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Chapter 4

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **Explain how different the French, Spanish, and English colonies were from each other.** The French, Spanish and English colonies were all different from each other during European colonization in the Americas in the 17th-18th century. First of all, the French colonies had a good relationship with the Natives compared with the other European colonies and traded fur. The French didn’t steal, kill or kidnap the Natives and this made the French welcomed by the Native Americans. Although the French tried converting the Natives to Christianity (Catholic). Also, the French traded fur because they settled near the North and the Plains region, where the soil was not great. This meant farming was not a good option for the French and they had to rely on becoming fur traders. Skins, pelts and hides were demanding amongst the Europeans. Then, the Spanish colonies settled near modern-day Mexico, the Caribbean and Florida. Due to the climate in the Spanish’s settlements, many plantations were built to farm cash crops. The warm climate along with the rich soil made it great for farming such crops. Some examples of cash crops included beans, tobacco, and tomatoes. These crops cannot be grown in Europe and were desired by the Europeans. In addition, the Spanish’s intentions in the New World were for wealth, land, and converting the Natives to Catholic. Lastly, the English colonies were more religiously tolerant than the French and Spanish, more violent towards the Natives, and most of the English colonies grew cash crops to be sent back to England. The English colonies were more diverse and as a result, some English colonies were religiously tolerant. Although some colonies, such as the New England colonies (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut) were very strict on religion. Most of the French tried converting the Natives to Christianity (Catholic) and most of the Spanish tried converting the Natives to Catholic. Meanwhile, only some of the English colonies tried converting the Natives to Christianity. Moreover, the English colonies killed and wiped Native culture, committing genocide. For instance, the English would kidnap and kill Native children to wipe generations, which is considered genocide. Then, most of the soil in the English colonies were fertile and rich, meaning cash crops were grown and exported to Europe. Instances of crops grown include rice, indigo, tobacco and cotton. Overall, the French were mainly fur traders due to their poor farming environment and had a good relationship with the Natives. The climate of the Spanish colonies made it an excellent ground for farming cash crops to be sent to Europe and their goals for America were wealth, Natives religious conversions and land. Next, the English colonies had an urge against the Natives and wiped out most of the Native population through murder, disease, and genocide. Furthermore, the English colonies were more lenient on religion than the Spanish or French.
2. **Discuss the causes and effects of the French and Indian War?** A big cause of the French and Indian War was an argument between the French and Britain for who had the claim to the Ohio Valley territory. The English tried selling the land and then the French said that it wasn’t even their land to begin with. Then, due to the good relationship between the French and the Natives, they teamed up to battle against the English colonies over Ohio Valley because both the Natives and French didn’t appreciate how the English colonies took their land. The French generated their wealth from the fur trade with the Natives and were more interested in setting trade posts near the St. Lawrence River. Unlike the French, the British wanted to develop more land settlements and expand their empire because the British believed they were losing trade potential. The British colonies went west of the Appalachians and to the Ohio River Valley due to the rich soil for farming and the water routes to the Mississippi for trading. In response to the English settlers going to the Ohio River Valley, the French made a failed attempt to get rid of the British by sending military troops to the Ohio territory. Forts began being built at checkpoints and so it would be some Natives and the English colonies vs most of the Natives and the French colonies. Some effects of the French and Indian War included British debt, the British gaining control of the Ohio River Valley and other French territories, in addition to Natives not very content with the results of the war and their loss of land. The British were in debt after the war because of they had to pay for soldiers, supplies, and weapons. The responsibility of paying off the debt was given to the colonies because Britain did their part in protecting them. New taxes and regulations were instated for the colonists to pay off the war debts. Then, after the British secured control of all French territory east of the Mississippi River and the Ohio River Valley, British soldiers were to be moved into the French forts that were made for transporting supplies to guard the forts. Moreover, the Britain territory in the West contains many Native Americans who are furious because they lost land and a war. This anger by the Natives eventually produced the Proclamation of 1763, which made it illegal to claim land beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Also, the policy of salutary neglect was changed after the war since Great Britain was poor and needed the colonies to follow laws and pay taxes.
