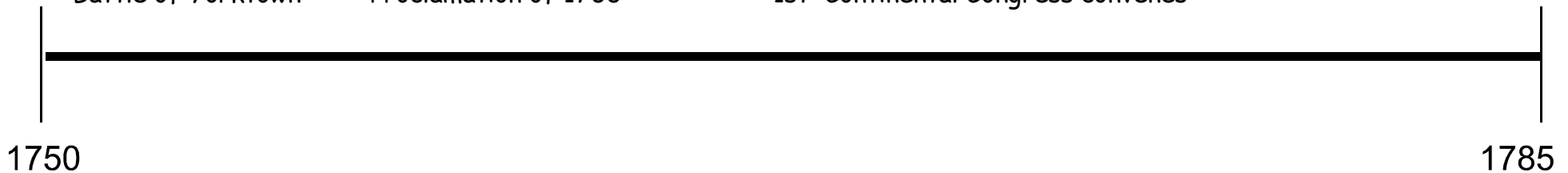


Study Guide: Revolutionary Era

Use your notes and chapter 4 in the text to answer the questions below. A few answers will require the use of an outside source.

WHAT CAME FIRST? Put the following events or activities in correct chronological order on the timeline below and give their dates (if it is a war; use ending date). You do not have to worry about correct spacing this time.

Boston Massacre	Stamp Act	Common Sense published	Treaty of Paris ends war
Boston Tea Party	Coercive (or Intolerable) Acts	Declaration of Independence	Articles of Confederation OK'd
Battle of Saratoga	French and Indian War ends	Lexington and Concord	
Battle of Yorktown	Proclamation of 1763	1st Continental Congress convenes	



Short Answer

1. Why is the British victory in the French and Indian war important?
2. What did the Stamp Act tax? (What else was taxed)?
3. Who shot first in the "Boston Massacre"? Why was the event important? (Hint: It's not because people died.)
4. When colonists staged the Boston Tea Party, what were they really protesting?
5. People who opposed war with England were called what? (there are two names)
6. People who supported revolution were called what?
7. What is important about the meeting of the First Continental Congress?
8. Who were the "minutemen"?
9. Why were British troops on their way to Lexington and Concord? And why do we remember those two small Massachusetts towns?
10. Who leads the continental army? Why is his job such a challenge?
11. What country helps the colonists the most during the war? Why did they help? At which battle is this country particularly important?

Who did what?

Match the people in column A with one item in column B and one item in column C and one item in column D. Then list the matches in the format (1, b, M, X) and check with teacher. Then write 6 sentences to create a sketch of each person that connects them to this unit. *Not every item will be used

A	B	C.	D
1. Benjamin Franklin	A. Virginia orator/patriot	H. urges colonies to separate from England	P. Of life, liberty and property
2. John Locke	B. 17 century English thinker	J. establishes Sons of Liberty	R. to lead colonial army
3. Thomas Paine	C. Englishman living in America	K. espouses "natural rights" theory	S. To write Declaration of Independence
4. Thomas Jefferson	D. 18th century British writer	L. hired by 2nd Continental Congress	T. End of war with Great Britain
5. Geo. Washington	E. Penn. patriot/diplomat	M. borrows Enlightenment ideas	V. in "Common Sense" pamphlet
6. Patrick Henry	F. Virginia soldier/patriot	N. negotiates Treaty of Alliance w/ France,	W. w/ "give me liberty or death" speech
	G. Virginia patriot/writer	O. urges Virginians to support independence	X. that people, govt agree to co-exist
			Z. To keep colonies in close contact

He said what?

The Declaration of Independence begins with a statement of purpose, lists grievances against King George III of England and ends with a realization of what is at stake for the signers. For each phrase below, match Jefferson's ideas with either Locke or Paine from whom he borrowed sentiments.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

From: _____

"That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"

From _____

"That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it, and to institute new government..."

From _____

The specific list of grievances against the king

From _____