Topic 3: The Revolutionary Era pp. 120-173 Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.1: The French and Indian War Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour\_\_\_\_\_**

I. By mid 1700’s Britain, France, Spain, & the Netherlands competed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the world.

 A. French forts blocked colonial expansion west.

 B. Colonists were pushing into Ohio Valley for fur \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 C. Native Americans were forced to choose sides between the British colonists and French.

 D. The French were traders and trappers, not clearing land- married Native Americans.

 E. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sided with Britain.

 a. Molly Brant married English official William Johnson

 b. English charging less for goods

 F. Huron and Algonquin sided with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 G. Tribes were pitted against each other.

II. The French and British fought 3 times in America between 1689-1748.

III. 1754- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- British settlers against the French and Indians

 A. The French and Indian War part of a bigger war between France and Britain called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Year’s War.

 B. George \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sent to build fort with 150 men in the Ohio territory.

 C. The French and Indians defeat Washington at Fort \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

IV. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Plan of Union- proposed by Ben Franklin

 A. Cement British union with the Iroquois

 B. Attempted to have one general government for the colonies- Grand Council

 C. Colonial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not approve it

V. British defeats in Ohio Valley

 A. General Edward Braddock defeated at Fort Duquesne

 B. The French captured Fort Oswego and Fort William Henry

VI. William Pitt Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A. Sent best generals to defeat France

 B. British success at Fort Niagara, Crown Point, and Fort Ticonderoga

 C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Plains of Abraham on cliff- British General James Wolfe defeats French General Montcalm

VII. Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – 1763

 A. end of French power in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 B. Britain gained Canada and all lands east of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River except New Orleans

 C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gave up Florida to Britain- but gained all land west of the Mississippi

**3.2: Tensions with Britain pp. 130-140**

I. Land in Ohio Valley

 A. The British allowed the colonist to move east of the Appalachian Mts. and raised the price of goods sold to the Natives.

 B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an Ottawa Chief, led raids against the British.

 C. Pontiac’s War came to an end when the French signed the Treaty of Paris.

II. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1763

 A. Colonists forbidden to settle past the Appalachian Mts.

 B. Meant to protect Indian lands.

 C. Colonists could settle in Canada, Florida, and the Caribbean on British lands.

III. Colonists against Proclamation of 1763

 A. Colonists thought it was their right to the land east of Appalachian Mts.

 B. Colonists didn’t want to pay for British soldiers in America

 C. Daniel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- explored Kentucky- led settlers through the Cumberland Gap

IV. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Taxation

 A. Britain in debt because of war- raised taxes in Britain then colonies

 B. Colonists resented taxes and mercantilism- limited trade

 C. 1764- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tax- punished colonial smugglers of molasses

V. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act- taxes on legal documents-wills, diplomas, marriage papers, newspapers, cards, dice etc

 A. Protests and riots in colonies

 B. “No taxation without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” – no representatives in Parliament

 C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ negatively affected colonists income- restricting trade

 D. Colonies united- Stamp Act Congress- petitioned Parliament

 E. boycotted British goods

 F. Parliament \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Stamp Act

VI. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Acts- taxed goods- glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea

 A. Custom officials sent to port cities to collect taxes and stop smugglers

 B. Writs of assistance- British officials can inspect ships- persons and property could be inspected and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the taxed goods

 D. Sons of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- protested

VII. Colonists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against Britain

 A. Samuel Adams- arranged protests in Boston, John Adams, Mercy Otis Warren-wrote plays, Abigail Adams, Patrick Henry- spoke out against British policies

VIII. The Boston \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- protests in Boston and NYC

 A. Quartering Act- colonists had to provide for British soldiers- housing, candles, bedding etc..

 B. March 5, 1770- colonists & British clash- Crispus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 4 others killed by British

 C. Colonists alarmed by British soldiers

IX. Parliament \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colonial taxes

 A. The Quartering Act repealed

 B. kept the tax on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 C. colonists ended the boycott of British goods

**3.3: Taking up Arms pp. 141-152**

I. Colonists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ British Tea because of the tax on tea- minor.

A. Tea Act 1773- tried to help British East Indies Company- but colonists refused even though cheaper than colonies tea

 B. Sons and Daughters of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led the boycott

 C. British ships loaded with tea in Boston Harbor- Sam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leader

 D. Colonists disguised as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dumped the tea in the harbor- Boston Tea Party

 E. Act of civil disobedience- non violent refusal to obey unjust laws

II. Parliament passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Acts – 4 laws

1. 1. Parliament shut down Boston port, 2. Massachusetts couldn’t hold Town Meetings,

3. officials charged with major crimes would be tried in Britain, 4. Quartering Act

B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act – set up British Colonial government in Canada- new borders south in areas claimed by colonists

III. First \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Congress Sept. 1774

1. Colonists agreed to boycott British products and stop exporting to Britain
2. Set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in colonies

IV. Lexington and Concord- April 1775

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were training in Boston- collected and stored weapons and gunpowder nearby
2. Midnight ride of Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to warn Concord that the British were coming
3. 700 British redcoats met 70 minutemen at Lexington- 8 colonists were killed
4. The redcoats met 300 minutemen at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- guerilla type warfare- 73 British soldiers killed and 200 missing or wounded

V. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Continental Congress met in Philadelphia hoping to make peace in May 1775

 A. Olive Branch Petition- delegates declared loyalty to the king & asked Intolerable Acts be repealed.

 B. Green Mountain Boys from Vermont –led by Ethan Allen- surprise attack on Fort Ticonderoga and won valuable British weapons

 C. June 1775- Continental Army set up – Commander George \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 D. Colonist for war- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Colonists favored the King- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

VI. Colonists disadvantages & advantages **and** British- advantages & disadvantages

 A. Continental \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- disorganized and untrained, few cannons & gunpowder, no navy, few colonists wanted to enlist

 B. Patriots had own rifles, good shots, determined to fight for their land

 C. British powerful and experienced, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ best in world, many colonist supported Britain

 D. Armies 3,000 miles from home, news and supplies took months to travel- guerilla warfare

 E. Patriots tarred and feathered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- more in Middle and Southern Colonies

VII. 6,000 troops stationed in Boston- colonial militia surrounded city and wouldn’t let them move

 A. Bunker Hill and Breed’s Hill- colonial fighting, but British won

 B. Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hill first major battle- proved America could fight bravely

 C. Continental Army to Boston- colonists militia earned trust of each other & Washington

 D. January 1776-March 1776- Washington set up camp at Dorchester Heights with cannons overlooking Boston Harbor. British General Howe left and sailed to Canada.

 E. Britain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colonial ports and used mercenaries from Germany to fight. 

 Lexington and Concord

**Proclamation of 1763**



  

George Washington Benjamin Franklin Abigail Adams John Adams

Crispus Attucks Partrick Henry Mercy Otis Warren Samuel Adams

   