**CIVICS REVIEW: Colonial Influences**

**Bell Ringer**. Answer the following questions below as your bell ringer today.

**1) Congress passes a law about taxes, and the IRS (a department of the executive branch) makes sure that people follow that law. If a citizen thinks that this tax law is unfair, they may file a lawsuit with the courts. What is this an example of?**

*A) John Locke’s natural law*

*B) Montesquieu’s Enlightenment*

*C) John Locke’s social contract*

*D) Montesquieu’s separation of powers*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**2) “The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands…may be pronounced as the very definition of tyranny [corrupt rule].” Which philosopher likely said this quote?**

*A) John Locke*

*B) Baron de Montesquieu*

*C) Thomas Jefferson*

*D) George Washington*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**3) “We the People of the United States…do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.” This quote from the Preamble to the Constitution is an example of:**

*A) John Locke’s natural law*

*B) Montesquieu’s checks and balances*

*C) John Locke’s social contract*

*D) Montesquieu’s separation of powers*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**4) The diagram below shows the influence of the ideas of John Locke on the Founding Fathers.**

**Which phrase completes the diagram?**

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*A) Trial by Jury*

*B) Separation of Powers*

*C) Monarchical Government*

*D) Government by Consent of the Governed*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**5) Why did American colonists oppose the Stamp Act?**

*A) They wanted their independence from Great Britain*

*B) They were more heavily taxed than the people in Great Britain*

*C) They objected to the tax because it was imposed without their consent or representation*

*D) They learned King George III had not approved the Stamp Act*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**Part A: PowerPoint Notes and Response.** As a class, we will go through the PowerPoint attached to this assignment. Answer the following questions as notes as we go through the slides.

1) True or false: Written in 1215 in England, the **Magna Carta** was a document that granted certain rights to English nobles, like the right to a trial by jury and protection for their liberty and property.

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

2) The Magna Carta was the first example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and strongly influenced the colonial belief that there should be limits to the power of the king and that people should have the rights to due process.

3) The Magna Carta also contains the idea that no one is above the law, and that the law applies equally to everyone. This idea is called:

*A) Limited Government*

*B) Self Government*

*C) Rule of Law*

*D) Rights*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

4) The Mayflower Compact was written in 1620 by the Pilgrims and was an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Locke’s social contract, as the Pilgrims came together to create their own government.

5) True or false: Written in 1689, the English Bill of Rights guaranteed certain rights like the freedom of speech and prevented the king from collecting taxes without Parliament’s permission or maintaining an army during peacetime.

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

6) What key idea would best describe the English Bill of Rights?

*A) Limited Government*

*B) Self Government*

*C) Social Contract*

*D) Separation of Powers*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

7) Written in 1776 by Thomas Paine, Common Sense argued for American independence. This reflects the ideas of self-government and:

*A) Limited Government*

*B) Rule of Law*

*C) Separation of Powers*

*D) Social Contract*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**Part B: Cause and Effect.** Read through the “Road to Revolution” PDF attached to this assignment. Use this reading to help you examine the cause-and-effect relationships between British policies that led to colonial independence. Fill out the highlighted boxes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CAUSE** | **EFFECT** |
| The French and Indian War led to: |  |
| To help pay for the war, King George enacted taxes like (list and describe them): | 1)  2)  3) |
| Colonists were angry that there were taxes imposed without them having a say in Parliament. | Colonists were angry and began the battle cry of “No taxation without representation!” They also started to boycott British goods. |
| The King sent troops and continued to pass more restrictions like (list and describe them): | 1)  2)  3) |
| The colonists were fed up and met at the First Continental Congress to write a petition of rights to King George III. | The King did not reply to this letter. |
| The British ignored colonial complaints. | The Declaration of Independence was written. It has three parts:  1)  2)  3) |
| Because the colonists were so upset, they listed their grievances, which were (give some examples): | 1)  2)  3) |
| The Declaration was signed on July 4, 1776, and it officially led to: |  |

