

4

American Revolution

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies
David Jones, 2011 Version

Basic Proficiency

Statements to Learn

NOTE: The basic proficiency for the American Revolution is really long. This is because the topic has been emphasized on state tests for a decade. Instead of one basic proficiency quiz, these statements will be split up into several quizzes.

Albany Plan of Union

1. The Albany Plan of Union called for a joint colonial council for defense.



Source: Benjamin Franklin, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 9, 1754 (adapted)

2. The main idea of this illustration from the 1750s is that colonies cannot survive unless they are united.

3. The document that goes with this cartoon drawn in 1754 is the Albany Plan of Union.

Taxation

CBM Vocabulary

Blockade
Boycott
Cavalry
Democracy
Guerilla tactics
Loyalist
Mercenary
Militia
Natural rights
Patriot
Petition
Preamble
Proclamation
Ratify
Repeal
Republic
Siege
Traitor
Writ of assistance



4. Many American colonists believed that British tax laws were unfair because colonists lacked representation in Parliament.
5. The slogan "No taxation without representation" referred to taxes enacted by the English Parliament.

The Declaration of Independence

6. Thomas Jefferson wrote most of the Declaration of Independence.
7. The Declaration of Independence has three parts:
 - Statement of grievances committed by Britain
 - Statement of the natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
 - Establishment of the United States of America

The Proclamation of 1763

8. The Proclamation of 1763 banned colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
9. The major reason the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763 was to avoid conflicts with Native American Indians.
10. Many colonists were angered by the Proclamation of 1763 because it limited their freedom to move west.

Mercantilism

11. The belief that colonies exist to benefit the economy of the mother country is known as mercantilism.

12. The British system of mercantilism was designed to favor the economic interests of Great Britain.

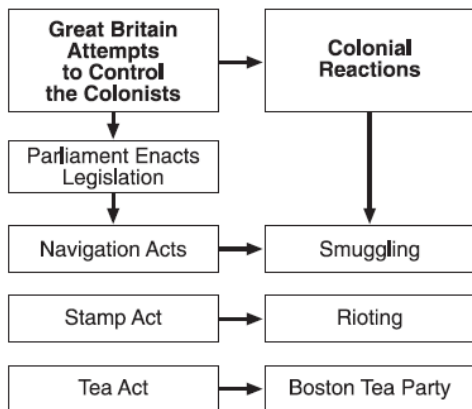
13. The main purpose of the Navigation Acts (laws) passed by England was to ensure that England benefited from colonial trade.

Colonists Rebel

14. Set of events is in the correct chronological order: French and Indian War → Boston Tea Party → Declaration of Independence

15. Colonial boycotts of British goods before the Revolutionary War were effective measures because they reduced the profits of British merchants.

16. A result of the French and Indian War that led directly to the American Revolution was England decided to make the American colonists help pay war debts.

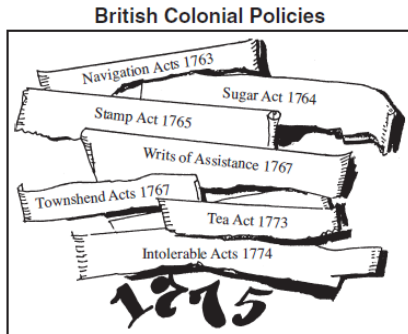


17. The conclusion is best supported by the chart is that British policies were opposed by many colonists.

18. The series of events shown in the chart led directly to the outbreak of the American Revolution.

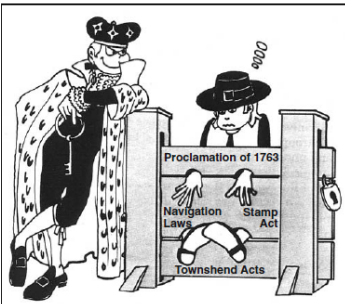
19. The major effect of the Stamp Act (1765) on colonial trade was that many colonists boycotted British goods.

20. In the American colonies, boycotts were an effective way of protesting British policies mainly because the boycotts caused economic hardships for British Merchants.



21. The main goal of most of the policies shown in the illustration was to enable Great Britain to raise revenues and control trade.

22. The policies shown in the illustration led to the start of the American Revolution.



23. The main idea of this illustration is that the colonists were restricted by the laws passed by the British government.

24. Many American colonists believed that British tax laws were unfair because colonists lacked representation in Parliament

25. The main goal of laws like the Stamp Act and Writs of Assistance and the Tea Act was to allow Britain to control colonial trade and earn money through taxes to pay off the French and Indian War debt.

26. One purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to state the reasons for the colonies to separate from England.