Aditya Patel

APUSH

Period 4

10/5/2020

Chapter 5 Test

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Native Americans were divided on their response and opinions of the American Revolution. The Iroquois Confederacy became divided as, historically always trying to play both sides, half supported the Americans and the others supported the British. Britain had, since the end of the Seven Years’ War, left the Natives by themselves in their land with the Proclamation of 1763, whereas the Americans only saw Native land as material for further colonization and migration. The British actions aligned the interests of the Natives, who did not want their land taken by the American colonists. However, they were unable to act together on their interests, and many only helped through small uprisings against White colonists. The response from American militias was brutal, and many of the Native settlements and lands were burned and raved, forcing Natives to flee further West. The white attitudes towards Natives shifted during the war, some viewing Natives as potential converts to white society, and some treating them as savages and conquered people.

The African Americans were even less unified about the revolution. The British offered freedom to many enslaved Africans, and they gave an escape from the hardships and horror of the American Plantations. This was enough for a huge percentage of southern Slaves to escape from their chains towards the British. The ideological ideas of the revolution also reached African Americans, who gained new ideas of equality and freedom. Northern Black Writers spread this message to many slaves and even whites throughout the colonies. Many slaves took up arms to their owners, and open resistance became more common. Many white colonists also saw Black writings, and some began to question slavery in a society where all men are created equal. The economic benefits given by the British were much better towards Africans than none given by Americans, and many left due to those. Whites still did not support the complete abolishment of slavery, and black hopes for this with the revolution were in vain, and they viewed it as hypocritical.

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Women in the colonies were very much involved with the American Revolution and contributed much throughout the war. Most women were able to read and write and understood the goals of the Revolution. However, they were excluded from the Revolutionary Discourse taking place at taverns and did not gain any rights from the Declaration of Independence and other documents by the Continental Congress. Many wished that they were included, including wives of important Congressmen. They also wished for change in Patriarchal divorce and widow laws that gave ultimate power to husbands. Though these were changed, the patriarchal structure of society did not. During the war, many were expected to take care of the homes and farms of