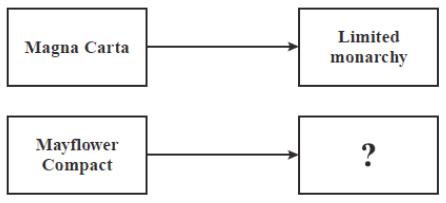
**Part C. Matching**. Match the key terms found in the word bank below to the definitions that best describe them. Type the vocabulary word into the matching empty box. Each term will only be used once.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Social Contract | Limited Government | Rule of Law | English Bill of Rights |
| Magna Carta | Stamp Act | Common Sense | Boston Tea Party |
| Mayflower Compact | Self-Government | Quartering Act | Boycott |
| Townshend Acts | Intolerable Acts | Grievances |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Term** | **Definition** |
|  | 1) This was the colonial response to the Tea Act of 1773, where colonists threw tea into the harbor instead of paying taxes on it. |
|  | 2) The right of a group of people to govern themselves and make their own rules and laws. |
|  | 3) An agreement among the people to set up a government and obey its laws. If the government stops protecting people’s rights, then the people may change that government. |
|  | 4) This 1215 document limited the power of the English king. |
|  | 5) The idea that no one is above the law, and that the law applies equally to everyone. |
|  | 6) This was a tax on tea, paint, lead, glass, and paper. |
|  | 7) A tax on paper products that was hated by the colonists because they did not have a say in it becoming law. |
|  | 8) Complaints against the British king. |
|  | 9) The idea that a government should have limits placed on its powers, with the rights of the people protected. |
|  | 10) A method of protesting where a group of people refuse to buy something. |
|  | 11) This British law required colonists to house British soldiers. |
|  | 12) This 1620 document created a new government for the Pilgrims and showed the idea of self-government. |
|  | 13) A series of laws that banned town meetings, required quartering of soldiers, and shut down Boston’s harbor (harming its businesses). |
|  | 14) This 1689 document spelled out many rights of the people, including the right to free speech. |
|  | 15) This pamphlet written by Thomas Paine convinced many American colonists of the need to govern themselves. |

**Part D. Multiple Choice**. Based on our review, answer the following questions.

**16) The diagram below shows that the colonists formed some of their political views from some historical documents.**



**Which phrase completes the diagram?**

*A) separation of powers*

*B) economic freedom*

*C) self-government*

*D) individual rights*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**17) Why did Parliament eventually repeal the Stamp Act, which taxed goods such as newspapers and playing cards?**

*A) The colonists established a blockade against British goods.*

*B) The colonists were able to produce their own goods.*

*C) The colonists started destroying British goods.*

*D) The colonists began boycotting British goods.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**18) Which document addressed colonial concerns about English policies?**

*A) Declaration of Independence*

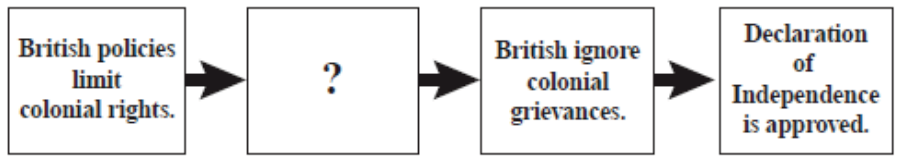
*B) Mayflower Compact*

*C) U.S. Constitution*

*D) Bill of Rights*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**19)The diagram below describes a cause that led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.**



**Which action completes the diagram?**

*A) Colonial agriculture trade increases.*

*B) Colonial religious devotion increases.*

*C) Colonial demand for political change increases.*

*D) Colonial demand for military assistance increases.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**20) The diagram below shows the influence of a historic document.**

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**Which phrase completes the diagram?**

*A) All human beings possess certain natural rights.*

*B) Natural law is based on the exercise of human reason.*

*C) Government’s power needs to be limited and new taxes should be approved by the people’s representatives.*

*D) The best governments separate their powers into three branches.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**Part E. Free Response**. Based on our lesson and what you’ve learned this year in Civics, answer the following question. Use the PDF and PowerPoint for evidence. Be as specific as you can.

**Why did the American colonists believe that the British were violating their rights? Pick at least one colonial document and one event to use as examples.**

ANSWER: