

Correction of the Exam Paper : Civilisation Americaine / 2022 – 2023

.....

- 1) The job occupations are **hunting** and **fishing**
- 2) The New England Colonies were a group of English colonies in the 17th century located on the northeastern coast of North America. They were known for their relative unity and the prevalence of Puritan religious values. The main colonies that comprised New England were:
 1. **Massachusetts Colony**: Established in 1629, it was one of the most significant colonies, founded by the Massachusetts Bay Company. Its capital, Boston, became a major cultural and economic center in the region.
 2. **Plymouth Colony**: Founded by the Pilgrims in 1620, Plymouth was one of the earliest successful colonies in New England. It was eventually incorporated into the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691.
 3. **Connecticut Colony**: Settled in the 1630s, primarily by settlers from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Connecticut was known for its democratic government and the adoption of the Fundamental Orders, often considered one of the first written constitutions in North America.
 4. **Rhode Island Colony**: Founded by Roger Williams in 1636, Rhode Island was established on the principles of religious freedom and separation of church and state. It attracted individuals seeking religious and political independence.
 5. **New Hampshire Colony**: Established in 1623, it was first organized as a fishing colony before eventually becoming a royal colony in 1679.

These colonies were known for their significant contributions to the development of democratic principles, religious freedom, and education in the New World. The New England Colonies were characterized by their strong emphasis on education, the pursuit of religious freedom, and a strong work ethic that laid the groundwork for many of the cultural and political values that would later come to define the United States.

3) The phrase "no taxation without representation" encapsulates the American colonists' argument that they should not be taxed by the British government without having direct representation in the British Parliament. They believed that being taxed without their consent violated their rights as British subjects and that they deserved a voice in the legislative process if they were to be subject to taxation. This grievance was a key factor in the lead-up to the American Revolutionary War and underscored the colonists' demand for self-governance and independence from British rule.

4) Two significant taxes that preceded the Stamp Act of 1765 were:

1. The Sugar Act of 1764: Also known as the Revenue Act, the Sugar Act was passed by the British Parliament to increase revenue from the American colonies. It aimed to reduce smuggling and enforce the payment of customs duties on certain goods, including sugar and molasses.

2. The Currency Act of 1764: The Currency Act was passed by the British Parliament to regulate the issue of colonial paper money. It prohibited the colonies from issuing their own paper currency, which had the effect of limiting their economic autonomy and making it more difficult for them to conduct trade and business.

5) The Treaty of Paris, which marked the official end of the American Revolutionary War, was signed on September 3, 1783. The treaty was signed in Paris, France, by representatives of King George III of Great Britain and representatives of the United States of America. The treaty recognized the independence of the United States and outlined the terms of peace between the two nations.

6) The Coercive Acts, also known as the Intolerable Acts in the American colonies, were a series of punitive measures imposed by the British Parliament in 1774 in response to the Boston Tea Party and other acts of colonial defiance. The four main Coercive Acts were:

- Boston Port Act: This act closed the port of Boston until the East India Company was repaid for the destroyed tea during the Boston Tea Party.

- Massachusetts Government Act: This act altered the colonial charter of Massachusetts, significantly reducing the colony's ability to govern itself and limiting town meetings.

-Administration of Justice Act: This act allowed the royal governor to send colonial officials to other colonies or to Great Britain for trial if they were accused of committing capital offenses while suppressing colonial unrest.

-Quartering Act: This act required colonists to provide housing and provisions for British soldiers stationed in the colonies, often without the consent of the local assemblies.

These Coercive Acts were intended to assert British authority over the colonies and to punish the Massachusetts colonists for their resistance to British policies, but they ultimately fueled further resentment and resistance, contributing to the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War.

- 7) The First Continental Congress took place **from September 5 to October 26, 1774, at Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.** It was a convention of delegates from twelve of the thirteen North American colonies that met to respond to the Coercive Acts, which the British Parliament had imposed on Massachusetts in the wake of the Boston Tea Party. The delegates discussed their grievances against the British government and debated potential courses of action, marking a significant step toward colonial unity and resistance against British oppression.
- 8) During the First Continental Congress, there were differing viewpoints among the delegates regarding the best approach to address the grievances against the British government. Some of the key divergent standpoints included:
 1. **Moderates vs. Radicals:** Some delegates advocated for more moderate measures, such as petitioning the British government for redress of grievances and reconciliation, while others, often referred to as radicals, supported more assertive actions, including boycotts and more aggressive resistance.
 2. **Loyalty to Britain vs. Push for Independence:** Some delegates, while critical of British policies, still maintained a sense of loyalty to the British Crown and hoped for a resolution that would allow them to remain part of the British Empire. In contrast, other delegates were already leaning towards the idea of complete independence from British rule.

3. **Regional Interests:** Delegates also represented the varied interests of their respective colonies, which sometimes led to conflicting priorities and perspectives. Issues related to trade, commerce, and regional differences in economic dependence on Britain contributed to divergent stances among the delegates.

4. **Degree of Cooperation:** Some delegates favored a unified and coordinated response among the colonies, emphasizing the importance of collective action and solidarity, while others were more concerned with protecting their colony's specific interests and were hesitant to fully commit to unified action.

Despite these divergent viewpoints, the delegates ultimately managed to find common ground and produced a unified statement of grievances and rights, known as the Declaration and Resolves of the First Continental Congress. This document outlined the colonies' objections to British policies and articulated their determination to seek redress while affirming their loyalty to the British Crown.

9) The Articles of Confederation were adopted by the Second Continental Congress on **November 15, 1777**. However, they were not fully ratified by all 13 states until four years later, in 1781. The Articles of Confederation served as the first constitution of the United States, establishing the framework for the union of the 13 original states.

10) The sentence from the Declaration of Independence reads: **"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."**