parliament.
- b) Only the colonists' elected representatives should have the power to levy taxes.
- c) The English King should have the right to tax the colonists.
- d) The colonists should be opposed to all taxation.

Name _____ Date _____ Block _____

Too Many British Taxes!

1764

- The British government begins to levy (to collect) taxes on the colonists to help pay the cost of the French and Indian War and the ongoing protection of the American colonies. The Sugar Act places new taxes on sugar, wines, coffee, indigo and other products imported directly to America.

1765

- British Parliament passes the Stamp Act, levying a tax on all newspapers, legal documents, pamphlets, almanacs and playing cards by requiring that they bear a stamp.

1766

- British Parliament repeals the Stamp Act after American colonists stop buying British goods (boycott British goods) in protest against the taxes.

1767

- Through the Townshend duties, British Parliament places a tax on tea, paper, glass and paint imported into the colonies. Colonists immediately begin another boycott of British goods and begin to look for ways to increase manufacturing in the colonies.

1773

- Patriotic Americans pitch 342 cases of tea into Boston Harbor to protest the Tea Act. This law gave British East India Company merchants an unfair business advantage, almost destroying the businesses of American tea merchants.

1774

- British Parliament passes the “Intolerable Acts” or “Coercive Acts” closing the port of Boston, forbidding the colonists to hold public meetings without the governor's approval, and requiring Massachusetts residents to house and feed British troops.

Questions:Cause of taxation:
_____Types of taxes:
_____Colonists' response to taxation:
_____Reason for Boston Tea Party:
_____Why the “Intolerable Acts” really were intolerable?
_____Why the British abandoned the policy of salutary neglect?
_____Why a mother country frustrates colonial people?

“Yet colonial political rights had been expanded by a famous legal trial that became known as the *Zenger case*. John Peter Zenger was a printer who published an article criticizing the governor of New York. He was arrested and brought to trial in 1733. In his defense, he admitted that he was responsible for the article but argued that what was written was true. The jury accepted his reasoning and declared

Name _____ Date _____ Block _____

him innocent of the charge of *libel* (writing a wrongfully unfavorable opinion of another person). The ruling established the principle of freedom of the press. This meant that the press had the right to be critical of the government. This freedom has withstood many challenges throughout American history and is an important part of the First Amendment to the Constitution.”

~ U.S. History and Government

Questions:

1- Who was John Peter Zenger?

2- What happened to John Peter Zenger in 1733?

3- What did John Peter Zenger state in his defense?

4- What did the jury declare John Peter Zenger innocent of?

5- Define libel.

6- What principle did the jury's ruling establish?

7- What does freedom of the press mean?

It is also important to remember that the colonists had been influenced by the ideas of the European Enlightenment. Enlightenment thinkers like John Locke and his belief in the natural rights of life, liberty, and property and Baron Montesquieu and his belief in the importance of separation of powers to prevent tyranny or an absolute ruler and Voltaire and his belief in religious freedom encouraged colonists to think differently. Colonists began to believe in a social contract – the belief that individuals give government its power to govern in return for certain protections. The social contract is the belief that the power to govern comes from the people!

From John Locke, *Second Treatise on Civil Government*:

“Whenever the legislators endeavor to take away and destroy the property of the people, or to reduce them to slavery...they put themselves into a state of war with the people, who are thereupon absolved from any further obedience and are left to the common refuge which God hath provided for all men against violence.”

Question:

How does John Locke feel rulers will be treated when they disregard the rights of the people?
