

### Chapter 3 Review

1. The Navigation Acts were a series of Acts that limited the colonists trade - **only with England** (at first enumerated goods and eventually all goods.) **It was passed to enforce mercantilism, but unless you enforce it, people won't follow it.**
2. Mercantilism shows that the colonies exist. It says that when you export more than you import, you make money - called a favorable balance of trade. (Gold and silver bullion = power) (economic self-sufficiency)
  - Adam Smith's didn't support it, he came up with the idea of supply and demand, with an invisible hand. As long as you had a laissez-faire economy, you have an invisible hand, meaning you **find the price based on supply and demand.**
  - It was **Salutary Neglect** in action because you have rules, but unless you enforce these rules, they won't be followed
    - **You have rules - why have them if they don't enforce them?**
    - Smuggling becomes a way of life.
    - People are becoming lawbreakers
    - They aren't allowed to make things like pots, but **do anyway because England doesn't pay attention.**
3. The Great Awakening
  - **\*What came out of it - challenge authority**
  - Origins
    - New attitude
    - Declaration of Rights signed by William and Mary
      - Great Awakening in the Colonies
    - Colonies 1700 = Anglican
    - Starts - in Middle Colonies - NJ and PA
    - **George Whitefield inverts things up**
    - Spreads to all colonies by 1730's
    - Two Groups
      - i. New Lights - protestants, etc.
      - ii. Old Lights - theology and informatilism - **scare people back to church**
        - ❖ **Jonathon Edwards - Calvinist, fire and brimstone, "bodily effects"**
  - Results
    - Rebellion against authoritarian rule
    - Not RELIGIOUS FREEDOM
    - **Challenges authority** - create break off religions, not afraid to challenge authority
4. The Enlightenment was part of the Great Awakening. **Ben Franklin was an excellent example of an Enlightenment thinker because he believed in challenging authority.**

5. France want to dominate Europe and “muscle in” (kick out) on England’s colonies. England wants to maintain a balance of power and protect its colonies. There were three wars fought between England and France between 1700 and 1800.
6. The Albany Plan of the Union - an enduring symbol of a union was established
7. The Causes of the French and Indian War - Dispute over land, France wanted control over land, England protected the colonies
8. Braddock Mistakes - British general who lost an intense battle at Fort Duquesne. He was the **British commander in America** for a time, and one of his officers was a young George Washington. Braddock **ordered a march through the wilderness to a heavily fortified Fort Duquesne**. He **paid for it with his life**. Out of the 1,400 British soldiers who were involved in the battle, 900 of them died. One of them was Braddock. Washington organized the retreat to Fort Necessity, where the British awaited the inevitable French follow-up.
  - Pitt’s Plan
    - He turned things around in the war by doing two important things:
      - 1. He only promoted really good Generals.
      - 2. He spent lots of money - £140 million to be exact. He put the Brits into a financial hole but they won the WAR!
    - James Wolfe changing the tide of the war - **British general**. One of the leaders of the expedition sent to seize French Canada, he **commanded the attack on Quebec**, the French capital, in 1759. He was **fatally wounded while leading his troops to victory on the Plains of Abraham**.
9. Colonists were being ignored (salutary neglect), were challenging authority, and didn’t want taxation without representation.
10. Results of the F and I War - Britain won
  - ❖ Treaty of Paris - England got all French land east of the Mississippi River, all of Canada and Spanish Florida.
  - ❖ Proclamation of 1763 and effects on the colonists - When King George III drew a line down the mountains (Ohio Valley) and told the colonists to stay on the East coast. Anyone who went into Indian territory was on their own—No protection for English Citizens!
    - Colonists didn’t like b/c they think that was what George Washington started the whole French & Indian War over. They think that the King is out of his mind. The colonists say they already have people living beyond the line. They didn’t know what to do. They fought the war to get more land and now Washington. They think it is unfair. They fought and died as Englishmen and they now wanted their new land. They were angry.
    - Cajuns - French Acadians - Found port of New Orleans

11.

