What is on this test?

**SOL 6a: British Control over Colonies**
- What steps did Great Britain take to increase control over its colonies?
- Why did many colonists become dissatisfied with Great Britain’s control over the colonies?

**SOL 6b: Declaration of Independence**
- What ideas and/or philosophies about government were expressed in the Declaration of Independence?

**SOL 6c: Key People and Events of the Revolutionary War**
- Who were some of the key individuals in the Revolutionary War?
- What role did key individuals play in the Revolutionary War?
- What were some of the key events that occurred during the Revolutionary War period?

**SOL 6d: Colonial Advantages**
- What advantages helped the American colonists win the Revolutionary War?

What are different ways you can study?

1. Complete this study guide! My study guide is due on _______ and my test is on _______.
2. Use your title page (p.104) to quiz yourself.
   a. Can you answer the questions above without your notes? If yes, awesome! If not, use your binder to help you until you can answer all those questions without notes.
3. Review/study all the notes in your binder (p.106, 108, 110, 115, 118)
4. Go over your quizzes from this unit (p.113, 120, 122)
5. Make flashcards
6. Use your foldable (p.124)
7. Use the “test review page” on Ms. Boehl’s website to play videos, review games and read comics about the information on the test.
8. Have someone quiz you 😊

**Please see Ms. Boehl if you don’t know how to study and want help!!**
SOL 6a – British Control over the Colonies

1. In order to maintain control of the colonies in America, England wanted to remain a ___world________________________________ power.

2. The two main reasons that England began taxing the colonies were to pay for the ___French and Indian War________________________________ and to keep British ___troops________________________ in the colonies.

3. The ___Stamp Act______________________________ taxed colonists for paper and all printed materials in the colonies.

4. The ___Quartering Act______________________________ required the colonists to provide food and shelter for the British troops in the colonies.

5. The colonists were unhappy with England because they had no representation in ___Parliament______________________________.

6. The ___Proclamation of 1763______________________________ hampered the colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

7. ___Sam Adams_________________ and ______Paul Revere_________________ led the Boston Tea Party (names of the people).

8. The Battle of ___Lexington_________________ and ____Concord_________________ is where the Revolutionary War began.

9. According to John Locke people have ___inherent (natural)________________ rights. These 3 rights are:
   _______life________________________________________
   _______liberty_______________________________________
   _______property_____________________________________

10. The Declaration of Independence gives people certain ___unalienable________________ rights. They are ___life______________________, ___liberty______________________ and ___the pursuit of happiness__________________________________.

11. The government derives its power from the ___people______________________________.

12. According to the Declaration of Independence it is your right and duty to _____change____________________________ a government that violates your rights.
**SOL 6c: People of the American Revolution**

13. ____ King George III ________________ British king during Revolutionary War.

14. ____ Patrick Henry ________________ known for his "...give me liberty or give me death“ speech.

15. ____ Lord Cornwallis ________________ the British general who surrendered at Yorktown.

16. ____ George Washington ________________ the commander of the Continental Army.

17. ____ Thomas Jefferson ________________ the author of the Declaration of Independence.

18. ____ Thomas Paine ________________ wrote "Common Sense."

19. ____ Paul Revere ________________ rode on horseback to warn the colonists of the arrival of the British.

20. ____ Benjamin Franklin ________________ prominent member of Continental Congress that helped frame the Declaration of Independence and helped gain French support for American independence.

21. ____ John Adams ________________ member of Continental Congress from Massachusetts that championed the cause for American Independence.

22. ____ Phillis Wheatley ________________ a former slave who wrote poems and plays about American Independence.

**SOL 6c: Key Events of the American Revolution**

23. The ____ Boston Massacre ________________ was when colonists were shot after taunting British Soldiers in Boston.

24. Samuel Adams and Paul Revere led Patriots in throwing tea into the Boston Harbor to protest the tax on ____ Boston Tea Party ________________.

25. On ____ July 4th, 1776 ________________, the colonies declared their independence from England.

26. The battle of ____ Saratoga ________________ was the turning point of the American Revolution.
   Why was this battle known as the turning point?
   ____ After this battle France agreed to support us in the war ____________________
27. The victory at ___Yorktown_________________________ marked the end of the Revolutionary War.

28. Great Britain officially recognized American independence with the signing of ___Treaty of Paris_________________________.

29. The ___First Continental Congress_________________________ was the name of the meeting where delegates met to discuss problems with England and to promote independence. (Georgia did not attend)

30. The purpose of Thomas Paine’s ___Common Sense Phamplet_________________________ was to convince the neutralists to join the Patriot cause.

31. The Battle of ______Lexington__________________ and ____Concord______________ is know as “The Shot Heard Around the World.”

32. List the following events in the order that they occurred. (Number the events from 1-8)

   ___4____ Lexington and Concord     ___6____ Saratoga
   ___8____ Treaty of Paris       ___1____ Boston Massacre
   ___2_____ Boston Tea Party     ___3_____ First Continental Congress
   ___7_____ Yorktown     ___5_____ Declaration of Independence

33. The colonies were able to defeat the British because of these advantages

   A. _____defense of their own land and beliefs_________
   B. _____support from France_______________________
   C. _____strong leadership________________________
   D. _____home court advantage – colonists new the land better_________________

   **Also, the colonists used Indian Style warfare

34. Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence, "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created __equal________________.”

35. Describe the differences between the Continental Army (colonies) and the British army?

   The colonists used Indian Style warfare where they would hide behind bushes and trees and sneak up on the British. The British were used to traditional warfare where you lined up in fields and marched toward the your opponent.
Prior to the French and Indian War, Great Britain really didn’t get involved in the colonies. They had a very hands-on style.

The colonies started to make money economically during the French and Indian War.
Great Britain started to tighten up its control over the colonies by taxing them more to pay for the French and Indian War and also monitoring their legislatures and controlling their trade. They also passed the Proclamation Act of 1763 and they didn’t like that.

They taxed them more, controlled trade, monitored their legislatures, and wouldn’t let them move west of the Appalachian Mountains.
Look at your notes on p.108 under sources of colonial dissatisfaction and p.106... all of those events and reasons are why they wanted independence.

The result of colonial resistance was the Revolutionary War, which was a colonial victory and the birth of the United States of America.
The Founders felt like governments should be there to serve and protect the people, not control them like King George III kept trying to do.

**Key philosophies in the Declaration of Independence**

- People have “certain unalienable rights” (rights that cannot be taken away) \( \rightarrow \) to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness.
  
  This means that we are all born with these rights and they cannot be taken from us.

- People establish government to protect those rights.
  
  This means that the purpose of government is to protect the people and their rights.

- Government derives (gets) power from the people.
  
  This means that the people are the ones who give the government power.

- People have a right and a duty to change a government that violates their rights.
  
  This means that if a government is not protecting our rights or taking them away, it’s our job to change it and make a new one that will protect our rights.