3. **How and why did British colonial policy change after 1763?** After 1763, The British colonial policy changed through limiting commerce in the colonies and making new laws such as the Navigation Act of 1763 and the Sugar Act. The Navigation Acts restricted colonial trade and the policy was based on mercantilism. The colonists could only buy from and sell to England. This meant that England could increase the prices of goods and resources on the colonists and the colonies couldn’t do anything about it. The Navigation Acts were made to exploit the colonies for more British wealth and power. Responses to the Navigation Acts included smuggling goods, ignoring the act and choosing not to sell goods to England. In addition, the Sugar Act was implemented to reduce the smuggling of sugar from the West Indies. The Sugar Act put a tax on wine, coffee, indigo, but mainly, sugar and molasses. The colonists did not approve of the Sugar Act and responded in various ways. The colonists protested, grouped up to brainstorm ideas and illegally smuggling molasses and sugar into the colonies. Furthermore, the Quartering Act was put in place to show the colonies that Britain is in control of them. British soldiers were allowed to base in any colonist’s home. The colonists were required to pay for the solder’s food, housing and make the solders a priority. Obviously, the colonists were mad about this act and had negative responses. Some colonists would refuse to house the soldiers while others gave the soldiers worse quality supplies and goods. Another act that the British imposed after 1763 was the Townshend Act, which placed taxes on imported goods like paper, lead, tea, and glass. This made the colonists very frustrated. The primary reason why the British colonial policies changed after 1763 was to pay for the national debt caused by the French and Indian War. The French and Indian War depleted the funds of Great Britain to pay for soldiers and supplies, and Great Britain wanted to give the responsibility to pay off the debts to the colonies. This is because of Great Britain claims that they are protecting the colonies and to pay for their services, the colonies must pay the war debt themselves.
4. **Discuss the causes and effects of the Boston Massacre.** The Boston Massacre was caused by the acts and policies made by British to pay back for the debt after the French and Indian War. The colonists were infuriated about the Quartering Acts, which was an act that deemed it mandatory for American colonists to house and nurture British soldiers. Britain sent their troops to survey, control and occupy the cities in the Americas. This made the American colonists more angry because they didn’t want the British to have absolute power over them. The relationship between Britain and the colonies became very poor. This is shown through American colonists refusing to take in British soldiers into their house and disrespecting them through insults. One late afternoon, the colonists had enough of Britain and began insulting the soldiers on the streets. Insults were thrown, such as “Lobsterbacks,” and “Redcoats,” and it began escalating. Shortly after, snowballs and shells began to be thrown at the British soldiers. This caused the event of the Boston Massacre, when the British soldiers fired into the mob of colonists, resulting in 5 dead and many injured. The Boston Massacre had a huge impact on America because it was the breaking point for America to fight for independence. As a result, the colonists became even more angry and wanted to be free from the control of Great Britain, determined to become an independent nation. It would be reasonable why they were mad before, due to the massive taxes, unfair policies and unfavorable trade the colonists had to go through. The Boston Massacre began to be used as propaganda. For instance, the Sons of Liberty used the Boston Massacre to try to get rid of the British soldiers in Britain. To convince the colonists that what the British did was terrible and unjust. In addition, the British soldiers went to trial and John Adams is the lawyer that defends Britain. John Adams uses the Boston Massacre as propaganda to convince that the British soldiers only shot because of self-defense. John Adams argued that the British shot into the crowd of people as a way to protect themselves. In general, the cause of the Boston Massacre were the tensions between the British and the colonists getting too rough and several mistakes. The effect of the Boston Massacre was an increase of hard work, determination, and a desire for America to become an independent nation.
5. **Why did the American tactics along the road between Concord and Lexington succeed?** The American tactics along the road between Concord and Lexington and succeeded because of guerilla warfare. This is because guerilla warfare consisted of knowing your environment to counter your opponent. The American colonists had a huge home advantage, and the use of guerilla warfare would be very effective. For instance, since the colonists knew the region better, they could hide better and perform ambushes on the British army. Furthermore, other unconventional methods were used during the Battles of Lexington and Concord against the British. Tactics like raids, ambushes, and firing from spots not visible to the eye.
6. **Discuss the purpose of the First Continental Congress and the Second Continental Congress.** The purpose of the First Continental Congress met to talk about the future of the colonies under British control. They had met in response to the Intolerable Acts, which were laws that punished the colonies after the Boston Tea Party. The five Intolerable Acts included the Boston Port Act, the Massachusetts Government Act, the Administration of Justice Act, the Quartering Act and the Quebec Act. The Intolerable Acts made the furious colonies bond together discuss the boycotting of goods from Great British to establish American colonist rights. The First Continental Congress requested for Britain to repeal the Intolerable Acts through boycotts. Furthermore, the Second Continental Congress met to act as defense for the colonies. During the American Revolutionary War, the Second Continental Congress was more like a government and did many actions a government would. Actions such as distributing currency, appointing generals to lead soldiers, nominating ambassadors, and creating a Continental Army for defensive measures while trying to remain peaceful with Great Britain.