- ❖ Stamp Act - an act of the British Parliament in 1756 that exacted revenue from the American colonies by imposing a stamp duty on newspapers and legal and commercial documents. Colonial opposition led to the act's repeal in 1766 and helped encourage the revolutionary movement against the British Crown.

- ❖ Stamp Act Congress

1. What was the Stamp Act Congress? Where did they meet?

1. **Where?**

- New York City**

2. **When?**

- October, 1765**

3. **Who?**

- 9 of 13 colonies -- everyone but NH, VA, NC, & GA**

4. **Why?**

- To protest the Stamp Act!**

2. What was King George III's response to the Stamp Act Congress?

**The Stamp Act Congress doesn't really do much -- George III ignores it...but it's an example of the colonies working together!**

- ❖ Colonial Views on Taxes (cause effect)

- ❖ Quartering Act

- ❖ Sugar Act

- ❖ Currency Acts

- ❖ **George Grenville**

12. James Otis was an Am. statesman and his views on taxes was "**No Taxation without Representation!**"

- ❖ **Virtual Representation - "We are all Englishmen and I rep. you"**

- ❖ **Actual Representation - collies - person actually sent to Eng.**

13. Sam Adams and the founding of the Sons of Liberty on Committees of Correspondence - Gangs of thugs who threaten/beat-up stamp agents!

How did they get all the stamp agents to quit? - Preferred method was tar and feathering. It was successful! All the stamp agents quit before the law even took effect!

14. Townshend Acts weakness =

- ❖ Levied b/c of war debts

- ❖ Enforced by customs inspectors

15. Boston Massacre

- A fist fight broke out between a small group of off duty soldiers and colonial locals. Three days later, a small group of locals rapidly grew in size and began insulting the soldiers. The

crowd hit the soldiers with snowballs and they dared them to fight back.

- Crispus Attucks was a young but tall and burly escaped slave turned Boston dock worker. When he grabbed the bayonet of one of the soldiers and shoved him to the ground, things reached a boiling point. The soldiers, fearing their lives, snapped and fired. The mob quickly scattered, but when the smoke cleared, 5 civilians lay dead including Crispus Attucks and another 7 wounded.
  - Seven of the nine were acquitted. The other two were branded on the thumb as punishment and released.
  - Became known as the Boston Massacre by Massachusetts super-patriot Sam Adams, as an incredibly ineffective propaganda (try to incite people), though misleading because it is not entirely truthful.
  - Paul Revere, a future horseman and metal worker by profession. The engraving is misleading because:
    - the soldiers fire in unison at the command of their commanding officer, Captain Thomas Preston
    - There is a friendly little doggie and cute half moon on the side of the colonists.
    - There is a sign that reads "Butcher's Hall" behind the English troops.
  - The effect the Boston Massacre had on colonial opinion about the English government was that it became a rallying point for many colonists against their British "oppressors".
16. Lord North's Tea Act of 1773 was created
- Primary - poor management in BEIC
  - Ulterior Motive - forget we are paying taxes w/out representation
  - Gaspee incident - Gaspee smuggling stopper colonists of sons of liberty set ship on fire
17. Colonists' reaction to Boston Tea Party - Won't pay fair share and be part - dressed like Indians, dumped 342 chests into Boston Harbor.
18. Coercive Acts were a change in policy towards the colonies by making no more town meetings, sent back to eng. For trial, Massachusetts loses its charter - Brits say blame Sam Adams. Colonists hungry. Massachusetts is under Marshall Law
19. Colonial reaction to coercive acts were that they were hungry, other colonies sent Boston money, **and send England Declaration of Resolves with 12 of 13 colonies - says that king is okay, not parliament and to help them out - king doesn't respond. Brings colonies together.**

20. The main arguments of John Dickinson's *Letters from a Pennsylvanian Farmer* (Letter 1) are

- **Objected to External (England) taxes, but not internal (Colonial) taxes**
- **John Dickinson said he was a British citizen trying to figure out a way to fix the colonies' problems. He believed that Parliament should not impose taxes without making sure the representative assemblies agreed. He said that no taxation without representation was an important part of English law.**