Fifth Grade Study Guide Notes
Unit 4 The American Revolution
Chapter 8: The Colonies Unite

➢ If you know and memorize the information on this study guide you will do well on the test.

Please note: Quotes and information were taken from The United States: Making a New Nation published by Harcourt.

1) The French and Indian War
   • major causes:
     ➢ Britain and France both claimed the same lands in North America.
     ➢ “The French built forts near the eastern end of the Ohio Valley.”
     ➢ “The British saw this as an act of war and decided to fight back.”

   • the way the British Government paid for the war:
     ➢ TAXED THE COLONISTS!
     ➢ The Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts,

2) Define representation
   • “to have someone speak or act for you”
   • “to have a voice in your government”

3) Examples of how colonists protested British taxes
   • they boycotted all British goods such as sugar, tea, cloth, paint
   • while refusing to buy British goods, they made their own products such as cloth
   • they tarred and feathered the tax collectors
   • they ran the tax collectors out of town
   • they formed the Committees of Correspondence
   • they organized protests
   • they formed militias
   • they sent petitions to the British Parliament

4) Committees of Correspondence
   • helped “to spread information between colonies more quickly”
   • “members wrote letters to one another”
   • “they told about what was happening in their town and colony”

5) Importance of the battles of Lexington and Concord
   • “shot heard ’round the world”
   • beginning of the American Revolution (Revolutionary War)
6) **Importance of the Battle of Bunker Hill**
- first major battle of the Revolutionary War.
- actually took place at Breed’s Hill
- British realized that it would not be easy to beat the colonists

7) **The Declaration of Independence**
- Important United States document announcing or stating the colonists freedom from Britain.
- written by Thomas Jefferson
- Congress accepted the document on July 4, 1776
- written in Philadelphia at the Second Continental Congress

8) **The Articles of Confederation**
- “the first plan of government for the United States”
- Effect on new nation: “it helped keep the states together during the Revolutionary War.”

9) **The Albany Plan:**
- Ben Franklin’s plan for the colonies to unite to fight the French
- was not approved. The colonies were not ready to fight as a country.

10) **The Olive Branch Petition**
- petition sent to King George III from the Second Continental Congress on July 5, 1775 asking for peace

11) **Why did the First Continental Congress meet in 1774, and what did it do?**
- met at Carpenters’ Hall in Philadelphia
- met to decide that to do about the different taxes and actions such as the Coercive Acts.
- sent petition to King George III asking for their basic rights.
- agreed to stop most trade with Britain
- asked colonists to form militia

12) **In what ways did colonists protest British imperial policies?**
- they boycotted all British goods such as sugar, tea, cloth, paint
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**Important people**
- **Richard Henry Lee:** during the Second Continental Congress, asked for a resolution (formal statement) that the colonists should be independent from Britain.
- **Thomas Jefferson:** wrote the Declaration of Independence
- **John Dickerson:** was the head of the committee of the Articles of the Confederation
- **Samuel Adams:** organized the first Committee of Correspondence in Boston, was thought to have organized the Boston Tea Party
- **George Washington:** commander in chief of the Continental Army