

Readiness Knowledge and Skills

Social Studies 8— STAAR Review

Major Era 2

Revolutionary Era

1763-1789

Increasing Tension with Britain

British Policy	Definition	American Reaction
Sugar Act	Tax on Sugar	Taxation without representation
Stamp Act	Tax on documents	Protests; Sons of Liberty form
Townshend Acts	Tax on imported goods	Boycott British
Tea Act	Taxed Tea	Boston tea Party
Intolerable Acts	Closed Boston	Formed First Continental Congress

Revolutionary War

Declaration of Independence 1776 — Document written by Thomas Jefferson, claiming independence from Great Britain based on the philosophies of Locke, Montesquieu, and Blackstone

Lexington and Concord — First battles of the Revolution

- British planned to arrest American leaders
- Paul Revere made famous ride to warn about the British attack

Saratoga — turning point of the war

- Important victory because it influenced foreign nations to support America in its war against England
- France used its Navy in the Americans effort for victory

Yorktown — last major battle of the war

- French ships prevented British supplies to reach Yorktown
- British surrender because of lack of supplies
- British lost hope of winning war and began negotiating the Treaty of Paris 1783

Treaty of Paris 1783 — ended the American revolution

- The 13 colonies became independent from England
- The boundaries of the new nation were the Mississippi river to the west, Canada to the North, and Spanish Florida to the south.

People and Documents that Influenced American Government

John Locke — Writings on the nature of government influenced the founding fathers. Government is developed by the consent of the people and Inalienable rights: Life, Liberty and Property

Charles de Montesquieu — French political philosopher who defined the principle of separation of powers and checks and balances in government.

William Blackstone — gave the 1st University lectures on English Common Law.

George Mason — Writings influenced new government. He believed in the need to restrict government power and refused to ratify the constitution till the Bill of Rights was added.

Magna Carta — Limited the power of the King; guaranteed the right of trial by jury.

English Bill of Rights — called for frequent elections; guaranteed right to bear arms, forbade cruel and unusual punishment; restated trial by jury.

Leaders of the American Revolution

George Washington — Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, President of the Constitutional Convention, and First US President, Helped create a strong central government.

Samuel Adams — Boston Patriot who opposed British taxation. He established the committee of correspondence. Leader of the Sons of Liberty and insisted a Bill of Rights be added to the Constitution before ratification.

Benjamin Franklin — Author, publisher, inventor and diplomat

Alexander Hamilton — Author of many of the Federalist Papers; First secretary of treasury, Leader of Federalist Party,

Patrick Henry — Patriot from Virginia, opposed ratification of Constitution because of potential limitations on state's rights. "Give me Liberty. Or give me death!"

James Madison — "Father of the Constitution" one of Three authors of the "Federalist Papers", author of the "Bill of Rights"

Thomas Paine — Wrote *Common Sense* and *American Crisis*, He urged Americans to support the Patriot cause during the American Revolution.

Abigail Adams — Wife of John Adams, known for her stance on women's rights in letters to her husband.

Wentworth Cheswell — Educated African-American Patriot, made the same midnight ride as Paul Revere warning that the British were coming.

Mercy Otis Warren — Patriot writer that supported independence and convinced others to join the cause. First woman historian of the American Revolution, published plays, books and poetry.

James Armistead — African-American spy during the American Revolution. Spied on Lord Cornwallis' camp.

Bernardo de Galvez — Spaniard who held off British in New Orleans, but allowed Americans use of the port.

Crispus Attucks — American Hero and Martyr of the Boston Massacre

Haym Salomon — Polish Jew who spied for Americans and was held as a translator for the Germans by the British.

Marquis de Lafayette — French Noble who helped Americans during the Revolutionary War

John Paul Jones — Founder of the U.S. Navy. Led raids on British ships and famous for yelling "I have not yet begun to fight"

King George III — King of England during the American Revolution

Colonies government during the Revolution

Articles of Confederation — Created just before the Battle of Yorktown, this was the first attempt at a national government by the American Colonies; its weaknesses was the lack of a strong central government.

Philadelphia Convention (1787)

Also called the Constitutional Convention — Delegates met in Philadelphia Pennsylvania to revise the Articles of Confederation; instead they wrote an entirely new constitution and formed a new government.

STAAR Review-Revolution

Rewrite the quotes in your own words.

