[**Chapter 7 The Road to Revolution**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863287779/chapter-7-the-road-to-revolution)

1. Change in colonial policy by the British government that helped precipitate the American Revolution involved compelling the American colonists to shoulder some of the financial costs of the empire.

2. When it came to the Revolution, it could be said that the American colonists were reluctant revolutionaries.

3. In a broad sense, America was a revolutionary force from the day of its discovery by Europeans.

4. The American colonial exponents of republicanism argued that a just society depends on the willingness of all citizens to subordinate their private interests to the common good.

5. Republican belief held that the stability of society and the authority of the government depended on the virtue of its citizenry.

6. The “radical Whigs” feared the arbitrary power of the monarchy.

7. Mercantilists believed that a country’s economic wealth could be measured by the amount of gold and silver in its treasury.

8. The founding of the American colonies by the British was undertaken in a haphazard manner.

9. Under mercantilist doctrine, the American colonies were expected to do all of the following:

a. Supply Britain with raw materials not available there

b. Furnish ships, seamen, and trade to bolster the strength of the Royal Navy

c. Provide a market for British manufactured goods

d. Refrain from exporting woolen cloth.

10. The first Navigation Laws were designed to eliminate Dutch shippers from the American carrying trade.

11. The British Parliament enacted currency legislation that was intended primarily to benefit British merchants.

12. The British Crown’s “royal veto” of colonial legislation was used sparingly by the British Parliament.

13. Under the mercantilist system, the British government reserved the right to do all of the following regarding the American colonies:

a. Restrict the passage of lax bankruptcy laws.

b. Nullify any colonial legislation deemed bad for the mercantilist system.

c. Restrain the colonies from printing paper currency.

d. Enumerate products that must be shipped to Britain.

14. Before 1763, the Navigation Laws were only loosely enforced in the American colonies.

15. Despite the benefits of the mercantile system, the American colonists disliked it because it kept them in a state of perpetual economic adolescence.

16. In some ways, the Navigation Laws were a burden to certain colonists because they stifled economic initiative (the ability to be creative economically).

17. A new relationship between Britain and its American colonies was initiated in 1763 when George Grenville assumed charge of colonial policy.

18. Know each of the following:

a. Sugar Act-first British law intended to raise revenues in the colonies

b. Stamp Act-generated the most protest in the colonies

c. Declaratory Act-asserted Parliament’s absolute power over the colonies

19. The first law ever passed by Parliament for raising tax revenues in the colonies for the crown was the Sugar Act.

20. The British Parliament passed the Stamp Act to raise money to support new military forces needed for colonial defense.

21. Passage of the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act convinced many colonists that the British were trying to take away their historic liberty.

22. Unlike the Stamp Act, the Sugar Act and the Townshend Act were both indirect taxes on trade goods arriving in American ports.

23. Know the following in chronological order:

a. Sugar Act

b. Stamp Act

c. Repeal of the Stamp Act

d. Declaratory Act

24. Colonists objected to the Stamp Act because Parliament passed the tax, not the colonists.

25. When colonists shouted, “No taxation without representation,” they were rejecting Parliament’s power to levy revenue-raising taxes on the colonies.

26. Actions taken by the colonists that helped them unite include:

a. The Stamp Act Congress

b. Nonimportation agreements

c. Spinning bees

d. The making and wearing of homemade woolen goods.

27. “Virtual” representation meant that every member of Parliament represented all British subjects without an actual colonial member being present.

28. Colonial protest against the Stamp Act took the form of:

a. Convening a colonial congress (the First Continental Congress) to request repeal of the act

b. A colonial boycott against British goods

c. Violence in several colonial towns

d. Wearing homemade woolen clothes

29. As a result of American opposition to the Townshend Acts, British officials sent regiments of troops to Boston to restore law and order.

30. The colonists took the Townshend Acts less seriously than the Stamp act because it was light and indirect.

31. Know the following in chronological order:

a. Townshend Acts

b. Boston Massacre

c. Tea Act

d. Intolerable Acts

32. Know the following:

a. Samuel Adams-a pamphleteer who first organized committees to exchange ideas and information on resisting British policy

b. John Adams-a Massachusetts politician who opposed the moderates’ solution to the imperial crisis at the First Continental Congress. The moderates wanted a weakened control of colonial rule.

c. Crispus Attucks-a casualty of the Boston Massacre

33. Tax on tea was not repealed when the Townshend Acts were because it kept alive the principle of parliamentary taxation.

34. The local committees of correspondence organized by Samuel Adams kept opposition to British alive, through exchange of propaganda.

35. Know the following in chronological order:

a. Boston Tea Party

b. Quebec Act

c. Meeting of the First Continental Congress

d. Clash at Lexington and Concord

36. When Parliament passed the Tea Act, colonists suspected that it was a trick to get them to violate their principle of “No taxation without representation.”

37. The Boston Tea Party of 1773 was not the only such protest to occur. The colonists burned tea ships in Maryland.

38. The most drastic measure of the Intolerable acts was the Boston Port Act which closed the port of Boston.

39. The Quebec Act denied Quebec a representative assembly and trial by jury.

40. The Quebec Act was especially unpopular in the American colonies because it did all of the following:

a. Turn an extensive amount of territory over to Catholic control (including the Ohio River Valley).

b. Affect many colonies, not just Massachusetts.

c. Alarm land speculators, who saw a huge area snatched from their grasp.

d. It set a dangerous precedent against jury trials.

41. The First Continental Congress was called in order to consider ways of redressing colonial grievances.

42. The First Continental Congress called for a complete boycott of British goods.

43. As a result of Parliament’s rejection of the petitions of the Continental Congress, fighting and bloodshed took place, and war began.

44. As the War for Independence began, Britain had the advantage of overwhelming national wealth and naval power.

45. All of the following were weaknesses of the British military during the War for Independence:

a. Second-rate officers.

b. The need to keep many soldiers in Europe in case of trouble.

c. The long supply lines.

d. Brutal treatment of their soldiers.

46. Many Whigs in Britain hoped for an American victory in the War for Independence because they feared that if George III triumphed, his rule at home might become tyrannical.

47. As the War for Independence began, the colonies had the advantage of many outstanding civil and military leaders.

48. The colonists faced all of the following weaknesses in the War for Independence:

a. Poor organization.

b. Sectional jealousy, which constantly interfered with the appointment of military leaders.

c. Great difficulties in raising money to support the army.

d. A weak central authority running the war effort.

49. By the end of the War for Independence, a few thousand American regular troops were finally whipped into shape.

50. Regarding American independence, only a select minority supported independence with selfless devotion.