



U.S. HISTORY

Chapter 5 & 6 notes...

NAMES you need to know: (most you just need a fact or two about)

- Thomas Jefferson
- Patrick Henry
- Thomas Paine *Common Sense* (Jan. 1776)
- Sam Adams
- George Washington
 - Baron von Steuben - *Prussian aide*
 - Marquis de LaFayette - *French aide*
- George III

TERMS: Mercantilism (vs. *laissez-faire*) • boycotts • Whigs (patriots) *vs.* Tories (loyalists) • Hessians

EVENTS

Salutary Neglect (Navigation Acts, Woolens Act, Iron Act, etc.)

End of French & Indian War – England in debt!

Lord Grenville – end of Salutary Neglect:

Sugar Act Currency Act Stamp Act Sugar Act	}	1763 - 65	<i>"no taxation w/o representation"</i> Sons of Liberty Stamp Act Congress
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Repeal → Declaratory Act

Townshend Acts, new "writs" → *Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania*; boycotts

Boston Massacre

Lord North becomes PM - (Repeals Town. Acts – EXCEPT _____)

Boston Tea Party in response

Intolerable Acts (a.k.a. "Coercive Acts") → 1st C.C. forms

- Declaration of American Rights (a.k.a. "Declaration and Resolves")
- boycotts

"Minutemen," "shot heard 'round the world"

2nd Continental Congress:

- form a Continental army
- Bunker Hill – first major battle – British won
- Declaration on the Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms
 - (**not** a call for independence)

Olive Branch Petition, Dec. of Causes and Necessity of...Arms

Prohibitory Act

Common Sense

Rich Henry Lee – resolution for independence

July 4th, 1776 – Declaration of Independence

Battle of Saratoga • Valley Forge • Treaty of Paris/winner and losers, gains and losses

CONCEPTS

Why did the colonies fight for their independence? _____

Was the Revolutionary War similar to the Communist revolution in Russia? Why would it be inaccurate to label it a "rebellion?" _____

Explain how Parliament assumed authority it did not have, with no representation of colonists.

Know several abuses listed in the Declaration of Independence _____

Be able to trace the "road to the Revolution" - the struggle for power between England and the colonies, beginning with the Mercantilist Theory, Lord Grenville's acts, thru the Boston Tea Party & the "Intolerable Acts," to Lexington and Concord, the Olive Branch Petition, the Prohibitory Act, *Common Sense*, and the Declaration of Independence. _____