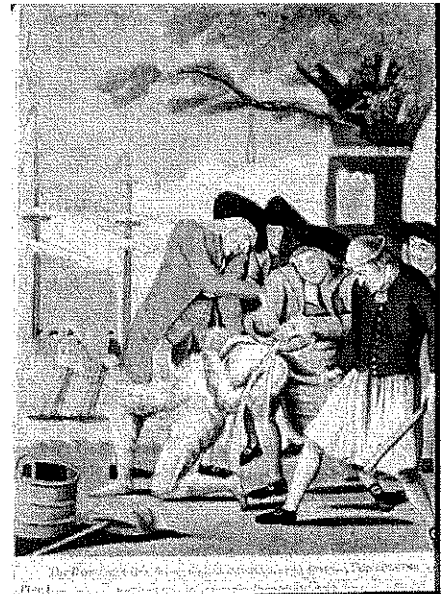
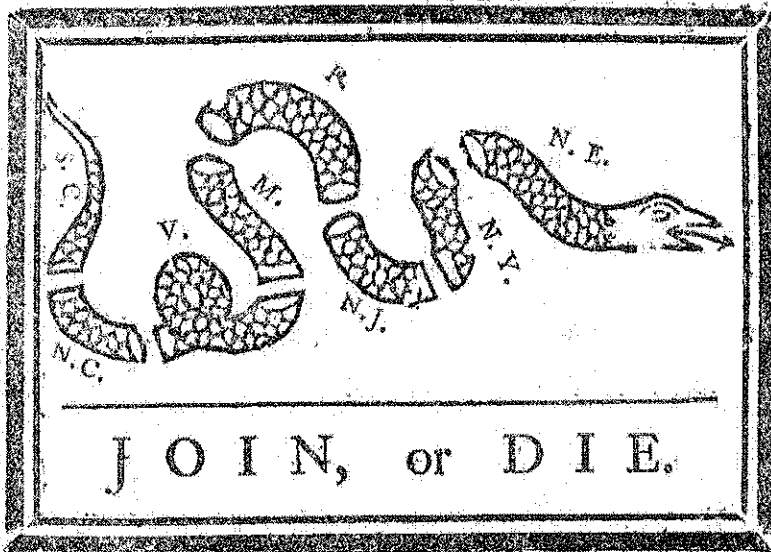
America may boast that she has accomplished what no power before her ever did, contending with Britain—Captured two of their celebrated Generals and each an Army of thousands of veteran Troops to support them.

—Abigail Adams, letter to John Adams, December 9, 1781

It is essential to the freedom and security of a free people, that no taxes be imposed upon them but by their own consent, or their representatives.

—The Sons of Liberty, address to the public, New York, December 15, 1773

What is the message behind the cartoon?



Mastering the TEKS Workbook

1. What was the main cause of the French and Indian War? (89)
2. What were the main effects of the British victory in the French and Indian War? (89)
3. What effects did the Proclamation of 1763 have on the colonists? (90)
4. Locke believed the main purpose of government was to do what? (91)
5. Give three examples of taxes imposed on the colonists by the British Parliament. (90-92)
6. Who was Crispus Attacks? (93)
7. What event occurred in December 1773 to protest “Taxation Without Representation”? (93)
8. What battle is known as the “Shot Heard ‘Round the World”? Why is this battle significant? (96)
9. Who authored the Declaration of Independence? What are the main ideas in this document? (98-99)
10. Why was the Battle of Saratoga a “turning point” in the American Revolution? (100-101)
11. With the help of the French fleet, the Americans were able to force General Cornwallis to surrender after which battle? (103)
12. What treaty formally ended the American Revolution? What were the terms of this treaty? (103)

Practice Questions

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. —
Declaration of Independence, 1776

Which provision of the U.S. Constitution reflects this grievance?

- F** The president can appoint justices with the advice and consent of the Senate.
- G** Congress has the power to establish federal courts.
- H** The commerce clause allows Congress to regulate trade among the states.
- J** Congress can override a presidential veto with a two-thirds majority vote in both houses.

Unalienable Rights

- Life • Liberty • Pursuit of happiness

The rights listed above were —

- F** established by a series of Supreme Court decisions
- G** defined by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence
- H** established by the ratification of the U.S. Constitution
- J** defined by President George Washington in his Farewell Address

- Limited government interference in business
- Prices determined by supply and demand
- Private owners receive the profits

Which type of economy is best described by these characteristics?

- F** Subsistence farming
- G** Free enterprise
- H** Mercantilism
- J** Socialism

- Intolerable Acts imposed
- First Continental Congress convened
- Thomas Paine's Common Sense published

All the events listed above occurred during —

- F** the era of westward expansion
- G** the Era of Good Feelings
- H** the Revolutionary era
- J** the Jacksonian era