7. **Identify each of the following and their significance:**
   1. **Albany Plan of Union** – The Albany Plan of Union was a plan made by Benjamin Franklin which the goal was to unite the thirteen colonies for economic, military, and social purposes. A plan to make the American colonies a more centralized government. Unfortunately, the plan was rejected by the colonies and Britain. The significance of the Albany Plan of Union is that it foreshadowed future unification and helped independent America become a strong nation.
   2. **Salutary Neglect** – A policy made by Great Britain where trade regulations for the American colonies were not strongly enforced and enabled the colonists to have foreign affairs other than Great Britain if the colonists remained obedient and loyal to the British government. The significance of salutary neglect was the colonists being able to ignore the British laws, keeping individuals satisfied through governing themselves.
   3. **Sons of Liberty** – A secretive group formed from protests in response to the Stamp Act. The Sons of Liberty was founded by John Hancock and Samuel Adams in 1765. The purpose of the Sons of Liberty was to protest against the British through numerous acts and spread propaganda to convince others to follow them. The significance of the Sons of Liberty was that they used grassroots activism to fight against British rule and these events greatly affected the course of American history.
   4. **Stamp Act Congress** – A group of colonies that met to devise a unified plan to protest against the Stamp Act. They had believed the Parliament had the right to create laws but not tax laws. The significance of the Stamp Act Congress was that it had shown signs of colonial unification. It was the first-time delegates from different colonies met and agreed with each other.
   5. **Samuel Adams** – Samuel Adams was a political leader during the American Revolution. He helped build a resistance for America to fight against Great Britain for independence through protests, such as boycotting and destroying British property. Samuel Adams played an important role in the defense of colonial rights and the freedom of America.
   6. **Patrick Henry** – A talented orator and a big influence in the American Revolution. He’s given many speeches that spoke against Great Britain and is known for the line, “Give me liberty, or give me death!” Henry’s speeches persuaded colonists to fight against Great Britain for independence.
   7. **Minutemen** – A mobile military force that were required to prepare and assemble quickly. They were called the Minutemen because they would be ready for battle in a minute’s notice, and they played an important role in the American Revolutionary War. Their efforts in war, which included moving military soldiers and supplies, spreading information, and assemble quickly, greatly helped in the colonist’s battle for independence.
   8. ***Common Sense*** *–* A pamphlet written by Thomas Paine that provided arguments that convinced many of the American colonists a desire for independence. Common Sense screamed, “Duh, Great Britain is bad and is exploiting us. Becoming independent and fighting back is the obvious route to take.” The significance of *Common Sense* was, most of the colonists were persuaded in fighting for independence and in the favor of freedom.
8. **Discuss the main motivations and events that led to the colonial break from Britain?** Some events that led to the colonial break from Britain were the French and Indian War, The Stamp Act, The Townshend Acts, and the Boston Massacre. Firstly, the French and Indian War was the start of the desire of wanting to become an independent nation. After the war, Great Britain taxed the colonies and made the colonists pay the debt of the war. Also, the salutary neglect policies have been changed for the worse due to Britain being poor. The colonist was not enjoying paying off debt for a war because Britain had their backs. The colonists realized they needed to organize and build their own army. Then, the Stamp Act was a law made by the British that taxed printed materials, such as magazines, legal documents, newspapers, and literature. It was deemed the Stamp Act because the colonists were only allowed to buy paper with an official stamp from Britain that proved you paid the tax. The Stamp Act made the colonists angry at Great Britain for taxing their paper. The colonists believe that putting a tax on laws was unjust. Then, the Townshend Acts taxed imported goods from Great Britain. The colonists not happy, for their response, the colonies began to boycott British goods. The boycotting of British goods led to Britain sending troops to occupy Boston, and this had made the colonists more of a reason to become free from Britain. Next came the Boston Massacre, where the colonists insulted and threw snowballs at the British soldiers as a result of Britain sending troops to survey towns. The soldiers had lost their cool and began firing into the mob of people, killing five. The propaganda from the Boston Massacre persuaded many colonists for the desire of becoming independent. Overall, these events made the colonists realize how controlling Britain was, and how they were exploiting the colonies. This made the colonists have a strong fancy towards freedom.